

With all due respect to the persons who are chiefly anxious for the word to go out that Salt Lake City is establishing an expensive sewerage system, we suggest that the interests of a few real estate dealers and hotel keepers are not to outweigh common sense, ordinary prudence and the general welfare. To balloon the price of real estate in a given locality may prove very profitable to land speculators, but it will be of no benefit whatever to taxpayers who do not want to sell but simply to live upon their property, and many of whom are now put to their wits' ends to pay the increased taxes.

We are perfectly indifferent to the wrath of the "boomers" and the misrepresentation of their abettors who assail us through the press. We are after the common welfare and the good of the many, and we want the general public, and particularly the permanent residents in District No. 1, to weigh carefully the whys and wherefores, as well as the cost of the system now proposed for them to establish and pay for.

WHO'S TO BLAME?

That there is "a woman at the bottom of every mischief," may seem like a libel on the fair sex, but there are in real life so many illustrations of the adage that it is becoming generally accepted as correct. The latest of these relates to the terrible epidemic in Jacksonville, Florida.

According to the Washington Post, "this whole yellow fever business is a love affair, or the result of a love affair." McCormick, the man who brought the yellow fever to Jacksonville, was a lover. His sweetheart was in Tampa and Tampa was isolated because of yellow fever. But yellow fever, or no yellow fever, McCormick wanted to see his girl; so he managed to pass the cordon and steal an interview with his love. Then he came back to Jacksonville and brought yellow fever with him. Surgeon-General Hamilton is authority for this short history of the spread of yellow fever.

But this saying about woman is scarcely just, if there is a woman mixed up with every trouble in this world, is there not also a man involved? Sometimes there is more than one male person implicated. If Eve brought woe into Eden, was not Adam a partner in the business? So with this Jacksonville affair. The maid of Tampa would not have hurt Jacksonville, even she was afflicted with the fever herself. If the man who loved her had not disregarded law and prudence in order to visit his charmer, in tracing trouble to either sex, fairness will decide that it is about "six of one and half a dozen of the other."

THE NEW RAILROADS.

The incorporation of the Salt Lake and Eastern Railway Company, which took place on Friday, is a movement that bids fair to be of great benefit to this city. It is a continuation to Park City and on to Camas in Summit County of the Salt Lake and Fort Douglas Railroad. In addition to affording direct rail communication with the principal mining city in this Territory, it will give easy access to the Territorial metropolis for the dwellers in the upper valleys, and open the way for the cheap freight of coal from the mines in Summit County.

Brother John W. Young is the leading spirit of this enterprise, as in others which promise to give employment to many persons here, and it is to be hoped that these projects will prove successful. Cheaper coal is one of the demands of the times, and there is no solid reason why we should pay six dollars a ton for coal that can be placed on the cars near Coalville for a little more than one dollar per ton. Both fuel and building rock at reasonable rates are promised by the two new roads which will soon be completed. And when full connection is made with the Utah Central and D. & R. G. depots, quite a beneficial change will be wrought in the means of transit for freight and passengers to and from the upper valleys. The obstacles in the way seem now to have been removed, and we hope the work will with all speed be successfully prosecuted.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY SEPT. 24, 1888.

Edwin Rawling's Term.

At 10 o'clock today Edwin Rawling came into court to receive sentence on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. Judge Sandford ordered that he be imprisoned for a term of 75 days and pay a fine of \$75.

James Wostenholme Sentenced

This afternoon James Wostenholme, of Summit County, came before Judge Sandford, for sentence on a plea of guilty to the charge of unlawful cohabitation. He was ordered to pay a fine of \$65 and to be imprisoned for 65 days.

Attempted Housebreaking.

Last night a burglar made an effort to get into Whiting's saloon. He broke pane of colored glass in the door,

and almost succeeded in getting the lock catch off. At this juncture an officer came along, and the thief broke and ran. As the officer was at a disadvantage in the narrow alley, he was unable to overtake the would-be burglar.

Attempted Suicide.

