

LAKE CHARLES COMMERCIAL,

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JOHN McCORMICK.

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ADVERTISING RATES:

INCHES.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th
1 inch	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$0.75	\$0.50	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.15	\$0.10	\$0.08	\$0.06	\$0.05	\$0.04	\$0.03	\$0.02	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01
2 inches	3.00	2.25	1.50	1.00	0.75	0.50	0.30	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
3 inches	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	0.75	0.50	0.30	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
4 inches	5.00	3.75	2.50	1.75	1.25	0.87	0.56	0.38	0.25	0.19	0.13	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
5 inches	6.00	4.50	3.00	2.25	1.50	1.00	0.62	0.42	0.28	0.21	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01
6 inches	7.00	5.25	3.50	2.62	1.75	1.12	0.73	0.48	0.32	0.24	0.16	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02
7 inches	8.00	6.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.25	0.81	0.54	0.36	0.27	0.18	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03
8 inches	9.00	6.75	4.50	3.37	2.25	1.37	0.89	0.59	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03
9 inches	10.00	7.50	5.00	3.75	2.50	1.50	0.97	0.64	0.44	0.33	0.22	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04
10 inches	11.00	8.25	5.50	4.12	2.75	1.62	1.05	0.70	0.48	0.36	0.24	0.18	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05
11 inches	12.00	9.00	6.00	4.50	3.00	1.75	1.13	0.76	0.52	0.40	0.28	0.20	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06
12 inches	13.00	9.75	6.50	4.87	3.25	1.87	1.21	0.82	0.56	0.44	0.32	0.23	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07
13 inches	14.00	10.50	7.00	5.25	3.50	2.00	1.29	0.88	0.60	0.48	0.36	0.26	0.19	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08
14 inches	15.00	11.25	7.50	5.62	3.75	2.12	1.37	0.94	0.64	0.52	0.40	0.29	0.21	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.09
15 inches	16.00	12.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.25	1.45	1.00	0.68	0.56	0.44	0.32	0.24	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10
16 inches	17.00	12.75	8.50	6.37	4.25	2.37	1.53	1.06	0.72	0.60	0.48	0.36	0.27	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11
17 inches	18.00	13.50	9.00	6.75	4.50	2.50	1.61	1.13	0.76	0.64	0.52	0.40	0.30	0.22	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12
18 inches	19.00	14.25	9.50	7.12	4.75	2.62	1.69	1.21	0.80	0.68	0.56	0.44	0.33	0.25	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13
19 inches	20.00	15.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	2.75	1.77	1.29	0.84	0.72	0.60	0.48	0.36	0.27	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13
20 inches	21.00	15.75	10.50	7.87	5.25	2.87	1.85	1.37	0.88	0.76	0.64	0.52	0.40	0.30	0.22	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14

Transient advertisements \$1 per inch, first insertion. Each subsequent insertion, 50 cents per inch.
Legal advertisements, (100 words or less), first insertion, \$1; each subsequent insertion, 50c.

Newspaper Laws and Regulations.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to another place without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that "refusing to take the periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them un-called for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud."
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to continue sending it on, and the subscribers will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

Entered at the Post Office, Lake Charles, La., as second class matter.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1881.

Mr. Charles E. Smith, Agent of N. Y. Texas & Mexican Railroad, is still in town. He can be found at the Haskell House.

R. K. R.—Next Tuesday night is a regular meeting. Everybody, attend! Business of great importance. At Band Hall.

The following highly complimentary letter from our old-time friend Judge Fontenot speaks for itself. We beg your pardon, Judge, for publishing it, but it makes us feel so good to find that our efforts to please have not been in vain, that we cannot help it:

OPHELINAS, LA., Nov. 28, 1881.
Friend John—Enclosed find two dollars for one subscription to your worthy paper. I can congratulate you upon your enterprise. It is very neatly gotten up, and is far above ordinary country papers. Your selections are good, and your editorials are well put in. I hope the public will appreciate you and reward as your merits deserve.
Ophelinas is improving substantially. Mechanics are busy. Our friend Pierre Titard is putting up a large, commodious building, it looks well, and shows what economy and industry can do. Our rice mill will soon be in operation. Our merchants are very busy. Farmers are not only buying the necessities of life, but many comforts.
My compliments to your family. All well. Your friend and well-wisher,
J. B. A. FONTENOT.

Items From Big Woods.

