

Deseret Evening News.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, Editor.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 22, 1887.

SETTLERS FOR THE MUDDY.

The prospect is that what has been known as "our Dixie" will ere long, become one of the most inviting portions of the Territory. The removal of so many sturdy, energetic young men from this city and neighborhood to the southern portion of the Territory will have an excellent effect. The infusion of this young blood will give a great impulse to business of every kind and the country will be rapidly developed. From Brother Joseph Birch, who has just arrived from St. George, we learn there are great numbers of wagons on the road leading South, filled with the young people who are moving down. They have been favored in traveling with exceedingly pleasant weather. In visiting St. George for the first time we were struck with the number of old, familiar faces which we saw—people whom we had known in the first settlement of this city. St. George seemed to be almost entirely peopled by former old residents of this city. The departure of so many young men from this city to the Muddy will give the settlements there a similar appearance in this respect to St. George. These young men, as a general thing, are members of the best families we have in the community, and are certainly a very select company. The larger portion of them were born, either when their parents were on the road to this valley, or after their arrival here, and nearly all have had the best examples they could have in the labor of forming settlements and building cities. With such a training, we shall be disappointed if they do not make a wonderful change in affairs where they go.

It must be a novel sight to other people to witness our method of forming settlements in this country. We have needed cotton and other staples for our consumption in the Territory, which could only be successfully raised near our southern limits on the outside of the rim of the basin. It was necessary, therefore, that settlements should be formed there. Among other places the Muddy river was pitched upon as a suitable location. Some few families settled there; but they were not strong enough to be safe. At one of our recent conferences volunteers were called for to go and strengthen those settlements; but this call did not meet with any response. The whole community, if called, would move without any hesitation to any point that might be designated, but they have a feeling, amounting almost to an aversion, against volunteering. There were none who volunteered. At this last conference a different course was taken. A number of young men were called by name to go as missionaries to the South. This was a call that no man, professing any faith in his religion, could disregard. The conference had scarcely ended, before many of those who had been called were fitted up for their mission and ready to move, and this, too, without their having received any previous warning. There was no debating as to whether the climate or country would suit them; but, without demur, they stepped forward to fill the mission assigned them. By such means as these one of the most forbidding-looking sections to be found on the continent has been, and will still further be, settled. Experience will prove to them that the country is much better than it looks. Under the influence of their faith and united efforts the land will change as if by magic. The barren desert will become fruitful, and

in the stead of the terrible solitude and desolation which in many places now prevail, there will be heard the busy hum of industry and all the sounds of civilized life. There is something glorious in a religion that will prompt men to such deeds as these. Men may sneer at it, but certainly the results wrought out by its agency can not be despised.

We hear considerable of late respecting the anxiety of the leading merchants of San Francisco to establish a line of steamers on the Colorado river and to create a trade there. They have subscribed liberally for this purpose. But who is doing the most to create trade in that country—the people of California or the people of Utah? California subscribes money; but Utah sends population—men with strong arms, stout hearts and fruitful brains, who are not afraid to grapple with the difficulties incident to a new country, and who have shown themselves capable of founding an empire.

THEODORE, EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA.

The difficulty existing between England and Theodore, Emperor of Abyssinia, produced by the latter's deeming it an affront cast upon him that he did not receive an autograph letter from Queen Victoria in reply to an autograph letter sent by him to her, has given, at the present, special interest to anything relating to that African potentate and his dominions. He seized certain British subjects, imprisoned them, and subjected them to numerous indignities; and refuses to release them; threatening their lives, of which the only tenure they hold is a despot's caprice.

The expedition now being sent against Theodore, and the causes which have led the British Government to take such a step, have called forth a considerable amount of information respecting the Abyssinian Emperor, his country and people. Among the works published on the subject is one entitled the "Narrative of a journey through Abyssinia, in 1862-3, by H. Duffon," the writer of which, speaking from personal observation, entertains a higher opinion of the Abyssinians and their monarch than is generally entertained concerning them. He thinks it very probable that on the advance of the English army into the country, Theodore will "disband his forces, retreat to his native province, and let loose the forty or fifty thousand men he commands to operate against the invaders as guerrilla bands." As the English forces must pass defiles that "enable five hundred well-armed, resolute Abyssinians to hold them against an army, the rocks and trees forming an excellent ambush," it is scarcely necessary to add that the results are likely to prove very harassing and destructive to the British.

