

crook to point the way for the gallant eighty? Loud be their mouthings; deep, yea, as deep as the thundered mutterings of hell to their breathings, breathing for vengeance! Vengeance for what? For some imaginary wrong said to be committed by an inoffensive people.

Howlon, ye gallant eighty; list to the breeze, the sound of discord, and the wailing sigh of the scavenger press as it is wafted on the summer eve by the gentle zephyrs of the lake.

Foam and seethe and break, ye billows of falsehood and hatred. Fan the flame, ye poor despised, low sunken, depraved libelers of an oppressed people. Was there ever a truth that ye dared to utter?

Keep the ball rolling. Keep the air alive with false reports. Wake up all the press of the land. Arouse the energy of the nation. Sound the alarm far and near: Utah must be despoiled; she must be humbled, trodden down under foot of men for lo these many days!

Say on, ye gallant eighty; yea, upon the highest pinnacle of earthly fame ought your immortal (?) names be written; yea, when the adamant hills shall crumble and decay, shall your names live, for ye have shown to all the world (and Utah included) that ye are gallant, even to the staying until the war is over.

But, hark! What means all this? From what cause comes all this cry for blood? Is this a land of freedom? Is this the happy land of America, where discord and rapine reign supreme? Or is it some far-off land, ruled over by tyrants?

Come ye, who own the soil, and who are the noblest people that ever trod the footstool of the Almighty, why stand ye still? Does not the blood chill in your veins, and your heart almost stop its beating, when ye hear of this stupendous array against you, when your heart's blood is sought for by the vampires, who flutter and screech and are ready for the fray?

But no, the still small voice whispers "Peace, be still." No matter, let the beautiful man be responsible for this battle array, let the scurrilous press that represents him continue to fill the air with its dismal wail, and let all hell parade, yet stand ye unmoved. Ye need not fear eighty, nay were there many times as many, who are blinding the eyes of the rulers of our nation, yet they shall not overthrow you.

Read ye the good old book, wherein it saith, "Behold upon the mountains the feet of them that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace. Perform thy vows, for the wicked shall no more pass through thee, for I will break his yoke from off thee, and will burst thy bands in sunder."

Yes, know ye not that many shall seek to oppress you; many may turn away from you; many may get weak-kneed, and pine for compromise; many more great and terrible scenes may be sought to be enacted, but their efforts shall fail.

Have ye not read of little David and big Goliath? The battle is not always to the strong nor to those who appear greatest, and I though your enemies may be as big as Goliath, yet it is an easy matter for them to stumble and fall.

Now, I bring my book to a close; if ye have been profited by the reading, so much good hath been done, for it is not intended to have been written in vain; but that the wise may understand, and that the weak may be strengthened and that ye may rejoice in the things ye see taking place; for they tell you the olive tree is putting forth its leaves and the day of your deliverance draweth nigh.

Therefore lift up your heads and rejoice, and dare to do right, and ye shall not lose your reward. Adieu.

THE END.

CHRONICLER.

TIME OF GREATEST SCARCITY:

HARRISBURG, Washington Co., Utah, July 27th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

In answer to yours requesting information as to the year of the greatest scarcity of breadstuffs in Utah, I give it as my opinion that it was in the year 1848, though it was very scarce in 1856, and I think it was more general throughout the country. The latter year I was called on a mission to Los Vegas, and took a portion of my family, six persons in all. We were to provide ourselves with one year's breadstuffs, but I left Salt Lake City with only eight pounds of flour, all I could get. We tried at every settlement we passed through, and we got none until we reached Fillmore, where we obtained a small quantity from the miller, Bartholomew by name.

By this time the faith of the company began to weaken as there was quite a good sized party of us, and the chance for living was meagre. We called a council and I was appointed commissary of the company. I said I believed the way would open up for us to get our supplies, but on investigation I found we required at least 3,000 pounds of flour and there was no prospect of getting even 300 pounds.

We met a man at Red Creek who said he had four or five hundred pounds which he had obtained a little in a place throughout Cedar and Parowan, and we tried to get some from him but failed.

However the Lord provided for us providentially, and our sacks were filled to the amount of about 2,000 lbs. in Parowan, by a man named Erwin Stewart.

