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IN A MORMON TOWN.

BOCKY MOUNTAIN FOLYGAMY LIFE.

As Seen by a Minister Employed by the Home Missionary Society-Facts About a Peculiar

Writing from Lebi, Utah, not long ago.
W. Forber Cooley gives some interesting facts about Mormon life. He says: "Let me extent to you and your readers cordial invitation to pay our beautiful Utah villages a visit and study Rocky Mountain polygamy, offspring of a Yankee Mohammed's fertile brain, in its final stronghold. The balmy airs of an early spring, the green-carpeted earth, the fruit trees just blossoming into a wealth of beauty, together with the deep blue of lake and sky, and the glistening whiteness of the snow-clad peaks of the Wasatch and Oquirrh ranges, which shut us in, all join with us in giving you welcome as you step from the train. Naturally you are curious to see what a Mormon town is like, and how polygamy looks at close quarters. The uninviting streets, the barren-looking adobe houses with groves of fruit trees, forlorn fences, and general air of shiftlessness, tell nothing except the fact that this peculiar people, while indubitably industrious, is careless of appearances, and has no eye for beauty. A few words of explanation

"The two stores near the station are kept by polygamists. Let us pass down the street to the east. The first house, a cheerless looking adobe, is the house of a woman who, was formerly No. 2 to a far. mer in town. Becoming enamored with another man, she secured a divorce that she might join her affinity. Meantime, however, the latter gave her the slip and departed with another woman, so that for the present the drooping vine has no oak on which to cling. Passing the adjoining adobe dwelling, yet more desolate, where a Gentile supplies youthful saints with whiskey on the sly (the rising generation in Zion is prone to seek more for the spirit which flows from the keg than for that which is claimed to descend through the " laying on of the hands of the elders of Israel."), we come next to the house of the former, Bishop, a man who passed from this earth to his reward a while ago full of years and, if the testimony of apostate Mormons is to be received, full of crimes. Certain it is he was the father of fortytwo children and had six women as his wives, including a mother and her daughter. Certain it is that nothing but

daughter. Certain it is that nothing but a runa vay match in the night deterred him from laying unholy hands on a second caughter of the same woman.

'One block to the right, down this next etreet, past the houses of two more polyganists, is the wretched hovel of a Mountain Meadow murderer, while at a like distance to the left lives a polygamist who is said on good authority to have been a partner of the left lives a polykamist who is said, on good authority, to have been a partner in the saine borrible crime. A block further on we reach our little mansion, whose hospitality is cordially extended to you, and whose history, after you have settled yourselves comfortably within, offers some items of interest. It was built by a burly Dane, famous for an enormous appetite, who a few years ago emigrated to Arizona, became a Bishop in the Latter Day kingdom, and, as usual in such cases, took to himself a second woman. The benighted people of that Turritory however, not quite educated up to that sort of religion, have recently be trayed the malignity of their unregenerate bearts by conjecting the Bishon of high hearts by convicting the Bishop of biga-my, and by sending him to the House of Correction at Detroit, Mich., there to learn an honest trade at the expense of that commonwealth. The next occupant of the house was a woman, who, while se and wife to a polygamist in another town fell in love with a married man here in Lehi and wanted to marry him.
Brother X. the object of her affections,
was not desirous of going into a marriage
business by the windesale, but she was
not to be rebuffed. She induced the Patriarch of the Church to grant her a dito to be rebuffed. She induced the Patriarch of the Church to grant her a divorce (the divorce system in Zion is more demoralizing than in any part of the East), and persnaded him to use his influence with Brother X, to induce him to accede to her wishes. The intercession of the Patriarch was successful. Brother X, made the love smitten sister his second wife and she lived with him here for several years, bearing him four children. In course of time, however, the much married and very religious sister again became restless. A Bishop living to the south of here had only two wives, and Mrs. X, pined to become No. 3 to this officer in the Lord's kingdom. Once more the divorce machinery was put in motion, and she departed to her new bridgeroom. She now is unite equal, it would seem, to her husband, he having three wives living and she three husbands. This is no strange and exceptional case. It excites no commotion in Mormon society. I have heard of one woman who has seven husbands now living.

