principles and honor its laws.

"The Kingdom of God or nothing,' weather. on earth as it is done in heaven." any kind is dangerous and contrary who were disabled in the service, But much effort, much patience, to the voice of experience and the and the widows or other dependent many failures will be experienced revelations of God. And if the word relatives of those who died in the before this really comes. Genera- of wisdom communicated from on service, and that they shall receive tions probably will come and go; in- high was carried out "according to pensions only from the date of the spired men will live and die; perse- the spirit and meaning thereof," the passage of the law. The rate of pencution and martyrdom will be the obedient would escape from many of sion shall be \$8 a month for death lot of many; but every day leads up- the evils and maladies of the times, or total disability, and \$6 a month ward, onward, nearer to the end and would not only find access to for partial disability. they seek, and those who fall in the fountain of knowledge and in- The second provision of this bill is in the lives of thousands, who, catch- bodily health. ing enthusiasm from their example will count no sacrifice too great, no life too dear, no time too precious, no labor too arduous, so they win success. And they will be sustained by those influences which belong alone to, and are enjoyed only by the faithful and the true. There are many who have nailed the white flag of truth to the flagstaff of their hope, who have begun to embody in their lives the practices of the Gods, and dure through the grand and prolific history of the coming rule and Kingdom of our God.

CHLORALISM.

THIS is a nervous generation. The tendency of the age is to rapidity of thought and action. We are living in fast times. The utilization of steam, electricity and other agents for speedy locomotion and communication has accelerated everything, and civilized humanity is constantly on the qui vive. The expenditure of nervous force occasioned by this agitation of the waters of life is immense, and naturally exhaustive of the system. It produces lassitude and debility, as a rebound from excessive energy, which create a craying for a quickly acting restorative. Hence the growing appetite for stimulants; and hence the increase of nervous disorders afflicting both sexes and all ages, for the evils transmitted from generation to generation.

The use of opium has increased to an alarming extenu among people who consider it wrong or disreputable to imbibe alconolic liquors, and other narcotics have come into extensive indulgence as a solace and its effect is to increase its cause -derangement of the nerve centres. To induce sleep, "quiet the nerves" or cause a soothing effect akin in some respects to intoxication, these resorted to in the world, especially by those who move in "fashionable society."

Perhaps the most dangerous and insidious of these remedies is the drug called chloral. It was introduced to the medical profession about fifteen years ago by Liebig, the great German chemist, as a sedative that was claimed to combine the properties of other narcotics without producing the stupefaction common to them. It soon became popular. Not only was it adminisbut its powers being learned by unprofessional people, its use was resorted to by men whose nerves suffered from over strain of business, and ladies afflicted by sleeplessness and other results of fashionable dissipation.

But it has lately been discovered are cumulative. That they remain in the system from frequent use of the drug and become poisonous. Repeated doses create a desire for more until the appetite of the chloral-user becomes similar to that of the inebriate. The disease thus engendered is called chloralism, and people need to be warned against the use of chloral as against the use of opium and other drugs, that obtain such a strong and deadly hold sends us the following particulars in when once indulgence in them be- regard to the immense number of comes a habit.

Chloral is no doubt medicinally beneficial in some respects, in some cases. But it should be administered, if at all, with skill by one has been proven that what will af- month are perfected, and, at this first exhibition. Seventeen ladies the property of the inhabitants to sent upon application.

bless as men put into practise its be harmless in some circumstances Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, has initiwill be injurious in others; and that ated two measures in Congress Now when a man, a family, a a dose of chloral that may be ad- which look to relief. One of these colony, or a community resolve to ministered with impunity in warm proposes to place on the pension rolls adopt and live up to the motto, weather might be fatal in very cold the names of all survivors of the

there you will find God's "will done The habitual use of narcotics of United States during the recent war

THE CROLL PROCESS OF BREAD-MAKING.

