

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Presbyterians are holding a confab in Ogden. Now look out for some more "Highland resolutions." They have a Cogan on hand for the fabrication of serious and "Mormon" notes.

The California for September is a fine number, mingling as usual solid reading with lighter material. This magazine is western in tone and style, and occupies a place of its own in the literature of the period. The California Publishing Company of San Francisco deserve great credit for this excellent periodical.

It is stated in recent statistics of suicide that in the four years from 1875 to 1879, the average number of suicides to the one million inhabitants of London was 85; in Berlin, 205; in Vienna, 285; in Paris, 400; and in Leipzig, 450. Why there should be five times as many, proportionally, among the French and Germans as among the English is a problem which German investigators are trying to solve.

Among the Jews in the public service in Belgium are three chief clerks to ministers, one director of the Royal Carpet Manufacture, one court of appeals judge, two crown prosecutors, one judge of instruction, six barristers, three mayors, nine captains, and four professors of universities. This is a large number of positions of distinction in proportion to their numbers, which is but 4,000 in a population of 5,000,000.

The magnitude of the production of iron, steel and coal will be strikingly shown in the forthcoming report of the secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association. One item states that 1,500,000 tons of rails, iron and steel, were manufactured during the year 1890, and 5,370,512 100-pound kegs of cut nails and spikes were also produced. Coal to the amount of 48,000,000 gross tons was mined during the same time.

The Georgia Legislature has passed a law making it a penal offense to point a loaded or unloaded firearm at any person. This is good so far as it goes, but there should be no exception added providing that if the firearm so pointed goes off, the one who points it should suffer the punishment decreed for the same crime when intentionally done. A few convictions under such a law would probably make "didn't know it was loaded" fellows look and see whether it was loaded or not before pointing at others.

While the world nowadays knows of the torpedo, invented and named by Fulton, as a machine to blow up ships, comparatively few know that it takes its name from a fish, of marvellous electrical properties, which was anatomized by the famous surgeon John Hunter. The torpedo is found in the Mediterranean, the Bay of Biscay, and the southern English and Irish waters. The ancients employed it as a therapeutic agent. It is believed to use its extraordinary powers to numb a big enemy or to capture a smaller fish. It loves to lie in sand, in which it will bury itself by flapping its extremities, throwing the sand over its back. Tread on it then and you will be prone in a moment. It is sometimes sold for food in French markets.

The North American Review for September opens with an article on "The Church, the State, and the School," by Professor William T. Harris. Mr. Harris treats of "Cultural Ethics," arguing that the principles of morality are rooted in man's nature, and are the products of evolution; consequently, that they are not affected by "the vicissitudes of dogma or religious creeds." The Hon. John A. Carson gives a history of "Mormonism," and proves that the credit of formulating that cardinal doctrine of American statesmanship is due to John Quincy Adams. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale writes of the "Taxation of Church Property." He would have all churches taxed in form, but would exempt in practice those which by their charitable work help to lighten the public burdens. The other articles in the "Cultural Ethics" are "Jewish Outcasts in America," by Nina Morais; "The Decay of New England Thought," by the Rev. Julius H. Ward; "Ghost Sealing," by Prof. F. H. Hedge; and "Factional History," by Rosalier Johnson. The latter article is a scathing criticism of Jefferson Davis's recently published historical memoir.

AS SURE AS FATE.

The San Francisco Jewish Times has the annexed paragraph: "Will there be a return to the land of our forefathers, the land made immortal in history and song by the suffering of Israel? Will we again possess the Holy City, a city made immortal by its siege and its suffering? These are questions of grave importance. There are Jews who devoutly believe that Israel will again be a nation among the nations of the world, and that the Jews who think that the mission of Israel is to live among the people of the earth and spread the light of true knowledge among them."

The questions propounded and the doubts expressed here, indicate either a profound ignorance of the prophecies of the ancient Hebrews, or a little reliance upon their predictions. There is no event in the future history of the Jewish race portending more clearly in their sacred books than the return of the scattered people to the land of their forefathers. Either Judah will be gathered from every nation under heaven, and the ancient kingdom will be re-

stored with far more than its previous riches, glory and dominion, or the old prophecies were failures and frauds.

The Latter-day Saints, or "Mormons," as they are commonly called, have the highest reputation as a people for their fidelity to the prophecies of the Bible. That he who scattered Israel will gather them again in these latter times; that the soil of Palestine will again become fertile and "flowing with milk and honey"; that Jerusalem will be rebuilt; that the riches of the great manipulators of the world's wealth will flow into it; that the Hebrew commonwealth will be established as a separate and independent government; that to it will come the Messiah in the due time of the Great Jehovah, and that he will give to the Jews of Nazareth the same dominion as was bestowed on Pontius Pilate.

