

A disagreement has arisen regarding the validity of the engagement made with him, and it is now sought to have it annulled on the ground that it was made in violation of the law against contract labor. The matter has been argued in court, one party holding the position just indicated, while the other insists that preaching is not "labor" in the sense in which the term is used in the Congressional statute. The opinion of the court upon the question has not yet been rendered.

#### GOVERNOR HILL DISPOSED OF.

UNLESS Governor Hill, of New York, shall be able to make a defensive showing before the committee of the state senate which is now investigating him, which it seems hardly possible he will be able to make, his chances as a rival of Grover Cleveland for the Democratic nomination for the presidency may be regarded as having fallen far below zero. The dispatches of the last few days have contained statements concerning him that are exceedingly damaging. Whether they be correct or not they are of a character to destroy his chances of political preferment.

Governor Hill is the only man who has been seriously regarded as a probable contestant against President Cleveland for the Democratic presidential nomination, but the latter's path seems to have been effectually cleared, so far as rivalry from the present Governor of New York is concerned.

#### ADVERTISING AGENCIES.

ADVERTISING agencies have become a permanent and apparently indispensable industry. They flourish in this country to a fuller extent than in any other on the globe. The reason for this is that the population of America is more enterprising and pushing in business matters than that of any other nation. Business men are not content in this land of blossomed ingenuity to sit still, as many of that class do in other and older lands, and wait for customers. They keep plunging ahead and opening up new avenues of trade, radiating from the centres where they are located. Hence the field for advertising agencies is wide and almost interminable. As a rule they are conducted on principles of fair dealing. Among those who have gained an enviable reputation in this regard is J. H. Bates, who has been in the business for twenty-five years. He was formerly a partner of Mr. S. M. Pettengill, who retired some time since. In 1873 Mr. Bates established the firm of Bates & Locke (the latter being the late Petroleum V. Nasby) and now, since the death of the latter he conducts an agency alone. We learn from Mr. Bates, with whom we have had pleasant business relations, that he will on May 1st, remove from his present quarters, 38 Park Row, corner Beckman Street, New York, to 41 Park Row.

#### THE GROWTH OF PRIDE.

At the late General Conference some of the speakers, notably Elder Abram H. Cannon, deplored the evidences that denoted the fact that social distinctions upon the basis of wealth were developing in the community of Latter-day Saints. That such is the case must be patent to every intelligent observer. It is a regrettable manifestation of human weakness and a species of snobbery that should never appear in a fraternity whose brotherhood has true religion for its basis. It is an infallible indication of mammon worship. Its devotees are more imbued with the genius of the world than the spirit of Christ, which are antagonistic.

Those who estimate the wealth of the pocket above the riches of the soul are in the lower depths of mental and spiritual poverty. Measured by the former standard the great Master had no respectable standing among men, but on the latter basis he was above all things. While the material affairs of life may not be properly neglected, to place them above things that are infinitely greater is not a consistent part for a Latter-day Saint to play. The proper part for riches to perform in the hands of symmetrical religionists is to ameliorate the condition of the poor and aid in the establishment of truth in the earth. The former may be done effectually by providing to the fullest possible extent employment for those who are unable to find it, and the latter by assisting to send to the four quarters of the earth the glad tidings of the Gospel. The promotion of the right kind of education that cultivates the heart as well as the intellect is another exalted channel for the use of wealth.

The manifestations indicating the development of class distinctions are so numerous and unmistakable as to obviate the necessity of defining them. They indicate the growth of pride, which is an element of great danger to the community, dividing it into sections which impede and even destroy the growth of that brotherly sentiment that should be the chief characteristic of the religious fraternity. God cannot smile upon such a condition. It must incur his displeasure. The voice of revelation has warned the Saints against the very state of affairs now

being considered, in language that is unmistakable. "Beware of pride, lest ye become like unto my people, the Nephites of old."

Those who are familiar, by reading the Book of Mormon, with the various social phases that brought the Nephites on this continent under divine displeasure know what this means. If a comparison of their condition in that respect is made with a growing situation in our own midst, it will be seen whether they to any extent agree. If they do there is solid necessity for the introduction of some powerful repentance in certain quarters and directions.

