

are all alike. Narrow ditches between unending rows of tenements six and seven stories high as far as the eye can travel. As you look down them towards the river an intense picture of life reveals itself. One sees what looks like dense myriads of people choking the sidewalks and roadway. A wild jargon comes to you, for these roadways are the playgrounds of countless children. The parallel walls of the buildings on either side, show every window with a human figure hanging out and watching the mob below. A babel of costermongers, organ-grinders, juvenile baseball clubs, prize fighters and the unending vendettas carried on by the clans of antagonistic neighborhoods deafens you. To get through with a carriage was slow and perilous work. The driver was assailed with tomatoes. Dirty urchins climbed into the vehicle behind and ran under the horse's feet. The warning voices of mothers came at us continually when the coachman tried to pick his way through the groups.

At the corner of Avenue B and Seventeenth Street there was an incipient riot, and a policeman came and asked us if we were looking for anything. It turned out that the boys were only teasing a Chinese laundryman. We drove over some of his linen as we passed.

On the next block we were stopped by the people and found ourselves in a crowd of curious and impertinent men and women. Thus detained we had an opportunity of studying the situation at close quarters. The intense life of the place appeared to break over us like a sea, and above all the terrible jargon of the street we could hear that plaintive, shrill cry of the babies coming at us from all points.

"Yes," said the policeman; "it's awfully rough on the little ones. You ought to come down here at night and see 'em sleeping on the walk. They're jammed in pretty tight for not wetting."

We felt that we were in a foreign city. The sights and sounds were all strange. The dense, overloaded air was enervating. The fumes from the hot stones rose in puffs and we could feel the heat radiated from the brick walls. We noticed that such an environment affected the habits and manners of the people. Most of the women were little more than half attired, and men showed themselves at the windows naked to the waist.

It would be a curious study—if we could enter into it—how far temperature effects the morals of poor people in New York.

When we crossed Fourth Avenue and heard the splash of the fountain in Union Square we seemed to have got back from some dreadful and far-away region.

"So you see," I said, the town has not gone out of the city, by a long shot."

"No," said Nlone, "but it would be a great deal better if it had."—*Nym Crinkle.*

A Good Idea.

The following communication refers to a matter that should receive the consideration of the City Council: August 14, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

This is a city of magnificent distances, and in the absence of street indicators people who are hunting for any particular spot are exceedingly apt to feel like a person at sea without a compass. It appears to me that a very necessary and convenient improvement in our beautiful city would be the placing of posts at the intersections of streets, said posts to be adorned with pointers on which should appear the names of the streets, and the direction indicated by the appropriate letter. In the absence of these signs of the times a good many people whose bump of locality is diminutive, are placed at a great disadvantage, being unable to determine where they are, where they are going, and even in some cases where they came from. The erection of such posts should not be indefinitely postponed. What do our municipal fathers say to this

SUGGESTION.

THE FAIR.

Special Premiums Continue to be Offered.

The list of premiums offered by prominent citizens for the coming fair continues to increase. This morning the following was received:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, August 15, 1888.

Wm. H. Rowe and H. M. Wells:

Gentlemen—We take pleasure in offering the following premiums at the coming Fair:

\$10 for the best lady's hand-knit skirt, made from home-made yarns.
\$10 for the best lady's hand-knit shawl, made from home-made yarns.
\$5 for the best three pairs hand-knit socks, made from home-made yarns.
\$2 for the best pair of hand-knit leggings, made from home-made yarns.
\$2 for the best pair of hand-knit mittens, made from home-made yarns.

Yours truly,
JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO.

In addition to the above, and those already mentioned in the News, C. R. Savage offers a special premium of \$10 for the best original drawing or painting from nature, by a person under 16 or over 70 years of age.

Barton & Co. offer a \$20 suit of clothes for the largest potato exhibited.

Herbert Pembroke will give \$10 for the best display of home-made house and whisk brooms.

For the best rendered instrumental piece, on the piano or organ, by a boy or girl under 9 years of age, Coalter & Snelgrove will give \$5.

James Dwyer offers as a special premium Webster's unabridged dictionary, the object to be named hereafter.

R. K. Thomas will give \$25, object to be named hereafter.

George Arbogast offers a special premium of \$10, object to be named hereafter.

Coalter & Snelgrove will give \$5 to the best singer, boy or girl, under nine years old, playing his or her own accompaniment.

W. S. McCormick has contributed \$25 to be awarded for the best exhibit of fine arts.

G. S. Erb gives \$25 for the best 25 pounds of butter.

MARLBOROUGH'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.

THE RELATIVE OF OUR DUKE WHO ONCE WORKED ON THE AQUEDUCT.

