

DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - JUNE 4, 1873.

MEN AND WOMEN AS CRIMINALS.

MR. LECKY and other philosophers have argued *a priori*, that, from the predominance of the emotional and sympathetic in women, most of the crimes committed by them would be of a self-sacrificing character, while the criminal acts of men would be more largely, revengeful, malicious and self-seeking.

In a paper read recently by Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Boston, before the American Social Science Convention, he presented facts which afford abundant and convincing evidence in confirmation of this argument. The Doctor collected his figures from the annual reports of prisons in England, Scotland, Massachusetts and New York City, and those figures prove that the men commit by far the most of the crime, not only the largest but the worst part of it. The statistics covered a period of a number of years, and 806, 739 criminals, of whom 508, 536 were males and 298, 203 females, the men criminals thus being nearly double the number of the women. But the facts went still further against the men, for 243, 273, or nearly one-half of the 508, 536 male convicts committed selfish crimes or crimes against property, and crimes of malevolence, while only 65, 668, or between one-fourth and one-fifth, of the 298, 203 female convicts committed crimes from selfish or malicious motives. These figures give a basis for the rule that nearly fifty per cent of the crimes committed by males are prompted by selfish or malicious motives, while of the crimes committed by women only a fraction over twenty per cent are of that class.

But for the women the figures make a still more favorable showing, for they include the arrests for prostitution, night-walking, and intemperance. Now though the law is usually much more strictly enforced against women who are guilty of lewdness or intemperance, than against men who are so guilty, it is a notorious fact that the number of men who commit those crimes is very greatly in excess of the number of women who do so. The law, as commonly administered, permits a far greater laxity to men than to women in these particulars, being much more ready to punish the latter than the former, even when equally guilty.

In regard to repetitions of crime, statistics taken from the prison records of England, Scotland, and Massachusetts, show that the average committals for each of 328, 460 men were less than two, and for each of 127, 786 women the average was 3.46. Thus, while 100 males went to prison 182 times, 100 females went 346 times. At first sight this seems to tell badly for the women. But it must be taken into account that if a man commits a crime, he is not always shut out from society, and the way back to "respectability" is neither very long nor very hard, but when a woman becomes an offender against the law, society offers her very little encouragement to reform, the rule being for her—"one step in crime, one exposure of her guilt, and then irretrievable disgrace," for the door of society is cruelly, almost savagely, shut in her face, and she has no "open sesame" at her command.

DECORATION DAY.

By proclamation of the Mayor, which will be found in another column, it will be seen that to-morrow will be observed as a general Holiday in this city. Hitherto the only day observed as a National Holiday in this country has been the ever memorable Fourth of July—the anniversary of the greatest event in modern times bearing on human freedom—the Declaration of American Independence. But henceforth it seems probable that the 30th of May—the day devoted to the decoration of the graves of soldiers who have died in the defence of their country—will also be regarded as a national holiday. In the East and in the West to-morrow will be celebrated with fitting ceremonies, in honor of the departed heroes of our country. And why not the 30th of May

be observed as well as the Fourth of July? The latter was the day on which the work of the Martyrs of Liberty who fought and died in the Revolution was consummated; the 30th of May is the day devoted to honoring all who have ever fallen in preserving and perpetuating the freedom won in 1776. All are alike worthy the nation's honor and gratitude.

It is gratifying to see that a proclamation has been issued by his honor, the Mayor of this city, for it is probable, if the weather is propitious, that many of our citizens will join in honoring the memory and decorating the graves of those who have so nobly fallen. It may be that few here will find the graves of kindred to decorate, but they will engage in the labor of love with no less earnestness on that account; for while they garland the tombs and drop the tear of sympathy over the last resting place of those who have died in their country's cause far from home and friends, others in distant parts of the country will perform the same kindly offices for them, and thus the graves and memories of all will be honored.

We understand that the ceremonies will commence at Camp Douglas at 11 o'clock in the morning. All citizens are invited to participate; and as the people of Utah are never behind, when opportunity offers for manifestations of respect for departed worth, it is probable there will be a general observance by them of Decoration Day.

