

TO SMOKE, OR NOT TO SMOKE.

To smoke, or not to smoke, that is the question! Whether 'tis better to abjure the habit, or trust the warnings of a scribbling doctor, Or buy at once a box of best Havanas, And ten a day consume them? To smoke, to puff— Nay, more, to waste the tender fabric of the lungs, And risk consumption and its thousand ills The practice leads to—'tis a consummation Discreetly to be shunned. To smoke, to puff— To puff, perhaps to doze—aye, there's the rub: For in that dozing state we thirsty grow, And, having burned the tube up to a stump, We must have drink, and that's one cause We modern youth are destined to short life: For who can bear to feel his mouth parched up, His throat like whalebone and his chest exhausted, His head turn giddy and his nerves unstrung, When he himself might drench these ills away With wine or brandy? Who could live in smoke, And pine and sicken with a secret poison, But that the dread of breaking o'er a rule Prescribed by Fashion, whose controlling will None disobey, puzzles ambitious youth, And makes us rather bear the ills we feel Than others that the doctor warns us of. Thus custom does make specters of us all; And thus the native hue of our complexion Is sicklied o'er with a consumptive cast; The appetite, a loss of greater moment, Palled by the weed, and the digestive powers, Lack all their action.

ON GUARD.

Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden Junction, Nov. 20—

An evening or two since, during a thunder storm which was raging in this city, a cow belonging to Mr. John Dee, at the corner of First and Franklin Streets, was struck by the electric fluid, while quietly standing in the corral of the owner, and instantly killed.

Utah County Times, Nov. 20—

In our report of the First District Court proceedings published in Tuesday's issue, several errors occur. In the case of the People vs. Alma Greenwood and J. W. Robinson, instead of guilty it should read not guilty, and instead of John Hale being ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$600, it should read Walter Jackman.

First District Court proceedings, Nov. 18. In the case of the People, &c., vs. Albert Barton; indicted for rape; the following jury were called and sworn: E. Richens, J. Gardner, T. E. Fleming, D. Cook, Eli Curtis, M. Miner, Martin Ford, W. Morrison, W. Kay, Wm. Black, G. White and O. Clark.

The jury, after hearing the evidence in the case, the arguments of counsel and charge of the Court, retired to consider their verdict, and after being absent for a time brought in a verdict of guilty as charged.

The attorney for respondent filed a motion for a new trial.

In the case of the People &c., vs. Henry L. Davis, the Court sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of \$50 and costs \$50.

Nov. 19.—In the case of the People, &c., vs. Albert Dalton; on motion for a new trial; motion granted, and the respondent ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$500 with at least two good and sufficient sureties.

In the case of Macondray & Co. vs. F. A. King; judgment by default. Adjudged and decreed that the said plaintiff do have and recover from the said defendant the sum of eleven hundred and seven dollars with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the date hereof till paid, together with said plaintiff's costs and disbursements incurred in this action, amounting to the sum of twenty-five dollars.

In the case of John Leatham & Co. vs. Cusick & Kermeen; dismissed with costs.

Nov. 20.—In the case of Jacob Houtz vs. Hanak, &c.; judgment of non suit.

In the case of Neils Jensen vs. J. Thomas; judgment of non suit.

MORMON MISSIONARIES.

A Mormon Elder on the Troubles in the City of the Saints.

George Teasdale, a Mormon elder, and four others of his faith, arrived here yesterday. An American reporter sought an interview with Elder Teasdale, and was well received. In response to questions asked, the Mormon missionary said:

We left Salt Lake City on Monday, the first of November, in company with other missionaries to Europe, and were joined at Ogden by others, about thirty-two in number, some for the Eastern and Western States and Canada. Elders D. P. Rainey, John R. Winder, J. D. H. McAllister, and Jos. Standing, and myself, were appointed to the Southern States. We were called at the half-yearly Conference, which commenced on the 6th day of October last. We have had a very pleasant trip and have been very kindly treated. Our Missionaries have to travel without purse or scrip, like unto Jesus Christ and his disciples, and we have to trust in God.

