EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, June 16, 1883.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

To say an unkind thing deliberately is like putting a bent pin on a chair. It is a boy's fun, not a man's.

When you fret and fume at the petty ills of life, remember that the wheels which go round without creaking last longest.

The Kansas City *Journal* calls an inebriate asylum a "Nose Bleachery." That describes the institution correctly, if not euphoniously.

The mere wants of nature, even when nature is refined by education, are few and simple; but the wants of pride and self-love are insatiable.

Our fellow-creatures can judge of what we are only from what we do; but in the eye of our Maker what we do is of no worth except as it flows from what we are.

"I know you," said king Theodore, of Abyssinia, to the English. "First you send a missionary; then you send a consul to look after the missionary; then you send an army to look after the consul."

Anything that makes the heart deeper, anything that makes the current of affection run fuller, anything that makes gratitude and love and honor and truth and faith stronger, makes the man stronger.

Fruit put up in tin cans should be taken out when the can is opened for use. If allowed to remain after the can is opened the action of acid juices upon the tin when exposed to the air may form acetate of tin, which is poisonous.

Pride often miscalculates, and more often misconceives. The proud man places himself at a distance from other men. Seen through that distance, others perhaps appear little to him; but he forgets that this very distance causes him to appear equally little to others.

Among the premiums offered by a Georgia humorous paper to new subscribers are the Ten Commandments and the Lord's prayer. When editors in that section want to introduce a startling novelty they astonish the natives with unheard-of innovations.

Dr. Buchannan, the man who gained an unenviable notoriety by the issue of bogus medical diplomas at Philadelphia, now comes up in the Police Courts of the Quaker city, charged by his daughter with the transfer of property belonging to her. He is an ingrained rascal, and should spend the rest of his days in jail.

Scarcely any one expected that the Star Routers would be convicted. But many thought the jury would hang and that the defendants ought to. The verdict of acquittal sets them entirely free and proclaims that further procedure by civil suit or otherwise, would only add to the enormous expenditure of the government in this shameful and tedious case.

Jim Mace, since his arrival in England, has had a set-to with a live lord—Charles Beresford,—and has been whipped by him in the presence of the Prince of Wales and a large number of aristocratic sports and private gentlemen. A few such events as this will make slugging matches fashionable—a result to be deplored by all who have any respect for decency left.

At a recent Southern camp meeting the eloquent divine said: "The wheels of the righteous shriek and groan as they toil up the hill of salvation and over the ruts of temptation and the bridge of damnation, and have to scrowdge pretty lively to get up at all; but the sinner, with greased wheels and flying colors, slips down to tarnation like a dose of oil, with a rip and a whiz, and raises no dust whatever."

Deal very gently with those who are on the downhill of life. Your own time is coming to be where they now are. You, too, are "stepping westward." Soothe the restlessness of age by amusement, by consideration, by non-interference, and by allowing plenty of occupation to fall into the hands that long for it. But let it be their own choosing, and cease to order their ways for them as though they were children.

The slaying of the monster Dukes, who seduced a confiding girl and murdered her father, but was acquitted by a stupid or pliant jury, seems to give universal satisfaction. The girl's brother "Jim" Nutt gains applause all over the land. Dukes was worthy of death, but it is a shame that his execution had to be attended to by a private citizen. The law should cover fully crimes like his, and then ought to be unflinchingly carried out.

As an illustration of the present peculiar system of English orthography, a San Francisco professor spells potato as follows: "Ghoughphtheighteen," and declares it to be correct according to the following rule: "Gh stands for p, as you will find from the last letters in hiccough. Ough stands for o, as in dough. Phth stands for t, as in phthisis. Eigh stands for a, as in neighbor. Teh stands for t, as in gazette; and eau stands for o, as in beau." He can go to the head.

The realm in which science can be even practically certain of its conclusions is very limited, and does not trench upon the ground covered by the religious truths revealed in the Bible. Concerning such matters science is most certain where it is most vague. Because of this the utterance of science concerning the main doctrines of revealed religion are unworthy of serious attention. Science is as harmless to oppose Christianity as it is helpless to defend it. Such are the points of an address by Prof. Wright, of Oberlin College.

