

the near future." "But," says he, "whether it will be this year or the next, only one man in Europe knows and that is, Blismarck."

If England should be dragged into the general strife,

IRELAND

would in all probability make another desperate effort to throw off the yoke of the Saxon. The result would only be disaster, but if statesmen here would learn wisdom they would endeavor to avoid impending trouble by doing justice instead of persisting in the policy of coercion. Lord Salisbury's premiership is doomed by clinging to that policy, and if Gladstone lives long enough he will yet see Home Rule prevailing in the Green Isle. His scheme may be somewhat modified out of deference to the views of the dissenting Liberals who are turning their faces toward the fold and showing a disposition to re-enter it, but in its main features it is the need of the times for Erin and must eventually succeed, in spite of fossilized Conservatives and absentee landlords.

Speaking of landlords brings to mind a movement by Lord Tollemache in regard to his tenants at Helmingham. He has introduced a

SYSTEM OF FARM RENTAL

regulated on the principle of a sliding scale of assessments following the price of grain. Taking as a base the average price of grain during the previous year, he will allow a rise or fall of five per cent. on the rent of the farm for every half-crown of variation in the price of wheat, oats or barley. To illustrate this, 31s 6d being the average price to start from, he says: "If the average price of the three crops was 44s, the rise of rent would be 25 per cent.; if 41s 6d, 20 per cent.; if 38s, 15 per cent.; if 35s 6d, 10 per cent.; if 33s, 5 per cent.; and if 31s 6d it would remain at the standard. If, however, the three crops were quoted at an average of 29s, there would be a fall of 5 per cent. in rents; if 26s 6d, a fall of 10 per cent.; if 24s, a fall of 15 per cent.; if 21s 6d, a fall of 20 per cent.; and if 19s, there would be a fall of 25 per cent."

Of course grain is not the only product of an English farm, but it will serve as a standard to regulate the rent on the principle adopted, which looks like a much more equitable arrangement than the arbitrary requirement of the stipulated "pound of flesh" no matter what may be the harvest. And as the general tendency of the grain market is downward the farmers will gain something, and if it should go up the increased value of their crops will enable them to afford the per centage added to the rental.

RESTRAINTS FOR RENTS

so brutal in Ireland, are not often seen on farms in England. But in cities and towns it is not at all singular to see goods and chattels seized for house rent and the poor tenants, if not turned into the street, as in Irish evictions, left without a stick or a stool, a chair or a bedstead. At Wolverhampton, the other day, a sick woman was forced from her bed by a bailiff distraining for rent, and left helpless on the floor. In another case the bedding and bed-clothes were seized and carried off, though two children prostrate with scarlet fever were thus exposed to danger of death. The infected goods were stored up till the day of sale and offered without disinfection to the public. The heartless officers could not be punished for their inhuman distrait, but they had broken the law in selling the infected bedding, so being unprepared to pay a fine, they were committed to jail for a month to study humanity in solitude.

It is not generally understood how

POPULATION IS INCREASING

in the United Kingdom. From statistics compiled by an eminent authority it appears that during the decade ending with 1885, the number of births was 11,437,000, while the deaths were but 6,834,000; leaving an excess of births over deaths of 4,553,000. This is a natural increase of about 1,200 persons for every day in the ten years. The emigration and immigration during that period must, of course, be taken into account. The number of persons who left the British Isles, chiefly for the United States and the colonies, was 2,000,000 and of those who arrived here 1,317,000. This leaves an actual net increase of population for the decade of 3,803,000. At that rate under ordinary circumstances the United Kingdom is in no danger of depopulation. However, there was a singular falling off in the proportion of births to the number of inhabitants in the last half of the decade. It decreased in the ratio of 5½ per cent a year to the thousand of population, from 1881 to 1885, as compared with the preceding five years, while the marriage rate declined but 1½ per cent. This is a problem for social scientists to solve.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION

is increasing in unpopularity here. The aversion to it is not confined to the untutored masses, but is shared by many educated and some scientific persons. It is believed to have been the means of spreading more disease than it has checked, and societies organized for the purpose of opposing it are supported by medical men and Members of Parliament. There is a natural repugnance to the introduction of animal corrupt matter into the body of a pure and healthy human being, particularly a lovely infant. And when the lymph has been mingled with the

blood of several children whose parents or remote ancestors may have been afflicted with loathsome disorders, the

OBJECTION

becomes immeasurably intensified. The law which inflicts a fine upon parents who neglect or refuse to have their infants vaccinated within a given period after birth, is so obnoxious that some parents risk the repeated payment of the fine and even imprisonment in default, rather than subject their children to the dangers of the hated practice. In spite of the most earnest endeavors to enforce the law it was found in Leicester, not long ago, that out of 2,400 children born in six months only 580 had been vaccinated. Prosecutions had to be suspended for a time because of the overwhelming opposition.