We stopped at St. Louis on Sunday last and preached afternoon and evening to very attentive congregations. We have been very much misrepresented. All we want is to have the privilege to set ourselves right. Messrs. Rainey, McAllister, and Standing leave this afternoon; Mr. J. R. Winder and myself will stay over Sunday, and we will be very happy to present our views; that is our business. We have converts of our faith all through the country, and advise with them as regards their emigration; we believe in the gathering.

I have lived in Salt Lake City since 1861, with the exception of about eighteen months on a mission to England. I assisted during two seasons' emigration at New York, and spent about twelve months in the Liverpool office as a sub-editor to the *Millennial Star*, a publication of our church there, issued every week.

President Young is in feeble health, and was not able to leave his room when we left. In the "Ann Eliza" case he was ordered by Judge McKean to pay \$3,000, her lawyers' fees, and because it was not paid, he had to appear for contempt of court and was sentenced to one day's imprisonment in the penitentiary. Yes, sir, that pioneer of the western country was subjected to that indignity. And he went there.

You may imagine our feelings. Everything has been done to incite us to rebellion, but we are always taught to trust in God. After President Young was released the \$3,000 was again demanded and paid. Judge McKean then decided that Brigham Young should pay to Ann Eliza \$9,500 as alimony *pendente lite*. This was esteemed as recognizing polygamy, and treating Ann Eliza as his only wife, when it was well known she had entered into his family of her own free will, as his plural wife.

Judge McKean was removed, and a first class lawyer was sent out to us in the person of Judge Lowe. We do not frequently have such men sent out there. He represented the majesty of the law, knew no prejudice, but fulfilled his duties with honor and dignity. When such cases came before him, he dealt with them according to law and justice. Unfortunately for us, he did not remain long, but resigned his office and was succeeded by Judge White, who has only just arrived there. Before his arrival Judge Boreman was temporarily put in the Second District. He is what is called a "Mormon-eater," that is, he thinks no good thing can come out of Nazareth, and the Ring, being aware that he was a little worse than McKean, brought up the \$9,500 alimony and this Judge Boreman decided that Brigham Young should pay this amount or go to prison. He refused to pay it on the grounds that it was illegal, and was handed over to the United States Marshal, Gen. Maxwell, who went with a physician to see him. He declared he was not fit to be removed, so Maxwell appointed Pratt and Porter, two Deputy Marshals, to take charge of him in his own house until he can be removed.

Yes, sir, it is the money they want. Ann Eliza has no money to pay the lawyers. They have been a curse to us. We do not believe in litigation. We have a high council in the church, composed of disinterested men, who attend to

all our difficulties, with justice, and their decisions are generally satisfactory.

We are staying at the St. Charles Hotel for the present, and expect to travel, lecture, answer questions and give information, etc., as may be required of us. You know, sir, he that judgeth of a matter before he hearth is not wise. We do not want to contend or find fault. We believe in true liberty, every man to worship God according to his own conscience, so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of his neighbor.

At home we have the Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and other denominations, who have their churches and schools. They are never interfered with; on the contrary, we have always given them every opportunity of advocating their views. Yes, sir, we believe in fostering everything that is good and noble, or refining. Ask the organ makers, Hamlin & Mason, or Estey, and you will find we are lovers of music. Why, sir, we have the third largest organ in America in our Tabernacle, and I can show you some of the photographic work of our townsman, Mr. C. R. Savage, that can give you some idea of our excellence in that line. And the Tabernacle choir is lauded by all of our transient visitors.

Business has been rather dull during the past season. We are an agricultural people, and depend more upon our farming interests than our mines. We have several good mines, amongst them the Prince of Wales, the Antelope, Reed and Benson and Flagstaff. The principal mines are in Little Cottonwood. There are good mines in Bingham and Ophir, in the West mountains. Our wheat, barley and potatoes are generally acknowledged to be of a superior quality. Our barley is most sought for to make malt, and our dried peaches are sent to St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, and this year to San Francisco, the California crop being a failure.

I shall be most happy to give you any information in my power, sir. I consider myself but a poor representative of the cause I am satisfied is the truth. We have been subjected to much persecution that is really unworthy of a great nation, the home of the downtrodden of all nations, whose glorious Constitution guarantees the true liberty to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. The pen is more powerful than the sword, and I am bold to say you cannot find more true liberty and protection of life and property, than in Utah amongst the "Mormons," as we are called.—*Nashville American*.

