DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Saturday, February 8, 1896.

The Deseret Evening News is published daily, Sunday excepted, at corner Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City.

Time Editions at 5:00 p. m. Regular Edition at 8 o'clock.

The Deseret Semi-Weekly News is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

The Deseret Weekly is magazine form is published every Saturday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Daily 12 Months	$10.00
Daily 6 Months	5.00
Daily 3 Months	2.50
Daily 1 Month	1.00
Daily by the Week	.25
Semi-Weekly 12 Months	5.00
Semi-Weekly 6 Months	2.50
Semi-Weekly 3 Months	1.25
Semi-Weekly 1 Month	.50
Weekly 12 Months	2.00

Payments for subscription always in advance.

Subscribers changing their place of residence should always give former as well as present address.

The News is on sale at the principal News Stands and on all passenger trains leaving the city after 8 p. m. daily.

City subscribers will kindly notify J. F. Dowler, Manager, if any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

All communications should be addressed to Deseret News Publishing Co.

Telephone 526.

A BUSINESS NEED.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce have done well, we think, in the selection of officers for the ensuing year. But so also did they last year and during previous years, and so also will they probably do next year and in later years to come. On this score there is nothing to be complained of. But the past and present high standard of officials may be maintained and continued to the crack of doom, and still will the Chamber of Commerce fail far short of fulfilling its legitimate part in the city's business advancement, unless cordial assistance, encouragement and actual energy on the part of members shall be made more manifest than has been the case in the past.

We regard it as an unfortunate omen, for instance, that at the recent meeting for the election of officers, almost two-thirds of the votes cast should have been proxies; and even these representing not so much the members who were absolutely unable to be present in person and who therefore selected fellow-members in whom they had confidence to cast their ballots for them, as members who cared little or nothing about the election and gave their proxies to soliciting friends of candidates for election who asked and secured the right to cast additional ballots for their particular ticket. An institution carried on in this supine and apathetic way cannot expect to prosper, and has no particular claim upon that degree of public notice which would otherwise be readily accorded.

We speak of the matter plainly because of a sincere desire to see the Chamber of Commerce grow strong and influential, as it ought to be, in defending the city's business interests and pioneering new paths for their establishment and advancement. The only way this can be brought about is by a new birth or a revival of interest on the part of members. The officials alone, were they twice as capable as they are, cannot do it alone. Every business man in the city should become a member, and, having once joined, he should be as punctual and as regular in attending the meetings as he is in reaching his own desk and opening his mail of a morning. In that way, and that way alone, can the institution become the leader and champion and wise adviser in all that pertains to commercial progress and business safety.

COUNTY WARRANT BUSINESS.

Inquiry has been made as to whether the proposition to validate excess warrants and indebtedness of the counties is a proper step in the interest of persons who have furnished supplies to or have done work for counties in good faith, not being aware that the limit of legal indebtedness had been passed. In reply we will say that it is not; no necessity exists for the proposed step on that plea. There is no reason why, under the prevailing statute, each county shall not meet its honest obligations as fast as there is money in the treasury to do so.

A case has been cited where a good claim was made against a certain county, and warrants were issued which were held to be invalid, because of their exceeding the limit. In this case the warrants are void, but the claim is not shut out. The business of the county court is to audit that claim and, when the money comes in, so it does regularly from taxes, etc., allow and pay it. Or, if this is refused, the claimant has a good cause of action against the county, and may secure judgment against it in court, to be satisfied whenever funds are available in the county treasury to do so, and to the exclusion of subsequent claims. There is no court in the State which is going to shield any county from a just action for debt upon the plea that the person making it should have ascertained whether or not the county had exceeded its legal limit at the time supplies were purchased or work done. The State courts administer justice even in applying cold law; and it would be contrary to both to say that someone else than the county officers selected for the purpose must act in the capacity of official guardians.

