LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

The Railway System.—Severe Weather.—The Suffering Poor.—Jews in Whitechapel.—A "Mormon" Missionary's Address, etc.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News.)

Two of the most interesting topics among Londoners this week are the railways and the weather. Politics, the East End distress and the baby farming horrors take a secondary position. Respecting the first named there can be no doubt of the thoroughness of the system of operating the metropolitan railways, except when frost and ice, and the invariable sleepiness of overworked employes, intervene. Then a crash is unavoidable, so quickly do trains follow each other.

Englishmen have long looked upon their railways as paragons of perfection in speed and safety, and have regarded those of America as a sort of public executioners. This idea was illustrated in a conversation which occurred a short time since. A number of natives were discussing the labor situation, and all agreed that overpopulation was the cause of the trouble. But how to change this was the question. Emigration bureaus had not been successful, and trade fair to be ineffective in the future. An American (a resident of Logan, Utah, by the way, good near and suggested that as a solution the Government grant a franchise to an American syndicate to build and operate a railway system in their own fashion. This proposition was accepted as a huge joke on Uncle Sam's railroads.

But jesting aside, Britons have a very serious question before them in the disastrous accidents that are happening, with serious loss of life, "jumping the switch" is one reason assigned. In a downtown station the other day some of these occurred. In a way that is at all times liable in rusty weather. The switch rails here do not fit solidly each to out as in America, but a train is turned from one track to another by rails that taper down to a narrow point, and thus catch the wheel flanges. In the accident referred to, the lee prevented the switch rail from being drawn close up to its fellow, and the locomotive continued on the wrong track. The heavy engine wheels, however, had shaken the obstruction out, and the rails closing up, the passenger cars turned to the side track, while the locomotive crashed into a passenger train ahead, with fatal results.

Another source of accidents, and one that is likely to cause England great trouble in the near future, is the overworking of the men. When a disaster occurs, if the cause can be traced to an employe, he receives severe punishment. Recently it has developed that mistakes have been made by signalmen and others, because the long hours they have had to remain at work have exhausted them until they are incapacitated for a safe discharge of their duties. This was the cause of the Clush Farm and a number of other fatal accidents. Tired and sleepy men they do not fully realize what they are doing, they have either misplaced switches (operated by wires from a signal house), or have failed to get all the signals properly set. A catastrophe is certain to result within five or ten minutes, so heavy is the traffic.

It is through this last feature that the strikes on the Scotch railways have received the support of public sympathy. They claim that fifteen to seventeen hours work a day is too much for them, and disqualifies them from being on the alert to an extent that is necessary under the circumstances. The directors, however, take the view that the machines they hire should never get out of order, at least till they are worn out and drop from the service. The managers don't complain of their business hours, and why should the struggles complain of theirs?

To talk of the weather may be tiresome, but one can hardly help it here. Besides, it brings changes. The Thames froze over, people chilled to death, the water in pipes and sewers congealed to ice. Last week's record is "the coldest season since 1814." And yet the mercury did not get down to zero, Fahrenheit. It was at eight degrees above. But that was more plenty than twenty degrees below zero in the valley of the Great Salt Lake. The cold, clammy atmosphere penetrates inside and out, absorbing all heat and making one feel very much like an ice cream freezer (might if I had the sense of feeling with the frozen mass inside and the ice and coarse salt being turned and churned and rubbed against it outside. So everybody that hasn't to stay indoors, unless there is a profusion of robes and shawls and rugs handy.

The water pipes in the mail-carrying were frozen in many parts of the city, the municipal officers opened the pipes in the streets, and all there are temporary "spills"—half-inch pipes connecting with the mains—at which people are able to fill buckets for immediate use. While this is the case outside, in the houses the people cluster round the cheerful looking—and feeling—grates, and as one side is warmed turn the other to get the frost out. Added to all is the dense, heavy fog which seriously impedes traffic.

