

facturing interests of the city increase, and mills, workshops and factories multiply, unless some effective remedy is applied our pure mountain air will be laden with sulphurous and murky matter, and our buildings will be blackened and spoiled in appearance, while our citizens will have difficulty in keeping their clothing and persons presentable.

"What are you going to do about it?" someone will ask. Well, we do not want to throw a straw in the way of manufacturing interests. We desire that they shall be fostered and encouraged, for many reasons that we shall not stop to mention. But we think something may be done to prevent the smoke nuisance without injury to anyone.

There are contrivances used in some large cities and manufacturing districts for the consumption of smoke, which might be adopted here to advantage. But an easier and perhaps more effective remedy is within the reach of all those whose business has occasioned the trouble complained of. It is to quit burning soft coal, and use either anthracite coal, or coke. Anthracite can now be obtained, quality and other things considered, about as cheap as the soft coal; and coke, so we are informed, will soon be in the Salt Lake Market at very low figures.

We ask our foundry men, mill men, electric light works men, and others who contribute to the murky masses which darken the air of this fair city, to try to relieve the public of this growing nuisance and thus render unnecessary any municipal regulations on the subject, which might prove irksome and unpleasant. Look into this fuel matter, and see if you cannot prevent the smoke nuisance without any great expense or inconvenience.

NEW RAILROAD IN ARIZONA.

ARIZONA is to have another railroad—a feeder to the Atlantic and Pacific. It is called the Mineral Belt Railroad, and is to start from a point, not definitely determined on, the line of the Atlantic and Pacific, extending to Globe City, a distance of about one hundred miles, with contemplated further extension. Four places are spoken of as the starting point; namely, Winslow, St. Joseph, Holbrook, and Flagstaff. The money for the enterprise, we learn, is being furnished by New England capitalists, and the A. and P. people are taking a pecuniary interest in the enterprise. Grading is expected to commence about the 1st of July, and the road will be pushed as rapidly as possible. It will run through one of the chief mineral districts of Arizona, and will aid materially in developing the resources and adding to the riches of our southern neighbor. We cannot have too many railroads and telegraphs in this mountain region. They will be of benefit to the resident people, if they are not all profitable to the companies that build and manipulate them.

"MORMONISM" IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

INTERVIEW WITH AN ELDER.

We find the following account of an interview with Elder John Morgan, President of the Southern States Mission, in the Atlanta (Georgia) Constitution. It has also appeared in several other prominent papers. As it is unusually fair and correct we give it place in the columns of the DESERET NEWS:

Chattanooga, March 31.—Thursday was the grand exodus day for the Mormon converts who have been collecting here for several days, preparatory to departing to the far west, where there is so much marrying and marrying. This being the semi-annual departing day for the Saints, one hundred and fifty constituted the company the Mormon missionaries had gathered together. Chattanooga is the point at which all the proselytes rendezvous before starting on their journey, and Elder John H. Morgan, who has charge of the recruiting service in the south, spends a great deal of his time here. Desiring to tell the readers of The Constitution something about Mormonism, their customs, mode of procedure,

treatment by their opponents, progress in the south, etc., your correspondent called on Elder Morgan at the Florentine hotel, and found him in the proper mood for unbosoming himself. Mr. Morgan is a pleasant spoken gentleman, and answered all questions with a courtesy that denoted a true and refined gentleman and scholar. His manner is such that one cannot help feeling at home when enjoying his company, and his warm handshake will make him friends on first acquaintance. On making known our mission, which was to learn and publish all we could about the work of the Mormon elders in the south, the elder furnished us with the following information, which is given in his own words as near as possible:

MORGAN'S EXPOSITION.

The southern states mission comprises sixteen States, geographically known as the southern States, with headquarters at Chattanooga, Tennessee. The mission is divided into conferences, each State being a conference, which is in turn subdivided into districts. One elder presides over the entire mission, and each conference has a presiding elder who directs the labors of the elders traveling in the various districts. There are about eighty-five elders in the mission, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina predominating as to number. We find that from five to fifteen elders have to be added to the force per annum. The president of the mission is supposed to remain in the mission all the while, and there is no stated time for the visitation of leading elders. The missionaries are men called from the various avocations of life, merchants, farmers, mechanics, day-laborers, etc. Not preachers in the general acceptance of the term, but men who are willing to lay down their labors and leave their homes and households, for from one to three years, to proclaim what they honestly believe to be the Gospel. They pay their own way out and back and defray their expenses while out. On arriving at headquarters of the mission they are assigned to fields of labor, an inexperienced one being placed with one who has been in the field from six to twelve months. Traveling two and two, as a rule, "without purse or scrip," preaching to the people in their schools, meeting in private houses by the roadside, under the shade of the trees, anywhere and everywhere that men will listen to them. The burden of their song is, "The kingdom of God is at hand," and "by every man, let him be baptized for the remission of sins, and receive the laying on of hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost. The honest in heart come forward and are baptized, a branch is organized, one of their number selected to preside over it, and the missionaries pass on to a new field.