These events and many details connected therewith are foretold in the Book of Mormon, and have been revealed from heaven in the present age as part of the programme of the "dispensation of the fulness of times." The "Mormons" will be found closely connected with the Jews in the restoration of latter day Israel. They are by blood chiefly descendants of Joseph, of ancient Egyptian fame, through the loins of Ephraim to whom descended the birthright. Ephraim became mixed among the Gentiles, but "blood will tell," and the posterity of Ephraim and Manasseh will fulfil the blessing pronounced by Jacob and Moses, and will "push the people together from the ends of the earth." "Ephraim will not vex Judah nor Judah Ephraim," but in the set time of the Lord they will work together for the redemption of all Israel.

That Judah will yet become a nation, possess the Holy City, rebuild their Temple where now the Moslem mosque rears its domes and minarets above the hills of Zion, and fulfill all the inspired predictions of the prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, et al., is as sure as the rising of the sun after the going down thereof, for it is written in the archives of heaven, and is declared by Him who cannot lie and who never breaks His word.

WINDMILL IRRIGATION.

The Carson Appeal publishes the following account of the manner in which a Nevada rancher managed to cultivate one of the dry spots in that locality:

"John Asberry, a man who has a little ranch on the outskirts of Carson, Nevada, has been a little bit of a troublemaker. He dug a well thirteen feet deep and struck two veins of pure cold water. He then erected a windmill at an expense of \$40, which pumps 1,000 gallons of water upon his land every 24 hours. The windmill is built on an entirely new plan, and a caveat has already been filed preparatory to securing a patent. The windmill consists of four beards about seven feet long, fastened to lag bars projecting from an axle. The wind acts on an overhead wheel, the wind only strikes the upper part of the wheel, the lower part being enclosed by a board fence. In a slight breeze the mill revolves about 20 revolutions per minute, but in a good stiff gale it flies so fast that a sliding board must be raised to shut off the wind. The wheel is connected with the plunger of the pump, and the water flows in a steady stream. The mill was running briskly yesterday, when some of the big mills, costing \$100, were not moving. The success of this scheme solves the problem of irrigation in Nevada. Any man can sink his well and erect his mill of rough lumber, and have his field irrigated at an expense of \$50, with his water-flow perpetual."

Mills to raise water have been tried in many places in Utah, but for some reason that we are not aware of do not seem to meet with favor for any great length of time. They have not "solved the problem of irrigation" for the dry places of Utah, whatever they may have done for Nevada.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

Executive Mansion, 4:10 p.m., 21.—Dr. Bliss at 4 p.m. said to a representative of the Associated Press, that the President had had a much more favorable afternoon than yesterday, and was doing fairly well. He continues to swallow nourishment in the shape of milk porridge and kumkum, with difficulty, and has in the opinion of the surgeon, been able to sustain his strength. He suffers no further annoyance from the secretion of mucus in his throat, and is free from pain. He asked Dr. Bliss what he thought of his condition, and the doctor replied that if he could keep down nourishment he would get through all right. The President then inquired how long it would be if he should make favorable progress, before he could take a trip on a steamer or go to Europe. The doctor could not, however, give any definite period.

Executive Mansion, 21, 7:30 p.m.—Dr. Bliss just left for home. He says that the united opinion of the attending surgeons is that the vomiting which occurred this afternoon, was caused by irritation of the phlegm in the President's chest, as a result of the inflamed gland. Unofficial Bulletin, Executive Mansion, 21, 9:30 p.m.—There has been no vomiting since 5:30 p.m., but there is a great anxiety. A change for better or worse to-morrow morning.

Dr. Boynton said about half past 6 o'clock to-night, that he was well satisfied that the vomiting of the President's might portend serious results, that while it was doubtless true that severe coughing had brought on vomiting it might indicate a continued attack of the stomach, and that unless the President's stomach will admit of his taking food he will not be able to get through all right. The last spell of vomiting was at 6:15 p.m., and up to 9:30. There had not been any more. It had been decided to give him a short rest and that no more nourishment will be put into it for a few hours, that emetics will be depended upon entirely to clean the stomach out, it is entirely safe to use.

rescue giving food by the stomach, that, as the stomach has been so irritated it is better not to risk irritating it any with food.

The World's Washington special says: Mrs. Garfield did not leave the White House for the hospital. The children remained in doors. Captain Henry, who returned from Omaha only a few days ago, has gone back and has no more to say about the case. The rumor has it that he has gone to bring the President's mother and two young children. Should that rumor prove true it will reveal unmistakably the feeling of those who have access to the sick room.