Fraud has been having high revel for some time in the "City of Brotherly Love." An investigation recently made, disclosed the facts that nine men who were drawing pay as lamplighters in Philadelphia had been dead for periods varying from a few months to two years. Several living lamplighters were examined and it was discovered that they received not more than one half the sum which was drawn from the treasury for their account. The remainder passed into the hands of a syndicate, which has evidently accummulated much coin by its crooked methods.

The average distance at which thunder can be distinguished is declared to be seven miles, while the lightning of an ordinary thunderstorm, at midnight, may be seen forty miles. Perhaps lightning sometimes occurs at too great an elevation for the thunder to reach the earth's surface, particularly in the tropics, where the thunderstorms are at great heights. In rare instances, in Europe, lightning is observed in the zenith, followed at an interval of twenty seconds by faint, rolling thunder immediately overhead. A slight increase of altitude would doubtless render the thunder inaudible.

The first electric locomotive was invented by a Swedish engineer, Herr H. Wesslau, in the employ of Siemen & Halske of Berlin. This was proved last year by the latter firm when claiming a patent for their machine in America, which was then opposed by Edison. The document to this effect, now in the Patent Office in Washington, sworn to by the American Consul in Berlin, sets forth that the first drawing to their engine was made by Herr Wesslau in September, 1878, while Edison's was not made until November, 1879. Herr Wesslau is a native of Halland, in Sweden, and has for many years been employed in some of the leading German engineering works.

BAPTISM FOR THE DEAD.

AN enquirer asks the *Christian Union*

"Can you give me any light on the reference in 1 Corrinthians xv., 29, to being "baptized for the dead?"

To which the answer is given that

"Scholars differ; some suppose that it refers to the heathen offering themselves in baptism on account of the triumphant deaths, which they had seen, of unbelievers. The phrase then would read, "What shall they do which are baptized *because* of the dead?" Others suppose that it is a reference to a custom which certainly existed at a very early age in the church, of baptizing the living in lieu of the dead."

How much "light" is there in this reply? Just about as much as is usually shed by modern "divines" upon any subject of theological discussion. They can tell what scholars think, and give the drift of learned opinions, but have nothing to offer which will satisfy the mind eager after knowledge. How much better off is the inquirer who propounded the above question since he has received the reply? He is treated to a sophistical rendering or the text to further puzzle him as to its true meaning, and give him a chance, if he desires, like many orthodox preachers to wiggle out of the plain and simple conclusion to which that scripture leads, but which is contrary to the tedchings of all the sects.

There is one valuable admission in the response, that is the acknowledgement of the fact that in the early Christian Church a "custom" certainly existed "of baptizing the living for the dead." This is qualified though by an after expression to the effect that

"Paul's reference does not involve any commendation of this custom."

This usage of the Church "at a very early age" which is here denominated a "custom," is of too much importance to be dismissed with such a title. The Apostles of Jesus Christ were not commissioned to go to all the world and establish "customs" but to preach the Gospel, baptize believers in the way appointed and shown forth in the pattern set by the Savior Himself and to "teach all things whatsoever He had commanded them." Jesus did not presume to teach any doctrine of His own but only set forth those things which He had received of the Father. He did not come to daily with customs and the Comforter which came to the disciples in His stead was to guide them into "all truth."

The ordinances of the gospel taught by Christ and His Apostles were none of them mere customs but essential observances established in the Church under divine commandment. They were not to be neglected or changed or discontinued. They were not to be left to the option or opinions of men, but were given for fixed purposes and to be administered according to specified instructions.

Baptism for the dead, alluded to by the Apostle Paul as a support to his argument in favor of the resurrection of the body, was an ordinance in the early Christian Church. The *Christian Union* admits as much. Now is it not likely that the doctrine and ordinances of the gospel as revealed by Jesus Christ were more apt to be correctly taught and attended to then than at a subsequent time, after errors had crept in and the people had turned away their ears from the truth and were turned unto fables," and had "heaped unto themselves teachers having itching ears."

