

generally. They are capable of being the sources of evil beyond the control of those who own them. The wrongs they are calculated to produce are not confined to what may actually occur within their walls, but take within their scope consequential results as well.

There are many men of loose morals in this city who delight in opportunities such as are afforded by skating pavilions to form associations and make appointments with thoughtless young girls with the object in view of effecting their ruin at the first favorable opportunity. It appears from incidents of the past that the pleasure of these moral vampires is specially enhanced when the intended victim is a "Mormon" girl.

We look upon skating pavilions as places to be avoided by those who have self-respect. We do not take his ground because respectable people do not occasionally attend them, a doubtless they do, but we think it would show a higher sense of propriety if they did not.

While, as before intimated, we sympathize with the proprietors of the defunct rink on West Temple Street in their pecuniary losses, we regret to learn that it is their intention to construct another building for similar purposes in its place. And while we admire the enterprise manifested by them, we wish it were directed in a more desirable channel. We do not see how, as a journal published in the interests of the public good, we could take any other stand than this; besides we have no other inclination.

(From the Glasgow Herald.)

NOTES BY A DISTINGUISHED MAN.

INTERVIEW WITH HON. J. W. YOUNG, ETC.

In passing through the United States, the vastness and variety of the interests and ideas of the nations are impressed upon one as he passes from State to State. In one State one interest or agitation is going on, in another, another.

In Virginia I found the great question to be the readjusting the debt; in Washington, the tremendous question, already looming up, of who is likely to be the next occupant of the White House; in Pennsylvania, a minor electoral struggle, which seems to involve nothing more than the personal ambition of certain individuals; in Ohio, a great gubernatorial contest, in St. Louis an all-absorbing contest as to the right of beer gardens to keep open on Sunday; in Utah, the question of men's wives, especially as to the number; while in California, I can discover no burning question, unless it be the Hawaiian treaty and the big sugar monopoly that seems to rest upon it.

Thus appears the variety; but through all these one finds a connecting thread of interest, and if one looks for the solidarity of the Union he finds it pretty well typified in the fact that on the election of a new Governor for Ohio is pretty generally thought to depend the next Presidential election.

There is a good deal of very natural excitement, therefore, everywhere about that election. Politically, about the coolest and quietest place that I found in Ohio was at the home of Judge Headley himself, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Whatever be the agitation, whatever be the result they cannot much affect the happiness or the aims of the just, and I will even say, great man. Hurt he may be by the mean insinuations against his character, but harmed he knows he cannot be. I can only hope that America will never have a worse Chief Magistrate than this worthy American descendant of old Bishop Hoadley of England.

Another uniformity that strikes me, especially after twenty years of Europe, is the prevalence of one language, even of one accent, throughout the length and breadth of the land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Unless it be in the case of some casual emigrant, one hears only one speech; and this is the more remarkable when one considers the varieties of appearance that are manifested as one goes westward. Not only has the English race been distinctly modified by its colonization on the Atlantic coast, but further modifications are visible in its westward progress. There are also peculiarities of costume discernible in various centres of the west. On the streets of Cincinnati, as of St. Louis, one may observe a

tendency in this summer season to wear a kind of evening dress on all occasions. The gentlemen appear largely in white cravats, presenting what would be in England the appearance of a vast concourse of persons. The ladies appear in gauzy white dresses, more diaphanous for the neck and arm than would be found in any cities of Europe.

As one reaches the plains, and pauses from time to time at the stations, there may be noticed a tendency to color and picturesqueness in the costumes of men. In this one may hope there lies the possibility of a return to that bravery in dress which, in the animal kingdom, is generally found with the male sex. Without going too profoundly into clothes-philosophy, I may say that the plainness of male dress, through so many generations, as compared with female costume, seems to have been largely due to the increase in the number of men over women. In the west of Europe, as one sees the mediæval pictures, the gentlemen were still more finely arrayed than the ladies; but that was in a time when, as yet, the female sex had not followed man in his westward migrations. Every woman was then made sufficiently attractive by being an object of competition. So soon, however, as the numbers changed and man became the object of competition, he found no more reason to keep up a smartness of appearance, and his costume was determined by convenience and interest. May it not be that out here in the west, where the migration of man has again gone beyond that of woman as to number, the male sex shows at least a faint tendency to resume some of its outward attractions?