As to just claims against a county, there is not, and must not be, any thought of repudiation. Parties have received warrants, and have parted with their money therefor in good faith, fully believing the debt would be paid; and in honor the county must pay it. There is nothing in the way of these claims being approved and met in regular form by the county courts. There cannot hide behind the plea that the warrant is illegal; the claim is just, even if a particular warrant representing the amount actual be void; and the payment of a just claim is a duty which the officials can be compelled to perform. If the bill provided only for that, it might be passed in the interest of honest claims. But our objection is to it that it goes farther and allows the very officials who issued the excess warrants that have caused the trouble to spend current funds in other ways while the indebtedness thus validated is permitted to remain, augmented by eight per cent interest; so that a year hence the county affected will be in a worse state than ever. That is a wrong method of dealing with the situation.

Thus the proposed measure would not help or hinder those who have just claims against a county, except to leave them in possession of undisputed right per cent notes, instead of claims to be allowed in regular order and paid upon receipt of cash by the county. But it does impress the vicious rule of approving disregard of law in officials, and adds a burden to the taxpayer by giving those officials opportunity (whether or not they would avail themselves of it) to let any indebtedness represented by outstanding warrants now invalid remain there, while incoming funds are devoted to another purpose than liquidating bills that have accumulated. In other words, it appears to us to be susceptible of a construction whereby to "bridge over" by increasing the debt-contracting power of counties against the spirit and letter of the statute and the expressed will of the people in the locality which would be affected. Most of the county courts have kept within bounds, and the rule which has been observed in Beaver, Box Elder, or any other county which has followed the law should be applied also to Salt Lake and the rest. Making "flesh of one and flesh of another" is not good statecraft.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The probabilities are that the present year will witness a long stride in advance in the way of preparations for if not actual starting in upon additional beet sugar factories in the United States, for the control of a market which is now supplied by Germany, France and other countries. In California a plan has been adopted to make systematic tests of beets grown in various sections of the state, with a view to ascertaining the most suitable localities for sugar beets and the farming districts with the most skilled cultivators, that new sugar factories may be constructed to give opportunity for local producers; and from Nebraska comes the suggestion of other works to that state to extend the business of sugar manufacture.

In Utah a lively interest is also being manifested in the subject among those on whom falls the duty of cultivating the beets. An illustration of this is given in the following note from the last issue of the Lehi Banner:

Beets, beets! There is such a cry to raise beets for the factory this season that the manager, Mr. Cutler, hardly knows what to do to keep good feelings among the raisers. He could get enough beets to run two factories, and this fact should be enough to cause the directors to think the matter over of how they can enlarge the capacity of the factory as soon as possible.

The beet raisers and their neighbors have come to recognize the fact that, at the prices the factory pays, while there is not a very large profit to the cultivator who raises beets that carry a high percentage of sugar, there is the certainty of a fair return in cash for the labor performed. This certainty makes sugar beet growing a satisfactory business, especially since a careful and experienced grower has little fear of his crop failing to come up to the required standard; and as the industry goes on this knowledge of how to raise good beets is spreading among farmers, hence the desire to which the Banner makes reference. Under the continuance of such a condition we may reasonably expect that ere long the Lehi factory will be on a firm basis as an investment, and may begin to look forward to the establishment of another sugar factory in the State, perhaps in the vicinity of Brigham City, where the surrounding country is said to be adapted for beet raising to a degree not surpassed by any other section. Utah's beet sugar industry must keep pace with that of California and Nebraska.

A SUGGESTION ON HEALTH.

It is interesting, if not comforting, to note the fact that the present season in these mountains, reaching through Idaho and Utah, has been characterized by an unusual amount of sickness among the people. Fortunately the death rate has not been high, the nature of the sickness not being of a specially fatal character, although it has brought much discomfort and suffering that cannot fail to have its effect in the sum total of years in this probation. Another characteristic is that this sickness has assailed those in the vigorous age of mortals, thus materially decreasing the amount of energy which the community has been able to put forth for its development and progress.

