

made Judge-proof, while the people have no voice in the appointment of the judiciary; and no measure that may be desired by the immense majority of the citizens can be sure to become a law, while they have no choice in the selection of the Executive.

We do not intend by these remarks to convey anything against an attempt by our legislators to enact suitable statutes for the proper regulation of the liquor traffic, and the wise appropriation of the pecuniary returns therefrom. We think they should proceed to perform their duty, no matter if their labors should be rendered vain by ignorance, obstinacy or wrongdoing of any kind on the part of others. Neither is it to be taken for granted that because one Governor pursues a certain course, it will be pursued by his successor. All legislation should be conducted with a view to the general welfare, and with the pre-supposition that it will pass in due form of law, and confecture as to a contrary result ought to have no place in its consideration.

We have no doubt that there are gentlemen engaged in the business of liquor selling who would be perfectly willing that a high license rate should be assessed, both to make it respectable by keeping it out of the hands of irresponsible persons, and to the end that the revenue might be used for worthy public objects. And we think that while a portion of that revenue might be used with justice and propriety in the manner above suggested, the cost of extra police service and other expenses rendered necessary by the traffic should be paid out of such revenue, and that public improvements should also receive a good share of the means thus obtained, so that if liquor must be imbibed, those who indulge in their "necessary evil" may contribute to the maintenance of the public peace which it disturbs more than anything else, and to the general improvement of the place which permits the traffic for their special indulgence.

We hope to see efficient legislation on this important subject. We also look for a sensible and legal reversal of recent peculiar judicial rulings, and for the strict enforcement of such laws and ordinances as have not been ruled against, without fear or the bias of private opinion.

### THIS THING MUST BE CHECKED.

On Tuesday evening the City Council formally expressed the desire that the Mayor issue a proclamation requiring all places where liquor is sold to be closed on Monday, January 2d, which is to be generally observed as New Year's day. The reason for this expression was the shameful indulgence in strong drink exhibited in the business part of the city on Monday December 28th. It is stated that some of the saloon keepers treated all comers, young and old to "free drinks," and the consequence was a scene of disorder seldom witnessed in this part of the world.

We hope that the request of the Council will be complied with. The authority under which the Mayor can act is conferred by City Ordinance, and authorizes him on election days, territorial and national holidays, and "whenever in his judgment the peace, good order, or safety of the city or its inhabitants shall require it," to forbid by proclamation "the sale, giving away or in any way disposing of spirituous or fermented liquors, for any given period not to exceed twenty-four hours at any time." The penalty for acting in contravention to such proclamation is a fine not exceeding ninety-nine dollars for each offence.

In case the Mayor shall see fit to grant the request of the City Council, which is backed by the very large majority of the citizens, measures should be taken to see that the proclamation is observed and infractions thereof detected and punished as provided by law. There should be no child's play in this matter, no trifling with the law or its violators.

There was a time, within the memory of many besides the older inhabitants, when no signs of inebriety could be seen on the streets of Salt Lake on the occasion of any public holiday or other day of general enjoyment. But the "reforms" introduced by our kind "regenerators" have changed all this, and the countenance given to whisky dealers by officials sent here to adminis-

ter the law, has so encouraged the traffic, distribution and consumption of intoxicants, that some strong measures have become necessary to check the rapidly growing evil. So far as the dealers in the fiery beverage are concerned, the strict and unflinching application of the law and its penalties are the only measures that can be properly adopted. We do not wish to see anything done in contravention of the law. But we cannot blind our eyes to the fact that a most intense public feeling is aroused over the plain disregard of local ordinances and the impunity with which wholesome regulations are defied, and a popular demonstration of this feeling is not at all improbable unless the defiers of the law adopt a different course or are made to feel the prescribed consequences of their lawlessness.

It is stated that liquor was freely given away as well as sold to young people on Monday, the day kept as Christmas. If this is true the proofs should be forthcoming, and the saloon keepers guilty of this breach of law and good order should be informed against and punished on conviction. The maximum penalty for this offence, which includes the giving away as well as selling or otherwise disposing of intoxicants to a child or an Indian, is a fine of ninety-nine dollars for each offence. The offenders should be legally handled "without gloves."