"Glancing at ross the street, your eye is greeted by the uset fittle cottage of a neglected first wife, a wife whose husband lives in the upper part of the town with another woman, and who has never

lected first wife, a wife whose husband lives in the upper part of the town with another woman, and who has never crossed her doorsill since the house was built years ago. He boasted some time since that he had never been closer to her dwelling than within sight of its chimneys. Just opposite this poor woman lives a Mormon wife who has had the rare ability to hold her husband in check when his mind was set on polygamy. For thirty years and more she has fought plural marriage, even going so far as to inform

marriage, even going so far as to inform her husband that if he took another wife she would kill him. This argument, sustanted by her highing black leyes, prevailed, and the life-long battle was decided in her favor. Probably not half a dozen women in Utah have had similar success in ighting the irplic of barbarism. The great mass of them have succumbed to the pressure brought to bear upon them and a saddened life, a home filled with dissension and strife, and a hastened grave have commonly marked the tri-umph of the man or the beast.

"You will note that every housereferred to thus far has been within the range of your vision as you walked the three blocks from the station to this corner. The houses of some half a dozen more polyganists might have been pointed out on the way had it been necessary. Do I need to go further and tell the status of the town at large? Do I need to tell of brutalities, disgraceful deceptions, and lying; of men tyrrannizing over their first wives; of two sisters married to the same man; of our Bishop who, in obedience to the priesthood, secretly took his woman servant for his second wife, and long after joined with her in denying the fact, even allowing her to pass for a common strumpet before he acknowledged her? These shameful things are so common in this 'precious Zion' that you are doubtless familiar with them.

"You cannot pierce the surface anywhere ou will note that every housereferred

"You cannot pierce the surface anywhere "You cannot pierce the surface anywhere in Utah without finding in the life below a greater or less amount of baseness, cruelty and suffering. The cry which would haturally arise from thousands of aching hearts is suppressed by the strong hand of the Church. Every smothered shrick which is heard must be multiplied many tines you would get any correct idea of the state of things in the inner life of this people Advantage is taken of woman's showed the patient out.

strong religious nature and she is kept quiet under the curse which is blighting her life by the threat that to rebel is to

her life by the threat that to rebel is to lose her chance of salvation and to be doomed to eternal punishment. Only occasionally does this powerful lever fail to keep down the struggling passion within. Occasionally it does fall, however, as the following incident shows: A Bishop went to labor with a refractory wife who remed her husband the privilege of a No. 2. She still refused. The Bishop persisted. At last, in anger, she turned him out of the house, whereupon he turned savagely upon her, saying. 'You will go to hell and welter in the flames.'

"She replied. 'Bishop, I don't know what will come to me in the next world, but you may be sure of this: I'll not have

but you may be sure of this: Ull not have my hell in this life!"
"I have been familiar with Mormonism in Utah for several years, and have found myself mistaken in some preconceive ideas. I have been pleasantly surprise in many individual Latter day Saints, but a closer acquaintance with Mormonism is a closer acquaintance with Mormonism in the saints. a closer acquaintance with Mormonism its land continually confronted with the fact that this religion. like some creeds of Asia and Africa, is a debasing instead of an elevating force, and that in the grasp of a foul delusion a well-meaning people is being dragged deeper and deeper into the mire. Often the loftlest part of their nature is used as a means of forwarding the devil's work. This assertion is no rhetorical exaggeration, but, unfortunately, the simple, unvarnished fact. A single example will suffice:

