

The rain fall filled both the Miami Rivers bank-full. The drainage of the city led the water to the main street, where business blocks occupy all the ground. The thoroughfare became a river and flooded all the store cellars, destroying the goods. Walk Creek levee broke, flooding the west side, undermining structures and turning families out of the small tenements. The patrol system carried the women and children out of danger. The Big Miami waters raised nine feet between 9 p.m. and midnight, showing indications of great damage to farmers and gardeners of the valley. The railway bridges and culverts were washed out and telegraph communication shut off from Dayton. Trains are all behind time and several people detained in this city. The washout on the Bee Line, four miles south of Dayton, took away 300 feet of the embankment. Washouts are reported on every road out of Dayton. All kinds of extravagant rumors are afloat concerning loss of life. Reports from Springfield, Ohio, announce similar destruction by lightning and flood. Portions of two trains were derailed, but no loss of life resulted. The foundations of several buildings were washed out, allowing them to tumble down, and several houses in city and country were burned from being struck by lightning at West Baltimore, Ohio. George Miller, a prominent farmer, was struck by lightning and killed.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 12.—A political meeting was held at the residence of Joseph Chamberlain to-day. Sixty members of the House of Commons were present. Chamberlain explained the renewal of his activity against Gladstone's bill by saying he had been clearly informed last Saturday that the premier was prepared to expunge from the measure the clause excluding Irish representatives from sitting at Westminster and thus maintaining the unity of the empire as desired by the radicals. Chamberlain declared that nothing short of withdrawing the Home Rule bill would restore unity among the liberals. The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions declaring that those present would do the utmost in their power to oppose the Government's Irish bills as there was no hope that the measures would be amended in a way to make them acceptable to the followers of Chamberlain.

LIVERPOOL, 12.—There has been a ceaseless downpour of rain ever since early yesterday afternoon and the royal programme has been curtailed.

LONDON, 13.—Schumacher & Schull, rice merchants of this city, have failed, with liabilities of £133,000. The firm has no assets. The failure is due to a falling market.

DUBLIN, 13.—The Freeman's Journal says: Frederick Roberts, commander of the Indian army, will be recalled from India to take chief command of the army in Ireland. The Journal also says the garrisons in Ulster will be increased.

ATHENS, 13.—The French minister to Greece has sailed for France. The ministry formed by Valois is colorless, and the only duty imposed upon it is to convoke the Chamber of Deputies.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### STREET CAR SUGGESTIONS.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
May 11, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Last evening a gentleman had some business to attend to in the east end of the Eleventh Ward, and being greatly pressed for time, thought he would take advantage of the street car running in that direction, when he found to his sorrow that instead of making any time, he lost at least seven or eight minutes on the trip. The driver of the car seemed to try how slow he could possibly go, as he had plenty of time to get to the end of the track, and back to the switch to pass the other car on his return trip. I would like to suggest to the street car management that for the sake of their patrons, the drivers be instructed to make a little better time on the way, when they can without inconvenience and with benefit to their patrons, and do their waiting by themselves at the end of the track, instead of compelling a car load of passengers to lose time, and wait with them on the road. On the trip I have reference to every passenger in the car was complaining at the extremely slow rate of locomotion, and wishing they had walked to save time. On inquiry I found that this trip was no exception to the general rule. I have done considerable traveling, but never by so slow a process before, not even excepting funerals in the old country, where they make it a special object to go as slow as possible.

Another suggestion I would make is that arrangements be made for the cars to leave East Temple Street at five minutes after six in the evening, to give people who leave work at six, an opportunity to catch that car without being compelled to wait twenty-five minutes for the next. I think the superintendent should consider these suggestions, for the accommodation of the public and the benefit of the company.

TRAVELER.

### A COWARDLY ASSAULT.

If Judge Zane had any true respect for his own court, he would rebuke abusive attorneys when they indulge in personal spite, and abuse witnesses and defendants who are unfortunate enough to come within range of their venomous tongues. An instance of this shameful prostitution of the powers of a prosecuting officer occurred on Friday, when District Attorney Dickson addressed the jury in the case of Royal B. Young. We are informed that he directly accused Mrs. Emma Rawlings Young of perjury, and her husband of luring her to commit perjury, and called him a "coward" and a "blackguard."

Such language and such an attack upon persons who have no opportunity of reply, are below the dignity of any gentleman and are an insult to any court that has the slightest respect for its own authority. But such low-lived conduct is permitted in the Third District Court without objection. We do not know what course would be taken, if an attorney for the defense were to descend to the level of the public prosecutor, but presume, from the course taken in other particulars, that this would be viewed as an offense of a very grave character.