As a sample of the condition in this regard, of the Nephites whose doings have been cited by the Lord as a sample of warning to the Church in these days, it may be well to quote from the Book of Jacob, beginning on page 131. The prophet was greatly exercised in relation to the course pursued by his brethren, and this is a portion of his address:

11. Wherefore, I must tell you the truth according to the plainness of the word of God. For behold, as I enquired of the Lord, thus came the word unto me, saying, Jacob, get thou up into the temple on the morrow, and declare the word which I shall give thee unto this people.

12. And now behold, my brethren, this is the word which I declare unto you, that many of you have begun to search for gold, and for silver, and all manner of precious ores, in the which this land, which is a land of promise unto you, and to your seed, doth abound most plentifully.

13. And the hand of Providence has smiled upon you most pleasingly, that you have obtained many riches; and because some of you have obtained more abundantly than that of your brethren, ye are lifted up in the pride of your hearts, and wear stiff necks and high heads, because of the costliness of your apparel and persecute your brethren, because ye suppose that ye are better than they.

14. And now, my brethren, do you suppose that God justifieth you in this thing? Behold, I say unto you, Nay. But he condemneth you, that if ye persist in these things, his judgments must speedily come upon you.

15. O that he would show you that he can pierce you, and with one glance of his eye, he can smite you to the dust.

16. O that he would rid you from this iniquity and abomination. And O that ye would listen unto the word of his commands, and let not this pride of your hearts destroy your souls.

17. Think of your brethren, like unto yourselves, and be familiar with all, and free with your substance, that they may be rich like unto you.

18. But before ye seek for riches, seek ye for the kingdom of God.

19. And after ye have obtained a hope in Christ, ye shall obtain riches, if ye seek them; and ye will seek them for the intent to do good; to clothe the naked, and to feed the hungry, and to liberate the captive, and administer relief to the sick, and the afflicted.

20. And now, my brethren, I have spoken unto you concerning pride; and those of you which have afflicted your neighbor, and persecuted him because ye were proud in your hearts, of the things which God hath given you, what say ye of it?

21. Do ye not suppose that such things are abominable unto him who created all flesh? And the one being is as precious in his sight as the other. And all flesh is of the dust; and for the self-same end hath he created them, that they should keep his commandments, and glorify him for ever.

#### THE LITERARY AGE.

A CERTAIN portion of our era has been denominated the "stone age." The early part of the present century witnessed the rapid advance of the "iron age," but its closing portion may well be termed the "literary age." Let a person attain distinction, or even prominence, in any profession, or walk of life, and some enterprising publisher immediately makes proposals to him "for an article." This is especially true in this country, where the alertness of publishers to secure new and prominent names for their tables of contents, does not stop at soliciting productions from the pens of Caucasian writers. If a Hindoo of caste, a Moslem of education or a heathen of prominence chances to set foot upon our shores, some newspaper or magazine manager is liable to drop down upon him with an eager purpose to secure from him, or under his name, some sort of a literary production. It may be upon the subject of his religion, or the social condition, customs, laws or history of his country; it matters little what may be the caption of the article, or its literary qualities; the name of the author, or alleged author, sells the production.

If the individual whose name is wanted in the table of contents, is unable to write in English, a ready expedient is at hand. In all of the large cities, in this country especially, are to be found a class called Bohemian writers, who are always ready to undertake, at a moment's notice, the writing of any conceivable sort of a literary production, from a Fourth of July oration, or an obituary poem, to a theological treatise, or a legal argument. A Bohemian is called in, receives a fee, is given a few "polsters," and goes to work. Perhaps he obtains some material for

the article he is preparing from the person whose name it is to bear, and perhaps he relies entirely upon his own mother wit, aided by encyclopedias and works of reference. In many cases the contract with an alleged author amounts to little or nothing more than an agreement on his part not to repudiate, after its publication, the article which bears his name.

