

ject to subscribe until a capital was supplied of any amount from \$50,000 upwards, and the company appointed certain committees to consider means and channels in which such capital should be invested, provided it was kept solely and sacredly for home production and manufactures, could not such an institution be managed just as satisfactorily and profitable as any other?

Then, if an industry were struggling for existence as some that could be mentioned are to-day, stock could be bought in such worthy enterprises, if they were able to prove themselves worthy, and thus not only could they be saved from ruin but they could be made into prosperous producing industries. It is a well known fact that in the use of steam power, it requires just so much fuel to make the water in the boiler hot, and it requires just a little more to cause steam to generate, but if you withhold the last few pounds of coal you have only hot water but no steam. This is the condition of many industries; enough capital is in them to make them successful if only a few hundreds or thousands more were added.

The main-stay of this Territory is the industry and solid permanent character of its settled population. Shall we permit men not interested with us to direct that industry and keep our industrious population hewers of wood and drawers of water while they make a handsome profit out of the bone and sinew of our people? Have we not amongst ourselves some grand men who will organize elements and infuse into our body industrial the principles of success?

U. N. V.

## PAROWAN POINTS.

Pleasant Surprise to a Victim—Other Notes.

PAROWAN, April 22, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

A short time ago, Brother Alex. Orton, of this place, was arrested by United States deputy marshals on the usual charge of unlawful cohabitation, and together with a number of his family was taken before the commissioner at Beaver, and bound over to await the action of the next grand jury.

Last Wednesday, being the fiftieth anniversary of his birthday, his friends of the dramatic association here, of which he is president, thought it an opportune time to surprise him more pleasantly by informing him that the board of the association wished to see him at their hall to transact some business at 7:30 p. m. He repaired to the place named, and there found about a hundred of his friends and kindred assembled to greet him with a warm hand-shaking, and beheld tables well laden with the good things eatable.

Supper was partaken of with a relish by all present, after which the remainder of the evening was spent in dance and song.

He was very much affected by this manifestation of respect, and was full of gratitude to all.

Bro. Orton has always been useful in our little settlement from his first advent here, filling every position assigned to him with ability, fidelity and dignity.

The people in this section are enjoying health and peace, and though times financially are quite dull, yet no one goes short of the needful comforts of life. All our institutions are progressing in a fair way, and we feel encouraged with our prospects generally.

A greater interest is taken in your paper than ever before, and all good citizens feel proud of its able defenses of their rights. Wishing you continued success I remain,

Respectfully,

M. RICHARDS, JR.

## The Railroad Moving Steadily Northward.

The grading is completed to a point west of Gray's ranch, some six miles south of here (Tempe).

The tracklayers have not on account of the inclement character of the weather, been able to do much during the week. Work was resumed Wednesday, but is likely to be again stopped by the weather. Nearly two miles of track are now laid this side of Gila, making the rails yet some sixteen miles from us. Active work was commenced on the bridge last Monday, and a crew of fourteen men are now busily engaged on it.

The pile driver, under the management of J. W. Bates, started work last Tuesday morning. It is a very complete apparatus and is apparently well handled. It is provided with a 3,200 pound hammer, with maximum drop of 40 feet, and hits like a young earthquake. The piles on the Tempe side have been driven, also the piles for the base of the first pier and the hammer is now engaged on the second pier. The piles are squared timber, 12x12, and are placed fifteen feet apart—three of them four feet apart forming a section, each three being crested with a heavy twelve foot timber.

G. R. Graham is in charge of the construction and under his direction some fifteen men are kept busy at effective work. He states that he expects to finish the bridge by the first of June. He describes the structure as a Cushing pier, combination Pratt truss bridge. The piers are of unusual construction, but are simple, wonderfully strong and effective. Each pier con-

sists of two 34 in. boiler iron cylinders, 3 ft. 9 in. in diameter and 24 feet long, set upon end 12 ft. apart, each over a nest of four 12x12 piles and sunk in the earth until the tops are level with the track. They are scarcely braced to each other by iron rods. The first pier is in position. The cylinders will now be filled with a concrete of Portland cement and river rock and will be a stronger pier than of stone. The rails can hardly be expected here before the middle of next month.

The survey line through Tempe was run yesterday. It is on the eastern side of the section road, west of Mill Street. W. C. Bradbury is burning a kiln of about 60,000 brick for the depot. —Salt River Valley (Arizona) News, 16th.

## ATHEISM AND MODERN "CHRISTIANS."

This is said to be a Christian nation, and nearly all concede that the founders of our government were Christian men, but it is painfully apparent that very little of the element from which real Christians are made, is manifest to-day among leading men in America.