I hope those scarce times for bread are all in the past. E. K. FULLER.

FROM A MISSIONARY IN GERMANY.

A GLANCE AT THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF FADERLAND.

BERLIN, July 8th, 1885.

Dear Brother Lambert:

There is nothing here of an extraordinary character about which to write. I am doing just moderately in the language. My correspondence has been very much limited, especially in English. Our labors here are necessarily, or better legally, narrowed. We are advised, as you are aware, to labor within the law. The laws were made before the "Mormons" came here, as well as the country, and the commandments of God enjoin upon us to respect and honor the laws of the land. If we had come here, made the country and been peaceful and industrious before any laws existed, we might seriously object to such religiously illiberal enactments.

THE CRUSADE

going on at home, I think, will awaken the people of Zion to the study of political, social and religious institutions, and brighten the young men of the Kingdom of God. It must be indeed a sluggish mind that would not in these times be aroused to sense our situation, and to defend an honorable and conscientious position accepted as the result of reason and experience, combined with heavenly injunctions.

You saw many peculiarities of social life during your sojourn in England and your visits to the continent, and your observations, no doubt, did much to remove the screen of the canting hypocrisy of our enemies.

Honest, reflecting minds never saw more reason to be agitated over the deformities of social organisms than at the present day. In the United States

THE DIVORCE SYSTEM

is a libel on decency and social order. I had been rather inclined to lean toward those who advocated national marriage and divorce laws, or, to say what might be more in keeping with democratic doctrines, a vigorous legal stand against the granting of divorces; but my views on the subject are becoming considerably modified by my observations in this land.

Here it is next to impossible to secure divorces. No ridiculous proceedings of divorce courts; but that does not say that there are no separations and consecutive polygamy existing.

The Germans look largely upon the marriage relation as a civil contract. Instead of marrying according to the usual ceremonies, thousands simply make a bargain to live together. They may then separate wherever the union becomes irksome. The laws are strict, but to affect persons who thus live together they must be made general, and that would work injury to institutions which are regarded as necessary evils.

While people thus live together they live in the repute and relation of marriage, but without the pale of any legal regulation, except as pertains to any children that may accidentally be born.

A citizen here pointed out the evil to me, and deplored the impracticability of regulating such conduct, observing that a law which would cover the cases of men and women thus living together would affect the *demi monde* class, and they were strong enough to control legal action concerning themselves.

I tried to make it clear to him on the "HOLDING OUT"

principle, but unfortunately the German language forbids. What a pity those words should be confined to one language and one people. Such a term should be of international importance, but the trouble is, ideas precede words, and until other nations get down to legal trickery they will never know anything about "holding out," nor will they turn backward the idioms of their language to make room for such legal (?) expressions.

You may correctly imagine a girl leaving her home, renting rooms and taking a gentleman boarder. No law could be made to prevent a woman from renting a home, and from taking a boarder. Where there are children the parents are recognized as such both by society and law. Such a system only claims this advantage—the parties can separate without any hindrance of the law.

CONCUBINAGE,

and is very prevalent, and there is just as many changes going on in family relations as are found in the United States. This system has this advantage over the divorce system—improper and strictly family matters are not dragged into the court room and before the public. Then again the divorce system puts a barrier in the way of separation by the expenses it entails.

I am fully convinced that any successful attempt to prevent divorces in our country, where marriage is considered a civil contract, would terminate in the same conditions that exists here. There is really not much choice between the divorce system of our country and the concubine system of this.

Last Monday evening Brother Smith and I (and, by the way, Brother Jos. A. Smith has returned from Bern to assume his duties as President of the North German Conference) went out into the city to view

BERLIN UNDER THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Berliner is growing very jealous

of the reputation of his city, and likes to have it compared with Paris only, and I think he has certainly grounds upon which comparison is fitting. We went up Leipziger Street and "Unter den Linden." The former is said to be the finest commercial street in the world, in the solidity and variety of architecture and general beauty.

Along these streets are located the grand cafes and brilliant restaurants. Elegantly dressed men and ladies in their silks and satins in the height of style give these places a fairy like appearance. They are generally open in front, and the scene from the street is such as makes itself very impressive upon one's mind. There is indeed high life in these places about midnight. Of course, they are generally places of what would be thought questionable repute, though from an artistic point of view they are supremely grand, especially under the electric light.

