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Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.
St. Alban's, Vt., Jan. 20th, 1880.
DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with 'Kendall's Spavin Cure' has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agents, and with it, cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ringbone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found.
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OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

THE HEAT—THE PARKS—SATURDAY CONCERTS—THE APPROPRIATION BILLS—POISONED FLOWERS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
July 13, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

After a comparatively cool spell for nearly a fortnight, the weather again began to get hot on Saturday last, and has continued to get hotter ever since, the heat of Sunday and Monday being most oppressive. With its forty miles of concrete streets, Washington after two or three days of excessive heat almost becomes red hot, and while the concrete may be all well enough to look at, and very pleasant to drive over, yet the amount of heat it absorbs and reflects becomes a downright nuisance, and is pronounced as such by everybody whose duty compels them to walk or ride through the streets. The thermometer for the last four or five days has been dancing between 90° and 95°, and while this may not be considered excessive in Utah, yet in Washington it is all any one cares to face and survive. So far in Washington I have heard of no deaths from sunstroke, although there have been several cases of prostration. In New York, however, many deaths have occurred through the excessive heat, more especially amongst children. The reports from the signal office show that the area of high temperature extends from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, and that it will continue for some days yet. At seven o'clock on Monday morning last the weather chart showed the heat in Washington to be 28 deg. hotter than in Salt Lake!

In the summer time, though, when the heat is not too oppressive, Washington is indeed a delightful city. Its parks in various parts of the town, and its shade trees in the streets, are kept in the most excellent condition. This is accounted for by the fact that the parks and street shade trees are looked after by the corporation, and I have sometimes thought, when I have noticed the excellent condition of the trees, not only in the parks, but in the streets, that it would be well if the shade trees in Salt Lake City were under a similar management. In this way the thing is reduced to a system. In the various parks, gardeners are to be seen busy at work all day long, mowing the grass and weeding and nursing the flowers, until everything is made to look so beautiful that one almost fancies he is for the time being in a miniature paradise. Washington, I consider, is the Paris of America. There is no prettier city in all the Union, and being the capital it is to be expected that the government will continue to make it still more beautiful in years to come.

But not only is Washington a lovely city by reason of its plan, its immense government buildings, its excellent arrangement for streets and avenues, but it appears to me that on its streets and avenues at the present time can be seen as many fashionably-dressed, good-looking women as are to be seen in any town of the same size in the whole of the United States. Thousands upon thousands of the women here are what may be termed cosmopolitan. Employed in various departments, they come from every State in the Union, and it is a pretty sight to see these thousands of women, nearly every one of them dressed in white, flocking to work in the morning.

One of the principal resorts of fashion and beauty, is the concert of instrumental music given, during the summer months, by the marine band every Saturday afternoon (weather permitting) in the grounds immediately south of the White House. Large numbers of people flock to hear the magnificent music discounted by this splendid band, and the ladies promenade on the beautiful green sward, in dresses representing every hue of the rainbow and every style in the fashion-book. These Saturday afternoon concerts are greatly appreciated by the public. And well they might be. A people incapable of appreciating the boon of roaming in such a park as that immediately south of the White House—forming part of the White House grounds—and listening to such excellent music as is played by the marine band, must be very unappreciative indeed. Under similar circumstances and with as good a band—there are some 50 or 60 performers—I can fancy how the Salt Lakers would appreciate such instrumental Saturday afternoon concerts, say in some park full of shade trees, beautiful walks, fountains, grass, etc. Here, all the public departments close during the summer months at 3 o'clock p. m. Thus all who desire can attend these concerts, as they commence at 5 and terminate at 7 p. m.