It is claimed, notwithstanding the popular medical theory, that vaccination

DOES NOT PREVENT

smallpox. Inoculation was the vaunted remedy before Dr. Jenner's discovery. But figures are cited by experts to prove that inoculation increased the disease in the 18th century. And a clever lecturer on vaccination—Alfred Milnes, M. A., shows conclusively that during epidemics it is of no use, and that during the first ten years of the compulsory law 42,000 died of smallpox, 34,000 during the next decade and 57,000 in the third. He claims that before vaccination was established the deaths from smallpox were at the rate of 18 in every 100 attacked and that now it is 64 per cent, or an increase of 46 in every 100. These startling figures are a stunner to the compulsory vaccination fanatics.

Mr. Miln claims that

DIRT

is the great cause of smallpox and other zymotic diseases. There is no excuse for uncleanness in this country, for the water supply is abundant and bath-houses and public washing places are established in every populous town, where, in winter and in summer, cleanliness may be secured at a trifling cost. Turkish baths are becoming quite common in England, but they are more in the nature of

A LUXURY

than a necessity. A novelty in this line has been opened in London. The place is richly furnished in oriental style. The cooling chamber is a richly carpeted apartment, in the midst of which is a fountain of the glazed ware now generally known as majolica. From the apex is emitted a gentle spray; and directly over the fountain, beneath a roof of ornamental glass, 60 or 70 feet above the floor, is suspended a ruby-colored lamp, which sheds a glowing but subdued light below. To sustain the tone of orientalism, a dress in keeping with the architecture and general surroundings is provided for the attendant. Ventilation of the most approved character accompanies the appliances, by which any degree of heat can be obtained. All the details are of Turkish or Moorish design; and there is a semi-circular gallery from which a good view of the imposing eastern scene may be obtained.

The Turkish bath taken in proper form is a tonic and a sedative, and is said to be an

ANTIDOTE TO PROFANITY

because of its soothing effect upon irritated nerves. If it is a moral agent of this kind it certainly should be common in America, where swearing is not swearing unless it is profane and is so common as to be customary. In England "cuss words" are sufficiently shocking and frequent, but they are not so usually accompanied with the sacred names which make American swearing so abominable. There used to be a law in force in Utah against profanity. Lately it seems have lapsed into desuetude. There is a similar statute on the books here but it has not been very active. Recently, however, it was dusted off and brought into court against a laborer named Lambert, who swore "all the way from Stratford to Tiddington." This act provides that "a day laborer, common soldier, sailor or seaman" shall be fined 1s. for using profane or obscene language; "any other person under the degree of a gentleman, 2s.; and for every person of or above the degree of a gentleman, 5s. For a second offense, in each case, double; for the third offense, treble." Lambert was fined one shilling. It was a new case in the court. And the query is raised if the culprit had been "of or above the degree of a gentleman," would he have been put to the trouble which befel him, as "a day laborer?" The general answer is, "Not much." But lest this letter occasion some strong language as to its length, if not reflections as to its depth, it had better be brought to a

"FINIS."

The efforts of the enemy to bring Zion into complete bondage are watched with anxiety on this side of the broad Atlantic, and those who have enlisted in the war for truth and the Kingdom for the whole campaign, are just as ready to "take things as they come," and bear their part in the trials in store, as to share in the reward; to work under the cloud as to bask in the sunshine of "Mormon" life and destiny. Among them may ever be counted at least one devoted and affectionate

EXILE

The United Labor party of Chicago has nominated a socialist for mayor.

The Throat.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" acts directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

Eucly'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.

