

VESTERGRAVE No. 11,  
Rannars, Denmark,  
March 2, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

We had conference on the 13th and 14th of April in Aalborg, 80 were baptized the last five months, and the prospects are good for more soon. Presidents Flygare and Liljenquist were there and we had a good time together. Times are hard here, many of the poor have been suffering through the past winter and work is still very scarce, although the weather is fine and the people are busily putting in their crops.

It is quite a comfort to see the DESERET NEWS here, for not only do we receive the home news, but we get much more general news from different parts of the world than we do in the papers printed here.

The Elders here are all well as far as I know; most of the native elders are released now.

R. NEELSEN.

Important to Bee Keepers.

FARMINGTON, DAVIS Co.,  
U. T., May 28, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

Not having noticed any correspondence in the papers lately from our leading bee keepers in regard to directing the labors of the "busy bees," I thought I would note down a few items relating to that industry.

I remember several years ago reading an article in the NEWS that mentioned the advice of some great man in England to the poor people—he told them to keep bees.

There can be no doubt about its being a paying business if managed rightly. E. T. Clark, of this place, began with two swarms six years ago; they now number fifty-seven, and are swarming at the rate of from one to three swarms nearly every day.

Allen Burk, of Farmington, has had an increase of four new swarms this spring from one swarm, in a Kidder hive. He says they are all good sized swarms and that himself or his folks saw each swarm leave the old hive on the following dates: April 23d and 29th, and May 1st and 5th. He says if any of our bee keepers can beat that he would like to be informed of the fact.

A good many persons have lost all their bees through a lack of understanding how to manage them.

When honey extractors were first introduced we would extract the honey from too many, and in some cases all the frames in the hive including frames that contained more brood than honey, this would of course kill a great deal of the brood, and disease in the hive would be a natural consequence.

I find it very important to keep the frames straight in the hives where the blocks have been taken from the lower part of the frames to make them fit in the extractor, they should be replaced, or if nails are drove in the proper distance, they will answer about as well.

The way the wire frames in the extractors are made, the honey frames will not lay close to them with the blocks on. An easy way to remedy this defect is to cut a hole in the wire large enough for the blocks; the ends of the wire can be secured to prevent it from unraveling.

Before frames are used they should be examined to see if some of them do not need straightening, as they are sometimes warped out of shape.

As the bees will not always build the comb straight with the frames, it is a good plan to examine new swarms occasionally, and by cutting the crooked comb in places to weaken it, it can be pressed to the centre of the frame. A great help in this direction is to keep the hives level on the bee stand.

I have tried what I find is a very successful experiment in living bees: I take a card of honey, or of honey and brood, from the hive the swarm comes from, or some other hive if I don't know which has swarmed, and after seeing that it is perfectly straight, I place it in the new hive before shaking the bees in; the straight card will be a pattern for them to work to, and if it is stormy weather they will have something to live on.

Several new swarms have died here during the late stormy weather, on account of their not having an opportunity to gather honey.

The hive needs to be closed up before all the frames are placed in

position, or a great many bees will fly out, and in a day or two they can be removed. The new swarm should be left where they are hived until night or early the next morning, when it can be placed on the bee stand.

I am making hives on a cheaper and I think better principle than I have before this season; they are long enough to hold 18 frames, with the entrance in one end and the cover three and a half to four inches above the frames, for an air chamber and to make room for the bees to build comb, if the frames are all filled before extracting.

The bees generally have honey in one end of the hive and brood in the other, and with so many frames I think the honey can be extracted without disturbing the brood. A carpenter can make about five of this kind in one day, with the exception of frames.

One more item about toads and I will close. About two years ago, in an article I wrote for the NEWS, I stated that I thought there were worse laws passed than one that would punish cruelty to toads. Bee keepers still keep up the cruel practice of killing them by hundreds, while insects that are destroying our field and garden crops are in rearing by the millions. All the excuse that can be offered is, that it requires a few nails and boards and a little time to build a toad fence around the hives, or what I think is more satisfactory to extend the platform in front of the hives about three feet, for the bees to light on, instead of falling down in front of the hives and in reach of the toads.

Respectfully,  
C. T.

Paris Letter.

PARIS, May 19th, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

One's first impressions on setting foot in a country that has been known to him only through its history, literature and art, must necessarily be crude and fresh, for the great stream of the life of a nation, like that of an individual, is neither historic, literary or artistic. Those only who supply the American press with Paris letters, written in New York, may be supposed to be profoundly and thoroughly versed in French affairs, and en rapport with the life, motives and aims, social, political and moral, of the new republic that has been grafted on to the old empire. But crude and fresh as my opinions are, I propose to give them; my superficial comment may prove useful as a foil to the profound disquisition and precocious knowingness of the Bohemian, whose clairvoyance has saved him a most nauseous sea voyage.

