

en snow drifting into eddies around her poor lifeless body. What a chapter of real life in the midst of our advanced civilization. Will it add another item to the long list of mysterious crimes of a kindred nature which lust has chronicled. What a tragedy in one short hour, from the workshop to the hearth. Next comes the case of Mr. MacCabe, a runner for the "Mountain House," which has all the elements of as sublime a morsel of rascality as ever disgraced the human animal. This man formed the acquaintance of a young Milwaukee girl, and corresponded with her. The last letter he wrote was one instructing her to come to Chicago, and to bring \$35 with her, that he had secured a good place for her in the hotel he worked for. The unsuspecting girl did as advised, and was duly installed in a room at the hotel mentioned, where Mac took charge of the money and disappeared. The poor girl did not find out how she was swindled until she presented herself next morning to the proprietor to be assigned her duty as one of the hostelry staff. The next step was to consult the police, but Mac is far away.

Albert Hercules of Ind., was jailed for seduction. He sent for his victim and promised marriage in order to obtain freedom. The victim desired some guaranty besides the formal performance of the Justice, for her support. Albert had a stone wrapped in a handkerchief, and nearly beat his victim to death with it. This was his idea of support.

EFFECTS OF THE MESSAGE.

There is an item going the rounds of the press here, regarding the suicide of a Utah citizen caused by the perusal of Governor Murray's message. The *News* of this city says no humane editor having a proper regard for the safety of his subscribers would publish it in extenso. The *Herald* says he ought to write a message every day and settle the Utah question. I read the message in question, but it did not kill me, though it made me terrible sick. I sent the copy of the *DESERET NEWS* which contained it to the Rev. Talmage, but I hope I won't hear of a dreadful suicide in Brooklyn in the near future.

DR. NEWMAN'S TROUBLE.

Brother Newman, the great after-dinner speaker, and Methodist-Congregationalist divine has fallen from grace. He is likely to be kicked out of his parsonage and will be soon at liberty to lecture on "what I know about Gen. Grant." Another Eastern divine has been adjudged insane for not believing in the inspiration of the old Bible. Well that is a more humane way to dispose of him than to put him in the pillory or set fire to him. I wonder if it be the same people that adjudged him insane for not believing, that are advocating bayonets for Utah for believing in the old Bible.

AN OPIUM DEN INCIDENT.

The Methodists dispatched three lady missionaries to China from this city. The almond-eyed celestials will have his hands full between French marines and Chicago's female missionaries. We had a Chinaman arrested here for keeping an opium den, but superintendent of Sunday school bailed him out, and excused him on the grounds of ignorance of American laws, but no one bailed the young woman who was found in his den, slumbering in all the dreamy bliss produced by the Arcadian narcotic. JUNUS.

TRAPS FOR GIRLS.

A CHAPTER OF NEW YORK LIFE.

"Yes, young man," said a central office detective a short time since to a New York *Star* reporter, "there are many schemes devised in this city to entrap the unwary, but the plans laid to ensnare young girls and lure them from the paths of virtue cap the climax of devilry."

The reporter and the detective were walking in Waverly park when the sentence printed above was spoken, and the appearance of two or three loud girls had called forth the remark.

"These girls you see passing us with the forced look of joy on their faces and a seemingly elastic step are the representatives of a class which has been greatly augmented in recent years and which numbers nearly twelve thousand members in this city alone. Not one in twenty of these girls have willingly entered on a life of shame. They are nearly all victims of designing persons who make a comfortable living from their traffic in the sin of the unfortunate girls."

"How are the girls led into vicious lives?"

