

The exceptions to this rule do not change the law, which is universal in its application to those who tabernacle in bodies on earth.

All individual disabilities which cannot be overcome here are provided for by proxy or other divinely appointed administrations by which all rights and powers may be secured under the law, which is immutable and eternal. Marriage must be recognized for time and all eternity, or its obligations cannot be realized nor its duties performed. Its results reach into eternity, or else there is no future state, no accountability, no God.

These facts admitted, the laws governing them must be acted upon and the consequences accepted. They may not be palatable to a corrupt and adulterous generation, but the righteous will rejoice therein. And when a righteous man takes a wife and she dies leaving him childless, he will take another and accept plural relations to all eternity, rather than die without acquiring the rights of fatherhood by which he may attain to the celestial glory and the presence of the Gods. Conditions precedent to an eternal exaltation must be accepted here in time. Eternity of marriage is the order of the Gods, the faith of the Saints and the practice of all holy men who aspire to godship and sovereignty of a universe. S. W. R.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENCOURAGE HOME PRODUCTS.

Editor Deseret News:

All who have not read the Epistle of the First Presidency to the Saints, will do well to especially take notice of that portion of it relating to the exporting of wool and hides from the Territory. Every clear-minded person can see that it is a suicidal policy to export our wool and hides when we have thousands of dollars worth of machinery standing idle a good portion of the time for the want of material. In our small wooden and cotton mill at Washington, we have about one hundred thousand dollars invested in machinery and plant, placed there at the instance of our deceased President, Brigham Young. This small concern is capable of working up into cloth, yarn, etc., every year from 75,000 to 100,000 pounds of unwashed wool and about one-half that amount of cotton, instead of which it consumes perhaps one-half that amount. The wool that this factory could consume each year will, if exported, net the owners about one hundred thousand dollars; if it was worked up into cloth, it would produce from three to four hundred thousand yards of cloth, and would be worth from two to three hundred thousand dollars, and would then pay the producers for the wool and furnish thousands of dollars worth of labor for the people and give the profit of manufacturing to our own people instead of giving it to the manufacturers of the east. Last year we endeavored to show the people of Dixie that cotton was a profitable crop, and in part succeeded in convincing some that by proper cultivation and application of labor and the use of Indian and children's labor during the picking season, that it was more profitable than almost any other crop, especially when taking into consideration the good of the community. Cotton, if properly cultivated, will yield about 500 pounds to the acre, and at fifteen cents per pound would be \$75 to the producer and when worked with wool into cloth, it is worth from forty to fifty cents per pound; thus the yield of one acre would be over two hundred dollars to the community and furnish a great deal of employment to our people.

Our brethren of the south are coming back to first principles and complying with the requirements of the Authorities in calling them on this mission. Last year there was about four times as much raised as in any year for some time back, and this season the product will be greatly increased if the season is favorable. We hope the wool-growers will now fall in line, and cease exporting their wool and sustain our home industries and thereby help to enrich the whole community. Some say, "We must have cash for our wool and hides to pay our taxes, etc." This may be true, but are they aware that more cash is sent out of the country for leather, boots, shoes and clothing, that could be made at home, than double the amount they receive for all the wool and hides exported. If we would imitate the French, and instead of exporting the raw material, work it up at home and export the manufactured goods, it would be more sensible and make us a self-sustaining people.

Yours truly, WAR.
St. George, April 15, 1887.

PORTERVILLE, April 7, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

Having just read the article "Severe but Fitting Words," published in the News, (Weekly), March 23, please allow me to give you a few of my thoughts. In my opinion "S. W. R." is too severe. I think that President Cleveland did the best thing he could do under the circumstances, and I think he has shown great wisdom in so doing, not being of our faith, I do not see how he could have done more. We are not depending on President Cleve-

land or any other man for help in this our time of need, the Lord God of Israel, the true and living God, in Him we trust. Although he may seem to hide His face from us for a moment, He has said, "The Triumph of the wicked shall be short." He will not forget Zion, "Fear not, little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

Your sister in the Gospel,
S. P. Barrow,
Town of Marilla, Erie Co., N. Y.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 16, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

The articles in Friday evening's News, on "Home Industries," prompt me to write a few lines on the same subject. Being engaged entirely in it, I know whereof I speak, and would like to add to the growing influence for united action in the bringing about of the much-talked-of object—to be self-sustaining. There are many evils existing in our midst, which effectually cripple all our small manufacturers, which cannot be overcome short of either almost unlimited means or united action. The first is not attainable by working men, but I think the second is, and what is still more desirable—a union of capital and labor; or working men, and those who have the control of capital. We may write and preach till doomsday on the misuse of capital by capitalists, and the wrongs inflicted on the working man, but unless we organize towards the harmonizing of these two elements the difficulties will continue to grow.