We are under obligations to Rev. Wm. M. Perkins for the following items kindly furnished a representative of the COMMERCIAL:

The crops are entirely harvested, and the yield has been much more satisfactory than was anticipated. Corn has turned out much better than it was expected to before gathering. The potato crop is up to the average. Mr. Rushing, at the Green Island, raised, on virgin soil, potatoes that weighed six pounds; pretty hard to beat, that.
C. M. Singleton, Esq., from Johnson's Bayou, has just finished a series of lessons in vocal music. The scholars acquitted themselves creditably, and patrons and citizens were generally well pleased.

Mr. Sam. R. Lyons is removing from his old stand at Big Woods, to the new store house built by him at Edgerly Station. Edgerly is getting to be quite a business point. All parties in the north-western portion of the parish are having their freight shipped to that point. Wagons, loaded with the produce of the country, are coming and going daily. The warehouse of the La. W. R. R. is constantly filled. Capt. J. T. Davidson, R. R. Agent, is kept quite busy with his duties as Railroad Agent, Post Master and store-keeper. His store, which is filled with a choice selection of goods, is constantly crowded with customers.
The health of the neighborhood is very good.

Platz & Noss' Calcasieu Mills.

BAGDAD, LA., Nov. 20, 1881.
Mr. Editor Lake Charles COMMERCIAL:

Dear Sir—Enclosed please find a rough description of our new mill, as requested:

The two-story building is 30x150 ft. The furnace is self-feeding; saw-dust is carried to same with chain belt, and run into the furnace by three iron tubes or shoots. The two boilers are 42 inches diameter and 26 feet long, and are double fired. The engine that drives main saw is one of Lane & Bodley's, size 16x24, with 10 foot fly-wheel, 22 inch face; the other engine was made by C. B. Lee & Co., size 14x20, with 8 foot fly-wheel, 14 inch face; the last named will drive the small machinery. The head-blocks, four in number, are Stearnes' Patent Self-Receding Fractional; they recede from saw 40 inches. The iron top saw rig is also Stearns' manufacture. The main saw will run on a 5-inch feed. Two butting-off saws will be used to keep lumber clear on run. The Gang-Edger is Allis & Co's 5-saw machine, cuts up to six inches thick.

The double wharf is 150 feet long and 70 feet wide. Have a stacking capacity, behind the mill, for two million feet of lumber, this will be most convenient to Railroad shipping. Distance from mill to switching from Railroad, about 1,150 feet. Capacity of mill will be from 40,000 to 50,000 feet, daily. Plauging capacity will be 16,000 feet, daily.

The first whistle was blown by little Babbit Platz on the 26th, and steam applied to large engine, by her, on the 28th of November. Mr. Peter Platz was architect, and superintended construction.

We have the largest stock of logs secured, of any firm in Calcasieu, and expect to be running in a few days.

Very respectfully yours,
E. L. RIDMICK.

A Journalistic Jury for Guiteau.

[N. O. Democrat.]

The London News pronounces Guiteau sane enough to hang. The newspapers, with the usual assurance of the fourth estate, are trying the Guiteau case extra-judicially. It is somewhat interesting to watch the various journalistic verdicts rendered by them.

A large number of papers, with the Cincinnati Enquirer and Commercial and the Chicago Times at their head, denounce Guiteau as a wretch, one of these demons of crime who thirst for blood, fully responsible for what they do, but with the cunning and shrewdness of a criminal. Their sentence is hanging. There is another class of papers who notice symptoms of eccentricity and wildness in Guiteau, believe that he may be touched with insanity, but hold that he possesses sufficient moral responsibility to make him fit food for the gallows. The last class are those who, like the Democrat, insist on a full, fair and free trial of the case, who do not believe that vulgar prejudice ought to have any place or recognition in a court of justice, or that the fact that the victim in this case was a President should affect the trial or change the rights of the prisoner. They hold the same doctrine as that for which Greeley was so roundly abused by the Republican press fifteen years ago, when he insisted that the ex-President of the Confederacy was entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by every person brought before a court of justice.

It is to be regretted that certain papers should have expressed themselves so violently as they have done on this subject. They have aroused the public passion so strongly, that violence may safely be predicted in case the jury fails to agree or decides that Guiteau is insane. They are, in fine, producing that very state of affairs that will give birth to another crime like Guiteau's—assassination or mob violence. It is astonishing indeed that any journal should place itself on a footing with a crank like Mason or Jones, or pretend to believe that Guiteau should be killed, whether sane or mad, and whatever is the verdict of the jury.