"The schemes are countless. A pretty young woman is seen on the street and a 'decoy,' generally a well-dressed, handsome girl, begins a conversation with her. The prospective victim's tastes are learned, and she is shadowed to her home. The next day the 'decoy' meets her again, by 'accident,' of course, and finally a visit to the theatre is proposed. In nine cases out of ten the unsuspecting girl accepts the offer. Then her new found friend makes her a few trivial presents and gains her confidence. The victim is invited to the 'decoy's' house. She notices nothing wrong, and spends a pleasant evening. She is asked to repeat the visit, and when she does so, finds an impromptu party assembled. She is prevailed upon to sip a little wine. The beverage has been drugged, and the victim, complaining that she feels ill,

is led to a bedroom, where she very soon falls into a stupor. In the morning she realizes her position. If she then has sufficient strength of mind to insist on leaving the den of infamy her shame is pictured to her, and the glittering allurements of a new life are painted in glowing terms. Is it any wonder that the already injured girl submits? In some cases the relatives of the victims search for them and find them. They are rescued from their life of vice, but their betrayers are not punished because of a desire to shield the name of the unfortunate girl and her family.

"Are there any other methods practiced? Why, bless your soul, they are almost too numerous to mention. Girls are advertised for to join a theatrical troupe going to Havana. As a general rule only handsome girls apply. They are stage struck, and eager to go without asking any questions. Their passage is paid, and they are sent out in charge of a woman who is represented to be the wife of the manager. A few dissolute girls are sent along to corrupt the purity of the others. These girls are decked with diamonds, and openly boast of how they enjoy their traffic in shame. Havana is reached, and it is learned that the manager has failed, at least so the victims are told. Then they are abandoned for a week to the cold mercies of a foreign population. They see their dissolute companions living richly, and invariably they succumb to the allurements held out to them. When their spirit is broken they are shipped back to New York and installed in costly homes of sin. They rarely forsake their vocation, and continue on the downward grade until their beauty has vanished. Then they are no longer wanted. Some find a home in the slums of New York, some find rest in the rivers, and others die in some miserable garret and are finally interred in potter's field."

"Are emigrant girls deceived in this way?"

"Frequently. The victims are mostly Swedes, Germans and natives of France. Irish girls generally have friends to meet them at Castle Garden, or else they have plans of their own matured. English girls come, in most cases, to go out to service. They are ignorant as a class. Swedish women meet them on their arrival and engage them by contract in twos and threes. They are first put at housework in the dens of infamy, and after they become familiarized, they are boldly told they must lead lives of shame. If they object, their clothes are taken from them and they are forcibly wronged. In other cases persons are employed to personate policemen and to tell the ignorant girls that the contract they signed calls upon them to do as they are desired. They are given the alternative of going to jail or obeying their task-masters. The ignorant girls generally submit. Occasionally, as in a case published a few weeks ago, the girls have intelligence enough to resist and to expose their persecutors. These latter, however, seem to have sufficient influence to have all the indictments against them pigeon-holed. When they cannot compromise with the prosecuting officers they succeed in buying off the victims."

From other sources the detectives information was corroborated. At least 200 persons are employed in constant attempts to lure young girls into crime. It pays them well, new victims being in great demand. The writer was credibly informed that many of those who go to make up the ranks of vice are recruited from the ranks of schoolgirls, who are ruined in "Candy" shops. These shops are established for the purpose of carrying out the nefarious business. Girls of tender years are lured into the back rooms, and by degrees their moral sensibilities are dulled. Then they easily fall victims to the arts practiced upon them. When they are fast in the toils they are induced to leave home, and are shipped to houses of ill-fame in other cities. When their parents are tired looking for them they are brought back to this city, and serve to adorn the fashionable dens up town.—*Chicago News*.

THE TWO DRUMMERS TRY TO EXPLAIN.

We have this day received the annexed communication in reference to an article copied into this paper from the *Chicago Tribune*:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
January 25, 1884.

Editor *Deseret News*:

In your issue of the 23d, you republish an article purporting to be an interview between several commercial travellers and a reporter of the *Chicago Tribune*. Now we are the representatives of the firms named in your article, and wish to deny any responsibility for the same, as we did not use the language ascribed to us or advance any idea that would be construed as such.