If baptism for the dead was correct then, it is correct now. But who in the whole "Christian" world knows anything about it to-day? The popular preachers of all the sects repudiate the doctrine and strive to get away from the text quoted above by just such sophisms as the *Christian Union* suggests as a rendering of some scholars. But the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is in possession of definite and practical information concerning it. Not through their scholarship or any great wisdom of their own, but by the revelations of God in the present age.

In fulfilment of the prophecy of Malachi of old, Elijah the prophet appeared to Joseph Smith the Prophet, in the Kirtland Temple, bearing the keys of the turning of "the hearts of the fathers to the children and the hearts of the children to the fathers," which include the baptism for the dead. The great Prophet of the nineteenth century thus learned the true nature of the doctrine and ordinance, its place and mode of administration, the benefits to be derived by the departed from the ministrations of their living relatives in the Church of Christ, and many things of eternal moment in regard to the redemption of the dead, which we have not space to mention.

It is on this account that temples are being reared in these mountain valleys, in which the living may officiate for the dead in those ordinances which belong to the flesh and cannot be observed in the spirit world, and are yet essential parts of the plan of salvation. The matter is not left to conjecture, nor contingent upon learned or unlearned opinion. It is definite and sure as the rock of eternal ages and the works of the Saints in the holy places prepared, as saviors upon Mount Zion, reach within the vail, connect the living with the dead, that the fathers who without us cannot be made perfect may gain the benefits of the Gospel, "be judged according to men in the flesh and live according to God in the Spirit." It is one of the most glorious doctrines ever revealed to man, and opens up the plan of human redemption with such a flood of joyful effulgence as to fill the heart with thanksgiving and everlasting praise.

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LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

Haverly's Embarrassment.

CHICAGO, 16.—A New York special says concerning Haverly's affairs: As far as revealed, the plan of settlement is that McConnel shall assume Haverly's liabilities and receive in consideration thereof Haverly's interest in his theatres in San Francisco, Chicago and Brooklyn. What Haverly's liabilities are is not known, but they are estimated by persons directly interested in their settlement at $70,000. What will be done with the three theatres mentioned is not known, as McConnel is not a theatrical manager and has no experience in the amusement business to warrant his taking their management under his own personal direction.

The Northern Pacific.

From present indications it is safe to assume that the Northern Pacific will be completed by the last of August, when through trains will run between St. Paul and Portland. The road carries 150 lbs. of baggage on the eastern division, 100 lbs. on western division, and the Stage Company 40 lbs. free. Pullman sleeping and dining cars are run between St. Paul and Helena, and Pullman sleeping cars on the western division.

Rumored Failure.

CHICAGO, 16.—A season of extraordinary excitement prevailed on change immediately after the opening this morning by the rumor freely bandied about that the firm of McGeoch, Everingham & Co., who have for a long time been looked upon as the heaviest dealers in lard and other provisions on the Chicago board had failed. This was verified in a measure afterward by a member of the firm circulating about on the floor of 'Change and notifying all with whom they were interested in provision deals to close them out. Something in the nature of a panic appeared to seize the provision corner, and for a long time the interest in other trading was lost.

Vanderbilt's Flyers.

NEW YORK, 16.—Wm. H. Vanderbilt's famous mares Maud S and Aldine, came down like wolves on the fold to-day at Fleetwood Park, and scattered all previous records to the winds, making a mile in 2.12¼. Vanderbilt drove the mares himself.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DISPATCHES.

The Rifle Match.

LONDON, 16.—The National Association has decided not to allow the American team to use the screw wind guage in the competition at Wimbledon, except in the International match of the volunteer service. The *Gazette* reports this decision and thinks that if the Americans are beaten they will be able to claim that they were handicapped because not allowed like the English riflemen to use in the preliminary contests exactly the same appliances they used in their match; however, says the *Gazette*, there are not wanting signs that the Americans may give the English a sound beating.

Balloon Picked Up at Sea.

