

rest. It will be always engaged in the preliminary work of digestion. The overworked stomach will be sure to fail up with indigestion, and the patient will really receive a much smaller amount of available nutrition than if food is taken in proper quantities at intervals sufficiently far apart to allow time for digestion. Give the patient three meals a day at regular hours. Let the diet consist principally of oatmeal or barley gruel, with fruit and milk toast. If there is difficulty in swallowing solid food, let the patient have plenty of warmed milk, at intervals of three to five hours.

In addition to the various means mentioned, little else is needed but good nursing. Very little medicine is required, if any. Many physicians employ only local medication. We usually prescribe teaspoonful doses of a saturated solution of chlorate of potash once in three hours.

Twenty-five tracts on Health topics, for 10 cents; Diphtheria, its causes and cure, 25c. Mailed by D. M. McAllister, agent for Health Publications, 66 Centre Street, Salt Lake City.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

JUNIUS AGAIN—HIS CAUSTIC COMMENTS ON CHICAGO DIVINES.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

James Payne, in his essay on the "Literary Caring," says: "One would think that in writing about literary men and matters there would be no difficulty in finding a title for one's essay, or that any embarrassment which might arise would be from excess of material." The distinguished literateur would find himself in a paralytic quandary if he strayed into politics or religion. Excess of material is not alone an embarrassment at present to the political and religious student, but it is a positive obstruction. It is a long way from

HENRY GEORGE TO PRESIDENT CLEVELAND,

and yet they are likely to be brought face to face at no distant day. It is a still longer way between Presbyterianism and Romanism, and yet they were very near confronting each other in "purgatory" here the other day. So that with half a dozen political parties in the field, excess of material is the chief embarrassment to a writer, and in the same manner, with Calvin in purgatory, and John Knox about to emerge from it; with Episcopalianism ashamed of its Protestantism, and Congregationalism afflicted with dry-rot and decay, who can deny that there is not an excess of material in religion for the student?

In the midst of all this political and religious anarchy one can discern a little of something that forebodes hopefulness for the future of civilization. Among the half a dozen general conventions of different churches recently held, and yet being held in Chicago, the better and more educated minds manifest a disposition to establish some kind of a bond of common unity between the various sects of Protestant Christianity. This will be no easy matter to perform, owing to the alarming extent to which narrowness, bigotry and mulish obstinacy prevail among average churchmen. There is not so much said about Utah as there was three years ago. It was hoped then to make Utah a kind of scapegoat for fanatical religio-political hacks. All kinds of disaster and calamity were predicted for the Republic unless Utah was immediately bound hand and foot, and then

ABSOLUTELY DECAPITATED.

All the old chestnuts about priestly tyranny, church and state, freedom of woman were hawked about in pamphlet and newspaper, until the very metal in the types at last began to get ashamed of itself.

This year matters are a little changed, and though there is still a little said about Utah, yet there is much more said about home.

The condition of society here can be best learned from the mouths of the divines themselves. If the statements made at the gatherings held here recently are truthful, it is difficult to see how the Socialists can make matters any worse than they are. Of course the assertion of the average preacher must be taken with a large quantity of salt, and the fate of a decent dog should not be left on the word or oath of a ranting parson. Let these most foul and irreverent vampires speak for themselves. Dr. De Costa says: "Vice to-night is undermining society; it is destroying all moral restraints and considerations; it is blotting out moral ideas and producing by the thousand these social monsters who openly avow their belief in the dagger and dynamite. It is a disgraceful fact that poor girls have to work stitching Bibles and prayer books at wages which render it impossible for them to lead a virtuous life." This is not an exaggerated statement. The people themselves see it, and a kind of blind effort is now made to meet the case. The White Cross Society is established, but there are so many preachers in it that the cure will soon be as bad as the disease.

Bishop MacLaren says: "My friends! SOCIETY IS SO ROTTEN

that one man is ashamed to speak of it to another." The gentleman had reference to a vice worse than that which brought destruction to the cities of old.

