

## OGDEN DEPARTMENT.

On Saturday morning, December 4, the court was opened in the usual manner.

The first case called was that of the United States vs. F. W. Ellis, of North Ogden, indicted on three counts, unlawful cohabitation. He pleaded guilty to them all.

James May, of Call's Fort, Box Elder County, was next called and pleaded guilty to a five-count indictment. The time for their sentences is set for Dec. 13.

E. A. Box, of Brigham City, was then called. He is indicted for unlawful cohabitation. There are six counts against him. In consequence of the absence of one of the witnesses, Sarah Box, a long debate ensued as to whether the trial should proceed or not. Counsel for the defense argued that if the summons had not been sent it was not their fault and they were entitled to proceed with the trial. The prosecution objected, and the case went over for the term, notwithstanding the defense vigorously opposed the continuance. They were ready for trial and wanted it to proceed. The judge was unmoved. The prosecution was weak and unprepared for the fight.

The Corinne forcible detainer case, in which Charles Ducheneau was defendant, that came up some time since on appeal from the justices' court, and in which the defendant obtained a temporary prohibition against Marshal E. A. Ireland, came up again this morning, when the court made the prohibition perpetual.

At 11:35 the grand jury came into court with a stubborn witness, who had refused to answer questions propounded to him in the grand jury room. He exhibited great obstinacy in still refusing to answer the questions put to him by the court. The nature of the questions may be correctly inferred from the following. His name is Alfred Stowell. He lives at Calusville, Weber County. At first he said he did not know his age, and afterwards said he was 14 years old. Did not know his father's name, except that it was Stowell. Never heard his given name. Did not know his mother's name. He and his father called her "Ma," the neighbors called her "Mrs. Stowell." He could not read, did not know his alphabet, but subsequently said he could tell his letters when he saw them. Did not know how long since when he last saw his father; afterwards said he saw him one or two years since at home. Had an aunt named Maria Ormes, who lived at Centerville, Davis County. Thought that place was about fifty miles from where he lived. Did not know when, if ever, he saw his father at his aunt Maria's house; he might have seen him there, and being pressed by the court, said he thought it was about 25 years ago he saw his father there. Many questions he refused to answer at all. He said he was sworn in the grand jury room with his right hand up, but he did not agree to answer. The foreman said the boy nodded his head at the conclusion of the oath, and that he also spelled his own name.

The court asked the boy if he knew the nature of an oath; he said he did not. The court took much pains, in a very kind, patient and almost paternal manner to explain to him the nature of an oath, and then called on Mr. Wm. Farrell, the foreman of the grand jury, to administer the oath to him again, which he did. In reply to the court the witness then said he understood it, but he would not agree to answer the jurymen's questions. The Judge explained to him that if he was still obstinate he might imprison him in the penitentiary. The incorrigible youth said: "I don't care a d— if you do." He then hung down his head and looked very sullen. At this juncture the boy's mother, Mrs. Jane Stowell, entered the court room, walked up to the witness stand and said, "What's all this about, what is the matter, Alfred?" The Judge in a kindly manner explained to the lady what had occurred. She said they had got the boy excited and scared and now they could do nothing with him until he was calmed down. After considerable more talk the jury were instructed to retire to their room and take the boy with them, explain to him kindly what was required of him, and report the result to the court. Adjourned till 2 p. m.

This afternoon the Court overruled the motion to set aside the indictment against Abraham Chadwick.

No other business was done of any importance. The petit jurors were, at 2:45 excused till Monday morning and the court adjourned till that hour.

## YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At ten o'clock this (Monday) morning, December 6, his honor ascended the judgment seat. The clerk read the proceedings of the court on Saturday. The members of the bar went into their places around their table.

The cases of Richard Fry and John Marriott were called. They are charged with unlawful cohabitation. They were not present, and a warrant was ordered to apprehend and bring them into court. C. P. Tarpey, John Brook and Thomas Davis were arraigned on a charge of conspiracy to defraud L. B. Adams and W. N. Shilling out of certain property. A plea of not guilty was entered and the trial was set for Saturday, the 11th inst.

