DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Saturday, June 1, 1895.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The first day of June, the anniversary of the birthday of Brigham Young, the founder of Utah, will ever remain memorable in the annals of this region. As long as the great work of redeeming from barrenness an empire and transforming a wilderness into an Eden is sufficiently by those who reap the fruits of the labor of the laborer, the industry, the genius, the supreme manhood of Utah's Pioneers will be universally remembered. But Brigham Young was not only a pioneer state-founder, he was the leader of the Church of God at a time when the noblest qualities of man were required for success. As such his name will ever stand on the pages of history among those of the foremost in all ages.

In the history of mankind it is noticeable that in supreme moments when dire disaster seemed to threaten the interests of God's children, Providence always supplied the men and made needed to bring deliverance and carry out the eternal purposes. Israel in Egypt, by imperial command subjected to measures of oppression that must have led to annihilation of the nation, found in their darkest hour their great leader who with mighty arm swung back the gates of the prison and opened the road to liberty. The first Christian churches, when threatened with destruction before the accomplishment of their mission, were saved by Divine interference and the conversion of him who "labored more than all," proclaiming the universality of the Gospel to all men. The Reformation, when seemingly doomed to fall before the conquering swords of its opponents, was saved in the hour of its trial by the appearance on the scene of the hero from the north who, with the little band of warriors in the fear of God, routed the imperial hordes and died in the attempt.

Something of this nature seems to be repeated in the history of Brigham Young. At no other period in the history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints did the clouds hang so threateningly over it as at the time of the martyrdom of the Prophet. The enemies of the people, exultant over the supposed victory, were all bent upon following it up by a combined onslaught upon his grief-stricken friends and followers. The very existence of the Church was at stake and the question was timidly asked whether the glorious principles announced to the world by the martyrs should be allowed to fall back into oblivion from which they had been miraculously rescued, for the want of a united people to continue to proclaim them and exemplify them in religious and civil institutions. As in the beginning of the Christian era the Crucifixion raised doubts as to whether the claimed messiahship of the great Nazarene was not a chimera, so after the awful days of Carthage the problem was whether the emphatic announcement was true, that in the work of Joseph the Prophet, "a great and marvelous work," in fact, the preparation for the great Millennium, had been inaugurated. It was a time when the faith of the most faithful was severely tested and the powers of darkness looked for triumph.

In this supreme moment there arises on the scene the powerful form of Brigham Young. His words sound like a message from above and his faith shines like a fire from the sanctuary, in the darkness. The faltering men rally; strength is imparted to the weak, and the people who have heard and recognized the signal notes of inspiration unite, and, having received power and wisdom from above, successfully accomplish the journey through the wilderness, one of the greatest undertakings of history. The Church was saved for the benefit of the world; the seemingly greatest defeat the saints ever sustained was turned into the most brilliant victory. It was the work of the Almighty, and the man whom the Saints particularly remember on June 1 was one of the most prominent instruments in His hand on the occasion.

DECLARED ILLEGAL.

The decree of the district court in the litigation of Mary J. Jones A. Cunningham against Salt Lake City, the Copper Plant company and others, adjudges that the resolution passed by the City Council on February 16, 1891, by which it was agreed to permit $25,000 to go to the copper plant house, is unauthorized, illegal and void. The result is not unexpected; indeed it would have been a great surprise if the court had ruled differently. At the time the resolution was passed the News pointed out that the Council was exceeding its powers, in giving way to a demand of the form ever which, while it has much talk in its behalf, yet had not the willing support of the mass of the people. The Council made an effort to dodge the legal issue by appropriating the money for the purchase of real estate, which was to be donated to the house, but the effort at evasion proves a dismal failure.

At this time it may be regarded as pertinent to remark that, no matter what the clamor may be under temporary excitement or enthusiasm, it is not the business for a representative body to attempt to divert public funds from their legitimate uses. When the copper plant house was a storage in City Council would have stood on the corporation's clearly defined legal rights, and not withstanding the criticisms that might have been uttered by persons who cared at law and moral principle, would have been sustained by the solid people of the community. Then when the excitement died away, and calm judgment resumed, the members of the governing body would have been held to account for their conduct, the cloud of being in a situation to do an opposite feeling.

This statement, however, may not be without its bearing on conditions and small matters arise where, by arguments of expediency and of a specious character, it may be sought to lead municipal affairs from the path of duty with the public funds, the part may prove a source of strength in repelling the unlawful demand. The copper plant house incident is a good illustration of the folly of engaging in deceptive practices, those connected with the affair having had to endure the special good results which many persons claimed would follow the locating of the plant here.

