DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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A WORD TO THE LAWYERS.

There are some rules that are not written, for the guidance of the legal profession, but they are observed as strictly as though they were printed in large type and posted up on the pillars of the bar. One of these is that attorneys must try their cases in court; that in the forensic arena where it is a contest of learning against learning, wit against wit and skill against skill, with the eagle eye of the public scanning every detail, noting every failure and scoring every success, must be the beginning and ending so far as the lawyer personally is concerned. With his clients it is altogether different; the evils that he accomplishes sometimes follow them beyond the railing, into the hands of the court's officers and finally into the broad arena of public affairs. The attorney does his work of preparation in his office and his other work in the court room or one of his annexes, and he cannot, if he observes the rule spoken of, go elsewhere to either present or fortify his cause or make correction of his errors.

Least of all does the high-class lawyer seek to "doctor" newspaper reports of what has occurred in any practice or trial, so that some different light than that which was actually shed may be imparted to the matter. He may, and it is sometimes his duty to correct false reports, and there is nothing at all wrong in giving a reporter such information as may be required, provided he tells the truth and does not seek to so arrange details as to make himself the hero of the occasion or appear a little "smarter" than the facts warrant. Above all things should he, in dealing with the court or making any presentation in regard to him, be straightforward, strictly in line with occurrences and never for no better cause than self-glorification seek to put his honor "in a hole."

The profession may perhaps smile at the NEWS' well-meant suggestions, but if they will all interview themselves dispassionately for a short time there will surely be at least a few who will confess that this little lecture on the ethics of their calling is not at all out of place. We hardly think, for example, it was fair treatment to which Judge Bartek was subjected through newspaper reports anent the Sullivan contempt case. As a general thing it is well to let newspaper reporters alone in their calling and permit them to chisel out their own fortune; but for a lawyer to seek one of them who is already engaged in a work of duplicity (this means that he works for two papers, not that he wilfully deceives) and have him change his work in the attorney's interest, is contemptible conduct if nothing worse. We should like to see it investigated.

THE VIKINGS.

A morning contemporary volunteers the following statement:

> The "Viking" ship must have fetched home when it got into New York harbor. It must have left that it had sent a further when it reached Chicago, because a Viking literally translated means a pirate.

Viking "literally" translated does not mean any such thing. The word is derived from *vik*, which means a bay, and was used to denote the ancient Scandinavian sea rovers, either because their homes were on the shores of bays or because they, on their expeditions, generally sought the bays for shelter during the night. They were "bayers" is the term to allowable.

The vikings were lordly pirates, if by a pirate is meant a robber who confines his operations to the high seas. In their circuits they crossed the seas to foreign ports, and there they went ashore, made war upon the inhabitants and carried off whatever booty they were able to take. Several times had Paris to adopt this practice. According to their religion it was a disgrace to die a natural death. Their heaven is Walhalla, that is the hall of the fallen, was only open to heroes. Its chief joy consisted in fighting and receiving wounds, which, however, were healed every day, previous to partaking of the sumptuous meals prepared by goddesses for the brave. From views of this kind arose a natural desire to lead a life of war and to engage in contests with neighboring nations, the more favorable the better. There was not only booty in it, but, according to their views, eternal glory, particularly if they met death without fear. No doubt their exploits from a modern point of view must be considered unjustifiable, but for a correct estimation of them the sentiments of their own age will have to be understood. For thereby it is fact is intelligible that some of the vikings, Hjalmar and Orme Old for instance, were among the noblest characters in ancient transbrawlian history.

THE OLD FOLKS' EXCURSION.

The good people of Ogden—meaning nearly all of them—rarely do things by halves, and on the occasion of the Old Folks' excursion they will if possible excel themselves in making the visitors comfortable and welcome. The 19th—next Tuesday—is the day set for the event, and on arrival at Ogden Lester park will be the scene of the festivities. The Union Pacific railway has generously placed its cars at the disposal of the aged "pioneers" and the street cars here and in Ogden will do likewise, an charge being exacted in any case, and an Ogden committee will co-operate with that from this city to make everything harmonious and pleasurable.

