

AMONG THE RAILWAYS.

Rumors and Prospects of Construction in 1889.

Next to the reasonable certainty that work on the Salt Lake Valley and Eastern Railway, from Sioux City, Iowa, to this city, will be pushed to the utmost during next year, is the prospect that the Union Pacific will make a bold push for the Pacific Coast by extending the Utah Central from Milford. The officials of that road feel the necessity for a through line, and realize that now is the opportunity. They have had surveyed the best route to the west, and the only thing that appeared to stand in the way was the ghost of the Salt Lake, Nevada & Los Angeles line, which is now effectually quieted. So the probability now is that when the Union Pacific directors have had time to determine upon the precise route, the opening of spring will see the commencement of work.

Albuquerque, (N.M.), Nov. 20.—The special car of J. W. Cooley, president of the Rio Grande and Utah Railroad, that is now pushing through New Mexico, with Directors Ben L. Cook and Bud Doble of Chicago, arrived in the city today. They had telegraphed ahead to V. D. Simar, civil engineer at Durango, Col., to meet them here, and are awaiting his arrival. The party will remain in the city. It is quite probable the road as surveyed from Albuquerque to Durango, which would connect at this point with the Santa Fe and Atlantic and Pacific, will be built in the next year, and that the present officials are here now to order construction work at an early day. The presence of the officials here has caused many rumors regarding the railroad outlook for the southwest.

The San Francisco Bulletin prints an interview with an engineer of that city regarding the new line from Salt Lake to Sioux City, in which he says of the Union Pacific's proposed California extension: "It is well known that both the Union Pacific and the Northwestern lines have decided to build into this state. Surveyors attached to the engineering departments of both these roads have been seen at work on the Sierras. The available routes have all been staked out. Should the Union Pacific build into California the Central would only have the Denver and Rio Grande as an eastern feeder. President Adams announced last year his company's intention of extending the Utah Central from Frisco through Nevada to Los Angeles. The Southern Pacific, to head off such an extension, projected, through Alexander Badian and Isaac Trumbo, the Salt Lake and Los Angeles railroad. The collapse of the Southern California boom has directed the attention of the Union Pacific directors to another quarter. Central California is now their aim. An engineer of the company is now in this city, having completed lines from Ogden through Beckwith Pass. His whereabouts and identity are kept secret, however, for very obvious reasons. In view of these facts the backing by the Central Pacific of the Wyoming and Eastern is not only possible but very probable."

The Rock Island Company on November 14, filed an application in the United States District Court at Topeka, Kansas, for the appointment of a referee to confer with two others and decide upon the amount of damage to be paid by the railway company for the right of way through the Cherokee Nation in the Indian Territory. The petition says that by an act of the legislature, approved March 2, 1888, the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company was granted the right to construct and operate a line through the Indian Territory, beginning at the city of Caldwell, in Sumner County, and running to Fort Reno, in Indian Territory, and from that place to Galveston, Texas, and another line in the direction of Cisco Fodas. A map of the proposed line was filed and approved by the Secretary of the Interior and a copy was also filed in the office of John B. Meyers, chief of the Cherokee Nation. The law also says that three referees shall be appointed to decide the amount of damages. One is to be appointed by the President of the United States, one by the chief of the Indian Nation and one by the president of the railway company concerned. It is made public in the papers filed that the President has appointed W. A. J. Sparks, of Illinois, and the railroad company has appointed ex-Governor Crawford, of Kansas, but the Indian chief stubbornly refuses to make any appointment, and declares that the railroad shall not be built through his country. The court is asked to appoint the third referee.

Last Sunday afternoon some Piute bucks near Winnemucca, Nev., had a wrangle about a squaw. One of them, on being threatened with arrest by the others, drew a pistol and shot himself in the head. The bullet struck the cheek bone in front of the ear, and ranged downward inflicting an ugly but not fatal wound.