A GREAT SOCIAL EVIL.

Apropos of the coming great international exposition in France in 1900, and incidentally the great fairs held in this country and elsewhere, a recent publication in *Le Figaro*, Paris, presents some interesting questions for the consideration of moralists. The writer is Jules Lemaître, and he takes the position that these great bazars are not only nuisances in the cities where they are held, but are entirely baneful to the country at large. Whatever have been the benefits of these fairs in the manner of enhancing them in years agone, he insists that these are heavily outweighed by the evils precipitated under the modern system. In support of his claim he points out that in recent times every great exposition is followed by a diminution of public modesty, and leaves as legacies a great variety of proceedings, unknown in public life before, as direct incitements to debauchery.

Lemaître passes by with brief reference the way a world's fair allows and covers up heavy speculations, how it excites advertisement and pollism, and a universal furore for public pleasures. He points out that the crowd demands more and more excitement, and becomes insensible of any other kind of amusement; then he directs his attention to the moral, or rather immoral, influence of this tendency, culminating as a recognized fact by those well acquainted with such affairs, that a world's exposition "is the ruin of thousands of young girls; every exposition has as a consequence a considerable development of prostitution, and a little later the diminution of its victims; hence arises a crisis that aids in effects to the others."

It is beyond dispute that the French writer has a formidable array of facts with which to maintain his position. His proposition that world's fairs should be abandoned by the nations because their degrading tendency outstrips all the good accomplished, may be open to discussion, and even refutation from some points of view. But his assertion that they are strongly effective as a means of destroying virtue is too well recognized to be safely contradicted. The pulpit and press in this and other countries have realized this fact, and when such exhibitions have been in progress have contained special warnings to young people against evil associations and influences to be met there. The article in *Le Figaro*, from the striking standpoint and the attention it is receiving, may be a means of having the world's fair as a great moral evil thoughtfully considered, and possibly an improvement may result. Certainly it is not to be expected that such bazars will be abandoned, for the public does not seem to tire of them, and no sooner is one closed than another is on the tapis, some now being fixed for several in the near half outside.

TALKS TO GIRLS.

TOBACCO AND THE BODY, THE NERVE CENTER, ETC.

Examining the human body, it is noticed that the tobacco habit some of the tobacco habit extends to every part, the membranes, tissues, nerves and blood alike are injuriously affected. In the stomach, for instance, it alters tones for the worse in proportion to the use of tobacco by boys. The effect of the drug, like that of alcohol, is overriding the proper development of the bone structure of the human frame, so as apparent that even those who seek to make its use by adults excusable, in persons who have attained to maturity. The boy who begins early to smoke cigars or cigarettes is sure to be dwarfed in mind and morals thereby, he is almost equally certain to be dwarfed in body, or in the case of young women the bones and in develop properly. The important functions of the nervous system are those of the tobacco habit, and the nerves in proportion to the amount of tobacco used. It is believed widely the poisons use of tobacco—the same agency which destroys the red blood corpuscles themselves. It is clear that any agent which paralyzes the hemoglobin organs of the body, or impacts their activity, must be destructive to all living cells and its influence, injurious in every cell and tissue, is therefore antimental to the framework of "the house we live in."

The skin and the kidneys are two of the great eliminating organs of the body, and in that capacity carry off, when they are in a healthy condition, a large proportion of the poisonous and waste substances that collect in the workings of the various parts of the human machine. When the action of the skin is checked, extra labor devolves on the kidneys, often resulting in inflammation or other serious trouble. Tobacco has a ready effect upon the skin, frequently taking hold thereof to the extent that the coloring matter is affected, and we behold the tow heavy covering of the habitual tobacco user. Note the appearance, yellow the result, now, eyes and ears, of many boys who smoke or chew, for the hitches and disorganizations of the cuticle in the general disturbance of tobacco serving the entire body.

The resistance with which tobacco poison is absorbed by the skin was first specially noticed in the case of an English sailor, who made an attempt to smuggle some of the weed by taking a quantity of it about his body. In a short time he was taken so violently ill that he almost lost his life. If a cigar be unrolled and moistened, and then applied over the stomach of a child, it will quickly produce sickness and vomiting which might end in death. In the earlier days, when tobacco was believed to possess medicinal qualities, medical men have applied it to the heads of children in cases of the scalp, and have induced an intrusion into the bowels, with the result that death quickly ensued. Soldiers who have undertaken the effort of the drug on their skins have placed pieces of dampened plug tobacco in their armpits, thus causing severe sickness by which they might escape from duty. The application of tobacco is a last resort in cases of tetanus, and then its benefit comes only through use as an extreme poisonous nauseant, causing vomiting, in the hope that the jaws may be moved by the violent disturbance.