That there should exist so great an appetite for strong drink and that so many persons should give way to its indulgence is greatly to be deplored. The influence of direct teaching and persuasion, and the force of unblamable example on the part of men and women respected in the community, will do much towards restraining the desire for stimulants and preventing the spread of sobriety. Moral suasion, church discipline, and those measures provided by the law of God should be used in the direction of those who indulge. But for the reckless and defiant trader on the weaknesses of mankind, the promoter of disorder, the encourager of debauchery, nothing but the strong arm of the law applied with vigor and determination, will meet the necessities of the case or satisfy the demands of the public. This business has got to be regulated and restrained by the powers that are authorized to grapple with it, or the people will lay hold of it in a way that will shake it out of its boots.

[COMMUNICATED.]

### WHAT THINK YE?

THIS is a boasting age and in some directions probably this is justifiable; there appears to be scarcely any limit to enterprise, and the greater the difficulties which any project seems to present, the more energetic and determined are its promoters.

If men are possessed of the idea that the mysteries of the North Pole or the heart of "the dark continent" is worthy of discovery; means, material and moral force are to be found equal to the occasion; if the "East River" is to be bridged, the Straits of Dover to be tunneled, the continent to be spanned by railroad, the Atlantic to be crossed by steamers of increased convenience and speed or the Isthmus to be canaled, you would think there could be no limit to daring, and no sounding of the depth of invention or of mechanical appliance and skill.

Projects in science are originated and pursued with that indefatigable persistence which really compels success. Indeed obstacles only seem to give more intensity to pursuit and to invite—or draw rather—intellect of such variety of calibre as to insure a prompt solution! But apart from the domain of material things as affected by wealth, or by labor, how paltry many of our efforts seem in the direction of social or moral ethics. There we are continually failing as a nation and every where dubious as to the powers and functions of a government even created by ourselves. If slavery exists, the nation must be rushed to the verge of dissolution, and the institution is finally destroyed as "a war measure." If the social evil worms its way into the very vitals of society, its existence is mainly ignored, or mentioned "only with bated breath." If political profligacy is found in high places, it is simply winked at as lying beyond the reach of any force known to any form of rule. If polygamy is one of the questions of the hour, how few and rare are those who, from any

standpoint of religious faith, of social necessity, of physiological propriety, or of sound statesmanship, are prepared to give an intelligent expression to their opposition, or to give those most interested, time enough to prove its character beyond the boundaries of experiment!

But equally perplexing, and increasingly interesting are the divergent thoughts, suggestions, and acts of public bodies and public men, in regard to the use and abuse, or the restriction and suppression of intoxicating drinks. It is acknowledged that there is a vast amount of money spent—some say wasted—on these beverages. It is admitted that police, courts, jails, poor houses and insane asylums are more needed than they would be if this custom could be abbreviated, or become obsolete. The number of homes would be increased, many lives would be prolonged, less crime would be committed, and the amount thus spent would reach very far in the promotion of social comfort, and works of local or national necessity, and reduce amazingly the sum total of human misery and sin.

Now, if the same mental energy could be directed toward this subject that men exert in regard to other topics, surely "wisdom might yet be justified of her children." It would appear as if the whole matter could be narrowed in controversy to a very small point; once thoroughly admit the evils of this traffic, and society, through its law makers and administrators, could, by legal enactment, in a paternal sense, apply the remedy. If it be true that there must be facilities for supplying the needs of "those who must have these drinks," make their manufacture and sale—under severe restrictions—the business of the State. From them let municipal corporations exercise powers of manufacture or sale, and in less populous localities appoint regularly authorized agents. If then the State or city is put to expense in meeting the results of tippling and drunkenness, it would also have the profits as revenue to meet this expenditure, and if the manufacture was in skillful and honest hands (even if the same amount was drunk as now) the fact of what might be called purity or freedom from adulteration would be a national good.

