

a railroad man at that, Senator Brown, of Georgia. It is time priestly conferences and church conventions should hide their diminished heads when laymen must come to the front for practical purposes. All this time the church presses are howling for

MORMON SCALPS.

This is a good way to help themselves. There is a story told of somebody, perhaps it is the ubiquitous Irishman, who when his horse got tired, pulled a bottle out of his pocket and drank, then remounted and said: "Now, old nag, you must feel better and must travel quickly." The Irishman's method of refreshing his horse is about on a par with the Christian congregations for remedying their social evils. Put a few "Mormons" in prison and that will cure all. "We, surely," they say, "cannot be charged with apathy in religious matters. See what we are doing in Utah. With Utah monogamic and prostitutional, the country is safe." The fact is American society is at present in such a condition that

A GOVERNMENTAL INVESTIGATION

would not at all be out of place. We had a labor commission some time ago, and but little has come of it. We have had Mr. Nimmo compiling trade statistics, to show to the American laborer that he ought to be contented, well-fed and prosperous. But Nimmo is nemo, and that means nobody.

A European writer at present in our midst, and speaking of woman in America, says: "Why does not an American Theorist of Mericourt arise from the New York slums and lead a mob of maddened women upon the palaces of the monopoly kings? The poor sewing woman is a timorous creature. Poverty has made her fearful; foul air, scant food, terrific work, the monotony of hopelessness have unstrung her nerves, and robbed her weak frame of the juices of health. Nevertheless, I shall not be surprised if some day in the near future we see screaming mobs making for Fifth Avenue."

The same writer wisely remarks that it is not to Henry James, Matthew Arnold, Oscar Wilde nor Sir Lapel Griffin we are to look for the proper estimate of our people. It is not the follies noticed by these that are sapping the foundations of our society. It is not "social crudity," "literary nepotism," nor "tastelessness in dress" that are dangerous. It is the foulness, viciousness and misery in which millions of the American population live; the indiscriminate dumping of foreign people on the docks of sea board cities without any other reflection than the miserable Yankee one that each is a thousand dollars.

This very shrewd, observant and sensible traveler does not confine himself to star-gazing on the sidewalks. He enters the tenement house, the French flat, and the boarding house. He sees matter for consideration. His description of

A NEW YORK TENEMENT

will suffice: "Rich and poor live in tenements; for the flats of the well-to-do are only superior tenements. A band of thieves will live on one floor; across the landing an Irish laborer and his little family; on the floor above a company of prostitutes; in one basement a Chinaman will keep a laundry and opium joint; in another basement a nest of Italians will have a stale-beer dive."

This description of the tenement is not overdrawn. In another place the same writer gives

A STREET SCENE.

"Four negroes promenaded up and down openly soliciting. Three white prostitutes whose noses were blue with the cold, sat behind the glass door of a basement which had tawdry muslin curtains coquettishly tied up with pink ribbon, and which displayed on a sign the legend, 'The Sailor's Rest.'"

For the last quarter of a century

THE AVERAGE AMERICAN

has been so busily employed in getting money anyway, and then hunting for pedigrees in Europe, that he has quite forgotten all about the mass of the people. His object was, if a real estate man, to put up a cheap building and draw as much money as possible out of it, regardless of who lived in it, or whether it fell and killed them. In every department the shoddy and the false came to the uppermost. Our great civil war brought to the surface the coarsest and most brutish, the most undisciplined and uncultivated of the community, a class of men and women whose "love was lust, and whose friendship was a cheat." Today we see the natural results in our society.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has recently devoted some attention to our pulpits. It says we are ahead of England in this respect. It suggests that a good and profitable annex to the forthcoming American exhibition in London, would be a dozen American parsons. There is a grimness in British humor that is truly refreshing. Of course he might have insulted us and told us to put our parsons in dime museums with Dr. Mary Walker, or he might have suggested a "Parson's Performance," as we have had of the authors in the East. A man can see six authors for fifty cents. This is cheap. It would be worth fifty cents to see Cook, Newman, McNice, McMillan, Kittredge and Talmage all in one night. The *Pall Mall* writer is very practical, and understands our weak side-love of the dollar. Why not utilize all our re-

sources, and get some of the money back which Irving and Arnold and others took across the pond. By all means let us have an

AMERICAN PARSON SHOW

in London. The *Chicago Tribune* endorses the project quite warmly, and is glad to think that we can throw Spurgeon and Trench in the shade.