But there is one feature of the long, continued cold spell on which it would probably be not well to gaze at present, because of liability to change it; that is, the terrible sufferings of the tens of thousands of poor who have neither sufficient food, clothing nor fuel, and must bear it on if they have strength enough to last or recuperate when warmer weather comes, if not, they must pass through the icy doors to the world beyond. Perhaps in many cases it is better than to live on in the sin and wretchedness of the poverty to which the avarice and passion of their fellow-beings have consigned them. These scenes of distress are not confined to the East End districts or to the haunts of "Jack the Ripper," but can be witnessed in every parish of the great metropolis, from Highgate to Herne Hill, from Blackwell to Hammersmith.

Reference to "the Ripper" reminds me of Whitechapel, which is prominently the Jewish quarter, from Houndsditch to Bishop Street. There the sons and daughters of Judah engage in all manner of avocations, and hold their assemblies, sometimes in halls and sometimes on the streets, to give expression to their views on matters of interest to the Hebrew race. Speaking of Jews suggests the feeling that exists in the breasts of Londoners respecting the Czar of Russia, whose minions returned unopened the Guildhall memorial for the amelioration of the condition of the Jews. The Londoner regards himself as the chief of Englishmen, and no one can blame him if he does not like the heathen attitude of Russia's ruling powers. The newspapers do not whose matters, and if the Russian autocrat would like the experience of being hooted at and hissed by the populace, he could get it quickly by trying to pass some law into the city of the present time.

Last Sabbath witnessed a rather unusual event in this great city, in the fact that a "Mormon" missionary had been invited to deliver an address on the religious belief of the Latter-day Saints, before the Smith Place Liberal Society. The chapel is located just off Mortgyle Street, near the bank of England, and to a commodious building, well filled up. There was a good attendance, and the Elder spoke for over an hour, giving a concise statement of the principles of the Gospel as revealed in this age, and citing by Scripture quotations its identity with the teachings of Christ. The Book of Mormon, its inspiration and divine authority also received attention, and a short history of the Church was given the speaker closing with a testimony of the latter generation. Some of the audience expressed their surprise that the Latter-day Saints believed such doctrine, they thought the Bible was discarded. The purpose of the Liberal Society is to publish to the world its religious beliefs of various sects as stated by authorized representatives.

Before going to the lecture the Elders attended to the ordinance of baptism, by which five new members were initiated into the Church of Christ, in the London branch, on the south side of the city, the fifth one this year, two having been baptized on the first Sabbath at the same place, and there are good prospects for more.

Probably one-half of the "mechanic" of the metropolis sell their wares in the street. Of course all who can afford it have a "stand in the window" if they cannot fit up an entire establishment for the conducting of their business. But these street merchants have only so much stock as they can carry, and the thoroughfares are full of them, from the half starved and ragged child who shouts "Matches!" to the aged crone whose "ginger beer and lemonade" raises a sensation much akin to that of drawing a fire across a saw. Thus they make their living, and while some of them are such parts that one can scarce shake them off, yet it is evident from their famished appearance that they are generally very poor, and therefore they are borne with out sympathy.

But one of the chief nuisances on the street are the "sandwich" men—not ham sandwiches, either. The boy who distributes dodgers, the man with an advertising transparency, the newsboys and the boatblacks, all combined cannot equal the "sandwich." The corporation restricts the men, but the evil will never be cured till advertisers are prohibited from sending out such guys. To make a "sandwich man" it is necessary to get two boards, each about two by three feet, ornamental them with posters containing the announcement desired, and then by means of two straps hang the boards upon a man, one before and one behind. Thousands of these figures are out in the busy thoroughfares of Regent Street, Oxford, and all the leading streets. They are crowded off the footways by other vehicles, and they crowd pedestrians off the sidewalk by their passing and jostling along. Sometimes there will be as many as fifty in solid column, single file, and then a foot passenger isn't a great of a chance till the procession gets by.