THE SIOUX DIFFICULTY.—When traced to their sources most of the troubles between the Indians and the whites are found to arise from unfair treatment of the former by the latter, notwithstanding their claims to superiority in intelligence, civilization, etc. There is every reason to believe that this was the case with the Apaches of Arizona, the Modocs of Oregon, the Cheyennes of the Plains, and other tribes and bands of Indians. The encroachments— injustice, and bad faith of the whites have caused much more bloodshed and many more displays of horrid cruelty from the savages than most people have any idea of. The Cincinnati Times says:—

Some five years since a solemn treaty was made with the Sioux tribes represented by Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, guaranteeing them settled reservations, covering parts of Nebraska and Dakota, and also the right to hunt buffalo on the Republican River of Kansas. But the Settlers of Nebraska have been crowding in on the reservation, and deny the right of the General Government to locate a reservation within the State, and the settlers in Kansas object to the hunts on the Republican. So the Commission will try to persuade the Sioux to move West. It will not be an easy task. They are among the most warlike of the tribes, and Red Cloud and Spotted Tail are big chiefs.

OCEAN ROUTES.—Within a very few years past the number of steamship lines and steamships crossing the Atlantic has very materially increased, and consequently the danger of collision with them has grown more imminent, although as yet no serious accident of the kind has been reported. It is now in consideration to vary the routes pursued by the different lines, so as to lessen the possibilities of collision. The Cunard line, the most reputable in all that pertains to carefulness and trustworthiness, is the first to leave the beaten track and to adopt a new one over the ocean. The new route will be almost sure to be south of the one now followed by all or most of the steamers, will be clearer of fogs, icebergs and heavy winds, and will be as favorable to speedy voyages as the usual one, if not more so. It is also suggested that to still further lessen the chances of collision, it would be well for each steamship line to have its own special route across the ocean.

THE BALD HEADS.—Says an exchange, "A Washington physician, asserted to be of large experience and close observation, has announced that bald-headed men die young. He says that a person who retains his hair past the age of sixty-five has a good prospect of living to be over eighty."

The experienced and observing Washington physician is right. Two instances, husband and wife, occur at once to our memory. The man had no hair on the top of his head, and the woman had a bald place on the top of hers. Both died at youthful ages, only four or five

years beyond the classic three score and ten. If they had not been bald-headed, as the Washington physician announces, they might have lived to be over eighty.

WORSE AND WORSE.—More corruption, jobbery and swindling by men in high position is hinted at in to-day's dispatches. First mentioned is the Brooklyn bridge affair, in which shares are credited to parties who never paid for them and who, it is said, are now at Albany lobbying to get a bill through the State Legislature, which is to greatly benefit, pecuniarily, the person who gave the shares not his to give.

Then from Washington comes a rumor of another swindle, the scandal of which, it is said, will surpass even the Credit Mobilier, and in which any number of Congressmen and even "higher game" are implicated. If the old Latin poet were living in America now, no one would wonder at him exclaiming—

O Tempora, O Mores!

for worse times and worse morals than are now seen in this great Republic were perhaps never seen in the world before. Integrity and fidelity in public and official life seem to have left the nation.

EDITORS' MISTAKE.—The Indianapolis Journal has the following sensible remarks, which may be beneficially taken to heart by many of the fraternity:—

A mistake which "newspaper men" are very apt to fall into is thinking that whatever interests or amuses them must of necessity interest or amuse the public. Even the best of editors are too apt to write at each other instead of for the public, on the supposition apparently that the pleasantness and personalities which tickle or gratify them so much, must tickle and gratify the public equally. If there is any one thing that the public care less about than all others, it is the personal grievances of editors, or the likes and dislikes of newspaper men. Yet many clever editors sometimes fall into the habit of dishing up that sort of stuff as if it were really palatable.

SMALL BUSINESS.

THE leading lawyers of America and England at the Geneva Council are engaged in small business, more consonant with the ways of pettifoggers in a country court room, than with the dignity which should hedge in the legal representatives of the two Anglo-Saxon nations in international council or connected therewith. Sir Alexander Cockburn, after his return from Geneva, went roaring around in a passionate and undignified manner concerning the decision of the arbitrators and the course of the American counsel. Caleb Cushing, to show himself as foolish and as smart as Cockburn, must answer him, and in the answer say some things not creditable to his (Cushing's) judgment, and which it would have been much better had they remained unsaid. The impulsive Cockburn, it is reported, has determined to answer Cushing and to handle the American counsel, as to character and ability, in as salty a manner as Cushing has done the English counsel. Then Cushing is to re-reply to Cockburn, then of course Cockburn will be anxious to re-reply to Cushing, and so on, giving another needless exhibition of human folly.