It has become fashionable to be irreligious; and to have pronounced ideas in favor of any religious code, is, to a large extent, regarded as fanatical and unworthy of educated people. Atheism is making gigantic inroads upon religious sentiment everywhere. The dark deed—infidelity—assuming the fascinating form of the "god of reason," like Satan appearing as an angel of light, is daily and hourly seeking to allure the children of men. He commenced by insidiously sowing the seeds of a universal unbelief in Holy Writ. This was largely accomplished by garbling the Scriptures, and promulgating for Biblical doctrine, some of the most inconsistent of the sectarian theories, for instance, such as the oft-repeated assertion "that the earth was made" "out of nothing," instead of from the elements which always existed. Much capital was coined from the inference that the creation only lasted six of our days, instead of six periods, which, according to Biblical language, were each a thousand years in duration, that being the length of a "day with the Lord."

The atheistic reasoner took the meanest advantage of sectarian misconceptions in regard to the statements of Scripture. And the uninformed or superficial debater was at once silenced by these misleading statements, coupled with the assertion of some scientific theory that appeared to conflict with the "doctrine" cited. This slandering of the Scriptures was carried on until many of the more ignorant people were actually imbued with a distrust of the inspired writings. And although many excellent works have been published, to show the inconsistency of such false premises, once the confidence of people was shaken in the Scriptures, it was difficult to get a patient consideration of their divinity. And many now grope in darkness on these points, through their unwillingness to consider an intelligent presentation of the facts, or of arguments to sustain them. Sometimes, however, the atheist meets his match, and an opponent rises who contends against such dishonest advantages. Instead of allowing manufactured theories to be set like skittles, which the wily reasoner is ready to knock down with his scientific shots, the solid student of Scripture insists on holding him to the "law and to the testimony."

But the atheist is not easily defeated; when he fails in argument, he descends to ridicule. When his sophistry falls short, he supplements it with sneers. Then he grows angry. He profanes the name of God and slanders His servants. Prophets of a past age are held up by him to the derision of the scoffer of modern times. And he disputes the declarations of the departed Saints, because they are dead, and don't answer from their graves in his unjust presence to substantiate their testimony.

Now the various ministers who as shepherds of their respective flocks, preside over their pastoral fields in Utah and elsewhere, will doubtless endorse to some extent at least the views above expressed; and the truth of the picture drawn as against the atheist will be acknowledged. But will the same learned gentlemen look also upon the one now about to be presented?

About sixty years ago, a young man announced to the religious world in all soberness, that he had been visited by an angel, who had delivered to him certain plates to be translated by the power of God. This was the sacred record of an ancient people who have lived on this continent, and whose descendants lingering under a curse, are now roaming as Indians upon this land. The voice of unbelief was at once raised in denunciation of the inspired record, so presented to the world. Misrepresentations of its contents, disputations as to its authorship, and denial of its divine revelation poisoned the public mind everywhere. Garbled statements concerning its discovery and production in print, were freely published by press and pulpit, and feelings not only of distrust in the record itself, but of animosity against believers in its divinity were incited among the people while its translator was assassinated for his prophetic utterances.

With tongues dipped in the very gall of bitterness, the clergy who had so

unjustly suffered at the hands of the atheists, turned the force of their solemn maledictions upon the believers of the Book of Mormon. Infidels had maligned and derided past prophets because they were dead and did not arise and set the seal of personal testimony upon their inspired writings. But it was left for "Christians" to revile the Prophets of our own day, because they were alive, and had the temerity to declare that they too were called of God, and could and did testify of Him, as living witnesses.

Malignity, vindictiveness, derision, sneers—these have all played their parts in the great drama of opposition to the divine things, bestowed for man's redemption in our day. And "Christians" have positively yied with atheists in the work of stirring up such antagonism as would, if possible, ensure the rejection of the sacred truths revealed. In short, atheism commenced the work of fighting inspired writings and "Christians" are trying to complete it. Even now the religious elements in Utah "melt with fervent heat," in their zeal to uproot and destroy the Church founded by the modern prophet. Their priestly ardor was never more aroused against any atheistic "son of Belial," than it is against these believers in both ancient and modern revelation. And the wickedness and malice of opponents of the Scriptures, never reached a lower depth of trickery and meanness than have "religious" infidels, in their efforts to destroy the reputation and influence of a people who conscientiously receive as divine the revelations through the latter-day Prophet.

Where is the consistency in this course? Where the world is teeming with corruption through unbelief, and rebellion against God, why should so-called religious people, and especially their shepherds, persecute and unfairly oppose a church, because it believed in more divinity than they do? Let the people and their shepherds answer!

A HATER OF THE "THUMBSREW."