On Friday morning Sheriff N. W. Crockett went to Ogden and arrested Charles L. Lowe, of Wellsville, on a charge of stealing a cow. The complaint was made by Henry I. Hayball, of Bear Lake. Mr. Lowe was taken before Justice McAllister when he gave bonds for his appearance on Monday at 3 p. m. for examination.

OUR OLD FRIEND JUNIUS

Furnishes one of his Characteristic and Capable Contributions.

HE TOUCHES UP THINGS POLITICAL AND OTHERWISE IN AN INCISIVE AND FORCIBLE STYLE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

Letter-writing an art, an endowment, or a natural physical faculty the same as language or locomotion? This is a faculty that must obtrude itself on very many persons at the present time. It is one that to me, personally, forcibly presents itself. But in my case it is easily answered. My letter-writing is not an art, an endowment or a faculty. I am like the man in the play, when he wants to kill he kills; when the letter-writing spell comes on me, I write.

Judging from events both in this country and in Europe, judicious

LETTER-WRITING IS LIKE POETRY,

it partakes of both nature and art. The famous or infamous Mulligan letters cost Mr. Blaine the presidency of the United States. That confidential little billet cost Lord Sackville West an ambassadorship. General Dudley is in a fair way to be indicted by a grand jury for his strategic campaign epistle. Sir Charles Warren wrote a long letter on the Whitechapel murders, and was compelled to resign a few days after. President Cleveland wrote a short letter modifying one of his tariff messages, and it helped to lose him the presidency. In view of all these misadventures in letter-writing it seems as if a good deal of art were requisite to make a successful writer. In fact, ambitious persons, especially embryo statesmen, had better not write at all. And above all, old men who fall in love should never write a line. The crop of letters produced by divorce courts affords a most amusing illustration of the comic side of love. Who cannot sympathize with the poor old fool who hears his soft utterances and sentimental whisperings read aloud in open court by a stony-hearted lawyer, and laughed at by a vulgar auditor. And this is what occurs every day. Yes, old men in love, and young men in politics had better not write at all. *Literæ scripta manent*, but I am neither a lover nor a politician, neither an old man nor a very young one, so here goes for a letter.

Chicago still occupies its old geographical position. It is still the

CENTRE OF GREAT EVENTS.

Last week it received Carter Harrison and clasped him to its bosom, after his trip around the world. It was also visited by the first snow storm of the season; and it entertained Mrs. Brown Potter, Kylie Bellue, and a confederate general from Mississippi. Chicago still survives after all. Its equanimity was not disturbed even by Inspector Bonfield's revelations relative to the Socialists, who are to have a general uprising in Europe and in America July 14 next. Chief of Police Hubbard has on exhibition a riot-gun with a capacity of 54 bullets in 60 seconds. Twelve thousand of these are ready for action at a moment's notice. With all this, Chicago still smiles and moves onward.

We have no labor trouble just at present. Pinkerton is not in demand, and Gen. Palmer, the defeated candidate for Governor of Illinois, has retired to the peaceful shades of his rural home. The republicans are jubilant. Tin horns and wooden roosters are the emblems of triumph. Election bets are the means of developing a kind of literature and entertainment special to themselves.

THESE ELECTION BETS

are assuming a shape so grotesque, so ludicrous, that it is a question whether the idiot who bets, or the reporter who writes a column about them, is the most infernal fool. Here, it is a young salesman in a clothing house who has to perform some laundry work, standing in the show window. On the street are gaping throngs, hustling, hurrahing and yelling. It takes half a dozen policemen to maintain order. The proprietor of the store is all smiles. His Wellingtonian nose corrugates into smiles. For him the election bet becomes a splendid advertisement. In time he is destined to rule the drunken idiots who surround his store, and give him his washing salesman. The good book says: "Nevertheless, when that day cometh, saith the prophet, that they no more turn aside their hearts against the Holy One of Israel, then will he remember the covenants which he made to their fathers." "But," said he, "notwithstanding our afflictions, we have obtained a land of promise, a land which is choice above all other lands; a land which the Lord God hath covenanted with me should be a land for the inheritance of my seed. Yes, the Lord hath covenanted this land unto me, and to my children forever; and also all those who should be led out of other countries by the hand of the Lord."