But coming down to matters of congressional interest, my prediction, expressed some weeks ago, that before the navy bill passed the House there would be some fur flying, has been litterally fulfilled. During the course of the debate some very telling speeches were made, not so much against the bill—for all agree we should have a respectible navy—as against Robeson and the corruption practiced by him when he was Secretary of War. One of the most severe speeches was that delivered by Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, who was chairman of the committee that investigated the corrupt practice of Robeson some two or three years ago. From the disclosures then made—and which have stuck to Robeson ever since—the sage from New Jersey has entertained anything but feelings of regard for Mr. Whitthorne, and the latter's recent speech on the navy bill did not go to heal the breach. At last the debate was concluded; Robeson replied, in the course of which reply he indirectly attacked Mr. Whitthorne, accusing him of having defrauded his State of some school funds, and of participating in some other "jobs." Of course, Mr. Whitthorne indignantly, but with dignity, denied the accusations; and before the scene was through, Robeson was branded "a liar," "a perjurer," etc., and while everybody will admit that such language was the reverse of parliamentary, yet most people believe that so far as Robeson is concerned the language will stick. As I have already said, it was not so much that the naval appropriation bill asked too much as the utter distrust in Robeson and his Speaker that provoked all this discussion. But the bill passed with scarcely an amendment, and it will shortly be in the hands of the Senate. Whether any amendments will be introduced there time only can tell. That we need a good navy is certain. When such a man as Admiral Porter unhesitatingly says that the English warships *Invincible* and *Inflexible*—now in front of Alexandria—are themselves a match for the whole of the American navy, truly the American navy must be in a terribly neglected condition.

Yesterday, the Senate, after making a great many changes, passed what is known as the river and harbor bill. The bill gives an aggregate appropriation of about twenty and a quarter million of dollars, and while the money in a great many instances will be spent to advantage, yet it is openly asserted that the bill on its face provides for the expenditure of large sums of money on certain useless creeks and frog ponds,—in other words it sanctions jobbery, and the President of the United States, not having the power to strike out objectionable items in an appropriation bill without vetoing it, will, by his signature, acquiesce in the jobs. The sundry civil bill, which has occupied the attention of the House for over a week, was disposed of to day, which finishes the list of important appropriation bills for the year.

A week or ten days ago the chances for an adjournment about the 20th of July looked rosy, but now they have all receded. In spite of the excessive heat, Congress appears in no hurry to adjourn. It is now the 13th of July, and the Revenue, Naval, and sundry civil bills have yet to be discussed by the Senate. The bill that is likely to occupy the longest time in discussion there, is the Revenue bill. Since its passage by the House, a great many important amendments have been handed in by senators; in fact it is said that the republicans feel that the Revenue bill as it passed the House is very unsatisfactory; that it relieves the rich, but gives no relief whatever to the poor man; and inasmuch as the tariff question promises to be of some importance during the campaign, the republican party is anxious to show that it desires to alleviate the poor as well as the rich in the matter of taxation and so forth. This bill, therefore, will provoke a good deal of discussion in the Senate, indeed its consideration there will occupy not less than one week. After its disposal will follow the naval and sundry civil appropriation bills, which will about terminate the work of the session. In the interval there is some talk of the House taking up one or two election cases still undecided; but as the democrats will insist upon there being a quorum without them, some difficulty may arise in this respect. The sergeant-at-arms says he can pull a quorum together in forty-eight hours, so that a few days hence will [illegible] the matter of the election cases. If they do come up, it will be another case of one or two democrats being made to walk the plank.

The row that has been going on amongst the doctors in reference to the report to be made upon the autopsy held over the body of Guiteau is simply disgraceful. The "Rev." Hicks and the doctors have been interviewed until the whole question has become sickening, and as a local paper remarked the other evening, it would be a good thing if the services of Guiteau's hangman were called into operation in their case, so that he might choke them off from saying another word on the subject.

Guiteau's body has been boiled, the flesh stripped from the bones, his bones bleached, and the skeleton is now being knit together prior to being put in a case for exhibition in the Army Medical Museum. When shall we hear the last of this notorious man?

