

THE MURPHY MOVEMENT.

The Methods and Wonderful Success of Francis Murphy.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa.,
Jan. 14, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

Eleven years ago, three men who had the cause of temperance deeply rooted in their hearts, and saw with deep sorrow the degradation that some of their fellow men were steeped in in consequence of intemperance, brought to Pittsburgh from the State of Maine, a man who has proved himself a power in and a credit to the great work to which he has devoted himself, Mr. Francis Murphy.

The committee who had him in charge secured a church to hold six meetings, this being the limit of his engagement. The first meeting was held to a small audience, but the next day it was told that a wonderful man was talking temperance at the Cumberland Presbyterian church. It certainly was astonishing with what rapidity this was told around, and the next night the church was not large enough to hold the crowd. Do not think that the people were hungry for temperance, not by any means, for the great crusade which praying women had started in Ohio and carried into Pennsylvania was at its height, and was held in derision by almost everyone.

In a week the

MURPHY MOVEMENT

had such a hold in Pittsburgh that there was not a church or hall large enough to hold the meetings. The First Methodist church was thrown open for the meetings and all the churches in the vicinity held annex meetings, often three large churches being insufficient to hold the crowds. The First Methodist church not being large enough to accommodate the nightly increasing crowds, this church was given to the movement entirely, the congregation holding their meetings in the basement. The church was called the Old Home, and is known by that name today, and will be as long as it stands.

Mr. Murphy is a man of medium height, squarely built, and has the amount of personal magnetism that is necessary in a work of this kind. He has not the eloquence that was possessed by John B. Gough, or the power of Neal Dow, but he has a persuasive power that I never beheld in any other man.

HE SOUGHT AFTER THE FALLEN

and convinced them that he was their friend, not by words alone, but by kindness. If a man was hungry he fed him; if he was in want of clothes he saw that he was provided for. He visited the homes of the intemperate, and was kind to their families, and in one month he had secured more than 10,000 names to his pledge.

His motto is "Malice toward none and charity for all," and I have never heard him use one unkind word against the saloon keeper, or against the prohibition work that has struggled so long in this state without success, although his opponents have become very bitter toward him at times.

The news of this great work spread to the neighboring towns and soon there became a great demand for speakers to address "Murphy meetings" all over western Pennsylvania. Mr. Murphy at once enlisted the men who were struggling against the appetite for strong drink, and sent them to fill these appointments. Men who a month before were so low that people looked at them with contempt, now stood in the pulpits of the Methodists, and all other denominations except Catholic, and told how low they had been and how they intended to keep their pledges and were trying to lead better lives.

Business men soon saw the advantage of this movement in giving them sober men in their workshops, and

NOONDAY MEETINGS

were held in the shops and mills, and a "Murphy pledge" was all the reference required to secure a situation. Mr. Murphy by this time saw the advantage of staying in Pittsburgh and the Gospel Temperance Union was formed. Everybody was wearing a small blue ribbon. The millionaire and the tramp sat side by side at the meetings. The pledge rolls by this time bore the names of over 50,000 persons. Mr. Murphy labored in Pittsburgh all that winter and then started the work in Chicago with good success.

The union in Pittsburgh tried to carry on the work here, but the meetings were not attended very well, and finally not at all. The converts gradually fell back into their old habits. Drinking saloons re-opened and for a time it began to look as if Francis Murphy's work was a failure. Seeing this the Gospel Temperance Union revived sufficiently to induce Mr. Murphy to return to Pittsburgh. He came, and the work was commenced with renewed vigor and with wonderful results. It was carried on till it was hard to find a man who had not a Murphy pledge in his pocket and a blue ribbon in his button hole. The whisky business suffered to a great extent.

The work was then begun in Philadelphia, and with wonderful results, and today, after a campaign of eleven years, there has been secured on the

TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS

of names. Of these a very large percent have gone back to their old habits; but I venture that I can, in one day, find one hundred men of my own personal acquaintance, who drank to a

greater or less extent but who have signed this pledge and are keeping it inviolate today. I know of lawyers and business men who before Murphy's advent in Pittsburgh were inveterate "topers" who now are sober and industrious citizens.

Mr. Murphy returns to Pittsburgh once or twice annually and holds meetings. This serves to keep the work moving. He is here at present.

Elder D. Harris of Payson and Elder D. Stout of Rockville, Utah, who are laboring in this vicinity, accompanied me to hear this wonderful man. They were very much pleased. These Elders have also had an opportunity of hearing Moody who held a series of meetings here a few weeks since.

This vicinity will receive and will crowd halls to hear any doctrine except the one that was revealed to the Prophet Joseph Smith. True the people do not offer any indignities or abuse, but what is worse, they let us severely alone.