The gentleman was kindly and hospitably received by Theodore, whom he describes as an enlightened and shrewd monarch. The following is the description he gives of the monarch's personal appearance.

"His appearance was that of a man about forty-five, of middling stature, and possessed of a well-knit but not over-powerful frame, conveying more the idea of being tough and wiry than of strong physical development. His complexion is dark, approaching to black, but he has nothing of the negro about him. His features are altogether those of an European. His head is well formed, and his hair is arranged in large plaits extending back from the forehead. The forehead is high, and tends to be prominent. His eye is black, full of fire, quick, and piercing. His nose has a little of Roman about it, being slightly arched and pointed. His mouth is perfect, and the smile, which during the conversation continually played upon it, was exceedingly agreeable. I may say fascinating. He has very little moustache or beard. His manner was peculiarly pleasant, gracious, and even polite, and his general expression, even when his features were at rest, was one of intelligence and benevolence. On the whole, the physiognomist would find no trace of fierce passion save in the lightning glance of his eye. I watched for the keen shot of light coming from them at times, and reflected upon what he could be capable of, but they did not strike me as treacherous eyes. I felt that he could act savagely under irritation."

The monarch thus described is, like other potentates at the present time, very much interested in the manufacture and improvement of cannon. He was extremely anxious to have his cannon founded in his own dominions. Mr. Duffon and the French consul were present, by invitation, at the trial of a newly founded mortar, which was very successful.

Presents carried to him, about the same time, by the French and English consuls, he viewed with indifference, manifesting a little interest merely at the sight of some revolvers.

He started out on his public career with very merciful feelings and with a desire to carry out improvements for the good of his people; but they objected to his attempted reforms, rebelled against him; and he, finding his good motives unappreciated, changed in his disposition and became terribly cruel, visiting with most relentless wrath punishment upon all who roused his angry feelings.

Other accounts are given of him which are not quite so favorable; yet there is little question but he is a more than ordinary man, and that he will make a bitter, implacable and dangerous enemy. His troops are said to be exceedingly fierce in combat, and when led by him they have been almost irresistible against every foe with whom they have hitherto gone to war.

Tradition states that Theodore is a lineal descendant of the Queen of Sheba and Solomon, she having given birth to a child, it is alleged, after a visit to that monarch at Jerusalem.

THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

Our investigations go to show that the roaring waves and the mightiest billows of the ocean repose not on the hard or troubled beds, but upon cushions of still water; that everywhere at the bottom of the deep sea the solid ribs of the earth are protected, as with a garment, from the abraded action of its currents; that the cradle of its restless waves is lined by a stratum of water at rest, or so nearly at rest that it can neither wear nor move the lightest bit of drift that once lodges there. The uniform appearance of these microscopic shells, and the almost total absence among them of any sediment from the sea or foreign matter, suggests most forcibly the idea of perfect repose at the bottom of the sea. Some of the specimens are as pure and as free from the sea sand as the fresh fallen snow-flake is from the dust of the earth. Indeed, these soundings almost prove that the sea, like the snow cloud with its flakes in a calm is always letting fall upon its bed shadows of these minute shells; and we may readily imagine that the wrecks which strew its bottom are, in the process of ages, hidden under this fleecy covering, presenting the rounded appearance which is seen over the body of the traveler who has perished in the snow-storm. The ocean, especially within and near the tropics, swarms with life. The remains of myriads of moving things are conveyed by currents, and lodged in the course of time all over its bottom. This process continued for ages, has covered the depths of the ocean as with a mantle, consisting of organisms as delicate as hoar frost, and as light in the water as down in the air. The tooth of running water is very sharp. See how the Niagara has cut its way through layer after layer of solid rock. But what is Niagara, with all the fresh water courses of the world, by the side of the great currents of the ocean? And what is the pressure of fresh water upon river beds, in comparison with the pressure of ocean water upon the bottom of the deep sea? It is not so great by contrast as the gutters in the streets are to the cataract. Then why have not the currents of the sea worn its bottom away? Simply because they have not been permitted to get down to it.—All the Year Round.

How to RAISE COLTS.—Never expect to have a good horse if you cram your colt; it cannot be done. The old adage in Vermont, "A ragged colt makes the best horse," means everything. Your colt then should run with its dam until it has reached that condition of the stomach which will enable it to digest solid food. Then take your colt and let it have abundance of fresh cold air to begin with; and in addition to that avoid the feeding of grain until it is three years old, as you would avoid feeding brandy and water to your children when they are little. It is astonishing how many nice colts are ruined by the excessive use of stimulating grain food in their infancy, so to speak. Let your colt mature slowly; its bones grow properly, its digestive

functions be properly organized, its flesh in the proper condition—never fat, horse fat is the poorest fat in the world, keep it upon the best hay in winter, and good, sweet pasture in the summer, and you will make the best possible horse of that colt.