If Guiteau intended to poison himself at the last moment he was certainly defrauded of the chance. Just before the execution, it will be remembered, a large bouquet was sent to him and subsequently removed by the jail officials on the suspicion that the flowers contained poison. The bouquet was reported to have been sent by the assassin's sister, Mrs. Scoville. An evening paper says that Dr. Alexander Mc Williams, the assistant physician of the jail, took charge of the flowers and handed a rose from the center of the bouquet and another flower to Dr. W. C. Tilden for analysis. Dr. Tilden to-day, at the laboratory of the Army Medical Museum, made an examination and found that there were plain traces of arsenic in the rose—a sufficient quantity to killed several men had they taken it. The results of the experiment will be carefully kept for future reference. J. I.

THE TEMPER OF THE MORMONS.

THE EDMUND'S BILL TO BE TESTED IN A LEGAL FIGHT AND A DISPOSITION SHOWN TO TRUST AMERICAN FAIR PLAY.

The following letter from Mr. Phil Robinson appears in the New York *World* of July 13:

SALT LAKE CITY,
June 19th, 1882.

Before I resume my itinerary "through the Mormon settlements" I wish to give your readers the general results of my observations as to the temper of the *rural* population. The *urban* Mormons I have already spoken of—their contemptuous indifference towards their vilifiers in the local press; their suspicious mistrust of the officials by whose patronage that press ekes out an existence; their solidarity or "oneness" on matters religious, social and constitutional; their half amused indignation at the Edmunds bill; their determination to resist "persecution," as they call it, by every lawful means in their power, and their general but cautiously expressed apprehension that, failing lawful means, they may be compelled to employ unlawful.

But of this contingency they have at heart very little real dread. For as I have already telegraphed to you, the Church has taken counsel from some of the most eminent legal advisers in the States and has been assured that the Edmunds bill is an impossible and impracticable measure, that the commission will be powerless unless their instructions are supplemented by a series of elaborate provisions of an arbitrary character, and that it they *are* so supplemented, the sense of of justice and generosity of the nation will be aroused and public opinion be opposed to the exercise of such exceptional authority. The Mormons are thoroughly aware of the sincerity of the national antipathy to their peculiar doctrines, but they know, too, that the nation is generous and forbearing. They believe, therefore, that if, by their importunity at law, they can bring the Edmunds bill before the Supreme Court and can there obtain an authoritative opinion as to its being *unconstitutional*, the nation will acquiesce in a postponement of violent measures and leave polygamy to expire by a natural atrophy. Fortified, therefore, in the belief that they can, by legal proceedings, procure a final hearing before the supreme appellate court of the country, and expecting that that court will give a decision against the bill, the Church is prepared to fight the matter out. Funds and the will are both theirs, and lawyers may rest satisfied that the struggle will be carried up from court to court to the bitter end, costly end.

But equally certain is this, that if these legal proceedings result on defeat and the Supreme Court rules in favor of the commission, the Mormons will not accept the verdict as final. They have no intention whatever of sitting by quietly while the temporal authority of the Church, so lenient and easy-going in its exercise, so prosperous in its results, is usurped by a minority of "outsiders," who, as they allege, have already planned among themselves a distribution of the Territorial patronage and the Territorial treasury; arranged for mutual accommodation as to road contracts and toll contracts and contracts for new official buildings; settled for each other's convenience various new departments of public emolument and inutility, and installed their friends in imagination in the offices now filled by Mormons. Tax-collecting by authority will become then a duty of the military. For the men who now straggle in pretty much as they choose with their tithings and pay up lumps of "conscience money" now and again as good seasons permit or a sense of duty suggests, *will not*—I *mean* that they *will not*—pay heavy taxes for the salaries of men and the profits of contractors who do no more for the Territory than the Church now does at a nominal charge. It is no use mincing words about it. The Mormons of the settlements do not intend to be fleeced or "sats upon," as they call it, for the benefit of a self-seeking political clique. It may be that they are too ignorant or too "priest-ridden" or too degraded by polygamy, but whatever the reason, this is absolutely certain, that any attempt to govern these hundred and fifty thousand Mormons by the nominees of some fifteen thousand Gentile "transients" will be a signal failure.