On Saturday Mrs. Annie Cadwell, who resides on Vine Street, took a dose of Rough on Rats, with intent to commit suicide. Dr. Benedict was summoned, and considers that she is out of danger. She suffered intensely, but was unwilling to take the antidotes until informed that she would be compelled to. Domestic trouble was the cause. She has two children, one eighteen months and the other three months old.

A Collision.

About half-past eight last evening a carriage containing a number of boys was standing under the trees near Hon. John Sharp's residence on South Temple Street. There were quite a number of young ladies standing around and all were chatting merrily. A buggy containing a gentleman and his wife came rapidly up the street, and the driver not discovering the carriage collided with it. It tipped up, and the boys went scrambling out. The buggy was thrown out on to the road and the lady hurled to the ground. Her husband jumped, and fortunately both escaped with a few scratches and a shaking. Several of the young ladies who had been near the carriage were brained, but not seriously, and all were badly frightened. The damage to the vehicles was a broken carriage wheel and several broken spokes in the buggy wheel.

Served Their Terms.

The following gentlemen were brought down from the penitentiary this morning. Henry G. Boyle, of Payson; Joseph Lunceford, of Provo; Henry Hamilton, of Spanish Fork; Bishop Wm. Bringham, of Tequerville; Hiram Church, of Panguitch; Dr. Silas G. Hughes, of St. George; and Bishop Marcus Fuuk and John Tanner, of Washington. Each of them has served a six month's term for living with their wives, and thirty days additional for the fine imposed. They were taken before the Commissioner, and all were released on taking the oath, except Brother Church, who is under indictment for polygamy. He had given bail for his appearance for trial, but the bonds were burned in the recent fire at the court house at Beaver. He was therefore remanded to custody to be taken to Beaver, where he will be required to give new bonds in the sum of \$2000.

The Sweeney Trial.

The trial of Mrs. Bridget Sweeney was taken up again today in the Third District Court. The additional testimony for the prosecution was brief, and went to corroborate the evidence given by Anna A. Martin, who testified that she saw Mrs. Sweeney put the poison in her husband's food and drink.

Mrs. Sweeney, the defendant, went on the witness stand in her own behalf. She flatly denied having put any Rough on Rats in food or drink for her husband. She said she had none of the poison in her house until the purchase of the box she had sent Anna A. Martin for. She had been in the habit of drinking and sometimes drank to excess.

The defense also introduced several witnesses to show that the girl Anna A. Martin was not to be believed. Two of the witnesses were sons of the defendant by a former marriage.

Terrence Sweeney, the husband of the defendant, testified that Dr. Mantor was attending on him, and Drs. Le Compte and Gregor were called because the family were not satisfied with Dr. Mantor. Dr. Le Compte attended to him after that. He said he was afflicted with dropsy. I came to Salt Lake and was told that I was loaded; I went back to the Park, and was subsequently treated by Dr. Le Compte; Anna Martin told me on November 7th that my wife had been giving me Rough on Rats; she said she was afraid of Mrs. Sweeney; I got her to tell Dr. Le Compte, and she did so; she brought the box, and Dr. Le Compte took a sample; Anna left, because she was afraid of the woman, she said; Mrs. Sweeney was not home at the time, but when she came I asked her about it, and she denied having given me any poison.

The trial was in progress when we went to press.

DEATH OF HENRY ARNOLD,

Who Passed to the Other Life this Morning.

Elder Henry Arnold, proprietor of the Globe bakery, died in the rooms in the rear of that establishment, at half past nine o'clock this morning, Sept. 24th.

Henry Arnold was the son of Henry Arnold and Elizabeth Monk, and was born at Kenchester, near the City of Hereford, Herefordshire, England, on Feb. 15th, 1822. His father died when he was eleven years old, causing him to be placed under the care of guardians.

