

Attorney Arthur Brown was also interviewed. Although he talked "cautiously," as one who knew more than he cared to tell, Mr. Brown ventured to hope that Marshal Parsons might yet be retained in office. "We have only seen the telegram," said he, "and that gives no reasons for this sudden action of the department. Wait until we learn something more, and then perhaps some other steps may be taken."

"Do you know whether Arthur Pratt is likely to become a candidate in the event of the Marshal going out?"

"I really cannot say, but I think the government ought to give us a Republican, anyhow."

### TOOELE STAKE ACADEMY.

The people of Tooele Stake assembled in the new school premises just completed in Grantsville, at 10 a. m. yesterday, to dedicate that building for the purposes for which it was designed. After music by the Grantsville brass band, the audience was called to order by President H. S. Gowans of Tooele Stake. The choir then sang a hymn and Elder Wm. Lee offered prayer. After singing by the choir, Counselor Chas. L. Anderson explained the object of the building and the circumstances connected with its erection.

It has been erected almost exclusively by the people of Grantsville ward, who have been very liberal in their donations. The first meeting in connection with the building was held on May 1st, 1887, when the following were selected as a building committee and had continued to the completion: Chas. L. Anderson, Jas. Wrathall, Wm. Jeffries, W. C. Rydalah, Jas. Ratcliff, Gustave Anderson and A. G. Johnson. They have shown great energy and determination, and have thus far completed the building in the face of many discouragements. The cost of the new structure is \$14,000, and probably another \$4,000 will be required to put in heaters and furnishings.

The building is a two story and basement. The outside measurement is 45x75 feet. Down stairs there are two rooms with a nine foot ceiling, 17x36 feet, well lighted with windows on the sides. To the front of these are two other rooms, one for the heater and the other for coal.

The second floor is divided into four apartments by a hallway 10 x 18 feet. In the front are two rooms, one on each side 18x18 feet, designed as offices. To the rear are two more rooms, 18x37 feet, with a 14-foot ceiling, well lighted. The third floor is reached from the second by two flights of stairs, one to the right and one to the left. The main room on this floor is 39x42 feet, and the other 17x40. The house is admirably adapted for school purposes.

President H. S. Gowans said that Tooele Stake was in harmony with the movement in favor of Church schools. The desire of the people is to encourage the education of our children in true theology as well as in the elements of a secular education.

James Wrathall, one of the building committee, said that this house had not been built particularly to benefit the aged, but to help the young, who he hoped would appreciate it.

W. C. Rydalah said the building committee could not have done much without the united efforts of the people, who had been liberal in their voluntary donations.

President Joseph F. Smith felt gratified to be with the people on this interesting occasion. It has been said that this house had been built for the benefit of the children. This was true in one sense, but the children are not the only ones benefited, as it was a help to us to have our faith, works and charity represented, that our children may be taught to represent us and our hopes in the God-given religion. Faith and God are excluded from our common schools. This is wise as to the nation, but as individuals we have accepted the Gospel, which enforces us to teach our children its precepts. We want to choose the instructors for our children—those who have high moral tendencies and a love of God and truth, as these have a great impression on the youthful mind for good or evil.

After singing by the choir and music by the band, President Smith offered the dedicatory prayer.

It is expected that school will be started in a short time.

### ABNORMAL BREATHING.

Neither man nor animal breathes through the mouth normally. The only natural way for respiration and inspiration is through the nose. When we breathe through the nose, the cold, dry, impure air is sufficiently warmed, supplied with watery vapor and freed from dust. When we breathe through the nose, smelling at the same time through our organ of smell, which assists respiration, we become aware of the presence of an injurious or of a generally abnormal mixture drawn in by the breath, and can then either correct so unfavorable an atmosphere or escape from it. Furthermore, only in the nose are found those fine arrangements which can prevent the entrance of injurious substances into the deeper respiratory organs (larynx and lungs) and thus stop the further advance of the hostile body (painful smoke, irritating dampness, thick dust, etc.) besides defying that which has already slyly effected an entrance. This is done by the so-called nasal reflex breathing, to which class belongs sneezing. If we breathe through the mouth the air is neither sufficiently warmed nor satisfactorily moistened, and laden with all its bad mixtures of dust of mineral, animal and vegetable origin, added to injurious gasses, reaches the larynx, the air-tubes and the lungs.

Snoring is only the least among the evil consequences of breathing through the mouth. The swollen, sore, constantly chapped lips, bad condition of the front teeth and decay of the back ones, defective development of the sense of smell, frequent inflammation of the throat, attacks of fever, diphtheria and catarrh, and soreness of the larynx and lungs are consequences of breathing through the mouth which have been frequently observed. In children one often sees a habitual and peculiar weak or even stupid expression of countenance. It has also been found, through the experiments of different trustworthy observers, that there is a casual connection between

stammering and breathing through the mouth. On the other hand, however, certain forms of nightmare and asthma are caused by breathing through the mouth. That infants are sometimes brought almost to death's door when prevented by a cold from breathing through the nose is a fact well known to physicians.

When a child or grown person begins to breathe with the mouth open, there must exist some sufficient cause for the occurrence in the uppermost air passages. No one would voluntarily exchange the only healthy, comfortable manner of breathing through the nose for the burdensome and unhealthy breathing through the mouth. Let anyone attempt to breathe through the mouth for five minutes, instead of, as one is accustomed, through the nose, and he will soon be convinced that it is almost impossible. Almost of itself, that is, without muscular force, through the mere pressure of the air, the mouth closes and the original manner of breathing is resumed.

Whoever snores can, as a rule, not breathe through the nose. That it would be useless in such cases to desire to close the mouth mechanically is entirely comprehensible. Every mother, who frequently gives to her child the useless command "Close your mouth," is aware of this. Here it is better to seek, without delay, the advice of an experienced specialist, in order to determine the cause of this mouth-breathing. In the case of children in particular an unnecessary delay might prove fatal.

Now there are certainly cases in which the cause of this habit may be determined and the habit still remain. But these are the exceptions; as a rule normal breathing results as soon as the air enters the correct passage; if the snoring and breathing through the mouth returns as an evil habit, then and only then can mechanical means be used with advantage to stop this opening of the mouth.

The simplest and oldest of these is to place a band from the chin to the top of the head. This often suffices. As the mouth remains closed by pressure of the air, some of the mechanical appliances to produce this effect might be used. Sometimes it is even sufficient to place a piece of celluloid plate between the teeth, but one would not lightly decide to place a foreign substance in the mouth of a sleeper, particularly a restless child.

All of these apparatus must be put on every evening and worn over night, until the normal position of the lips and lower jaw is regained. But the most important thing is to remove the obstructions to normal breathing.—From the German of Dr. E. Bloch, in Schorer's Familienblatt (Berlin.)

PRESIDENT HARRISON in his proclamation relating to Canadian canals referred to the violation of one of the articles of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain regulating commerce between Canada and this country. The Canadian Conservatives are now clamoring for the abrogation of this treaty, on the ground that its provisions are of no earthly value to the Dominion. What England will say in the matter is awaited with interest.