There goes another driveling imbecile trundled along in a wheelbarrow, arrayed in a showman's garb, and bellying with all his might. His half-brother is the motive power. Both are begotten of the saloon and the baguette. On election day they are politicians, at other times confidence men. They are now courting cheap notoriety, and posing as patriots. They draw a tremendous crowd. Traffic is stopped, the streets are blocked, women and children are pushed and trampled. The confederates of the wheelbarrow team are active in the crowd. Purses change pockets, loose silver is carefully gathered and pooled, pocket-books disappear from their rightful places as if by legerdemain. In due time the syndicate of politicians and pickpockets come together, distribute equally, while poor Tom Fool goes home to tell his wife she must economize, because his pocketbook was stolen in the crowd.

Yonder is another of those POLITICAL FAKERS.

"He is a bartender in a rum shop. Because Cleveland is defeated he must shave off one of his Donegall whiskers. He made the bet with the landlord. Crowds came in to see the political martyr and condole with him, drink his rot gut whiskey and fill his till with good silver. The landlord is present, felicitating himself on his good luck, and posing as a triumphant republican, while the liberality of his political creed permits him to employ a bandana bandaged democrat. Thus is manifested the cosmopolitan character of his gin-mill, which gathers its grist from every source, and brings fame and wealth to its owner. Surely, we are fallen upon evil times, and if the foolkiller is not abroad he too must have fallen into innocuous desuetude."

Of course, republicans are exceedingly jubilant. It must be admitted that they have gained a splendid victory, and they must be credited with having worked for it.

Everything that unity, organization, industry and wealth could do has been done. It is marvelous to think how the factions and individual followings in the party had been welded and blended in this campaign. Not a far was observable anywhere. Even the Chicago Tribune came back and worked to the bitter end. Alger, Blaine, Sherman, and other convention celebrities all worked and fought and contributed liberally. Quay, Clarkson and Dudley of the national committee worked as one. Russell as a stump speaker was relegated to the rear and Finerty, employed in his place. The expenditure for oratory and literature is estimated at \$1,000,000. Just fancy, 33,000,000 documents were sent out from the New York headquarters! and fully as many more from the Washington Congressional headquarters. Speakers of little less than local note received \$200 per speech, and John Finerty of this city received as high as \$500 per speech. Independent of that every little detail was attended to that would help the party.

THE MURCHISON LETTER

was not perhaps a very honorable transaction. However, Cleveland could not do otherwise than send Lord West to the east. That letter was a most important affair, it placed Cleveland in a most unhappy plight, and it placed poor West in the position of a grand idiot. Part of the republican capital was that money was supplied by England to help to elect Cleveland; that the Mills bill was a Cobden Club measure; and that the South, true to its old Tory instincts, favored Salisbury and Balfour. The West letter coming as it did gave a kind of confirmation to the republican thunder, so Cleveland had to fire the lord or lay himself open to a charge of absolute treason. The letter did not change one Irish vote, but it made thousands of farmers vote for Harrison and protection.

THE FARMERS WERE APPROACHED

in a very skillful manner. They were told that free trade meant the transferring of all industry to England; and there the market for wheat and meat was to be sought. They were told that protection meant the breaking up of English manufacture, and the establishment at home of vast industrial centres with home markets. They were told that the Mills bill meant free trade; that German and Randall protection democrats were shelved while Watterson and his following were free traders. Anyhow, to the farmers of the north Harrison owes his election, and not to Tammany or Hill or prohibition. In fact Tammany did splendidly for Cleveland.