Marseilles, 16.—An aeronaut named Davis, accompanied by an actress and a merchant, departed from here in a balloon last evening, to cross a part of the Mediterranean. The balloon and occupants were picked up at sea.

Ladies' Conferences.—The Relief Society Conference of this Stake will be held in the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms on Friday, June 22d, commencing at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. The Primary Associations will meet on the 23d, in the Assembly Hall, at 10 a.m., and the Y. L. M. I. A. at 2 o'clock on the same day, in the same place.

Cheese Factory. — Yesterday, Brother W. S. Hansen, of Box Elder County, was in town. He runs an extensive dairy and cheese factory on the divide, near Collinson—formerly Hampton—station, on the Utah and Northern R.R. He has 280 milch cows. He manufactures at present about 500 pounds of cheese daily, of good quality, 18,000 pounds of that article having already been turned out of the factory this season, and nearly the whole of it sold.

Burglary at Provo.—On Thursday morning, Mrs. Harrison, of Provo, discovered that her store had been burglarized during the night, the thief walked off with sixty dollars. Much sympathy was felt for the lady, as she carries on a small mercantile business, the money stolen being the earnings of several weeks which she was saving to send to this city to pay a bill for goods. The *Enquirer* gives the details of the robbery.

PURE JAPANESE TEA.

SALT LAKE CITY,
June 14th, 1883.

Editor Deseret News:

Sir—You are doing a good work in ventilating the subject of the impurity of Japanese tea. In regard to the editorial in your issue of Tuesday evening, your strictures are, no doubt, to a certain extent correct. The deterioration of tea latterly shipped from Japan induced the firm of Richards & Harrison, San Francisco, to send an expert to that country and procure for them the tea as it was originally sent here. The result is they have made contracts and are shipping the pure article. The "Cup and Saucer" and "School Basket" tea imported by the above firm, is guaranteed by them to be free from all impurity, and their guaranty is worth something. They are large importers of foreign goods, and their reputation for honesty and square-dealing is second to none in America. I have had business transactions with them extending over a period of 14 years, and I can vouch for their veracity and thorough conscientiousness. If they do not import pure tea it is because pure tea cannot be procured for importation. Could you but persuade the general public to exercise more judgment and discretion in buying, adulteration would cease from lack of patronage. Apologizing for intruding on your valuable space,

I remain, yours respectfully,
P. MARGETTS.

A SINGULAR PETRIFIACTION.

PLEASANT VALLEY,
June 12th, 1883.

Editor Deseret News:

Mr. Evan Williams, of this place, has been working on the construction train of the D. & R. G., and on the 14th of May, he found a stone book in the sand, about 80 yards from Green River, which he brought home with him, and which has been purchased by Mr. David Williams, also of this place.

Last evening, while on business at Mr. Williams' residence he said, "I've a curiosity to show you," and going to his secretary he brought out the said book, which I gave a critical examination. It weighs just three pounds, and measures two inches in thickness; the covers are five and five-eights inches long; the leaves or rather the part that was leaves, five and one-fourth inches long; the covers from edge to where it turned on the back or to the "hinges" are two and three-fourth inches; measuring from the edge of one cover around the back to the edge of the other cover is eight and seven-eights inches, or around the back side wise ten and seven-eights inches. The curiosity does not show the least mark of an instrument upon it except where the finder used some sharp tool in scraping off the dirt. In its dimentions it is as perfect as any book of the day. Two of the corners were broken off when found; one is broken badly. I was aware that books when used for only a short time would get the corners bent down so I examined the two remaining ones and found them slightly bent. On very close observation I discovered two distinct lines running through the leaves in the same direction. These were just as straight as the leaves themselves. They were not marks of any tool but were in the formation as a seam in a rock. The book is a white sand stone formation covered with many dark irregular spots about the size of a silver dime. The nearest thing I can compare it to is the pocket Bible printed twenty-five and thirty years ago, of which it is a perfect pattern.

The finder, Mr. Evan Williams, is a quiet, unassuming man, who minds his own business and gains his living by day labor. I have no doubt but it is a genuine petrified Bible, lost by some exploring party or some poor "Mormon" mountaineer. Indeed it would take a first-class sculptor to make such a piece of work. I cannot find any reason to doubt its genuineness. Mr. D. J. Williams will be in Salt Lake in a few days and bring it for exhibition.