Limit of Physical Endurance.

The Terrible Struggle of the Greco-Roman Wrestlers—Their Muscles Become Useless and Both Men Succumb.

A good many of those present at the Greco-Roman wrestling match, last Tuesday night, were not satisfied with the result of the affair, but it was unavoidable. For upwards of four hours, M. Christol and Prof. Miller were actually engaged in a terrific struggle. To the auditors in front of the stage their efforts may not have seemed so terribly fatiguing, but those who were in the immediate vicinity of the wrestlers will bear witness to the contrary. Both men were putting forth every effort to win. Miller, as a rule, resorted to defensive tactics, but his occasional efforts to throw his antagonist were characterized by undoubted muscular exertion. His powerful frame was exerted to the utmost. The rhomboid muscles and the latissimus dorsi of the breast were torn in numerous places by the violence of his exertions. Nor were Christol's exertions any better. Again and again would he seize Miller around the neck and shoulders, and with all his strength attempt to hurl him to the floor. At the critical moment his grip would loosen, and the man would slip from his grasp. Time and again were Miller's neck and shoulders seized by the muscular Frenchman, and with any other man serious effects would have resulted. On such occasions their labored breathing and the swelling of every muscle betokened the violence of their efforts. M. Christol is not only a very powerful man, but he possesses undoubted knowledge of the science of wrestling. What Miller

lacks in skill he makes up in massive frame and wondrous strength of resistance. Hence his determination to act as far as possible on the defensive. Hoping to tire out his opponent, he himself succumbed, and had the contest continued through the night neither would have secured another fall. The reason for this is apparent; Nature could no longer withstand the shock, and, though the will was strong, muscles lost their power and the men could do nothing. The triceps muscle, which works the hinge joints of the elbows, and the muscles of the forearm, which strengthen the wrist, were no longer serviceable. The muscles controlling the fingers lost their sensibility and their usefulness. While the deltoides and the biceps are yet strong, comparatively speaking, they are no longer useful without the aid of the others. Neither of the men could retain his grip and unless the grip was maintained the lock was useless. To continue the struggle under such circumstances would have been senseless, to say the least. In their eagerness to win, and doubtless actuated by an excitement begotten by long struggling, the contestants at first expressed a willingness to continue the contest, but they finally yielded to good advisers, and the referee was authorized to decide the match a draw. In this decision he was supported by Mr. James O'Neil, Judge for Professor Miller, and Mr. Emil Regnier, Judge for Christol. The first round, lasting two hours and a half, resulted in favor of Christol; the second was won by Miller in thirteen minutes. The third had continued for ever an hour and a half, when the contest closed. Thus, at 1:45 o'clock in the morning, the second wrestling match between these two men came to a termination.

It is confidently expected that another match will be made. Yesterday both men were suffering considerably from the effects of their protracted struggle. Their bruises were so serious that it was impossible for either man to raise his arms to his head. A few days of rest and proper care will, however, work a cure, and then they will be as anxious as ever to renew the contest. That Christol will challenge Miller again there is no doubt, nor can the latter refuse to accept.—*New York Times*.

An Egyptian Medical Work.

The Astor Library, New York, has come into possession of a work of extraordinary antiquity. It is a facsimile of an Egyptian medical treatise, written in the sixteenth century B. C., and consequently more than 3,400 years old. Though strictly a medical work, it reveals much relating to ancient Egyptian domestic life, and is one of the most important contributions to the history of medical science ever discovered. The reading public is indebted to the liberality of Mr. William B. Astor for the work.

The title translated is as follows: "Papyrus Ebers, the Hermetic Book of Medicines of the Ancient Egyptians, in Hieratic Writing. Published, with Synopsis of contents and Introduction, by George Ebers. With Hieroglyphic-Latin Glossary by Ludwick Stein. Under the patronage of the Royal Bureau of Education in Saxony. Leipzig. William Engelmann, 1875. 2 vols. Folio.