The best regulator of digestive organs and the best appetizer known is Angostura Bitters. Try it but beware of imitations. Get from your grocer or druggist the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Seigert & Sons.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

Ely's Cream Balm has done me more good than anything I ever tried. I had the catarrh very bad in my head. It had become chronic and falling into my throat left bad taste in my mouth. Since I have used two bottles it has stopped all of that. Am ever ready to recommend it very highly. —Wyatt Hoffman, Sergeant Co. G, 25th Inf'y., Fort Snaton, D. T.

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.

BRACE UP.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgety, 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.

THE MODERN PLOW.

REVERSIBLE SHARE.

DEAR FRIEND:—Our object in addressing you is to arouse your interest in our new plow, as we know if you but see it, that its advantages will be clear to you.

No amount of description of this series can adequately convey all the points of excellence and superiority over all other plows now on the market. They are not made for any particular section of the country, or class of work, but will give perfect satisfaction in any locality, as all parts are interchangeable—either chilled metal or high grade steel. This makes

A PERFECT COMBINATION PLOW

and the desire of the farmer who wishes to have a Plow that can be adapted to different soils or classes of plowing with a few changes, and slight additional expense, is thus gratified. Our claim regarding the amount of work that can be done with the small outlay for repairs, is based on the peculiar share used, which is virtually Two Shares in One, apparently laid together, as it has two points, the wing being hollow, having a post or pin around which a hook bolt passes to draw it onto the standard. A nut on the end of the hook bolt, behind the standard, draws the share tightly up to the standard and mouldboard, making it fit as firmly as if it was a part of the standard. The share has two faces; the one not up doing duty, is down below out of the way. There is no bolt head in the surface of the share, nor nut under it; neither is there any projection under the body of the Plow, to catch on obstructions, or accumulate dirt. We show herewith, sketches of the appearance of the Reversible Share as it would appear cut through the middle, to illustrate the way it wears. Both faces, as will be seen, are tapered alike to a sharp edge, as shown in cut No. A. The share is like this when new. The passing of the share through the ground wears off the underside of the cutting edge, so that after plowing awhile the edge is beveled below, something like shown in cut B. This tends to make the plow run out of the ground, and in ordinary plows it would end the life of the share. Now the nut is loosened, the share lifted away from the plow, turned upside down, put back and the nut screwed tight. The cutting edge of the share is now, as shown in cut No. C, with bevel downward, and the share virtually resharpened. The reversing process can be carried on till the metal in the share is worn back to where it is too thick to cut, and always have a sharp edge. The hollow wing and the two points will certainly plow as long as two ordinary shares, without taking into consideration the peculiar fact that

while one point is in front plowing, the other is the heel of the share, being worn to a sharp edge, so that when the front nose has rounded off, the share can be reversed and the blunt end put on the heel of the wing, and the point that was on the heel, brought to the front, sharp. When the share has been reversed a number of times, and in consequence of the metal being worn away, partly loses its suction and will not hold the ground as well as at first, then, another improvement for getting still more service out of the share, comes in play. The land-side has an adjustable shoe on its under and inner side, as shown on the opposite page, which is moved down or up at the heel, to adapt the Plow to the suction required, be it on account of a partly-worn share, or because the ground is hard and stony.

We make deep suck shares, with short noses, very strong for unusually hard soil, and can plow in a satisfactory manner, the most difficult ground. The construction of the share admits of making it stronger than the old style, and there is no limit to the strength that can be put in it. The plows are set up with a general-purpose share, that combines lightness with strength. The adjustable land-side shoe takes most of the wear, and can be replaced at a slight cost, saving the expense of an entire new land-side. A very novel feature of this Plow is the

NEW PATENTED SHIN JOINTER,

which as shown in the cut, rises from the shin, standing out at right angles to the course of the Plow and shearing off its slice from the angle of the moving furrow, throwing the top of it, with sod or trash and manure that may be on the ground, to the bottom of the previous furrow.

The jointer being so close to the plow, it cuts ground that has already been lifted and partly broken, so that its work is much easier than to break the hard surface in advance of the plow, as in all old styles. It is always in line; the changing of the beam for two or three horses not affecting it. It is adjustable, vertically, to adapt it to the amount of work required. It is impossible to choke it, and stones cannot get caught between it and the plow. It dispenses with a rolling coulter in mammoth clover, and, in fact, it can be used to advantage in all kinds of plowing.