Our little branch is prospering and the members of it are endeavoring to build up the work of our Master. We meet many things to discourage us, but the Lord is with us, and if He is with us, who can succeed against us?

Yours in the Gospel,

JOHN W. HOUSEHOLDER.

SPREAD OF MOHAMMEDANISM

IT OUTSTRIPS CHRISTIANITY IN ASIA AND AFRICA.

The assertion that Mohammedanism is advancing far more rapidly than Christianity in Asia and Africa has often been made of late years, but when it was repeated a short time ago in the English Church Congress by a dignitary of the church it was received with surprise and anger.

The speaker was the Rev. Isaac Taylor, canon of York, and his exact declaration was, that "in Asia and Africa Islam, as a missionary religion, is more successful than Christianity, and our efforts to convert the Mohammedans have failed." Having since the congress been challenged to prove these statements and produce the facts to sustain his generalizations, Canon Taylor now answers his critics and questioners through the London Times.

He points out that, according to the census returns, the Mohammedan population in India increased 9,239,062 between 1871 and 1881, or about 25 per cent. After making ample allowance for the natural increase of births over deaths, this shows that the conversion of heathens and Christians to Mohammedanism had been going on at the rate of 600,000 a year. During the same period the conversions to Christianity barely amounted to one-tenth of that number.

Yet the Mohammedans have no paid missionaries and no organized missionary agencies. Their conversions must, therefore, be due to the voluntary efforts of individuals and the intrinsic attractions of their faith. Meanwhile the Christians, on the other hand, have all the prestige of a Christian governing power and are expending vast sums in proselytism, for which they have a long-established and carefully methodized system of missionary effort. Of the total number of conversions to Christianity, too, all except a comparatively small part are in the extreme south of the Madras Presidency, where Christianity obtained a firm footing at a very remote period and the Christians are more numerous than anywhere else in India. Canon Taylor also finds as a "startling result" that four-fifths of the Christian converts are Roman Catholics.

In the northern and central provinces, where Islam is strong and the conversions to Mohammedanism are at the rate of 500,000 a year, the conversions to Christianity, to use his words, "are practically nil." The most active and powerful of the English missionary societies at work in India is the Church Missionary Society, according to whose report 841 missionaries and native agents, employed at a cost of toward \$250,000, made last year only 297 converts out of a population of 230,000,000 in those provinces, if the number of genuine converts be measured by the number of adult baptisms. Of these converts only seventeen seem to have been Mohammedans, out of a Mohammedan population of 55,000,000, and some of them were very suspicious, as, in fact, conversions from Islam almost invariably are.

The practical results of eastern missionary labors in the way of actual conversions are not more encouraging elsewhere. In Ceylon last year 374 agents made only 207 converts, at a cost of more than \$60,000; in mid-China 71 agents made 63 converts at a cost of \$45,000; and in South China 148 agents made 297 converts, at a cost of about \$40,000.

These are the facts and statistics with which Canon Taylor meets the challenge of his critics, and they are quite interesting. As to Africa, he will speak in another letter, but the spread of Islam there has been so remarkable within recent years that he will have no difficulty in proving his point.—New York Sun.

The petrified remains of a huge monster have been discovered near Knoxville, Iowa. The body was between fifty and sixty feet long, with a head almost four feet long and two and a half feet wide, with four eyes. The sockets of the eye are eight inches in diameter.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

CULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES

Arizona stockmen offer beef cattle to California buyers for four cents per pound net. They say they can supply cattle at that figure in quantities to suit.

Five prisoners have broken out of the penitentiary at Walla Walla, Washington Territory. A dispatch dated January 22d says they broke out at 11 o'clock that morning by sawing a bar to get outside a window and then digging through a brick wall. Their names are James O'Brien, who was lately discharged from the penitentiary after having served two years for robbery, and who was in the county jail for resisting an officer, and Geo. Rozenbaugh, Ed. DeWitt, A. Oigood and Joseph Mason, in for burglary. None of them have yet been apprehended, but no doubt they will be, as officers are on their track.

A dispatch dated Albuquerque (N. M.), January 22d, says: "It is stated with some degree of certainty that work on the Mesa canal will commence in ten days. Men, provisions and tools are now on the ground, the location of the camp being twenty miles north of Santa Fe. The canal will be thirty feet wide at the top and eighteen at the bottom and six feet deep, running a distance of 152 miles, touching the southern edge of Rio Arriba county, passing south through Santa Fe, Bernalville, Valencia and Socorro counties and retapping the Rio Grande at a point near the town of Socorro. Over 1,500,000 acres of now useless land will be reclaimed by this canal. The supply of water will be inexhaustible, as the canal taps the Rio Grande at the starting point and immense storage reservoirs will be built at intervals along its line. Guy Robertson of Kansas City is manager of this great enterprise, the construction of which will cost over \$1,000,000.