In 1841 Elders Woodruff, Brigham Young and other Apostles were in the

vicinity where Brother Arnold resided, creating great religious excitement by their preaching. He attended one of the meetings at Lugwardine. The room was very crowded, and a singular incident occurred during the proceedings, as related by Brother Ishmael Phillips, who was present on the occasion. A sister named Gibbs arose in the congregation and stated that she beheld a light over Brother Arnold's head, and exhorted the brethren to pray for him. He was little more than a lad at the time, being but 19 years old, and this circumstance caused him to feel very much abashed and to experience very singular feelings. He had never been identified with any church and during that meeting was firmly convinced of the truth of the Gospel as revealed anew through the Prophet Joseph Smith. It was announced that there would be a social gathering of the Saints and their friends at a place 14 miles distant, so he secretly purchased a ticket, walked that distance on foot and attended. At that meeting the doctrines of the Gospel were further explained to him, and he was baptized on the 4th of February, 1841 by Elder William Kay, the founder and first Bishop of Kaysville, and confirmed the following day.

Shortly afterwards, the same spring, he was ordained to the office of a Priest and preached the Gospel in Herefordshire, being the means of bringing quite a large number into the Church. In 1842, he and William Allen were sent on a mission to Pembroke-shire. Their labors were confined mostly to Narbath, Milford Haven and some other towns, being about the first missionary work performed in that part of the country in this dispensation. They baptized seventeen persons and organized a branch. While in that part of the country those two Elders suffered great hardship and exposure. This was occasioned mainly by the bitter prejudice of a wealthy man who owned a large part of the land in that section. He forbade the people from entertaining the Elders on pain of dismissal from employment and they were compelled to sleep in barns, stockyards and other exposed places during the cold spring weather.

Leaving an Elder named James Hughes to preside over the newly made branch, Brother Arnold and companion returned to Herefordshire in the summer of the same year (1843), and he was appointed to preside over the Lugwardine branch, acting in that position until called by Elder E. F. Sheets, then president of Herefordshire Conference, in 1845, to assist him as a traveling Elder in that field. Elder Sheets was called home to Nauvoo to receive his endowments before moving westward and Brother Arnold was appointed to succeed him in presiding over the Conference, retaining the position until he emigrated to America. He crossed the Atlantic in 1848 in the *Sailor Prince*, landing at New Orleans, going thence to St. Louis, where he remained till the spring of 1852, when he crossed the great plains by ox team transit, landing in Salt Lake City, Aug. 28th of that year.

Brother Arnold lived in the Fifteenth Ward for a time, and responded to a call in the spring of 1853 to accompany an expedition of which the late George A. Smith was the head, to assist the people of the outlying settlements in the south to erect forts and save themselves and their cattle from Indian depredations, the Indians at that time, led by the notorious Walker, having killed many of the brethren and made numerous raids on the stock.

In the fall of 1853 he and others were called to go to Fort Herriman to protect that place, which was then a frontier part of Salt Lake County, from Indian incursions.

He was in the Echo Canon campaign of 1857-8, and went south at the time of the "move," returning with the bulk of the Saints. In 1860 Herriman Ward was organized and Brother Arnold was set apart as First Counselor to Bishop Alexander Barron. The latter and others were called to settle in Southern Utah and Herriman was disorganized, being attached to West Jordan as a branch. Brother Arnold being appointed by Bishop Archibald Gardner to preside over it. He continued in that position till 1864, when he was taken ill, high unto death, being in a precarious condition several months. He was removed to the city by his old friend Bishop E. F. Sheets, who took him to his home.

In the spring of 1865 he accepted the superintendency of the Warm Springs bath house, tendered him by the city, and held the position for ten years.

He was set apart as Second Counselor to Bishop A. H. Raleigh, of the Nineteenth Ward, and acted in that capacity a number of years. In 1875, when Bishop Raleigh resigned, R. V. Morris was ordained in his stead, and Brother Arnold was set apart as Second Counselor to him, and subsequently as First Counselor. After the death of Bishop Morris, Brother Arnold was appointed First Counselor to Bishop James Watson, which position he held at the time of his demise.

