

THE LAST RESORT.

I'm a man devoid of capital,
Without a regular trade,
And many things I've tried by which
A living may be made;
I was educated for the law,
But found it much too slow,
And having neither friends nor cash,
I didn't get much show.

When tired as a briefless barrister
Of respectable starvation,
I determined as a book-keeper
To seek a situation.
And for six dollars weekly pay
I slaved from morn till night;
I threw it up in much disgust
And left with pockets light.

I then got on a newspaper
To win my way to fame,
I wrote some strong sensations up
But soon came in for blame;
For people said I slandered them,
And proved it, too, quite clear,
And half a dozen libel suits
There ended my career.

My father plunked some money down
To give me one more chance,
I opened out a grocery store
And credit did advance;
For the way that they do business now
Compels a man to trust,
The consequences need I relate?
In half a year I bust!

Since then I've been an auctioneer,
A civil service clerk,
A stumper at election times,
A preacher in the park;
A book agent, a hack driver,
A shoveler of snow,
I've advertised a fake recipe
To cause the hair to grow.

Although so many things I've tried
I've not been a success—
I've had loads of experience,
But ready cash far less;
And now at last the end has come,
None can escape his fate—
I'm opening out an office
For the sale of real estate!

—Toronto Grip.

THE LATE PAPAL DECREE

In Relation to the Land League.
An Irishman's Views on
the Subject.

Editor Deseret News:

The recent Papal decree referring to Ireland having occasioned so much comment in this country as well as in the countries directly affected by it, I desire through your paper to give your readers the opinion and experience of "a Catholic first and an Irishman afterwards," and I will say en passant that this appellation describes four-fifths of the population of Ireland.

The writer of this letter was an active member of the Irish National Land League from its organization till its suppression, and was the organizer of the first branch in the north of Ireland of the New League, its successor, and therefore is in a position to speak on this subject.

1st. I will say that the "plan of campaign" against which the censure of the Pope is directed is not in accordance with the rules of the league at all but is rather an evil sought to be engrafted on it by a few extremists who have not, and never have been in sympathy with the league's methods of redressing Irish grievances and who hope by making the league hateful in the sight of God and man to cause its demise, and have their silly hobby "Fenianism" set up again in its place. All who know anything of Irish politics will agree with me, that Fenianism had a greater hold on the affections of Irishmen than any other organization has had since. And what killed Fenianism? It was the declaration of Cardinal Cullen, the Pope's representative in Ireland at the time "that Hell was not hot enough nor eternity long enough to adequately punish members of the Fenian Society." The Fenians claimed then as the campaigners claim now, that the declaration would not affect them in the least. But what was the result? A sudden and ignominious collapse.

2nd. Who is the Pope, that his voice so affects the Irish? I answer that to Irishmen "the Pope is the visible head of the only true Church, successor of Saint Peter and vicar of Jesus Christ on earth." Is it any wonder then that the Pope speaks plainly to his faithful children, knowing as he does that they all recognize him as Christ's vicar.

3rd. Why did Leo XIII. issue his condemnatory decree? Was it because of English Tory intrigue, or in consequence of his responsibility to God for the actions of his flock? I answer, the latter. Of course it is a well known fact that the Duke of Norfolk, who is as devout a Catholic as he is an ardent Tory, had several interviews with the Holy Father within the last year, and it is more than probable that he availed himself of the opportunity afforded by these interviews to suggest to the Pope that the "Plan of Campaign" in Ireland shocked his religious susceptibilities and was at variance with the Gospel. This the Irish ecclesiastics denied and so the Pope sent an uninterested person in whom he had unlimited confidence to Ireland to examine, and

report the facts, this exalted envoy from the Pope had the good will of both the government and the Irishmen, and he, after actual observation, reported to his master that the "Plan of Campaign" could not be justified. Hence the decree.

Yours, etc.,

AUTHENTIC.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 5th, 1885.