Dr. DUBBIN, the great Methodist orator, once attempted to preach from the text, "Remember Lot's wife," and made a failure. Afterwards remarking to Dr. Bond that he did not know the reason of his failure, the venerable Dr. replied that he "had better thereafter let other people's wives alone."

ON THE LINE.—We notice that Messrs. Cronyn & Co., are coming out to the front, on a line with the stores that have taken a step forward on East Temple St. Doors, with a large portion of them glass, will occupy the most of the front, which can thus be thrown open in fine weather, an arrangement that has become very common in stores.

DIED.—Yesterday morning, Willard S., aged 2 years, son of George and Mary S. Goddard, 18th Ward, died of canker. The funeral took place this morning, the obsequies being conducted by Bishop E. D. Wooley.

Also on the 20th inst., of whooping cough, Robina M., daughter of Robert L. and Jane Campbell, 14th Ward, aged three years and seven months. The interment took place yesterday; and Elder George A. Smith delivered a funeral discourse.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

BY STAGE TO-DAY.

From the East—Mrs. E. D. Ball, T. W. Hinchman, Hank Conner, Joseph Iaman, Mr. M. Nuddy.

From the West—G. A. Teachont, Mrs. L. Teachont, A. Heidenheimer, Geo. S. Smith, Mrs. J. Miller, Mrs. Graham, J. Ingler, A. Warren.

From the North—E. O. Sterling, G. A. Baker, Chas. Jacobs, E. F. Kellogg, James S. Watson, G. B. Adair, Prof. J. T. Dodge, wife and son, A. Weinsark.

To the East—Geo. A. Baker, Chas. R. Jacobs, S. S. Hawthorne.

To the West—Mrs. A. Smith, Samuel Brandon, Wm. Wolfers.

To the North—Anthony Godde, Mrs. J. O'Neill, T. B. H. Stenhouse, E. H. Hendric, C. W. West.

THEATRE.

Lessees & Managers, H. B. Clawson & J. T. Caine.

SATURDAY EVENING,

NOVEMBER 23d, 1887.

LAST NIGHTS

Of the Engagement of the Sensation Star,

Amy Stone!

And the Popular Comedian,

H. F. STONE.

LAST Night of the New Sensational Drama, in 5 Acts, by FREDERICK G. MEADER, Esq., as played with unqualified success at the NEW YORK THEATRE, entitled

BLACK SHEEP!

THE BRAND OF SOCIETY,

Adapted from Edmund Yates' popular novel, and embodying all the salient points of that

Great Romance of Every Day Life!

The Drama produced with every attention to SCENERY and DETAIL, and a powerful distribution of Characters.

Harriet Routh, - AMY STONE.

Stewart Routh,.....Mr J S Lindsay
George Dallas,.....Mr J C Graham
Jim Swain, (a London Street Boy, with a Comic Song and Dance, Bone Playing, and numerous Juvenile eccentricities),.....Mr H F Stone
Philip Deane, from New York,.....Mr J A Thompson

Harris, an 'ead Walter,.....Mr P Marketts
Mr Carruthers, of Poynings,.....Mr Geo Teasdale
Mark Felton,.....Mr J M Hardie
Mr Diverburg, a Jewel Merchant,.....Mr H Maiben
Mynheer Schaub, a Bookseller,.....Mr H F Stone
Tallow, a Detective,.....Mr DJ Mackintosh
Jeems, a Walter,.....Mr R Matthews
Officer,.....Mr J B Kelly
Boy,.....Mr H B Clawson, Jun.

Mrs P Ireton Bembridge, an American Lady,.....Miss Alexander
Mrs Carruthers,.....Miss M Bowring
Clare Carruthers,.....Miss Nellie Colebrook
Ellen Brooks,.....Miss Maggie Curtis

The Drama of BLACK SHEEP now presented for the first time, is, in everything but name, entirely different to the Comedy of BLACK SHEEP presented here last year.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1887.

Joint Benefit of AMY STONE and H. F. STONE!

And Positively their Last Appearance but one.

Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 7.30.

Box Office open for the sale of Tickets every morning at 11 o'clock.