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WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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AVOID QUACKS.

This subject is stale, but so are a good many others, which, however, it is frequently necessary to treat, in advising the public to protect itself against imposition. Recent developments concerning an individual who made a liberal use of printer's ink in this city a few weeks ago, for the purpose of getting money from the gullible, brings up the theme of quack doctors again.

The person referred to sails under the name of Dr. Powell Reeves. Any person of experience and discernment, would have had all confidence in his pretensions as a physician destroyed by reading some of the circulars he sent broadcast throughout the city. Brazen is a mild term with which to describe the assertions of skill and ability with which the circulars were replete, while a portion of their contents were almost obscene, and unfit for general circulation.

The Omaha Bee, in a recent issue, speaks of having published an expose of Reeves while he was holding forth in that city, and says that he intimidated to a member of the Bee's staff that any sum of money the latter might name would be paid, on condition of the withdrawal of the exposure. Reeves skipped, and at last accounts had by the Bee of him, he had been preying upon the unsuspecting and unfortunate in Denver and Salt Lake. When he left Omaha he failed to take down the signs at the place where he had had his office, and they still loom up conspicuously, in a manner calculated to draw the unwary into the den. The latter is now occupied, either with or without collusion with Reeves, by a brace of individuals whom the Bee is exposing as frauds of the worst type. Not only do they permit Reeves' signs to remain at their office, but they allow his name to be attached to their advertisements. According to the Bee, Reeves and the pair who have succeeded him have been so thoroughly exposed among the English speaking people of that region, that little or no patronage is derived from that class; but the two men who run the business in Omaha, are circulating their advertisements among the Scandinavians of Nebraska and neighboring States, and are seemingly confining their operations mostly to that people. They conduct their business mainly by letter, and have inserted advertisements over Reeves' name, with but three exceptions, in every Scandinavian paper from Chicago to the Pacific Coast, making the most wonderful promises to cure any and every disease. To these they have received hundreds of answers, asking for advice, tendering money and praying for immediate relief and cure. To all of these letters, answers are written in the Scandinavian tongue, and this fact induces the unfortunate to believe that they are dealing with a sympathizing countryman who will readily afford them the relief they require.

So many people had complained of money sent in this way without receiving any benefit that the *Danish Pioneer*, published in Omaha, undertook to expose the sharpers. An interpreter, under instructions from that paper, succeeded in securing employment with the "doctors." The result was a striking exposure. The frauds sent out to every patient the same prescription, linseed oil and pills. "From a broken bone to consumption, all got the same," reported the interpreter. Whether the pills were made of bread, soap, or some dangerous material, is not stated.

Our Scandinavian friends who may be subscribers for some journal published east or west of Utah, in their own language, ought to pay no attention to advertisements bearing the name of the party in question, and they may set it down as a safe rule, that when they require the services of a physician, it is best to employ one whom they know. This rule is an excellent one for all classes of people to follow. Transients who come into the community and fail to show satisfactory references, yet pretend to be able to cure the sick and heal the afflicted, should be avoided. The louder their pretensions to skill and ability, the more certain is it that they are quacks, and the wider should be the berth given them.

AIR SHIPS AND THE CUSTOMS.

In an ironical vein the *Standard*, Henry George's paper, comments on the action of the House of Representatives in appropriating \$150,000 to aid Mr. De Baussett in building an air ship, and suggests that such an ap-

propriation tends to undermine protection. The *Standard* says:

"This is a matter that our protectionist Congressmen ought to look after pretty closely; for if once we get to navigating the air, it will cost a great deal more to collect the duties than they can ever possibly amount to. How on earth—or more properly, how in the sky—are you going to deal with an aerial express that can fly from Canada to Mexico in a couple of days, and deliver packages C. O. D. on the house tops all along the route? What will be the use of studding the coast line with custom houses and revenue cruisers, and employing inspectors, and searchers, and examiners, and tip takers, and blank forms of perjury, and bribes to lie on, and all the rest of it, when the European passengers can come sailing into the country overhead, like a flock of crows, and make disrespectful gestures at the whole protective system as they pass? That bill to appropriate \$150,000 may have in it the germ of greater evils to the infant industries than fifty Mills bills."

As if the writer thought that some of Jules Verne's dreams might be fulfilled, he adds the following half-serious comments:

"Absurd? And why absurd? Not nearly so absurd as the locomotive, and the telegraph, and the telephone, and the phonograph—before they were invented. Wouldn't you think it absurd to be told that a bird could fly—if you'd never seen one fly? Just so absurd, and no more so, is it for anyone to say that man can invent a flying machine. In the times we live in, the mere statement of a physical problem of that sort is the sure guarantee of its solution. Man will yet learn to navigate the air with speed, economy and safety. And when he does, let the protection monopolists look out."