The deceased was, in the early phases of the legal raid instituted under the Edmunds law, indicted for unlawful cohabitation under the segregation scheme. He kept out of the way and spent considerable time in England. After his return he was arrested a few months ago. For a number of years his health has been precarious, being afflicted with stone in the bladder and inflammatory rheumatism, that complication of complaints being what carried him off. He leaves a large family, and his wives and chil-

dren, who were most intensely devoted to him, are greatly distressed by his demise. He was an honest, upright, kind-hearted and intelligent man, aiming always to be consistent with his religious profession.

His case was on the court calendar for trial, and he fully expected to go to the penitentiary. But he has gone to his rest, to sleep the sleep of peace, and to await the call of the resurrection to come forth to immortality.

The funeral service will be conducted at the Nineteenth Ward meeting-house at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, Sept. 26th. We are requested to say that friends of the family are invited.

THE GENTLER SEX.

Woman's Emancipation Discussed by Mrs. Saxon and Mrs. Colby.

The parquette and first circle of the Theatre were well filled last evening by those who had assembled to hear Mrs. Elizabeth Lisle Saxon and Mrs. Clara B. Colby, two eminent lady lecturers, discuss the subject of woman's emancipation. About two-thirds of the audience were ladies, and the speakers were listened to with marked attention. Mrs. Saxon occupied an hour in the delivery of her address, and presented the subject in an intelligent and interesting manner. Her voice is clear and pleasant, and could be heard in every part of the house. She speaks rather rapidly but her distinct enunciation enables her hearers to understand her. Mrs. Colby talked for twenty-five minutes, and while her voice is not so strong as that of her companion, she spoke more slowly, and her words could be understood without difficulty.

It was past 8 o'clock when Dr. S. B. Young introduced

MRS. E. L. SAXON,

of Memphis, Tenn., one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. The lady came forward and announced that her subject would be "The progress of Woman throughout the ages." She said that on looking over the history of nations and seeking the cause for their decay, it was apparent that it was to be found in the false education that curbs the God-given faculties of one of the sexes. Our own nation would be no exception to the rule unless the danger was overcome. To say that woman was unfit to occupy any sphere but that of a menial was contradicted by the facts of history when ever her talents had an opportunity to shine. There were brilliant examples of what woman could do in the few that had been permitted to come to the front in the ages, as queens and as instructors of the people. One of the reasons why she was not in a more advanced position today was the lack of organization and united effort for her proper education. This organization was being effected, and during the last fifty years much had been done toward opening the way for her to receive an education such as she was entitled to because of her natural endowments. History records that woman has furnished her full proportion of martyrs in the cause of human advancement in all the centuries. The maternal element is strongest in truly great women, who are the mothers of the people. These are found in the foremost ranks in encouraging the good and the true.

Every advance woman has made has been fought by the professed Christian church, but despite this opposition the evolution that has been in progress has been breaking the shackles that have bound her. Time was in some countries when a husband could use his wife as he chose, or even kill her, and he was not questioned. But that day has gone by, and woman's enfranchisement has been steadily going on. In the disenfranchisement of the slave she took an important part. The speaker reviewed this work, from the time that the lady delegates from America to the anti-slavery convention in England were refused a seat in that convention because of prejudice, to the holding of the woman's convention in Seneca Falls, N.Y., to protest against the oppression of the gentler sex. She also spoke of the labors of the woman's convention, and the high moral courage exhibited by those who pioneered the way into the medical profession and opened the way to a better education for women. She said, the days may go wrong, but the ages are summed up right. With the advancement of science the labors devolving upon woman are changing. She does not now have to weave and spin and engage in similar labors, therefore new fields must be opened to her in connection with her domestic duties. Much has been said about the difference, is the size of the brain in the two sexes, but it is now conceded that woman's brain is nearly as large as man's only perhaps a little finer. When both work unitedly there are better results than with man's brain alone. The speaker's father used to say that women were born orators, for they could talk three hours without getting a sore throat, and that was more than a man could do as a rule.