Bishop Whipple says: "The robberies and wrongs and violated treaties of nations and races are as nothing to the dreadful chalice of degradation our social impurity presses to the lips of these poor women." These are only a few of many such testimonies to the social condition of eastern society. Being given by persons within the bosom of our society, and supposed to be directors and teachers, they would hardly bear such witness against their own inefficiency and ineffectuality in religious matters, unless part is true anyhow. The prayer book and prostitution are no new things in our alleged and bogus Christianity. Out of chaos order yet may come.

To Jews, Romanists, and Episcopallians the word pentecost is suggestive of mirth, festivity, and jubilation. To the Congregational anarchist of Chicago this word has been metamorphosed from its hilarious abstraction into a grim incarnation of dry, harsh, dyspeptic puritanism, in the shape of a Dr. Pentecost from Brooklyn. This gentleman spoke to an audience in Union Park Congregational Church recently, and told the satchels of the sect many solid truths. He told them that

DRY ROT HAD SET IN

among them; that they had discarded Apostles, Prophets, Bishops and Evangelists, though God had expressly ordered all these. As a result of the non-compliance with Divine will he succinctly states the position of the sect, in the following words:

"The denomination had in this country 4,107 churches, 4,043 pastors, 418,464 members, and last year 21,729 accessions to membership. The conversions showed a large increase over previous years, and yet they were only five per cent. on a basis of the membership, or an average of five souls saved by each church. Strange to say the largest churches, over which, presumably, the ablest pastors officiated, made the poorest showing. In 57 churches in Massachusetts, each having a membership of more than 350, the conversions last year were only 3 per cent of the membership. In 162 churches there was not a single conversion, and in 91 only 1. In New York, Ohio and Illinois the conversions were 4 per cent. The soul-saving had been done chiefly on the frontier. It was a notable fact that as a church grew large and wealthy it ceased to be efficient as a soul-saver. Since it took twenty ministers twelve months to save a single soul, one might well say that in the Congregational church soul-saving had become a lost art. The net gain of conversions over deaths had been only 2 per cent. The Congregational church was first in the field in this country, and seemingly enjoyed superior advantages, yet three other denominations—the Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists—had left it so far behind that it seemed now but a handful. Even the Episcopalians were rapidly forging ahead of them. Unless the Congregationalists changed their policy, not their polity, they would soon be known as the hermit sect."

What a pentecostal flavor the discourse emitted when emphasis was laid on the fact that "it took 20 ministers one year

TO SAVE ONE SOUL."

He said they would be soon known as the "hermit sect;" He ought to have said the heretic sect, or the erotic sect, or the hairy sect.

To appreciate the grim humor of Dr. Pentecost's criticism, the discourse of Dr. Noble must be perused. Dr. Noble followed Dr. Pentecost and said that 12 mission schools had been established during the last four years, and that \$75,000 was collected in Chicago last year for evangelistic work in Utah and Idaho. This Dr. Noble is

AN AMUSING CREATURE.

His name does not come as many may suppose from the Latin *nobilis*, but from *noble*, the vulgar name in England for a fish known to Isaac Walton as Armed Bullhead, Seapoacher, Pogge, Pluck and Lyrie. Liar, poacher, pogge and pluck are well applicable to this fishy divine. Many an old maiden he plucked, and pouched, and pugged for that \$75,000 Chicago raised last year to evangelize Utah. Besides Pentecost and Noble, there are other names worthy of etymological attention. There is Dr. Cobb, secretary of the Council, and Dr. Goodwin, and many other Doctors. The only feature about Congregationalism worthy of note is its doctors, and the nomenclature of its parrotty parsons. Cobb is of disputed origin. It may be an abbreviation for cobbe—an Irishman's hat, minus the crown, plus a pipe in front. Or it may mean a short-legged, punch-bellied horse, used for general saddle work. It may be also a kind of fish.

There are Pentecost, Noble and Cobb, The three allied rascals who rob Poor weak-minded members of churches, To send out to Utah Biblical crutches.