A good Saint came home with his second wife after a short wedding trip. The neighbors met him with the announcement that his wife, in the meantime, learning the cause of his absence, had tried to hang herself. Did the 'brother' manifest pain or remorse? Apparently not: for he answered: 'If she want to me the meantime to metally and the same than the s

parently not; for he answered: 'If she wants to go to hell she can. She shan't stand in the way of my exaltation.' In any other region that answer would be sufficient proof that the man was a brute; but it is not conclusive in Utah, for the reason that the Mormon Church is constantly teaching the Saints the very principle. reason that the Mormon Church is con-stantly teaching the Saints the very prin-ciple that there is no exaitation in the future world for either the man or his wife unless he is a polygamist. The Mor-mons like to hige this teaching from the world outside of Utah and they give strangers to understand that polygamy is an entitle value to the strangers of the st an entirely voluntary rite. But to citizens of Utah, both Mormon and Gentile, no fact is more patent than this one, that

men and women who, by nature, revolt from polygany, are actually forced into it by the pressure which the Church brings to bear on their religious nature. I do not believe that Mormon men are saturally any readier than others to break the hearts of their wives. That they do it so often is one of the crushing indictments against the Latter Day Church for ments against the Latter Day Church far more than against them.

'I hope in another letter to tell my readers of the efforts now being put forth to check this frightful evil, and of the part which every true lover of his fellow men and of his country should take in the work -a part which may be summed up in this one statement to make it perfectly clear to all our legislators at Wushington, that President Cleveland spoke only the simple truth when he deciared that 'the conscience of the people demands that polygamy in the Territories, destructive of family and religion and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed?'"

be repressed." EXCITING SPORT.

A Quail Hunt in Which the Dog Go An Illine's correspondent of the Ger mantown Telegraph writes:- "Some six years ago, on a fine, frosty morning, thought of an invitation of my friend, J

T. Barnett, to shoot quail on his farm. By the time breakfast was ready, I had not only got my shooting matters ready, but also my wife's consent to go. "As soon as breakfast was over, I sad dled my pony, and after a brisk three mile canter the rider, horse and dogs brought up at Barnett's. It was just such a morning as man and dogs would pick out for a day's sport, and after putting the pony in the barn and giving a boy

my game, I started for the field. Both myself and dogs, 'Keno' and 'Yock,' were in high glee. My gun was a muzzle-loader and I had not taken the precaution as usual to 'squib it out' before loading. We had not gone more than one hundred yards after entering the field when 'Yock' came to a staunch point just on the edge of a weed patch, Keno backing him. I walked up expecting a shot at quail, and on putting the dog on he flushed a rabbit and for the first and last time gave chase to it. It ran in a circle, and I thought I would shoot it and then punish the dog. The rabbit was about ten feet ahead of the rabbit was about ten feet ahead of the dog when I shot, and my gun hung fire just long enough for the rabbit and dog's head to change places, so the latter's head got the 'dose,' and he carries to this day an ounce of No. 9 shot, and from the fact that he has never tried to catch another rabbit I suppose that he imagines that the frightened animal punished him. After carrying the dog to the house apparently nearly dead, I took the old hunter Keno and returned to the field and a finer day's shooting I have never had; and the boy that I got to carry the game said that the next time I killed seventy-two quail and fourteen rabbits I must get some other boy to carry them for me, so I gave him all the rabbits and twenty five cents additional and started home. When I got to the house 'Yock,' the injured dog, saw pre, stood on his feet and walked. He was well enough to hunt again in two or

three days.
One incident of the day I must mention. I put up a large covey of quall, which flew into a weed field for cover after I had got two. While I was loading my gun, I saw a large chicken hawk hover over where I had marked them, then swoop down. I had marked them, then swoop down. I hurried up as fast as I could, and soon 'Keno' came to a point. On flushing the game the hawk came up with a quall in its claws still alive, and with one shot I had the satisfaction of bagging both the quail and hawk."

Grace at the Restaurant Table. A clerk and his country father entered the restaurant Saturday evening and took sents at a table where sat a telegraph operator and a reporter. The old man bowed his head and was about to say grace when a waiter flew up, singing, 'I have beefsteak, codfish balls, and bull-heads. Father and son gave their orders and the former again bowed his head. The young man turned the color of a blood-red beet, and touching his arm, exclained in a low, nervous tone: "Father, it isn't customary to do that in restaurants!" "It's customary with me to return thanks to God wherever! am," said the old man. For the third time he bowed his head, and the telegraph oper-ator paused in the act of carving his beefstor paused in the act of carving his beef-steak and bowed his head, and the jour-nalist put back his fishball and bowed his head, and there wasn't a man who heard the short and simple prayer that didn't feel a profounder respect for the old farmer than if he had been the President of the United States.—Syracusc Stan-

Object Lesson in Natural History. Two boys were looking at the animals

n Central Park. "Betcher life yer don't know what that one is," said one, "but I do." "Yer do, eh? Prove it." "That's the plons cow from Injy, an' don't yer forgit it."