The headings of some of the chapters are as follows:

1. Of the preparation of medicines.
25. Of salves for removing the skin.
47. Catalogue of the various uses of the *Tequiem* tree.
48. Medicines for alleviating the accumulation of urine and diseases of the abdomen.
55. The book of the eyes.
65. Medicaments for preventing the hair turning gray and for the treatment of the hair.
66. Medicines for forcing the growth of the hair.
79. Salves for strengthening the nerves.
85. Medicines for curing diseases of the tongue.
88. Medicines for the removal of lice and fleas.
91. Medicines for ears hard of hearing.
99. The Secret Book of the Physician. The science of the beating of the heart, and the knowledge of the heart as taught by the priestly physician Nebsecht.—*Ex*.

The Schools of the Country.

Considering the great difficulties in the way of analyzing the operations of the numerous school systems in vogue, the report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1874 presents a large budget of serviceable information. All the States and Territories are able now to report their school population, and the increase for the year is 416,125. This increase becomes apparent only in those states which annually enumerate a school population, and not those which unfortunately use for each decade the returns of the United States census. The Commissioner presents a statement showing the expenditure *per capita* of school enumeration and the expenditure *per capita* of pupils enrolled in public schools in the different States and Territories for 1874. Massachusetts heads the list with an expenditure *per capita* of school enumeration of \$14.70; of pupils enrolled in public schools of \$14.48. The remaining States report the following:

Per Capita		
Of Enumeration.	Of Enrollment.	
Ohio.....	\$11.40	\$8.57
Louisiana.....	11.00
Nebraska.....	10.72	18.50
Rhode Island.....	10.40	11.55
Connecticut.....	9.47	10.83
Vermont.....	7.04	8.89
New York.....	6.94	10.61
Iowa.....	6.68	9.29
Michigan.....	5.85	7.80
New Jersey.....	5.82	9.30
Indiana.....	5.70	9.02
Illinois.....	5.60	7.82
Maine.....	4.94	8.72
Maryland.....	4.51	9.17
Wisconsin.....	4.16	6.80
West Virginia.....	4.14
Minnesota.....	4.06	6.63
Missouri.....	3.01	5.70
Mississippi.....	2.89	4.54
Tennessee.....	2.09	3.40
Virginia.....	2.02	5.48
South Carolina.....	1.95	4.28
Alabama.....	87 1/2
Georgia.....	68	1.05
New Hampshire.....	7.05
Florida.....	6.59
District of Columbia.....	10.70	18.58
Montana.....	7.90	15.68
Colorado.....	7.28	13.84
Arizona.....	4.41	33.28
Utah.....	2.73	5.09
Cherokee Nation.....	7.40	15.25

The legal school age in the several States and Territories is: In Connecticut and Utah, 4-16; Oregon and Wisconsin, 4-20; Maine, New Hampshire, Montana and Washington, 4-21; Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 5-15; California, 5-17; New Jersey, 5-18; Michigan, Vermont and Wyoming, 5-20; Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Virginia, Colorado, Dakota and Idaho, 5-21; South Carolina and Indian territory, 6-16; District of Columbia, 6-17; Georgia, Nevada, Tennessee and Texas, 6-18; Kentucky, 6-20; Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Arizona, 6-21.—*Washington Star*.

One of Those Judicial Outrages.

We supposed we had heard the last of Ann Eliza Young and her alimony when Judge McKean was turned out of office; but they have both come up like a veritable Phoenix in the Third District Court of Utah and Brigham has been ordered to prison until he pays the \$9,500 awarded to the plaintiff. It seems now that a sort of appeal has been taken, the appellate tribunal being the Attorney-General of the United States and the cabinet. The question presented, it is said, is whether the allowance to Mrs. Ann Eliza was legal and the arrest thereby justified, her marriage with Young being, to her own knowledge when made, illegal and contrary to the laws of the United States. The subject is to be brought before the cabinet, with a view of determining the exact status of the case. Whatever may be the conclusion of the cabinet, there can be little question among lawyers that the allowance was one of those judicial outrages sometimes perpetrated in the name and interest of what is thought to be reform.—*Albany Law Journal*.

A Virginia widow, having recently contracted a marriage engagement, furnished the bridegroom with the following unique certificate, which she evidently thought necessary in order to enable him to get the license. We suppress the names: "This is to certify that I hereby give Tom — leaf to get license to marry me, I being full grown, and of age, forty-five years old, my parents and all my relations being willing for me to marry. Lucindy —, daughter of —. November 3, 1875."