This unusual prevalence of sickness among those of the age referred to suggests that there is something more than the special causes that often strike down individuals in the prime of life. It points out that conditions prevail which tend to a common disregard of the laws of health, and consequently natural effects follow. Where people become intemperate, or are unmindful of sanitary regulations; where they are deprived of healthful nourishment through famine, or are not discriminating in the class of food they take into their systems; and where they are neglectful of rules of exercise for proper physical development, or are thrown into a situation where the supply of clear, pure air is limited, the result of ill health is commonly observable, and sometimes takes on the form of a terrible epidemic. In these valleys, however, here has been nothing suggestive of famine, not removal of the necessity for work which gives exercise, no special crowding together to reduce the quantity of air space available, no notable increase of intemperance, and no occasion for a sudden development into unsanitary conditions. Therefore, if the people have been taking into their bodies only the kinds and quality of food that are beneficial, no good reason yet appears for the sickness which has prevailed.

Addressing the Latter-day Saints from a religious standpoint, verified reports indicate that among them there is a well-recognized cause for the ill effects which is apparent. They have all heard of the Word of Wisdom and the rule it enforces in the way of abstinence from such injurious substances as liquor, tobacco, hot drinks, excessive use of meats, and intemperance in conduct of any kind; and it seems that, while many have given heed to the counsel in that Word, there have been many others who, apparently from the very fact that an effort has been made to impress upon them the proper mode of life, have chosen to move in an opposite direction. From this condition it is not hard to assume that the cause for the general illnesses complained of due to the disregard of that Word, since it is among those of an age to come under the direct operation of its counsel.

We do not wish to be understood as saying that because of the special teaching of the Word referred to there has been a general move the other way. The opposite would be nearer the truth; and one effect has been a heavy decrease in the quantity of liquor, tobacco, etc., used in these valleys. The class that have been the means of this improvement have kept up the healthy part of the statistics. But many who should know better have failed to take the share in this progressive movement, and have thrown their balance on the other side. Of a large section of this State where the complaint of general sickness was specially made, a recent investigation showed that a considerable proportional those in leading positions disregarded the Word of Wisdom. As the condition of the pastor is commonly suggestive of that of his flock, the conclusion is unavoidable. If those who profess to be Saints desire to enjoy good health they must not disregard the laws by which it is attained.

QUESTIONS ON CHRONOLOGY.

To the Editor:

I find in an eastern paper the following statistics about the present year, which may be of interest to students of chronology, especially in connection with sacred history:

"The Greek church reckons the years from the creation of the world, according to the Byzantine Era, and counts 5508 years before the birth of Christ, reckoning from the 1st of September as their New Year's Day, or the 13th of September according to the newer date. This will make 1896 the 7313th year after the creation of the world.

"The Jews also count their years from the creation of the world, and their New Year begins on the 22nd of September and makes the present year, at that time, the 5657th after the creation.

"The Arabs, Persians, Turks and other Mohammedans count their years from the flight of their prophet from Mecca to Medina and make the present year the 1313th year of their calendar.

"The year 1896 is counted to be the 7509th according to Eusebius and Martyrologium, from the creation of the world; the 5507th according to the new Jewish chronology; the 5946th according to Calvisius; the 4399th since the flood, according to Latin chronology; and according to the Julian period the 6609th after the creation of the world.

"The present year (1896) is generally counted as the 1896th after the crucifixion of the Savior, and 1526 after the destruction of Jerusalem; 1011 years since the introduction of the Julian calendar, and 315 since the introduction of the Gregorian reckoning, but only 196 years since the present improved reckoning was adopted."

Now, the Latter-day Saints have also some in use in chronology, and it is therefore desirable, if possible, to obtain some more definite understanding about the right time in which to place historical events of great interest to us, as a people, and for this reason I take liberty to propose a few questions on that subject:

1. From what particular epoch or event in the successive development of energizing into its present condition, does the first day of the first year after the creation of the world begin?

2. Which, if any, of the various calendars is approximately correct?

3. Chronologers generally concede that the year 1896 is four years behind the actual time of the birth of our Savior, but

4. How can we harmonize this with the positive date, given in Doctrine and Covenants, that 1830 was the actual year after the birth of Christ?

Yours respectfully,
QUERISTICUS.