If a man has made money in any pursuit, honorable or otherwise; or has brought out some important invention; or has made some interesting discovery; or has, by any act of his own, or any freak of fortune, become prominent, he is urged to enter the field of literature. A man may attain honor in the pursuit of a profession, or fame as a statesman, or glory as a general; yet his career is deemed incomplete until crowned with literary laurels. The age is extravagant beyond all precedent in its adoration of literary fame.

There is scarcely a general who became prominent on either side, in the war of the rebellion, who has not since sought to supplement the glory of his military career with celebrity as an author, and a similar statement may be made of members of Congress, governors of States, and a large portion of the men in the United States who have attained political prominence. Recently the names of millionaires have begun to be announced as contributors to magazines, and if the rich man is too poor in brains to do his reputation credit, the Bohemian plan is resorted to.

It might be supposed that royalty would not be lured by the glamor of letters, but such a supposition would be incorrect. Among several recent and noteworthy instances in which members of royal households have sought literary distinction, is a contribution to the May number of a New York magazine by a daughter of Queen Victoria, who discusses the subject of "nursing as a profession for women."

The restless ambition to become more and more prominent, which nearly all men feel who have once tasted the intoxicating and delusive cup of fame, makes it comparatively easy for enterprising publishers to secure articles from, or permission to use the names of persons of prominence. That the noble field of letters should be entered in order to feed vanity and a love of notoriety, is grievous to literary workers, who, inspired by a lofty ambition to do good, and help to make wiser and better their fellow-men, have made writing a pursuit or profession. The tendency of the times in this regard is one of the unhealthful symptoms of the age.

The fact that a man has attained success in some other calling, ought not, of course, to be any bar against his entering literature, provided his motive is to do honest work for an honest purpose. It is a morbid love of notoriety, the impelling motive in so many instances, which is objectionable. As for the features of the Bohemian system, above alluded to, it may be said with truth that publishers who sustain them are guilty of dishonesty; while the cupidity which prompts the latter to endeavor to swell the circulation of their publications by catering to the vanity of those from whom they solicit contributions, is detrimental to the tone and quality of the literature of the times.

From Thursday's Daily, April 25, 1888.

#### THE STORM.

A LIGHT rain fell in this valley last night, and this morning the mountains were covered with a light sprinkling of snow. Today the feathery flakes have descended upon the lowlands in fine shape, giving the soil a thorough soaking. This generous advent of moisture in the midst of an unprecedentedly dry spell will do an immense amount of good to small grain, as it will give it a good start. It will probably save a large amount of cereals to the Territory that was in danger of being destroyed by the recent dryness. If frost does not follow this storm the fruit will receive no injury, but will participate with other crops in the general benefit resulting from the humidity. It is presumable that the storm was pretty general throughout the Territory.

On 17th inst., near St. James, Ohio, a woman exhibited unusual courage under trying circumstances. An attempt was made to burn a house belonging to R. McDonald, eight miles north of the village. Mrs. McDonald and her little girl were in the house and were awakened by the dense smoke. Mrs. McDonald extinguished the fire, and found that an old bed quilt had been saturated with kerosene and placed under the building and ignited. She also discovered that eight or ten persons were hanging around. Ordering her little girl to bring her the gun, she stood guard until morning, not leaving her post long enough to dress. She is positive that she can identify four of the party. A portion of the quilt, an oil can, mitten and other articles were found and will, it is supposed, help to identify the parties. The cause of the trouble is understood to be some dispute about the land. The brother of Mr. McDonald at his death willed a piece of land to him, and the widow and her adopted son have tried to break up the will.

A weather genius in Pennsylvania makes the cheerful prophecy that on July 15 the temperature will rise to 115 and that great destruction of birds of the air and beasts of the field will occur.

#### IN CACHE VALLEY.

##### Sayings and Doings in the Neighborhood of the Temple City.

Last week eight car loads of cattle were shipped from Logan to Montana.

Mr. Kletting, an architect of Salt Lake City, was in Logan last week taking a view of the grounds for the city park. He will get out a plan for the improvements.

On Monday evening Andrew Ellason, a young man of the Fourth Ward, had the misfortune to be kicked in the face by a horse causing a gash to be cut in the jaw and a slight concussion of the brain. Dr. Snow was called to attend his injuries.