You say we admitted the interview, which is true, but we did not say we would retract, as we had nothing to retract, not having said what your article makes us say. We hope you will publish this, not that we do it to curry favor with anyone, but as an act of fairness to us both.

J. E. SHIELDS,
A. G. BAST.

This reply amounts to little or nothing. It does not help the cause of the writers in the least. They shelter themselves under the statement that they did "not use the language ascribed

to them." That is merely to say that the words which appeared in print were the reporter's, without any explanation as to where he obtained the ideas which he put into words. The truth is that when spoken to on the subject in Chicago, one of them attempted to deny the whole thing, but this being in the parlance of that city "decidedly too thin," he next pretended that he did not know the man who had questioned him was a reporter but thought he was a sheriff. And this was also altogether too diaphanous, as the article stated plainly that the drummers only wanted their names concealed, but they were willing enough to vent their spleen and falsify the people of Utah with whom they had been transacting business.

All that they were asked to do was to have the matter set right in the paper which published the interview. This they agreed to do. They did not keep their word. Their denial in Salt Lake city does not cure the evil in the least. Their statement should have appeared in the *Chicago Tribune*. It did not, from the simple fact that they could not fairly deny the interview, though they might quibble about the words used.

Their explanation comes too late. It does not amount to a row of pins. They are here to do business, and they naturally want to smooth their way, made rough by their own folly. It can't be done. The people here ought to know who are their enemies, and we propose to help them to this knowledge. If H. W. King & Co. and W. E. Burlock & Co. wish to send men like this to get the trade of the "Mormon" people, that's all right. It is equally right for "Mormon" firms to refuse commercial relations with men who, after transacting business and receiving courtesies, go away and malign them and do them all the injury possible to small minds and narrow souls.

We do not intend to say anything further about their own doings while in this city, unless it becomes necessary. They can go their own way and follow their own inclinations. But we propose to let the business men of this Territory understand what kind of reports Messrs. Shields and Bast spread when they returned whence they came, and then leave it to the good sense of the merchants to take their own course in regard to the slanderers. A let-alone policy is sometimes our best defense. We think these two Chicago defamers will find that policy meeting them this time in their travels through Utah. They will not be interfered with in any way, but they cannot expect to be welcomed as friends nor to be overwhelmed with orders.

THE RESULT OF THE INQUEST.

THE investigation into the cause of the death of W. G. Young, which has been conducted by Coroner G. J. Taylor and an intelligent jury, has resulted in the complete vindication of Dr. S. B. Young from the suspicions which were entertained concerning him. It should be understood that there has been no prosecution. That term used during the inquiry was incorrect. Dr. Young has not been legally "charged" with anything.

The friends of the deceased conceived the idea that he had perhaps died from some injury, and that this was the reason why more information had not been given in regard to his demise. But they and that portion of the public who have paid attention to the evidence, are now thoroughly convinced that G. W. Young died from natural causes. The Coroner's jury so decide, after a full and ample inquest, with a post mortem examination conducted by the best surgical and medical talent of this city. It is decided also that the deceased did not die of smallpox, although the eruption which appeared on his head and body, as described by the witnesses, gave good reasons to those not familiar with the disease to suspect that it was that infectious malady.

The utmost that can be said by the enemies of Dr. Young is that he was indiscreet. No one can entertain the idea for a moment that he did any intentional wrong. The friends of the deceased did not think that Dr. Young had personally misused the patient, but imagined that perhaps in his insanity he had become obstreperous and that violence had been used, resulting fatally. The investigation, which Dr. Young was anxious to have complete, dissipates this notion entirely. Softening of the brain led to the patient's decease. Both parties to the investigation have stated to the Coroner that they are thoroughly satisfied with the inquest, and that has been fair, impartial and complete.

It is clear that the sick man was kindly treated and supplied with such nourishment as he could receive, and the impression that he had died of small-pox caused his hurried funeral without notice to his distant relatives, and the dislike to allow the news to go abroad that such a contagious disease existed at the asylum prompted further concealment, which, in our opinion was a grave error of judgment.