As a matter of fact the assertions of the District Attorney, as reported, were maliciously and shamefully untrue. Any man who says Royal B. Young is a coward, is either very much mistaken or he wilfully falsifies. There are many who would like to see the two men given a full and free chance to test this, either with or without weapons. But we are of the opinion that there is no need for anything of the kind with people who are at all acquainted with the two individuals. And a sensible person who can judge human character would quickly decide that there can be no more puerile and dastardly coward than one who will take advantage of a bound and helpless victim, and inflict upon him such punishment as can come from an unbridled and venomous tongue, trained in the art of vituperation and lingual abuse.

It is no more cowardly for an Indian to bind a prisoner to a tree and torture him with a scalping knife, a brand or a tomahawk, than for an attorney or a judge, shielded behind the cover of a court, to excoriate and accuse and vilify a man or woman who is prevented from retaliation or reply. There is no car who is so despicable as such a creature. There is no coward so cowardly. But just such act may be expected of a being who will corner a timid woman before fifteen jeering, brutal inquisitors and ply her with questions about her personal condition and her private acts, such as no decent man would attempt to ask, and which if put under other conditions would provoke and justify the vigorous application of a horsewhip.

It is not true that Mrs. Emma Rawlings Young, or Agnes McMurrin Young testified to anything but the actual facts at the trial. It is not true and there was nothing given in evidence to show that Royal B. Young induced any witness to testify falsely, or to anything either true or false. It is not true that he is a blackguard. Everybody acquainted with him knows that he is not a coward. There was no justification for attacking him in this way before the jury. True, there was no evidence against him. But such methods of influencing a jury are the resort of the lowest pettifoggers and are disgraceful in an officer of the United States. Is not he who will assault the helpless a coward? Is not he who flings vile names at one who cannot reply a blackguard? And only the fact that he is not under oath, saves the assessor of the falsehoods hurled at Royal B. Young from being rightly branded as a perjurer.

The public are not at a loss to understand the cause of the animus against Mr. Young. He was a witness of the filthy and criminal practices of some of those lechers whom the prosecuting attorney would not prosecute, and among them was that dirty deputy whose name is now the synonym for debauchery. While Mr. Young is at liberty, he is an abiding witness of the beastly doings that have been protected by the courts. There will come a day when "the things done in secret will be revealed upon the housetops." And the comparative cleanness of the defendant and his accusers and defamers will be known of all. A record of a great deal more of the villainy of those who accuse others than they imagine, is at hand, and in due time, "the books will be opened."

When unjust and villainous accusations are brought against a Latter-day Saint, no matter by whom, it is better to endure and wait with patience for the retribution that is sure to come, than to indulge in retaliation. But those who are so fond, when skulking behind legal protection, of calling other people cowards, can be assured that deserved chastisement is withheld, not from any feeling of cowardice, but from principle too lofty for them to fully comprehend. If the restraint which that principle has put upon the people here were once removed, in the whirlwind that would ensue their accusers would learn their own falsehood with a vengeance. It would be demonstrated then who are the cowards. But the motto that has guided the "Mormons" hitherto should still be regarded: "It is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong."

### EVADING A GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY.

The action of the Supreme Court of the United States in reference to the Snow cases, brought before that body on a writ of error, was a surprise to the readers of the DESERET NEWS of Monday evening. It was confidently expected that some ruling would be given by the Court to settle the meaning of the term "unlawful cohabitation," in the third section of the Edmunds law. The public had good reasons for this anticipation. When a law is enacted for a specific purpose, the people affected by the law have the right to demand its specific significance. How can anybody obey a law the meaning of which is undetermined? The courts in Utah are not agreed upon it, and more than half a dozen conflicting definitions have been given it from the bench.

It is a statute of the United States, and therefore the tribunal which gives the final interpretation to doubtful laws of the United States was naturally looked to for a settled construction. The granting of the writ of error that these test cases might come up for review, gave assurance that this necessity would be met. The request of several of the Judges, when the case was argued, that the Government Attorney would make some statement as to what was expected of a man who has several wives, also warranted the belief that as that officer failed to reply, the Court would furnish the answer. The unusual interest in the question exhibited by the Court, showed a disposition to go to the root of the matter and pass upon it with a view to its settlement. The question of jurisdiction was not sprung by the representatives of the government, and as they appeared to be willing that this technically should not interfere with the determination of the important questions in issue, it was reasonable to suppose that the Court would not take advantage of it nor seek to avoid a decision on their merits.