U. N. V., in my opinion, has struck the right string—an organization for manufacturing and commercial interests; and in this connection let me further offer a few suggestions:

Suppose an organization formed of two branches, one branch formed of men who have the control of capital, who are responsible men in the community; the other branch, composed of practical workingmen, who have proved themselves, by their works, to be men of ability and safe judgment. Let it be the business of the working branch to take into consideration a certain branch of industry and thoroughly study its points of success and future, and present in a methodical manner how capital can be safely used in its furtherance, to the other branch, who have the control of capital. Then let the two appoint a committee, who will discuss the subject until all the weak points are eliminated. Then let money be advanced, sufficient to carry the enterprise beyond failure, and why will we not succeed? Much more might be written on the details of such an organization, which is unnecessary here, as it would develop itself of necessity in committee. Let us have a practical board of trade and chamber of commerce, and all the "boom"—as they call it—of our industries will be brought about.

J. L. C.

HEBER CITY ITEMS.

HEBER CITY, Wasatch Co.,
April 18, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

We are having some fine weather this spring, a splendid time for the farmers to get their crops in, which I believe they have about accomplished and a great many would be very thankful to have a nice shower of rain, as the ground is getting pretty dry in some places in our valley.

The health of the people is generally good and I believe the people enjoy themselves in our little place as well as any place in Zion.

We had an enjoyable time on the evening of the 14th inst., this being the birthday of our Bishop, R. S. Duke; about fifty relatives and friends gathered at his house while he was away to the field, and when he returned he found quite a surprise awaiting him, and after partaking of the bounteous repast, we spent the evening in singing songs, speeches and recitations, and take it all in all we had a time long to be remembered by all those present. At about 10 o'clock we broke up and retired to our several homes, the Bishop tendering his heartfelt thanks to those present for the respect shown him by so many of the brethren and sisters.

F. A. F.

NOTES FROM NEVADA.

OVERTON, Nevada,
March 22d, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

The spring of 1887 is here in earnest. Lucern and grain fields are beautiful and green, early gardens are showing above ground, peach trees are in full bloom, and almonds of respectable size are thickly set on the trees. The few people here have agreed to plant cotton this coming season, and in about ten days this work will be commenced. We have a flouring mill in successful operation and if somebody in the north will come and bring a gin or a gin and bating machine combined, both man and machine will be a little more than welcome.

A railroad surveyor was here a few weeks since looking for a place to locate a road a road; he represented the D. & R. G. company; he said there would be a railroad but could not tell when, but he thought it would start out from Provo or thereabouts, thence in this direction to the old California

crossing of the Muddy, thence to Vegas Springs, nearing on its way a mountain of pure gypsum or plaster of Paris; thence to Southern Colorado. It might go by Pahrnagat Valley. In relation to the hostile legislation of our legislature, I am told it is the work of a few renegades; while many fair-minded men lacked the courage to defend the Saints, yet they say its a long road that never turns. This is not the first time the Nevada Legislature has passed unconstitutional laws.

The Mormons are often killed, but live yet and are flourishing.
A SUBSCRIBER.

Why Not?

The Mormons are generally taking the top-sided, one-legged, iron-clad oath that Congress has lately shoved at them, and are going on with their voting and electing of officers all the same. Now come the orthodox whoopers, puritanical snoopers and envious croupers with declarations that the Mormons are committing bigamy, idolatry, trigonometry, mathematics, adultery, forgery, necromancy, perjury or some other form of diphtheria and are swearing falsely.

Why not? Did not each Senator and Congressman solemnly swear, so help him God! to observe and be guided by the Constitution of the United States? And did not every one of them who voted to apply test oaths to Mormons, confess to their property, etc., perjure himself?

When law makers establish a precedent, who shall object to Mormon swearing in. Oaths invented by perjurers are not binding, nor is it a sin to step over them.—Pomeroy's Democrat.