In this connection we take pleasure in announcing that Mrs. Dr. Hasbrouck, of 124 north Second West street, will furnish the badges for those who are 90 years of age and over, this being also a gratuitous service. She will be at the depot Tuesday morning and pin the badges on with her own hands. There are quite a number in that class, but she will be prepared for all comers.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Three or four weeks ago the NEWS gave in answer to a correspondent's question the public debt of the United States at the close of business December 31, 1892. The government fiscal year ended on the 30th of June, just past, and the statements for that month from the financial department accordingly complete the record of the year's operations and the country's present status. Condensed from the report in *Bradstreet's*, it appears that the nation's interest-bearing debt amounted at the close of June to $585,037,700, a slight decrease for the year—not quite $600,000. The debt on which interest has ceased since maturity amounted to $2,004,600, a decrease of nearly $700,000 for the year. The debt bearing no interest amounted to $374,500,959, a decrease of over $6,400,000 as compared with one year ago. The aggregate of interest and non-interest-bearing debt amounted to $961,541,760, a decrease of nearly $6,800,000 for the year. The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury amounted to $504,553,920, a decrease of nearly $25,700,000 as compared with one year ago. The aggregate debt, including certificates and treasury notes offset by cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,541,095,680, a decrease of nearly $42,500,000 as compared with the end of the last fiscal year. The interest-bearing debt at the close of the year consisted of $25,364,000 of 4½ per cents of the loan of 1891 continued at 2 per cent; $559,604,150 of 4 per cents of the loan of 1907, and $95,450 of 4 per cent refunding certificates.

MAN AT HIS WORST AND HIS BEST.

It is not many days since, in two widely separate places in the United States, two object lessons occurred, one showing how high our race has advanced in the human scale, the other the depth to which man can descend, and both evoked by impulsive appeals to the passions.

A mulatto who had presumably outraged two little girls and then killed them, was followed, surrounded without resistance by the officers who had him in charge, taken to the scene of the crime, hanged, mangled and burned. As his body swung in the air a bullet was sent through it and curious citizens gratified themselves by cutting off the negro's fingers, ears, and otherwise imitating the Dahomeyan plan of exquisite revenge. It was an insatiably, unmanly, cruel and inhuman act of retribution as was ever engaged in by even our savage Indians after their commemoration by the greedy and unprincipled gentlemen of the early wilderness. It was a disgrace to the community in which it occurred and the men who did it ought to be disowned by the whole country and banished from it forever; they are not fit to live in a land consecrated in the onward and upward march of our race through the long aeonian of law, order, civilization and religion. They have just fitted themselves for a place with Jack the Ripper and his prototypes, even more unmanly, if he will wear to at mean to use with safety to himself pretty a savage revenge by cutting his victim's throat and thus illustrate the gem of civilization, the white well illustrates of the steel, sword as it is possible to anything to be. We will not hurt the feelings by saying if the negro was guilty he deserved death, speedy and painless death, for that is unmerciful, and the latter of the Indians had a right conferred by that mysterious agency which we all believe have to respect to bring justice to without, but to take the murderer's life had neither he nor any one else had a right to cover himself with infamy by acting the part of an unpardonable savage as all of the men did, and it would have mitigated the case but very little had their victim's guilt been established, which was not the case by a great deal.