A dispatch dated Tucson, Arizona, Jan. 21, says: Advice from San Carlos says that last Thursday an Apache buck got on a tinsin drunk and was put in the guardhouse. After he sobered up he begged to have his wife and child brought, which was granted. Some time thereafter screams were heard inside of the guardhouse, which was found to be filled with smoke. The Indian came to the door with a big knife in his hand covered with fresh blood, and yelled out that he wanted to kill one white man and one Indian scout and then he was prepared to die. Several efforts were made to get into the guardhouse, but the Apache flung with knife in hand dived entrance. Finally the smoke drove him out, and with a knife in one hand and a club in the other he dashed at the Sergeant of the guard, but before he could accomplish his object he was pierced by a dozen bullets and fell dead. On entering the guardhouse it was discovered that he had cut the throats of his wife and child from ear to ear, placed them on the bed and set it on fire. No cause is assigned for his murderous conduct. The three were interred in one grave.

"Moral Dissuasion."

The critics of the Maine law are constantly repeating the self-evident truth that you cannot make men temperate by statute. We never heard any prohibitionist argue that law could be substituted for the gospel. The law against stealing is not a substitute for moral suasion; but the statute emphasizes the offensiveness of the offense and is a valuable aid in the prevention of the crime. It is just so with the prohibitory law. It is a valuable and effective co-operator. Drinking men confess it; rum-sellers own it; and the fact that Maine is the most temperate State in the Union attests it. He who thinks the temperance millennium will come the moment you enforce prohibition is as much in error as he who thinks that moral suasion does not require the prohibitory lash for those who are deliberately dissipated. To undervalue prohibition is a grave error; to undervalue moral suasion is a fatal error. But we happen to have observed that the great champions of moral suasion are almost never those who are the great champions of license. We often here wine drinkers and beer-drinkers and sellers of strong drink declaring for moral suasion; but we do not remember that any of them are leaders in moral persuasion. The men who rely on moral suasion wholly as a rule are not themselves persuaded by moral suasion. In fact, so subtle is the connection between principle and conduct, the revelations through a glass, which a man secures against prohibition, are apt to be distorted.—Louisville, Maine, Journal.

To TEMPER CUTTING TOOLS.—It has been stated that a good temper for cutting tools may be obtained by plunging the tool, heated for hardening, into boiling water and letting it remain there until cold. The tool is said to be ready for work without further treatment.

A Frenchman recently rode into Waterville, Me., driving a big Newfoundland dog hitched to a small two-wheeled cart, which the animal had hauled inside of three days from a town in Canada, a distance of about 150 miles. The owner said the dog could outstrip in a day's journey the best of horses.

BULGARIANS IN THE COAL REGIONS.

THE following description of a class of people in the coal regions of Pennsylvania appears in the New York Mail and Express. It is to be hoped that it is overdrawn:

"The coal strike in the Lehigh regions is driving the Hungarian and Italian miners north into the Wyoming Valley. This is good news for the miners of Portsville, but very bad news for the miners of Scranton. The former are being rid of the presence of a horde of semi-civilized miners who have made mining unremunerative. Of all the low and debased classes of workmen, the people who are loosely classed as the Hungarians are probably the worst. As a matter of fact, Hungarians make a very small part of the class that has infested the coal regions of Pennsylvania for more than twenty years. The large majority are Bulgarians and Roumanians. Some of them are Poles. The Poles were brought to this country first, and it was their introduction into the mines that led to a series of troubles which finally culminated in the crimes of the Mollie Maguires. The Irish, Welsh and American miners have themselves to thank for the increase in the number of these despised people which followed the breaking up of that organization of murderers and thieves. They became criminal. They sought to gain the ascendancy in the coal regions by murder and terrorism; and therefore not only the interest of the employers, but the general welfare, demanded that new men, more subservient at least, and therefore more regardful of law, should be introduced into the State. The Bulgarians are in Pennsylvania because the old miners could not be trusted. It was impossible to leave the rich region at the mercy of men who resort to murder and rapine in order to gain which they should receive for their services. There is very little sympathy to be wasted on the men who are responsible for the presence of these people; but it is a severe chastisement upon the innocent members of the community that these creatures should have been saddled upon it so long. Their only virtue is that they do not strike. They are willing to work for very small wages, because they live on almost nothing. Their principal articles of food are the scraps thrown away at the slaughter houses. They live in groups. Thirty or forty of them occupy a shanty. They do not refrain from striking because they object to the principle, but because they can save money from wages of sixty or sixty-five cents a day. There are no people in this country who are so unsavory as these Bulgarians. They are an offense to every sense of a fairly civilized man. When they have saved a few hundred dollars they go home, invest in a farm, and for the rest of their days live as landed proprietors. If the Chinese must go because they work for less than their white competitors, how much more important is it that these Bulgarians should go, who not only work for less, and take their savings home with them, but whose very neighborhood is an outrage even upon the olfactory organs of a Pennsylvania Dutchman. We do not advocate the banishment of these Bulgarians, but we refer to the point merely by the way, and for the purpose of asserting that if Denis Kearney has the right to be relieved of the presence of a clean Chinaman, the miners have the right to ask for the removal of a dirty Bulgarian.