They are filled up by their employers in all manner of costume, scarlet, or blue, or white, or variegated colors. It is no unusual thing to see a company of them out in convict suits, while another company in full dress as gentlemen. The garb of a German peasant, the costume of a knight of mediæval times, or the dress of a modern circus rider is sufficient, so long as their grotesque appearance attracts attention. They had been permitted to go unmolested until yesterday, when a regiment or so "degraded the army and navy costumes" —that is what the officer who arrested them said—by appearing as soldiers and marines. Their appearance was quite novel, but to the London policemen the uniform was not appropriate; for a squad of them were marched into court and fined all the way from one to six shillings each.

This is the law vindicated in protecting the army and navy uniforms from being "degraded," at least by those not enlisted in the regular service; and the London county council are listening to a proposition to pass restrictive legislation against the "sandwich men," while theatre managers and coffee house proprietors are cudgelling their brains to invent some new advertising dodge to catch the eye of the money-spending public.

J. H. A.

London, January 16th, 1891.

PROSELYTING IN THE EAST.

A Returned Missionary On the Work in Oriental Countries, With Special Reference to the Jews.

(Correspondence Deseret News.)

Brother Frederic Stauffer of Salt Lake City, who is laboring as a missionary in Turkey, writes under date of Dec. 12, 1890, of the progress of the mission in the land of the Turks.

There is now only one Elder from Utah in our Oriental mission, but there are several native Elders of the American nation, who all appear to be active and diligent, and desirous of doing good. They appear to be awaiting a time when there will be better opportunity to go forth in the land and bear testimony of the great work revealed through the instrumentality of the Prophet Joseph Smith. There are also a few of the home priesthood, who appear to be fervent in their desire to do good.

A good many articles have been published in the Protestant papers at Constantinople against the "Mormons," which have all had the effect of creating an inquiry among the people concerning that people. Hence Elder Stauffer writes that hundreds flock around him in his quarters and ask many intelligent questions. This is the experience of all the Elders. The people are anxious at least to learn what the new faith is and in this way the country can very quickly be warned and a general invitation be extended to them to repent. It also creates a good deal of life in the mission, and as Paul says "is doing some good, anyhow. Elder Stauffer has added seven to the Church lately and says that more are ready to be baptized. This is good news. He thinks about a dozen of the natives could find openings to preach, but circumstances are against them because of local conditions. Of course several Elders from Zion could be profitably distributed throughout Asia Minor and Palestine. The local affairs referred to are the rules and regulations of the government and the local enforcement of the various churches. By the means the inhabitants of Turkey are not directly subject to the government, but are between two fires, the wrath of one of the various churches, and as they are other poor they become congealed in one another through respect and sympathy which, if withdrawn, leave them without a livelihood, and as they are a people who have nothing but bad like hopless objects cast upon the world to die in misery. Many who are convinced of the truth of our doctrines are anxious to awaken to day when the work of the Lord will be more permanently established in their native land. As it is today they cannot leave their kindred and take the Gospel to cases of lack of support for their families, most of whom are not in the Church. There is but little employment to be had in the inland and a woman could hardly support herself. But when the day comes that we shall have a gathering point somewhere in the land, the Saints will have a chance to look after their own and also do something for the thousands of honest souls who are scattered throughout that part of Asia.

It would not take so much to begin work, there, as the demands of the country are not numerous. The people are used to get along with little and if a location could be decided upon, they would quickly gather and in many instances perform most of the work themselves. What is necessary is a spiritual and good, sound, faithful Latter-day Saints who would work for the exclusive benefit of a fallen race and set among their selfish natives such could command their full respect and confidence. There are many such among the Latter-day Saints in these valleys. The saints have been called upon to fill many responsible places and positions already and they have to most instances done great credit to their calling. And when the day comes that the servants of the Lord shall feel moved upon to take the initiative steps in that direction, I have no doubt that a great work will be done.

