

Deseret Evening News.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, Editor.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1893.

VARIETY OF FOOD REQUISITE.— FISH CULTURE.

It is a fact, which all experience demonstrates, that men are most healthy and more enduring in proportion as they vary in their diet and take proper time to eat. A medical friend of ours, in this city, who has given the subject of dietetics earnest and careful thought, and whose experience entitles his opinion to great weight, confidently asserts that nearly every disorder of the stomach originates in the haste with which people swallow their food. He attaches great importance to the slow mastication of food, and has, himself, experienced great benefits from this practice. Those who are troubled with weak stomachs have doubtless noticed also that their stomachs seemed more healthy and better able to perform their functions satisfactorily when they had a good variety of wholesome food to eat—not to eat a great variety at each meal; but to have the diet varied at the different meals.

With the mass of our people there is too great a uniformity in their food; the range of articles which they eat is too limited. In some countries such a style of living may be unavoidable; but the people of this Territory are not under the necessity of living in this manner. Our climate and soil are favorable to the production of great varieties of food. Our waters are suited to the propagation of immense quantities of fish. We know of no inland country which possesses superior advantages to ours in this respect. The cultivation of wheat and other cereals has claimed the attention of our farmers in the past. As a rule, such crops have been raised without much expense, and they have been sure. Our extensive ranges have made the raising of stock also an easy, and where it has been properly managed, profitable business. But our circumstances are changing. Cattle require more care now on the part of their owners than they did formerly. Stock-raising brings profit only to the few who are favorably situated for range, and who pay personal attention to the business. It is not profitable to the mass of the people. While, therefore, it is still necessary that the cereals should be widely cultivated, and the raising of stock should receive a proper share of attention, there are other articles of food the production of which should not be neglected.

If a person wishes to buy a pound of fresh butter we scarcely think he could get it at any price in our market to-day! Chickens, eggs and fish are almost equally scarce! Now, we should entirely discontinue the use of pork, and use the flesh of other animals very sparingly at present, and not at all in warm weather; but how are the poor to do this, while other articles of food which they ought to have to supply the places of these tabooed articles sell at such high prices and are so difficult to procure at any price? The counsel which has been lately given may have had some effect in increasing the consumption of certain articles; but their scarcity is not altogether attributable to this. They are not raised in sufficient quantities to supply the demand. At the best the supply is irregular and uncertain. By taking proper measures our markets can be supplied with butter at much lower rates than it is usually sold at, and yet the manufacture be made a paying business; so also with fowls, fish, eggs, fruit, &c. This subject should engage the attention of those who are in a position to enter upon the production of

these and other articles of food. If men wish to help build up Zion, here are opportunities of doing so. They can by these means become public benefactors.

We have alluded in previous articles to the artificial propagation of fish. The idea appears strange to many who have never given the subject reflection. Yet nearly every thing we eat—flesh of animals and fowls, grains, vegetables and fruit—is artificially produced. We do not depend upon wild animals and fowls for our supply of flesh meat; but carefully keep up the stock by artificial production; and why not pursue the same course with fish? There is scarcely a farmer in our country that could not, with a little pains, raise sufficient fish for the use of his own family and some to spare. Our system of irrigation presents unusual facilities for this. By so doing another variety of food would be produced, and health would be promoted. A farmer, if he only thinks so, can as well raise fish for his own table, as he can chickens, oxen or sheep, or even fruit.

Those who have made this subject their study assert that fish is a kind of food that enters largely into the requisites of the system. Fish contains phosphorous to a large extent, a chemical element which the brain requires for growth and health.

There is no other article of food that supplies the waste of the head so thoroughly as fish diet. It is a food which refreshes the system, especially after intellectual fatigue. As an evidence of this, it is said, that all the inhabitants of the sea shore the world over are the brightest population of the country. There is nothing said in the Word of Wisdom against the use of fish as a diet, and the prophet Ezekiel, in his writings (47 chap. 10 ver.) conveys the idea that even in the millennium they will be caught, and, of course, eaten.

MR. DISRAELI.