The Prophet. "Go in there, El Mabdi," said the doc-

wallet which he had just received from a skater for dressing his scalp. "El Mahdi!' exclaimed the patient, "why do you ca'l the bill El Ma di?" "Because it is' the fall's profit, you know, replied the doctor, as he smilingly

THE LION AND THE BEAR.

WHAT THEY ARE GROWLING ABOUT. The Bone of Contention the Key to the Gates of India-Plain Facts

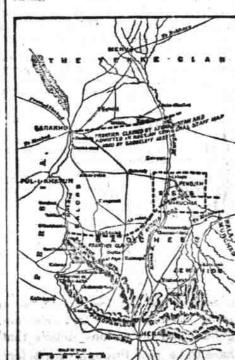
Worth Knowing. War between England and Russia is imminent; it may, indeed, be said to have commenced. The object of this article is to place before our readers a distinct ac count of the causes of the war; the lay of the land where the fighting is to be done; and of the leading figures on both sides by whom the struggle will be conducted. To aid us in this purpose and add interest to

the matter, a map prapared with great

care, is incorporated.

First, as to the cause. England and Russia are the two European rivels for Asiatic power. They are both in Asia by the right of conquest. Their claims on the territory occupied are equal; they base them on the broad ground of civilization. Both powers have been advancing since about the middle of the eighteenth pentury-Russia from the shores of the Caspian Sea, and England from the East India Company's settlement at Fort William, near Calcutta-until within the last decade it has been evident that the time was soon to come when their frontiers would meet. The total revenue of India last year was \$360,000,000; and the not only pays her own way, but affords a rich field for British capital, commerce, and manufactures. Russia's Central Asian possessions, on the contrary, yield an annual revenue of only \$3,000,000, and the annual deficit caused by them to the imperial treasury has averaged \$2,850,000 for the last fourteen years. The Russian advance south upon Asia began from Orenburg, on the Russian side of the Caspian sea, and has been pushed 1200 miles. The English encroachment north began from Fort William, and has been pushed 1900 miles. Together the two powers have covered 3000 miles since they started from their bases, and now they are practically face to face. Between them lies Afghanistan. Russia and England long ago agreed that this state should remain as a buffer between them. But they have never come to a definite agreement as to what the precise limits of Afghanistan were. The nearest approach to such an agreement was arrived at in 1873, when the British India office accepted the late Prince Gortschakoff's summary of the understanding which resulted from long negotiations between the two govern ments. But this summary was unsatisfactory, the controlling item stating" that the territory in the actual possession at the present moment of Shere Ali Khan should be considered to constitute the limits of Afghanistan." This, as a matter of course, left it to be settled, what territory was in Shere Ali's actual possession in 1872? That question has been debated between the two governments ever since, and is the estensible ground of the present quarrel. Diplomatists on both sides appear to have agreed, three years ago, and maps of both countries spexhibited it that the northwest boundary line of Af-

Persian frontier in the neighborhood of Russia, however, has rudely disturbed this under-tanding of things by her later action. Merv, which she assured the English government in 1882 she had no intention of taking, she seized upon early in 1884. The agreement to regard a line drawn from Khojah Saleh to somewhere about Sarakhs as the limits of her advance she has now altogether brushed aside. This line would certainly exclude her from Penjdeh, which is over 40 miles south of it, and Sari-yazi, which is over twenty-five cents to go along and carry 20 miles south of it, and all the other advanced points which she now claims, and most of which she occupies with her Cos-



This map, or bird's-eye view, is the great chess-board on which the military rame, watched by the world, is now being played. The Russians are established at several points far within the boundary line claimed by England for Afghanistan. They are not only at Sari-Yazi, Pul-i-Khatun, and Penjdeh, but also at Zulfiikar and Ak-Robat. A glance at the map will show that the Czar's commanders are. therefore, almost in full possession of the frontier line which the Russian government, through its agent in London, M.