Official Bulletin.

Executive Mansion, 22, 4:30 a.m.—The President has not vomited since yesterday afternoon. This morning has been a quiet one, and received a small quantity of fluid nourishment by mouth. He slept more quietly during the night and this morning his general condition is more encouraging than when the last bulletin was issued. Pulse 104, temperature 98.4, respiration 18.

Signed, surgeons. New York, 22.—A Washington special says: As soon as the President awoke this morning, the use of flax seed was applied to his neck. There is no great desire now to prevent suppuration of the parotid gland. The situation of the patient upon the brain is much dreaded. During the night there was a slight alteration of mind, apparent in muttering. The pulse was 104, when last taken about 2 a.m., had fallen to 102. Perspiration (in very small quantities) was administered through the mouth at 3 a.m. and was retained. The President's mind (when he awoke at that hour) was clear, but his mental and physical lassitude was greater than at any time in his long struggle for life.

Executive Mansion, 22, 9:30 a.m.—The assurances contained in the morning bulletin, that the stomach had recovered itself, and that indications were no less satisfactory, raised the hopes of the despondent this morning. The night, compared with the preceding one, was comparatively quiet one. The President woke frequently, but not so often as during the night before. The accusations against the President were less troublesome. About 1 a.m. the President asked for kumkum, and a small quantity was given him, which was retained by the stomach. The morning dressing showed a normal temperature and respiration, and the pulse two beats less than yesterday morning. The wound was found to be doing well, and the inflamed gland in about the same condition as last night. Dr. Reymann said at 9 a.m.: The swelling is no worse and the general condition of the President is a little better. The anxiety is somewhat lessened by the developments of the morning but the gravity of the situation is still apparent.

Bulletin.

Executive Mansion, 1:45 a.m., 22.—Every thing quiet in the sick room; the doctors are all asleep, and indications are that the President is resting quietly.

Executive Mansion, 2:10 p.m.—The President is passing a quiet day and sleeps a good deal. Up to the present hour he has swallowed and retained to-day 25 ounces of liquid nourishment, consisting of milk porridge and kumkum. He has also had two enemata, one at 7 a.m. and one this afternoon. No new unfavorable symptoms have appeared, and his general condition is about the same as at 12:30.

At 1 p.m. Dr. Boynton said to a press reporter: I think the President is a little better today. He has taken and retained his nourishment well. He relishes his milk porridge and kumkum, and I am encouraged for this morning. I am encouraged about the glandular trouble today. I think it is not quite so large, and if suppuration sets in now it will be much less dangerous than earlier in its development, and possibly suppuration would not do any great injury now. It is a very uncertain complication and no predictions can be made as to preventing its development. By to-morrow or Wednesday, we should be able to tell whether suppuration is likely to occur. I think the President's stomach is performing its natural functions very well now. The President has been a little delirious at times, but has not amounted to anything serious. It is caused by the extremely weak condition and his long illness. It will probably occur in any case where the patient has become so enfeebled. I attach no great importance to it. In all cases where emetics are administered in small quantities, and a vomiting of something similar, is one component. It is given to aid in retaining the emetics, but is not sufficient to cause delirium. In the whole I feel today, more encouraged than yesterday about the case, but the President is still in a precarious condition.

WASHINGTON, 22.

Blaine to Lowell: The President's condition is somewhat improved since last evening. He has not vomited for 24 hours. During the forenoon he swallowed liquid food several times, in all about 10 ounces. The weather is very warm but it does not affect him.

A. T. Stewart's Remains.

New York, 21.—The Times to-morrow will contain a long and interesting account of what may prove a successful attempt to recover the remains of the late A. T. Stewart. The substance of the story is given below: Detectives from this city have, during the past week, been slowly and patiently working at a cleft, which they believe may lead to the recovery of the remains of the late Alex. Turney Stewart, the stealing of which from St. Mark's church in New York excited intense public interest and horror nearly three years ago. Under the direction of these detectives workmen yesterday began to dig up part of the ground in Green Hill cemetery, in a plot belonging to John T. Runcie, work will be continued until success or failure of the effort is made apparent. The plot where the excavation is in progress was located by means of a picture which came to light in the manner into the possession of Runcie's detective, the head of which with contented air, has been untrusting at first. Judge Dillon has intervened himself in the proceedings and yesterday sent a representative to this city to confer with Fuller.

A Stimulated Case.