HEALTH HINTS, ETC.

Selected from "Good Health."

Gail Hamilton says that "a woman of twenty should be as much ashamed of being dyspeptic as of being drunk."

Experience in a Glasgow hospital has taught Dr. Nairne that fried fish is a dangerous diet for weak persons, but that steamed fish is harmless.

"So long as men are imprudent in their diet and careless in their business, doctors and lawyers will continue to ride in carriages."

A German medical journal asserts that boiled milk is more easily and rapidly digested than unboiled milk and that the curds are softer.

A German doctor is having good success with consumptive patients by inducing them to sleep in the open air of the Thuringian forests, well wrapped up and sleeping in light hammocks—simply the fresh air cure.

Inebriety cannot be prevented by throwing the responsibility on the inebriate and punishing him for this as if for crime. He is a sick man, and must be taken out of his surroundings and fully quarantined until he can recover.—Quar. Jour. of Inebriety.

An egg is a living thing subject to injury from external causes, and it has been found that transportation by rail often sets up an adhesive inflammation between the membranes of the yolk and those of the shell so that the egg could not be turned out of the shell unbroken. It is questionable if eggs so affected by inflammable disease can be a healthful food.

Northport, L. I., has had a visitation of diphtheria in malignant form. All cases occurred on the water front on the top of a hill, at the base of which was a pier for unloading manure. It is supposed that the poisonous particles were wafted from the manure heap to the roofs of the buildings in vicinity, thence washed into the cisterns which are the source of the water supply.

The Health Monthly recently reported a case in which a cut-off finger had been replaced and a reunion effected. Some Russian surgeons have been comparing notes in such cases and report at least half a dozen in which the severed parts have become reunited with the return of sensibility and limited mobility. Some of their reports read almost like fish stories, but they are stated in no joking way in a trustworthy medical journal.

A series of scientific and profound researches has been completed by Prof. Seegen, of Vienna, which has as its result the establishment of the fact that the sugar formed by the liver is derived from albumen and fat.

The fact that sugar is formed from fat is a new one, and is not in accord with the previously entertained chemical physiological ideas. It appeared to the author, therefore, of much interest to experimentally demonstrate the conversion of fat into sugar. This was accomplished by bringing together fatty bodies and blood with finely divided liver substances. The settlement of this question, that sugar is formed from fat by the liver, seems to point to that organ as the great laboratory in which the food is changed for the purpose of life, for the performance of work and the production of heat. It has a great practical significance, inasmuch as it teaches us the full worth of fat as material for food.—Med. Review.

The principal medical journal of Paris has declared war upon artificial mineral waters generally and soda water in particular. Not only is the paper using its columns to prevent the

use of these waters, but has issued for gratuitous circulation a pamphlet devoted to showing their dangers. It says the artificial waters do the double damage of cooling the stomach, thereby laying the foundation for gastric catarrh, while the limestone held in deposit in the carbonated waters finds its way to the kidneys, and eventually produces Bright's disease. The pamphlet also declares that ice water is extremely promotive of catarrh in the stomach, and continues: "Water should be drunk cool, but not iced, with the juice of a quarter or half a lemon in it. Mineral water should also be drunk with a dash of lemon. Water should always be swallowed slowly. It is not the stomach which is dry but the mouth and throat. If you toss off a drink of water you throw it through your mouth into your stomach without doing the former any good, while you injure the latter by loading it with what it does not require. Drink slowly, and keep the water in your mouth for a moment when you begin. If you work in a hot room in hot weather tie a damp cloth around your temples, and you will not experience half the craving for drink you otherwise would."—S. L. Herald.

WHAT SHAL WE EAT?

"What is one man's meat, is another man's poison" just as long as you persist in a meat diet; but if you will habituate yourself to the fruit diet, the adage has no application whatever.—Dillon Tribune.

Drink nothing but pure, soft water, and live in accord with nature; and if you are unwell you will assuredly recover; and if sound already, you will prolong your life, and be still better able to lend a helping hand to the struggling masses around you.

Put any quantity of fresh ground graham flour desired into a sieve sifting thoroughly; place what goes through the sieve into a pan, and mix to the consistency of a stiff dough, with either tepid or cold soft water; knead it in the pan till every particle of the flour is absorbed—which requires, about two minutes—moisten the top with cold water just before putting it in the oven, if you choose; cover it or not, to suit; and if your pan has been well buttered, the loaf will come out a sweet smelling, digestible, though not puffy morsel; which, owing to the absence of any salt or other seasoning will seem somewhat "flat" to perverted tastes at first, but with persistent use will not be discarded for other forms of bread.

