

and it is a marvel that there have not been many more. In some localities the coasts increase the glassiness of the tracks by carrying water from the ditches and dashing it over the sidewalks for whole blocks at a stretch. Thus pedestrians are not only exposed to having their limbs broken by being dashed against by a swiftly gliding sled, but by falling upon the slippery ground. The coasting is not only prosecuted with a vigor worthy of a better cause in the day time, but extended into the hours of the night.

**Correct.—The Missing Link** (Laramie) says:

It would be not unlike M. E. Post to say that he believed that he received the democratic Mormon vote. Mormons of Wyoming are citizens of the United States, entitled to certain rights before the law, and as yet have not been outlawed. Their number is small, and as a factor in politics they are not of much value save in a close election. It is possible that, in answer to one of them, asking that they be not regarded as beyond the pale of humanity and beneath the consideration of the Wyoming Delegate in Congress, M. E. Post did write a letter saying the Mormons should not be the objects of unrestrained hatred and that they, as citizens of our country, are entitled to consideration by our lawmakers. A public man animated by other motives is unworthy of his place.

**A Hard Field.**—We learn by letter written at Covington, Ind., by Elder M. W. Pratt, that the members of the Church in that State are nearly all preparing to emigrate to Utah next spring. The Elders are making but little headway owing to the prejudice of the people. Elder Pratt, in company with other Elders, had visited thirty-two counties, and met with but little other feeling than cool indifference.

A fellow calling himself "Utah Jack" drew large houses in one section of the State. He pretended to be able to speak the Indian language and to give imitations of war dances and other ceremonies. He was a fraud, as he had never been to Utah and had no knowledge of the Indian language. While he filled the school-houses, the public halls were closed against the Elders, showing that the people preferred falsehood to truth.

**Sulphur in Diphtheria.**—The following from the *Philadelphia Record* is additional testimony favoring the use of sulphur in cases of diphtheria:

A gentleman residing in the northern part of the city, whose two little daughters were dying last Thursday of diphtheria, saw in the *Record* of that day a communication commending the use of sulphur in cases of diphtheria. As a last resort he made a trial of it, using washed flour of sulphur, and applying it directly to the membranous growths in the throats of the children by means of a common clay pipe. The effect was almost magical. Within two hours there was complete relief, and in two days the children who had been given up by their physician, had recovered.

It is stated that diphtheria is caused by animalcules, just below the roots of the tongue, and the theory of the application of sulphur is that it destroys them. It is a remedy easily tried, and need not interfere with the treatment of any physician.

The *Chicago Tribune* also says that an English physician recently prescribed a teaspoonful of sulphur in a wineglass of water to be used as a gargle. A correspondent applied flour of sulphur on a flat stick to his own children, who were desperately sick, with immediate relief.

**Lockjaw Cured by Tobacco.**—In view of the number of deaths that have occurred in this locality from lockjaw superinduced by wounds from toy-pistols, the following may not only prove interesting but useful:

A writer in the *Scientific American* gives an instance of the cure of tetanus, or lockjaw, by an application of tobacco on the pit of the stomach. A soldier had been wounded in the foot, and having taken cold in it, tetanus ensued. The Major of the Tenth Indiana cavalry, of whose regiment the soldier was a member, casually learned his condition, and as it was a case of life or death, anyhow, (or rather certain death), he resolved to try an experiment and save him if possible. The man had the lockjaw more than forty hours; they had no medicine along (unless if they had), and the

Major's only resource was a plug of navy tobacco. He cut off a piece of it about three inches square, put it in a mess pan with boiling water until it was hot through and saturated with the water; taking it out he allowed it to cool, so as not to blister, then flattening it out, he placed it on the pit of the man's stomach. In about five minutes the patient turned white around the lips, which also began to twitch—the man was getting very sick—and in nine or ten minutes the rigid muscles relaxed and his jaws fell open. Indeed, it seemed as if the patient would fall all apart and go to pieces, so utterly was his entire muscular system relaxed. The tobacco was immediately removed and some whisky gruel given to stimulate him. Next day the man was taken along in an ambulance, and in a few days mounted his horse all right, as bold a "soger boy" as any. So much for a dead man.