The difficulty of the Plow mould-board not scouring back of the jointer, as sometimes experienced with other styles, is entirely obviated. The jointer on the No. 185, attaches to the knee cutter, bringing it exactly to the place where it meets the rising furrow slice at the right angle, and at the right time, to effect a beautiful job. It is a triumph of inventive ingenuity, and no other plow maker can imitate it, on account of our having the exclusive right to make jointers on this principle. In no case where the jointer has been tried has it given any but the most unqualified satisfaction.

The jointer as before stated, fastens on a pin, on the Nos. 103, 104, 110 and 115, which is especially made to receive it, and on No. 185 the jointer fastens to the knee cutter. We furnish regular plain shins for Nos. 103, 104, 110 and 115, to use without jointer, also cutter shins, which run out sharp and perpendicular in front, taking the place of a cutter share. The 185 is furnished with plain knee cutters, both steel and cast.

The principle of the jointer is the correct one, and it only needs to be seen at work to commend itself at once.

The beam and handles can be used on either right or left hand Plows; they being interchangeable. The handles are arranged to adjust in height, so that a small boy can have the handles fitted to his stature, as well as the tallest man. The changing is very simple, and can be done in two minutes time, without disturbing a bolt in the surface of the Plow. The bolts have key-heads and cannot turn in the iron, saving the vexatious labor experienced in removing ordinary round-head bolts.

The Plows are set up with the regular general purpose chilled or steel mouldboards, which are interchangeable with

SOD MOULDBOARDS,

which are particularly adapted to plowing sod.

These Plows can be had all full chilled or entirely of steel, or

ANY COMBINATION DESIRED,

so that farmers that wish to provide for a great variety and scope of work, will do well to get a Plow, the parts of which can be changed to adapt it more perfectly to the condition of the soil.

The Studebaker Branch is general agent for the whole west for the sale of this Plow. Call in their warehouses and examine this wonderful Plow: or on their agents in any town in Utah or Idaho—or ask your store-keeper to send for a sample Plow or write us for one.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MANUFACT'G. CO., ds&w2w Salt Lake City, Utah.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM TAYLOR BROTHERS' FARM, in Bluff Dale, 20 miles south of Salt Lake City, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, branded C on left shoulder; also one light bay Mare, 2 years old, same brand; neither have been worked.


Any person returning or giving information of whereabouts, will be suitably rewarded by

M. W. TAYLOR, City Hall, or at farm, ds&w&w1w

**ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM**

Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. Quick Relief. A Positive Cure.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One bay HORSE about 12 years old, branded IN on left shoulder and vented on thigh, right hind foot white. If not claimed within ten days, will be sold to the highest cash bidder, on March 31st, 1887, at my corral, at 2 o'clock p. m. THOS. W. CROPPER, Precinct Poundkeeper, Deseret.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One gray Mare, 7 or 8 years old, branded on left thigh and ♀ on right thigh.  
One bay yearling Horse Colt, light tail, branded ♀ on left thigh, star in forehead.  
One dark grey Horse, 2 or 3 years old, left hind foot white, branded ♀ on left thigh.  
One roan pinto Horse, white face, 3 or 4 years old, branded ♀ on left thigh.  
One black Horse, white spot in forehead, 3 or 4 years old, branded ♀ on left thigh.  
One bay Mare, two white hind feet, little white strip in forehead, 3 or 4 years old, branded ♀ on left thigh.  
One dark grey Horse, 3 or 4 years old, branded ♀ on left thigh.  
If said animals are not claimed and taken away within ten days from date, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder, on Monday, April 4th, 1887, at 3 p. m. JAMES TEMPEST, Poundkeeper. Riverton, S. L. Co., March 24, 1887.

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AND LUNG AFFECTIONS

Some Treatment. A late discovery by a celebrated German Physician. Is a POSITIVE remedy in Every Stage. Free sent FREE to any sufferer. Dr. W. F. G. Noetting & Co., 115 East Hampton, Ct.

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ACTIVE FLUCTUATIONS IN THE Market offer opportunities to speculators to make money in Grain, Stocks, Bonds and Petroleum. Prompt, personal attention given to orders received by wire or mail. Correspondence solicited. Full information about the markets on our Book, which will be forwarded free on application. H. D. KYLE, Banker and Broker, 33 Broad and 34 New Sts., New York City. dtw

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These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Billiousness and Bowel Complaints.

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Best Medicine for Children. 50 cents per bottle.

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