The Elders, as a rule, do not use tea or coffee, abstain from the use of tobacco and maintain total abstinence in the use of intoxicants. They endeavor to lead lives of purity, and set a good example before the people, maintaining their vows of chastity, believing that illicit intercourse between the sexes, with murder, is one of the unpardonable sins, and out of the 200 Elders who have been in this mission in the past six years, we are at the defiance of any and all men to adduce one single lot of truthful proof that one of them has stepped aside from the paths of virtue. Relative to the whole body of the church, there are instances, of course, where men and women go astray, but they are the rare exception and not the rule, and the crime of sexual intercourse outside of the marriage relation is punished by excommunication from the church, and had we the making of the civil law we would inflict the penalty of death. We teach this to the people.

There have been 330 baptisms within the past twelve months, which with children blessed, would make an addition of about 700 to the church. Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina yield the greatest number of converts. They are, as a rule, small farmers and mechanics, having sufficient means, after they dispose of their real estate and personal property, to emigrate themselves, and make a start in their new homes. They emigrate of their own free will and accord, believing it to be a commandment of God, and being unwilling to endure the persecution and contumely of former friends and Christian neighbors, heaped upon them because of their adherence to an unpopular belief.

We receive converts from all the various denominations—about equally divided. Possibly one-half of all our converts have never been members of any church. We find this class the most liberal, they treat us the fairest and, as a rule, are willing to hear before they condemn. They are the Zacheuses of to-day, to whom we can turn for shelter and protection, to whom we bring salvation, and they receive us joyfully. Our sectarian friends accuse us of consorting with publicans and sinners. "We have come to save sinners, not the righteous; the whole need no physician."

If a man thinks the Methodist, Baptist or Catholic creed can save him, that ends it. We have no right to say or do aught that would interfere with his observance of that creed. Man is, and of right, should be free to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. He who interferes with that right, strikes a blow at the very vitals of freedom. For

Know this, that every soul is free. To choose his life, and what he'll be, For this eternal truth is given. That God will force no man to heaven.

The opposition that we have to encounter, consists in misrepresentation of the objects and aims we have in view, of the doctrines that we teach, and of our personal characters. It shapes itself into correspondence and editorials in newspapers, sermons in the pulpits, resolutions passed at religious conventions, threats of personal violence, night raiding by masked men, whippings, and in one instance assassination, in the case of Elder Joseph Standing, who was killed by an armed mob of twelve men in Whitfield county, Georgia, 21st of July, 1879. His murderers are to-day unpunished for the terrible crime. In Clay and Cherokee counties, North Carolina, a branch of the Church was organized in the same year. Elder Joseph H. Parry, the traveling Elder in that district, was taken from his bed by a mob and brutally beaten with hickory switches. The houses of the members were raided by a mob led by a Methodist minister by the name of Green; the Saints were dragged from their beds—men, women and children—and cruelly beaten with clubs and switches. James Harrison, an aged gentleman, who had had the respect and confidence of the entire community up to the time of his joining the Church, was so terribly abused that he lingered a few months and died from the effects of the marks upon his person. Upwards of four months of the whipping that she received upon the same occasion. The entire branch had the alternative presented to them, of forsaking their religious faith or their homes and property and becoming wandering outcasts upon the face of the earth, as they were notified they would not be allowed to live there. Afoot and destitute they made their way across the country into Georgia, in the vicinity of Cartersville. They were visited by the Elders, and with means furnished by their brethren and sisters in Utah—strangers to them, but lovers of humanity; they were emigrated to the settlement of the Saints in Colorado, where they can worship God under their own vine and figtree, with none to molest or make them afraid. Don't you think that a minister would have a job, to convert one of those North Carolina Saints, back to Christianity, so called?

Many more instances could be related, but we have no desire to dwell upon the proof that,

Man's inhumanity to man, Makes countless thousands mourn.