Of late there has been an alarming increase of that terrible affection of the kidneys, "Bright's disease." Frequently kidney complaints, because of comparatively painless progress, proceed so far before being recognized that they are beyond the reach of medical skill. This knowledge should cause persons to be all the more careful regarding substances that may affect these important organs. Recent scientific researches go to show that the tobacco habit is a frequent cause of serious disorders of the kidneys. "Bright's disease" of these organs has been traced directly to the use of tobacco. Of course the weed is not the only cause of that grave malady; but the increase in the use of tobacco and the increase in the number of cases of that disease suggest a direct relation between the two.

The tobacco habit is so general that the evils resulting from it are easily overlooked, or are ascribed to some other than the real cause. As the healthful operations of the skin are hindered, throwing additional labor on the kidneys, and as the blood and membranes are surcharged with poison, it is inevitable that the kidneys must suffer in a special manner in their effort to remove the poison from the system. People often note the odor of tobacco which hangs on the breath of the user. Commenting on this, Dr. Kellogg says: "This condition is due to the fact that the kidneys have become diseased, so that they are unable to remove the nicotine from the system as fast as it is taken in, and hence it accumulates in the body, saturating every organ. The benumbed sensibilities of the person thus saturated give no warning of the mischief which is being wrought in his system, and the danger which threatens life as well as health."

Only a short time ago, on May 8th, the press dispatches from Cincinnati, O., announced the death of a man named Cameron, giving the cause as starvation. In the telegram it was stated that he smoked fifty to seventy-five cigarettes a day. This is suggestive of the fact that tobacco is not a food, and none of its ingredients give support to any part of the body. It does not add to, but subtracts from, the total vital force. In the instance quoted the effect upon the stomach was such that the organ could not retain food of any character. The craving was for the Cheroot-poison, and the victim smoked away with great vehemence. But the poison was insidious; the tobacco habit was not content with making a prey of the victim, and as it could not support, it killed him. Cameron's sickness and death were due directly to tobacco-smoking. For the gratifying of the awful thirst it created, poison flowed instead of water, with the only result that nature could permit.

Why is it that a tobacco user suffering from injury or disease recovers more slowly than one who refrains from stimulants and narcotics? Because, the alcohol, tobacco disturbs the processes of nutrition. It paralyzes the tissue builders, lessening their activity. The defensive organs by which the important processes of life are carried on are hindered in their work, being required to expend much effort in removing from the body the noxious intruder. The germ-destroying cells are paralyzed and thus render the body more vulnerable to the attacks of disease germs than when in a normal condition.

Some people have asserted that tobacco is a preventive of disease during malignant epidemics. This was proved long since to be a mistake, and that, on the contrary, the tobacco-habit rendered persons more liable to infectious particularly affecting the stomach. The eminent English physician Lettsom says: "During the prevalence of cholera I have had repeated opportunities of observing that individuals addicted to the use of tobacco, especially those who snuff it, are more disposed to attacks of that disease, and generally in its most malignant form." As early as the cholera epidemic of 1849, in Philadelphia, it was shown that smokers were specially subject to the infection, and medical students who had contracted the habit fell ready victims because the cigar attracted the malady, while the consumers of the weed were able to attend to hospital patients, and escaped.

Not only the stomach, but the liver and all the digestive organs are surrounded by tobacco-poison. It is some time since I noticed a series the salivary glands of the mouth, increasing the flow of saliva and aiding the process of digestion. But the tobacco shower spits out with the tobacco juice the essential secretion which should go to the stomach, and thus transmit the salivary fluid to its proper purpose. If a person be unable to do so with the juice containing nicotine, it would take time a long time to become accustomed thereto without causes accompanying the air, and then would increase the poison in the system and cause greater peril to life. But the drawing of an unusually large amount of saliva is not an aid to digestion, even if the fluid could be swallowed in its natural state. To so excite the salivary glands is a violation of the law of nature which non exhibits itself in soreness in the sharp and flesh-less jaw, and the sallow and cadaverous countenance.