Mr. Tarpey then made some severe criticisms on the action of the grand

jury, charging them with being influenced by a faction who are old legal practitioners in this court, to the injury of Tarpey's employers. He also charged that a certain indictment against Hiram House had been smuggled, and would like to ask the clerk of the court what had become of it. The result of this enquiry was that his honor ordered House to be brought into court on Saturday next.

Peter Miller was arraigned on a charge of burglary, in breaking into George E. Browning's gun store and stealing firearms. He pleaded not guilty. There are other charges against him. No time set for trial.

The case of the People vs. Wm. John, charged with stealing a cow from Adams & Shilling, was called. A jury was impaneled to try the case. Mr. Miles prosecuted and Messrs. Emerson and Marsh defended the defendant. The stealing is alleged to have been committed about Nov. 18, 1884. Mr. Miles stated the case to the jury. A number of witnesses testified for the prosecution.

Judge Emerson moved to quash the indictment on the ground that the proper or real ownership of the cow had not been shown, and further, that the animal alleged to have been stolen by defendant had not been described. The indictment simply charged him with "stealing a cow valued at fifty dollars, the property of Adams and Shilling." A lengthy debate ensued, which lasted till 12:30 p. m., when recess was taken till 2 o'clock. At that hour L. B. Adams was sworn and testified, and at 3 p. m. another recess for one hour was taken. At 4 o'clock the Court said, in relation to the motion to quash, that he would instruct the jury that it rests with the prosecution to show that the party named in the indictment is the owner of the animal. The motion was overruled and case continued till Tuesday.

John Marriott was arraigned and plead "guilty" to a two-count indictment on the prevailing charge. Time of sentence will be settled hereafter.

Wm. Geddes, being called for sentence, on the usual question being put to him, said he came to this country when a boy, and when he entered into the marriage relation for which he has been convicted of crime, there was no law against it; and since the passage of the law against it, he had endeavored to live within its provisions to the best of his ability. He may have erred, but he had not done so intentionally. He may have misunderstood the law on this matter. When he visited the plural family it was for the purpose, and that alone, of visiting and instructing his children. He loved his adopted country, was proud of it, and his desire and wish were to promote its interests, and bore testimony that such were the feelings and intentions of the leaders of this whole people. But rather than renounce his faith and family and religion, he would prefer to perish in the flames or suffer any other kind of death. His honor then informed Mr. Geddes that he, as well as all others, must conform to the law, the same rule is for all. He was perplexed to learn why defendant could not promise to obey the law in the future. He was very sorry for it. He then sentenced Bro. Geddes (on one count) to six months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars.

Court adjourned till 10 a. m. Tuesday.

COREY BROTHERS, of this city, are employing a large number of men and forwarding them to Fort Steel, from which point they will be sent to work on the railroad. They call for five hundred hands, who they say can find employment at the same place.

SATURDAY a couple of young pugilists while under the influence of liquor, came bounding out of a saloon and engaged in a game of fist-cuff. But not much damage was done, as they were soon parted.

IN THE morning of the same day, the fellow who had been previously arrested on a charge of gambling, under the cognomen of "John Doe"—was fined twenty dollars by Justice Thos. Dee, the defendant having plead guilty.

JAMES GREGORY, who had escaped justice for some time for a similar offense to that of "John Doe," was on Saturday evening fined \$25 for his indulgence in that kind of pastime.

THE ROADS between the State road north of Ogden and Plain City are in such a bad condition that it is with much difficulty that teams can travel. The lanes are badly cut up and washed by the late storms. As a result there are comparatively few people come into town to-day from the country. The same complaint is made of the roads between here and North Ogden, Harrisville and other points.

THE LATEST effusion of the court laureate is "Bouncing Billy." It is sung to the tune of "Hills him up," for he was "bounced" again to-day. It appears that Studer's doom was sealed on the day he cast his vote for the acquittal of Lorin Farr, who was recently tried for unlawful cohabitation. People wonder at this episode in Studer's life.

ON SUNDAY last Hon. H. P. Henderson, judge of the First District Court, and a number of U. S. deputy marshals, were in attendance at divine service at the tabernacle in this city.

