

## A CELEBRATED NAUSEATING CASE.

THE famous breach of promise suit of Miss Campbell against Mr. Arbuckle, the celebrated coffee dealer, for \$50,000 damages, was, as our readers have already seen by the telegrams in the News, brought to an end in New York last Tuesday, the jury bringing in a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$45,000.

This is a very large allowance for a person who has no one but herself to look out for and is old enough to do it successfully—39—but her attorney, Judge Fullerton, asked the court for an extra allowance on the ground that she was a long way from home and had been under great expense in prosecuting the suit, which request was granted without hesitation, \$1,000 being added to the sum fortune thus easily acquired, and altogether it must certainly be claimed for the lady that whatever degree of injury her feelings may have sustained through the wrongful acts of the coffee dealer, the "plaster is as big as the wound."

The details of the case were in places actually nauseating, not entirely because of their constant prurience, but because of the letters introduced in evidence being so maudlin, love-sick and suggestive. Mr. Arbuckle is fifty years old, yet he used such language as would be inexcusable in a school-boy laboring under an attack of first love, even if it were all innocent. Perhaps if the thought had even crossed his mind that those precious (to the plaintiff) epistles would ever be read to eager crowds in the court room and then given to the world through the newspapers, he would have reconsidered before giving them existence; but at his time of life, with half a century's experience with the realities and deceptions of the world, he should not have permitted himself to be brought to the point where second thoughts were necessary. However good or bad the lady's cause, whether she deserved what she got or more or less, there will scarcely be but one opinion regarding him—that he got what he deserved. The financial part of the punishment is the smallest part of it, for day by day the press of New York City have published the proceedings under startling headlines and garnished with cuts of all kinds, in which Arbuckle is caricatured, caricatured and all but libeled. Then the prolific and pungent paragrapher was given an opportunity for the exercise of his especial and peculiar gifts, and it is quite needless to say that he did not neglect a point.

It is announced that the defendant will appeal, but if so it will look very much like fighting for time, not for justice. As Judge Fullerton said, there is really nothing to appeal on or from, and those who watched this distinguished lawyer in the masterly prosecution of the Tilton vs. Beecher case and his conduct of other celebrated cases, need not be told that he seldom allows an error of any consequence to creep into the record. The verdicts he secures nearly always "stick." Perhaps the best thing Arbuckle can do will be to hand over to the lady her \$45,000 and charge it to schooling account. He is amply able to pay it without substantially weakening himself, and if it should be the means of causing him to cease trifling, to be more straightforward and mainly in his transactions with the fair sex, it may not be so bad an investment after all.

## LAMAR CONFIRMED.

THE News is glad to be able to announce that the opposition to the confirmation of ex-Secretary Lamar as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has proved futile and that yesterday his appointment was formally ratified by the Senate, the vote standing 33 in favor to 28 against. We are pleased, not because of any personal or partisan feeling regarding the matter, but because he seems to be a fit and proper person for the place—able, impartial and fearless—and for the further reason that the contest waged against him has seemed so devoid of anything but party rancor that a species of sympathy for him and his cause was naturally created.

An analysis of the vote by which confirmation was reached shows that four Republicans—Stanford, Stewart, Riddleberger and Wilson—voted with the Democrats in favor, all the other Republicans voting no. The four named are generally regarded as moderate party men, and their action in this case would seem to indicate it. One of them, Riddleberger, is no longer classified as a Republican, but as an independent, so the vote may be said to be as nearly a party one as could be and miss it. This is significant, showing, as it does, that the old arguments and the old likes and dislikes prevail as strongly as ever and are to be used in the coming campaign as freely and fully as though they were but the creation of yesterday. In fact it is a question if the appointment of Lamar is not itself brought out and made use of by the Republican campaigners as an illustration of the fact that the Democratic party has not forgotten its "allegiance" to the ex-Congressman, and so on in extenso. One

thing they cannot do, however: they cannot remove the new Associate Justice, for he is there during good behavior and his general conduct so far has been considerably above the average.