WE have on one or two occasions noticed the system of bread-making Springville. But we are not aware that it has been adopted or tested to them triumph will come as sure by the bakers of this Territory. For the Commissioner of Pensions. The as the rising of the sun, and will en- their information we will say it has decision of the court is to be final. received very favorable notice in eastern papers and is coming into use in many places.

> We have before us copies of two circulars published by a confectioner in Utica, New York, concerning it. He sells, the description of the process for five dollars. He is only the agent of Brother Croll. It appears to us that our Utah bakers and confectioners ought to become acquainted with this process, for which the following advantages are claimed:

"1st. The superior whiteness of the

2nd. This bread is sweeter than can be made by any other known

3rd. Although so beautiful and 4th. Saving in labor of at least one-half.

5th. The setting of the sponge being done away with, time saved, and no liability to sour.

6th. This yeast is made much cheaper than the ordinary stock-

7th. It is made easier and keeps longer than any other.

8th. Fresh stock is not required, as the seed of this yeast never runs out.

9th. The bread made by this process is noted for its keeping qualities, and is in prime condition after the lapse of four or five days.

The baker, by scientific management and manipulation, becomes for pain or a remedy for sleepless- thorough master of his yeast, ferness. Insomnia is a terrible disease ment and bread; and is at all times able to counteract or avoid all such drawbacks or obstacles as are incidental to the daily experience of every workman, and thus make a safe, certain and sure method that will injurious sedatives are frequently always prove reliable under the most unfavorable conditions of temperature. By this method be cannot fail at all times to produce the same elegant loaf of bread-it is then to the interest of every employer, foreman and baker to adopt this system. Why is it that quite frequently the baker finds his dough does not feel right, present has an army of 497,000 men, and the bread when baked is not while Germany has but 401,000 solsatisfactory, and he is at a loss to diers. This shows the rapidity know where the trouble originates, the science of fermentation, and until every workman is secure on this many which terminated at Sedan. tered by the faculty in certain cases, important point, he is liable to failure at any time,) whereas, in using this new method, providing everything you use is sweet and sound, failure becomes impossible, and what has been to the workman a source of trouble, annoyance and doubt will hereafter be an agreeable, easy and sure part of the business? The great that its effects in the human body advantages both to employer and workman in adopting this system is bound to revolutionize the baking

business throughout this country." For further particulars, apply to A. Croll, Springville, Utah County.

OUR Washington correspondent they are suffering and dying in great claims for pensions filed in the proper department, and the bills that have been introduced into Congress in regard to this matter:

different circumstance, tempera ingaction, while under its present College, London, is at the top of the teachers. ments and temperatures. For it administration not over 1,000 a list, but is disqualified by age for the It is clear that the power to tax fect one person favorably will affect rate, it will require twenty years and passed in the first division and five pay teachers is not given in the another unfavorably; that what will more to perfect all these claims. Mr. in the second division.

military and naval service of the

the fight, who go down in the midst telligence, but rejoice as well, in the that on making proof, the affidavit of surging opposition, will live again great boon of vigorous and joyful of the applicant himself shall be received, but it must be corroborated by the affidavits of two disinterested witnesses. Persons whose claims are now pending before the Commissioner of Pensions, may withdraw them and take advantage of

this act. The other bill provides for the establishment of a Court of Pensions. invented by Brother A. Croll, of This court is to consist of a chief and four associate justices. The court is to have jurisdiction of all pension cases decided adversely by

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The loss of the farmers of Great Britain during 1879 are estimated at from £100,000,000 to £150,000,000.

Many an acknowledged truth was of every science has been at some time considered a fundamental error. Popularity is no evidence of right.

The 13-15-14 craze known as the gem puzzle, which has been distracting millions of brains in the East, has reached Salt Lake City. Hurry up that Territorial lunatic asylum!

light, it cuts like home-made bread. for artesian well experiments in the orado. Hill, of Colorado, introduced the measure. See the point?

> The West Chester Republican school directors have not only been in said section means the district. voted for but elected for several years past, and in every case they have proved worthy and efficient officers.

for inciting to riot. We hope the ceedings from doubt. charge can be made to stick. If the than ever.

