

# Semi-Weekly Interior Journal.

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W. P. WALTON, Editor and Proprietor  
T. R. WALTON, Business Manager

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## Annals of Mormonism.

The special correspondent of the New York World writes from Salt Lake that a Mormon friend enumerated at his request the following anomalies that he knew of in recent polygamous marriages:

"A young and very pretty girl, in the upper ten of Mormonism, married a young man of her own class, but stipulated before marriage that he should marry a second wife as soon as he could afford to do so. Against his will she has now kept him to his promise.

"A young couple were engaged, but quarrelled, and the lover, out of pique, married another lady. Two years later his first love, having refused other offers in the meantime, married him as his second wife.

"A man having married a second wife to please himself, married a third to please his first.

"A couple about to be married made an agreement between themselves that the husband's second wife should be one of the relatives of the first wife. The lady who was selected refused, and the husband remained true to his promise for ten years.

"Shouldn't wonder, but can't say. When I get back I'm going down in a diving bell to see."

"Got your potatoes in?"

"Not yet; I've got them loaded on a scow, and the scow anchored in the field in three feet of water."

"Then the prospect looks gloomy?"

"Not any, sir, not any; I've got an ark almost ready to sail, and if it will only rain for another week I'll be the best fixed man in Indiana."

**BEAUFORT DYING.**—It was Philip H. of Spain, who said to his attendant: "I wish to be carried alive to the place of my sepulcher." The procession conveying the dying monarch left Madrid June 20, 1598, and occupied six days in traversing the distance of only twenty-four miles to the Escorial, where the imperial tomb was situated. Philip had suffered from gout for twenty years, and in the last eighteen months of his life experienced untold agony. It assumed the form of an unappeasable thirst and a tumorous condition of an intensely malignant nature. It was even impossible to turn his body from one side to the other, or to change his clothing, and yet, amid all this suffering and pain, he made arrangements for his own burial, ordered the coffin of his royal father to be opened, so that he might be reburied after him in a similar fashion, and finally directed his own coffin to be placed at his bedside.

He witnessed all these preparations with imperturbable calmness, and before passing away requested that his body be inclosed in the coffin as soon as death ensued, and that placed in a leaden box.

"Have you read the President's message yet?" asked Erastus, as he gazed fondly and lovingly into the eyes of her through whom he hoped, at some time in the future, to capture a good bank account.

"Yes, dearest," replied she, "I completed it only a few days ago."

"And what do you think of it?"

"Oh, I think it is just too awfully splendid for anything."

"Yes, as a literary production it is very good."

"And wasn't it just too lovely to think that they got married at last, in spite of all the fuss?"

Then followed a pause, and the young man's mind wandered out into the front yard of the future, and he asked himself what kind of a woman that would be to bring up and educate the family of which he hoped to be the father.

One of the college jokers in Connecticut climbed a telegraph pole and tied a fine copper wire around thirteen of the telegraph wires, and ran it to the ground, and connection with Boston and New York was broken for two days. The college student had been studying chemistry or something, and the first thing he learned was that the connection could be thus broken on a telegraph wire, and he hastened to turn his knowledge to some practical use. The telegraph folks have learned that a heavy club applied to a head causes great pain, and they are anxious to test it on the aforesaid student.

Years ago, when Beecher was pastor of a little church in Indianapolis, he was disturbed one Sunday evening in the midst of a long prayer by a sudden commotion in the congregation, followed by an almost preternatural stillness. Of course his eyes were closed, but the stillness soon seemed to repudiate in its intensity that he could endure it no longer, so he opened them. Not a living being beside himself was in the church. An alarm of fire had sounded down the street, and every man, woman and child had rushed out to "run with the machine."—[Waits.]

A lady, whose husband was the champion snorer of the community in which they resided, confided to a female friend the following painful intelligence: "My life has not been one of unalloyed delight. I have had the measles, the chickenpox, the cholera, the typhoid fever and inflammatory rheumatism, but I never knew what real misfortune was until I married a burglar alarm."—[Brooklyn Eagle.]