Society had in effect said to man, You can ascend to all heights; but to woman it had said, You can attain to nothing. Men have tried to limit her sphere by the bounds of their own thoughts and desires. Yet women are the true educators everywhere; male children inherit in the maternal line, and female in the paternal. As exercise is necessary for the development

of the child, so is work necessary for the woman. There should be something besides drudgery or a life of luxury. The newspapers are now advising women to qualify themselves for the emergencies of life, for in the case of the disability of the husband the burden is upon her to rear the family. A man cannot be both father and mother, but the woman frequently has to stand in the place of both in caring and providing for her tender flock.

Is it not possible for woman to take another step forward? She has been held back, doubtless for a wise purpose, but now she is called into the wider arena. Man has sought the physical fight, but woman is now wanted in the spiritual warfare to bring the complete victory when both will be united in a companionship that places no chains to hold one in subjection. None of us live or die to ourselves; our good or our evil example extends to those around us. In America today we are traveling in the same path in which Rome trod. We have our elections as they did; brilliant men are at the front as then; corruption finds its home in high places now as it did in Rome. Will we not profit by the ominous warning? The Roman women became powerless before the licentiousness of the men, and destruction came swiftly. Now we have the same conditions, and unless we arouse, the same disaster will follow. We have the power to change the course, and let us do so. We have educated women to aid in the struggle for a purer national life, and that is the redeeming feature. We are living at a time when humanity must arise for the divine struggle. Woman must bear her part, which is not that of a child or of a toy, but of a noble daughter of God. Mrs. Saxon closed by reciting "The good time now."

MRS. CLARA B. COLBY,

of Beatrice, Neb., editor of the *Woman's Tribune*, organ of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, was introduced by Chas. W. Stayner, Esq. She discussed the Bible account of the creation of man, who were made male and female, and given dominion over the earth. They were given dominion jointly, and woman is just entering upon her proper sphere. Man cannot assume domination as the Lord gave it to him until he is willing his companion should occupy the place designed for her. Mrs. Colby took up the law as promulgated by the Savior, where He declared that woman should be protected even from unholy desires, and spoke at some length upon the command. The volume of evil in this direction must be overcome, and the law of Christ conformed with, or trouble is sure to come. The good can only be maintained in our nation by united effort in combatting the evil. To this great end all should labor and man should not fear that woman will do too much in the glorious work. She had been asked to do a little in the past, but should now be given ample opportunity to work for good.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Rev. J. J. Jayne, whom Lord Salisbury has appointed Bishop of Chester, a position worth \$21,000 a year, is a Welshman by birth and descent. He was a fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, the academical house of his countrymen. Mr. Jayne has of late been Vicar of Leeds.

A Yankee has established a terrapin farm about sixty miles from Mobile. An enclosure of three acres in extent contains several ditches 100 feet in length and 10 feet in width, and these are filled with salt water by two canals. In these ditches about 30,000 turtles are domesticated.

The Democrats in W. L. Scott's district in Pennsylvania, would not take his emphatic "No" for an answer, but renominated him to Congress by acclamation. He is likely to be elected, and will probably not refuse. He is a very useful man in the House, but will probably have to "move up higher."

The total enrollment of school children in the United States is 11,000,000. This is quite an army of juveniles growing up to supply the places of their parents and sway the destinies of the nation. Only 7,500,000, however, are in daily attendance in the public schools, which shows a lack of diligence somewhere.

The lot of our criminal classes seems demonstrably to be a short one and a tough one. It has actually no ameliorations. "Out of 60,000 prisoners, more than one-half are between the ages of 17 and 30." It takes but three generations to use up a stock that runs to vice. The average life of vicious people is less than one-half that of people of virtue.

Judge Deady of the United States circuit court for Oregon has made a decision which involves a novel question of citizenship. Every person born in the United States is, by law, declared a citizen thereof. A girl, born of Chinese parents in this country went to China with her mother and upon her return to this country was denied the right to land as she had no certificate of prior residence. An appeal was taken upon the ground that she was a native of this country, and that although her father had sent her back to China to remain as long as she pleased, this did not amount to a renunciation of citizenship, as such a right cannot be renounced by the parents of a minor. Judge Deady sustained this point, and the child was allowed to land.