One radical and most beneficial innovation, or change, that the general introduction of the bread-and-fruit repast would effect, would be; the almost total disuse of slops such as tea and coffee, and wines and liquors, at the table; as but few persons care to drink anything while eating fruit; nor are there many if any kinds, the taste of which is at all agreeable when mixed with liquors of any sort, hence these things would be ultimately discarded by the masses, and left to prey upon the vitals of the gross, vitiated, debauched, scrofulous representatives of snobdom, who persist in violating Nature's laws.

Here are three articles which contain every element to the most perfect nourishment and development of the body! The most arduous toil can be performed in any climate on the globe, with greater ease and satisfaction than with a meat diet; nothing but sleep, or reclining is necessary as a "stimulant," while sickness in all its forms can be banished from our habitations if we will but subsist upon bread and fruit and nuts, and cease to do wrong otherwise.

MAN'S ABODE.

"I have a wondrous house to build,
A dwelling humble yet divine;
A lovely cottage to be filled
With all the jewels of the mine.
How shall I build it, strong and fair?
This noble home, this lodging rare,
So small and modest, yet so great?
How shall I fill its chambers rare
With use, with ornament—with state?"

Nature has given the stone and clay;
'Tis I must fashion them aright;
'Tis I must mould them day by day,
And make my labor my delight.
This cot, this palace, this fair home,
This pleasure-house, this lofty dome,
Must be in all proportions fit,
That heavenly messengers may come
To lodge with him who tenants it."

I'll build it so that if the blast
Around it whistle loud and long,
The tempest when its rage has passed
Shall leave its rafters doubly strong.
I'll build it so that travelers by
Shall view it with admiring eye.
For its commodiousness and grace;
Firm on the ground—straight to the sky—
A meek but goodly dwelling-place.

Thus noble in its outward form;
Within I'd build it clean and white,
Not cheerless cold, but happy warm,
And ever open to the light.
No dangerous passages of stair,
No chamber foul or dungeon lair,
No gloomy attic there shall be,
But wide apartments order'd fair
And redolent of purity.

Such is the home that I must build—
This is the cottage—this the dome—
And this the palace, treasure-filled,
For an immortal's earthly home.
Oh, noble work of toil and care!
Oh, task most difficult and rare!
Oh, simple but most arduous plan!
To raise a dwelling-place so fair,
The sanctuary of a Man."

The railway interests of the country and the business interests, as a matter of course, are embarrassed somewhat by the inter-state commerce law. Nobody knows anything about it but the commission, and they do not know as much as the provisions of the law require.



Unfailing Specific for Liver Disease.

SYMPTOMS. Bitter or bad taste in mouth; tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, sides, or joints—often mistaken for Rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; sometimes nausea and water-brash, or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations; bowels alternately costive and lax; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

(PURELY VEGETABLE)

Is generally used in the South to arouse the Torpid Liver to a healthy action.

It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

An Effectual Specific for Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic. Endorsed by the use of 7-Millions of Bottles, as

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

for Children, for Adults, and for the Aged.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
d & w (1)

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One red STEER, about 12 months old, white under belly, also white spot on rump, no marks or brands visible.

One red and white HULL, about 12 months old, white face, no marks or brands visible. If not claimed within ten days, will be sold on the 3d of May, 1887, at 10 o'clock a.m., to the highest responsible bidder, at the Meadow Estray Pound.

NEIL M. STEWART,
District Poundkeeper,
Meadow, Millard Co., Utah, April 23, 1887.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One brown stud COLT, over one year old, small white spot in forehead and on nose, hind feet white; no brands visible.

If the above described animal is not claimed on or before May 5th, 1887, it will be sold by auction to the highest bidder, at the estray pound in Tooele City, at 10 o'clock a.m., May 5th, 1887.

M. B. NELSON,
Poundkeeper,
Tooele City, Utah Territory, April 26, 1887.

Graefenberg PILLS.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS; 25CENTS PER BOX.

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

Best Medicine for Children. 50 cents per bottle.

GRAEFENBERG CO.,
111 Chambers St., N. Y.