I entered upon the long journey beyond St. Louis with dismal forebodings. I had just listened to Oscar Wilde in London, who spoke of the dusty desolations of these journeys of days and nights, of the monotony of the scenery, of the morals, so-called, in the "lively western imagination." I am bound to say I never had a pleasanter journey. Instead of the coal spot of the eastern railways, we have only a little from the wood largely used in the engines. What little dust entered our "Pullman" was comparatively clean dust. The meals were generally honest and satisfactory, and I can never find any monotony in the vast, silent plains, with the splendor of days and pomp of sunrise and moonrise, and the procession of the fiery orbs, as they may be called rather than stars, which glorify this wonderful region. Sometimes it seems as if some great undulating ocean had suddenly grown solid; the horizon seemed boundless, and as one gazed over it, there arose in the mind a feeling of that infinitude which, to the busy life in cities, is generally little more than a word.

On this long journey everybody becomes humanized; even the conductors look on at the whist-players, and even flirt a little with the ladies entrusted to their care. The officials become communicative; the children make friends all round; and by the second evening, each sleeping car has become, as it were, a little hotel parlor filled with friends apparently on a picnic.

It is true there are vast regions of desert on the way. As one looks on the haggard faces of the Indians at the little stations, one seems to see sorrowful expressions of the loneliness and barrenness of the unwatered plains. But at length the mountains are climbed and passed, and as great rich valleys and rivers and lakes appear, one realizes the meaning of Emerson's words, "America is God's charity to the poor." And I had here a vision as of a great homestead, filled with a family formed of the populations of the globe, all finding that "health and wealth" which is invoked in Europe for sovereigns.

In conversation with an intelligent lawyer of New York, he mentioned to me that John Young, the son of Brigham Young, was on the train, and that he would be glad to introduce me to him. I readily accepted his offer, and in the course of a day or two had frequent interviews with Mr. Young. I found him an affable and handsome gentleman, with a great deal of that kind of intelligence which a man gets only from the university of life and experience. There was a certain earnestness about his mouth, but his eyes were light and genial. He received me kindly, surrounded by his young sons, who, I may remark, were polite and well-behaved lads. I told him that I should probably use my conversa-

tions with him in writing for the public some account of my journey, and, with that understanding, we at once entered upon a conversation on the burning question of polygamy. He had in his hand a book recently written about his people, by Phil. Robinson, and also the statements of Judge Jeremiah Black, whose death the Mormons now lament. I freely agreed with him that there was much in masculine human nature which accorded with the Mormon system, and which had a disastrous development in great cities. The evolution of man in conquering the lands and seas of the world, his life in camps and in ports, have tended to make him a natural polygamist. Mr. Young said, "You can't go contrary to human nature." "But," I answered, "Man is only half the human nature in the world; there is the nature of woman whom all the conditions of life have tended to make a monogamist. There have been forces which have sometimes suppressed her instincts in that matter, as in the swarming populations of the far East, where there is no career for her, and no support, but in marriage, and where the excessive number of women suggests polygamy as a necessary social economy, but these conditions having been left behind to a large extent, and the question arises whether the charm and beauty and morality of life are not to be secured rather by the loyalty of one to one in matrimony." He then said: "Woman is necessarily the inferior of man. There are religious reasons why she should be the one to surrender her feelings in that respect." "But is it not found," I asked, "that the romance of life and charm of the relation between man and maid is diminished by this plurality of wives?" He said, "Courtship goes on among us the same as in London. I believe in love, but not in infatuation. Whatever woman may suppose that she loses by being one among other wives, she is compensated for in a greater devotion to her children, for, in our system, the maternal feelings are regarded as supreme; these feelings are very early developed, and form the chief earthly happiness of women. They also increase the affection of man, who cannot fail to feel a deep tenderness for the mother of his children. It must be remembered that in our faith this feeling concerning the production of the race is a profoundly religious feeling, and brings a happiness which we believe is not realized where the relations are merely worldly." I asked him whether, in the growth of society in Utah, it was not found that there was not enough wives for all; and was not this, to some extent, a reason for the hostility of the "Gentiles" toward the "Mormons." He replied: The men who settle in this region are largely adventurers; they do not wish to settle down in permanent homes; they no doubt desire our women for immoral purposes, but they are not generally of the marrying kind." He dwelt largely upon the good order, the freedom from crime, which marked their settlement, even though many outsiders have come among them, and unquestionably Mr. Young made out a very plausible case, no doubt sincere case for his people.