A Growl on the Sewerage Question.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 7, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

All residents and taxpayers in our fair City are now face to face with the sewerage issue. Whether or not the plan that at present appears to be most prominent before the municipal authorities is the most feasible, I do not propose to discuss. But there is a point assumed by those who call most loudly for sewerage, in which it seems to me they are reckoning without their host. This class claim that a majority of the people of the city are demanding the adoption of a system of sewerage at the present time.

I think that if those who do so much bowling and complaining were to climb up far enough to glance outside of their own rat holes, they would discover that the great majority of the people are not rushing about with their locks streaming in the wind, and their hands full of money to expend for the convenience of the minority who have their abiding places in the thickly populated portion of the city. They would find, on the contrary, that the bulk of the people, while willing enough to have sewerage, want the matter duly considered, and a plan adopted for the benefit of the many instead of the few.

What is the present intention regarding the work? Is it to benefit any considerable portion of those who make up the solid part of the community? A sewer main is proposed, to run from First East Street, on Court South, turning north to Third South at Third West, and thence to the Jordan River—eight blocks in the inhabited portion of the city. The first sewer district, which it is proposed to start with, embraces an area of four by five blocks, north of Fourth South and between First East and Second West Streets. This takes in the "business portion" of the city, which is chiefly occupied by stores, tenement houses, hotels, and Chinese washhouses.

All that part of the city to the east, west, north and south is left out in the cold. The people there have not been so noisy that the City Council is anxious to pacify them by the expenditure of an enormous sum of money.

It may be said that other portions will be reached in time for their needs. The promise will not be accepted in good faith, in the light of the recent past. We had waterworks. The mains were laid through this same favored district, where nearly all the street repaving is also done, at the expense of all the taxpayers. This section of town is honeycombed with mains, and now that wealthy men who own property within the select area, non-taxpaying tenants and Chinese are well provided for, a special tax for the extension of water mains is applied to the remainder. The injustice is all the more apparent from the fact that those who already have the mains are not required, nor even asked to pay a similar tax. "But," says one, "they would oppose it, and we could not compel them." Would they, indeed? Stop off some of their favors then, and be a little more impartial. Property in all parts of the city except the central portion is assessed at two-thirds its market value. But this same section, where the owners would refuse to pay a just proportion, after receiving the benefit of expenditure from the general fund, is assessed at only one-half its market value. Do you think the people have any hope of better treatment? Or rather do they not look for a continuation of the injustice if they longer submit?

There is perhaps one-eighth of the population within the favored district, but they are among those who have always been loudest in their demands for the expenditure of public funds, and that only at their own doorsteps, and the people are beginning to become acquainted with the facts. The public sentiment of this city has not crystallized into a condition that "up town" is going to eat the whole pie, leaving the remainder to pay for it. This reminder are the majority of the people. They have been turned off with the husks long enough; they propose to have some of the kernel in future; and those who figure on improvements will exhibit wisdom by noting this fact.

They are not the ones who are clamoring for sewerage at the present time. They do not particularly want it now. And especially do they not want an ill-advised or hasty steps. They realize that sewerage will be a benefit to many now, and will become a necessity in a few years. With this knowledge they are willing to support the move in this direction, but they do not want it confined or located so that they will be, as in the past, shut out from the benefits of the improvement, or be compelled, as in the case of the water mains, to pay double so that others may escape almost entirely.

SAGE.

Of all our infirmities, vanity is the dearest to us. A man will starve his other vices to keep that alive.

Young People's Conference.

The Conference of the Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. A. of the Parowan Stake of Zion was held in Cedar City Tabernacle, Saturday and Sunday, April 28 and 29, 1885. Present on the stand: Of Stake officers, Superintendent Charles Heyborne and Counselor Jos. H. Armstrong; the Presidents of the Y. L. M. I. A. Sarah Mitchell and Counselors Nora Baileys and Mary A. Jones; also other officers of the several associations.

10 a. m. Meeting called to order by Superintendent Charles Heyborne. After singing and prayer, a portion of the time was occupied by the officers of the associations giving their reports. The associations reported were in a prosperous condition.