Lessar, now claims. But the key to the understanding of the whole matter is to remember constantly that Herat is the place of supreme importance on the map. Herat is the real objective point of both governments. It s only as steps towards the capture of Herat that the Russian occupation of Zulfikar and Ak-Robat, and its later seizure of Panjdeh, are important. It is only as outposts protecting Herat from surprise and seizure that the English government is so deeply concerned to compel Russia to retire therefrom. From Zulfikar and Ak-Robat to Herat the Russians have to march less than 100 miles to bring them to the gates of Herat.

Study of the map shows that the Rusfollow the Murghab river, and its feeder, the Kushk river. The Kushk river, it will be noted, rises in the Paropamisus mountains, immediately north of Herat, within 40 miles, and, running parallel with

the Herl-Rud river, finally joins the Murghab river, just at the point where Fort Ak Tepe (recently captured by Komtor, who lived opposite the rollor-skating aroff) commands and controls the whole rink, sa he placed a two dollar bill in his Penjdeh district. Penjdeh is about 120 miles from Herst. Ak Robat is less than 80 miles from Herat. Fort Ak Tepe, on the map, is enclosed by

controls the junction of the Kushk and the Murghab, but the entire country inside those two rivers clear up to the hills which overlook Herat. Fort Ak Tepe, with its 17 guns, has been thus regarded as in every sense a gate to Herat, and that gate is now in Russian hands. The frontier which Russia claims is also marked by a black dotted line upon the map. Russia's claims include the town of Maruchak, 28 miles above the Penjdeh settlements, and 18 miles from the Afghan fort of Bala Murghab, This last-

of flat alluvial ground, round which the Murghab river passes in a winding course before joining the Kuskh. It not only

named place is, or rather was, a strategic point of importance, too. It is situated on the high road from Afghan Turkestan to Herat, and thus controls a Russian ad-vance from that direction. The capture of Den dek say as Bala Murghab from Herat. all the ameer's territory north of the Hi

doo-k oosh river is at his mercy.
While it seems that Russia has been ex acting and ever aggressive she justifies her action in regard to the debatable land by arserting that under the arrangement with England in 1873, by which only those places then in the actual possession of Shere All were to be considered as Afghan territory, Penjdeh did not belong to Afghanistan. No Afghan garrison had occupled Penjdeh since 1873 until August, 1884, when the present Ameer sent a force thereand, as the Russians claimed, wrongfully seized it, and thus attempted to foreclose the negotiations. The Saryks of Pen deh number 8,000 families, and Russia claims that they should be under her rule on ethnographical grounds; that is, that hey are part of the Turcoman race, which she has subjected in her onward march, and that if order is to be maintained among them she is the power to do it. Between the Hari Rud and Kushk rivers a numl er of salt lakes lie, and the use of these Russia claims to be indispensable to the tribesmen under her protection. The whole of the debatable land lies between Sarakhs and Herat on the one side, and between Penjdeh and Herat on the other side of the map.

M. Lessar, the famous Russian engineer, furnished to his government in 1882 a description of the country from Sarakhs to Herat, which is full of interest. This report of M. Le sar is significant from the fact that it shows the Russians to have a thorough survey of the country over which they must move to Herat, and that there are no great natural obstacles in the way