The country uses over 300,000,000 postal cards a year. This is a million a day, or several tons every twenty-four hours.

## A Little Damp.

"Have we had any rain in Indiana this Spring?" he echoed as he turned in his seat.

"Yes."

"Well, it's been a little damp out there," he softly answered. "The day before leaving home I had to hang up 28 of my ducks. They had become so water-soaked that they could no longer swim. During the month of April it rained on 29 different days."

"What about the other day?"

"Oh, that was the day on which it snowed 32 straight hours."

"How is corn?"

"Well, I planted mine in two feet of water, and 'tween you and me I didn't expect over thirty bushels to the acre."

"Wheat looking well?"

"Tolerably well, but the sturgeon and catfish are doing considerable damage."

"Didn't you get any dry weather in May?"

"There was about fifteen minutes one day when it tried to clear up, but I hadn't commenced to bring out my sheep before the rain came down again."

"Grass must be good?"

"Shouldn't wonder, but can't say. When I get back I'm going down in a diving bell to see."

"Got your potatoes in?"

"Not yet; I've got them loaded on a scow, and the scow anchored in the field in three feet of water."

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**BEER-DRINKING AND DISEASE.**—The alleged fact that beer-drinkers are especially liable to disease seems to be established. The excessive use of beer, as it is well known, disorganizes important internal organs and overtaxes and clogs all the excretory ducts. The blood is thus turned into a semiputrescent condition, which invites and greatly facilitates the inroads of disease. More than half a century ago Sir Astley Cooper called attention to the frequency with which the beer-fattened draymen of the London breweries fell victims to the slightest injuries. Though fat and rosy, and apparently healthy, a splinter from a barrel or a slight scratch often proved fatal, and, if cured at last, the patient was exceptionally slow in recovering. Copious draughts of beer may not tell as severely as whisky upon the nervous system, but they kill as surely, and almost, if not quite, as speedily.

No matter what reasons you may have for stopping drinking they are pretty sure to be good ones. Senator Garland said of himself: "I began to calculate, after thinking of the matter for a while, and on a rough estimate I concluded that I had drunk about a barrel and a half of whisky in my lifetime, which was twice as much as I was fairly entitled to. Then I said to myself that if I drank any more I should be drinking some other person's whisky, and as I didn't want to do that I stopped." If you have not yet reached your barrel and a half you ought to remember that generosity is one of the virtues. Magnanimously give it up and let some other fellow have it, and you will find that it pays to be kind to people instead of demanding your share of every thing.

The story of the death of young Harry Finlay, of Ohio, who recently shot himself because of his dread of an approaching examination in the navy, is not a new story, but it is none the less a pathetic one, and which the moral cannot be too carefully heeded. Teachers are responsible not only for the mental progress but for the sound mental condition of their pupils. Often a sympathetic word or two would completely dispel such exaggerated and morbid ideas as led to a fatal result in young Finlay's case.

The cost of living can not fail to fall, now that matches and perfume and bank checks are free of tax and the tax on cigarettes is only seventy-five cents per thousand. The freight-handlers of New York and the iron workers of Pennsylvania and Ohio may be expected to return to work at the old wages, which were insufficient while matches, cigarettes, perfume and bank checks were taxed, but which will be ample now that Congress is lifting from the shoulders of the people the burdens of taxation.—[Chicago Times.]

A London cook recently purchased a very fresh looking salmon, and anticipating a feast, put it in the pot to boil. What was his astonishment to see the spots and the red tints boil off, leaving nothing but an ordinary cod-fish. The fish had been artificially treated and successfully palmed off as a fresh salmon. Investigation followed, showing that the practice of teaching up inferior meats and poultry is not uncommon in the London markets. Yankee ingenuity has not attained to such fine proportions.

On the lowest computation 550,000 tons of fish are annually taken in British waters, and Prof. Huxley estimates the take of herrings in the North Sea at 3,000,000,000. Before relying on Huxley's estimate, we would like to know whether he saw the fish or took the statement of the fishers.—[Boston Post.]