Elder Henry Leigh dwelt at some length upon the restoration of the Gospel.

2 p. m. Elder William Fotheringham, of Beaver Stake, addressed the congregation, giving the young much good and fatherly advice, showing in a comprehensive manner the results of evil habits and the advantages of living pure and noble lives.

Benediction by Robert Miller.

Sunday, 10 a. m. Meeting called to order by Sister Sarah C. Mitchell. After the usual exercises, the Stake reports were read of the Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. Associations.

Assistant Superintendent Armstrong occupied the remainder of the forenoon in addressing the Conference. He read a letter received from the General Superintendency, and spoke on the grand subject of theology.

1:30 p. m. Meeting called to order by President Sarah C. Mitchell. After singing and prayer, the sacrament was administered.

The general and local officers were presented and unanimously sustained by the conference.

Superintendent Charles Heyborne addressed the congregation upon the duties of the officers of the various associations and the necessity of their preparing for future usefulness.

President of the Relief Society, E. W. Lunt, and Sage Jones, addressed the conference.

Elder Wm. Fotheringham again addressed the congregation. He spoke in praise of the young people of this Stake, and said they compared very favorably with other Stakes he had visited.

Conference adjourned for six months to convene in Parowan City.

The Parowan Stake Associations held a conjoint session in Cedar Tabernacle on Saturday evening, April 28, 1885, commencing at 8 p. m. A programme was rendered consisting of speeches, songs and recitations. It gave general satisfaction to all present.

B. NELSON JR., Secretary.

Disposal of Sewage.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 8, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Ament the sewerage question, and its disposal in the Jordan River, frequent reference is made to the condition of Denver, which has the same system as that sought to be introduced into Salt Lake. There the sewages emptied into the river below the city, and carried off, there being but little smell a mile or so below the mouth of the discharge pipe.

But can Denver's position be compared to Salt Lake? I think not. In the first place, the river is below the city, and from the direction in which the sewer drain lies there is scarcely, if ever, a breath of wind—an exactly opposite condition to that which is met with in Salt Lake where almost every breeze comes from the northwest, and would waft the stench over the entire western and southern portions of the city.

And again, the South Platte is a turbid, rapidly flowing stream, carrying a large body of water, which increases as it goes down. It flows away, joining the North Fork of the Platte, and on to the Missouri. The natural drainage is perfect—the stream does not crawl sluggishly along, and settle in a lake almost at the edge of the city. With Jordan the conditions are precisely the opposite. The volume of water is comparatively small. What there is scarcely moves at all the land is so nearly level. There is quite a slope from the centre of the city to the river, but from there to the mouth it is nearly a dead level—just fall enough for water to run, and that is all. The rapids that are met with in the Platte do not exist in the Jordan. Then there is the lake, within fifteen miles of the city, and long before it gets there the river is a stagnant pool. There is no way to draw the water off, nor can there ever possibly be.

There is need for sewerage, but let no mistake be made in counting on conditions that do not exist; in imagining there is a drainage from the mouth of the sewer, as is pointed to in Denver, when the reverse is the case. It is better to "make haste slowly," and go to a little more expense for the final disposal of the sewage, than to give a grievous cause of complaint that must result in a revolution of an adopted system.

BIRDSYE.

BETHRICE, Neb., May 10.—General Colby has purchased of U. S. Grant, the Arabian stallion "Linden Tree," which was presented to Gen. Grant by the Sultan of Turkey when on his trip around the world.

SHOCKING DEATH.

A Young Lady Dashed Against a Tree and Killed.