These curious people finished their work in council as the report sayeth:

"The council adopted a resolution recognizing with respect a loyal and intelligent minority resident in Utah, but protesting against the admission of that Territory as a State."

JUNIUS.

THE INDICTMENT

AGAINST APOSTLE JOHN W. TAYLOR—AN ATTEMPT TO CRUSH FREE SPEECH.

The following is a copy of the indictment:

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Idaho, sitting for the trial of causes arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States at Blackfoot,

Idaho Territory. October term, A. D. 1886.

THE UNITED STATES }
Against } ss.
JOHN W. TAYLOR.

John W. Taylor is accused by the Grand Jury of the United States within and for the Third Judicial District of Idaho Territory, duly summoned, sworn and impaneled upon their oaths, by this indictment of a felony, committed as follows, to-wit:

The said John W. Taylor, at Oxford, in Bingham Co., and within said Third Judicial District of Idaho Territory, on the first day of August, A. D. 1886, did unlawfully and feloniously, in a discourse then and there by said John W. Taylor delivered, to 300 persons then and there assembled, the names of the said persons being to the grand jurors unknown, counsel, advise, and direct the said 300 persons assembled as aforesaid and each and every and all of them to practice polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, and to live in the practice of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, and to resist, disobey, disregard and hold at naught the laws of the United States forbidding and making unlawful the practices of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation; and he, the said John W. Taylor, did then and there, in the manner and by the means aforesaid, unlawfully and feloniously, advise, urge, and incite the 300 people aforesaid assembled as aforesaid, to rebel against the authority of the United States, against the peace and dignity of the United States and contrary to the form, force and effect of the United States statute in such case made and provided, and the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further say and charge that the said John W. Taylor, at Oxford, in Bingham County, Idaho Territory, and within the Third Judicial District of Idaho Territory, on the 1st day of August, 1886, did unlawfully and feloniously, in a discourse then and there by said John W. Taylor delivered to 300 persons, then and there assembled, the name of the said persons and each of them being to the grand jurors unknown, counsel, advise and direct the said 300 persons assembled as aforesaid, and each and every and all of them to practice polygamy and unlawful cohabitation and to live in the practice of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, and to resist, disobey, disregard and hold at naught the laws and statutes of the United States, forbidding and making unlawful the practices of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation; and he, the said John W. Taylor, did then and there, in the manner and by the means aforesaid, unlawfully and feloniously incite rebellion against the laws of the United States, against the peace and dignity of the United States, and contrary to the form, force and effect of the United States statute in such case made and provided.

GEORGE HARLAND,
Foreman of the said United States
Grand Jury.

JAMES H. HAWLEY,
U. S. District Attorney for
Idaho Territory.

Names of witnesses examined before the Grand Jury, on finding the foregoing indictment: R. J. Anthony, John F. Harris.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

JUNIUS GOES AFTER THE ANTI-"MORMON" CALUMNIATORS WITH A SHARP STICK.

Chicago, Oct. 27, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Has it ever occurred to you to note that in the many versions of "Mormon" history published by "zealous, truthful and moral Christians," the Prophet Joseph Smith is said to have met his death in twenty different ways. He is said to have been burned, drowned, hanged, and shot. The most dramatic account is given by a woman who wrote away back in 1850. The words used by this writer are: "He raised the gleaming tool of death, and the Prophet fell from his horse, thus proving he was mortal." Here is another account published about two weeks ago:

Mormonism originated with the most audacious scoundrel and lecherous villain the world ever knew, who fathered a most hellish association merely for worldly gain and lust. Joseph Smith perished by the hand of one of his victims, shot down like a dog, a fate that was too good for him.

The article from which this clipping is taken is not a column in length, and yet here is still another account taken from the same article:

But the people of Illinois at last refused to longer allow them to remain, and the storm of the infuriated people gathered in such force that Joseph Smith was shot while in jail for counterfeiting, horse stealing, and many other criminal acts in 1844.