Cure for Cancer.

Editor "Kansas Farmer"—Take the yolk of an egg, thicken with salt, spread on a cloth, and apply to the cancer; renew frequently.
I knew two cancers on one man cured by this remedy. He told me that he used 132 eggs on the first one, which was on his breast, and a case of long standing; and when it came off he said it resembled a large spider. The second was taken in time and soon cured.
The above is also said to be a sure cure for a snake bite, if promptly is changed or renewed frequently. Try it and save your whisky. It may be beneficial where the other is not.
I have long intended to send this to you for publication, hoping it would be of use to some one.
D. DORAN.
Oct 10, 1881.

Railroad Statistics of the Country.

[Washington Telegram.]

Gen. Francis A. Walker, formerly Superintendent of Census, arrived in Washington yesterday, but returned to Boston to-night. Mr. Charles W. Seaton, Gen. Walker's successor, has a wide reputation as a statistician, and his promotion to the superintendency of the census is regarded here as a gracious recognition of his valuable services as chief clerk under Gen. Walker. Mr. Seaton has charge of the ninth New York census, and has acquired a national reputation in his speciality of dealing with cold figures. One of the most interesting features of the census will be the railroad statistics of the country. These will be published in six different groups, the data for which has been collected by Mr. Robert P. Porter, of Chicago, the well-known statistician. Group one, embracing the England States, is about to be issued in bulletin form, and gives the following interesting facts:

Capital stock paid in, \$190,573,801 63; funded debt, \$108,998,266 65; floating debt, \$43,830,724 80.
Permanent investments—Construction, \$278,213,253 99; equipment, \$28,747,704 29; lands and real estate, \$3,488,211 30; stocks, \$5,621,401 07; bonds, \$321,914,068 02.
Number of roads operating, leased or under construction, 144, number of miles of railroad operated, 5,889.
Total income, \$51,545,127 30; total expense, \$32,422,246 54; net income, \$19,122,880 76; number of passengers carried, 52,156,704; number of tons of freight carried, 24,257,736.
Equipment—Locomotives, 1,733; passenger cars, 2,075; mail, freight and express cars, 670; freight cars, 31,211; other cars, 2,586.
Number of persons employed in operating road, 31,631; number of employes and others killed, 250; number of employes and others injured, 328.

American Provisions in Europe.

[N. O. Democrat.]

Mr. Leon Chotteau, the French publicist, well known in this country through his repeated exertions in behalf of a reciprocity treaty between his country and the United States, has cabled to Mr. John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that the new cabinet under Gambetta are in favor of repealing the ministerial decree of February last prohibiting the importation of American pork and lard, and that steps have already been taken looking to that repeal. This is good news, and more so as it may be taken for a sure sign of a sensible reaction against the unreasonable panic which has partially excluded our pork and lard from so many European markets.

The actions of France will doubtless influence Italy and Switzerland to rescind their prohibitions. Spain has already substituted for prohibition another decree which simply prescribes a system of inspection, with the destruction of all meats containing trichine. This inspection is to be made with the microscope "by a furrier of superior category, appointed by the governor of the province," the fees to be from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pesetas per case—which our exporters will willingly pay. Belgium has always declined to prohibit the importation of American pork, and in Great Britain they scout the idea of prohibition. It is probable that we have now seen the worst of this panic, but it is proper for our government to take measures to prevent it from being revived again.

Burning of an Arkansas Town.

Special to the N. O. Democrat.

Little Rock, Nov. 29.—At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in Augusta, a town of 1500 people, situated on the east bank of White river, and the county seat of Woodruff county. There is no fire department there and the flames spread rapidly, despite the exertions of the citizens. Nearly all the buildings were wood and burned like tinder. In 40 minutes from the time that the fire started, it was apparent that nothing could stay its progress, and that the town was doomed; one block after another yielded to the advancing flames. A scene of intense excitement ensued. The streets were crowded with people, nearly all of whom were in a state of indescribable panic, and most of whom were witnesses of the destruction of everything comprising their worldly possessions. A number of persons were injured by falling rafters and walls, and it is feared that many were fatally burned. Only three buildings out of nearly as many hundred were left standing. The loss on cotton alone will reach \$50,000, several hundred bales being destroyed at the mills. The total loss is between \$250,000 and \$300,000. The insurance is very light.