On Sunday I attended the great Tabernacle of the Latter-day Saints. The huge edifice, which seats 13,000 people, was vastly crowded, careful arrangements being made for strangers. The music was wonderfully fine, consisting of organ, stringed instruments, and a noble choir, in which some of the female voices were extremely beautiful. The elders, who sat in their various grades around the three pulpits, which rose one above the other, were singularly free from anything clerical in appearance. They were in morning dress, white waistcoat, and the preacher on the occasion was in a gray English dress, such as one might meet any day along the strand. This was Elder Penrose, editor of the *Deseret News*. A more powerful discourse I have not heard this many a year. He took no text, but plunged at once into his subject, without a superfluous word, and in a didactic tone he reviewed the entire faith and social system of the Mormons. Now and then, indeed, he was ingenious, if not jesuitical. Especially, he had a way of quoting from the Bible, and when the Bible had no appropriate text for him from Joseph Smith's Bible in a manner that might easily lead those unfamiliar with those Scriptures to suppose that his texts were all taken from the old Bible. By this dexterous combination he made it out clearly that marriage was ordained

of God; that the relation between man and wife continued through all eternity, and that they who were not married became in the future world not saints, but mere angels, whom he regarded as a quite inferior order of beings. The great force of his position rested upon the example of the Hebrew patriarchs, and the absence of any rebuke of polygamy in the New Testament. He quoted what Jesus said of the Saints gathering from the east and west, and sitting down in the Kingdom of Heaven with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; and said, with characteristic humor, that as there is no doubt that these venerable men would all have their wives with them, probably some of the pious people of that neighborhood, when they get there, would run away. It would not suit their ideas of propriety. It might do for Christ, who said, "We should gather with them," but it would not suit the severe and rigid morality of their antagonists in that neighborhood.

The discourse at this part was certainly very powerfully delivered, with a great deal of argumentative impressiveness; and among the visitors I observed several mammas, who became very uneasy at the close attention given by their young folks to what was said, one or two of such suddenly become so fatigued as to have to withdraw with their families.

The sacrament of bread and water, which occurs every Sunday, was passed around partly during the discourse. The Tabernacle had been thickly festooned with evergreen and floral wreaths on some recent festive occasion; a fountain was playing, amid carved lions, in the centre of the building. The vast crowd was held with intense interest; and as a religion based upon the ancient customs of the far east, was upheld with earnestness and an occasional eloquence, I felt the scene to be strange, and almost weird. I experienced something of the same feeling as in witnessing the play of "Agamemnon" in England, and the "Passion Play" in Oberammergau. It was as if time had relapsed, and I was borne back to some remote region of time and space. A married lady, wife of a United States General, who has resided for some in Salt Lake City, remarked to me that the absence of any clear theology in that region antagonistic to the strong political position of the Mormons was the main foundation of their Church. She said, that in conversation with Mormons, if she once accepted the infallible authority of the Bible, she was lost. This I will not discuss, my task at present being that of a reporter. I may, however, say that a number of gentlemen in Salt Lake City told me that they thought there was little prospect of a moral and intellectual solution of the Mormon difficulty, because of a degree to which the Mormon and the Gentile theology rested on the same basis. There was the small cloud, which boded a fearful storm in the future, since the exigencies of Utah would not allow of any practical surrender to the social and political supremacy of Mormonism.

MORCUE D. CONWAY.

Competent authorities estimate that the net foreign immigration to the United States for the four years ending June 30, 1894, will be in the neighborhood of 2,500,000—enough to constitute a small nation.

In the British Cabinet there are three total abstainers—Sir William Harcourt, Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain. Labouchere never drinks, Parnell seldom, Gladstone moderately, Lord Derby a great deal.

On the 6th of November Governors will be elected in Massachusetts, Maryland, Minnesota and New Jersey. Elections will also occur on the same day in Connecticut, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The telegraphic dispatches brought an unusual number of crimes and disasters last night, and among them is the report of an explosion of dynamite near Pittsburgh that must have equalled the memorable explosion on Arsenal Hill in this city.

Dubuque has a boys' fraternity, the members of which are divided into four classes. The first demands only a pledge against intoxicating drink, the second adds tobacco, the third profanity, and the fourth everything in the shape of vice or crime. The oath of the latter class elaborate and terrible.



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(Continued.)

CHAPTER II.

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