A brother-in-law of the duke of Marlborough was working in blue overalls, with a pick and shovel, as a common laborer on the aqueduct three years ago, and his wages were \$1.50 a day. His name was Renshaw, and he had married Miss Lucy Price, of Troy, N. Y., a sister of Mrs. Lillian Hamersley, who was married to the Duke of Marlborough by Mayor Hewitt on Friday. It was while a student at the polytechnic institute at Troy that Mr. Renshaw who came from Baltimore, Md., had become acquainted with Miss Price.

The way he came to be a laborer on the aqueduct is as follows: One day Lieutenant Henry S. Craven, who was then construction engineer of the aqueduct, was sitting in his office at Tarrytown, when a very tall, powerfully built and handsome young man entered and introduced himself as Mr. Renshaw, saying that he was an engineer of experience and wanted to get work on the aqueduct. From the references which he presented Mr. Craven saw that Mr. Renshaw was a first-class civil and mining engineer, a graduate of some of our best scientific schools, and a man who had already had much experience in railroad bridge building.

Mr. Craven told the applicant that he would like to have him on the aqueduct, but that unfortunately the engineering corps was then complete and there was no opening, but he would keep his address in case anything should turn up, etc. The young man was not to be put off in this fashion, however. He said he wanted work and could do anything, and that in a great undertaking like the aqueduct which employed thousands of workmen there surely must be something that he could do.

"I am very sorry," said Mr. Craven, "but the only people we are taking on now are common laborers."

"All right," said Renshaw, "I'll go to work at that if you'll take me."

It took Mr. McCraven several minutes to recover from his astonishment at this reply. He greatly admired the young fellow's spirit and said, with a smile: "Very well, then. Your pay will be \$1.50 a day. Report to-morrow morning with a pick and shovel at the mouth of the shaft nearest here and the superintendent will put you to work."

As Renshaw left the office, Mr. Craven said to one of the clerks that he was the handsomest young man he had ever seen, and that he had the ring of true metal.

The following morning Renshaw, in a pair of blue overalls and with pick and shovel, reported for work at 7 o'clock at the mouth of the shaft, where the Italian and negro laborers were gathering in the half light of a winter morning to commence their long day's work. He was put to shoveling dirt in a gang of Italian laborers, and his massive form towered over them like that of a giant. Because he took his lunch apart some of the ruffians in the crowd sneered at Renshaw as a dude. He knocked one of them into a ditch as a man tumbles over a teapin, and after threatening to wipe out the whole crowd he was no further molested. Day after day Renshaw did his laborer's work, and the foreman of the shaft said he accomplished more in a day than any three men in his employ.

Meanwhile Engineer Craven kept his eye on this remarkable laborer and quietly watched to see if the reality would knock the romance out of him. At the end of the first week he went to him and said: "Renshaw, I have something else for you to do. I want a secretary who is an engineer. The pay is \$2,500 a year and you are just the man."

The next week Renshaw began his new duties, discarding the pick for the pen and once more attired as a gentleman. Before the week was out Mr. Craven discovered that Renshaw was one of the best engineers on the aqueduct, and he put him in charge of important parts of the work and advanced his pay and position from time to time thereafter. They became very intimate personal friends, and when Engineer Craven left the work the devoted Renshaw left it also, after working there for over two years, and commanding the respect of everyone with whom he came in contact. Mr. Craven often related the incident of his friend Renshaw's first appearance on the

aqueduct as a remarkable exhibition of pluck and determination, saying that no man of that kind need ever have any fear about getting on the world. While Renshaw was working on the aqueduct he frequently appeared in society in New York and was always a conspicuous figure at the receptions of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Hamersley. His going to work in the way he did was not a pecuniary necessity but he was determined not to lead an idle life and to do any work he could secure.

WATER AT AND BEFORE MEALS.

Opinions differ as to the effect of the free ingestion of water at meal times, but the view generally received is probably that it dilutes the gastric juice, and so retards digestion. Apart from the fact that a moderate delay in the process is by no means a disadvantage, as Sir William Roberts has shown in his explanation of the popularity of tea and coffee, it is more than doubtful whether any such effect is in reality produced. When ingested during meals, water may do good by washing out the digested food and by exposing the undigested part more thoroughly to the action of the digestive ferments. Pepsin is a catalytic body, and a given quantity will work almost indefinitely, provided the peptones are removed as they are formed. The good effects of water, drunk freely before meals, have, however, another beneficial result—it washes away the mucus which is secreted by the mucous membrane during the intervals of repose and favors peristalsis of the whole alimentary tract. The membrane thus cleansed is in a much better condition to receive food and convert it into soluble compounds. The accumulation of mucus is specially marked in the morning when the gastric walls are covered with a thick, tenacious layer. Food, entering the stomach at this time, will become covered with this tenacious coating, which, for a time, protects it from the action of the gastric ferments, and so retards digestion. The viscid contents, a normal condition in the morning before breakfast, is not suitable to receive food. Exercise before partaking of a meal stimulates the circulation of the blood and facilitates the flow of blood through the vessels. A glass of water washes out the mucus, partially distends the stomach, wakes up peristalsis, and prepares the alimentary canal for the morning meal. Observation has shown that non-irritating liquids pass directly through the "inert" stomach, and even if food be present, they only mix with it to a slight extent.—*The British Medical Journal.*

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chills, 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.