C. H. BLIES.

Migration of Animals through the Suez Canal.

One of the most interesting of the many important points connected with the construction of the Suez Canal is that which pertains to the migration of animal forms, or the interchange that has been effected, through the instrumentality of man, between the faunas of what have until recently been broadly separated (although nearly contiguous) seas—the Red and the Mediterranean. Professor Keller, of Zurich, who has made a special study of the animal migrations brought about by the opening of this artificial water communication, finds that since 1870 there have been transferred from the Mediterranean Sea to Suez the common European bass (*Labrax lupus*), the sole (*Solea vulgaris*), umbrina (*U. cirrhosa*), a tugicate, and a species of the sedentary group of the barnacles (*Balanus miser*). Several other Mediterranean forms are now "in transit," such as the common razor-fish (*Solen vagine*) and edible cockle (*Cardium edule*). Several fishes and a few shell fish, including a form of clam and the variable mussel (*Mytilus variabilis*) have, *per contra*, been transferred from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, while a numerous "caravan" from the same direction is seen to be resting in the basin of the great Bitter Lakes. The retardation in the passage of some of the animal forms, or in their complete exclusion from the canal, is affected by several causes, the more prominent of which appear to be (1) the too sandy nature of the ground; (2) the large lakes; (3) the currents; (4) the passage of ships, whose movements interfere with the tranquility of the water requisite for the proper development of both ova and larvæ; (5) the too great saltness of the canal water. The fauna of the canal is necessarily still too poor to afford sufficient sustenance to the larger carnivorous species, and hence, rays, cuttle fish, etc., are still absent from the greater portion of the Isthmus. Red Sea corals have likewise not yet entered the canal.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One bay HORSE, 8 years old, snip on end of nose, branded J on left shoulder, 8 on left thigh.

One roan speckled COW, 7 or 8 years old, upperbit in right ear, crop off left, and under-corner of left ear cut.

If not claimed on or before June 22nd, 1883, will be sold according to law at the Scipio estray pen, at 9 o'clock a. m.

W. D. THOMPSON,
District Poundkeeper.
Scipio, Millard County, June 10, 1883.

REMOVED.

MRS. E. MADSEN, Milliner, has removed one door west of Theatre, on 1st South Street. 1 m

"Utah and Its People," for Sale at the "Deseret News Office." 25 Cents a Copy.

DIED.

HIRSCHI—At Park Valley, of malignant diphtheria, on May 26th, 1883, Alfred Hirschi, aged 4 years, 1 month and 23 days.

Also on the same day, of the same disease, Christian Hirschi, aged 10 years, 2 months and 10 days.

Also on May 29th, Alice Hirschi, aged 12 years, 6 months and 13 days.

Also on June 6th, 1883, Anne Elizabeth Hirschi, of same disease, aged 7 years, 1 month and 21 days.

All these are children of Brother Christian and Anna E. Hirschi, and only one son remaining, who also had the same disease, but is recovering. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of all the settlement.

GRANT—At Wood's Cross, Davis County, at 1.20 a.m., June 15th, 1883, W. S. Grant, aged 39 years, 9 months and 26 days.

Funeral services at West Bountiful meeting house, at 1 p.m. Sunday, 17th. Friends of the family invited.

GOLDSBROUGH.—In Nephi, Juab County, June 11th, 1883, Amelia H. Goldsbrough, wife of Brother Henry Goldsbrough. Deceased was born December 7th, 1814, at Little Common, Yorkshire, England. Was baptised by Samuel Wood, Oct. 29th, 1847.

Emigrated with her husband in 1851 to Salt Lake City. Came to Nephi in 1863. Was called and set apart by Bishop C. H. Bryan to preside over the Nephi Relief Society, June 23d, 1868, which position she filled with honor and satisfaction until February 28th, 1878, when she was chosen and set apart by President Teasdale to preside over the Juab Stake Relief Societies—Nephi, Mona and Levan. Ever faithful to her duties, she won the love and affection of the officers and members over whom she presided.

