DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Wednesday, - - April 19, 1893.

OUR FOUR HUNDRED.

There is a Four Hundred and a Four Hundred. One is well-nigh useless to this world, the other promises to be very useful to the part of it. One is located in New York city, the other in Salt Lake City. The former is a fashionable set as to institutions, habits and associations are mainly superficial; instinct is together to vanity, display and an utility of society in real life as possible. It drives and dances well, affects foreign customs, reads light literature, attends grand opera in gorgeous array, seldom walks further than across a room, eats dainty and unwholesome food, drinks imported wines and would rather be shot at by a vulgar westerner than be seen with a necktie, a glove or other adjunct of attire that does not in all respects strictly match said attire in color, cut and texture. All things worn, all things said and all things done must be "correct form." In a word they are as a class, viewed from the rude recesses of the Rockies, so many humanized butterflies. There are doubtless exceptions, but the grand object of the grand master of the set is to see that such are not numerous and to weed them out wherever and whenever he thinks it best.

Our Four Hundred is different. It is antipodal. There is not a name on the list that is not that of a worker, and so far from being ashamed of or offering any excuse for it, is ignorant and uncultivated enough to be proud of it! He not only works for himself and those who depend upon him, but is so reckless and vulgar as to throw in an occasional effort for the whole community. This he also does without the slightest compunction. He is, however, an advocate and upholder of good form—not the kind the other people preach, but the kind that irons out the wrinkles in the social fabric and brings men together for their prosperity and advancement; the kind that recognizes beneficence in the thunder of ponderous machinery and the lightning of great batteries applied to means of transportation and communication; that hears in the diapason of steam whistles and the pulsations of mighty mechanism a minstrel whose chant is for the departed hard times; and that sees in the numerous and diversified enterprises in possession and projected a means of diffusing prosperity throughout the land. That is the kind of people our Four Hundred are!

Just now the "select set" last spoken of are engaged in a cause worthy of them and their best efforts. They have undertaken to give a practical beginning to a line of railway to extend into and beyond the desert. Our New York friends will doubtless enjoy this piece of Western recklessness and improvidence in their way, which is not objected to at all so long as we can enjoy it in our way. To them we would say: Wait and see what follows. He laughs best who laughs last. We know you don't like silver only as table ware and the like and have come to look upon the idea of its unlimited use as money as a species of sacrilege; but no matter as to that. We whose concern it is to look out for the metal have hopes ahead and when Congress can be induced—as we think it can right quickly—to make it a legal tender in payment of debts, it will require all that Deep Creek, Fish Springs and every other district in the country can produce, added by rapid transportation, to supply the demand. Even as merchandise, with a railroad to that country, millions would be added to the wealth of the Territory and Salt Lake City would get the big share of it, as it ought to if it builds or shall be the cause of building said road. We are going to grow, out here; perhaps we may never be able to have a Ward McAllister to lead our "choice people," but will try to worry along through the misfortune some way. I may be that our people some day will all be choice, that their representatives pay their bills and effect such exchanges as they require, and then New York with its Wall street, its "culture" and its corruption can turn its clothes upon some other section.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HEALTH.

Winter is sure to relax its hold upon the northern temperate zone some time this year, and when it does we shall probably be ushered into summer weather without the intervention of a spring season at all. When that time—which cannot now be much longer delayed—comes around, there is sure to be some ill-health everywhere, not so much, perhaps, because of the sudden change of temperature as through the influence of habit, of many to change their diet and other habits so suddenly to correspond. The more regard we pay to proper nutrition, the less we will have to do with medicine.

As a new-date sanitary reform, says the *Rocky Mountain*, holds that fruit and berries, ichologically selected and properly used, might take the place of less harmless and much more expensive drugs. Under the category of laxatives he includes oranges, plums, figs, tamarinds and mulberries. Pomegranates, cranberries, blackberries and quinces are set down as astringents (blackberry jelly having proved a specific for the cure of dysentery in cases where even laudanum failed); grapes, black currants and cactus figs ("prickly pears") are diuretics; lemons, lime and white currants are refrigerants; apples counteract emetics and relieve the nausea caused by tobacco smoke. A kind of lime grapes, resembling our Concords, are used in Switzerland for the cure of dyspepsia. The patient is kept on a low diet of bread and skim milk, sometimes bread and water, but twice a day is permitted to turn himself loose upon a large vineyard, and eat away to the limit of bodily capacity. The sour juice of unripe red berries effect of the grapes purifies the blood, and marvelously restores the vigor of a disordered stomach.

