

law is said to be the greatly increased use of opium.

But against these statements are reports from many Maine newspapers, which represent that prohibition is a success. They declare that it is now twenty-nine years since the system was first adopted in the State, and with the exception of 1856 and 1857, when the license plan was tried, more or less stringent laws on the subject of the liquor traffic have been in force. The friends of prohibition assert that these laws have been exceedingly beneficial, that they have so moulded public opinion that no political party dares advocate their repeal, that the manufacture of liquor in the State has been entirely suspended, and that except in a few of the larger cities its sale, even in the most secret way, is unknown. Fifty years ago, it is asserted, nearly every male drank, while at the present time three-fourths of the population are total abstinence people.

In regard to the surreptitious sale of liquor in the State the opponents of prohibition, who would naturally be inclined to exaggeration in the matter, do not place the quantity disposed of in this way at more than a million and a quarter dollars' worth. It is further claimed that while the average expenditure for intoxicants per capita in other States is about \$16 per annum, in Maine it is only about \$2 a year.

If these statements are correct, and they have not been disproved, it appears that prohibition laws can be made effective, and that the liquor traffic, which is the most demoralizing branch of business in the world, can be kept within comparatively narrow limits, when courts will sustain the law and public opinion is in any large degree favorable to its execution.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Grasshoppers are hatching out in Sierra Valley, Nevada, although the snow is not all gone.

Italy is now importing foreign cereals at the rate of 380,000 tons per year, its own agricultural products being insufficient.

Talk about carrying coals to Newcastle! Over 1,400 pounds of Milwaukee Bologna sausages have been shipped to Leipsic.

The immigration wave is still booming and the chief ports of Europe are all contributing to the tide of humanity that is flowing towards the United States.

Minnesota's wheat crop last year was about 25,000,000 bushels. It bids fair to increase the amount considerably this year. California expects to nearly double its yield of 1879, which was 35,000,000 bushels.

Rev. Robert Collyer's advice to young men is to marry early, and grow up with a family. An exchange says: "Early, but not often." Just so; that is not too often.

New Zealand, though not threatened with war probabilities, keeps up preparations for possible contingencies. It has a military force, including cadets, of about 10,000 men.

The Salinas *Index* says that "from Salinas City to Castroville the valley is one broad sheet of waving grain." The people of Monterey County look forward to prosperous times.

Volume IV. of "Knight's Popular History of England" has been received at Dwyer's. Price 30 cents. This is a standard work, and is published in this cheap form without abridgement.

Over the door of a schoolhouse in Oswego, New York, is a sign, placed there by some one not on the School Board we should judge, with the inscription, "Children stuffed to order here." A very appropriate sign for other educational institutions where cramming is the order of the day.

*Idyls of the King*, by the poet Laureate of England, Alfred Tennyson, can now be had without abridgement, beautifully printed on fine paper, for twenty cents. It is a poem of world-wide fame. It forms No. 22 of the standard series published by L. E. Funk & Co., Dey Street, New York. James Dwyer is the Utah agent for the series.

Yankee enterprise is taking advantage of the opening of "the dark continent" to commerce. Quite a trade is springing up between the United States and Eastern Africa. Last year Zanzibar imported American goods to the value of \$544,000, and Madagascar to the value of \$5,-

500,000. The field might be enlarged indefinitely.

*St. Nicholas* for May contains a vast fund of amusement as well as instruction for the little folks. The illustrations are very pleasing and their execution is splendid. This magazine offers a striking contrast to the rubbish which finds its way into the hands of children all over the United States. Published by Scribner & Co., New York.

We understand that the oaths of office of the officers of the new Counties of San Juan and Emery have not yet been filed with the Secretary of the Territory. As soon as these documents are received, the commissions will be forwarded. This ought to be attended to immediately. Will those who are interested wake up on this matter?

A French nobleman, Viscount de Brieux Saint-Laurent, has published a book against dancing. It is denunciatory of what is generally known in this country as "round dancing," and the close embrace of the modern style is condemned in vigorous language. The author is in opposition to an immense social majority, but he is in the right, nevertheless.

Quite a stir has been made among the fashionable jewelers and dry goods dealers in London, who make large profits on goods sold to ladies on their husbands' credit, by a recent decision of the Court of Appeals. It is to the effect that if a husband prohibits his wife from purchasing goods on credit he is not liable for debts that she may subsequently contract, whether he gives notice of the fact or not.

According to New Zealand papers a new forage plant has been introduced into that country. It is called the teosinte plant, and was sent by Sir Julius Vogel to Mr. Murdoch, of the Bank of New Zealand, Auckland. The plant has been recently brought from Egypt, where, when it is mowed down, it grows again at the rate of a foot in four days. It is rich in saccharine matter and highly nutritious. It is a grass of an enormous size.