On the morning of the 13th of May, I climbed down from my berth in the steamer, made a hasty toilet, and went on deck to catch a first glimpse of France. We were passing the islands of Alderney and Gurnsey, and the sight of houses, hedges, and gardens, dimly discernable in the distance, was delightful to our seafaring eyes. The island of Gurnsey, it will be remembered, was the refuge of Victor Hugo in his banishment during the second empire, and its sea and scenery were the inspiration of his "Travailleurs," as well as of some of the first passages of his last work, "Ninety-three." I was thinking of these, and trying to see things through the glamour of his wonderfully poetic descriptions, when a fellow-citizen from Iowa told me something worth knowing, he said: "Those are the islands of Jersey and Alderney, where that fine breed of cows come from." We could now see Cherbourg, with its fortification, and fine artificial harbor, about ten miles distant, and anchoring near the quay, close to three French iron-clads, we embarked upon the little steamer that had come alongside to ferry us to the wharf. As we approached, we observed a crowd of people to receive us, among them was a grand and portentous military personage, with sword, epaulets, and cocked hat; one of our passengers insisted that such a distinguished looking individual could be no other than Marshal McMahon, and said that he had half expected the honor of his presence at our landing; but it proved to be only a gens d'arms, (pronounced Jonny Darms) and we soon learned that this country produced a great many like him.

Now came the inspection of our baggage. Our trunks were sent to

the Custom House, but our valises passed free, with only a formal inspection. As I passed Marshal McMahon, he inquired in very good French: "Tabac?" I told him, no. "Segar?" I told him, six. This seemed to satisfy him for he merely touched the valise with the grace peculiar to his race, and said, "c'est bon," (pronounced like "shebang") which liberally translated meant that the little "shebang" was all right, and we passed on to the cab that was to convey us to the "Hotel d' l' Aigle," or, in plain American, the Eagle House. We were next entertained with the immense amount of charioting that a French hackman is able to do on a very small capital. Five of us, besides the driver, got into a one-horse, two-wheeled vehicle and with as much flourish and incessant crack of whips as if he had been driving on a Roman race course, he forced his horse, at a slow gallop through the clean and narrow streets of Cherbourg. At the Eagle the landlady was drawn up to receive us, flanked on one side by her sister, and on the other by a very pretty young woman, in a black alpaca dress and white apron, who seized our valises and took them to our rooms. As soon as we saw the landlady with her bowing, smiling staff, we were all more than ever convinced that we were in France, for we had seen such supernatural politeness in what we then supposed to be the exaggeration of French opera bouffe.

Later in the day we walked through the city, looked at its historic defenses, and admired the splendid colossal statue of Napoleon, inscribed with his words: "I will reproduce at Cherbourg the marvels of Egypt," and pointing with the radiating fingers of his right hand to the magnificent breakwater that he had built far out in the sea.

Among the first impressions that an American will have of France, is the great prevalence of women; they do much of the work in the hotels, cafes, fields, and even at the railway stations as flagmen and switchmen. "Where," asked one of our party, "can all the men be?" "I see few but women," later in the day a long column of "bride coated, red paneled conscripts, all apparently between the ages of 18 and 23, marched with light jaunty step through the city and there was an answer to the question, where are the men?

I have been in Paris only two days, and at the Exposition only one day. It is quite plain that in this show France is the Alpha and Omega, that other nationalities are the etc., etc., among which the United States are discernable, but by no means imposing. I will write more particularly of the Exposition in my next.

C. A. S.

#### HEATING LARGE BUILDINGS.

"We have already mentioned the plan which was to be executed at Lockport, N. Y., to heat that city by steam, and we are pleased to be able to state that it has been highly successful. Three miles of pipe properly covered with non-conducting material, laid underground through some of its principal streets, radiate from a central boiler house, and 50 different dwellings and other edifices, including one large public school building have been thoroughly warmed all winter. Dwellings more than a mile distant from the steam generation are heated as readily as those next door. Meters are provided so that each customer need pay only for what he consumes."

The foregoing is from *The Manufacturer and Builder*. A good opportunity is afforded here for putting this idea into practice in heating the various edifices on the Temple Block. The chief and almost the only serious difficulty being absent, viz., the necessity of measuring the exact amount of heat used by each separate building.

A house containing the boilers and necessary apparatus could be built at any convenient part of the south side of the square, or preferably on the Museum grounds across the street, with every convenience for unloading coal, disposing of ashes, etc., and the connecting pipes laid to each building so that each could be heated independently of the others or all together if required.

The benefits and advantages

would be considerable, viz., there would be no dust and dirt from coal or ashes in any of the buildings; there would be no disfigurement from smoke, and absolutely no possible danger from fire.

The whole being under one central control, would cost much less for fuel and maintenance, as it would give no opportunity for that waste which always occurs with a divided responsibility, and will also permit of sufficient remuneration being paid to the person in charge to secure intelligent management if such is considered necessary by those in authority.

The engineering is not such as would deter a competent designer from producing a perfectly reliable plan, of which any part could be constructed as circumstances would require, not necessitating the whole being made as it is wanted.