A further trouble connected with the digestive organs, arising from the use of the drug, is the increased danger in malarial fevers. For instance, in typhoid fever there are ulcerations in the bowels which often produce death by perforation, or eating through the coats of the intestine. Medical authorities say the use of tobacco favors perforation. Among the effects of its excessive use are debility and loss of tone of the stomach, nausea, failure of appetite, indigestion, constipation of the bowels, sick headache and biliousness.

Those whose employment trade them to an active outdoor life, where an abundance of fresh air strengthens the system and would greatly prolong existence in mortality if given opportunity, often show little signs of nicotine poison in the vital organs until advanced in years; while the men of sedentary habits early fall a victim to dyspepsia, nervousness, paralysis, or other organic difficulties which render existence burdensome. But whether men works indoors or out, the effects of the tobacco habit are clearly shown either in the mental or physical condition, or in both; for it was remarked at the outset of our inquiry, the workings of the poison exhibit themselves through natural effects at every step in the progress of absorption by the human body.

DEPARTMENT STORES CONTRASTED

That the present is an era of mammoth firms and great projects, everybody knows. Trusts and combinations are more than familiar to the public mind, and great inroads are being made continually on old methods of doing business. This modern drift has been denounced, and very harsh things have been said in regard to the purposes and results of these great organizations, all of which have, however, been dealt where any notice was taken at all.

The claim is, and has been, that competition had become so intense that profits had melted away, and self-protection was the only excuse for the condition of unity in manufacturing or production. A certain demand being estimated, by pooling it was said that output could allow the market, and that a closed factory, mill, foundry, or productive works of any kind, was a paying investment whether in operation or in suspense.

There is a beautiful theory in this, and it commends itself to many, particularly the small manufacturer who perceives he already felt himself unable to compete with a more elaborate, newer or larger works, if economy in power, expenditure, or location gave or had given any special advantage. But the move made a terrible curse on that individualism which loves to control its own, and objects for special reasons to any supervision. These reasons may arise from personal pride, from assumed knowledge of markets, whether in the buying of raw material or disposing of the finished product. Location is somewhat of a factor, too, for may be new machinery, or invention, or being an old house or concern with a reputation made in years gone by, and a section of trade or country already fairly claimed as having become a personal or firm market, one to say event to be retained.

But trade aggression is a strange thing. Prominence can capture and monopolize of business once deemed secure. We remember hearing an English commercial man say that he called for twenty years on a desired customer, and then secured him as a lasting one, and probably the profit and advantage was of mutual benefit. Such a thing, though, could hardly occur now in "this land of steady habits," where firms and trade descend from father to son, where a name is mentioned after all who bore it have passed away, and where the good will of a business is considered worthy of an important pecuniary consideration when transferred from one to another.

In this country of magnificent properties and ever changing features, three old houses are "few and far between." Trade influence is hardly known save in some of the New England cities. West of the Alleghanies there is an ever shifting population, though Chicago, St. Louis, Denver and some other business points are taking on some of the more staid features of the better East, and there are famous names and firms, who in special lines have accumulated fortunes in trade which would have been considered more than princely in the not far distant past.

New York was for many years considered the trade capital of this wonderful country, and it will doubtless retain much of this supremacy. There was an immense population tributary to this great center long before railroads ran beyond Chicago, and the colossal dry goods houses of A. T. Stewart and H. B. Claflin, each doing to their palmy days over one million dollars a week, gave hints of possibilities to which but few trades aspired or even attempted. These houses were not particularly aggressive. We remember A. T. Stewart saying that "all the country west of Chicago was a terra incognita" to him, although it was being invaded by the more speculative spirit of his only formidable rival.

These great and lofty establishments had their corps of buyers in the central cities and manufacturing points of Europe, and these keen, quick-witted, observant men never allowed any trade movement to elude their consideration. They were familiar with the origin and development of the cooperative idea. While the way it expanded and circumvented many branches was unique and profitable, the principle had life in it, was popular, then sectional. In the first form its progress was like romance, beginning in a small room to distribute to a few personal friends, finally emerging into great warehouses, grand mills, fast steamers and a trade absorbing and creating millions of profits. In a sectional sense were such as limited themselves to towns or orders, fortifies and luxury stores, from the "Civil service supply" in London and elsewhere, the whole including many failures and some great successes as a matter of course. But any sensitiveness need exist for special surprise when we consider that in the United States business failures aggregate over a hundred thousand yearly and reflect why but few of the money per cent of those engaging in business are in same time or other.