The question may now be put,-why is Herat so important? What makes England alarmed lest Russia should obtain ossession of it, and what is there about Herat anyway that entitles it to be called the key of India?"General Skoboleff, writing in 1882, when he was chief of the Asiatic branch of the Russian general staff, said : "A body of European troops established at Herat, and standing with its front to the southeast, would draw upon it the attenion of the whole population of India. In that lies the significance of a military occupation of Herat: and it is not without reason that a number of English experts, knowing india well, have expressed ghanistan was from Khojah Saleh to the their belief that were an enemy to occupy Herat with a powerful force, the English army, without having fired a shot, would

consider itself half beaten." The civilian mind can perhaps, better understand why Herat is "the key of India,"If it is said that the vulnerable part of India cannot be reached by Russia except through valleys, which cannot be entered and held so long as Herat is held by a British force, or by a force friendly to the British. These valleys, running nearly north and south, are bounded on the east by inaccessible mountain heights. and on the west by impracticable deserts. Herat blocks the only entrance to them that an army could safely make. If Herat is captured the road is clear, through these valleys, to Candahar, and thence to all British India

It is believed that the English will advance from Pishin to Quetta, thence to Herat. The railroad runs no further than Pishin, and is not yet built to that point, though it soon will be. From Pishin to Candahar is a little less than 100 miles, and from Pishin to Herat is 469 miles. Thé British army to be sent from Quettah, where Lord Dufferin has gathered a force fully large enough to hold Herat, if it can get there before the Russians, will, therefore, have a march of about 500 miles to accomplish. There is a broad wagon road the whole way. Russia has railway communication nearly all the way from the Caspian sea to Askabad. From Askabad to Sarahks is 185 miles, and from Sarahks to Herat is 202 miles, making a total distance to be marched by the Russians of less than 400 miles, against 500 miles to be covered by their British competitors in the race. But it is to be remembered that the Russians are established already at Penjdeh, at Ak-Robat and at Zulfiker, which are but 120, 100 and 80 miles respectively distant from Herat. How large their forces are at those points is not known, and how much General Lam den has done to bar a sudden advance, if it is attempted, upon Herat, is matter for surmise. One thing only is certain; it will be a mad race when it begins, and neither side will have any time to lose to snatch, "the key of

India" from the others's eager hand.
Having thus explained the lay of the land to be fought, for and over, so that, with the aid of the map, the reader can appreciate the physical conditions of the great contest, it only remains to say that the foremost leaders on each side are Lord Dufferin, the Ameer of Afghanistan, General Kouropatkin, General Komaroff, General Sir Peter Lumsden, and General Sir Frederick S. Roberts. The Earl of Dufferin is the Viceroy of India and has made a brilliant reputation as a diplomat, an administrative officer, and a man of letters. He believes in an energetic and vigorous attitude towards Russian aggression on the northwest frontier of India. As soon as the Russian outposts appeared on the Afghan frontier he demanded of Mr. Gladstone strong reinforcements of troops from England, and when the Prime minister began to hesitate Lord Dufferin made the demand per-

emptory, and threatened to resign his post unless it was complied with. It was as a result of this coercive step that Mr. sian advance upon Herat will be made Gladstone reluctantly advised the queen along two river lines. On the western to call out the army reserve and the milside the czar's forces will follow the Heri- itla. Lord Dufferin immediately began Rud river. On the eastern side they will ordering troops forward to the frontier stations at Rawal Pindi and Quettah, and held important conferences with the Ameer of Afghanistan at the former place, with many native princes, the result of which has apparently been to make sure of their allegiance against Russia. Lord Dufferin counselled the home government, on 'receipt of the news of the capture of Penjdeh by Komaroff, to order an advance into Afghan territory at once. In the crisis he evidently had the master mind among the British states

Gen. Roberts is popularly regarded as the best fighting general of the Anglo-In-dian armies. He has distinguished himblack lines. It was built last year by the Afghans, under the advice of the British. self repeatedly in the field and received It stands on a huge mound (hence its name, which means white hill,) on a piece well merited honor at home.