I do not believe that we will be able to do much for the Jews at present, but there are many of the seed of Abraham scattered throughout the various nations of the earth, all of whom will in a day to come enter the true fold. The conversion of the Jews is a work of the Lord. He will do that of Himself in His own due time. In His own appointed time He sent His servant Orson Hyde and others to dedicate and consecrate the land that in future fulness might return. They did their work and the blessings are already appearing. Next He will gather His people and in many ways humble that naughty and stiffnecked race, and some day in the future the Lord Himself will descend on the Mount of Olive and divide it and create a place of refuge for the remnants of Jerusalem. And then they will see their Master and acknowledge Him as their Redeemer. It is probably the great day of repentance of the Jews, as the Book of Mormon speaks of many who will believe in the Redeemer before His second coming.

I write this to remind those who are so enthusiastic for the Jews, that there is much before them yet to be fulfilled of what God has revealed through His servants, the prophets, but that, nevertheless, their sore other nations who are more or less prepared to learn of the ways of the Lord and to begin to more perfectly walk in His paths.

A great deal of responsibility is devolving upon the Elders of Israel to perform this great work of true reform among the nations, and how pleasing the reward of a good conscience will be when we shall reflect back upon our labors and feel that our part was well and faithfully done to honor God to the lasting benefit of His children. This will amply reward us for the sacrifices we have made.

F. F. HINTZE.

Bro Cottonwood, Jan. 29, 1891.

SHORTHAND COLLEGE.

Room for a few more students at the evening session—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

F. E. McGURRIN,
Progress Building.

Carlock Packard Organs just received at Young Bros., 34 Main St.

Get a wire door Mat at Z. C. M. I.

FOLDING BEDS.

A most complete line at Dinwoodey's.

DINWOODEY

is now prepared to wait upon customers in his New Store; he has a magnificent line of Furniture, Carpets and Wall Paper. Call and see him.

DON'T IMAGINE

That Dinwoodey keeps nothing now but the most expensive Furniture, for he keeps all kinds of Furniture and at the lowest prices. Examine his Mammoth Stock.

CURTAINS AT DINWOODEY'S

All grades and makes of Curtains. A very varied and beautiful line of these goods

All parties indebted to us will please note that we are temporarily located with Spencer Clawson & Co., Broadway. Prompt settlements are desired.

Co-op. Furniture Co.

Buy your drugs of the "boys," Johnson, Pratt & Co., 48 Main st.

"Let us take a walk thro' DINWOODEY'S New Store; he has some of the loveliest designs in Carpets and Curtains that I ever saw. Also a beautiful lot of Sideboards, Folding Beds, Ladies' Fancy Writing Desks."

CHILIAN WAR NEWS.

Engagement Between a Rebel Vessel and a Government Man-of-War.

A SERIOUS RIOT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Three Portuguese Regiments Said to Have Revolted for the Cause of Republicanism.

(By Telegraph to the News.)

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Chilian Rebels Seem Still to be Victorious.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 31.—The war news continues to filter from Chili into this republic, but it must be admitted that the information received seems to come in the main from sources favorable to the insurgents and unfavorable to the Chilian government. Valdivia, a port of central Chili, is a magnet town of Valdivia, some miles from the mouth of Callecalla River, is now blockaded by the war vessels of the insurgents. The insurgent war ships are also blockading the island of Chiloe and the Chilian Archipelago. Their ships are patrolling the coast of Arica, thus cutting off all communication between the island and the main land. One rebel vessel is lying off Arica, the capital of the island of Chiloe, and the Congressional mariners from that vessel have occupied Arica.