BROWN'S COUGH-BALSAM

and Tar Troches are invaluable in every family for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat.

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has no equal. Stands alone as the Great Blood Purifier and cure for Rheumatism. All Wholesale Drug-gists sell Brown's Family Medicines. Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, General Agents.

FOR SALE.

ONE 2-TON FARM SCALE, NOT MUCH the worse for wear. A bargain. Enquire at DESERET NEWS Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, CIVIL and ecclesiastical, such as are required by law, in any quantity, bound in books with stubs or loose at the DESERET NEWS Office.

FOR SALE

TWO 5-TON WAGON OR HAY SOALES (new) of best make, cheap. Enquire at DESERET NEWS Office.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One old bay HORSE, white hind feet, small white spot in forehead, mane reached,

branded  on left thigh.

One old poor MARE, lame in hind foot, color roan, four white feet, white strip in forehead, blotch brand on left thigh.

JOHN BOYCE.


District Poundkeeper.

Granite, August 11, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION.

One bay MARE, about 6 years old; small white spot in face; both hind feet white;

branded  on left thigh.

One black MARE, 4 years old; branded "A" on left shoulder, and "B" on left thigh, both hind feet white.

If the above described animals are not claimed and taken away within fifteen days from date of this notice, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at the Lohi estray pound, at 6 o'clock p.m., on Thursday, August 28th, 1888.

Dated at Lohi, this 13th day of August, 1888.

MICHAEL VAUGHAN,

Poundkeeper.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Probate Court of Iron County, Utah Territory.

In the matter of the Estate of Edward H. Davis, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator of the Estate of Edward H. Davis, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at his place of business, in Summit, Iron County, Utah Territory.

ALEXANDER DAVIS,

Administrator of the Estate of Edward H. Davis, deceased.

Dated at Summit, July 30th, 1888. w4t

SUMMONS.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

Michael J. Forhan, Plaintiff,

Maggie C. Forhan, Defendant.

The people of the Territory of Utah, send greeting:

To Maggie C. Forhan, Defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to have a decree of dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between him and said defendant upon the ground that in the month of September or October, A. D. 1884, said defendant, without sufficient cause or provocation, deserted said plaintiff, and has since that time studiously and persistently concealed her whereabouts and address from said plaintiff, and has refused and still refuses to return to and live with said plaintiff, though often by him requested so to do.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness, the Hon. Charles S. Zane, Judge, and the Seal of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the Territory of Utah, this 11th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

HENRY G. MCMILLAN, Clerk.

A SURE CURE FOR THE PILES.
—You need not suffer from this most distressing disease again in all your life. Email's Balm acts as a poultice and lubricator, absorbs the tumors and allays the intense itching at once. No caustic, no acid, no pain. A. McGibbons Esq., 19 Poplar street, Allegheny, Pa., writes: "I had itching and bleeding piles so bad I could not sit, stand or walk without intense suffering. I doctored with many physicians, and tried all the (so called) cures that I ever heard of, in vain (paying out hundreds of dollars), until I used Email's Magic Balm, or Ointment. After the first application I enjoyed the best night's sleep I had for ten years, and two boxes have cured me completely." Wherever introduced Dr. Email's Balm takes the lead, and has the largest sale of any Pile remedy in the world. Sold by druggists everywhere or sent by mail, 50 cent boxes. Address Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City. d.w. (2)

DEAFNESS Its causes, and a new and successful Cure at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City.

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A SECOND HAND SURFACE PLANER, in good working order, for sale cheap at TAYLOR, ROMNEY, ARMSTRONG CO. west

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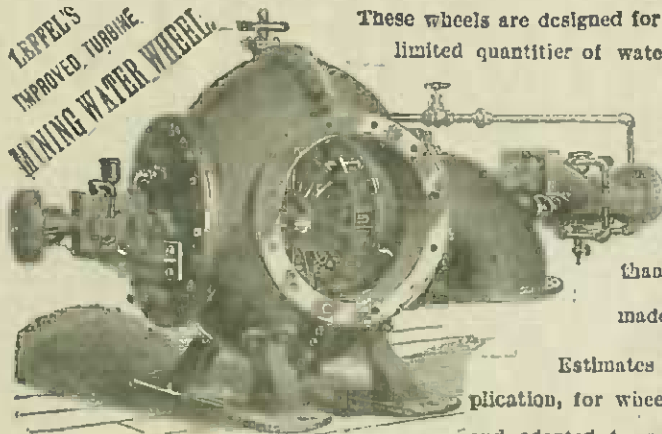
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