Utah is abundantly blessed in the matter of fruits of all kinds excepting those which grow only in a tropical or nearly tropical climate, and even those some of these. Enough goes to waste in orchards every year to supply another community quite as large, and much more than would be the case if as much of it were eaten in season as ought to be. It is an outrage upon the system to eat meat three times a day in warm weather; indeed, except in a few who by reason of their occupation or through some special weakness are compelled to do so, it is not right to eat it oftener than once a day and even that once might better be dispensed with than not; while the system can scarcely contain too much of some kinds of fruits, such as mellow apples and fresh grapes. They are at once a necessity and a luxury, an article of pleasure and a medicament. Eat more fruit and less meat and see if the season will not be less oppressive to you.

THE JUDD CASE.

The News recently made mention of the case of Max Judd, who was appointed by President Cleveland as consul general to Vienna, and the probability of his receiving an exequatur from the Austrian government. The fate of a previous appointee as minister to that nation, who was refused recognition because his wife was a Jewess, was considered in connection with the subject, which was for a time if it is not yet quite an interesting one.

In order, it appears, that there might be no doubt as to his being received, Mr. Judd has published a denial of his alleged Judaism, declaring that, as he is not a believer in Judaism, but is a free thinker, the Austrian objection to him is groundless. His language on the subject is explicit; and he said he attended the synagogue merely to hear the lectures of a favorite rabbi. In this denial he is sustained by the Jewish Times of St. Louis, which says: "Mr. Judd is no Jew; he himself has so declared, and for all eventual purposes we wish to record this fact."

This leads the New York Sun to remark that Mr. Judd was nominated to office without any regard whatever to his religion; and it is humiliating to our government that he attempts to placate the Austrian enemies of Judaism by alleging that he is not a believer in the Jewish religion, or to obviate the Austrian objection to his recognition by giving any account whatever of his religious views. As well might the excellent Irish-American Catholic gentleman of Boston who has been appointed as consul-general to London undertake to do away with any Protestant prejudice that may exist against him in England on account of his religion. Mr. Judd, the Sun thinks, ought to have stood up like an American against the antisemites of Vienna. He is an official of the American government. He holds his place under the authority of the American flag. No foreign power has any right to object to any institution; any more than it has any right to object to any institution that we may accredit to it on the ground that he is Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, infidel or pagan. We cannot listen to any such objection.

As previously stated, we believe Mr. Cleveland appointed Mr. Judd because of the latter's fitness for the place, not necessarily to affront a foreign power with which we are on good terms, but still unwilling to subscribe to its prejudices. It is time those monarchies which are such in most cases without the consent of the governed and which make proscription a part of their policy, should take some lessons on nineteenth century life from the young republic of the western world. We hardly think Austria would a second time have refused recognition to our agent because of his religion, and Mr. Judd had a fine opportunity for making himself a name as the one through whose agency the first lesson was imparted. But he has thrown his opportunity away, withdrawn from the faith in which he was born and reared, alienated his friends and brought no credit to the government from which he was appointed—all because of his desire to hold office and receive the emoluments thereof. Perhaps Mr. Judd may be able to reconcile his course with his conscientious, but not with such other people's judgment. It is a rather sorry piece of business.

THE MOSCOW ASSASSINATION.