Mr. Disraeli's recent appointment to the Premiership of Great Britain has given rise to much comment by the American press. Not that his advent to power took the political world at all by surprise, for he has long been looked upon as the "coming man;" but the surprise is owing to the breaking down of the barriers of Conservatism and the advance of Liberalism indicated by this event.

In England, the right of the aristocracy, under the Sovereign, to be at the head and front of national affairs—the great law making power of the State, has long been assumed, and looked upon by themselves at least, as being almost as sacred as the once popular, but now exploded doctrine of the "divine right of kings;" and for a commoner, one at least, without wealth and the influence it commands, to hold the most influential position in the State councils, the highest office in the power of the Sovereign to bestow, and he too, a Jew, is without a parallel in the history of the nation.

Such an event transpiring in Turkey or in republican America would have created little or no comment at all, for in both countries the highest government offices are open alike to all classes of their citizens, and are not unfrequently held by individuals from the very humblest walks in life. President Johnson being a remarkable illustration.

For several years past, owing to the spread of liberalism among the people of England, the ideas in relation to class privilege, long so prevalent, have been gradually weakening, and the Jewish citizens of the country have to a certain extent, reaped the benefits resulting. It was considered a great triumph of liberalism, some few years ago, when Baron Rothschild was elected, as one of the members to represent the city of London in the House of Commons. Since then, on two or three occasions, Jews have been elected to fill the office of Lord Mayor of London. The climax seems now to have been reached in the appointment of Mr. Disraeli—a full blood-

ed Jew, to the most important position in the nation. Mr. Disraeli's appointment is favorably commented upon by the English press generally, and the highest encomiums are paid to his great genius and industry, to which alone he owes his present exalted position. He is probably the most illustrious instance of what is termed a self-made man that England now possesses, and it is doubtful whether, in the whole range of her history, a more illustrious example can be found.

Mr. Disraeli is the son of Isaac Disraeli—a man of some note in the literary world. He was born in London in 1805, and received his education at a private academy in London. At an early age he was articled to an attorney, and endured the drudgery of an office clerk for three years. Weary of such a course of life and being of an ambitious turn of mind, he sought, and through his father's influence soon obtained admission into the best society. While still a very young man, he entered upon his literary career. His fame as a writer soon eclipsed that of his father, and he achieved great success. Not satisfied with this he entered the arena of politics, and four times became a candidate for parliamentary honors; but without success. The fifth time he was more fortunate, and was elected a member of the British House of Commons. His first speech in Parliament was a complete failure, and was received with shouts of laughter and derision. He closed with the following prophetic words, which have now become almost proverbial: "I shall sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me." His words were verified the next time he addressed the House—two years afterwards; when his speech, which evinced much ability, was warmly applauded. From that time his success as a politician may be dated. He gradually gained power and influence until he finally became the leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons, and was admitted to be the most polished public speaker in England.

In 1852 he first became Chancellor of the Exchequer, which position he held for two or three years previous to his elevation to the Premiership. Mr. Disraeli's career has been a most remarkable one. Born of a despised and persecuted race; neither able to boast of great wealth nor distinguished ancestry, he has achieved fame and renown of a very high order in the literary and political world, and is now the leading man of one of the five great powers of Europe, and his future course may greatly influence for weal or woe the destinies of the world.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER TO IMPEACHMENT.

HE DENIES MOST OF THE CHARGES!

CLAIMS THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OPINION OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN!

HIS COUNSEL ASK THIRTY DAYS TO PREPARE FOR TRIAL, AND DO NOT GET IT!

THE MANAGERS FILE THEIR REPLICATION!

Chicago, 23.—After the organization of the Senate as a court of impeachment, Davis submitted a resolution to suspend the trial till all the States were represented, which was lost, Davis and McCreery only voting in its favor.

Mr. Stanberry stated that himself and his brother counsel had been engaged every hour since the court last met, preparing the answer. He regretted that a longer time had not been granted, but submitted the answer which they had prepared.