Of course, thousands of the *demi monde* class enjoy their walks by lamp light. You, as all other missionaries who have been in these lands, are familiar with these not very inspiring sights. But we were particularly impressed by the number of old gray-headed men we saw in quest of and making arrangements with these unfortunate girls. One might reasonably infer—indeed it would be difficult to make any other conclusion—that father and sons meet unwittingly in these world-renowned cafes or restaurants on similar questionable business. At least, those who pretend to know, often relate shocking incidents and meetings of father and son.

I never like to compare these conditions of society with the honorable lives of our parents, who are so often denominated vicious, but the contrast does much to convince one of the hypocrisy of our would-be reformers.

Our enemies, of course, say at once, "We detect these social evils as well as the "Mormons" do, but if we judge them by their efforts to stop them their actions give the lie to their utterances.

Your friend and brother in the Gospel. J. M. TANNER.

SENTIMENTS OF A FAIR-MINDED NON-"MORMON."

July 20th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

As a friend of "Truth and Liberty" permit me to express the thanks and gratitude of all true lovers of freedom for your earnest and manly defense, of those sacred principles. It is a very grave mistake to believe that the present unlawful raid made upon the Mormons is endorsed by the 55,000,000 inhabitants of the United States, or that that 55,000,000 are all under the influence or control of the sectarian priests of the nineteenth century; neither is it just to suppose they endorse the imbecile ruling that the free exercise of religion consists in free belief. Such a decision causes us to blush for the intelligence of the Supreme Court. There is a large proportion of the 55,000,000 who are willing that the Mormons should enjoy all the rights guaranteed unto them in the Constitution, and are not shocked at their domestic lives, but, on the contrary, are very willing to have this problem worked out on its own merits.

It must be very apparent to all that your plural marriage is not to satisfy a lustful disposition by the way your martyrs go to prison when they could so easily get off by a promise to disown their plural wives. I confess it is very encouraging to see such evidences of faith in a community from which according to reports we could expect so little. I wish you to understand for your encouragement, that the intelligent, thinking portion of the fifty-five million view the proceedings of the government with very grave apprehension, for if they can thus unlawfully and unjustly interpret the Constitution to suit themselves and satisfy a base element for the persecution of an unpopular people, what may not others be subjected to upon the same rule in the future.

I think it is to the interest of all true Americans to preserve the principles of the Constitution with a jealous care and not allow fanaticism, in any shape, to interfere with that precious document, so dear to every true born American. Our Constitution has been the admiration of the world, and it is too late in the day to say, it does not mean what it declares. This may be the interpretation of the Republicans who have done much to bring us into reproach among the nations, but the people of the United States showed the necessity of a solid reform when they selected Grover Cleveland for President of the United States, believing that he was a true man who would sustain the Constitution of our country without fear or favor.

Continue to battle earnestly and bravely for constitutional rights and religious liberty will all lawful means, and you are bound to enjoy them. The eyes of the nation are upon you. You labor under a deep prejudice, but remember that all great reformers have had to run the gauntlet and endure the opposition of the unthinking millions; but if you have truth on your side you are bound to succeed.

I enclose my card and subscribe myself one of your constant readers, A NON-"MORMON."

—The body of Mrs. Almond, who was drowned at Moon's Mill, on the Provo River, about six weeks ago, was found on Friday last by Mr. Leffler about three miles below the mill. The funeral took place on Saturday.