This article is signed W. L. Allen. Mr. Allen is a citizen of Chicago. He is not in a workhouse, nor in a lunatic asylum, nor is he an inmate of a "Good Shepherd Home," but he is the "editor" of what is called an evening paper. You members of the scribbling guild, what think you of Brother Allen? If your profession is prostitution, Mr. Allen is a worthy master in it.

This old prostitute, W. L. Allen, is the ally of your anti-"Mormon" societies in Chicago. He owns a little sheet named the *Telegram*, which drags out a miserable existence by blackmail and by catering to the inmates of bagnios. A few months ago he published an extra or supplement to his paper, purporting to be a full account of "Mormonism" and its horrors. The New West End Education Commission distributed some 10,000 copies of this trash. Dr. Noble and some of his colleagues also took an active interest in the publication. And strange to say the two parties who profited most by the action were "Editor" Allen and the "Mormon" Church. Mr. Allen collected a few hundred dollars, but the publication was so vile, villainous, and disreputable, so badly printed, and so inconsistently written that it helped rather than injured the cause of Utah. The above extracts are taken from the introductory letter by the bagnio editor. It will be seen he accords to the Prophet Joseph Smith two kinds of death. In the first he is shot by the husband of one of his victims; in the second by a mob in Carthage jail, ten years before the actual occurrence.

Mr. Allen is once more before the public. A few evenings ago he issued a special edition of his dish-rag and announced the "Sudden Death of Queen Victoria." Great excitement, of course, prevailed, and the rag in question sold rapidly. But this matter was not allowed to rest, and the *Chicago Herald* says:

"It was reported last night that W. L. Allen, the publisher of the sheet, had been arrested at the instance of Edwin Lee Brown, president of the Citizens' Association, not for last night's attempt to obtain money by false pretenses, but for a most obscene and filthy publication in the regular Sunday extra which it inflicts upon the public. No record of the arrest could be found last night, but the hope was generally expressed that Mr. Brown had taken up the matter. The publication in question is in no wise arrival of any newspaper in the city: it is simply parasitical, and has no news channels of its own."

This shows sufficiently what kind of allies your Utah Christian Evangelists are identified with. Mr. Allen is one. There are many others in Chicago just as bad as Allen, and there are some of them in Salt Lake just as bad if not worse. And it is on the evidence of these strumpets that Utah is governed in such a manner as to be not alone a disgrace to America, but to modern civilization. So glaring are the wrongs and tyrannies practiced in Utah, and so arbitrary and despotic are the rulings of its Judges and Commissioners, that the following editorial is called out in the *Chicago Herald* of Oct. 26. Here is the editorial:

VALUABLE SUGGESTION.

It is hardly worth while for the Government to maintain the Utah Commission at considerable expense to be told by that extraordinary body once a year that the only safe and sure way to root out the polygamists is to use the army against them. Everybody knows that an army, if it is big enough, can root out anything. While the Commission is always careful to say that the use of the military arm against women and children is not to be recommended, its persistent suggestions in that line show that it is of the opinion that the job cannot be done any other way with so much neatness and dispatch. Its proposition that more laws be passed and that a constitutional amendment be adopted are not of great value. The laws already on the statute books have deprived the people of Utah of the right of self-government, have overthrown the right of trial by jury, have suspended the Constitution of the United States, have subjected the people to a dragooning which is not to be seen even in Russia, have made the Federal courts mere drumhead tribunals, and have introduced a system of tyranny and misgovernment which it will be in the power of any majority at any time to establish elsewhere.

If with all these things in their favor the Federal authorities of Utah cannot extirpate polygamy fast enough to suit the commission, it should endeavor to have a little patience. It will be some time before more extreme measures will be adopted.

This is quite correct. The article is not written to give justice to Utah; but it foresees in the system practiced there a taste of what may await ourselves. Suppose "editors" Allen and Goodwin had full sway in Utah, how long would they content themselves until they wanted Illinois and Indiana. These are the murderous, blackmailing vampires who are abroad reviling Utah under the cloak of Christianity.