If President Cleveland should ever revert to the social evils among us in any of his future messages, it is to be hoped his interest will extend over the whole country as well as the Territories. And it is to be hoped he will suggest some means of ascertaining how we stand in all our social relations. A general investigation of the republic would characterize his administration as one of the wisest that ever appeared in history. Let him institute some means of tabulating the extent of the evils which are eating into the vitals of the republic, and posterity will bless him. JUNIUS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONOR TO ONE OF THE CONVICTED.

A Demonstration in Honor of Wm. Fotheringham, who is Imprisoned for His Devotion to Principle and Obedience to the Law of God.

BEAVER CITY, May 21, 1885.

Editor *Deseret News*:

The people of Beaver turned out en masse, on the evening of the 19th, to show their respect and sympathy for Brother Wm. Fotheringham, who has been convicted for "unlawful cohabitation" with his wives, and who was to receive his sentence from Judge Boreman on the following day.

The meeting was opened by music by the brass band, followed by the hymn, "How Firm a Foundation, Ye Saints of the Lord," by the congregation.

Prayer by Brother D. Tyler.

Brother Robert Stoney represented the Sabbath schools, choir and brass band in a short speech.

Music by the band.

A duet, "Some Day I'll Wander Back Again," by Misses Nellie Fotheringham and Hattie Blackner.

President John Ashworth was pleased to join with his friends in showing respect for our brother, who is expected to be taken from us for a short time. Mentioned the positions of trust and responsibility occupied by Brother Fotheringham; he being a member of the High Council, Stake Superintendent of Sabbath Schools, President of Home Missionaries, Tithing Clerk and Traveling Agent for the Presiding Bishop.

A recitation by Chas. Stoney, "You Say Polygamy's a Crime," was next rendered.

Prest. M. L. Shepherd said Brother Fotheringham was a child of Abraham, for he did the works of Abraham. He also expressed the belief that the mission he was about to take would be a profitable one to him, and would result in more good than any he had yet performed.

A duet, "We'll Remember You Still in our Prayers," by Mrs. Susie Murdock and Miss Hattie Hales.

Brother James Low said his acquaintance with Brother Fotheringham began 45 years ago. In their teens, they had labored together in the ministry, and were persecuted then, as now. He knew that Brother Fotheringham had always endeavored to do right, to serve God, and respect man, and that he now has the sympathy of every true man who knows him. He also predicted that this mission, with all others he had filled, would prove a blessing to himself, to his family, and to humanity.

"Up Awake, Ye Defenders of Zion," was sung by Brother R. Stoney, the congregation joined, with great enthusiasm in the chorus.

An address expressive of the respect and sympathy of the Y. L. M. I. A., was delivered by Miss Edna Shepherd.

Music by the band.

A very appropriate essay was then read by Mrs. Lu S. Dalton.

"Do They Miss Me at Home" was sung by Mrs. Amelia Smith and Miss Lucinda Robinson.

Barlow Ferguson represented the sympathy and good feeling of the Y. M. I. A., in a spirited manner. It is deeds done, and not the confinement within prison walls that bring the shame and disgrace. Brother Fotheringham has no remorse of conscience, nor do his friends look upon him as other than a worthy and good man.

Brother Fotheringham then expressed his gratitude for the honor and respect shown him. Felt that he was unworthy this great manifestation. This high expression of esteem made him feel that he was fully repaid for the incarceration he was expected to endure.

Singing, "Do what is right."

Benediction by Daniel Tyler.

The meeting was enthusiastic throughout, and all seemed full of sympathy and good wishes for Brother Fotheringham.

W. ASHWORTH, Secretary.

MAY DAY AT DESERET.

DESERET, Millard County, Utah, May 12, 1885.

Editor *Deseret News*:

A very enjoyable time was witnessed here on the 12th inst., under the auspices of the Deseret Sunday School.

At 9:30 a.m., the procession formed in front of the school house, headed by the Queen of May (Miss Amanda Henry) and 24 maids of honor, who were followed by the superintendent, Sunday School pupils and the public. After marching around two blocks, the procession returned to the school house, where the Queen was crowned, and a very interesting programme rendered, consisting of songs, recitations, dialogues, etc.

Some very appropriate remarks were made in the closing address, by Bishop J. S. Black.

In the afternoon the children of the ward were entertained in a pleasant party, and the adults also joined in a social ball in the evening.

Yours respectfully,
JOSEPH DAMRON, JR.,
Secretary.

CARD OF THANKS.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 26, 1885.