What is a matter of serious moment in the coal regions is that these Bulgarians are there in such numbers that wages are kept down and strikes are fostered. It is probable that the reason for bringing these people here will never arise again, and it would be a blessing to Pennsylvania and the country if they should go home, at least that no more of them should come to the United States. There are a hundred evils that would be remedied, at least in a measure, if there were no Bulgarians, and it is impossible to discover any good that can come from their continuance here.

The first auction on record was in Great Britain in 1700, when Elishur, a governor of Fort George, in the East Indies, publicly sold the goods he had brought home to the highest bidder.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., Connolly Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "I have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malaria Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequalled. Price 50c. and \$1, at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. (6)

Angostura Bitters, the world renowned appetizer and invigorator, imparts a delicious flavor to all drinks and cures dyspepsia, diarrhoea, fever and ague. Try it, but beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Slegert & Sons.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store.

Large Bottles \$1.

(6)

No Safer Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

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.

Sore Throat

is particularly favorable to the contraction of Diphtheria. Heed the warning, and use Darby's Prophylactic Fluid. It at once allays the inflammation of the throat, subdues the pain and gives permanent relief. It promptly and effectually destroys all contagion and diphtheritic germs. It is a safeguard against Diphtheria, and should be used on the first symptoms of sore throat as a gargle.

I have been a sufferer from catarrh for the past eight years. Having tried a number of remedies advertised as "sure cures" without obtaining any relief, I had resolved never to take any other patent medicines, when a friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm. I did so with great reluctance, but can now testify with pleasure that after using it for six weeks I believe myself cured. It is a most agreeable remedy—an invaluable Balm—Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Ave., Brooklyn.

\$1,000 REWARD for any medicine in the world that will cure a bad case of itching, Ulcerated and Bleeding Piles as will one fifty-cent box of Dr. Ely's Magic Balm of Healing Ointment. It acts as a soothing lubricant, absorbs the tumors and allays the intense itching; once as nothing else will. No pile cure ever secured so large a sale in so short a time. Sold at every drug store, or sent by mail. Address: Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, or Cleveland, Ohio, January 21, 1887—Send me five gross Ely's Magic Balm soon as possible. This will make nearly one hundred and fifty dozen I have bought since July 15, 1884. I now sell more of your Balm, or Ointment, at retail over my counter than of all other balms and ointments combined. It sells better than any medicine I have in my store.—S. P. Churchhill, 30 Euclid avenue. d&w (3)

STRAYED

FROM THE SOUTHERN PART OF Tooele, one dark brown MARE, about 3 years old, and branded H 9 on right thigh. One dark brown HOLT-E, about 7 years old, branded C with a half circle above on left shoulder and W and blotched brand on left thigh.

The finder will be rewarded by returning to, or giving information of whereabouts to JOHN HOLMBERG, at Granger, Salt Lake Co., or address at Salt Lake City. d&w

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One dark iron-grey HORSE, about 2 years old branded 30 on right hip. One very small PONY, badly clinched; no brands visible.

If damages and costs on said animals be not paid within 10 days from date of this notice, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder at Midway, Wasatch County, at 11 o'clock a. m., February 2nd, 1888.

G. H. BUNNEL,

Precinct Poundkeeper.

Midway, Wasatch Co., Jan. 23, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One light sorrel HORSE, about 10 years old, white strip in forehead, hind feet white, saddle marked, brand resembling 1-8 on left thigh.

If damage and costs on said animal be not paid within 10 days from date of this notice, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder at South Boundall estray pound, at 2 o'clock p. m., February 2nd, 1888.

JOHN JOHNSON,

Precinct Poundkeeper.

South Precinct, Davis County, Utah, Jan. 21, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One large roan BULL, about 8 years old, brand resembling 9 on left hip, and brand resembling 11 on left ribs, scar or brand between horns resembling —, under three-fourths crop off and 2 bits in left ear, and crop off and bit in end of right ear.

One red yearling HEIFER, brockle face, few white spots under belly, crop off left and underbit in right ear; no brands visible.

If not claimed and taken away on or before February 2nd, 1888, will be sold at 1 o'clock p. m. to the highest bidder, at Mayfield estray pound.

F. J. CHRISTIANSON,

Poundkeeper.

Mayfield, Sanpete Co., Jan. 23, 1888.