Subscribe for, and advertise in, the Lake Charles COMMERCIAL.

Steam Boiler Notes.

[Scientific American.]

A boiler in Davis & Jones' portable steam sawmill, near Coalton, Jackson County, Ohio, exploded November 2. John Davis, one of the proprietors, was fatally injured, and David Griffiths was seriously injured.

It is a significant fact that in this country more boilers explode in establishments that use light fuel than in any other class of manufacturing. In the year 1879 one-third of all the disastrous explosions that were published were in sawing and other woodworking mills that use their light refuse for fuel, and in 1880, 28 per centum of the unusually large total of explosions for that year were in this class of mills. It is probable that this results mainly from neglect of the safety valves, coupled with the great, sudden, and oft repeated changes of the temperature of the boiler shell, the result of careless, excessive and irregular firing, and perhaps the use of ice-cold feed water. The effect is violent contractions alternating with expansions of the parts of the boiler that are exposed to cold currents of inflowing air when the fire doors are opened, which occurs in this class of boilers perhaps ten times as often as in those that burn hard anthracite. The same parts of the boiler are when the fire doors are closed, exposed to the greatest heat of a brisk fire, and a sudden explosion follows.

The great number of thrashing engine explosions that occur every autumn tends to confirm this theory of the cause of deterioration, from which no doubt many disasters arise.

It is also a fact that portable sawmills and thrashing machines are generally in the hands of log drivers or farmers, who do not think it worth while to have their boilers inspected or to employ an engineer, even when adjustments of the engine are needed, believing that they can "fix her up" and that "she" will safely wear out as their boots or their carts and draught chains do.

Stubborn Integrity.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

A dispute from a singular cause took place at the office of a banker in the Chausse d'Antin. Mr. Benjamin F., the cashier, who has filled that office for the last twenty-five years, was at his post, when a collecting clerk named Pierre Douley presented himself with a draft for 10,000 francs, drawn by a London banker. The notes were counted out and the man left the place. In a few hours after he returned, and, addressing himself to the cashier, said: "There is a little mistake between us; there is a difference of 1000 francs in our account." "I never make mistakes," replied the cashier, indignantly: "for twenty-five years my balance has always been correct to a sou." "But the error," said Douley, "is against yourself, as you have paid me 1000 francs too much; I am as honest a man as you are; I have been employed as collecting clerk for thirty-five years in the same house. There is your note. I will not take it." "Insolent fool!" cried the cashier: "I regard any man an enemy who wishes to prove to my employer that I am capable of making a mistake. Take the note, or I will turn you out of the place." Pierre Douley was not to be thus repelled, and from words the parties came to blows; but the clerks of the house hastened to separate them. The cashier, not wishing to avoid an error which he would have regarded as a stain on his long-established reputation for correctness, was fain to put up with the loss of the note; and Pierre Douley carried the 1000 franc note to the mayor of his arrondissement, to be distributed among the poor.

The French Visitors.

[N. O. Democrat.]

The Democrat has been officially informed by the French Consul, Viscount Paul d'Abzac, that the French delegates to the Yorktown Centennial, now on their way to San Francisco, will arrive in New Orleans at some time between December 10 and 15. They will remain four days among us, and no doubt a brilliant programme for their entertainment will be made up by the committee in charge of their reception. Already it has been determined to offer them a grand dress ball at the French Opera-House, the subscription price of which has been fixed at \$25, entitling the subscriber to five cards of invitation. Other measures will be taken to show the guests of the American people that the hospitality of New Orleans is inferior to that of no city or State, and that our citizens are still alive to the glory of old traditions.

The gentlemen composing the delegation about to visit our city are all representative military men occupying high positions in the French army and in French society. They are: Gen. Boulanger, chairman of French military delegation; Col. Bossan, of the Twentieth Dragons; Mr. Octave de Fussy, colonel of engineers; Capt. H. de la Chere, military attaché to the French delegation at Washington; Mr. Gaston, de Sahune, sub-prefect of Tonl, and Count Paul de Beaumont.

Union of the Southern and Texas Pacific Roads.

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—The Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific will unite on Tuesday or Wednesday. Through trains from San Francisco to New Orleans will probably commence running on the 15th proximo, and regular through business will be established before the end of thirty days.

He Still Lives, With Five Bullets in His Anatomy.