PERCIVAL J. BARRATT, Esq., of this city, is the fortunate possessor of a fine thoroughbred Devonshire cow, from which he has obtained several

good calves. She is now ten years old, weighs about eleven hundred pounds, and at this season of the year gives six quarts of milk per day. The milk is richness itself, and of course highly prized in the family.

JENS CARLSEN, a native of Norway, after enduring a lengthy and thorough catechism by the Court, was admitted to citizenship of the United States.

THE TOWN is very quiet to-day. No drunks, no runaways, no street fights, not even a dog fight. But Corporal Tanner will drill to-night in the Corey Hall.

WHEN THE boy Alfred Stowell was taken back to the grand jury room on Saturday evening he was dismissed and no further attempt was made to elicit any information from him. But when he went to get his witness fees he signed the pay roll in a good, bold handwriting, and it is believed that but for the intercession of the foreman of the grand jury the boy would have been punished.

## HEALTH HINTS, ETC.

COMPILED BY MAC.

Cut out these "Hints" and keep them.

"Chew your food until it is ready for deglutition and digestion; without this you miss the full pleasure of eating. To bite a piece of bread in two or more pieces and wash it down with coffee or tea, is to cheat the palate."

"Tea and coffee injure the brain. The human brain no more needs the stimulus or narcotism of tea and coffee than does the brain of a deer or race-horse."

"You need considerable water in the system to run the machine. This may be taken on rising and going to bed. There is something magical in the influence of pure water, fresh from a spring, drunk on rising in the morning. Cold water morning and night is so stimulating to the alimentary canal that it relieves constipation."

"We put a drop of alcohol into a man's eye—it poisons it. We try it upon the lining of a living stomach—again it poisons it. We study, after death, the stomachs of drinking men, and find alcohol produces in regular stages, redness, intense congestion, morbid secretions, deeper hurt, destruction of parts, utter ruin. We study its influence upon the health and strength of sailors and soldiers, and find it helps to freeze them in the Arctic regions, and exhaust them in the tropics. We watch two regiments on a long march in India, one with, and the other without grog, and are driven to the conclusion that even moderate quantities of alcohol weaken the muscles and break the endurance. We visit the training grounds of oarsmen, pedestrians, and prize-fighters, and learn everywhere the same lesson—alcohol is a poison to muscle and brain."

## TOBACCO.

"Gentlemen, let us make an experiment. Here is a boy, ten years old, who has never used tobacco."

"Charles, will you help us make an experiment?"

"I will, sir."

"Here is a piece of plug tobacco as large as a pea. Put it in your mouth, chew it. Don't let one drop go down your throat, but spit every drop of the juice into that spittoon. Keep on chewing, spitting, chewing, spitting."

Before he is done with that little piece of tobacco, simply squeezing the juice out of it without swallowing a drop, he will lie on the floor in a cold, deathlike perspiration. Put your fingers upon his wrist; there is no pulse. He will seem for two or three hours to be dying.

Gentlemen, go to your drug stores; begin with the upper shelves and take down every bottle. Then open every drawer, and you cannot find a single poison (except some very rare one) which, taken into the mouth of that ten-year-old boy and not swallowed, will produce such deadly effects.

**Tobacco Chewing.**—Some people call it chewing. Chaw is the word. This chawing produces a reddened mouth. So congested is the lining membrane that it is impossible to learn much about the condition of the stomach by a study of the tongue. This congestion extends beyond where one sees, affecting the vocal cords. Writers on tobacco declare that the tobacco chawer's articulation is always more or less affected.

Perhaps one need go no further to illustrate the moral influence of chawing than to speak of its unspeakable nastiness. Consider the floor of the smoking car, or other places where men congregate. Surely no man without some years of training as a tobacco-chawer could possibly reach this selfish, brutal indifference to the comfort and taste of decent people.

**Smoking.**—Somebody has described smoking as, 'a small roll of tobacco with a little fire at one end and a big fool at the other.'

Smoking injures the teeth and often does serious mischief to the lungs. The dry heat injures the enamel, and thus the work of destruction is begun. If one fills his mouth with tobacco smoke, puts a hand over his eye, and blows the tobacco smoke up under the

hand, winking meantime, tears will flow, the eye will be reddened, and the poisonous effects of the tobacco smoke remain for some time. If lungs already predisposed to consumption and in a highly sensitive condition, take in lungful after lungful of this irritating smoke, it is not unreasonable that it will fasten upon the lungs a condition which may terminate in consumption.

