

most essential part. The time required for success depends very largely and, in fact, chiefly on the mental constitution of the subject. From this brief description of an effective method of treatment, the parent may gather the useful hint that to remedy any incipient tendency in his child to stammer, he should exercise a mild and kind but firm ruling, suppress all irritability of temper, observe for the child all the laws of health, and be careful as to his own manner of talking and the patterns he may set for the child. By attention to such matters, even the most unskilled may correct the evil before the child begins to be conscious that he is a stammerer; and, by a general regard to such principles as are here laid down, the affliction might be wholly removed or its frequency greatly reduced in the course of a generation or two. The statistics collected and preserved by Mr. Butterlin show that the stammering habit is contracted, with only very rare exceptions, between infancy and ten years of age.

THE ZUNI LANDS.

FOLLOWING is the full text of the proclamation of President Arthur creating the scheme to gobble up the lands and springs belonging to the Zuni Indians, particulars of which have already appeared in the News. The course of the President in this matter is highly commendable:

Executive Mansion, May 1. — Whereas, it is found that certain descriptions as to boundaries, given in an Executive order issued March 6, 1877, setting apart a reservation in the Territory of New Mexico, for the Zuni-Pueblo Indians, are not stated with sufficient definiteness to include within said reservation all the lands specified in, and intended to be covered by, said Executive order, especially the Nutria Springs and the Ojo Pescado, said Executive order is hereby so amended that the description of the tract of land hereby set apart for the purposes herein named shall read as follows:

Beginning at the 136th mile-post, on the west boundary line of the Territory of New Mexico; thence in a direct line to the south-west corner of township 11 north, 18 west; thence east and north following section lines so as to include sections 1, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 in said township; thence from the northeast corner of said township in a range line between ranges 17 and 18 west; and the third connection line north; thence east on said connection line to the northeast section line in range 16, from whence a line due south would include the Zuni settlements in the region of Nutria and Nutria Springs and the Pescado Springs; thence south, following section lines to the township lines between townships 9 and 10 north, range 18 west; thence west on said township line to the range line between range 16 and 17 west; thence in a direct line to the 148th mile post on the western boundary line on said Territory; thence north along said boundary line to place of beginning.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

OPENINGS FOR "CHRISTIAN" MISSIONARY LABORS.

NEW YORK and Chicago have both waked up to the immoralities which have been for some time concealed in their opium dens. They are going to work with praiseworthy alacrity to root out the evil. It is to be hoped that the virtue thus displayed will prove to be something better than the spasmodic exhibitions of official vigor which usually characterize their attempts at social reform. At the same time that Chicago was going wild because some men in Utah were permitted to live in peace with more wives than one, and the clergy of all denominations in New York were urging legislation to punish polygamists in the Territories, in addition to the regularly established, permitted and recognized social evils in their own midst, those cities were harboring nests of immorality that are sickening to read about.

Father Barry, the Catholic priest who has been pointing out the places where these horrors exist in Gotham, declares that he knows of a hundred girls who have been ruined

in the opium dens of one street—Mott Street, within a year. This is the testimony of one man only, in regard to a single street in one of the great cities of this Christian land. A little reflection upon what is known of the effects of the stupefying drug in which the Mongolian most delights, and which white folks are adopting to a very great extent in the East, will suggest how great are the opportunities afforded for one of the worst abominations in the dens devoted to its indulgence.

A New York Herald reporter gives some shocking details and says:

"The facts ascertained about the modus operandi by which scores of girls have been lured to physical and moral ruin are startling in the extreme. In one den in Pell street, which is conducted by a bag of the most depraved type, there have been girls of from ten to twenty years of age ruined. In a murky back room, up a still murkier flight of stairs, is the den, while the front room serves as a sort of parlor. Here it is that little girls are induced to first taste the fell drug which is intended to pave the way to worse sin. The victim is coaxed upstairs by some one who knows her, and once in among the haggard, slatternly young creatures who have already been wrecked, they are induced to try a pipe of opium. The delights of the trance are described and the girl tries out of curiosity. Her first few pipes are smoked in a ceremonious way, with every one looking on and urging. Then a young Chinaman, who knows how to roll the opium and fix the pipe, is introduced as a companion. As soon as the girl has become addicted to the opium habit her ruin is easily accomplished. And thus it is that the mournful wrecks of girlhood sit in the darkened room in Pell Street and waste away their young lives, helpless victims of the Chinese den-keepers and their customers."