The United States army is composed of 2,197 officers and 24,262 enlisted men. At West Point academy there are 24 musicians, 8 professors and 212 cadets. There are 388 retired officers. The active or combatant force of the army numbers 20,566 men, 11 generals and 1,559 officers, or one officer for every 14 men.

According to Gen. Von Moltke, who recently made the statement in the German Reichstag, France at with which France has been silent-(the cause is a lack of knowledge of ly gaining strength as a military power since the war with Ger-

tion, said to have been uttered by a rules-and I also find some well de-South Sea Islander after Sabbath fined purposes for which the tax service, "O God, we are about to go may be levied, and if collectto our respective homes. Let not ed applied. The well definthe words we have heard be like the ed purposes are to provide suitfine clothes we wear, soon to be tak- able school houses and keep the en off and folded away in a box till same in repair and furnish fuel, another Sabbath comes round. Rath- maps and other suitable articles for er let thy truth be like the tattoo on school purposes and establish outour bodies, ineffaceable till death,"

It is reported that famine and starvation exist in Brazil, South America, to a very great extent. The cause is a two years' drought in the richest agricultural districts of that country. The people there have become panic-stricken and are leaving by thousands, for the sea coast, where numbers from destitution and dis-

THE SCHOOL LAW.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 8, 1880. Editors Deseret News:

Sir.—Since the passage of our present school law by our Legislature, several questions have been asked me in relation to it. These questions induce me to write this letter with a respectful request that you publish it.

Question First.—Has the repeal of the former law taken away the right of the trustees of school districts elected under it, and acting as such when this law took effect?

Answer.-No. Sec. 22 of the present law provides that "this act shall not be so construed as to pre- proviso, otherwise it is not in the act. vent the present trustees of district schools from continuing in office until superseded by election, as herein provided for." They must continue to exercise the duties of their office, yet they must be governed by the new law.

Question Second.—Can they levy any tax to furnish, purchase, build or repair a school-house, or for fuel, maps or charts without calling a meeting and getting a two-thirds phrases used in a statute are ambiguvote of the taxpayers for that purpose?

Answer.-No. Section 3 says the trustees shall provide suitable schoolhouses, and keep the same in repair, employ teachers and furnish fuel, maps, charts and other suitable articles for school purposes, and establish out-houses, play grounds and other appurtenances. But this does once a controverted dogma; the basis not include the levying of a tax for the purpose.

> Question Third .-- Is it necessary for the trustees to give notice of the time, place and object of the meeting to be held on the first Monday of June, 1880, in each school district to elect trustees?

Answer.—Yes. Sec. 5 of the act says for the calling of a meeting for Congress has appropriated \$20,000 voting on the rate per cent. of tax to be assessed and for the election of Rocky Mountains region. But the trustees, notice shall be given-see money is all to be expended in Col- the section. This notice must state the time of day, the day, the place, and the object of the meeting. published in a newspaper it must be a paper having a general circulation says: "In West Chester, women in the district. The word therein

observed as on the careful observance of the provisions of this section the legality of the future proceed-The organization of citizens to pre- ings may turn. I would advise the serve order in San Francisco is in publication of this notice and the earnest. Kearney has been arrested posting it up as this clears the pro-

Question Fourth.—Can the trusblatant agitator comes off scot free, tees by the sanction of a two-thirds he will be noisier and more vulgar | majority vote of the property taxpayers of the school district raise funds with which to pay teachers?