The tobacco smoker, who walks through the streets, puffing poisonous stinking smoke into the faces of clean women and others who hate the weed, is one of the most striking illustrations of the brutal indifference of a narcotized moral nature that can be conceived.

The cigarette mania is serious. Need we argue that the use of tobacco is especially to be deprecated, since it is the vice of boys whose brains are in a very susceptible condition? The boy who indulges in cigarettes may win the admiration of other youngsters, but he will not increase the respect of his best friends, and will inevitably lessen his chances of success in life.

**Snuffing.**—The use of snuff produces a strange change in the voice. Gov. Seward, after many years of excessive snuffing uttered the words: "Gentlemen of the jury," precisely as if he were suffering under a severe cold in his head. Thousands of voices have been ruined in the same way. There is no other method in which so much tobacco finds its way directly and in mass to the stomach, as in snuffing. I have seen many cases of snuff indigestion resembling cancer of the stomach. Napoleon I. died of cancer of the stomach caused by snuff.

I am not a preacher. If I were, I should ask you in God's name how you dare indulge in tobacco, or any other demoralizing habit, when you know that every injury done to yourself will all be transmitted to those who may some time call you father. In this view of the subject there is no place for trifling. Every young man of moral sensibilities must deeply feel that he cannot live for himself alone."

## CHILDREN'S FOOD.

"Few things are so difficult to manage as the dietary of our little ones. Love leads us quickly to the conclusion that what they like is best for them; and so we say, 'yes, yes, yes, certainly my darling, certainly; poor dear, he shall have what he wants.' This gusting indulgence leads straight to bad breath, rotten teeth, pale face, dyspepsia, bowel disease, and death. I have not one doubt that a large part of these misfortunes of childhood come from the table. Candy stores are innumerable, and every house has its table covered with sweet, innutritious, greasy stuffs. A diet of grains, whole-wheat bread, milk and fruits, would leave the child's breath sweet, teeth white, its digestive machine healthy, its health good. It is too bad that our children should be so treated. American children ought to be well used; they may have a glorious future. We are killing them off by the hundred thousand with our animal saccharine indulgences. Practically it is equivalent to a conspiracy against the welfare of the country to turn these little ones loose among cakes, candies, sweetmeats and greasy foods. Parental indulgence is the largest obstacle in the pathway of American childhood."

## "EAT, DRINK AND BE MERRY."

"Some people seem to be willing to suffer indigestion, with its innumerable torments, for the momentary pleasure of slipping down their throats something which tastes good. Is it not funny to see a dyspeptic, both as to enjoyment and usefulness, and who, when you point out the connection between the table habits and sufferings, exclaims: 'Oh, I suppose so; but then I go for a short life and a merry one?' That's a grin joke! Merry? Why a temperate man who eats and drinks what he needs has more happiness in one day than one of these short-life and merry people in a year. The temperate man's life is a constant flow of enjoyment. He is conscious of usefulness and of doing a place in the world, while this short life and merry gormandizer feels that his life is a failure. What the gormandizing dyspeptic means by a short life and a merry one is the momentary tickling of his palate with plum-pudding, followed by hours of belching and groaning."

## CORSETS.

"The corset is hard and stiff, while that portion of the body which it surrounds is naturally, very soft and flexible. If the wearer could always stand erect, with the corset so loose as not to touch her, no harm would be done. But she must sometimes sit, when the parts under the corset are greatly enlarged. Bending forward, as in sewing or reading, she leans against the upper ends of the whalebones, and then the pressure against the upper ends is returned against the abdomen at the lower end. If the wearer will put her hand under the lower end of the corset while she leans forward against the upper end, she will be surprised at the pressure. This pressure upon the abdomen, during all the long hours of sitting, does serious mischief. In one word, it may be added that, with every bending of the body, even the very loose corset is brought in contact with yielding parts. The floating ribs, that master-piece of the human mechanism and those soft parts of the person covered by the corset, cannot perform well the undulating and vital movements incident to respiration and digestion,

even under a very loose corset. Then what must we say of a tight corset?"