## SOCIALISM IN EUROPE.

When Sir Charles Dilke declared in his recent article on Russia that Socialism was more dangerous in Germany and Austria than in that country, his statement was received with a good deal of incredulity. There is good ground, however, for believing that Sir Charles was a good deal nearer the truth than most of his critics. It is true that since his article was published Nihilism has again raised its hand against the life of the Czar. But when one compares what is known of the extent of the Nihilistic movement in Russia with the spread of the Socialistic movement as revealed by the recent elections in Germany, it is evident that serious discontent with existing conditions is much more widely extended in Germany than in the great empire further east. The Nihilists are active, well organized, and in dead earnest, but as compared with the population of Russia they are a handful. In Germany, however, although the anarchic element is less violent and apparently less dangerous, it has a far wider influence with the people and a much more promising outlook. In Austria the ramifications of the anarchic conspiracy are continually coming to light. Last month a small company of Socialists, mostly tradespeople and mechanics, were brought to the bar charged with conspiring to destroy the city of Vienna. They began by attempting to levy contributions upon small shopkeepers and defenseless women on the outskirts of the city. From this they progressed until they had fully developed a scheme to burn Vienna. They were in possession of flasks and bombs, and had arranged to fire the beautiful capital of Austria in different places on the eve of a festival. The timely arrest of some of the conspirators and the discovery of the whole scheme probably saved the city from a very serious conflagration, if not from actual destruction. It is evident that the destructive sentiment is not confined to Russia.—Christian Union.

## ADOLPHUS SPEAKS AGAIN.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 30th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

In U. N. V.'s letter, he spoke of men of public spirit and enterprise, who stand high up in the roll of the world's benefactors and who have provided means of labor for the sustenance of their fellow beings, etc. True, many noble souls have made a brilliant record of that character that shine with lustre on the blazing scroll of fame.

While reading his letter many reflections ran through my mind, and with your kind permission I will pen a few. We as a people often talk of our independent character; we leave homes, and kindred, and friends for the Gospel's sake, and give abundant proofs of our willingness to endure untold hardships of every kind, but in many ways we are not so independent after all. If we can not enlist the help of capitalists, can we not be independent enough to create capital of our own, or shall we sit still and see fetters forged for us to wear? Our enemies are ever on the alert to gain every point; many of our people, through misfortune or imprudence, have been compelled to mortgage and part with their homes, and it is a

frequent boast of people not of our faith that they have the best locations in our city, and they are rapidly buying all they can get hold of. In a few years more, if we keep along at this rate, we shall no doubt witness our outside friends starting the home industries that we are forever talking about but seldom attempt. They will soon show us that they will make them pay, and we then can be their servants and work for them. As a community of Latter-day Saints, let us try before it is too late to avert this calamity or we shall certainly suffer a well-merited retribution for criminal neglect. So much has been written on the subject that I fear it is getting threadbare; nearly everyone who is approached on the subject of home manufactures gravely shake their heads and say—"Oh, yes! what a grand thing it would be if some of our capitalists would but start it; we can do nothing without that for we are only a struggling community, you know." It is true we have many struggles in life, but let us look around and see if we could not manage to still save a few dollars toward some of these much needed home enterprises. I am not prepared to give correct figures, but suppose we estimate the amount of purchases made abroad, of various kinds of merchandise for this Territory, at ten million dollars per annum; this, I am assured, is far under the amount. Now, how much of this large sum is spent for tea, coffee, tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, liquors, etc. Then we have four or five flourishing breweries here, and scores of saloons. Now, if our people did not help to support them, could they flourish as they do? Then, again, we import bacon, ham, lard, cheese, soap, and scores of other things that might be produced here. In speaking to a well informed gentleman on the item of sugar, he stated he believed we imported on an average a car-load a day for the whole Territory. Does it not seem fabulous, this enormous amount? Three hundred and sixty-five times twenty thousand pounds, or seven million three hundred thousand pounds, say at seven cents per pound, costing five hundred and eleven thousand dollars! Could we not do with a little less extravagance in this item alone?

