

devilish and successful insidiousness. He is a native of Minden, Prussia, and is probably a little past forty years of age. When he came to this country is not definitely settled, but he began practice as a physician in Chicago in 1878. He married, and soon afterwards his first wife died under circumstances which look suspicious enough in the light of subsequent events, but which attract no unfavorable comment at the time. An insurance on her life was promptly paid. This was his favorite line of practice, getting insurance policies secured to himself or wife (whom he married later and who joined with him in all his subsequent work), and then putting the insured out of the way by means of antimony. This is a mineral found in France and Germany as an oxide and it is variously treated and purified for use in the materia medica. It acts variously as an alterative, diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, purgative and emetic. A patient suffering from phthisis may take antimonial poison in its several forms with less ill effects than one having any other disease. Antimony reduces the circulation, and when continued in small doses it brings about a condition of extreme debility, with cold perspiration, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and bleb-like eruptions on the skin. The symptoms of poisoning by tartar emetic, which is the most active form of antimony and carries the same symptoms as all the other salts of antimony, are an austere metallic taste. Two grains of antimony would make a patient vomit profusely if given in one dose, but it has been found that twenty grains can be given to a patient in the course of twenty-four hours without producing vomiting, yet the effect on the system is very decided, causing nausea, hicoughs and reduction of the heart pressure, with a cold, clammy condition of the skin, gradually tending to cold sweats, followed by diarrhoea, pains in the legs, stupor and death. Another symptom is paralysis.

The case for which Meyer will first be tried is, we understand, the murder of Henry C. Brandt, who took out three large policies on his life and, being infatuated with Mrs. Meyer—a beautiful woman—married her; his doom was sealed from that time; he went so slowly, however, and everything seemed so natural or at least so little out of the common in his case that suspicion was not aroused till after his death. It is thought the man and woman will not make much of a fight in their defense.

#### A LESSON IN OVERDRAFTS.

We have no sinister motive in publishing, right upon the heels of the Utah women's silver convention, an item which comes well authenticated from Cincinnati. The dispatch relates that an eminent female financier of the Pork city was so oblivious to the monetary stricture now universally prevalent that she overdrew her bank account about one hundred dollars. The money institution that had the honor of her patronage took the usual course in such contingencies, and notified the fair depositor of the situation. Most women—most western women

who have a bank account, rather let us say—would have set to work right lively to "rustle" and deposit that hundred dollars. Not so the female financial genius of Cincinnati. She threw down the bank's notification with the ejaculation, "How annoying!" and rang up a messenger boy to whom she gave an envelope addressed to the bank. The cashier fainted when he found enclosed a regularly filled, dated and signed check on his own bank which read: "Please pay yourselves one hundred dollars." For such a genius the financial crisis can have no terrors.

#### MISTAKEN FOR ONCE.

The New York *World* has recently been making a poll of the governors and U. S. senators of different states on their views as to finance and tariff work before the extra session of Congress. The current number at hand is devoted exclusively to the South and most of the states and territories west of the Mississippi, and the *World* significantly heads this symposium of opinions "The Other Side." With but two exceptions all are for the restoration of silver to its rightful place among the financial factors of the age, while the views on the tariff question vary, chiefly in accordance with party predilections. One of the communications received is the following:

To the Editor of the *World*:

I think the Sherman law should be replaced by one giving silver free coinage on a fair ratio with gold, thus removing from American farmers the necessity of competing, with 25 per cent discount against them, with India's wheat and cotton. I think the national bank currency should be increased, perhaps on the line marked out by Henry Clews. Without the first prices will not advance. Farmers will barely live and will only buy the cheapest necessities, the volume of the nation's trade will grow less and less and the agricultural land will continue to fall in value.

Financial legislation should be first, then just so soon as possible protected industries should know what changes have been determined upon.

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,  
(Rep.) Governor.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 17, 1893.

That is a good letter and is squarely to the point. There is in it little or nothing that the gold-grabbers can take comfort in, and it voices the sentiments of many millions of people whose utterances have not yet been but may soon be heard. But how in the world did its namesake make such a mistake as continuing Mr. Thomas in office long after he had vacated it? Our brilliant and bristling Gotham contemporary is usually more nearly abreast of the times than that. It doubtless solicited Mr. Thomas's views, and on receiving them, itself attached the words "(Rep.)" and "Governor."

#### WOMAN'S UNDOUBTED RIGHTS.

The NEWS is not of those disposed to criticize the ladies who met in silver convention a few evenings since. That the question under discussion, being

one that has engrossed the best thought of the wisest men during more than a decade without yet being settled, should now be boldly charged upon and airily disposed of by the gentler sex in a few speeches and a memorial, does not seem to us to constitute any cause of complaint against the fair ones. On the contrary we are willing to accept aid in the great struggle from any quarter, and even should there be an absence of real, practical help we are not inclined to reject or belittle the friendly motive which in this instance prompts the tender of it.

We shall have to beg leave to say, however, that the women might have done much better than they did at the meeting, and they may still render assistance of the most substantial and effective character if they are really in earnest. The plan of campaign we suggest is a series of resolutions, mental or otherwise, something like this:

Since the money which the fathers, brothers, husbands and sons of the community earn is largely silver money;

Since that is the kind of money the mothers, sisters, wives and daughters earn, and with the others, spend;

Since all of us can get that kind of money easier than any other, and it can be made plentiful if that pure, royal metal be not unjustly discriminated against;

Since it is good enough for the West but is not considered good enough for the East;

Now therefore in consideration of these premises, be it resolved that we, the women of Utah, hereby pledge ourselves to deal only with those who will deal fairly with us;

We will cease to purchase the articles of finery and luxury which the East puts into our markets, and will purchase of articles of necessity from that source only such as cannot be made at home or supplied by our friends;

We authorize our fathers, brothers, husbands and sons to say to the East which does not want our silver, "Keep your silks and laces, your bonnets and embroideries, your fol-de-rols and flummery—our mothers, sisters, wives and daughters will buy none of them;"

We agree to respect ourselves and each other by sacredly keeping this pledge, feeling that it is far better for a time to curb our whims and reject fashion's follies than to contribute in even the least degree to the thralldom that is sought to be placed upon us, our loved ones and our home.

This may not be the orthodox way of meeting a difficulty such as now confronts the West, but it would breathe the good old patriotic spirit that aforesaid found exercise in spurning hated imports, moulding bullets and preparing lint and bandages. It is just as womanly as any kind of speechifying and memorializing and would prove a hundred times more fetching.

#### OUR PELICAN IN PROOF.

The famous pelicans of Utah Lake, known to every resident and every scientific man who has given the subject attention, receive brief notice in an article by Sr. Adolfo Posado on