JUNIUS.

PROVO POINTS.

THE PEARSON CASE.

The cross-examination of H. H. Pearson was concluded this morning. Miss Emma Pearson, defendant's sister, was sworn. Remember the time of the accident to my brother, and his condition in 1872. Her testimony corroborated the previous witnesses.

The deposition of Dr. Lane, of San Francisco, was read, substantiating what was already related as to the accident and condition of the defendant when eleven years of age.

A hypothetical question was put and objected to, which involved considerable discussion, and was finally withdrawn.

The deposition of Dr. W. E. Taylor, of San Francisco, was read, which related to the accident to young Pearson in 1872, and gave the opinion that such an injury would have a permanent effect through life.

The hypothetical questions asked showed the actual facts.

Dr. F. H. Simmons, of Provo, was called and sworn. He gave expert testimony as to the probable results of a given state of facts, stating that the accident of 1872 would produce fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain, and was examined as to the effect of alcohol on a quasi diseased mind.

The court then adjourned till to-day.

THE FAR EAST.

OUTRAGES IN HAINAN—ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The steamer *San Pablo* arrived in San Francisco October 30th, bringing Hongkong advices to October 2nd, and Yokahama news to October 12th, as follows:

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

John Fay and Mrs. Hansen, the two captives taken by the Chinese when they looted the Hok Canton, have arrived at Panang. Mr. Fay had to walk 120 miles barefooted through the jungle, while Mrs. Hansen walked thirty miles. They were three months in the hands of the natives.

COREA.

Advices from Corea say that the Corcan Government have decided to adopt European dress for their military officers. This is quite a new departure. They have also resolved to carry out the scheme for establishing a Legation in Tokio.

General Denny has succeeded in securing the recall of the Chinese resident at Seoul, much to the joy of the Corcan Government.

CHINA.

Twelve thousand dollars have been paid by the students who were guilty of the recent outrages against Christian missionaries near Chung-king. The money will be used to rebuild the Catholic chapel.

The Canton correspondent of the *North China Daily News* of Sept. 22nd, says: "A few miserable beings were beheaded the day before yesterday. Chang Chi, who was extradited from Hong Kong, was not among them, being doubtless reserved for the reduced barbarities in vogue in Fokien province, where the victims are cut up, according to custom in other parts of China. But immediately after the executioner's work is finished, many half-starved wretches run up, rip open the bodies of the scarcely dead victims, scoop up their heart, liver and lungs, and gnaw the bleeding, reeking, ghastly mass like so many dogs devouring carrion."

Many thousands of disbanded soldiers are committing atrocities in Hainan. It is reported that General Fong has been defeated by the rebels in Hainan. The rebels have joined with the half savages of the island and have been disturbing the peace of the island for some time.

By the explosion of a lot of rifle cartridges at Shanghai on September 24th, three coolies were dangerously hurt, two of the sufferers dying a few days after.

JAPAN.

The steamer *Takada-maru* left Hakodate for Sado on September 16th with about 150 passengers and a considerable quantity of cargo on board. When near Tobishima a storm commenced, and the steam power was increased in order to reach the island for shelter. Unfortunately the excessive strain burst the boiler, and more than 100 persons perished.

The Naval Department has ordered eight Krupp guns from Germany. They are said to be of the latest type.

The extradition treaty between Japan and the United States has been ratified.

Sixteen families in Toyama-ken, farmers, have applied to the local government for leave to emigrate to Hawaii, but the authorities have not yet granted the necessary permission, pending instructions from the Central Government.

Yokohama has been declared free from cholera. The reports from other districts show that the disease is decreasing.

SUMMONS.

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

Harriet Lee, Plaintiff,
vs.
James Lee, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To James Lee, 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, on the ground of failure of defendant to provide plaintiff with the common necessities of life and desertion since March, A. D. 1882.

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. Elias A. Smith, Judge, and the Seal of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 22nd day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk.

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