The Geneva arbitration council is a thing of the past, its decision has been accepted by the two high contracting nations, Great Britain is prepared or preparing to pay the indemnity concluded upon, and consequently the spectacle presented of the two principal counsel of those two nations spending their time in wrangling over a settled business, raking open old sores, making new ones, rankling old animosities, stirring up strife, and raising bad blood, is a very poor one and utterly unbecoming representatives of either nation. Especially are the unnecessary inflaming of national jealousies and the indulgence in personalities before the public in extremely bad taste.

SUMMER AT LAST.—It does seem at last as if Summer had really set in. Saturday, Sunday and to-day may be counted brilliant summer days, the forerunner of three or four months, possibly, with little intermission, of clear, cloudless, blazing sunshine. June commences splendidly. We have had half a month of soaking weather, which will prove of untold value to the Territory agriculturally, and which has caused some grumbling, but af-

ter all, agriculture is man's main secular business, and already the dust begins to rise and a few more days of the present style will bring in the undisputed reign of dust and dusters, and the grumbling will commence on that score, as people are seldom satisfied many hours together.

Vegetation is unusually backward, but fine warm weather will bring it along famously, and perhaps, after all, only the early crops will be materially late. Potatoes and other tender vegetation have been nipped a little by the recent frosts, but for the small grains and grass the weather has been very favorable of late.

AFTER THE GRASSHOPPERS.—The Santa Barbara (Cal.) Press of May 24th, discusses the grievous grasshopper question, and thus proposes to dispose of the insects before they attain to destructive power:—

It is now a well ascertained fact that grasshoppers are hatched out in really insignificant patches of ground, and then commence their blighting journey. Colonel Hollister and others inform us that they never hatch out where the ground is well plowed and tilled. In fact, he and his neighbor, Ellwood Cooper, have already nearly conquered the grasshopper stronghold of this region. The land reclaimed is all excellent, and produces the cereals, fruits and vegetables. Plowing and tilling will always destroy them if done in the right time. This, then, is what we can do with the grasshoppers. Bury them young. The race will then perish, and the land will not mourn their loss. Another method of destruction could be applied with unfailing certainty, and this would be effectual after they begin to hatch. It is by irrigating the ground with petroleum, using an ordinary sprinkling cart. This would not injure the soil, but would rather benefit it, and the cost would not be enormous.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.—As soon as Geo. Francis has escaped the asylum and posted off to Europe, another sensation is mooted. Beecher and friends, the dispatches say, have determined to overhaul the Beecher-Tilton-Bowen-Woodhull scandal and have a grand law affair over it. Rich developments are expected, and much soiled linen may be exposed and aired. This determination of Beecher and friends they could hardly resist, for the scandal was so severe and shameful, and so openly and persistently put forth, that the public had come to at least half believe in it, and Beecher's refusal to essay even a simple denial of it did not beget a very favorable influence towards him from the public at large.

A JUBILEE.—The Americans are not much given to set holidays, perhaps not so much as would be beneficial, but such days are increasing in number. The Fourth of July and New Year are the two American holidays. Thanksgiving day and Washington's birth day are hardly general holidays. Christmas has been coming in more generally of late years, and now Decoration Day has been established as a national holiday. In this Territory the Fourth and Twenty-fourth of July, Christmas and New Year, now Decoration Day, are among the holidays. Chicago proposes to establish a holiday or Jubilee to herself, and to have it on Thursday next, June 5, in commemoration of the phoenix-like resurrection of that city from the ashes of the great fire. The programme for the occasion is on a magnificent scale. Lord Dufferin, governor general of Canada, is to be there; German, Scandinavian, and Italian singing societies are to sing grand choruses; concerts are to be given twice a day; Boston Jubilee Gilmore is to superintend the orchestra; schools will parade and sing, a grand dinner and ball, and divers other recreative entertainments are in view, and altogether the Chicagoans and invited guests mean to have a high time.

In passing, we may observe that to-day is Whit-Monday, a great holiday in many parts of England and other Catholic or Episcopalian countries. Whit-Sunday (yesterday) is the seventh Sunday after Easter Sunday. Easter is a church festival commemorative of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. Whitsuntide is a church festival commemorative of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost; and termed "Whit," it is said, because, in the primitive church, those who had been newly baptized appeared at church between Easter and Pentecost in white garments.