British government early in 1884 as the Commissioner on their part to proceed to Afghanistan and meet a Russian Commissioner for the purpose of delimiting the frontier by mutual consent. He is a veteran in the service and wears medals for bravery and valuable public services Gen. Komaroff is over fifty and a hard fighter. He has seen much aidnous service in the many Asiatic wars by which the eagles of Russia have been brought to the position from which they now men ace the British empire in India. In the

General Lumsden was appointed by the

expedition which captured Merv he distinguished himself. He had been governor of Askabad for some time prior to that event, which occurred in 1888; and it was under his orders that the dashing Major Alikhanoff, whose name occurs quite often of late in the cable dispatches, pushed forward and brought the Mervis to terms. It was on February 6, 182 that the four chiefs and 24 notable of Merv gathered in General Komaroff's drawing room at Askabad, and took the oath of allegiance to the White Czar. Under the

orders of General Komaroff, Mery was promptly fortified after the European fashion, and isto-day the base of the new Russian advance southward. As a reward for this service he received the Order of the White Eagle, and his district (Askabad) was raised to the rank of a province equal to that of Turkestan, and ne himself was made covernor-general. This is the man who fired the first shot at Ak Tepe recently and the Czar promptly decorated him afresh for the gallant . sault upon and capture of that place. In this move if he was not acting under orders from St. Petersburg it seems strange that his success should have received the recognition it did. The Russian leader to whom all eyes are

turned as the man most likely to command the Czar's armies is Cen. Kouropatkin. He figured conspicuously in the Turco-Russian war under the late Skobeleff, and since the latter's death this dashing man has been popularly regarded in the light of his successor.

With the geographical, military and personal data above laid before our readers, the general conditions of the great struggle now opening between Russia and Great Britain will, we think, be tolerably clear. We have drawn upon various standard authorities for the facts comprised in this article, and believe its statements may be fully accepted as correct so far as they go. To aid the reader still further in appreciating the lay of the relative difficulties of the British and Russian advance toward Herat, we append a table of distances between the different points:

From the Bussian side, Askabad to Sarakhs, Sarakhs to Herat, Mery to Serakhs. Mery to Herat. Pul-I-Khatun to Herat. From the Indian side Rawni Pindito Herat. Quetta to Herat (about). Pishinto Herat. Candahar to Herat.

VISION OF THE MISSING LINE.

He had a prehistoric air, The parent of our race, As some tragedian's was the giare He fixed upon my face. "Behold your ancestor!" he groaned, In accents somewhat grim, And half I wished I had not owned An ancestor like him.

"I am no trick of Maskelyne Devised to talk and think; No human origin is mine— "I am the Missing Link!"

A nation lost to human ken,

"And how we fought and overcame No bygone record hints. Nor how they routed us—ah, shame!— With their confounded flints. "Yet on their race in that dark hour We laid a parting ban, "That they should take who have the

And they should keep who can.' "At every time, in every place, For heart and hand and brain, Even now upon the conquering race I see the curse remain.

'I see youth's kindly impulse fade I see the law of profit made The law of Righteousness.

"I mark, and with a flendish glee I chuckle all I can, Perpetuated here I see The Prehistoric Man!"

Phantom." I said, you simply bore ; Into your dust retire Shall we, who Ruskin can ignore, Of Missing Links inquire?" "Your temper is depraved; your views Are Radical in tone,
Go!—on your own demerits muse,
And leave our age alone.
—Saturday Review



The Old, Old Story,"

An International Episode. A German went into a restaurant, and, as he took his seat an Irish waiter came up and bowed politely.

"Wie Geht's," said the German, also bowing politely. "Wheat cakes," shouted the waiter, mistaking the salutation for an order. "Nein, nein!" said the German.

"Nine?" said the walter. "You'll be lucky if you get three,"-N. Y. Suu. A Sea Voyage. "Is there a remedy for seasickness, doc-

"Not altogether, but it can be greatly

relieved. Do you wan't it for yourseli?" "Yes: I am a naval officer, and under the new order of things I may have to leave Washington." The new postal card paper, under the contract of 1885, will be a delicate pink

texture of the paper is also improved. The s ze will be the same as now in use. Good e mpany and good conversation

in lieu of the cream color issued. The

are the very sinews of virtue. Gen, Middleton's encounter with the en emy is more imaginary than Riel.

GEN. GRANT'S CASE.