While traveling in America I have seen so much "independence" that, if it were judiciously distributed over Europe, there would not be a monarch left. But [illegible] to this independence in a general way, there is a perfectly unique fidelity to a particular theory of liberty. And this inner coil of independence, so to speak, is as dangerous as dynamite. Put a match to it without shutting it up and it will fizzle and sparkle and spatter out. But shut it up, confine it, and then use violence to it! It explodes. Gun-cotton in itself is a soft, harmless substance. You could quilt a baby's cradle with it. But that man is not sulted for a statesman or lexicographer who goes jamming his gun cotton up in a corner and then putting a match to it. The fowls of the air might find an afternoon's diversion in picking up his fragments that remained, but they would be inconsiderable. No. There is an explosive principle in this Mormonism which, if analyzed, would, I think, prove to be simply American Independence crystallized. It is a grand kind of quartz, this same independence, take it where you will all over the continent, but in this one particular depression in the rock called Utah a number of stones have got together and, by a process of natural chemistry that eliminates the prevailing ingredients of the rest of the rock, have solidified the remainder (see Webster Unabridged) "by an inherent power of cohesive attraction."

But, dropping this metaphor, the rural population of this Territory is far too prosperous and too contented under the present kindly, uncostly regime of the Church to see without alarm any signs of coming innovations. "With fear of change perplexing Mormons" the rumor has gone out through the pasture lands of the northern valleys, away up into Shoshone-troubled Idaho and down through the orchards and corn-fields of the South, across the pine-clad cannons of the Virgin into Arizona, has traveled from the Snake River to the Colorado, from Richmond to St. George, that a cormorant flight of greedy, needy men is flapping its way towards Utah to feed on its treasury under the pretense of [illegible] and to substitute a Gentile oligarchy [illegible] and rotten[illegible] obliquities for patriarchal good faith. The idea is abroad; *si Fama per partas * * * et cresoit eundo*, and not all the protestations of all America will reassure the Mormons, unless the Church; the President of the Church, John Taylor, supports the protestations with his voice. They are very material men, these Latter-day Saints of the Church of Jesus Christ. They believe in cheap victuals, no taxes, large families and the gift of the Holy Ghost, and it is no use trying to disentangle such a creed. I remember in India listening to the Pundits teaching their small brown scholars the rudiments of a Hindoo education and wondering whether in after life those unfortunate children would ever unmix the rules of addition from the reverence that should be paid to a cow or go on all their lives carrying one to the next column whenever they pronounced the ineffable name of the Deity. Much in the same vein, thinking over these people, it interests me to surmise whether the present is only a tentative and preliminary phase of Mormon existence, or whether they have made up their minds definitely that true religion is incompatible with the purchase of Gentile dry goods, that the principles of cooperation are necessary unto salvation and that Z. C. M. I. is inscribed on the gates of heaven! At present it really seems as if it was so, for while traveling through the Territory (and I have been over a thousand miles of it) I was perpetually struck by the indiscriminating fidelity with which these Mormon peasantry cling to the whole of their tenets in a lump. There is no picking and chosing with them. They are "Mormons" or they are not. And when they are, I find that they have an unbounded disbelief in political honesty and a bottomless confidence in themselves and their leaders "to come out top."

BY TELEGRAPH

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FOREIGN.

The Situation.

ALEXANDRIA, 19.—That Arabi Pasha has been greatly encouraged by the British is made manifest by his activity. His patrols have penetrated to within five miles of the city walls.

The palace officials are continually asking when we are going to act against him.

There is great satisfaction at the palace owing to the departure of Dervish Pasha. The officials ascribe much of the present evil to his intrigues.

He is suspected of communicating with the rebels the past few days.

De Lesseps arrived at Alexandria. He had an interview with the Khedive to-day.