The surprise, therefore, that was created by the announcement that the Court had decided to dismiss the cases for want of jurisdiction was general, and, on the part of the people chiefly interested, quite mortifying. Of course everybody acquainted with the Poland law knew that the special provisions for appeals from Utah courts were in relation to convictions for polygamy and murder. Unlawful cohabitation, strictly speaking, is a new offense. It was created by the Edmunds Act, and no appeal was provided for it to the court of last resort. But the importance of the issues led the Supreme Court, in the case of Angus M. Cannon, to consider them on a writ of error, and an elaborate decision having been given by the Court in that case, it was only rational to expect a more definite and far-reaching conclusion in the Snow cases. Then, the cohabitation offense has been so identified with the polygamy question by the Utah courts that it has become really a part of it. And though technically an appeal is not provided for it, yet virtually it is included in the polygamy offense, in consequence of the peculiar interpretations given by the lower courts, and is therefore entitled to be heard in the highest court.

It is evident that advantage has been taken of a technicality to avoid the administration of justice. The withdrawal of the mandate in the Cannon case after it has been made a matter of record, and has figured in the proceedings of the lower courts, is a peculiar course to pursue. Those who have watched the reports of the trial in the upper court have concluded that the Judges were evidently against the validity of the segregation business, by which a penalty fixed by law can be multiplied at will, until a defendant whom the law intends to punish by a fine not to exceed three hundred dollars, and imprisonment for not more than six months, can be kept in prison during the term of his natural life, and be fined sufficiently to exhaust all his means if he is possessed of a fortune. It was evident, also, that they were opposed to the absurd and unprecedented constructive cohabitation renderings of the Utah Courts, by which a man can be punished for cohabiting with women when he never lived with them.

But decisions on these points would have greatly obstructed the persecutions which have been inaugurated against the Latter-day Saints, and the law only could have been enforced under those decisions. Instead of the malicious rulings and oppressive decrees of anti-"Mormon" partisans. The Court did not want to relieve the people of Utah from the wrongs which they are enduring, because the raid against them is popular, and could not for the sake of its own reputation, sustain the ridiculous and unheard of interpretations of law that were complained of, and so advantage was taken of the technical question of jurisdiction and the Court escaped a disagreeable dilemma.

But whether this was the most honorable, dignified and just course to pursue the public have the right to determine. After making one decision and fully hearing another case on its merits, and obtaining all the facts and arguments on questions involving a statute of the United States and the interests of a Territory of the Union, it looks like a paltry evasion of a great responsibility, to shirk enunciating a

decision because it would have to be on the unpopular side of the question.

The law in regard to the Territory of Washington provides that "any final judgment or decree of the Supreme Court of said Territory in any cause where the Constitution or a statute or treaty of the United States is brought in question may be reviewed in like manner." This provision ought to be made general to all the Territories. The class of men who will accept the position of Judge in a Territory makes it necessary that a reliable and competent court may be appealed to from their decisions. And when to this fact is added the unjust arrangement by which a District Judge sits as part of the local Supreme Court to decide on appeals from his own decisions that necessity becomes still more urgent and apparent.

This needed extension of the law of appeals should be urged upon Congress at once. And in regard to the ever-changing cohabitation section of the Edmunds law, some definition that can be depended upon ought to be announced. The courts of Utah care nothing for their own rulings. They are not bound by their own enunciations of the meaning of the law. It is one thing to-day and another thing to-morrow, and a totally different thing from either on the following day. Congress might give us that definition which is denied in the courts. The extent and limitation of its meaning should be given by congressional enactment. No citizens of this great country should be left to the mercy of malicious men, irresponsible to the people in the exercise of such power as they can wield over the lives, liberties and properties of the people under the loose construction of the Edmunds law. No nation can safely practice flagrant injustice. Retribution is sure some time to come. The present crusade against the "Mormons," under pretence of law, cannot be justified under any plea of right or expediency. And the perversion of law to compel obedience to law, is not only disgraceful to the power that attempts it, but will certainly prove abortive and fail to effect its intended object.

Gradually this whole nation is becoming a party to the persecution of the people of God. Every department of the Government is being drawn into the controversy between the Latter-day Saints, their constitutional and lawful rights, and the power which is in operation to deprive them of those rights and crush out the faith which has been revealed to them from heaven. It is all in the programme, and before the cup of this nation's iniquity is full, many wrongs and oppressions will yet have to be endured. When the Lord has waited long enough and His people have suffered injustice enough to bring them into that united and obedient condition requisite for His purposes, He will make bare His mighty arm in their behalf.