25 tracts on Health topics, for 10 cts. Books about "Tobacco," "Strong Drinks," "Tea and Coffee," for 25 cts. each. Mailed by D. M. McAlister, 66 Centre Street, Salt Lake City.

## OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

"JUNIOR" LEVELS HIS LANCE AND MAKES AN ASSAULT ON SHAMS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

## THE ANTI-"MORMON" CAMPAIGN.

The anti-"Mormon" campaign has fully opened, and promises to be carried on vigorously, thoroughly and unscrupulously. The wholesale and absolute scurrility and falsehood which marked former campaigns are not to be strictly adhered to in the future. We intend "to damn with faint praise," and to assume a Christian kind of interest in the Utah question. Of course, the old plan of "dispatching" about the abduction of women and girls will still be practiced. Wherever a citizen of Utah presents himself, then you may be sure to hear about a dozen or more young girls being deceived, and families broken up, and all the old clap-trap of the mercenary preacher and the mercenary journalist.

## A WOLF-LAMB COMBINATION.

There are numbers of items going the rounds of the press at present, purporting to come from a Rev. M. T. Lamb of Salt Lake City, now in the eastern cities. This Mr. Empty Lamb, though bleating loudly, appears not to be a bad-hearted kind of a person. Recently he has been enlightening the New Haven Baptists on the Utah problem. He says:

I am not here to abuse the Mormons, but to ask from you love and sympathy for the great body of the members of that religion. They are not hypocritical. The leaders may be frauds and hypocrites, but the masses are as sincere in their beliefs as you and I are in ours.

If the Rev. gentleman had stopped here he would have done a wise thing for himself; but he goes on to tell some more about the "Mormons," about praying in public, and not praying in secret. How he finds out what is done "in secret" is not explained. Is it possible those lynx-eyed deputies take cognizance of the praying also? Mr. Lamb concludes by saying:

The majority of them are irreligious and indifferent and fast becoming infidels. Two-thirds of them, I believe, are infidels.

At the opening he says the "masses are sincere," and at the close "two-thirds are infidels." If the man were not an actual imbecile, empty, idiotic, and infernal, he would never stultify himself in this manner. His appeal to the people of Utah to come to him, and his professions of sympathy and love for them remind one of Robert Southey's "Bishop Hatto." It appears that a dearth of cereals prevailed in the district, while the good Bishop Hatto's granaries were filled to overflowing. The poor clamored loudly for something to eat, and

At last, Bishop Hatto appointed a day To quiet the poor without delay; He bade them to his great barn repair, And they should have food for the winter there.

Rejoiced such tidings good to hear, The poor folk flocked from far and near. The great barn was full as it could hold Of women and children, and young and old.

Then, when he saw it could hold no more, Bishop Hatto he made fast the door; And while for mercy on God they call, He set fire to the barn and burned them all.

And this is exactly what your Salt Lake philanthropists would do with the "Mormons," if the latter are gullible enough to come into Mr. Lamb's barn.

Just fancy the ridiculousness of this "American Baptist Home Mission Society" endeavoring to do in Utah what it has failed to do in Chicago. The Baptist University of this city is gone to the dogs for want of support and efficient management. Well, it is not exactly gone to the dogs, but it has gone to the Roman Catholics to be used as a theological seminary. Poor empty Lamb! poor insane Baptist! You are endeavoring to save a fresco while a Rubens is on the point of being burned.

## "OWED" TO LIBERTY.

Mr. Lamb should not miss visiting the "Goddess of Liberty" while in the east. Those other distinguished personages who contemplate a lobbying sojourn in Washington should also visit Liberty Enlightening the World. I suppose they have read the vast crop of poetry that has been raised on the strength of Bartholdi's work; if so they will find special reference made to some of themselves. Whittier, Stedman, Mrs. Wilcox, Boyle O'Reilly, and many others have invoked their muses and produced some silly verses. Whittier says:

The land that from the rule of kings In freeing us itself made free; Our old-world slaver to us brings Her sculptured dream of beauty.

This may be poetry, but it is villainous metaphor and sickening logic. The last line limps terribly. If there is not a foot wanting, there is certainly a