## HIDDEN TREASURES.

THERE never was a time when such extensive efforts were made in delving into the debris of antiquity as during the latter half of the present century. Not content with the discoveries in the old world resulting from excavations in Herculaneum, and Pompeii, and piercing the pyramids of Egypt, and exhuming the gigantic columns of Karnak, etc., the work is continued with unflagging interest on this continent which, though termed the "New World," is apparently as rich in relics of the past as any land beneath the sun. Quite recently the ruins of several cities were discovered in Arizona, which were of a character entirely different from those of the Zuni and their immediate progenitors, and evinced a much higher grade of civilization and enlightenment, demonstrating that this section of country was once densely populated by people of supervised civilization. The fields for exploration are so vast and the discoveries so numerous and valuable that interest is awakening all over the world. The savants seem to feel that if

"All that tread the earth are but a handful to the tribes that slumber in its bosom," the buried treasures of the past must be well worth searching for. An exchange says:

"A party of Philadelphians are preparing to unearth the ancient city of Babylon. For some time a few prominent men of the Quaker City have been raising funds for the proposed work, which is to commence early in the year. The amount required was \$30,000 which has all been subscribed and competent men are now being looked for to commence the work. The original plan was to start at Sepharvaim or Persepolis and begin excavation there, but it is the opinion of Dr. Hilprecht, the eminent Assyrian specialist, that the expedition should proceed first to Babylon itself, since Assyrian culture and civilization was only an offshoot of the Babylonian, the latter having been of much greater importance in the study of history and science. The expedition is entirely under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania and is to be composed mostly of Philadelphia Assyriologists and scientists. Besides the excavations, extensive measurements and trigonometrical calculations will be made for the sake of laying out an accurate archaeological map of that region of Babylonia which had hitherto been but little explored. Any valuable discoveries that may be made will belong to the university, and if the expedition should be successful, Philadelphia would then become possessed of a collection of archaeological treasures which can only be surpassed by that of the British Museum. The personnel of the expedition is not yet known. Dr. Hilprecht's thorough knowledge of Assyrian literature, and his well-known ability in deciphering of cuneiform writings, entitle him, in the opinion of those connected with the university to a place of honor on the expedition. Dr. Hilprecht will be one of the members of the expedition, and it is very probable that he will be one of those appointed to direct matters from home."

## WORSE THAN USELESS.

"It would astonish some people if they knew how much money was sent out of this Territory annually for the nostrums of alleged specialists in the art of medicine." This remark was made the other day by a gentleman of this city who is well-informed upon the subject. Continuing, he said—"There is one establishment alone in San Francisco which takes out of Utah in this way not less than \$25,000 annually."

It is safe to say that in nearly every instance the nostrums procured in this manner and from such sources are worse than useless. If not positively injurious they are usually of no value, notwithstanding the bold and flaming claims that they perform wonderful cures.

The method used by those who make themselves rich from dispensing them is almost universal with that class. They first play upon the credulity of real or imaginary sufferers by the publication of detailed symptoms, so as to catch as many as possible. This is followed by the most extraordinary claims regarding the curative properties of the preparations in which they deal. It is needless to say that notwithstanding their request written descriptions of the symptoms of patients, the stuff supplied in each case is, as a rule, without shadow of truth. If a person were to request treatment from the same source for a sick horse or a dog, he would get for it a similar preparation to that that would be supplied as an antidote to his own ailments.

The object is to get as much money out of patients as possible. The way in which this is done is to charge \$25

for the first batch or bottle of medicine. Of course the deluded taker of it receives no more benefit than if he had swallowed so much milk and water. He is lured to give it a fair trial, as the next consignment will cost but \$15. He takes that with the same result, but is lured on to complete the process, as the third lot of stuff can be obtained for \$10. By that time his health is unimproved, or probably further impaired, his patience exhausted, his exchequer depleted to the tune of \$45, and the treasury of the specialist increased to the full extent anticipated.

Some of those geniuses who live upon their wits and on the smallest possible quantity of conscience, take the precaution to prescribe for their patients a line of action to adopt while taking the nostrums: Fresh air, plenty of physical exercise, regular habits, temperance, and nutritious food. Where this advice is taken the person afflicted receives benefit, and in his simplicity he attributes the good effects to the nostrum.

Probably all he needs to regain a normal condition is the adoption of a regular and consistent mode of life without the aid of medical treatment. By living in that sensible style he removes the cause of his impaired physical condition, and the effects of a previous contrary course gradually disappear. Take, for instance, the temperate man who fires his system with alcoholic stimulants. He takes on bloated appearance and is a prey to various ills on account of his powers being impaired by abuse. If he assumes a temperate habit, nature makes a continuous effort to repair the injury and he gradually regains health and vigor. And so it is with all other causes of the ills to which flesh is said to be heir. Even those which spring from heredity may be mitigated if not eradicated in this way.

As a rule it will be safe for the afflicted to give specialists of the class to which our friend referred a wide berth. If they will have medical aid it will be found the more prudent way to consult an intelligent, reputable local professional, who can have an opportunity of becoming familiar with individual cases.