This spirit of meeting all supplies in one mammoth institution commenced in the creation of the Bon Marche in Paris. This is a phenomenon even in that proud and splendid city. It is the be plus ultra of bazars, and the gay denizens from the prince to the proletariat find it a wonderful place of resort, a very lounge, as it were, stocked with the products of the world, and the veritable base of supplies for an aldest and economical people.

This illustration has had the potency of example in this trading land, where it may be conceived that an exotic-like conception. But each department establishments as Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Hilton & Co., and Macy & Co., New York, and Field & Co., Chicago, with many others of more magnitude, show that there is a possibility of its realization. Yet the very effort is producing a vast amount of trade hostility. It is looked upon as an encroachment, as an invasion of the idea that gives lines of trade should be separate, and rest upon their own foundation.

Of course the western idea and practice are seen to keep "everything in every little store," aggregation being compatible to a limited population. But it is said that these colossal concerns are each like the octopus throwing out its tentacles in all directions, and absorbing hundreds of small stores by the sheer pressure of unlimited means and an unfair competition. Hence complaint after complaint arises; the wholesale trade is appealed to and urged that they decline to sell to these aggressive firms; the retail trade is called upon to combine, to form a union and to be ready to defend themselves in every possible way; legislation is urged by stores, and municipalities are forewarned that revenue will tell the story of reduced taxation consequent on vacant and unrentable stores.

It is said that these great concerns, any grade goods, all brands, or make their own; that markets are free, but that the average of capital turns up at all figures, from persons wanting money, bankrupt and other stock, which the quiet trader sees not, or if he sees, is not in a pecuniary condition to utilize; that these grasping dealers advertise widely, make specialties, create excitement, and even injure the trade they cannot reach or control.

Now it may be that selfishness, personal profit, is at the back of all business; that man toil, speculate, buy and sell for profit; and that money is the name of everything at least in modern times. But it is noticed that Christians have indorsed the existence of trading institutions, and this notwithstanding it is trade, and this selfishness is human nature as exemplified in personal. In the Independent called Z. C. M. I. is an organization founded on a more philanthropic character. It was intended to combine the relief of good and economy by a combination which aimed to be general, by creating a mammoth concern for a special purpose and a peculiar people. It says, We have organized the Z. C. M. I. house for the distribution of goods. It will sell to you in the settlement of the other is a trade world margin, now if you consume among yourselves and do your own distributing of the profits now the expense attached will inure to your advantage, you need not be overcharged, you need make no whole instructions, you need to buy what you need, when you need, and so small, sometimes it seems that one sale any advantage, you in any way you shall not be the burdened with super building and other in dispensaries or land speculation, but have your own store, and when you need another for convenience, simply open it and you know what you want, the great house is which you look for your supply is always on the wholesale side, always in the market, buying heavily, freighting in large lots, and distributing to your proceeds if within the reach at all.

Now suppose this was so heartily entered into for social benefit and monetary salvation, and there was an institution rivaling outranking the Bon Marche, or Hilton, Wanamaker's, or any other. Would the battle be lost? Would the reputation suffer? Would she be so heartily supplied than now? And if purchases a few called this company and for personal ends, depending on extension, is this not what is claimed to be the same related? If the company would have a home supply, shutter to eastern jealousy and to freed a few from the vexation and worry of buying and selling, and that they may be open to more sensible directions, something promising wealth, and all aiding to local improvement and progress, according to the genius and spirit of the great work in which others and buyers, traders and consumers, are all more or less engaged—one for which the thousands of Utah let home, friends, country and habitations that they might have and enjoy, more in harmony with righteousness, truth, peace, and that is which, once the dream of the prophet and seers, is only to be realized in the union of all to a common interest. Deseret.

"We Are All Here!"

Summer Warmth, Outings, Travel, Pic Nics, Park, Canyon, Lake and Home Cooking.

Assorted Portable Foods are the Rage, Being First-class, Economical and Always Ready.

Z. C. M. I.

Carries an Immense Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

And everything that a family needs for the table

Or for out-door enjoyment.

Call and see the stock.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Our $4.00 Pants

Made to order are cheaper than any Eastern Goods. The cloth is Provo and Deseret Woolen Mills make, and our tailors make them up, so that if you buy a pair all the money is kept at home.

We keep a full stock of ready-made clothing.

JOHN C. CUTLER & BROTHERS,

Agents, 36 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

WOOL WANTED.

Suits Made to Order From $15.00 Up.

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS Wholesale and Retail.