And He will cleanse His people to understand that for their redemption from bondage they are indebted to Him alone. It is their duty to find out His will and order their lives by it, no matter what may be the consequence. He will fight their battles, and he will show them eventually that "the wisdom of God is greater than the cunning of the Devil," and that he is able out of darkness to bring forth light, out of thick clouds to reveal His sunshine, and out of apparent disaster and impending destruction to develop complete victory and abiding power and dominion.

EVAN STEPHENS will arrive home from Boston in a few days.

The depressed, anxious, tired, prostrated feeling with disposition to chills and fever, headache, malaria and nervous prostration indicate that the blood is full of uric acid, which can only be effectually remedied by that great blood purifier, Warner's safe cure.

### Twenty Years Make a Skeleton.

THORPE, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1884.—Warner's safe cure restored me to perfect health, from an emaciated condition caused by chronic diarrhoea. Had it twenty years, and was reduced to a mere skeleton. I am well. Weigh 120.—JOHN L. GORMAN.

But decisions on these points would have greatly obstructed the persecutions which have been inaugurated against the Latter-day Saints, and the law only could have been enforced under those decisions. Instead of the malicious rulings and oppressive decrees of anti-"Mormon" partisans. The Court did not want to relieve the people of Utah from the wrongs which they are enduring, because the raid against them is popular, and could not for the sake of its own reputation, sustain the ridiculous and unheard of interpretations of law that were complained of, and so advantage was taken of the technical question of jurisdiction and the Court escaped a disagreeable dilemma.

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## TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

### SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels constive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Flustering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 34 Murray St., N.Y.

### TUTT'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Renovates the body, makes healthy flesh, strengthens the weak, repairs the wastes of the system with pure blood and hard muscles; tones the nervous system, invigorates the brain, and imparts the vigor of manhood. \$1. Sold by druggists, OFFICE 44 Murray St., New York.

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827 & 229 Wabasha Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

### NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of an Order of the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, on the 7th day of April, 1886, in the matter of the Estate of Thomas W. Winter, deceased, the undersigned, Administrators of the Estate of said deceased, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, lawful money of the U. S., and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on or after Saturday, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1886, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Thomas W. Winter at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to that of the said Thomas W. Winter at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being in the said Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, and being bounded and described as follows, to wit:

All that part of Lot 4, in Block 11, Pl. "A," Salt Lake City Survey, commencing at the Northwest corner of said lot, and running thence East twenty rods, thence South two rods, thence West twenty rods, thence North two rods, to the place of beginning, containing forty square rods of ground.

Bids or offers in writing to be left at the residence of Thomas Winter, corner Fifth South and Second West, Salt Lake City. Terms and Conditions of Sale—Cash, subject to the confirmation of sale by said Probate Court.

Deed at expense of purchaser.  
THOMAS WINTER,  
T. J. WINTER,  
Administrators of the Estate of T. W. Winter, deceased.  
Dated April 23rd, 1886. W 3w

### ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One sorrel HORSE, about 5 years old, white strip in face, brand resembling the letter L, with something like an ox yoke over it. If not claimed and taken away within ten days from date, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder, on Saturday, May 22nd, 1886, at the estray pound, 1 est, at one o'clock p. m., MICHAEL VAUGHAN, Precinct Poundkeeper.  
Lehi, May 12, 1886.

### ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One bay horse MULE, about 4 or 5 years old, brand resembling a on right thigh. If the above described animal is not claimed and taken away on or before the 17th day of May, 1886 it will be sold at public auction at the estray pound at 2 p. m., in Randolph, Rich Co., Utah.  
JOHN SNOWBALL,  
District Poundkeeper.  
Randolph, Utah, May 7, 1886.

### ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One gray eight year old Horse, an original dark mane, legs and tail, brand on left shoulder illegible. If the above described animal is not claimed on or before May 19th, 1886, it will be sold at public auction at the estray pound in Tooele City, at 10 o'clock a. m.  
M. B. NELSON,  
Tooele City, May 10, 1886. Poundkeeper.

## All Sorts of

hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.

### STRAYED.

FROM THE 20th WARD ON MONDAY, May 10th, a large black bay horse, 8 or 9 years old, branded Pon right hip, strap around neck. The finder will be rewarded by returning to  
GRANT BROS.  
Dexter Stables.