Without entering into any particulars as to the correctness of the dates given above, we will reply to the questions propounded that chronologies commencing from the creation of the world as a matter of fact date from the supposed first day of the appearance of man upon earth, this event having been regarded as the completion of the creative process. It is with man that the history of the human family commences and chronology proper does not attempt to go beyond that.

To ascertain the exact date of that day, reckoning from any historical epoch the date of which is known, is no longer possible by any ordinary methods. The Old Testament, it is true, has chronological data covering the period from the introduction of man upon the earth till the time when chronology takes a definite shape in secular history, but the three principal texts of the sacred volume differ materially. The years are ascertained by summing up the ages of the venerable progenitors of our race on the birth of the son who is placed on record. But according to the common Hebrew text this gives us 1656 years to the flood, while the Septuagint makes it 2262, and the Samaritan only 1307. The difference arises from the fact that the Septuagint adds 100 years to each of six patriarchs at the time the heir was born and also 6 years to the life of Lamech; similar discrepancies occur in the dates after the flood.

Usher has carefully investigated all questions connected with the subject. He makes the period from the creation to the flood 1,656 years in accordance with the Hebrew, and from the flood to the birth of our Savior 2,348 years, or a total before our era of 4,004 years. The best authorities admit, however, that the system of Usher, though very probable, has not been established, although it is very generally regarded as approximately correct.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that in the second lecture on Faith, Doctrine and Covenants, the chronology given follows the Hebrew text in every particular from Adam to Abraham.

It is, as Questioner states, now quite generally supposed that the birth of our Savior actually occurred four years before our era. This is, of course, not established beyond controversy, as many investigators incline to the view that there is no miscalculation of four years; but even if it were established beyond a doubt, the fact would not contradict the statements in the Doctrine and Covenants that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was founded in the year 1830, A. D., since neither section 20 nor section 21 can be supposed to enter into the controversy as to the correctness of the accepted chronology. In both passages the fact is recorded that in the year of the Christian era universally accepted as the 1830th the Church was organized. For historical purposes it was necessary to note the universally accepted reckoning and not one which is officially recognized nowhere.

THE NEWS has pleasure in presenting to its readers today the full text of the able address of Mrs. Emily S. Richards, delivered at the 28th annual convention of the National-American Woman Suffrage association in Washington last month, on the occasion of the celebration in honor of Utah's admission and the recognition of the right of equal suffrage in the Constitution of the State.

FOR A DULL EVENING.

Five-year-old boy (only child)—"Mamma, I wish you would get me a little sister. I'm so lonesome."

Same boy (at a subsequent period, sitting upright in his bed at 11:30 p. m. and shaking his fist at his sweet little sister in next room)—"If I'd known what a howler you were going to be, you can bet your life I would never have ordered you."

Mrs. Blake—I'd like to know what you could have to say to that disreputable dog catcher.

Blake—I told him if your poodle got lost, to come around and I would give him a dollar.—Truth.

Muggins—Why is Newlywed so unpopular? He seems to have lost all his friends.

Buggins—Well, you see, his baby is just at that age when it does funny things for its father to tell about.—Philadelphia Record.

"Would you oblige," said the reporter who got novel interviews; "by telling me what book helped you most in life?" And after a thoughtful pause, the great man answered: "My bank book."

Nodd—I guess the doctor of mine will give us something to stop the baby's crying now.

Todd—Why?

Nodd—I'm going to move next door to him.—Brooklyn Life.

"I presume you carry a memento of some sort in that locket of yours?"

"Precisely, it is a lock of my husband's hair."

"But your husband is still alive?"

"Yes, sir; but his hair is all gone."

WHEN THE COWS COME HOME.

The bats on the mountain have taken
The wings in the dusk are soft;
The cricket chirps in the parlous plant
When the cows come over the hill.

The swallows circle about the eaves,
A pale star mounts the sky;
The sulkiest resists the gentle chanters
When the cows are passing by.

Over the valley the shadows creep,
Dark are the green of the pines,
Dewy in the garden the honeysuckles sleep,
Mission the breath of the kine.