Editor *Deseret News*:

I cannot rest easy under my load of gratitude to the many who have manifested such a kindly feeling towards me in connection with my late entertainment, until I have, through the medium of your columns, at least returned my humble thanks to them. First to the chorus, my own, ever kind pupils who rallied so readily around me; those members of the Tabernacle choir who, though few in number, gave excellent and hearty aid; Brother H. A. Tuckett and choir (11th Ward) who were second to none in their faithfulness, zeal and ability; and a few other friends who aided materially in my choruses. Then to Prof. Jos. J. Daynes, whose aid to our efforts as accompanist were as invaluable as his labors with us have been untiring. The soloists, from Mrs. Pugsley to little Miss Pardoe, know—I trust—full well my gratitude to them. (Here I must be pardoned for stating that owing to the building being so densely packed and the heat from breath and gas making it so suffocating that it was almost an impossibility to sing—this added to the buzzing sound in the building, and the peculiarity of the organ—the massive front moulding keeping the sound from the singers in front, some of the pipes, if I mistake not, being also affected by the heat—all combined to make it very unfavorable indeed for solo singing, and that accounts for our appearing—as I consider—under unusual disadvantages.) The kind efforts of Bishops Preston, Burton and Cannon in securing us the building, and the ready response of the First Presidency in tendering the same, is by me deeply appreciated. The press has also been most kind, and ready to lend its valuable support. While I cannot but regret being made an object for contribution (or charity) without need, I cannot help being grateful for the feelings that prompted the deed; more so when I see the names of so many persons whose friendships I so much value included in the prompters of the scheme.

EVAN STEPHENS.

COURT DOINGS AT OGDEN.

OGDEN CITY, Utah, May 25, 1885.

Editor *Deseret News*:

At 10 o'clock this morning the historical

"HEAR YE, HEAR YE,"

was proclaimed, and the First District Court was opened and business commenced. Minutes of Saturday's session were read and pronounced "correct" and indorsed by His Honor's autograph. The morning was occupied by hearing and passing upon several civil cases, among which was that of John S. Lewis vs. Foulger, Carr & Co., for nuisance, by the erection of a planing mill on Fourth Street in this city. Plaintiff claims that the erection of such buildings will cause his and his immediate neighbors' property to deteriorate its value. Also that it will prove a great annoyance to them and that the smoke from the stack, and other odors will be a

GREAT NUISANCE

to plaintiff and neighbors, and be prejudicial to the health of the neighborhood in which such mills shall be erected. Plaintiff also moved for a perpetual motion forever restraining the defendants from erecting such mills.

The institution will include a manufacturing establishment for making doors, windows, and many other kinds of furniture, etc., and will give employment to a number of our citizens, who would otherwise be without remunerative labor.

The court admitted that the planing mill in itself would not be a nuisance, but circumstances make it so which must be determined hereafter. The machinery is of such a character as not to injure any one's property. It is admitted that manufacturing are a benefit to citizens. One question is whether such an establishment will be of greater interest to the public than it is to a few individuals. The complaint as to its being a nuisance must be based on the fact that it effects physical injury, etc., and not on the tastes or imagination of any persons. His Honor read a number of authorities, British and American, on pleadings and rulings on similar cases. The court said it had not yet appeared that the planing mills will be the nuisance, and denied the motion to restrain the erections. Ob-

jection was taken—and defendants will build their mills at their own future risk.

There has been a great deal of discussion, in which arguments pro and con were advanced on this subject, but thus far I have seen no valid reason advanced against the erection of the works in question. There have been, as you are aware, long and loud complaints of hard times, no business, no trades and but few

HOME INDUSTRIES

that benefit the people of this place, or any other, for that matter. Now, this is a step in the right direction, and I think it should be encouraged and fostered, as it is intended to benefit and build up the town, promote home industries, give employment to youth and adult, supersede the necessity of importation and keep money for circulation among our citizens at home. I was therefore pleased, as were many others present, to hear the decision of Judge Powers on the subject. The works will be erected, and I do not think that henceforward any legal steps will be taken adversely.

The roll of the

PETTIT JURY

was called and nearly all answered to their names, though some were excused on account of sickness, old age, etc.

The grand jury, at 11 o'clock, filed into court and through their foreman presented four indictments against persons for violating Territorial statutes.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE

Near noon one of the prisoners desired to visit the water-closet. For this purpose a deputy marshal waited upon him. When he started, one Gus E. Hoffman, charged with grand larceny was with him. On their return Gus went ahead, and seeing that no person was in the corridor, darted forward and jumped through one of the open windows of the Court House. The descent to the ground was a distance of about twenty-five feet, but the fugitive experienced but little difficulty on alighting on terra firma. He arose to his feet and struck out for freedom. His absence was soon discovered, and several officers started in pursuit. A lively chase was kept up for a short time. Gus darted across Main Street, down Fourth Street through an alleyway to Fifth St., where he was overtaken, captured and returned to du-rance vile.