## THE STRIKE GOES ON.

ONE of the most protracted, aggravated and bitter strikes that ever was recorded in this country is that of the employes of the Reading Railroad of Pennsylvania and its adjuncts. It is not the greatest in point of numbers, perhaps, but it is not further down the list than second in that respect and it is immeasurably above and beyond any other in point of losses to all parties, stubbornness on both sides and merit on the part of the strikers. This last-named phase is partly illustrated in a forcible manner by the fact that among the mining element, which pooled issues with the railroaders soon after the trouble broke out, the wages ran from ninety cents to a dollar and sixty cents per day, and nearly all of them are men of family, large ones in many cases, as is generally the case among the poor, and the verdict of an impartial and disinterested person would be that, apart from all extraneous considerations, they had a right to demand better compensation. The railroad employes were doing but little better and having a more severe time of it than trying weather, and the added facts that no violence was or has been attempted, that the company's property has generally been left alone, that they only demanded an advance of eight per cent, and that they have from the first to the present time asked a fair hearing and settlement of their claims by arbitration, surely entitle them to sympathy in all unprejudiced quarters. This they are receiving, if they get nothing more substantial.

The most influential advocate they have yet obtained is the millionaire journalist and philanthropist of Philadelphia, George W. Childs. He states without equivocation or hesitation that their demands are not only not unreasonable, but just and proper, and that the employers should pay it without further ado. Others are equally as pronounced, though there is a thread of selfishness running through the sympathetic fabric with most of them, they claiming that injustice is being dealt out to the public as well as the strikers, because of the attitude of the allied companies, which could supply all the coal required and at lower rates than those which prevail now and are constantly rising, if they would accede to the workingmen's demands.

A full train of cars fully laden with coal on any part of the Reading system is now a rare occurrence, some times ten or twelve in a day, again none at all for two or three days. It may be imagined thereby what the shortage in the metropolitan markets must be when it is known that at this season of the year, with trains pulling out from the mines as rapidly as they can be loaded, so that the business is an unending, ceaseless round of loading and unloading, the demand is always equal to the supply. Of course the price has climbed up high, but that is not the worst of it. To contemplate a return after business hours to a home where there is no fire and nothing can be got to make one with at any price, is an experience which only those who have passed through it can realize, yet that kind of thing is a com-

mon occurrence in most of the places whose dependence for "dusky diamonds" is the Lehigh Valley and neighboring coal mines; and when the head of the family, under the pressure of such dire circumstances, gives vent to his feelings in words loud, deep and bitter, his anathemas are not directed at the operatives, but at those through whose cupidity and heartlessness the men have been compelled to quit work.

There is any amount of that kind of thing going on just now, and the chances are the companies will soon be forced by moral compulsion if not by the stress of legal proceedings to resume their previous traffic and thus live up to the terms of their charters. A recent meeting of representative men, some fifty in number, merchants and others, of several such cities as the class previously referred to, was held at Shenandoan, Pa., for the purpose of considering the situation and arriving at a solution of the grave question if possible. The reader will easily comprehend the magnitude of the difficulty in that one announcement. Those men, realizing that something must be done and that the railroad and mine owners were at fault, decided to appeal to President Corbin, of the Reading, which they did by telegraph, asking him to meet a deputation of their number and settle the strike. This request was assented to and the men got together, but what took place is not known, as neither party would divulge the proceedings of the conference. It is tolerable certain, however, that little if anything of a satisfactory nature was reached, Corbin refusing to go beyond a limit previously fixed by himself. As soon as it became known that if any result had been reached it was not communicated, and that, therefore, the chances were unfavorable, the miners in two or three places whose wages had been raised to the point asked for and who were therefore ameliorating the situation a little, immediately left off work again, they realizing that only by a general tie-up all along the line and the consequent public pressure can the companies be brought to terms and their brethren to whom they are pledged, as well as themselves, receive the measure of justice which unitedly they may gain, but separately cannot hope for. They are certainly loyal if not wise.

Thus it goes along. Thus the situation becomes more and more complex and irksome. The employers are losing at a fearful rate—in money and prestige, but they are not suffering as the poor laborers are. These have been in the habit of obtaining the necessities of life from the neighboring stores on the credit system, making monthly payments at the time of general settlement, but they now have no prospect of being able to pay and the stores naturally demur to accounts now very long being made longer, and in most instances have been forced to shut off supplies altogether, thus adding hunger to penury. How long the laborers can endure this it is hard to tell, but to yield now would be to enter a condition of comparative slavery, while to continue holding out is to prolong and increase the sufferings of themselves and their families until the companies are forced to yield.