Eastern papers are recording as a wonder the swallowing of a novel by an elephant in a menagerie. He abstracted it from a gentleman's pocket, and after masticating it for a few seconds, swallowed it at a gulp. That's nothing. There are young ladies in Salt Lake who will swallow a novel every day in the week. The elephant received no apparent injury from his meal of rubbish; we cannot say the same of the human novel devourers.

Pennsylvania has more than 25,000 doctors practising within its borders, and large numbers of them have no diploma. This is horrifying to some of the Philadelphia papers. But as a piece of sheepskin covered with mingled printing and writing, and called a diploma, can be had in that city for about \$25 by the ignorant as well as the learned, we don't see that the diploma difference is much of a distinction.

The population of Chili, which has lately been waging war with Peru and Bolivia is about 2,136,000, of whom 50,000 are Indians. Mining is the chief industry of the country, although agriculture is followed to a considerable extent. It has a thousand miles of railroad, 3,300 miles of telegraph, 15,000 miles of highways, 1,100 miles of common roads, and 2,700 miles of water routes. Its public debt is \$62,548,000, which shows that Chili is considerable of a country.

The Massachusetts Legislature has just passed a stringent tramp law. It declares that any person convicted of being a tramp shall be imprisoned in the house of correction or the State workhouse at Bridgewater for not less than six months or more than two years, subject to the provisions of all existing laws regulating said institutions. All persons who move from place to place begging, or living without labor or visible means of support are held to be tramps.

The Sacramento *Record-Union*, taking the same ground as the *Deseret News* on the subject of De Young's murder by Kallock, remarks: "The man who undertakes journalism on Charles De Young's plane of conduct and morals separates himself out from the community, and necessarily takes his life in his hand." This would hold good in any place outside of Utah, where far worse slanderers and defamers

than the defunct manager of the *Chronicle* have hitherto escaped justice, legal or personal.

Brother Daniel Graves, of Provo, has published a neat pamphlet of forty-two pages, on Sericulture. This is destined to be a profitable industry in Utah, and, as Brother Graves is an authority on the subject, his treatise will be valuable to all who take an interest in silk culture. It gives a synopsis of silk history, and treats of the cultivation of necessary trees, the various kinds of silk worms, their diseases and remedies therefor, feeding, hatching preservation of eggs and cocoons and other matters connected with the business.

Experiments made in Norway by Professor Schubeler with wheat, corn and grain crops show that under the influence of the continuous sunshine, day and night, for two months in the Arctic Circle, these grains gain in color and hardiness. He planted wheat from Ohio and Bessarabia and found that every year they acquired a richer and darker hue and became better able to resist the rigor of the climate. It is thought that fruits and grain may, by being taken from warmer climes into the Arctic regions and acclimated, be used to advantage in places subject to frost and excessive cold.

The following remedy for that distressing juvenile malady, whooping cough, is clipped from the *New York Tribune*: It is said to greatly alleviate whooping cough, and if applied in the earlier stage will modify it so that the patient will suffer no more than from an ordinary cough. "Evaporate slowly over the gas or a spirit lamp a weak solution of carbolic acid in the room (closed) where the child who already has the cough, or who may have been exposed to it, is at play or asleep, for half an hour, twice a day, while any symptoms of whooping cough remain. This cough is supposed to be caused by a fungus, and weak solutions of carbolic acid produce conditions unfavorable to the formation and development of the lower organisms, whether vegetable or animal."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of April 30, publishes a dispatch with John H. Clemetshaw's Salt Lake reputation, and has the following about his appearance in court: "The Sheriff's witness, John Hobson Clemetshaw, who on Wednesday evening was arrested for perjury, committed when he told a most improbable story at the inquest held on the day previous upon the body of Charles de Young, appeared yesterday morning in the Police Court to answer the charge. Defendant, standing in the dock, said that he was not ready to proceed with his examination, and desired a continuance until Tuesday next. Being an Englishman, he asked that the British Consul receive notification of his arrest and detention, in order that the Consul might obtain the services of an attorney. The defendant wanted in addition, paper, pens and ink, that he might apprise his friends of his situation. The continuance was granted, and defendant remanded." It appears that during his stay on the coast, Clemetshaw has been consorting with a "lady" known as "The Galloping Cow."

#### Correspondence.

The Work in the Sandwich Islands.

LAIE OAHU, H. I.,  
April 9th, 1880.

Editors *Deseret News*:

The annual conference for Ko Hawaii Pae Aina was held at this place, commencing April 6th and continuing for three days. The foreign elders and ladies, President Cluff and wife, W. D. Alexander and wife, C. Anderson and wife, J. Knell, H. World and B. Cluff, Jr., were all present.