The Chilian rebels have consists of about sixty small boats with a population of about 30,000 souls. The insurgent war ship which bombarded Iquique recently had twenty-two hundred men on board and returned to the port of Arica, thus having government troops on board appeared off Arica. She hoisted the British flag and tried to land the troops she had on board. The immigrants, however, detected the stratagem and opened fire upon the government vessel. The latter replied with a rapid fire of the guns on small frigates, but after a sharp engagement the government vessel was disabled and had to leave the port of Arica to the hands of the victorious insurgents. President Balmaceda is now said to have submitted his willingness to negotiate for terms of peace with the rebels, who seem victorious on all sides. One of the stipulations insisted upon by the President, if the negotiations are to proceed, is that the port of Valparaiso is not to be blockaded while the parleying continues. The rebels, it is added, insist that President Balmaceda resign. Some compromise favorable to the interests of the European merchants and financiers are looked forward to according to the latest advices.

News From Paris.

Paris, Jan. 31.—Figaro today announces that the committee of pardons have decided against the commutation of the sentence of death passed upon Michael Eyraud, the murderer of Gouffe.

Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier, a painter, who has been 18 years a member of the Institute, died today. He was born in Lyons in 1815.

IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Riot in Doddridge County: The Officers and the Mob.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Jan. 31.—While prisoner in a serious mountain war began Wednesday night in Doddridge County. A man named Perkins, of Bulings Mills, was arrested charged with seduction. A mob headed by Moss Smith attacked the officers and liberated the prisoner. The officers went to West Union and procured warrants for the ringleaders, summoned a large posse and returned to the mountain, surrounded the house in which the leaders had taken refuge, and demanded their surrender. On being refused they opened fire and killed Moss Smith and his son-in-law, Cottrell. The fire was returned, killing Chief Deputy Goddins, Smith's son, a boy fifteen years of age, attached deputy Ramey, cutting him severely. Smith was finally captured and taken in a wounded condition to prison, but Perkins was not recaptured. Fifteen warrants have been issued for parties connected with the riot, and the sheriff, accompanied with many assistants has left to endeavor to serve them. It is reported that mountaineers are gathering to resist the officers. All are heavily armed and a bloody time is anticipated.

Assignment of a Fire Insurance Company.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—The Consolidated Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of this city assigned today. On its face the failure appears to be a very bad one, as the schedules of assets are but $13,290, while the liabilities are $100,000. The officers of the company and its attorney claim that the collapse is due almost solely to what they term the arbitrary and unwarranted rulings of State Auditor C. W. Pavey, whom, they say, is determined to drive the "mutuals" out of existence.

Alleged Timber Syndicate.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—W. H. Mills, land agent for the Southern Pacific, said today that he had reliable information that a syndicate had been formed for the purpose of buying up timber lands on the Pacific Coast. In this the Southern Pacific sold over 400,000 worth of lands, most of which was purchased by secret agents of the syndicate, which intends to purchase and control all mill plants possible. General Alger of Detroit is said to be interested in the scheme.

Gone on a Strike.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.—Most of the men employed on the big boats have gone on a strike.

To Test the Legality of the McKinley Bill.

Boston, Jan. 31.—The Commercial Bulletin says that a syndicate of importers has been formed under the leadership of Jordan, Marsh & Co. to test the legality of the McKinley bill. They will act in concert with Chicago importers and upon the same line.

Weather Reports.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The storm which was central in the south of Dakota yesterday morning is now central in the upper Mississippi Valley. It has been followed in the extreme northwest by a decided cold wave, the temperature having fallen from thirty to forty degrees in northern Minnesota, Dakota and Montana.

REVOLT IN PORTUGAL.

Rebels and Loyalists Fighting in the Streets of Oporto.

Oporto, Jan. 31.—Three regiments of infantry, comprising a portion of the garrison, openly revolted today. The remainder of the garrison, including the municipal guard, remains loyal. The alleged object of the mutineers is to establish a republic. The rebels and loyalists are, at last accounts, fighting in the streets and it is said that many are killed on both sides. The citizens are barricading their houses. Troops are being sent from various points to this city.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

Chas. S. Burton, Manager.