We turn with a degree of pleasure from the foregoing relation to depict the height from which the actors in the ghastly drama fell, since if they had been impressed as those of whom we are now to speak had been, doubtless the action taken would have been just as gentle and humane. While the crackling flames were doing their demon work in one place, in another nature had lashed itself into a fury and like a den of escaped wild beasts ravenous for prey had sprung upon several little communities and destroyed and injured more than a hundred people. Many were left homeless and the general suffering was awful. Those who were able to go for assistance did so and the promptness and volume of the relief contributed was only eliminated by the ability to transport it to the scenes of desolation. Even the railroads partook of the humane feeling and seemed doing what they could without arranging for payment or holding anybody responsible therefor. Altogether the flow of spontaneous and genuine charity was such as might have made the angels weep for joy. If anything could modify the horrors of the cyclone's work it was and is the spectacle of those within reach hurrying on such means of relief as they could. It is enough to cause a thrill of joy to the last to contemplate the near approach to godliness which our race can compass when it is influenced in that way. How different from the other condition—how inconceivably opposed is one to the other!

The strings of the human heart, like those of the harp attuned to melody, if touched by rude or unskilled fingers produce discord and dissonance; and all the education of all the centuries since savage man mingled freely with wild and ferocious beasts has not made it otherwise. In an instant all that was gained is shown to have been so superficial as the clothing for warm, it is thrown aside, and again we have the ungovernable savage force at the fronts of darkness and thinning for the life-blood of humanity.

THE ARMY BILL SAFE.

Yesterday the first choice of the new army bill passed the German reichstag with a small majority. The figures given are as follows: For the bill, 18 Poles, 13 radical unionists, 10 anti-Semites, 52 national liberals, 57 free conservatives, 58 conservative electoral, and 8 independents; total, 186. Against, 91 clericals, 43 social democrats, 8 Alsatians, 22 Richter radicals, 10 South German democrats, 4 Guelphs and 9 independents, total, 187. The passage of the whole bill is by this vote considered secured.

Roughly outlined, the bill provides for an increase of the peace footing of the army of 50,000 men to be gradually raised to 70,000, giving Germany an army of 4,400,000 men ready to respond at any moment to the war bugle. The cost of the increase is estimated at 60,000,000 marks, which the chancellor has promised to assess on "strong shoulders" instead of on the laboring classes. Probably the great contest will be concerning this point. The anti-Semites will demand that the burden be laid principally on the capitalists, whereby the Jews would be the main contributors, and this view will be sustained by most of the agrarians. But that the capitalists who are generally responsible should quietly submit to such an arrangement is hardly conceivable. Some interesting minutes may be looked for concerning the new famous bill.

SCANDINAVIAN SAINTS.

The latter-day Saints are greatly interested in the matter of securing genealogical information, as the importance of possessing a complete family record is fully appreciated by them. Sometimes the circumstances have been strongly averse to the obtaining of such records, and progress in the work has been slow and expensive. This has been the case to a considerable extent with some Saints who have emigrated from Scandinavian countries and their children who have been reared here.

Recently, however, the door has been thrown wide open for the acquiring of very desirable information in this report. Mr. Peter Hansen, local church agent, has interested himself in the subject for the benefit of his fellow countrymen who reside here, and his labors have been attended with a success that is truly gratifying. He has been enabled to obtain sets of records that heretofore were inaccessible to such, or were thought to be practically valueless, and information of great value has been thus obtained. More in the same character is within reach.

The Scandinavian Saints in Utah should be wide awake in this matter. The door is opened wide upon a vast and fruitful field for genealogical research, and the opportunity should be taken advantage of before it passes away. There should be no need to bring upon the consciences of this matter to those who make a record of their progenitors a more acquainted as to how and where this wished-for knowledge can be obtained should be sufficient. Mr. Hansen is in addition to be of material assistance in this event. His address is 257 Seventh East street, Salt Lake City.

A Good Thing for Summer Complaints.

Mr. J. W. Hagan, a well known merchant of Ulin, Troup Co., North Carolina, cured four cases of flux with one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. This is the most prompt and successful remedy in use for dysentery, diarrhœa, colic and cholera morbus. No other medicine will take its place or do its work in this class of diseases. It is equally valuable for children and adults. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. d&s

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