THE LEPROSY.

A TELEGRAM yesterday from St. Petersburg says that leprosy is spreading at a dreadful rate in Russia, thirty cases having been reported in Durfut alone. Russia is a new field for this horrible malady, its prevalence being more noted in Africa, China, the East and the West Indies, and the Pacific Islands, and somewhat in Iceland and the Faroe and Shetland Islands. It is especially prevalent in the Sandwich Islands, one of which, Molokai, an island forty miles long and ten miles wide, is given over to the habitation of lepers, who have been banished forever, and are strictly prohibited from having any communication with the outside world.

Perhaps there is no more horrible disease than leprosy known to humanity. Its cause is yet problematic, though it is generally conceded that it is both hereditary and contagious, and that poor living, or the use of semi-putrid meats and rancid oils, with insufficient vegetable food, want of cleanliness and exposure to cold and damp are constant attendants on this affliction. The first symptoms are shown on the face or the extremities of the limbs, and consist of spots of insensible skin and ulcerated sores. The loathsome disease rapidly spreads through the system, breaking out in fresh places all over it, until at last the body has come to have the appearance of one large putrid ulcer.

Cast out from among the habitations of men, as the leper always is so soon as the first symptoms appear, the afflicted, uncared for and incurable, lingers on through a prolonged and horrible death, the very flesh, in the later stages of the disease, dropping from the body.

RUSSIA'S RAILWAY SYSTEM.

THE great rejoicing in Russia over the completion of the trans-Caspian railroad is a matter of greater significance than the meagre dispatches from that distant land may indicate. Samarcand, in the eastern part of Turkestan, is about a thousand miles from the European line, and within only three to four hundred miles of British India. The entire line from the initial point, St. Petersburg, to the present terminus is over three thousand miles in extent, one thousand miles of which is through the most bleak and forbidding region that ever allowed of railroad facilities. A literal desert is the Khirgiz region traversed by the road, an enormous expanse of flat country devoid of everything except sand, salt lakes, and here and there a species of bramble, with everlasting winds, keen with cold in the winter time and biting from saline absorption in summer.

The eastern part of Turkestan is more diversified and fertile. It contains many populous Mohammedan cities, once important in the famous Tartar Empire which extended its conquests into China, India, Persia, Turkey and East Russia. Though here is considerable settled population, native and Russian, yet the inhabitants are for the more part pastoral and of a Bedouin-like character, which uncomfortable feature may not enhance the safety of the new mode of travel over the old caravan methods. The Bedouin is to the far East a source of serious apprehension, as were the

Indians in our earlier experiences over the great American plains. Russia, too, has accomplished a work analogous in extent to that of America's transcontinental highway. The camel, indigenous to Turkestan, will now become antedated and a drag on the market. The rich products of the Orient will find a new channel to Europe through the arteries of Russian commerce, and what effect this will have upon British Indian interests remains yet to be demonstrated. The next Russian enterprise, if European peace continues, promises to be the long contemplated projection of a railway line 5,000 miles in length, extending through Siberia to Kamchatka, on the Pacific Coast.

HIS PRESENT CONDITION.

THE San Fernando (Cal.) *Sun* has the following paragraph relative to a man whose life has been a chequered if not an altogether exemplary one, and who was once somewhat prominently connected with the Church:

Sam Brannan, one of the pioneers of 1847, or earlier, after a most singular life of successes and adversities is now in San Francisco "all broke up," and is a subject of charity. In the early '50s Brannan gave a 100 vara lot on Mission street to the Odd Fellows for a cemetery, and gave it with so perfect a title that he placed that institution in possession forever. The Odd Fellows are getting a large income from this property and they propose to lay aside some of the income for the benefit of the invalid, Sam Brannan. That is some return for Sam's bread casting.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S BIRTHDAY.

THIS is the 87th anniversary of the birthday of Brigham Young, a man who ranks among the greatest of the sons of earth. It will be eleven years on the 29th of next August since he departed from the sphere of mortality. His great worth and the magnitude of the work he accomplished during his career on earth are appreciated by his co-religionists who remain, and a large number of intelligent people throughout the world who do not view things as they are through the yellow spectacles of prejudice. They will yet, in a coming day, when truth will be better understood and justice more ardently loved, be universally acknowledged. In the present day comparative human pigmies take satisfaction in casting reflection upon his name, which is honored among those who knew him. As a rule, he was in ability, in the power of will, in magnetism, in courage reaching the region of the daring, as the sun to a farthing dip when compared with his insignificant and warped detractors.