What a picture it is, altogether! Those who have plenty, or are even not suffering, can form no idea of how much they are blessed compared with those wage-workers in "prosperous, peaceful and protected" Pennsylvania. It is a striking commentary on the inability of man left to himself to establish justice or maintain fairness, this long-drawn-out, sorrow-breeding strike in Pennsylvania.

## A NEEDED LAW.

THE House committee on municipal corporations is, so it is learned from its chairman, Hon. W. H. King, maturing a bill to provide for uniformity in the charters of municipal corporations. Such a law is much needed; in fact has been made imperatively necessary by the Act of Congress of June 30, 1880, which in terms prohibits the Legislatures of Territories from passing special acts creating or amending municipal charters.

The decision of the Territorial Supreme Court in the case of Ogden City vs. John McLaughlin and Ray Gallagher, rendered yesterday, emphasized the need of a law which shall distinctly specify the powers of municipalities, and confer upon them such authority as is necessary for the welfare of their inhabitants. It is difficult to point out a bad link in the logic by which the court reaches its decision in this case, though the result is that Ogden City has not power, under its charter, nor under existing laws relating to incorporated cities, to punish defendants charged with resorting to houses of ill fame. Power is given to punish the keepers and inmates of such establishments, but male frequenters of them may go scot free. Such a condition of things is clearly the result of an oversight on the part of the Legislature, in framing Ogden's charter and the other laws upon which the prosecution relied in the case referred to, and it has the effect of rendering the female wrong-doers liable to punishment while guaranteeing immunity to their equally guilty male partner. It is safe to assert that the public

opinion of this Territory is overwhelmingly opposed to any such state of affairs as this.

What is true of Ogden in this respect is probably true of a number of other municipal corporations in the Territory. In fact, a study of the city charters now on our statute books reveals an amount of defective and out-of-date legislation sufficient to inspire the wish that the whole might be supplanted by a complete and harmonious municipal system, embraced in a single statute, to be comprised as far as possible of provisions which have been tested by experience and in the courts.

Few subjects, if any, demand action by the present assembly more urgently than does this one, and it is to be hoped that Mr. King's committee will mature the bill which it has in hand, at a date sufficiently early to insure its passage at the present session of the Legislature.

## Complaint About Mails.

Under date of Jan. 24th, James L. Bunting writes from Kanab, Kane County, as follows:

We have a private team leaving this place for St. George—a distance of 80 miles, which is the only means we have at present or may reasonably expect to have, for posting off or receiving any mail matter. This whole county of Kane is in the same condition since the government mail agent stopped our daily western mail, some three months ago. Our tri-weekly (which I might with propriety call a tri-monthly) route is entirely blocked. The heavy fall of snow on the divide is some 5 or 6 feet deep, and all through this country from one to three feet, which is going to be very hard on our stock and sheep.

Our western mail was the only reliable winter route we have had in this county and the mail agent was so advised.

I am sorry to say all daily papers have been stopped and some subscribers have given notice to stop the semi-weekly, as they cannot get them regularly.

I hope something will be done to restore our western daily mail."

## Southern Nevada.

J. W. Crosby writes as follows from Overton, Lincoln County, Nevada, under date of the 5th instant:

"The winter thus far in Southern Nevada has been mild; no snow or frost to speak of. We have hoped for a railroad, but it seems slow. We have salt and gypsum as well as gold and silver mines, as also agricultural produce to supply the railroad. The roads are horrible in these parts, hence the necessity of a railroad. A line mill has been recently finished at Gold Basin, about forty miles from here, and great things are looked for in that direction. At present the mill is shut down, but I hear it is about to start again. There is known to be gold producing rock cropping out in many places all along the Colorado River for 100 miles or more above and below the Gold Basin. There are silver mines opening west of us, the same that were worked thirty years ago by the "Mormons" near Vegas Springs, and others, so I am told. Mr. A. G. Campbell is opening these mines, or others near by. It seems a railroad is to be opened from Salt Lake City to Southern California, and we want it to come near us, but must bide our time."

**RICHLY REWARDED** are those who read this and then act; they will find it profitable and that they will not take them from their hands and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address: Bittson & Co., Portland, Maine.

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION: One red-roan yearling STEER, blotched brand on right hip; no marks. If damages and costs on said animal be not paid within ten days from date of this notice, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder at Peoa estray pound, at 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, January 21th, 1888.

A. G. H. MARCHANT, Poundkeeper.  
Peoa, Summit Co., Jan. 12, 1888.

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**THE HIRAM KOLT COMPANY,**  
EAST WILTON, ME.—Oct. 1, 1887.