Further, it is known that when men are engaged in a business of their own they puff it, advertise it, crowd it for the sake of its profits. In a public distribution of liquor, this pressure would be withdrawn. There would be no disposition to force sales, yet the price should be high, but with the right kind of conductors every disposition to curtail and diminish such sales would exist, while there would be no query as to the hours of opening or closing such places and no disposition to evade regulations, as these would emanate from the ruling source.

Still further, that system of glare and glitter which is born of competition and makes the saloon so attractive, would perish instantly. Plain and unpretentious would all places of sale of necessity become, and all the allurements of singing, billiards, gambling, etc., etc., would of course be excluded.

But, say some, it would be called a monopoly, and contrary to the spirit of a free country. Not so. There are restrictions in many branches of business, and we have already government monopoly of postage, probably we shall have in telegraph matters, and some say in railways also; so that the province of rule is an encroaching one, whenever it is concluded that public interests are best subserved by what may be good and healthy, even if we call it a monopoly.

While this Republic may be unwilling to copy after the habits of a sister Republic, particularly in a custom established under monarchical rule, yet the monopoly of tobacco manufacture in its various forms, and the sale thereof under its administration everywhere is the special business of the government in enlightened France, and if that nation could as effectually control the liquor traffic (as we have it) as it does tobacco, it would be a grand thing to learn even from a stranger. The practice of granting cigar shops, tobacco shops, to its faithful servants, one-armed or one-legged, or for deeds of bravery as the case may be, is a reward which most appreciate, and for which many apply in vain, because of the restrictive powers which the authorities exercise in that direction.

This would be difficult to inaugurate in the United States in regard

to liquor, but it could be done spite of the wealth and far reaching influence of the trade, if statesmen, divines, philanthropists, temperance reformers and those who see and sense the evil, were as much in earnest as are the workers amid the material elements which every where surround us.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Walter Evans has been working at Washington. Is that what is the matter with Murray?

The salutatorian, says an exchange, at Yale this year was a German, the valedictorian a Hebrew, and the prize declaimer a Chinaman. But when it comes to real classical culture our native land is there. The pitcher of the Yale base ball club is an American.

A public auction of land (Government property) near Jerusalem and near Ralme is in progress and intending purchasers are likely to obtain land at reasonable prices and with undoubted titles. The Government has fixed very low prices as a basis to which bidders may add.

In a couple of hundred years from this, if the Bible is again revised to suit the times, the passage in the parable of the ten virgins, which reads thus: "Give us of your oil, for our lamps have gone out," will be changed to "Give us of your electric lights, for our circuit is temporarily broken."

An exchange says: This is what happens when women vote in Springfield, Mass.: "A sudden change came over the scene as two women entered; profanity ceased, loud talk was hushed, and as the fair voters tiptoed across the tobacco-stained floor, the crowd about the boxes politely divided to give them room."

It is amusing to see the squirming and twisting of the apologists for Gov. Murray and the promoters of the Campbell fraud, in their endeavors to explain away the damaging evidences of their conspiracy, and to make out some kind of a case as excuse for their devilry. The thing is getting too well understood to be lied down any longer.

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### NOTICE.

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

DAVID W. VAN DYKE, Plaintiff, against MYRA VAN DYKE, Defendant.

SUMMONS in DIVORCE.

The People of the United States in the Territory of Utah, To Myra Van Dyke, Defendant, send Greeting:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above named David W. Van Dyke, Plaintiff, in the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, and answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County, and if not within this County but within the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah within twenty days, otherwise within forty days, or judgment will be taken against you by default according to the prayer of said Complaint.

This action is brought by Plaintiff, praying the decree of this Court dissolving the marriage contract between the plaintiff and defendant and divorcing him absolutely from her, for the custody of their children, Mark W., Bertie C. and Florence L., on the ground of cruel treatment of plaintiff by defendant, to the extent of causing him great bodily injury and great mental distress, and for such other order and decree as to the Court seemeth just and proper and for cost of suit. 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 the Court for the relief demanded therein.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and Seal of said Court, in Salt Lake City, this First day of December, A. D., 1881.

D. BOCKHOLT, Clerk of the Probate Court, Salt Lake County, CHAS. F. BLANDIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, W 46 4W

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