An enterprising farmer proposes to establish a goose farm in Texas. He will raise geese for their feathers alone and will keep them on grass and alfalfa. He thinks they will yield three crops of feathers a year and will pay a dollar each.

**THE AMERICAN WOOL CLIP.**—The census returns give one hundred and fifty-five million pounds as the amount of wool clipped from thirty-five million sheep in the United States in the Spring of 1880. This shows encouraging progress since 1870, when the reported clip was a hundred million pounds from twenty-eight million sheep. Nearly a fourth of the entire production of 1880 is returned from two States—namely, Ohio, which is credited with twenty-five million pounds of wool and three million sheep, and California, which shows nearly seventeen million pounds of wool and four million sheep. In 1870 the clip of California was eleven million and that of Ohio twenty million pounds. After these two States come, in 1880, Michigan with twelve, New York, nine; Pennsylvania, eight; Missouri, seven, and Wisconsin, seven million pounds. The rapid growth of sheep raising in Texas is shown by the fact that the number of sheep increased between 1870 and 1880 from seven hundred thousand to nearly two millions, and the amount of wool shorn from a million and a quarter to nearly seven million pounds. The increase in the production of wool has been marked in Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, but in New York the reported clip of 1880 was more than a million and a half pounds less than that of 1870, while the number of sheep was nearly half a million smaller in 1880 than in 1870.

**EDUCATED MEN.**—In the great city of New York, and other cities, men of fine education find it bitterly hard to keep themselves in bread and butter. While a skilled workman can always command good wages, those who are "willing to do anything"—which means that they know how to do little or nothing—have no chance at all; there are a hundred applicants for every vacancy. "No small number of the searches for places," says a reporter who has examined the subject, are native Americans. With neither trade nor profession, they are forced to take whatever offers—and nothing offers. Many of them are educated men, who can conjugate a Greek verb without difficulty. But Greek verbs, however ornamental, are poor stocks in trade. A thorough classical education, however desirable it may be, is of little use in the employment market unless backed by some useful practical knowledge. College graduates are standing on every corner looking for work. If any person should desire to ride up Broadway in a coach drawn by a score of accomplished collegians, he would have no trouble in employing them, even if he offered them no more than their board. A man who "had pawned his clothes to pay for his advertisement," advertises that he wants work of any kind where he can earn his bread. What a sad story the pathetic appeal tells of that hope deferred which maketh the heart sick!

**NEW CIRCUS SWINDLE.**—Abel Reynolds, a rich farmer from Friendship, N. Y., and Benjamin Roberts, a wealthy farmer from Wellsville, went to Warsaw, N. Y., to attend Maybury, Pullman and Hamilton's Circus on the 16th. Desiring reserved seats they were told the price was ten cents. The reserved seat agent said: "The price is ten cents, but if you have a ten or twenty dollar bill and will exchange it for small bills I will pass you free." The bills were produced, the agent ran nimbly off what purported to be the required amount in small bills and passed it over, at the same time pushing the farmer along with the crowd. On counting his money only half the amount was found. The Sheriff went to the proprietors of the show and demanded that the agent be produced and the money refunded to a number of others who had been similarly swindled, one of whom demanded \$40. They met with a denial, but when a writ of attachment was procured the managers were quick to settle, and paid \$100 to cover demands and expenses. The dodge is a new one this season, and is being practiced with bold effrontery, and it plainly shows that money is made out of it, else the scheme would not be so openly carried out. Country folk should watch the reserved seat man with his new method of arithmetic.—[Mercury.]

While sensible people put no faith in fortune-telling, we may, on general principles, predict from a boy's habits whether he is likely to succeed or fail in life. When money burns in his pocket, and he is impatient to spend all that comes into his possession; when he spends every cent of his salary, and even falls into debt; when he prefers to invest his earnings in cigars, handsome clothes, and amusements, to putting them at interest, we may safely predict that he will probably never attain wealth without a decided change of habits. Fifty cents a week saved in youth is often the nucleus of a large fortune.