It seems necessary in this disease to produce nausea, or sickness of the stomach, to cause the rigid muscles to relax. It is very difficult, or almost impossible to administer medicines, and some external application becomes necessary to produce nausea, and this is furnished by the tobacco. The Major found afterward that damp tobacco applied to any part of the body would produce sickness, but much more quickly, of course, when applied to the stomach.

The editor of the *Scientific American*, in commenting on the above case, remarks that the remedy proposed is one of great power, and would need to be used with extreme caution, to avoid fatally intoxicating the patient.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 30.

**Indisposed.**—We regret to learn that Gen. H. S. Eldredge has been laboring under a spell of sickness for several days.

**Already Published.**—We have received, by mail, an account of the death, by accident, of Norman I. Bliss, at Toquerville, Kane County, at 11 o'clock on December 12th. As the same matter was embodied in a dispatch already published, we deem it unnecessary to insert the communication now referred to.

**Good Old Reunion.**—There will be a grand old-time reunion at the Social Hall, on Friday, January 5, when members of the First Presidency and Apostles, Presidents of Seventies and other quorums, a number of Bishops and other leading men will be present. A very enjoyable time is anticipated. We shall have more to say about it when the New Year has opened.

**Accident.**—This morning John Hicks, of South Cottonwood, was bringing in a load of hay toward town. His wagon was upset by the wind on the State Road, about five miles from the city. He was thrown from the top of the load to the hard ground and seriously injured. It was thought by parties who picked him up and conveyed him home that his knee joint was dislocated.

**Driven Out.**—Their numerous friends will be pleased to learn that the genial James A. Thompson and lady are down from Eden. This is not the first time this couple have been driven out of Eden (not exclusively for eating "Forbidden Fruit," but on general holiday pleasure bent). They have one advantage over the original couple, in having a happy faculty of getting back again. They confidently expect to re-enter Eden after the holidays.

**Oregon Short Line.**—Chester Call, of Bountiful, came to this city yesterday morning, direct from the grade of the Oregon Short Line Railroad at Portneuf, Idaho. He reports everything progressing nicely. The weather is moderate, very little snow, but with prospects of being much colder before the winter is through. Having completed one contract, he has now commenced on another and is working twenty men in getting out railroad ties, for Coe & Carter, the well known Omaha contractors.

**A Good Time in Eden.**—We are pleased to learn from Jas. A. Thompson that among other improvements in Eden a large and commodious school house is now in course of erection, which, when completed, will not only be an advantage to the growing school population of that place but an ornament to that thrifty little town. He also states that on Christmas day they

had a very pleasant visit from Bishop Hammond, and the majority of the inhabitants of Huntsville, in sleighs, headed by their recently organized brass band. The Eden martial band also contributed its inspiring strains to the harmony of the occasion.

**"His Amber Witch."**—"His Amber Witch" is a sensational play in five acts and seven tableaux, abounding in startling situations and romantic incidents. It is Frenchy in its construction, has a deep and well developed plot, and teaches good lessons to those who look for the moral of a drama. Of course it contains some improbabilities, but they do not approach the impossible, and serve to heighten the interest that must be felt by the spectator. As presented last evening at the Theatre it is a little too lengthy, but this was no doubt the consequence of insufficient rehearsing and will be obviated tonight when it will consume less time by forty minutes. It is an elaborate play, requiring fine mounting and it was placed upon the stage in a manner every way becoming. The scenery was very fine and had some new effects of a very pleasing character. The dresses, especially those of the chief characters, were really superb, and the acting was very commendable, with the exception that we have hinted at. Practice would make the play in the hands of the present company one of the most attractive pieces that has been presented in this city for a long time. Miss Adams has evidently studied her part closely and gave a most excellent rendition of the wiley, seductive and revengeful syren. Ardelle Cummings, both as the innocent, girlish Gladdys and the fond wife and mother, was natural and charming. Ella Dunbar, Mrs. Wilton and Lizzie Platt performed their respective parts effectively. The gentlemen each filled the rolls allotted to them with much ability. Lack of space forbids further particularizing, but we will merely add that to-night's performance will, we believe, be a great improvement on the first representation of the very attractive play of "His Amber Witch."