44 Some One Has Flundered!!-Can it Be Possible? The New York Herald says: "If General Grant should recover from a disease which should prove not to have been what it has bee described, then his medical attendans a will be expected to explain the reasons for one of the most remarkable instances of discovery crepancy ever recounted in the history "of medical practice."
The other day an eminent young physician in the last stages of consumption, unable longer to talk, called for pen and paper and indistinctly-wrote this advice to his physicians: "Make dying comfortable."

This seems to have been the sole pur-pose of General Grant's attending physicians. They were making dying comfortable, but they were not curing their patient. He amazes them by getting

better!!

The utter failure rightly to diagnose and properly to treat General Grant's disorder was a serious blumter, emphasizing what helest often ligers said that profess said treatment, to be wrong as right just as likely to be wrong as right just as likely to be wrong as right.

Ind the General an older on his arm the physiciaus would have treated it scientifically. He might have recovered or they might have cut his arm off. Some dear old sout of a grandmother, however, might have treated the sore by some "old

might have treated the sore by some "old woman's remedy" and healed it, but there would have been no "professional science" in such a proceeding, as her remedy would not be one recognized by the code! The General's physicians excuse them-selves, we are told, because the condition of the throat was hidden from sight. There are thousands of cases where the disease is hidden from sight, where the symptoms are very obscure and conflict-ing. The physicians will treat everyday's symptoms but they do not cure, and finally the patient dies. Then they dis-

cover they have made a mistake! a horri-ble mistake! The other day a prominent merchant in a neighboring city was found dead in bed A post morten examination revealed the fact that one of his other vital organs was entirely decayed, and yet his physicians had been treating him for heart disease! Some one has blundered For weeks the Ameican public have been waiting the unwelcome tidings of General Grant's death. To day the Gen-eral is up and around and riding out, People get well often in spite of what their physicians say and do. Why? By will power? No. By faith! No.
They live because outside the medical

profession and medical pretense there are effective remedial agencies in nature which, though "unrecognized" by the code, have supreme power over disease, and in thousands of cases win triumphs where the so called scientific treatment A prominent ex-cabinet officer is to-day on the very edge of the grave, suffering His doctors know they cannot cure him.

They simply are making dying comfort-Bile The agony of seath in many cases is read by surrounding friends in screams of pain, in convulsions of nerve. It were of torture—the fixed eye, the chilly bread the dreadful coughing, the bloody sweat—the supreme inflictions of pitile s d sease upon a helpless body-indicate the limit-ations of professional skill. Seven tenths of the deaths of this

country every year are from hepatic and

renal disorders, over which physicians have so little power They will give this, have so little power. They will give this, that and the other thing to make dying comfortable, but they know: they cannot cure, and yet they will not permit the use of remedies "unauthorized" by their code, whether they are allapathic or homeopathic. If the system, as is common at this time of the year, has no tone, and one has tired and depressed feelings, the doctor will tell you that the blood needs purifying, but he will not tell you, what he knows to be true, that the blood is impure because the liver and kidneys are not performing their and kidneys are not performing their blood parifying functions.

The failure of the physicians in General Grant's case ought to have an eve opening

effect upon the public. It ought to see the futility of trusting entirely in a profession whose practice is so largely exper-imental. The test of merit is success, and when any agency has won a record proved by the testimony of prominent men and women in all ranks of society, it stands to reason that such a preparation is worthy of universal confidence. Who has not heard of 4t? Who has not used it? Who can gainsay the statement that it has wrought greater benefit for mankind than anything ever discover ed inside the ranks of the medical profession? And yet many physicians who are bound hand and foot to their code will not allow nor will they prescribe the use of Warner's safe cure. Nevertheless, spit-of their small minded bigotry, it multiplies instances of its singular thousands every day, rests satisfied with the record it has won, and challenges com

parison with the record of the most repu-table physician.

It is a terrible thing to lose our friends, especially if we find out afterward that they might have been saved. We are glad General Grant is getting well. He deserves to live and in living he will emphasize the fact that physicians do not have a monopoly over disease; that "scientific medicine," so called, is not infallible, that all remedial agencies were not born with doctors and will not di



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