In 1884 Maryland gave Cleveland a plurality of 11,000 in a total vote of 186,000; in 1888 it gave him a plurality of 5,000 out of a total vote of 212,000. There was no Tammany Hall in Maryland, no liquor, no labor, no negro, no Chinese complications. Then what caused the falling off in democratic ranks?

THE TARIFF PURE AND SIMPLE.

Gorman, of Maryland, is and was a protective democrat, though in favor of tariff revision. At St. Louis he was shelved and Henry Watterson, who is a pronounced freetrader, made chairman of the platform committee. Mugwumps attribute the defection to the appointment of Higgins and Thomas to Federal positions of vast emoluments. The mugwumps maintain that these two appointees were corrupt politicians; and that was why Cleveland lost ground. This is a fallacy. The same causes worked in Maryland, Delaware, the Virginias, that operated on the farmers of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and New York, and these causes were fear of absolute free trade. Henry Watterson and Roger Q. Mills are pronounced free traders, Cleveland endorsed both, in fact, embodied them in his letters and messages, and though the Mills bill is far from being a free trade measure, yet from the known politics of its found-

ers, the farmers saw in it a sure road to free trade, and this they could not stand.

On the other hand, how is the overwhelming majorities and pluralities for Cleveland in the large cities to be accounted for? Surely, if protection benefits any class, that class would be the laborers, tradesmen, mechanics and factory operatives. Is their acceptance of Cleveland to be attributed to free trade? Certainly not, though newspapers and politicians maintain the free trade theory. It is a well known fact that all labor, organized and unorganized, was opposed to Harrison. The charges made against him relative to the Chinese and to "the dollar a day for working men" story was literally believed in by the majority of workmen in all the cities, except Pittsburgh, and in that city Mr. Blaine was looked upon as the republican candidate.

IN CHICAGO

the democrats made a clean sweep, yet two-thirds of Chicago democrats are protective. Local causes helped Cleveland here. Palmer, the candidate for governor, raised issues of a local character which entirely overshadowed the tariff issue. This city is so honey-combed with human sharks in the way of shyster lawyers, bogus detectives and blackmailing police agencies that the people in their desperation would do anything to get rid of the evils. So, when Palmer raised the cry of Pinkerton, it was the shibboleth for voting out the many excrecences of the body politic in Chicago. Independent of this, the novelty of a state issue took hold of the people, and eyes were turned to Springfield rather than to Washington. But it must be admitted that Cleveland's popularity had increased vastly in Chicago during the last two years. His later appointments gave universal satisfaction. Fuller for the supreme court raised Cleveland 100 per cent. In the estimation of the people, and Newberry for the post office, to succeed the cranky Judd, and his faction, Wilbanks & Co., was quite as satisfactory a performance.

San Francisco went democratic, but we all know the Chinese question and not the tariff was the issue there. Milwaukee and St. Louis went republican. The only industry of any note in these two cities is the manufacture of lager beer, and that needs no protection, yet its workers went for Harrison. The only conclusion to be drawn from the 1888 elections is that the United States as a nation

DON'T WANT FREE TRADE

and will not have it; that Southern statesmen if they want tariff reform should keep in the background. If instead of the Mills bill, this same revision measure read the Randall bill or the Gorman bill, and was introduced from Illinois or New York rather than from Texas, it certainly would have swept the country for Cleveland and tariff reform.

JUNIUS.

A Case of West Virginia Chivalry.

A case recently came up in the court of Mayor Fry, of this city, which has developed into a queer sensation and shows what sacrifices people will sometimes make, either from emotional or chivalric causes. Under the local ordinances, when a fine is imposed upon an offender, if the cash is not forthcoming the delinquent is put on the chain-gang to work out the same at cleaning the streets at the rate of \$1 per day.

