

GAVOYERE OR PALMER.

A letter has been received by Mr. James Dwyer, of this city, from a gentleman in the Isle of Jersey, making inquiries for relatives. As Mr. Dwyer is not acquainted with the persons whose names are given and therefore could not furnish the desired information, the letter was handed in to the NEWS. If any of the parties sought still live in this locality, it is hoped they will communicate with Mr. Le Feuvre; or if any one has information regarding them we will give it place. About three years ago a Mr. William Palmer, from the Channel Islands, died in this city, but whether or not he is one of the persons inquired for we do not know. The letter reads as follows:

EUPATORIA COTTAGE, Brighton Road, Jersey, Jan. 6, 1894.—Dear Sir: I had an album of yours in hand today that I had not seen for over seven years, and which was given me by a Mr. Carlisle who was on a Mormon mission in Europe, and who was recommended to call on me and whom I received with a hearty welcome. He gave me some information of Salt Lake valley. That I hope I shall see some day if the Lord will spare me. But since Mr. Carlisle's departure I have not had any news from him.

Now I take the liberty to ask you a favor, and I. e., that I have a sister in Salt Lake City, her maiden name being Jane Ann Le Feuvre, married to Pierre Gavoyere, a Frenchman, who emigrated to America about twenty years ago. He is a blacksmith by trade, but what he is doing at present I do not know. On the other hand, my father emigrated in 1872 to Salt Lake City, and about one month after his arrival he died, and was buried in plot H, block 10, lot 1. I do not know if a tombstone has been fixed to mark his resting-place by his second wife, for my mother died in Rennes, France.

My sister Jane is, I presume, still in Salt Lake City, but I have not heard of her since she left Europe, and I should be very pleased if I could have some news from them. If you know them, kindly communicate with her and give her my address, and I should be pleased to have some news from her and would give her plenty of news, for there have been great changes since she left Europe.

I have also my wife who has had four of her brothers, who left Germany some thirty-eight years ago. Their names are respectively William, Thomas, George and Edward Palmers. All four hail from Germany. If you should hear of any of the above name, kindly communicate to my address. I must inform you that I married their sister, Marina Ann Palmer, born on the 22nd of September, 1835, in Guernsey; issue of marriage six sons and two daughters, but four dead; four sons still alive, two in Paris and two in Jersey.

I can assure you, dear Sir, I should be only too thankful if I could trace out my sisters' address, or if any of my brothers-in-law are still alive. I have been an agent for the Prudential assurance company of Holborn Bars, London, now fifteen years, on the 30th inst.

In conclusion, I hope I am not intruding on your valuable time, and

should you at any time require any information from Jersey, I should only be too happy to be of some service to you. Wishing you the compliments of the season, I beg to remain,

Yours truly, W. P. LE FEUVRE.

THE FARMERS' SIDE OF IT.

MORGAN, Feb. 6, 1894.—We notice in House bill No. 80, "A bill to provide for the protection of fish and game," etc., in sections 7 and 14, an effort to revive the old and non-enforced law of requiring farmers and others to "erect and maintain fishways;" also the placing of screens or gates "across the heads of canals and ditches" wherein water is taken out of any "stream or lake in the Territory that contains fish."

The great agricultural interests of our fair Territory should not be burdened in order to protect or foster the less important fish interests. The farmer is not a fisherman. He has little inclination, less ability, and no time at all to fish. One "sport" will catch more fish in a day than ten farmers could in a week. Fishing is a business that is followed by men of leisure or idleness. The men that manipulate giant powder and other explosives, probably obtain more fish than all others. Then why put the farmer to all this expense when he has so little interest in it?

We believe that the fish interests should be protected, but not at the expense of any other industry. What the people want, let the people pay for. What individuals and corporations want, let them pay for. This bill proposes to take two thousand dollars from the public monies and pay to a fish and game commission. If the executive ability of one man is worth so much to the public in the interest of fish, the the man that put in by labor these fishways and screens ought to be of some value to them. How would it do for a farm and stock commission to be appointed in the interest of these industries, and fine all the "sports" and others that do damage by tramping up and down the streams and through the fields after fish and game.

A legislature composed of farmers would be more likely to make laws to protect farm products than fish. We say, protect the fish, but make the law just and practicable by causing the counties and Territory to pay the entire expense of such protection.

J. R. PORTER.

ANOTHER HONEST MAN VICTIMIZED.

In your Thursday's issue of the NEWS I was grieved to read that my old friend and neighbor, Dr. Jabez W. Taylor, had been found guilty by a jury in Commissioner Pratt's court, of practicing medicine without a license, or in other words, of trying to get an honest living, and thereby subjected to fine, if not imprisonment.

It seems to me an unfortunate stretch of authority for one portion of the community of a certain calling to be upheld by law, to sit as a board of critical examiners of another portion of like calling, viz. professional healers of the sick.

Doctors Taylor, Gardner, Newton, Booth and others who have been

peremptorily ostracized from their profession, and thus deprived of earning a livelihood for their families, call loudly upon our present legislators to at once abolish such a law from our statute books, and allow the community the privilege of calling upon any medical man they prefer and have the most confidence in.

Members of the "old school practice of medicine" appear to predominate in the "board of medical examiners," and it is but natural that more or less prejudice should exist toward those whose mode of practice differs so widely from their own. Whether this is the case or not, most of those named above have been engaged in the healing art most of their lifetime, and are equally capable of coping with sickness in its various forms as are any of the old school practice. But they are now being persecuted, as viewed by a discerning public, and our present Legislature will confer a blessing on the whole community by the abolishment of said board, and give everyone possessed of good sound sense the privilege of practicing the healing art who chooses.

We live in an age of progression. Seventy years ago I well remember the steel and the tinder box, the first time a police force was organized, and many other things, I need not name here. But changes are continually going on, and the time is not far distant when the use of drugs (such as are usually found on the shelves of druggists) as remedial agents in the cure of disease will be entirely discarded, and the period in which they flourished will be regarded as a time when ignorance of the laws of life was most dense.

The oldest bishop in the city bore the testimony to me that twenty-seven cases of diphtheria in his ward had proved fatal, twenty-five of these died where doctors were called in, two where no doctor had been, but no death where both parents had observed the "Word of Wisdom." I therefore declare to all people of every creed, that the entire abuse of tea, coffee, tobacco, and all intoxicating drinks, will do more to preserve health than all the doctors in the world can possibly do.

GEORGE GODDARD.

SILK CULTURE IN DESERET.

The culture of silk and its manufacture into various useful and ornamental fabrics says the Millard county *Blade*, has been growing so slowly and quietly in Utah as to be almost unnoticed. Through the efforts of a coterie of men and women, the possibility of making the production of silk profitable has been demonstrated.

The one great requisite to the success of silk culture is a warm, dry climate, and minimum fall of dew; for where the silk worms are allowed to feed on damp leaves, they contract a kind of dysentery which speedily destroys them.

The mulberry will grow in Deseret to perfection, and as to climate, it is the finest in the world for silk worms, the fall of moisture being less here than in any other portion of the West.

It is an industry that can be engaged in by women and children. The time occupied in caring for the worms, from hatching to the cocoon, is little more than a month. The product is