Judge Curtis read the answer to the 1st article. The respondent quotes the original act establishing the office of Secretary of War and says Stanton was appointed by President Lincoln and not by him. After becoming President, and becoming satisfied that said Stanton was doing the public service great injury, he removed him under the Constitution. He denies that Stanton, when he removed him, was in legal possession of the War Office; denies he ever contemplated action contrary to the laws; and denies that this act of removing Stanton constitutes a high crime and misdemeanor on office. The remainder of the answer to the 1st article consists of a long, legal argument against the tenure of office bill and in favor of the President's right to remove his Cabinet officers at pleasure.

Stanberry then took Curtis' place, and read the answer to the 2nd article. He denies all the charges in this article.

At the time he issued the order appointing Lorenzo Thomas there was a vacancy in the War Office.

In an answer to the 3d article the respondent denies that he made any appointment to the War Office, but simply authorized Gen. Thomas to act *ad interim*. In answer to the 4th article he denies having conspired with General Thomas or any other person to prevent Stanton from holding the office of Secretary of War; he further denies having authorized any force to be used in removing Stanton. He dwells on this at length, and excepts to all the allegations made. In answer to the 5th article the respondent denies having hindered the execution of the tenure of office act, either in the city of Washington, or elsewhere. In answer to the 6th article the respondent denies that he attempted to possess himself of any property of the U. S. In answer to the 7th article he denies all the charges made therein and states that the allegations are insufficient. In answer to the 8th article he denies all intention of violence and says he simply wanted to get the matter before the courts. In answer to the 9th article he proceeds to detail the interview between himself and Gen. Emory, and denies having requested Gen. Emory or any other officer to violate or disobey any law or any rule for the regulation of the army. He denies having said or done anything at any interview with Gen. Emory which can be construed as a high crime and misdemeanor.

Mr. Evarts proceeded to answer the 10th article. It starts out with allusion to the Philadelphia-Johnson convention. The President goes on to say that the convention adopted a declaration of principles, and appointed a delegation to wait upon him and present the said declaration. He then goes on to detail the interview which took place in the White House between himself and the delegation. He says his speech on that occasion was incorrectly reported, and that the extracts quoted in the articles in question by the House of Representatives are not parts of his speech. He makes the same statement with regard to the Cleveland speech, and also denies the correctness of the passages quoted in the article from his St. Louis speech. In further answer to this article he protests that he has not been unmindful of the high duties of his office. He denies having endeavored to bring Congress into contempt, and asserts that during his official career he always acknowledged the authority and legality of Congress. He claims that all his speeches were delivered in the exercise of his rights as an American citizen, for which he cannot be questioned.

In answer to article 11 he denies that in a public speech in Washington he said Congress was not a lawful Congress, and would not be till the Southern States were represented, and insists upon being permitted to use his freedom of speech and opinion. At 3 p. m. the reading of the answer concluded. The document makes about five newspaper columns.

Boutwell, from the board of managers requested that the managers be allowed to copy the President's answer, and said the board will be ready with its replication at this court at one o'clock to-morrow. After consultation with the House and managers, Evarts then rose and said that if the court would allow it, he would request that the President and his counsel be allowed thirty days in which to prepare for trial. Senator Howard moved that it lie on the table till after the managers had filed their replication. Bingham said the managers were ready to argue the question now, whereupon Howard withdrew his motion. General Logan and the managers then argued against the motion. Evarts followed, argued at length in favor of a further length of time being granted. Wilson, of Massachusetts, argued against granting the motion. Stanberry closed the argument with strong appeals for further time.

New York, 23.—Rio Janeiro news says General Caxias has had a conference with the admiral, the result of which has been a plan for a simultaneous attack by land and water in Humaita. It is estimated that nine iron clads, and 1,600 troops on land will make the attack. The cholera prevails in the army, but is vanishing at Buenos Ayres. There has been a serious outbreak at Montevideo in the interest of Gen. Flores for President. It was terminated by the intervention of the foreign ministers and the admiral's party. Blancos has invaded Uruguay from the Entre Rios but was repulsed.

San Francisco, 23.—The Golden City from Panama arrived this a.m. The hardest rainstorm of the season has prevailed for the past 24 hours. The