The chief difficulty of restoring order continues to arise through the quarrels and bad conduct of the Greeks, and the intense hatred of them by the Arabs.

Lord Charles Beresford is taking every precaution against an outbreak. He has issued a notice that he will make no distinction between Europeans and natives.

The custom house is reopened.

Suspended.

OTTAWA, 19.—The Consolidated Gold Mining Company have suspended operations at their gold mines in Marmora; the reason being the lack of capital. It is probable the work will be resumed again soon.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The charges against Appraiser Howard, of New York, were not sustained.

The Georgia State Democratic Convention elected Captain Henry Jackson, chairman yesterday.

The post-office at Herrick's Cross, Tulare County, California, is discontinued and the mail ordered to Poplar.

Two or three failures of minor importance were reported on 'Change yesterday at Chicago, but so small as to produce no effect on grain.

The case of Senator Hill is hopeless, though there's no prospect of sudden death, but the physicians decline to say how long he may live.

The Star route argument for the admission of Walsh's testimony has begun. On this also depends Beerger's confession and the success of the prosecution.

It was rumored at the capital yesterday afternoon that the House committee on foreign affairs, had pratically decided to adopt Kasson's report on the Nicaraguan Canal question.

At Springfield, by supension of business, public and private, and the general attendance at the funeral of Mrs. Lincoln, the citizens testified their respect for the relict of the late President Abraham Lincoln.

Wilson W. Hoover, of San Jose, was nominated to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona. In addition to the strong endorsements given Hoover from the Pacific Coast he was backed by influential friends of the President living in New York. Secretary Lincoln also urged the President to make the appointment.

Wei De Meyer's CATARRH CURE

The antidotal theory, now admitted to be the only treatment which will eradicate Catarrhal Poison

REV. CHAS. H. TAYLOR, 140 Noble St., Brooklyn, N. Y.: "One package effected a radical cure."

REV. GEO. A. REES, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N.Y.: It restored me to my ministerial labors."

REV. W. H. SUMNER, Frederick, Md.: "Fine results in six cases in my family."

REV. GEO. B. PRATT, St. Stephen's Rectory, Phila.: "Quite wonderful; let me distribute your 'Treatise.'"

CHAS. H. STANHOPE, Newport, R. I.: "I was too deaf to hear the church bells ring; hearing restored."

GEORGE W. LAMBRIGHT, 73 Biddle St., Baltimore, Md.: "Suffered 9 years: perfectly cured."

MRS. M. E. SHERRY, 323 Sarah St., St. Louis: "The first restful breath in 6 years."

MRS. J. W. PURCELL, Golden City, Col.: "Less than one package, entirely cured; suffered 24 years."

DR. F. N. CLARK, Dentist, 8 Montgomery St., San Francisco: "Suffered 15 years; perfectly cured," Etc.

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A GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKING. Apply to Mrs. Teasdel, 20th Ward. d188 tf.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD
WILL BE PAID TO ANY ONE WHO will bring to this Office a medium sized BROOCH, with a hair flower tied with blue silk. Lost a few days ago. d196 3t

LOST.
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ISSUED BY the Deseret National Bank of Utah, Salt Lake City, No. 6928, dated September 12th, 1881, for $120.00 in favor of John L. Blythe. All persons are warned not to purchase or negotiate for the same as payment has been stopped. J. L. BLYTHE.
d190 2 w

WANTED.
PROPOSALS TO SUPPLY THE CHURCH Blacksmith Shop with two hundred or more bushels of Charcoal, made from cedar wood, for CASH. Apply immediately to BISHOP E. HUNTER.

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Three Doors South of Walker House,
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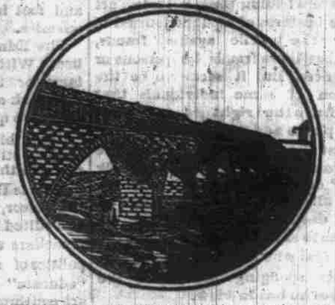
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