## DEATH OF HON. W. H. HOOPER.

A USEFUL AND REMARKABLE MAN GONE TO HIS REST.

Hon William H. Hooper breathed his last, at his residence in the 19th Ward of this city, surrounded by his family and friends, at 7.35 this morning. The public have been made aware, through these columns of the severe illness under which he has been suffering for some time past, so that his demise does not come unexpectedly upon the community. Although his death falls heavily upon his bereaved family and is deeply regretted as widely as he was known, to him the change must be a happy release, the pain endured by him during the last part of his illness being excruciating in a high degree. From the evening of Tuesday last until death laid its icy hand upon him the only thing to which the deceased appeared to be sensible was an overwhelming sensation of pain. No trace of this ordeal has been left, however upon the face of the dead, which is as calm and placid, so far as a corpse can be, as in the serene moments of life, though the features are emaciated from the effects of disease. The complaint that carried him off was chronic cystitis.

William Henry Hooper was born in Dorchester County, on the eastern shore of Maryland, Dec. 25th, 1813. He received a limited common school education, and early engaged as a mere bank clerk in Baltimore. He was subsequently for some years a merchant on the eastern shore of Maryland. In 1835 he emigrated to Illinois, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He afterwards became a steamboat captain on the Mississippi. In 1850 he removed to Utah. In December, 1852, he married Mary Knowlton, his present wife, by whom he has had nine children, three sons and six daughters, the first two being sons, who are now dead.

He was elected a member of the Legislature and served as Secretary of the Territory. He was chosen United States Senator under the State organization of Deseret, adopted by the people of this Territory in 1862. He was elected a Delegate to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-

second Congresses, receiving each time an almost unanimous vote.

The service of Mr. Hooper in the Forty-first Congress was specially distinguished on March 23, 1870, by his celebrated and masterly speech in defense of "Polygamy in Utah." In a summary of the speech given by himself, near the close of its delivery, he said he had aimed to show:

1. That under our Constitution, we are entitled to be protected in the full and free enjoyment of our religious faith.

2. That our views on the marriage relation are an essential portion of our religious faith.

3. That in considering the cognizance of the marriage relation as within the purview of Church regulations, we are practically in accord with all other Christian denominations.

4. That in our views of the marriage relation as a part of our religious belief, we are entitled to immunity from persecution under the Constitution, if such views are sincerely held; that if such views are erroneous, their eradication must be by argument, not by force.

5th. That of our sincerity we have, both by words and works and sufferings, given for nearly forty years abundant proof.

6th. That the bill, in practically abolishing trial by jury, as well as in many other respects, is unconstitutional, uncalled for and in direct opposition to that toleration in religious belief which is characteristic of the nation and age.

He displayed great energy in his congressional career, as in every sphere in life in which he moved, and made a splendid record, doing excellent service to an appreciative constituency. His characteristic geniality of address and manners, as well as his recognized ability, gave him a powerful influence in the National Legislature, being a universal favorite among the members of the House of Representatives. He got a settlement of two unpaid and unrecognized sessions of the Territorial Legislature, he obtained payment of Governor Young's account against the United States Treasury, and succeeded in getting an appropriation to pay the expenses of the Indian War of 1850. But it is impossible to give a detailed account of this remarkable man's public career in a necessarily brief article like this. It would take more space than we can command to do the subject the justice it deserves.

The latter portion of the history of the deceased, in a business sense has been closely interwoven with Zion's Commercial Mercantile Institution. At its first organization in the winter of 1868, he was elected a director, retaining that position until October, 1877. In 1873 he was elected superintendent of the Institution, acting in that capacity until April, 1875. In October, 1877, he was elected President of the mammoth concern, retaining that position until his demise. In every capacity in that connection he labored assiduously and intelligently to further its interests, manifesting remarkable quickness of perception and good judgment, in which he was admitted to have no superiors.