A young man by the name of Rainey, was brought down from Richmond, late last evening with his jaw broken and face badly lacerated, the effects of a kick from a vicious animal. Dr. Ormsby attended the case, and made the sufferer as comfortable as possible.

Ole Olsen, of Smithfield, who was arrested on the charge of unlawful cohabitation by Deputy Eggleston last week, had a hearing before Commissioner Goodwin on Monday. He was bound over in the sum of \$1,000 to await the action of the grand jury. The alleged second wife, Ki-tine Christainson, was placed under \$200 bonds. John P. Flownan and Ole Olsen Jr. became sureties for both parties.

Hans Olsen, of Millville, who was in the Commissioner's Court on Friday last on a charge of polygamy and who was required to furnish bonds on the charge of unlawful cohabitation for his appearance before the grand jury failed to procure the bonds and was taken to Ogden on Saturday by Deputy Eggleston. On the following Monday the deputy took him to Salt Lake City where he was turned over to the U. S. Marshal and taken out to the pen. It is thought that he will secure bonds today and be released.

Some idea of how badly the United States courts in San Francisco are afflicted with Chinese cases, can be gained by the statement of the fact that on the docket of Judge Sawyer's court there are four hundred cases yet to be heard, and there are 100 in Judge Hoffman's court, besides the 1200 Chinese who are now in quarantine who have no return certificates, and who, to gain admission into the United States, must prove their prior residence. There are twelve syndicates, with offices in Chinatown and Hong Kong, who make a regular business of importing Celestials into this country, and evading the restriction act. It is claimed that one of the companies has a finely fitted-up office in the Orient, and that the coolies are carefully schooled as to what questions will be asked by the customs officers and the courts. If a Chinese learns his lesson well, the agent will guarantee the landing in this country for \$130.

Mrs. Mary Davis brought suit in the Commissioner's court on Monday to recover the sum of \$299 from William Evans, claimed to be due the estate of William Davis. William Evans is a grandson of the latter, and was left in charge of the farm by the administrator of the estate, with the understanding that one-half the products of the farm be paid to the widow of William Davis yearly. Mrs. Davis claimed that she had not received the amount stipulated, and hence the suit for the above amount. The case was heard before Commissioner Goodwin. It was late in the evening when it was given to the jury, and they returned at 11 o'clock with a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$40 and costs of suit.

On Friday evening a case of scarlet fever broke out in the family of James Ferguson, in the Fifth Ward, and on Saturday evening the same disease made its appearance at Mr. Buttane's, of the same ward. It appears that the family of E. W. Tullidge, of Salt Lake City, came up from that place several days ago to get out of the way of scarlet fever, a case being quarantined in their neighborhood, the day before they left for Logan. Some of the little ones, it is thought, must have been unknowingly exposed. It is strange, however, that one of Ferguson's little ones broke out with the fever first. The Tullidges are related to the other two families and they are now all in the trouble together. One of the little ones is quite sick. Dr. Ormsby, the city quarantine physician, did not learn of the cases until Sunday morning. In fact it was not known that the sickness was scarlet fever until that time and it is thought that some of the school children have been exposed. On Sunday morning the Doctor strictly enforced quarantine regulations and the greatest care will be taken to keep the disease from spreading. Should any of the Ferguson and Buttane children this week show any symptoms of fever or illness it would be well for parents to let it be known that the disease may be corralled.—Logan Journal, April 25.

The Christian Register gives place the following sensible and practical remark: The church need no longer waste its energies in attempts to save men from remote perils. A better view of God has taught us that the heathen are in no more danger than the Christian of an eternity of divine wrath. There is a nearer and a greater danger. It is that men shall sink in selfishness, live a life of cold, hard materialism.

#### Railway Notes.

Hoyt Sherman, Jr., will return to Salt Lake from his eastern trip tomorrow.