Yesterday a frail creature named Lillie Stanley was convicted of keeping a disorderly house and fined \$20, which with the costs made her liable for \$25. She was unable to pay, and appealed to the mayor to allow her to pay it in installments, offering to pay \$5 down. The mayor said he was not authorized to accede to her request, and remarked, half jocularly, that if she could find some one to either make up the money or work seventeen days on the gang he would accept the \$5. Otherwise she would have to work out her time.

There was no immediate response, but finally a stalwart young fellow in the crowd of loungers said that he would never permit a woman, it mattered not how low and degraded she was, to be worked as a convict upon the public streets. He had not the money to pay her fine, but he said he had the will and the muscle to discharge it, consequently he would offer himself as a vicarious substitute.

After the natural astonishment had subsided, he was formally accepted in place of the convicted female, and is now serving out her fine. He declined to give his name, and said that "John Smith" would do as well as anything else. He said that he is a farm laborer from some place up the river, and that he never saw or heard of the woman in his life until he saw her in the Mayor's Court, but that his sense of manhood and his respect for womankind would not permit him to see one of the sex scraping the public streets in company with tramps and bummers.—*Charleston, W. Va., Special.*

Joseph Redford, of Wellsville, was arrested by Deputy Steele on Wednesday on the charge of abusing his wife and children. His case was tried on Friday in the commissioner's court and he was fined \$10 and costs.

On Tuesday last A. Stratford, of Brigham, was arrested on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. It is not long since he finished serving six months in the penitentiary for living with his wives.

Railway Accident.

Yesterday morning at seven o'clock L. M. Henry, a switchman at Echo, fell from a freight car by the breaking of a hand-hold. His left arm was broken in two places, and some of his ribs were also broken. He came to this city on the Park City train at 9:40 a. m. and was at once taken to the U. P. hospital. He is a native of Brooklyn, New York, is 35 years of age and single.—*Ogden Standard, Nov. 27.*

Death of Mother Drysdale.

Yesterday morning between 9 and 10 a. m. mother Elizabeth Drysdale departed this life for a better sphere, being 68 years old at the time of her death. In 1879 she came from Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, settled in Hooper, Weber County. In 1880 her husband was killed by Peter Moore, at that time an employee at the tithing yard. The killing was the result of a dispute over a water ditch. He was tried at Ogden, found guilty of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for a number of years, being at present at liberty.

The family moved to Ogden soon after that where they have resided ever since, mother Drysdale living on Fourth, between Green and East at the time of her death. She was a faithful Latter-day Saint and died as she had lived, in full belief of the Gospel she had embraced.

Funeral services will be held at the residence next Wednesday at 2 p. m. Friends are invited to attend.—*Ogden Standard, Nov. 27th.*

Bishop F. L. Gunnell, of Wellsville, came over to Logan and understanding that there was an indictment out for him on the charge of unlawful cohabitation, gave himself up on Friday morning. His bonds were placed at \$1800 and W. N. Thomas and A. G. Barber signed them.

WANTED.

A HEALTHY WOMAN TO WET NURSE a child. Apply at 49 s. First West St. d&w tf

A GOOD MILK COW. THOS. E. TAYLOR, NEWS OFFICE. d&w tf

SEA WONDERS is a thousand of forms, but are comprised by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of practical work that can be done while sitting at home should at once read their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards where they live. You are started free. Capital not required. No 1100 No over 100 in a single day at this work. All welcome.

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Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lung, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co.'s drugstore.

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This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle, at A. C. Smith & Co.'s drug store.

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THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by A. C. Smith & Co. w

The "Exposition Universelle de l'art Culinaire" awarded the highest honors to *Augustine Bitters* as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, and beware of imitations.

DOCTORS' BILLS.

Nearly all diseases originate from irritation of the liver, and this is especially the case with chills and fever, intermittent fevers and malarial diseases. To save doctors' bills and ward off disease take Simmons' Liver Regulator, a medicine that increases in popularity every year, and has become the most popular and best endorsed medicine in the market for the cure of liver or bowel diseases.—*Telegraph, Dubuque, Iowa.*