In most cases hot water is preferable to steam, as giving a more uniform heat, and not irritating to the lungs, avoiding the unpleasant rapping and pounding from trapped water in unskillfully arranged steam pipes, while the mere possibility of explosion is not only lessened but absolutely removed, as an explosion of hot water apparatus cannot occur.

ENGINEER.

#### The Culture of Crime.

Crime is on the increase—why? Because it is cultured—cultured by whole communities—cultured by popular taste. Look at the facts:

A man murders: At once his friends get up certificates of lunacy; his family testify to previous mental aberration; well-meaning people outside say he must have been crazy; the press admit that he might have been; legal counsel in all illegal earnestness gravely declare that he was and is; twelve sane and honest men in the jury box admit the claim; the murderer goes free and unpunished.

A man steals. He feloniously appropriates large sums of money. His friends are influential. The press are moderate in condemnation. They call it a defalcation and talk generously of the defaulter's past good conduct. There is a *non prosequi*, and—there it all ends. Ends? No! Crime unpunished is crime cultured. The defaulter feels rather encouraged than otherwise. He is not a common thief, not he. Dare any man so much as hint it? He obtains another place in respectable business, and waits his opportunity.

How was it with young Carlton, who recently absconded with \$500,000 of the Union Trust Company's funds? Eighteen or twenty months ago he was in a responsible position in the Methodist Book Concern, New York, when serious irregularities were charged upon the management, which charges fell directly upon his father and himself. There was a shew of investigation, but all the parties were eminently respectable, and we never learned that the irregularities were squarely cleared up to everybody's satisfaction. The young man obtained a new place, as Secretary of the Union Trust Company, with the fine salary of \$10,000 a year. Is there no lesson in the end he has wrought out?

How shall the spread of crime be lessened? By stopping its culture. By meeting out as swift and severe punishment upon the criminal in his broadcloth as upon the rough in his rags. By forgetting kinship, and family pride, if need be, so that wrong doing shall suffer. By no longer inviting criminal offenses through an unwise leniency of judgment. By making all men to know that it is the sin of the thing, and not the place in which the thing is done, which will be looked at. By permitting no interference with justice for any reason, by any one.

What divine grace has wealth, that it shall enjoy the privilege of lawlessness? What is there in refined blood, and puffed up aristocracy of pride, that shall claim immunities which poverty and degradation may not expect and never receive? Let us have no more of such absurd admissions. The law is for all. All are or ought to be amenable. Does a Stokes deserve hanging? Let him be hung, like the commonest scoundrel who has taken human life. Has a Phelps stolen, up to the full measure of his opportunities? Let him suffer extremest penalties. Crime is criminal. Criminals are on a par, if they commit the same crime.—*Cincinnati Trade List*.

## SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

A purely vegetable distillation entirely unlike all other remedies.

In the preparation of this remarkable remedy every herb, plant, and bark is subjected to distillation, whereby the essential medical principle is obtained in vapor, condensed and bottled. What remains in the still is inert, valueless, and totally unfit for use in an organism so delicate as the nasal passages. Yet all snuffs are insoluble compounds of woody fibre; all tinctures, saturated solutions.

### SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

Is a local and constitutional remedy, and is applied to the nasal passages by insufflation, thus allaying inflammation and pain and at once correcting, cleansing, and purifying the secretions. Internally administered, it acts upon the organs of circulation, keeps the skin moist, and neutralizes the acid poison that has found its way into the stomach and thence into the blood. Thus a cure progresses in both directions, and it does not seem possible for human ingenuity to devise a more rational treatment.

#### SURPRISING CURE.

Gettlemen.—About twelve years ago, while travelling with Father Kemp's Old Folks Concert Troupe as a tenor singer, I took a severe cold and was laid up at Newark, N. J. This cold brought on a severe attack of Catarrh, which I battled with every known remedy for four weeks without avail, and was finally obliged to give up a most desirable position and return home, unable to sing a note. For three years afterwards I was unable to sing at all. The first attack of Catarrh had left my nasal organs and throat so sensitive that the slightest cold would bring on a fresh attack, leaving me prostrated. In this way I continued to suffer. The last attack, the severest I ever had, was terrible. I suffered the most excruciating pain in my head, was so hoarse as to be scarcely able to speak, and coughed incessantly. I thought I was going into quick consumption, and I firmly believe that had these symptoms continued without relief they would have rendered me an easy victim. When in this distressing condition, I commenced the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, very reluctantly. I confess, as I had tried all the advertised remedies without benefit. The first dose of this wonderful medicine gave me the greatest relief. It is hardly possible for one whose head aches, eyes ache, who can scarcely articulate distinctly on account of the choking accumulations in his throat, to realize how much relief I obtained from the first application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Under its influence, both internal and external, I rapidly recovered, and by an occasional use of the remedy since, have been entirely free from Catarrh, for the first time in twelve years.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. W. HOLBROOK.

WALTHAM, MASS., Jan. 8, 1878.

P. S.—I purchased the RADICAL CURE of GEO. H. ROGERS, Druggist, Rumford Building.

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