We trust that the animus which appeared to exist in the first part of the inquiry has passed away. "Foul play" are hard words to be used against any one, and it is now evident that they were entirely unjustifiable. Dr. S. B. Young's establishment is a private institution, not a public one, and therefore any reflection cast upon it are directed to him and not to any municipal, county, or territorial authority. We

are glad to see that Dr. Young comes out of this investigation entirely freed from the faintest cloud of the suspicion entertained against him at its inception.

Richmond, Va., 24.—A resolution requesting General Mahone to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate passed the Senate, 23 to 10, a strict party vote. It now goes to the House of Delegates.

A cold may be a dangerous thing, or not, depending upon the means at hand to combat it. It is a wise precaution to provide against emergencies that are liable to arise in every family. In sudden attacks of cold, croup, asthma, etc., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will prove the quickest and most effective cure, and your best friend. d s & w

WE offer our best quality Ladies' Scarlet Underwear at \$1.50; reduced from \$2.25. COHN BROS.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE In Seasickness.

Prof. Adolph Ott, New York, says: "I used it for seasickness, during an ocean passage. In most of the cases, the violent symptoms which characterize that disease yielded, and gave way to a healthful action, of the functions impaired." d eod & w

"A God-send is Ely's Cream Balm," writes Mrs. M. A. Jackson, of Portsmouth, N. H. "I had Catarrh for three years! Two or three times a week my nose would bleed. I thought the sores would never heal. Your Balm has cured me." d eod & w

A Quick Recovery.

It gives us great pleasure to state that the merchant who was reported to be at the point of death from an attack of Pneumonia, has entirely recovered by the use of DR. WM. HALL'S BAL-SAM FOR THE LUNGS. Naturally he feels grateful for the benefits derived from using this remedy for the lungs and throat; and in giving publicity to this statement we are actuated by motives of public beneficence, trusting that others may be benefited in a similar manner. d s & w

WIDE AWAKE DRUGGISTS.

The Z. C. M. I Drug Store are always alive to their business, and spare no pains to secure the best of every article in their line. They have secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The only certain cure known for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. Sold on a positive guaranty. Trial Bottle free. Regular size \$1.00. 3

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the Vigor is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

Mr. C. P. BRIGHER writes from Kirby, O., July 3, 1882: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

Mr. ANGUS FAIRBANKS, leader of the celebrated "Fairbank Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880: "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

Mrs. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from Elm St., Charleston, Mass., April 14, 1882, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the Vigor, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

CERTAIN SHAMS

Swindlers and their Victims—How Careless People Suffer in Health and Pocket.

Every streak of sunshine creates a shadow, and behind every truth crouches its corresponding lie. Whosoever has not been in some way fooled and robbed by swindlers, and their works has had better luck in life than most mortals. In fact the best witnesses to the value of a given article are the counterfeits and imitations which seek to share its success without possessing a fraction of its merit. Hence it goes without saying that

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS.

are pursued by a host of miserable and worthless imitators, eager to appropriate what they can of the fruits of its victories. These leeches commonly take the form of a cheap plaster.

Now, these harmless and worthless plasters would be detected in a minute if people were careful in reading and remembering names. But most persons merely glance at them, understand partially and forget instantly. What result? This: Desiring to buy BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTER, their own carelessness enables some storekeeper or druggist, who cares more for five or ten cents additional profit than for the sweets of an approving conscience, to roll them up instead some cheap imitation with a similar name. The deceit often works, while the fraudulent plasters never do.

Don't permit yourself to be thus victimized for lack of a moment's care. BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS have stood the test of science and experience and are the product of both. Examine the article, and satisfy yourself that the word CAPCINE is cut in it.

Seabury & Johnson, Pharmaceutical Chemists, New York. Highest awards—medals at International Expositions.

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