Before day-break on the sixth our morning slumbers were disturbed by the lively band of the "Hui Opio," which was around giving the "malihints" (strangers), a welcome to Laie. As morning advanced and the time for service drew nigh, a procession was formed and, headed by this wonderful band, consisting of a bass drum, a snare drum and a flute, the pride of Laie and the admiration of all visiting strangers, we were conducted with no little pomp, to the place of worship. The meeting-house was soon filled to its greatest capacity, and those more tardy than the rest, or who lived

further off, had to sit in the doorway, look in at the windows or return home and await the next meeting.

The house inside was nicely trimmed and decorated for the occasion with ferns, boughs, flowers, etc., and looked beautiful. The congregation was neatly dressed, clean and tidy, and presented quite a civilized appearance. It was, in fact, about the most respectable assemblage of Kanakas I ever had the pleasure of addressing.

After singing and prayer, Prest. Cluff spoke a few moments, explaining the object of a conference, and giving the Law of Tithing and Gathering as subjects upon which the preachers were to speak. He was followed by the returned missionaries who had been laboring on the different islands since October, 1879. They gave interesting accounts of their travels, converts made, and victories won over learned opponents, etc., not forgetting the little trials they occasionally encountered. The Hawaiian takes perfect delight in telling about travels and wonders seen.

The evening meeting was occupied by the foreign elders, who spoke well and encouragingly, showing that they were interested in their work.

Wednesday the 7th was mostly occupied by the "Malihinis" from the different islands, all of whom felt that this is the work of God, and expressed a desire to do right and obey the laws and commandments.

A priesthood meeting was held in the evening, and was well attended. All wanted to preach, and although the meeting was continued for nearly three hours, some felt slighted because they were not permitted to speak.

April the 8th, the 3d day was spent in reading reports, presenting the authorities of the Church, calling missionaries, receiving donations, etc. The amount of tithing and meeting house donations received during the six months ending April 8th, 1880, is \$235. Amount of missionary funds, \$74. The number baptized during the last six months is 72, and the whole number of members of the Church on these Islands is about 3,530.

The distribution of the foreign elders and the missionaries called, as follows: W. D. Alexander, with four natives, are to labor on the Island of Hawaii; Brothers J. H. Dean and C. Anderson on Oahu; Brother Jas. Knell, with two natives, on Maui, Molokai and Lanai; B. Cluff, Jr., with two natives, on Kawai.

At a joint meeting of the Relief Societies and Young Men's and Ladies' Associations, convened after the adjournment of the general conference, it was shown that great improvement had been made by these societies. They are donating liberally for the temple, which donation will be forwarded to the proper authorities in due time.

Our conference, in all, passed off joyfully and quietly. All felt the rejoicing influence of the Holy Spirit. The speakers were filled with it, and it rested with convincing power upon the hearers. God is surely with his people, and we are, without a doubt, engaged in preaching and promulgating the principles of salvation.

May we all have these blessings of our Heavenly Father. Amen.

Respectfully, "C."

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
April 24th, 1880.

Editors *Deseret News*:

The case of violence against the colored cadet at West Point is becoming of national fame. Parties in Washington are interested in it for several reasons. The republicans think that the Bourbon feeling has something to do with such outrages, and they are willing to join that numerous body of persons who believe that West Point ought to be put down anyhow as an aristocratic and monarchical institution. It would not surprise us if some hostile legislation should be the result of the investigation. It is very manifest that the colored cadets do not meet with impartial treatment from the whites there, and a purpose has been expressed to drive out the skins of color.

The Hill scandal case has come up again, a correspondent having asserted that the Senator is trying to compromise with the woman who makes charges against him. Senator Hill denies this story, but it is generally observed in this case that every time he denies, some more testimony against him appears.

The Grant boom has received some more severe blows this week, Georgia having gone square back on the General, who, his friends have been saying, was certain of every Southern delegation solid; and it was only after a hard fight that Virginia was forced into his column. The news from the other Southern States is also discouraging to the Ex-President boom. A revolt against third-termism is apparent in Tennessee, South Carolina, Florida and Illinois; and Delaware, West Virginia and Maryland are pretty surely opposed to it from the start. Cameron's little boast that Grant would have a walk over is becoming laughable now. If Grant is beaten it will be the hardest blow to Cameronism and machine politics ever given in a national convention.

The two really vigorous democratic booms are those of Tilden and Hancock. It is difficult to tell which is ahead. Should Grant be put up, the democrats may possibly think it safe to put up Tilden. But as it looks more like Blaine than Grant, so it appears to many political wiseacres that Hancock will be the democratic candidate. If so, it will be a lively canvass.

The adjournment of the Senate over several days at this time is an indication simply that the House is behind hand, and the Senate will wait for it to come up. Business never proceeded so slowly in that body as it does now, and the middle of next month will arrive before the principal appropriations are perfected.

ADAMS.

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