The remains were followed from her residence to the meeting House by her family and relatives, her Counselors and Secretary, the Board and Teachers of the Nephi Society, the President of Mona Society, and officers of the Levan Society; also a number of members of the Nephi.

President Paxman, Patriarch J. G. Bigler, C. H. Bryan, G. Kendall and C. Sperry made very appropriate remarks, aided by the Spirit of God, comforting the bereaved that were present, and a fervent prayer by Brother Joel Grover to God our heavenly Father for His blessings to rest upon the bereaved family, and upon her husband now on a mission to England.

The Nephi Brass Band were in attendance, and her remains were conveyed to the cemetery, followed by her family and many friends.

LOG ROLLING.

While Wrestling with a Fallen Tree a Lumberman Receives Consequential Damages.

While on a hunting excursion in the great coal and wood region near Carbondale, Pa., the writer met William Coll, a lumberman. Accustomed to life and labor in the forest from early manhood, he was a true Knight of the Axe. Many a tree had fallen before his ringing strokes, and fleets of rafts had borne away to market the sawed products. Coll is a character, and if Oscar Wilde is right in saying that all movements in unhindered labor are graceful, our friend William, stripped for his work, an attacking a tree as Richard I assaulted the heavy doors of Front de Beeuf's Castle, must have presented an admirable picture.

One day, however,—but let him tell the story himself, as he told it to me:

"I was out in the woods, you know, trying to start a log down a hill. Thinking I could get a better purchase on it from the lower side, I tackled it there with my log-rolling hook and threw my weight on the lever. She started, she did, but as luck would have it before I could get out of the way, she rolled right over me. If it hadn't been for a lot o small limbs and brush lying in the road, which lifted her up, she'd a crushed me flat. As it was I got up without a broken bone, but with some mighty bad bruises."

"Then you were all right," said his auditor."

"Not by a blamed sight, stranger. I took cold, rheumatism set in, and, if I hadn't heard of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS and used 'em, it's my opinion I should never have made another chip fly. But the Capcine took hold quick, and I'm 'bout as good as new. But there's one thing you kin calkilate on—I shall never wrastle with another log unless I have the advantage of the ground. Fur, as I told you before, if it hadn't been for them brushes I'd been smashed so, you could 'a sold me for a door mat."

The Capcine is the thing for rheumatism. It doesn't keep you waiting. The word CAPCINE is cut in the center of the genuine. Price 25 cents.

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PROGRAMME:

Overture, Leonore No. 3 ..... Beethoven
The Two Grenadiers ..... Schumann
Mr. Franz Kommerts.
Concerto, No. op. 11 ..... Chopin
Romanza and Rondo.
Madam Rive-King.
Die Loreley ..... Liszt
Miss Emma C. Thursby.
Symphonic Poem, Les Preludes ..... Liszt
Aria, "O! Fatima," (Abu Hassan) ..... Webes
Miss Belle Cole.
Lohengrin ..... Wagner
Vaspiel.
Introduction.
Nuptial Chorus. } 3rd Act.
March Movement. }
Hallelujah Chorus, Messiah ..... Handel

Doors open at 7.30. Concert to commence at 8.30 punctually.

All are requested to be seated in time so that the Concert may proceed without disturbance.

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We have now on exhibition in our Wholesale and Retail Clothing Departments the finest and most complete line of MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOY'S, School and Children's Clothing ever brought to this Market.

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LADIES' AND MISSES SHOES IN GREAT VARIETY.
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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, ETC.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE
STAR MIXED PAINTS.
DEALERS SEND FOR PRICES.

Mr. S. P. Teasdel, General Merchant, East Temple Street, Salt Lake City, has this day been appointed General Agent for the sale of the Star Mixed Paints, made in San Francisco. These Paints are all ready for use, and will not Chalk Crack nor Peel off, and are fully guaranteed by us.

WM. R. BENTLEY & Co.,
116, Front Street, San Francisco.
SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 10th, 1883.