A short time ago the News contained a dispatch announcing the assassination of the mayor of Moscow, Russia. It did not attract very much attention herefrom, for the reason that that official is not or was not well known in the American reading public, and tales of plots and conspiracies resulting in or attended with murder and other crimes are so numerous that from the land of the czar that they do not attract as much attention here as they otherwise would. But the story of Moscow's mayor is quite an extraordinary one. It appears that he was the son of Alexander II, who was shown to pieces with a bomb by nihilists in 1880, and a half brother of the present czar, Alexander III.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* makes the whole matter of the assassination a "romance," which he traces back some forty-three years ago, when the destinies of the Russian empire were controlled by the present Nicholas. At that period the heir to the throne was the Czarewitz Alexander, afterward Alexander II. Though reared under a paternal regime of more than ordinary austerity, young Alexander managed to enjoy life and find opportunities to indulge his taste for gayety and pleasure. There had never been a czarevitz "younger set" at the Russian court than that led by him, but his exalted station carried with it peculiarities as well as privileges, and following many similar precedents he was practically forced into a marriage with a German princess. The fair princess from the Teuton land, however, good and amiable though she was, did not appeal to the ardent temperament of the subsequent lover of Princess Dolgorouki. Though he submitted with a good grace to be "sacrificed on the matrimonial altar" in the interests of dynastic policy, he had neither the inclination nor the intention of forsaking his sinful habits, and his attention to his wife was of the most perfunctory character.

It was understood in court circles that the czarewitz was in love with Baroness Clara Von Gerthebel, a lady in waiting on the czarina, and after his marriage she was closely watched. It was once decided to send her away, but the czarewitz prevented this, the court gossip meantime becoming more and more active. Finally Nicholas heard of it, and being and he most of the race from which he sprung—a strictly moral man—took action in the matter and finally sent the baroness away. She had not been in her retreat very long before the coming ruler joined her, but they were subsequently separated by an embassy of the czar and she was sent still further away with a strict injunction not to return. As a result of her unlawful alliance with the czarewitz a child was born, and in making the journey required, she died. Alexander was devotedly attached to his offspring, and as soon as it had arrived at proper years appointed him mayor of Moscow—the one that was recently assassinated.

The mysteries, miseries and crimes of the court of Russia would make a dark chapter in the world's history if they could be gathered together and published. Royalty and morality are not always addicted to traveling in company with each other; in fact, we believe such companionship to exist only in a few cases. But certainly St. Petersburg has a record that might cause any other royal headquarters to blush with shame.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

All the cases wherein there is loss of baggage do not go against the railroads by any means, as in the case of Humphreys et al. vs. Perry et al., recently decided by the Supreme court of the United States. It appears that one of the appellees, a member of a firm of manufacturing jewelers of Chicago, traveled over the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad as an agent of the firm, carrying a trunk containing his samples, valued at about $10,000 and checked as "personal baggage," neither the appellee nor the railroad agent asking any questions nor making statements regarding the contents, which was what was commonly known as a jeweler's trunk. On the way the train jumped the track and the baggage car with its contents were turned. The firm brought suit and recovered a judgment, which was reversed by the Supreme court. Judge Blatchford, who rendered the judgment, said it was reached on the grounds that there was no evidence to show that the baggage agent had any actual knowledge of the contents of the trunk; that Perry in purchasing a ticket for a passenger train, and then tendering his trunk to the agent to be checked, tendered it as containing his personal baggage, and that the receivers were not liable for the contents of the trunk other than "personal baggage."

THE TAYANS have as yet told us about the arrival on our shores of the Duke de Veragua, a lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus, who will assist President Cleveland in putting the World's Fair machinery in motion; some of them have had pictures of him, but it remains for the News to give his name and title in full, which is—Don Cristobal Colon de Tabera, de la Cerda y Gonia, duke de Veragua, Marquis of Jamaica, Admiral of Aldeahelad and Mayor of Lidos.

THE TROUBLE with a great many men who ought to consider themselves highly honored in being permitted to pull at the oars, is that they think the whole boat is going to destruction unless they are given charge of the rudder.

THE DOCTORS' advice to boil all drinking water as a preventive against cholera is not difficult to follow; the interesting part will come when they insist upon the necessity of also boiling the tea.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON violated the law of Maryland by shooting a hare out of season, and Gov. Abbett of Illinois recently went duck-hunting on Sunday.

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