If we all kept the Word of Wisdom we should not need so much sugar. Now say we only saved one hundred thousand dollars in the item of sugar, \$50,000 more in tea, coffee and tobacco, and there are many more items we could enumerate wherein as a united community we might easily save a half million dollars a year, and buy all the machinery we need for any kind of manufactures. Time and space will not permit to enlarge on this subject, but so vitally important is it that it seems to me we could at once make a start by forming into societies, both men and women, and agreeing to buy home-made goods, wear home-made clothing, to discard at once everything else. Let our sisters, who are always willing to lead off, no longer imitate the abominable and corrupt style of modern society, and buy no more silks, satins, velvets, and such things. It would soon become unfashionable to wear them among our people. It is not unbecoming in us to go to meeting and sing—

We would seek to obtain His favor,  
Which is better far than gold.

and at the same time not make these efforts for the welfare of the kingdom of God? These are the days of reformation and repentance; we are commanded to put our houses in order; can we do so if our persons are not in order? Cannot each family estimate what it has cost them a year for the articles used in breaking the word of wisdom, or extravagance in dress, etc., and place it in a fund or hand to some one appointed to receive it? How long should we have to wait before sufficient means could be raised for the purpose needed? If we cannot do this, can we be said to be "Bringing forth fruits meet for repentance?" And shall we not deserve our impending fate if we do not make every effort to avert it? Could we not start an organization at once and call it the Home Manufacturing Fund, let the money while accumulating be placed in safe security drawing interest till sufficient was saved, and in five years at most we could have all the machinery and manufactures we needed for a good start. Let us try it.

ADOLPHUS.

## DEATHS.

MILLER.—In Salt River Valley, Idaho, April 20, 1887, Samuel Miller, son of James and Sarah S. Miller, by the bursting of a blood vessel. He was born May 5, 1838, in Jefferson County, Iowa, and died in full faith of the Gospel.

HOUSEHOLDER.—At his residence in the Eleventh Ward, Tuesday, May 3, 1887, of paralysis, Jonathan Householder. He was born May 3, 1807, in Alleghany County, Pa.

## Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkin, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and every affection of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Trial Bottles Free at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. Large Size \$1.00.

The "Exposition Universelle de l'art Culinaire" awarded the highest honors to Angostura Bitters as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, and beware of imitations.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

FOR SALE at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

## DISEASE IMPOSSIBLE.

Yes; utterly "impossible" when all malarial poisons are "driven out of the system, leaving the Blood New, Rich, and Pure. No place for eruptions, ulcers, or Rheumatism, when all Blood taint has been eradicated by the use of

## BROWN'S SASSAPARILLA

and Dandelion with Iodide of Potassium. Thousands of witnesses, among them the best Druggists and Physicians, testify to the wonderful cures wrought by

## BROWN'S SASSAPARILLA.

all diseases of the Blood, Liver, and Kidneys. Use only the best Medicines.

## BRACE UP.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are idgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alternative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

## DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

Gives prompt and permanent relief in burns, scalds, chilblains, venous stings or bites, cuts and wounds of every description.

It is invaluable in scarlet fever, diphtheria, small-pox, cholera, yellow, typhus, typhoid and other fevers.

For sick-rooms, to prevent the spread of contagion, it is the best disinfectant known.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Ga.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is an article of little cost, but great value. Its domestic as well as medicinal uses are numerous while its specialties are most wonderful. No head of a family should ever be without it. d&w

## STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.

GENTS:—I have given your South Bend Reversible Shear Chilled Plow a thorough test. I have no hesitation in recommending it as a wonderful invention, worthy of all the points of excellence claimed for it, having four points with each plow instead of two, makes it an economical plow. The ease with which I can interchange the point by the unscrewing of one single bolt hook, makes it so simple; then it has not a bolt-head or hole on its face. The "Modern Marvel" is a wonder.

Yours truly,

GEORGE H. STEED.

ds&amp;w Farmington.

## STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.

GENTS:—I purchased from your house last July, one of the J. I. Case Threshers of the California style. I consider that the principle of concaves in this machine is so arranged that they clean the grain like a man would by rubbing between his hands. This grain is cleaned before it reaches the teeth, and will be cleaned even if damp, just as well. The elevator is one of the greatest saving arrangements that I have ever seen; it is finer, closer and prevents the straw and lucern from dropping and clogging as in other machines. This elevator did not clog on me once last year. There are many other small points that I would take pleasure in explaining to any one calling on me. I say after long experience with Threshers, that the Case California Attachment Machine is a World Beater.

MARTIN GARN,

Sagar House Ward, Paper Mill P. O.

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One dark bay HORSE, about 4 or 5 years old, hind feet white, star in forehead branded FP on left shoulder, and m on left thigh.

One bay MARE, about 3 or 4 years old, branded G on left shoulder; also, a cream colored yearling horse colt belonging to said mare, branded the same.

One mouse colored JACK, roached mane and tail, crop and slit in right ear, illegible brand on right thigh resembling P.

If said animals are not claimed and taken away within 10 days from date hereof, I will sell the same to the highest cash bidder, at the Clover District Estray Pound, May 12th, 1887, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day.

JOSEPH TANNER,

Poundkeeper.

Clover Precinct, Tooele Co., Utah, May 2, 1887.