A school trustee who lives in Pell Street, another resort of the opium fiends, stated to the reporter that he personally knew of many little girls who visited these dens. Said he:

"I have only to look out of my windows and into the windows of the houses across the street to see sights that are actually blood-curdling. These Chinese dens are the most dangerous places for young girls in the city, and the system they employ in decoying victims is astounding in its evil results. I am a father myself, and I would not make charges lightly, but one-half of the terrible iniquity of Chinatown has not been exposed."

To break up the resorts of the devotees of this deadly vice, is good work for the municipal authorities in every place where it is practised. And to teach the people to avoid the evils which abound in the centres of civilization, would be a much better work for so-called "Christian" ministers, than inciting their pharisaic followers to ineffectual warfare upon a comparatively pure and untainted community like the "Mormons." And even supposing the people of Utah are as heathenish as the genteel egotism of "Christian" orthodox intimates, the following remark of the New York Herald is very apropos in this connection:

"To keep weak but respectable girls from being drawn by curiosity and greed into the criminal classes may not be as romantic work to the sentimental religious eye as coaxing a few heathen into changing their belief, but it is far more like true missionary effort."

SHAVE HIS HEAD.

THE Scranton Republican gravely informs its readers that:

"The plural marriage system so eloquently and profitably defended a short time ago by Judge Black in behalf of the people of Utah, has caused a scarcity of women in Salt Lake."

It states also on the authority of the Chicago Times that a couple at Bountiful recently "celestialized," the girl being purchased for a cow and a load of hay, and says:

"'Celestialized,' it may be necessary to explain, is the pleasing term by which the Mormon church refers to polygamous marriages."

And as a fitting finale to these absurdities the Republican solemnly declares that

"There can be no doubt that women are bought and sold daily in

Salt Lake into a more degrading slavery than that which cursed the South."

The paper which publishes the above nonsense in its Sunday edition is published in Pennsylvania, among people supposed to be enlightened. If this is the kind of stuff on which they usually feed on Sundays, their Sabbath information will not be likely to benefit them a great deal. The Republican ought to know that Judge Black has not in any way defended "the plural marriage system;" that the story taken from the Chicago Times, is a pleasant piece of feeble fiction; that the "Mormon" Church does not use any such term in regard to a polygamous marriage; and that every sensible person will look upon an editor who can seriously argue that the plural marriage system causes "a scarcity of women," and make such a silly statement as that about the sale of women in Salt Lake, as either an arrant humbug or a jibbering idiot.

THE STATES AND THE RAILROAD.

THE decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in reference to the right of the States to regulate freight and passenger rates on railroads, is one of great importance to the public and will materially affect the great railroad corporations. In the case, against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, the appearances were in favor of the Railroad. Its charter authorized the company to "establish such rates of toll for the conveyance of persons or property as they shall from time to time, by their by-laws, determine." This looks at first sight as though, if the general powers of the States over the railroads as public highways were such as are claimed, in this case the Company's charter gave it the right to regulate its own rates, independent of the State. But the Court ruled otherwise. It held that "the power of the State to control a railroad corporation which it has created, in the matter of freight and passenger charges, is supreme" and that the clause in the Charter quoted above could not take away from the State its controlling authority. This doctrine will have a powerful effect upon railroad tariffs, and exorbitant charges will thereby be rendered impossible, providing of course, that the State Legislatures are not controlled by the railroad corporations.

THEY ALL WANT MORE.

NATIONS like individuals seem to be never satisfied when the desire for increasing their possessions takes hold of them. One would think that Great Britain had colonies, dependencies and acquisitions of various kinds enough to satisfy her full ambition. But she has quietly laid hold of New Guinea or Papea, a large island north of Australia and just south of the equator, having an area of about 250,000 square miles. France is figuring for Tonquin, a province of Anam in southeastern Asia, Germany is scheming with Spain for temporal acquisitions, Italy is working against France for control of Tunis, and Russia is pushing towards the Orient with a greedy eye upon India. The increase of property creates a desire for more, and too often the lust for wealth, whether of money or territory, blinds the eyes of men and nations to those principles of right and justice that ought to govern all. Hence strife and litigation among men and wars and rumors of wars among the kingdoms of the world.

THE "WORLD."

THE New York World, as previously announced in this paper, has been purchased by Joseph Pulitzer, who has taken control of the great organ of Democracy, and announces material changes in its conduct, methods and policy. But it will remain Democratic and "will serve and battle for the people with earnest sincerity." The Democracy it will maintain, will not be that of a political machine, but "the Democracy which guards with jealous care the rights of all alike, and perpetuates the free institutions it first established."