The Saturday Post says: Mr. W. H. Moore, of Owensboro, has recently purchased what is probably the most celebrated Jersey cow in the United States. At the age of four years, in a ten days' trial, she gave 508 pounds of milk, that yielded thirteen pounds and fifteen ounces of unsalted butter. In the month of June, following May of her fourth year, she gave 1,500 pounds of milk. During the next month—July—she averaged forty-six pounds of milk per day. The cow was five years old in May last, and is called the "Pride of Eastwood." The price paid for this remarkable cow is not given.

A Charlotte (N. Y.) fisherman has invented a "bite alarm" to let sleepy fishermen know when he has a bite. Fastened to the rod is a ball with a spring attachment, which is connected with the main line by a piece of rubber. When a bass or perch nibbles at the bait the rubber is stretched, loosening the spring and firing a cap, which awakens the angler. The angler will still keep his pocket pistol to go off at regular intervals, whether he has a bite or not.

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The chief rooster at Pittsburg has ordered the hens to strike, owing to the introduction of steam for hatching chickens. The Amalgamated Chicken and Egg Association argues that if chickens are to be hatched by steam, that the people who hatch them, thus doing the work of the hens by machinery, may also lay the eggs. This will eventually bring the chicken-hatchers to time.—[Peck's Sun.]

Glass spinning and glass flower manufacture is a very extensive branch of the Austrian glass industry. It is now so developed that a petroleum flame gives some 1500 yards of glass thread every minute, that are woven not only for glass cloths, etc., but also for watch chains, brushes, etc.

When a lawyer was once stating his point for the twelfth time, the judge interrupted him by saying: "You have made that point eleven times already." "True, your honor," was the lawyer's reply, "but there are twelve men on the jury."

"Where are you going now?" said Batkins the other day to his friend Lonely, the widower. "Only to the church to be repaired." "Was the answer, as the speaker looked lovingly at one of the opposite sex who stood at his elbow.

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The census returns give one hundred and fifty-five million pounds as the amount of wool clipped from thirty-five million sheep in the United States in the Spring of 1880. This shows encouraging progress since 1870, when the reported clip was a hundred million pounds from twenty-eight million sheep. Nearly a fourth of the entire production of 1880 is returned from two States—namely, Ohio, which is credited with twenty-five million pounds of wool and three million sheep, and California, which shows nearly seventeen million pounds of wool and four million sheep. In 1870 the clip of California was eleven million and that of Ohio twenty million pounds. After these two States come, in 1880, Michigan with twelve, New York, nine; Pennsylvania, eight; Missouri, seven, and Wisconsin, seven million pounds. The rapid growth of sheep raising in Texas is shown by the fact that the number of sheep increased between 1870 and 1880 from seven hundred thousand to nearly two millions, and the amount of wool shorn from a million and a quarter to nearly seven million pounds. The increase in the production of wool has been marked in Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, but in New York the reported clip of 1880 was more than a million and a half pounds less than that of 1870, while the number of sheep was nearly half a million smaller in 1880 than in 1870.

## EDUCATED MEN.

In the great city of New York, and other cities, men of fine education find it bitterly hard to keep themselves in bread and butter. While a skilled workman can always command good wages, those who are "willing to do anything"—which means that they know how to do little or nothing—have no chance at all; there are a hundred applicants for every vacancy. "No small number of the searches for places," says a reporter who has examined the subject, are native Americans. With neither trade nor profession, they are forced to take whatever offers—and nothing offers. Many of them are educated men, who can conjugate a Greek verb without difficulty. But Greek verbs, however ornamental, are poor stocks in trade. A thorough classical education, however desirable it may be, is of little use in the employment market unless backed by some useful practical knowledge. College graduates are standing on every corner looking for work. If any person should desire to ride up Broadway in a coach drawn by a score of accomplished collegians, he would have no trouble in employing them, even if he offered them no more than their board. A man who "had pawned his clothes to pay for his advertisement," advertises that he wants work of any kind where he can earn his bread. What a sad story the pathetic appeal tells of that hope deferred which maketh the heart sick!

## NEW CIRCUS SWINDLE.

Abel Reynolds, a rich farmer