While the Latter-day Saints appreciate the great men associated with the latter-day dispensation, they look beyond the mortal instruments and attribute to the Lord the credit for what has been accomplished in connection with it. But while the supreme guiding hand of divine Providence is duly recognized, the human instruments used must not be and are not ignored. Nothing could have been done unless it had been directed by the superior power of God, yet the heavens are doubtless influenced by the law of adaptability and eternal fitness in the selection of mediums through whom they operate to accomplish specific purposes. For the work accomplished by Brigham Young he was wonderfully adapted by natural qualifications as well as the inspiration of his calling. The marvelous exodus of the Latter day Saints from the haunts of civilization, and their crossing the trackless desert, almost destitute of the commonest facilities for travel, the settlement of this region and its subsequent development, all directed by his master mind, are sufficient to stamp Brigham Young as one of the greatest spirits among the hosts of men.

The greatness of Brother Brigham's mission, even in relation to its physical or temporal phase, cannot be properly estimated by a mere surface glance at the effects of his labors. In order to place anything like a proper estimate upon it, the character of the materials out of which the results were created must be considered. It would be, comparatively speaking, no great feat for a people who possessed wealth and facilities to immigrate to a country such as this and make it smile and blossom, and establish a flourishing and prosperous commonwealth such as exists here. What has been done, and especially in the earlier stages of growth, was built from the ground up. Wealth from outside sources did not pour into the laps of the settlers. The overwhelming bulk of the people from the beginning have been the poor and the meek of the earth. Large numbers of them have not only brought no facilities with them except brain, bone and muscle, but have been assisted to reach here by those who had preceded them in immigrating from the countries and homes of their fathers. When small-souled people have attempted to decry the wonderful development of this region under the manipulation of the Saints and to throw disparagement upon it by comparison with the advancement made in other sections, we have thought how absurdly and will-

fully blind such detractors must be. Not only has the country been developed, but the condition of a host of the poor and honest among men has been phenomenally enhanced. Of course, the betterment of the condition of the poor and honest of the earth is a matter of no moment to the snarling misanthropes who make it a business of their lives to cast odium upon such men as Brigham Young and his noble band of associates engaged in a mighty movement for the benefit of the race. They do not regard the elevation of the poor and the meek as a matter of any moment. In this they are the antithesis of the men whose names they stigmatize—thank God for the difference.

The celebration of the anniversary of Brigham Young's birthday by the children of the primary associations is appropriate and fitting. Love for little children was with him a passion. Whenever he was brought into contact with them he never failed to give them affectionate recognition. It used to be the delight of the little ones in the settlements when he visited them, as was his custom, to turn out in holiday attire and give him a loving greeting. The children of the Primary Associations met this morning in the vicinity of the private cemetery where President Young's remains are buried, and proceeded from thence to Liberty Park, where they have been spending the day in celebrating the anniversary of his birth.

LAWS IN FORCE.

TODAY, June first, all of the laws passed at the last session of the legislature go into effect, except such as contain provisions fixing some other time at which to become operative. We will refer to some of the more important provisions which go into effect today; but would advise persons, and especially officials, who may be specially interested in any of the new laws, to procure a copy of the volume of the session laws of 1888, which may be had of the Secretary of the Territory, Hon. W. C. Hall; or to possess themselves of a copy of the Compiled Laws, which work will embrace all the laws now in force, and which will shortly issue from the press.

The penalty for owning or conducting a gambling house is reduced from a maximum of \$1000 fine, or one year in the penitentiary, to that for a misdemeanor, \$300 fine and six months in the county jail. While proprietors of a game may be punished, it is still an open question whether the law, as it now stands, will reach those who play. The manner and conditions relative to the admission of documentary evidence from other States and countries is prescribed. Re-hearings in the Territorial Supreme Court are provided for. Appeals from justice's courts in criminal cases are further regulated. Ambiguities in the old attachment law are removed. The manner of removing county seats is prescribed. Bounties on wild animals and birds are provided for. A way of changing the names of towns, precincts and school districts is provided. A territorial board for equalizing taxes is created, and its duties specified. The business of life insurance is regulated. The estray law is amended as heretofore explained in the News. The fees of the Secretary of the Territory are prescribed. Marriages regulated, as heretofore explained in these columns. The duties of county recorders are further defined.

In addition to the above, a number of laws were passed which took effect on their approval. Among the more important of these were the general county and municipal statutes, which require to be carefully studied, especially by officials. Then there were the noted bonding, reform school and agricultural college bills, which became laws. A considerable amount of legislation was adopted, with which it is the duty of citizens to become acquainted so far as their needs may require.

MAY HOLD BOTH OFFICES.