pears to me the act is ambiguous. If the Legislative department of the government intended to confer this power on the taxpayers of the school district, they ought to have used NOTICE TO such terms as would have clearly given it, and not left it to construction. It is a well settled rule of law that no subdivisions of a State, of which a school district is one, can estate of John Forbes, Sr., deceased, to the tax its inhabitants without the authority of the Legislature. The authority to levy a tax by a school district and collect it, must find its sanction in the law of the State, in our case the Territory. In this act I find express authority given the trustees to levy and collect a tax on the taxable property in the district-Following is a sensible benedic- they complying with well defined houses, play grounds and other appurtenances. See sections 3 and 4. I find also it is made the duty of the trustees to employ teachers, but this duty would have been in the act by implication if it had not been made so in terms. I find in section 4 of the act that whenever it shall be necessary to raise funds to purchase, build, repair or furnish school houses or for other school purposes the vote defined in the act may be taken. The ambiguity in the act consists in The names of twenty-nine ladies using in this section a part of the appear in the list of candidates who articles named in the third and then passed the matriculation examina- using the general clause or for other tion of the London University in school purposes, and in the proviso January. Two of them are in the in this section Provided the prowho understands its nature and There are now on file in the Pen- honors division, and one of these, perty of non-residents shall not be effects, and its tendencies under sion Office near 250,000 cases await- Alice Elizabeth Lee, of Bedford liable to tax for the payment of 2-ton

act unless it is included in the words Buy the Cheapest

or for other school purposes. It is equally clear that there are other articles in the act to which these words may be applied if to pay the teachers be excluded so that effect may be given to the terms whether we do or do not include in their meaning the payment of teachers.

Again, in the proviso that the property of non-residents shall not be liable to tax for the payment of teachers does not only by implication carry with it a power to tax for that purpose the property of residents. The authority to tax the property of residents for the payment of teachers must be included in the terms or for other school purposes or by implication raised by the

This leads me to state a few rules of construction of statutes:

The first is "plain terms used in a statute need no construction," they express the intent of the legislature, and the statute must be followed. Another is, "the intent of the legislature must govern." These are trueisms but they throw no light in this case.

Another is, "When words or ous the courts look to the whole act and so construe it as to give effect if possible to every part thereof, and make all the provisions consistent and harmonious." In this case the whole act harmonizes and is consistent, and effect given to the terms or for other school purposes even though they are limited so as to exclude the power to tax property to raise funds to pay the teachers. Other provisions of the act authorize the trustees to collect tuition fees and apply the funds raised under the revenue act to the payment of teachers, so that the power to tax property to raise funds to pay the teachers though convenient is not a necessary power to enable the trustees to execute the law.

There is another rule of construction which is "that which is implied in a statute is as much a part of it as what is expressed." So that we do no serious violence to the act to hold that the proviso by implication authorizes the taxing of property to raise funds to pay the teachers, yet when I consider that when a tax is levied on one man's property It is quite important that this be against his will to pay a teacher to teach another man's children, I am inclined to the opinion the courts will insist on plain unambiguous terms. If so they will rule against any property tax voted by the taxpayers of the district. I must therefore advise the trustees not to levy a tax for that purpose.

Yours truly,

Z. SNOW.

P. S.—School districts can get along for the next two years as well Answer.—On this question it ap- as they have for the last four.

Estate of JOHN FORBES, SR., deceased.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator of the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator, at his residence in Kaysville City, County of Davis, Territory of Utah. WM. N. NALDFR,

Administrator of the estate of John Forbes, Sr., deceased. Dated at Kaysville, Jan. 19, 1880. w2 3t

NOTICE

of the land holders of Henneferville Irrigating District, Summit County, U. T., will be held in Henneferville & ceting House, on Saturday, the 13th day of March, A. D., 1880, at 7 o'clock p. m., to vote yes or no on the following questions.

First. Do you mutually agree to pay \$1.25 per acre to further complete said canal. Second. Do you approve the action of the mass meeting in the election of officers.

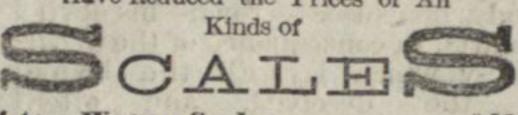
T. H. STEPHENS, JOHN PASKETT, GEORGE JUDD, Trustees.

WM. H. BATCHELOR, Secretary.

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