This afternoon Edwin Summers, of Cache County, was made a full pledged citizen of the United States. He was up to this time a subject of Great Britain. Besides the usual questions in regard to good moral character etc., the Court enquired if the applicant was living in violation of any of the laws of the United States, and if a polygamist, all of which he answered in the negative. He passed. His Honor reminded the new citizen that England was a great country, but

AMERICA IS GREATER,

and that here he will enjoy greater liberty and freedom than he did in his native land (?). His Honor advised the citizen to continue to be honest, industrious and upright in all things, and that if he did so he would prosper.

James Taylor, Morni Brown and F. A. Brown were arraigned, having been indicted by the grand jury for the "crime" of

UNLAWFUL COHABITATION

with their own wives.

Hon. F. S. Richards appeared for the defendants, and C. S. Varian, Esq., for the prosecution. The parties not being quite ready the defendants were given until 2 p. m. to plead.

At the hour appointed the defendants came into court with F. S. Richards, of their counsel. A civil case was being argued at the time of their entrance which occupied considerable time, during which the audience appeared to look and listen with breathless attention. But another interruption occurred—Gus E. Hoffman and Chas. Cahnagel were brought into court and arraigned. Cahnagel was charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. There were three indictments against him, all of the same character. Hoffman was indicted for grand larceny. The indictments were read, and Hoffman said he lived formerly in New York, but for five months in Utah. Had no property and no money, except five or six dollars. These remarks were in reply to questions from the court.

F. A. Brown and Moroni Brown were then called, and pleaded

NOT GUILTY.

The time for the trial of these two cases was indefinitely postponed, and the defendants were released on bail.

Mr. Richards then made a motion to quash the indictment against Mr. James Taylor on the ground that the names of two of the witnesses who testified before the grand jury in the case were not on the indictment as required by law. Counsel read the following from the Criminal Practice Act of Utah:

Section 185. "The indictment must be set aside by the Court in which the defendant arraigned upon his motion within the following cases: * * *

When the names of the witnesses examined before the Grand Jury, or whose depositions may have been read before them, are not inserted at the foot of the indictment or endorsed thereon.

These were the grounds for the motion. Mr. Varian said he required time to look into this matter, therefore the

hearing of arguments on the motion to quash was postponed, and no time was set for it.

Bachnagel and Hoffman plead "not guilty," but the time for their trial has not been set.

Several civil cases were disposed of, and the court adjourned for the day.

Another heavy frost occurred at Plain City last night.

WEBER.

There has been an epidemic of trichinosis in Madgeburg, Germany, which caused 403 cases of sickness and 66 deaths. The disease has been traced to the flesh of a single pig, and not a single case was reported in which the pork had not been eaten raw. These facts are interesting to Americans for two reasons—because they show that the German people are in as much danger of suffering from trichinosis by eating German as American pork, although a war has been recently made on the latter; and secondly, because they prove that civilized people who cook the pork they eat need have no reason to fear trichinosis.

Our Provo friends will be able to appreciate the following, published in a St. Louis paper as having been related by a physician who lately traveled through Kansas: "At all times while in Kansas, I was surprised at the large number of drug stores and doctors' offices. One night I arrived in Pittsburg, a little town of about 4,000 inhabitants. Passing up the main street I counted no less than twenty drug stores and fifteen doctors' offices. Turning to a native, I remarked: 'This must be an extremely unhealthy town.' 'No,' he replied with a wink, 'not particularly unhealthy. Only people are taken sick suddenly. I feel bad myself now, come in and see the doctor. I found that these drug stores and doctors' offices were nothing less than unlicensed dram-shops where a few samples were kept in order to retain the odor of medicine, but where the real stock in trade was liquor. The physicians in town owned these drug stores and were quite willing to give a prescription for a dose of quinine and whisky without any other consideration than that the sick man should get it filled at one of their stores. The authorities are compelled to wink at these transactions, as they are not violations but only evasions of the law.'

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS

and

DISORDERED LIVER.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, a feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work, and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE to MALARIA.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Sold everywhere. Office, 44 Murray St., N. Y.

SUMMONS.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

ISABELLA BREESE, Plaintiff,
vs.
NIRUM BREESE, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To Nirum Breese, Defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Probate court, of the county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you, on the ground of desertion and wilful neglect to provide plaintiff with the common necessities of life.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

Witness, the Hon. Elias A. Smith, Judge, and the Seal of the Probate Court, of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 27th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk
By H. S. CUTLER, Deputy. w lm