The Brooklyn Eagle thus deserv-

edly eulogizes the former manager of the World:

"The retirement of Mr. William Henry Huribert from the field of journalism subjects the profession to the loss of a thinker and writer whose genius commanded the admiration of reading men in both hemispheres, and whose brilliant gifts will always be remembered with pride by the followers of the vocation which he adorned."

The new management cordially recognizes the truth of the Eagle's words of praise, and claims that Mr. Huribert's literary work of the past twenty years has never been surpassed by that of any other American journalist. We trust that the new World will not only maintain the reputation it has gained in two hemispheres, but will increase in usefulness and influence and accomplish all that its proprietor anticipates in the direction indicated.

I KNOW WHEREOF I SPEAK.

For I have used it extensively. I regard Parker's Ginger Tonic a most excellent remedy for kidney, liver and stomach disorders. It invigorates without intoxicating. J. Francis, Religio Philos. Journal, Chicago.

A dressing to beautify gray hair every family needs. Parker's Hair Balsam never fails to satisfy.

When you feel out of sorts, have the blues, melancholy, etc., it must be indigestion that ails you. Brown's Iron Bitters cures it.

INVALUABLE. — As a specific against contagion, and an efficacious remedy for sudden and severe coughs, colds, asthma, the plies, sores, freckles, foul breath, etc., there is no remedy equal to the celebrated Emil Freese's Hamburg Tea. It purifies the blood, cleanses the stomach and bowels, and gives the whole system a healthy and delightful tone. There never was a medicine for the nursery equal to it. For sale everywhere.

SEEK

health and avoid sickness. Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong?

You can continue feeling miserable and good for nothing, and no one but yourself can find fault, but if you are tired of that kind of life, you can change it if you choose.

How? By getting one bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and taking it regularly according to directions.

Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1881.

Gentlemen:—I have suffered with pain in my side and back, and great soreness on my breast, with shooting pains all through my body, attended with great weakness, depression of spirits, and loss of appetite. I have taken several different medicines, and was treated by prominent physicians for my liver, kidneys, and spleen, but I got no relief. I thought I would try Brown's Iron Bitters; I have now taken one bottle and a half and am about well—pain in side and back all gone—soreness all out of my breast, and I have a good appetite, and am gaining in strength and flesh. It can justly be called the king of medicines.

JOHN K. ALLENDER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is composed of Iron in soluble form; Cinchona the great tonic, together with other standard remedies, making a remarkable non-alcoholic tonic, which will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Weakness, and relieve all Lung and Kidney diseases.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

The most Powerful Healing Ointment ever Discovered.

HENRY'S Carbolic Salve cures Sores. HENRY'S Carbolic Salve allays Burns. HENRY'S Carbolic Salve cures Bruises. HENRY'S Carbolic Salve heals Pimples. HENRY'S Carbolic Salve cures Piles. HENRY'S Carbolic Salve heals Cuts.

Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Consumption Can Be Cured

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, Inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and the tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
2 Ton Wagon Scale, \$40. 3 Ton, \$50.
4 Ton \$60, Beam Box Included
240 lb. Farmer's Scale, \$5.
The "Little Detective" 1/2 oz. to 25 pounds, \$3.
FORGES, TOOLS, &c.
Best Forge Made for Light Work, \$10.
40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, \$10.
Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Anvils, Vices and other Articles.
Reduced Price List Free.

RE-ORGANIZATION

OF THE FIRM OF

Fish Brothers & Co.

TO THE PEOPLE OF UTAH:

The Co-partnership between T. G. FISH, E. B. FISH and J. C. HUGGINS, under the firm name of Fish Bros. & Co., expired by limitation on January 1st, 1883. At that date, J. C. HUGGINS retired from the firm. D. J. MOREY and S. S. LYON purchasing his interest. In the re-organization of the new firm of Fish Bros. & Co. which then took place, our Utah trade was thoroughly discussed, and we determined to give the Utah trade that attention in future which it deserves, and which was, to some extent, neglected in 1882.

S. S. LYON, one of the new members of the firm, who had been in the employ of the old firm many years, spent several weeks with Mr. Lowell at Salt Lake last fall, and gave his special attention to ascertaining all defects and all needed improvements in the Fish Wagon, to keep it in the future, as in past years, the STANDARD WAGON of Utah and adjoining Territories.

Call on The John W. Lowell Wagon Company and examine this year's make of the Fish Wagon, for we assure you it will be found a BETTER WAGON THAN WE EVER SENT TO UTAH BEFORE. We are selecting all the timber, and taking special pains in manufacturing all Wagons for Utah trade.

Yours Respectfully,

FISH BROS. & CO.

Racine, Wis., April 18th, 1883,
d 133 & W 2me