New York, 22.—The Telegram's Washington special says: Surgeon General Wales, of the navy, has now a case under his hand which he believes has been visited in a wound received before the President was shot. There was the same parotid gland swelling, succeeded by suppuration, and the same recovery. This again was followed by other abscesses to the number of three. The pulse was varied for two months between 100 and 120. The patient has been nourished for six weeks solely upon beef extract and brandy taken in minute doses, at frequent intervals. Sometimes by enemata. Surgeon General Wales thinks that the President's case is a stimulated case, and that the recovery in the case referred to, is similar to that which the President is now undergoing. He says the President, if he recovers, will need only two months to get rid of the deprivation of his blood, and during that time will be able to take food. He says that Gen. Wales thinks that the President has been the relaxing influence ever since the first incision of July

The Herald's Paris private advice received in this city, states that the explorer Stanley is lying dangerously ill half way between Stanley Pool and the mouth of the Congo. He has suffered little fatality, but his own recovery that he has made his will.

St. Louis, 21.—Telegrams announce the death, yesterday, at about 40 miles from Boston, of Oliver D. Filley, one of the oldest and best known citizens of St. Louis. He has been mayor, and was a prominent politician.

FOREIGN.

The Political Children.

New York, 22.—The Sunday Herald's Paris special says: The nearer we draw to the hour of the general election, the clearer it grows that the "reactionary" parties, Monarchists of all shades, Bonapartists, Legitimists and Orleanists, together with their allies, the Clericals, are on the eve of a great and perhaps irrevocable defeat. Of the 167 anti-Republican candidates, who have had the courage to tempt fortune once again at the polls, not half will be elected. The "progressive" groups, Moderate or Conservative Republicans, Progressives or Gambettists, Republicans and Radicals, but in what extent or proportion the groups may be represented, it is, of course, quite impossible to ascertain. Judging from a perusal of the list of candidates, supported by the République Française, and the Gambettist committee, in the Rue de Surcouf, M. Gambetta feels less sure of his own group than he did a week before. The Progressists of the Union-Republicans carrying all before them, will be seen on examination, that most of the republican members who sat in the last chamber figure on the list, even his own group, M. Clemenceau, from transparent motives, is not excluded. The radicals on the other hand have somewhat prematurely, assumed the airs of victors. The moderates of the left centre and republican left, are the most honest of the groups, and it may possibly be said to be difficult, if not impossible, before all that has happened lately, for M. Gambetta to elude the responsibilities of his position much longer. Whether he will or not he is compelled to assume on or lose his prestige and influence with the country. The chief interest of the election will of course center in Belleville where the radical candidates, M. M. Touy Revillon and Sigismund Lacroix appear to have a fair chance of carrying at least one of the two seats.

The Liberator.

LONDON, 22.—Although there will be no general amnesty of suspected in Ireland, it is stated that Father Sheehy, Mr. Kettle, and about six other persons, arrested shortly after the passage of the coercion act, will be liberated before Parliament rises.

Liberators.

HAVANA, 21.—The elections yesterday for members for the Spanish Cortes resulted in the returning of a majority for the conservative candidates.

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THE CASE
AGITATOR
THRESHER
AHEAD!

The Best Thresher
GRAIN SAVER
IN THE WORLD!

KAYVILLE, Davis Co.,
August 9th, 1901.

Dear Sir—This will certify that I witnessed for one whole day, on the 4th inst., the operation of the Agitator Thresher of the Case manufactory, sold by John W. Lowell to Bishop Barton and others at Kayville. As I have built Separators and run them in this country, I ought to be competent to judge of their merits. The Case Agitator threshes fast and is very easy on the horses. It cleans grain well and shovels WASTE NO GRAIN. I saw it work for hours in wet barley and wet and woody oats, and it did its work well, and threshed nearly 100 bushels an hour. The only trouble I saw with it was, that one man with a patent Talley, could not measure the grain as fast as the Agitator threshed it, as all who were present will testify. I recommend the Case Agitator as the best thresher I have ever seen.

GEORGE CLAWSON.

KAYVILLE, Davis Co.,
August 9th, 1901.

Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiry, we will state that we are running the Agitator Thresher, sold by you to Bishop Barton and others. It is doing most excellent work, very easy to feed, capacity very large, have tried it in very weedy and lamp grain, both Wheat and Oats, and never saw a machine with easier draft on the horses, or run so smoothly and do as good work. Many have been to see it run and have expressed the same opinion. No chance for any grain to be carried off with the straw; the Elevator works like a charm—never saw any to equal it. We are satisfied to see any machine we ever saw, and we feel exceedingly well pleased with it.

Respectfully,

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