Three Performances Only!!!

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Production of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Dramatization of her Popular Story.

LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

GEORGIE COOPER and GERTIE HOMAN,

The Greatest Child Actresses in the World, alternating in the Title Role, and a

A Special Cast of New York Players.

The Most Successful Play of the Day.

REGULAR PRICES.

Sale of Seats commences Thursday.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Chas. S. Burton, Manager.

FOUR PERFORMANCES ONLY:

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, 3 and 4.

Grand Souvenir Matinee Wednesday.

THE ORIGINAL AND PERFECT

GORINNE

AS PRODUCED BY

THE KIMBALL Opera Comique and Burlesque Co.

60—ARTISTS—60

MR. BERNARD DYLLYN,

Under the Management of Mrs. Jennie Kimball, in Two Grand Production of Charles's Greatest Burlesques,

"MONTE CRISTO, JR.," "TARMEX."

Usual Prices. Sale of Seats commences Saturday.

SHEPARD, GROVE & SHEPARD, (LAWYERS.)

Rooms 5, 6, 7, Dinwoody Block, Salt Lake City.

JOHN M. CANNON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, 40 MAIN STREET, Dinger & Kelsey Block

57th DIVIDEND.

Z. C. M. I., Salt Lake City, January 20th, 1891.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Institution, payable February 5th, 1891, to all stockholders of record on January 24th, 1891, personally upon presentation of their stock certificates, or upon their assignees.

T. G. WEBBER, Secretary.

WATER RATES.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO SALT Lake City Corporation for Water Rates are hereby notified that unless payment is made within ten days from date, the water will be shut off, as directed by City ordinance.

CHRISTOPHER DEBIT,
Assessor and Collector Water Rates.

Room 2, City Hall, January 23, 1891.

BURTON-GARDNER COMPANY.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Burton-Gardner Company will be held at the office of the company in Salt Lake City, on Monday, February 2nd, 1891, at 3 o'clock p. m. The terms of said meeting are to elect directors for the ensuing year, to receive the annual report of the president and secretary, and to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting. GEORGE F. PRATT, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE World, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Henry Cohn, Frederick Auerbach and Samuel H. Auerbach, under the firm name of Henry Cohn & Co., has this day ceased and determined, the said Henry Cohn continuing the business of the firm, and pay and collect all claims against the firm.

This 15th day of January, A. D. 1891.

HENRY COHN,
FREDERICK AUERBACH,
SAMUEL H. AUERBACH.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, Salt Lake County.

William Woolley, Plaintiff,
vs.
Mary Ann Woolley, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting to Mary Ann Woolley, Defendant

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and to 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 the county in which you reside, and if served out of said county, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days thereafter; and defaults will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to have a decree of the court dissolving the bonds of matrimony between the plaintiff and defendant, and for permanent alimony, and for an order compelling defendant to pay plaintiff's attorney's fees, and for the custody of the minor children of the parties, and for such other and further relief as the court may deem just and equitable.

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 in said complaint.

Witness, the Hon. Charles S. Zane, Judge, and the seal of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the Territory of Utah, this 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

(SEAL.) HENRY G. McMILLAN, Clerk.

By ——, Deputy.

R. K. THOMAS.

I Invite Attention to my Large Line of

Ladies' Gossamers,
Ladies' Rubber Boots
Misses' Rubber Boots
Boys' Rubber Boots,
Men's Rubber Boots,
Men's Cork Sole Shoes,
Men's Leather Coats,
Men's Mackintoshes,
Blankets and Comfortables,
Shawls and Flannels,
Children's School Coats,
Ladies' Flannel Skirts

—FOR THE—

SPRING TRADE!

NEW DRESS GOODS,
ZEPHYRS, GINGHAMS,
SATEENS,
CANTON CLOTHS,
CHOICE STYLE PRINTS.

R. K. THOMAS.