The latest and greatest thing yet proposed in the shape of sub-sea or even subterranean tunnel is the one lately projected to connect the Scottish and Irish coasts. The distance is twenty-one miles, and it will necessarily be of very great depth, owing to the deep trough which skirts the Scottish coast. Such a proposition would not have been seriously entertained a few years since, but the wonderful advancement made during recent years in the art of engineering has led people to regard the project as quite feasible. Sir Charles Crawford, who has given the project great study, considers that the work could be completed within eight years. He states that such a tunnel would bring the coal fields of Ayr within forty miles of the manufacturing of Belfast; would make the magnificent harbor of Lough Swilly the port of call for the trans-Atlantic liners; would bring America nearly twenty-four hours nearer England, and pour into Ireland such a vivifying stream of life and commerce as would do more to spread comfort and prosperity than decades of remedial legislation. As regards the difficulties of ventilation, he thinks either air engines, daily brought nearer perfection, or electricity, now working a tramway within a score of miles of Donaghadee, or the continuous wire rope, so largely used in America, would enable us to dispense with the smoke-breathing locomotives, and with it banish the bugbear of asphyxia. The enormous traffic which would be created, together with a reasonable rebate which the Midland and other lines would doubtless be glad to give on the volume of traffic passing over their lines, would probably suffice to provide the £270,000 net revenue required to give 3½ per cent. on £2,000,000 debentures and 5 per cent dividend of £4,000,000 share capital.

Reverend W. L. Pope, D. D. San Pedro, Department Sta., Barbara, Republic Honduras, Central America, says from personal experience he endorses the virtues of St. Jacobs Oil, and recommends it to others.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One iron grey MARE, two years old, white star in forehead. No brands visible. If not claimed within ten days will be sold to the highest responsible bidder, at the residence of Wesley H. Walton, Woodruff Precinct, County of Rich, Territory of Utah, at 10 o'clock a. m., Aug. 12th, 1885.

MARCUS C. VORSE, Estray Poundkeeper. Woodruff, July 29, 1885.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One yellowish roan MARE, 6 or 7 years old, star in forehead and a lump on left side of belly, branded ER on left hip. One chestnut-sorrel MARE, about 4 years old, blaze face, hind feet white, branded JC on left thigh.

If said animals are not claimed and taken away within ten days, they will be sold at auction at my corral, Monday, August 10th, 1 o'clock p. m.

G. E. CASTO, District Poundkeeper. Salina, July 30, 1885.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One dark bay HORSE, about 10 years old both hind feet white, white spot in forehead, a scar on his nose, and a scar on the inside of right hind leg, branded JK combined, with a cross over it, on left thigh, and there is something else on left thigh, and branded CM with a cross under it, on left shoulder.

If the above described animal is not claimed within ten days from date will be sold at the city pound, Lehi at 1 o'clock p. m. on Thursday the 6th day of August 1885.

LOREN OLMSTEAD, City Poundkeeper. Lehi City, July 27, 1885.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of James Robson, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administratrix with the will annexed, of the Estate of James Robson, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix, Elizabeth B. Robson, 19th Ward, Salt Lake City in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated at Salt Lake City, May 28, 1885. ELIZABETH B. ROBSON, Administratrix with the will annexed, of Estate of James Robson, deceased wiv

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the County Court for the County of Tooele, Utah Territory.

ON READING AND FILING THE Petition of Thomas W. Russell, praying that a certificate be given him of his right to the waters of Barlow Creek in Tooele County for the purpose of irrigation, it is ordered that Monday, August 10th, 1885, at 11 o'clock a. m., be set for the purpose of hearing said petition, and that public notice be given to all persons interested to show cause why a certificate should not be given to said Thomas W. Russell, in accordance with his said petition.

By order of the Court. JOHN W. TATE, County Clerk. July 1, A. D. 1885.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One black yearling mare COLT, branded AP, combined, on left hip. One brown yearling mare COLT, left hind foot white, branded AP, combined, on left hip.

Which, if not claimed within ten days from date of this, will be sold on Thursday, August 6th, 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., to the highest responsible bidder, at the Estray Pound, Mount Pleasant.

LAURITZ LARSEN, District Poundkeeper. Mount Pleasant, Sanpete Co., July 27th, 1885.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of Tooele County, Utah Territory.

In the matter of the Estate of Absalom Yates, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Rebecca and Joseph Yates, the Administrators of the Estate of Absalom Yates, deceased, have rendered and presented for settlement and filed in this court their final account of their administration of said estate, also a petition praying for a distribution of said estate and discharge of said administrators, and that Tuesday, the Eighteenth day of August A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House in the City and County of Tooele, has been duly appointed by said court for the settlement of said account and hearing of said petition, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file their exceptions in writing to the said account and contest the same.

JOHN W. TATE, Clerk. Dated July 23rd, 1885. w3t

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