The deceased was one of Utah's most prominent bankers. In 1869, associated with H. S. Eldredge and L. S. Hills, he started a bank. In 1870 the capital was increased and the bank organized under the title of the Bank of Deseret; in 1872 the capital was still further increased, the necessary bonds being deposited and \$180,000 of national currency issued. The institution was then styled the National Bank of Deseret, of which he was President, and retained that position till his death. It is recognized as one of the soundest financial concerns in the world.

In appearance Captain Hooper was tall and slender, of dark, almost swarthy complexion. His face was, in his pleasanter moods, lighted with a genial smile. He was hearty in his address, almost amounting to joviality. Like most men of uncommon calibre he had peculiarities, which almost extended into eccentricity. It was his habit after making a pointed statement to utter a monosyllable and poke the party addressed with his right thumb, as much as to say, "You know that's so; don't you now?" He was the embodiment of physical and mental activity and was exceedingly sensitive, capable of feeling the very extremes of joy or sorrow. He had a kindly word for everybody, and his hand was frequently open to the calls of benevolence, as many people have practical occasion to know.

The entrances to Z. C. M. I. and other prominent places of business have been draped with black to-day, as a manifestation of respect to the deceased.

The Funeral services will be conducted at the family residence, in the Nineteenth Ward, on Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1883, at 11 a.m. From 9 o'clock to 11 of the same day the house will be open to visitors desirous of viewing the face of the deceased.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Prohibition is progressing backwards in the Bay State. In the municipal elections, the majority for license this year is about twice what it was last year.

The new suspension bridge across the Niagara River is to be completed by September 1, 1883. It will be located a quarter of a mile south of the present suspension bridge.

A merchant saved about a dollar, at Quincy, Ill., by using cancelled postage stamps, and has already paid a lawyer \$160 for defending him, without as yet being sure of escaping imprisonment. Penny wise and pound foolish, with a vengeance.

During a terrible storm which raged recently for forty-eight hours off the coast of Newfoundland, twenty-two vessels were wrecked and it is feared many lives were lost. During the same storm off the coast of Scotland, three vessels went down and all the crews were drowned.

The Methodists of Decatur, Ill., desiring to provoke a revival of religion, sent an invitation to Harrison, the boy preacher, who was then laboring at Grand Rapids. The evangelist replied that his terms were \$100 a week and board at a first-class hotel. A committee decided, after considering the matter carefully, to engage him. This is a high price to pay for religious lunacy.

The expenses of the Egyptian war were recently stated by Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, to amount to \$22,500,000. Of this sum \$8,250,000 is chargeable to the War Office and \$9,550,000 to the navy, while the Indian contingent footed up \$5,700,000. The first estimate—when the war was declared—was \$11,500,000, which Mr. Gladstone stated, would probably be collected from Egypt.

The fish torpedo, which can do everything but speak, will be cast into the shade by the mole torpedo, an engine of war just patented by an officer of the Austrian army. The new invention claims to be a miner of the most formidable description, which can burrow in the earth or under a wall, and then either explode at once or wait until ordered to do so by its master.

A statistician has figured it up that in New York city there are 25,000 homeless men, women and children, who are compelled to sleep every night in the public parks, station-houses and door-ways, and that there are also 20,000 professional criminals and 75,000 fallen women. Verily, there is a large field for missionary work in the United States, without spending all the surplus sympathy upon the "Mormons" or trying to promote eastern morality in the West by fines and prisons or bayonets and shot-guns.

It appears that special arrangements are making to secure through passage from Liverpool and other European points of embarkation to California, via steamer to New Orleans, the Texas Pacific Railroad to El Paso, and thence by the Southern Pacific Railway, for about \$25 each. This is the result of a conviction on the part of Californians that immigration is desirable, and that it is time to make a beginning by securing special rates for foreigners wishing to locate on the Pacific coast.

Here is a specimen of the speculative theology of the day: Dr. Wild, of Toronto, announces that Adam was seven feet high. His reason for this conclusion is that the first man was perfect, and seven is a perfect number. "Three is the Trinity number, and stands for the Creator; four stands for the world; thus seven includes the Creator and the created. Seven means completion. There are seven virtues that make a perfect man—virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness and charity."