THOMAS GRIFFIN, of Richmond, Cache County, asks us if the same man can hold the offices of precinct justice and city justice at the same time. We answer, yes. In fact, a city justice is by law given the same jurisdiction that precinct justices have, under the territorial laws. Thus a city justice may exercise jurisdiction under the ordinances of the city, and also under the laws of the Territory. A precinct justice, however, has jurisdiction under the latter only, unless he is elected to both offices, which may be done. The police magistrates of Salt Lake City, for fifteen or twenty years, have been both city and precinct justices.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

THE Prohibition party now holding their national convention at Indianapolis, Indiana, had its origin in an attempt to establish a third party in the Greenback. In 1876 the party ran Neal Dow, of Maine, as a candidate for the Presidency, in 1880 James Black, of Pennsylvania, and in 1884 St. John, Governor of Kansas. Of its platform, the full text of which appears in today's telegrams, absolute state and

national prohibition is the dominant characteristic feature, the other planks being tacked on or torn off according to political policy.

The party has accomplished its work of state and "local option" prohibition more by impressing itself on the prevailing political power, and through it to influence legislation, rather than by separate political action. Maine, now for about thirty years a prohibition state, was carried almost solely by the eloquent advocacy of Neal Dow. Massachusetts next followed with a prohibition law, which has lately been repealed. In 1881 the nation was somewhat surprised by an overwhelming popular vote in Kansas adopting a prohibition amendment. Iowa followed next on the teetotal list, and then the question centered with interest and excitement in Pennsylvania and Georgia. The prohibition party, however, does not figure strikingly in national politics, not having as yet succeeded in holding even a balance of power between the two great parties, though it has often slightly confused calculations as to results from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio.

CHIEF JUSTICE HAYS DEAD.

A DISPATCH today states that James B. Hays, Chief Justice of Idaho, died yesterday at Boise City. He was aged forty-eight years, and was therefore in his prime. The cause of death is not stated. He made an official record that reflects no credit on his memory, one of his latest judicial acts being to sustain the infamous and un-republican test oath. We wish for his own sake that his course had been more consistent with the institutions of the country and common justice. It would perhaps be charitable to credit him with being honest and sincere in his judicial conduct in the instance referred to and in many others, but such a construction would scarcely harmonize with the degree of intelligence which he appeared to possess. The mercy which he exhibited to many honest people who were brought before him for judgment was strained through a sieve of such fineness that scarcely a drop of the article made its way through and fell on the heads of the victims. We trust that where he has gone it will be dealt out to him in infinitely greater quantities than he was in the habit of dispensing here. Somehow the lessons of life, and perhaps more so those of death, impress upon the minds of the philosophically inclined the great necessity for men in every station to treat their fellow creatures with considerate kindness. It is an eternal truth that what a man sows that also shall he reap.

SHABBY TREATMENT.

QUITE a ripple of feeling has been caused in certain quarters by some disagreeable circumstances that transpired in connection with the Decoration Day celebration proceedings at Ogden. We are informed that some of the parties concerned are still in a mood that can hardly be truthfully described as amiable.

It appears that this disturbing breeze arose from the fact that the John A. Dix post of the G. A. R. had tendered to Governor West an invitation to be present at and participate in the proceedings by delivering a speech on the occasion.

The object of the post in extending this invitation ought not to be questioned. It was simply a mark of courtesy and a manifestation of respect to the chief executive of the Territory. Some of the fanatical "bloody shirt" people took the blackest kind of umbrage at this incident of the celebration, however, and vented their pent-up patriotism by unqualified denunciation of the action of the John A. Dix post in inviting an "ex-rebel" to take part on an occasion which was only intended for the "truly loyal." In other words there was a split in the camp, with the nature and cause of which it was impossible for the Governor to be ignorant. His consent to speak had been given, however, and he did not propose to fail in fulfilling his word. It was not to be expected that he would perform the obligation in the gentlest mood. As a consequence, his address, which was short and pointed, poured forth pretty much as a body of water rushes over the rocks when the dam of a reservoir breaks away. Still from reports that have been given of the speech it does not appear to have contained any sentiments to which exception could be properly taken. It gave decided evidence of proceeding from one who had been assailed, or perhaps stronger still, insulted, but there was no unpatriotic sentiment; it contained much to the contrary.

The only idea that could even by a tortuous and strained construction be twisted in that direction, was the claim that although the people of the South were mistaken, they were sincere in the position they assumed in entering upon the struggle that opened in 1861. Throughout, however, the idea that he had not only accepted the results of the conflict but that he honored the valor and consistency which characterized his opponents in it, was evident in the whole tenor of his remarks.