We would not wish to be understood as believing that these things are endorsed by the people of the South, on the contrary we know they are not, and will here say that a more kind hearted, hospitable, generous people, never existed, than the mass of the people who inhabit the South. We have found their latch strings on the outside and their last crust of bread at our service. Jesus has said "That he who giveth but a cup of cold water, to the least of these, shall in nowise lose his reward," and may God bless and reward the noble men and women who have given us drink when we were thirsty, fed us when we were hungry, cared for us when we were weary, and protected us when we were in danger.

The effect of the recent legislation by Congress was to disfranchise all men and women who were or had been living in plural marriage, but

inasmuch as they were but a fraction of the community, it did not affect the elections in the least, the vote after the disfranchisement, standing 22,000 for the Mormon candidate to Congress and 4,000 for the Gentile candidate. I am not in a position to say how far the law is being obeyed, but would judge that the great mass of the people endeavoring to observe it strictly."

Deservedly Popular.

Unless it had great merit Parker's Ginger Tonic could not be so popular. Its sale has spread remarkably everywhere, because invalids find it gives them new life and vigor when other medicines fail entirely.—Ohio Farmer.

Invigorating Food.

For the brain and nerve is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies and brings good health and joyous spirits quicker than anything you can use.—Tribune.

INVALUABLE.—As a specific against contagion, and an efficacious remedy for sudden and severe coughs, colds, asthma, the pleura, sores, freckles, foul breath, etc., there is no remedy equal to the celebrated Emil Frese's Hamburg Tea. It purifies the blood, cleanses the stomach and bowels, and gives the whole system a healthy and delightful tone. There never was a medicine for the nursery equal to it. For sale everywhere.

[1205]

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE, Salt Lake City, March 14th, 1883.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Salt Lake City, on April 21, 1883, viz: Stanley Taylor H. E. No. 5302, for the S 2, N 4 and N 2, SE 4, Sec. 20, Township 1 N, Range 1 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Thomson, Christopher J. Thomson, George Lufkin, William Baron, of Salt Lake City.

Wm. H. McMASTER, Register.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Sores. Henry's Carbolic Salve allays Burns. Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Bruises. Henry's Carbolic Salve heals Pimples. Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Fles. Henry's Carbolic Salve heals Cuts.

Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Our Spring and Summer Price-List No. 33, has made its appearance—improved and enlarged. Over 200 pages. Over 3,000 illustrations. Contains quotations, descriptions and illustrations of nearly all articles in general use, from Adam and Eve to Sitting Bull and Mrs. Langtry. It costs us 25 cents for every copy we mail—nearly \$50,000 per annum. It makes our hair red to think of it. We should have the cost of production. The book is full of brains. Send for it, and enclose 25 cents—anything or nothing—Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Consumption Can Be Cured

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, Inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and the tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

EMIL FRESE'S

HAMBURG TEA

That safe, good old German Family Medicine for all complaints of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels; Carminative, Alterative and gently Cathartic.

REDINGTON & CO.,
San Francisco, U. S. A.

NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.

EDWARD DEXTER TUCKER, Plaintiff,
vs.
MARY L. TUCKER, Defendant.

Summons in Divorce.

The People of the Territory of Utah, send Greeting, to Mary L. Tucker, Defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Probate Court, of the County of Salt Lake, 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 summons—if served within this County; or, if served out of this County, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

Witness, the Hon. E. Smith, Judge, and the Seal of the Probate Court of Salt Lake

D. BOCKHOLT, Clerk.

NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

MARY ELIZABETH RAMMELL, Plaintiff,
vs.
CHAR. L. SR. AMMELL, Defendant.

SUMMONS.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

TO CHARLES LOUIS RAMMELL, DEFENDANT.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Probate Court, of the County of Salt Lake, 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 summons—if served within this County; or, if served out of this County, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you. 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 this court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

Witness, the Hon. E. Smith, Judge, and the Seal of the Probate Court, of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty three.

D. BOCKHOLT, Clerk.

CHICAGO SCALE CO

2 Ton Wagon Scale, \$40. 3 Ton, \$50.
4 Ton \$60, Beam Box Scales, 240 lb. Farmer's Scale, \$3.
The "Little Detective" 1/4 oz. to pounds, \$3.

FORGES, TOOLS, &c.

Best Forge Made for Light Work, \$1 40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, \$1 50
Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Anvils, Vices and other Articles.
Reduced Price List Free.