[Cleveland, O., Nov. 22.—A case has come to light in this city, which is said to be without a precedent in medical practice, and which exhibits a tenacity to life almost incredible. Something over three weeks ago a Bohemian, named Joseph Henosh, made a desperate attempt at suicide, the particulars of which are about as follows: On the previous Thursday he purchased a revolver, with the avowed intention of killing himself and wife.

For some reason he concluded to spare his wife, but placing the muzzle of the weapon against his left breast, directly over the heart, fired, the concussion raising the pistol and the ball entering just above the heart. A hole an inch and a half in diameter was burned through his shirt and into the flesh. This shot not having the desired effect, he discharged a second ball in the same vicinity, which passed to the left and out at the side.

He next placed the pistol under his chin and fired a third shot. Then not satisfied with his attempt at self destruction, he placed the muzzle between his teeth and fired two shots into the roof of his mouth, thus emptying the whole five barrels into his body and head. A physician was called who expressed the opinion that the wounded man would live but a few hours at most. The surgeon was not evidently acquainted with the constitution of the patient, for Henosh arose from bed soon after the attendant left, and has not been back to it, except at night. The condition of the patient had changed since the shooting only in that he has grown weaker, which is accounted for by his inability to partake of solid food. The lower jaw has been fractured by one of the shots, otherwise Henosh is as well as usual, excepting, of course, the pain caused by the wounds. The case is considered very much out of the ordinary, and is attracting much attention from medical men.

People seldom realize what the world owes to the editors. Preaching short sermons constantly for thousands who echo their views without a thought of the study or labor it represents. To be sure there is much matter that is weak as water, and the man who can write solidly, sensibly, and concisely upon a thousand topics, are not to be found in every pair of boots; yet they all work hard, and generally give more than they receive. The smallest country newspaper is worth more to its subscribers in one month than its price for a year, and does more in its neighborhood for nothing than many an official does for his magnificent salary. The printing press may have an iron heart but its work is benevolence itself; the world moves to its vibrating music. It can be used for ill, but is generally true to its trust, and prompt to lead in every good word or work. Remember this the next time some editor fails to cut his writings so as to fit closely your particular view or fancy.

The Valley of Death.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The Valley of Death, a spot almost as terrible as the Prophet's valley of dry bones, lies just north of the old Mormon road to California, in Utah—a region thirty miles long by thirty broad and surrounded, except at two points, by inaccessible mountains. It is totally devoid of water and vegetation, and the shadow of a bird or wild beast never darkened its white glaring sands. The Kansas Pacific railroad engineers discovered it and some papers which show the fate of the "lost Montgomery train" which came south from Salt Lake in 1850, guided by a Mormon. When near Death's Valley some came to the conclusion that the Mormon knew nothing about the country, so they appointed one of their number a leader and broke off from their party and turned due West. So with the people and wagons and the flocks he traveled three days and then descended into the broad valley whose treacherous mirage promised water. They reached the centre, but only the white sands, bounded by scorching peaks met their gaze. And around the valley they wandered, and one by one the men died and the panting flocks stretched themselves in death under the sun. The children crying for water, died at their mothers breasts, and with swollen tongues and burning vitals the mothers followed. Wagon after wagon was abandoned, and strong men softened and raved and died. After a week's wandering a dozen survivors found some water in a hollow of a mountain. It lasted but a short time when all perished but two, who escaped out of the valley and followed the trail of their former companions. Eighty-seven families, with hundreds of animals, perished here, and now after thirty-one years the wagons stand complete, the iron works and tires are bright, and the shriveled skeletons lie side by side.

A Female Crank Who Wants to Erect a Monument Over Sam Bass' Grave.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 29.—A young woman, evidently mentally deranged, arrived in the city this morning, and registered as Miss Amanda Webber, of East St. Louis, Ill. She inquired after the Middleton Bros' marble works, saying that she had \$1,000 to invest in a monument to the memory of Sam Bass, the train robber, killed at Round Rock in 1878. After visiting the marble works and making what she believed to be a substantial contract for a stately shaft, she departed for Round Rock to visit the grave of the robber chief.

The Future of New Orleans.

[There is doubtless no child now living that will see New Orleans a greater exporting port than New York, but the next few years will see it make a demoralizing advance on New York. Within the last three years it has advanced ahead of Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, and within the next three it will make enough progress to cause lots of trouble for New York, however impossible it may be to surpass the trade of that city.]

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[Chicago Tribune.]

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