Last Sunday afternoon a terrible accident occurred which deprived a young lady in the full bloom of youth and in the possession of health and strength, of her life. The young lady's name is Alexandrina Bruce, daughter of Mr. Robert Bruce, of Salt Lake City, formerly a resident of Ogden. She had left her home at the Capital last Tuesday for the purpose of visiting her sister, Mrs. Peter Minnock, of this city, residing on Third Street, between Franklin and Wall Streets. She expected to remain for two weeks, but alas! before the time of her return arrived she left this earthly sphere, through meeting with a violent death. The sad accident occurred as follows:

Mr. Peter Minnock, the young lady's brother-in-law, had been out riding, driving home the cows. As he stopped at the gate, intending to hitch the horse, the young lady asked to be allowed to ride. This was granted and she jumped in the saddle and rode around for a block or so. Upon returning, the horse started on a trot, upon which she dropped the reins. As the animal, desirous of reaching the stable, began going faster her knee slipped from the horn of the saddle, thus throwing her weight on one side. This caused the saddle to slip around under the horse, throwing her to the ground. Having placed her foot inside of the strap supporting the stirrup, she could not disengage it, but was dragged for a short distance. The horse became frightened and started at a brisk pace, cutting across Fourth Street, in an easterly direction and bringing up against a tree. The head of the young lady struck this tree so forcibly as to cause instantaneous death. The force of the collision jerked her foot from the stirrup, and the horse continued along the street.

The remains were tenderly taken up by Mr. Minnock, who had been an unwilling and awestricken eyewitness to the painful death of his sister-in-law. She had a large wound on the upper portion of her head and was otherwise bruised considerably.

She would have been 18 years of age had she lived until next October. Her parents came up from Salt Lake City yesterday upon receiving the sad intelligence of her death. They are nearly prostrated with grief, and are inconsolable over the loss of their beloved daughter. The funeral services will take place from the residence of Mr. P. Minnock, today, at 2 p. m. All friends are cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce have the heart felt sympathy of their many friends in this city, who grieve with them over the sad ending of a visit so pleasantly begun.—Ogden Standard, May 8.

Cache County Items.

James Mack is making arrangements for the speedy erection of his flouring mill at Franklin.

Workmen are busy tearing down a part of the Deseret Mills building making ready for the new addition which is about to be erected.

On Tuesday Mary C. Reed, a lady about sixty-seven years of age, who has been in Logan about two years, boarding at Mrs. Crockett's, in the Seventh Ward, was taken with something of the nature of a paralytic stroke while coming from the temple and fell down. She was taken home and in the evening died.

The following ticket was voted for at the Smithfield municipal election on Monday, May 7th: For mayor, Preston T. Morehead; councilors, Alfred Chambers, Joseph Forrester, Thomas Mather, James Cantwell and Robert Meikle; Justices of the peace, John J. Plowman and A. B. Thornley; marshal, Joseph Nelson; recorder, Abraham Smith; treasurer, E. R. Miles, Jr.; assessor and collector, F. Sharp.—Logan Journal.

Double Murder and Suicide.

A dispatch from Helena, Montana, May 2, gives the following account of a terrible tragedy. "Shortly after 6 o'clock to-night John I. Rand shot his wife, his child, 8 months old, and himself. The woman and the murderer are dead, and the child is not expected to live till morning. The deed was done with a Winchester repeating rifle, and terminated the lives of a brutal wife beater, the victim of his temper and their innocent offspring. Three weeks ago Rand was put in jail for beating his wife, but was released by her giving bond. This morning Rand again assaulted his wife and then left the house. He returned at 6 o'clock and his first act according to the story of his young daughter, was to catch her mother by the head and pull her off a chair. Mrs. Rand sent the child for help. Just as the child left the house she heard shots. She looked around and saw her mother running across the yard with the baby in her arms. Just then she heard another shot and saw her mother fall with the baby underneath. A minute later the girl heard a shot in the house. The shots attracted a crowd, who found that the first shot had struck Mrs. Rand in the shoulder and passed through her arm. The second shot had struck her in the spine and passed through her breast and broke the baby's back, in which it lodged, while the third shot had carried off the top of the murderer's head and scattered his brains all over the house. He died instantly. His wife lingered twenty minutes and the baby is still alive, al-

though physicians say it cannot live. The murderer was 40 years old and his wife 39 years old. He came from Odham, Me., in 1852. Insanity runs in the family, one of Rand's uncles having hanged himself and another ended his life in a way that was never solved. Rand was worth a few thousand dollars but was insanely jealous. He had lived with his wife sixteen years but had only been married five years. There are five children left.