The tinkle of bells is sweet to my ear,
And sweeter the voices of a song
That the singers slowly lingering near
As the lowing the cows along.

The voice of a lover whose faith is true
Whispered his tenderest vows;
And her cheek grows red when we meet at last
As the cows are coming home.

—The New Bohemian.

DARK AND DAWN.

Oh, is the west in the sunset
And out in the east is the morn,
And out of the west the dark comes
And out of the east the dawn.

Oh, God is the east with the morning
The crimson birth of the day;
Oh, and is the west when the light dies
And the shadly shadows stray.

Yet never a perfect day hath been
Till the east has kissed the west,
And the sun has blessed, a brief or more,
Over the aching heaven to rest.

Oh, never a perfect day will rise,
Nor seek to the set sun,
Until our lives from the eastern skies
Up into the west return.

—Denver Republican.

TOBACCO CAUSED CONSUMPTION

Used 3½ Pounds of Tobacco Weekly for Thirty-Two Years.

Takes No-To-Bac—Gets Quick Cure—Gains 22½ Pounds—Consumption Gone.

Two Rivers, Wis.—(Special.)—Great excitement and interest have been manifested in the recovery of an old time resident of this town, Mr. Joe. Stocker, who has for several years been considered by all his friends a hopeless consumptive. Investigation shows that for over thirty-two years he used three and a half pounds of tobacco a week. A short time ago he was induced to try a tobacco-habit cure called "No-To-Bac." Talking about his miraculous recovery to-day he said: "Yes, I used No-To-Bac, and two boxes completely cured me. I thought, as do all old pipe friends, that I had consumption. Now they say, as you say, 'look healthy and strong you look, Joe,' and whenever they ask me what cured my consumption I tell them No-To-Bac. The last week I used to-bacco I lost four pounds. The morning I began the use of No-To-Bac I weighed 120½ pounds; to-day I weigh 143, a gain of 22½ pounds. I eat heartily and sleep well. Before I used No-To-Bac I was so nervous that when I went to drink I had to hold the glass in both hands. Today my nerves are perfectly steady. Where did I get No-To-Bac? At the druggists. It is made by the Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal and New York, but I see by the printed matter that it is sold by all druggists—I know all the druggists in this town keep it. I have recommended it to over one hundred people and do not know of a single failure to cure."

The Proper Time

When the most benefit is to be derived from a good medicine, is early in the year. This is the season when the tired body, weakened organs and nervous system yearn for a building-up medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many wait for the open spring weather and, in fact, delay giving attention to their physical condition so long that a long siege of sickness is inevitable. To rid the system of the impurities accumulated during the winter season, to purify the blood and to invigorate the whole system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Don't put it off, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good. Read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla, all from reliable, grateful people. They tell the story.

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We have fine stock of home cured Lards. We offer to sell 5 pounds for 50c, 8 pounds for 50c, 10 pounds 75c, and 12 pounds $1.00. And five Pickled rolls 10 to 12 pounds for $1.00.

Also have a fine stock of home sugar cured Hams and Bacon, varying in weight from 8lbs to 12lbs a pound. The cost of small T Bone are 40c to 50c, 60c, 70c and $1.00 apiece; L Bones from $1.00, and $1.25 to $1.50 and $2.00 for large ones. Only for spot cash. All meats guaranteed or money refunded. Orders called for and delivered promptly.

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111 Chambers St., N. Y.

ELBOW GREASE

A slang term—denoting lots of rubbing, but falling into disuse since the introduction and almost universal use of

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

Which will you use, the Washing Powder or the elbow grease? The first knocks the dirt out, the other knocks you out. GOLD DUST is sold by all grocers, in large packages. Price 25 cents. Made only by

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It is full of VIM and BARGAINS.
We are thankful for the appreciation shown us today by the large crowds.
We will add more bargains each day. If you were not in the crowd today don't miss tomorrow.
We have lots left, but they sell quickly, and you will surely lose by procrastination.

The Sale Continues Balance of This Week.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

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Children's, Boys' and Men's Suits, ready made or made to order, from Provo Woolen Mills Celebrated Cassimeres.

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