Behind the simple statement made last week that the Texas & Pacific and Missouri Pacific would maintain separate agencies in this city hereafter lies a state of affairs which is as yet unknown to the general public. It is briefly stated in this sentence: From being the most closely allied of western roads, the two lines have become as far apart in their interests as may well be imagined, and have become bitter rivals. Up to recently, wherever an outside agency was established by one line it was made a joint affair with the other. In every respect, in traffic arrangements as well as financial interests, the Texas and Pacific and Missouri Pacific pulled together as harmoniously as might be wished. The trouble came in the opening of the new line of the Missouri Pacific to Pueblo. Then it began to play the Texas & Pacific false, as the latter claims, diverting freight consigned over the two lines to this city and sending it by way of Denver and Ogden. On the part of the Texas & Pacific a little retaliation movement has commenced by which the Missouri Pacific will be relieved of a portion of its revenue. The Texas & Pacific has established a new freight line from this city to New York by the Southern Pacific and its own line to New Orleans, and thence by steamer. All of the business secured by this line is just so much taken from the freight receipts of the Missouri Pacific. Instead of using the Missouri Pacific as an overland connection, as formerly, the Texas and Pacific now uses the St. Louis and San Francisco, with which it connects with the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe. The Denver and Rio Grande and the Missouri Pacific are pulling together as strongly now as they were pulling against each other under the old state of things before the new line was built to Pueblo—an illustration of the wonderful changes sometimes wrought when a line is transformed from a competitor to a connection. One of the strongest reasons why the Texas and Pacific is being fought by the Missouri Pacific is yet to be named: It is no longer a Gould line, the new bondholders having interests that are inimical to the Missouri Pacific property.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The annual meeting of the directors of the Denver and Rio Grande, which occurs early in May, is attracting a good deal of attention at present as a great many questions affecting the old Colorado road are to be settled. People living in the north part of the State along the white River, and in the sparsely settled region adjoining the Uintah Indian Reservation, are anxious in the first place about the scheme to extend the lines of the Rio Grande from Glenwood Springs up the canon of the Grand River, over the cactus desert and down the White River into Utah and thence through the Uintah country, which, by the way, is the most picturesque portion of America to Salt Lake. If the extension is made it will open up a section of the State that is as prolific in its possessions as that about Greeley. For several thousand square miles a fine alluvial soil is to be obtained, while oil wells and coal deposits have been discovered in many parts of it. If the road followed the course staked out it would pass within a few miles of Meeker, which is the cattle and agricultural center of the northwestern part of the state, and gives to stockmen facilities for shipping which they do not have at present. It is believed that the extension has already been decided upon, and that it will be confirmed and arrangements made for carrying it out at the May meeting. President Moffat, of the road, has been very reticent about the matter, suggesting that the question will probably receive attention at the May meeting. It has already received attention and with favorable results. Certain facts which have come to light make its construction, equipment and operation a foregone conclusion. It is anticipated that other schemes, which have not been discussed will be developed, and that a new connection with a big transcontinental line—not the Burlington—will be ratified.—Denver News.

THE ANTI-MALARIAL SUNFLOWER.—It is stated that since the sunflower has been cultivated on certain swamps of the Potomac, malarial fever has decreased. At the mouth of the Scheldt, in Holland, it is stated that similar results have been obtained. The sunflower emits large volumes of water in the form of vapor, and its aromatic odor, as well as the oxygen it exhales, may have to do with the sanitary influence in question.

**\$1,000 REWARD** for any medical man in the world that will cure a case of Itching, Ulcerated and Bleeding Piles as will one fifty-cent box of Dr. E-mail's Magic Balm of Healing Ointment. It acts as a soothing lubricator, absorbs the tumors and allays the intense itching as once as nothing else will. No pile cure ever acquired so large a sale in so short a time. Sold at every drug store, or sent by mail. Address Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City. —Cleveland, Ohio, January 21, 1887.—Send me five gross E-mail's Magic Balm soon as possible. This will make nearly one hundred and fifty dozen I have bought since July 15, 1884. I now sell more of your Balm, or Ointment, at retail over my counter than of all other balms and ointments combined. It sells better than any medicine I have in my store.—S. P. Churchill, 30 Euclid avenue, d&w (10)