From a Released Prisoner.

M. P. Mortensen writes as follows from Brigham City, under date of the 5th inst:

I saw in the News of May 1st, an announcement to the effect that Lars Mortensen and M. P. Mortensen were released from the penitentiary, having served six months for unlawful cohabitation, and thirty days additional for the fine imposed. The first part of this statement is correct enough, but our sentence was four months instead of six.

We are now at home enjoying liberty as far as it goes. We found our families in good health and our little town quiet and peaceful as usual.

The peach crop is a complete failure this year but there are good prospects as to other fruit such as pears, apples, green gages, etc.

Utah County Notes.

Your correspondent visited Lehi on Monday, American Fork Tuesday, Alpine Wednesday, Pleasant Grove Thursday, in the interest of the Deseret News, and in each increased its circulation.

Utah County looks prosperous, with excellent fruit prospects. In many places a great deal of the lucerne on the high lands was killed by the severe winter. In some fields where excellent crops were gathered last season very little is left.

D. Adamson, of Pleasant Grove, who met with an accident in his mill, and two of his ribs broken and his back badly injured, is recovering slowly.

Owners of orchards are beginning to study how they will be able to dispose of what from present prospects will be one of the greatest fruit yields in years. There should be greater pains taken in picking and packing fruit for market; also in classifying it, so that our excellent fruits can be placed on the market in the best possible shape. Proper care would, we are confident, create a greater demand for Utah fruits, and a combined effort should be made by producers and dealers to accomplish this end, that our unsold fruits may be first in demand.

The crop prospects are far too good to be better if we had more rain.

More anon,

R. G. L.

Seeking Pleasure.

James Sharp, of Salt Lake City, assistant vice-president and superintendent of the Utah Central Railroad, is stopping at the Palace. The gentleman is traveling in his private car, and is accompanied by L. S. Mills, cashier of the Deseret National Bank; W. Riter, superintendent of the Salt Lake & Western Railroad; Frank W. Jennings, a prominent woolen manufacturer; Isaac Jennings, a heavy cattle man, and Dr. Joseph S. Richards, all of Salt Lake City.

"Our trip," said Mr. Sharp, "is entirely for pleasure. From Salt Lake we went to Granger, on the Union Pacific, and thence to Portland and Tacoma. From Tacoma we made a pleasant run over to Victoria. We came direct from Tacoma here. We shall start over the Central Pacific for home about Wednesday."

"How about your road?" "Well, we operate 250 miles, from Ogden to Frisco, the present term. It runs through agricultural, mining and grazing districts. The principal towns along the line are Ogden, Salt Lake City, Lehi, Provo, Springdale, Nephi, Juab, Milford and Elko. Our objective point is Los Angeles. This would give the road a length of 800 miles from Ogden."

Mr. Sharp is a son of Bishop Sharp, the vice-president and manager of the road, and an interesting character in Pacific Coast history. Speaking of Salt Lake City, the gentleman said, considerable property is changing hands there and the city is growing rapidly. A population of 30,000 is claimed. There is considerable activity in outside lands also. The California idea of dividing up the large tracts is gaining ground. A few many farms are being sold and cut up into five and ten acre tracts.—San Francisco Examiner.

St. Louis, May 9.—The annual election of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company was held here and resulted in the re-election of the members of the present board. The annual report of the company shows that this year 1005 miles were operated, an increase over last year of 217 miles. The gross earnings were \$9,222,341, an increase of \$593,145. The sum of \$365,000 was paid on dividends, and the surplus amounts to \$652,993. The report contains tables which show a decrease per mile of the company's capital stock and bonded indebtedness since the date of organization; also the annual interest charge per mile. The earnings in the aggregate per mile have steadily increased. The next elected board will meet in New York for organization and the election of officers.