THE MODOC BUSINESS seems to be near the winding up scene. Even Captain Jack was overtaken and induced to surrender, though he managed to get away again.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, MAY 27.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to see W. C. Dunbar, Esq., of the Herald, around again and improving after his late attack of sickness. He has had a pretty severe tussle with cold, sore throat, and divers afflictions of that sort.

A VETERAN GONE.—It will be seen, by an obituary, in another part of the paper, that Father Cyril Call, father of Anson Call, departed this life, May 23rd, at Bountiful, at the ripe age of 88 years. The obituary notice will bear perusal, as it contains several interesting items connected with the antecedents and biography of the deceased veteran.

SUICIDE AT ALTA.—The following was received this afternoon:

ALTA, May 27.—At six o'clock last evening George Klink, while under the influence of liquor, committed suicide by taking one ounce of laudanum, which he obtained, saying that a sick friend was in great need of it. He expired at three o'clock this morning.

A SMALL FIRE.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a straw stack in the rear of Bishop Smoot's residence, 20th Ward, was discovered to be on fire. Seven members of the Wasatch Fire Company No. 2 turned out promptly, with their engine, and extinguished the flames before a great deal of damage was done.

It has been suggested that an alarm bell be placed at the engine house of the Wasatch Company, that the boys may be warned in case of fire. The suggestion appears to be consistent.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—This morning a man went into Mr. Waters' establishment, near the Depot, to purchase a railroad ticket. While attending to his business, two men entered into a friendly discussion about pistols, one having a Remington; the other a navy revolver. The former being a long time drawing his weapon, the latter said he would show him how to take out a pistol, and suiting the action to the word, he pulled out his revolver, cocking it in the drawing; he put it down smartly on the table, when the hammer went down and the ball struck the person who was purchasing the ticket, passing through the fleshy part of both his thighs. Mr. F. Wilder, who we understand was the unintentional cause of the accident, immediately took care of the wounded man, putting him into his own bed, and securing the attentions of Dr. Nellis, who dressed the wounds and put the man into as comfortable a position as possible under the circumstances.—Ogden Junction, May, 28th.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—John Cartier, a brakeman on train No. 6, Union Pacific R.R., and formerly known as "Red," in Ogden, was killed yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, a. m., near Piedmont. He was standing on the foot-board of a car when the train was descending Aspen Hill, at the foot of which was a snow shed. His head came in contact with a brace of the shed. He was hurled off the car, and his arms caught under the wheels. The train passed over his body. The head was almost severed, both arms cut off, and the left side so mangled that pieces of flesh adhered to the wheels. He was about twenty-five years of age, and born in New York, where his parents reside. He has a brother in Salt Lake City who is a mining stock broker, to whom a message was sent to attend to arrangements for the disposal of his remains. Mr. John Burns, the generous proprietor of the hotel in Evanston, upon hearing of the casualty, immediately sent some men to bring the body to his house, where it is now under his care. John Cartier was well known in this city and was much respected as a young man of worth.—Ogden Junction, May 26th.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 26, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir:—I am glad to see a few items in the News to-night about the flood that took place yesterday morning, in the fifth Ward, as we had begun to think that we were looked upon almost as out-casts, as we have made complaints several times to those whom we thought were the proper persons to take action in the matter, but all in vain. We have also sent in a petition to the City Council to send a deputation down to examine the condition of our homes, and we have been waiting, expecting every day that some person would come down to see us, but no one has come. We have too much water to contend with, which comes down from the city, and we have at this time water from Red Butte, which should not come this way. In fact our ditches are all full of water that no one has a right to send this way, and when the storms come there is no chance but for it to flow in the streets and in our lots.

I think, if you make inquiry, you will find that it was not the county that cut that canal. It was the understanding, when that canal was made, that the water was to be divided, but instead of that, the bridges under which the water had crossed the State Road were piled and planked, and the water all forced into the new canal. The consequence of this was that it flowed over the banks, sometimes bursting them. We were flooded three or four times last spring, and the crop we had planted was destroyed, and it is the same this year, so I think it is time something was done in the matter.

I am, one of the Fifth-Warders who is very much in need of a boat.

RICHARD BRIMLEY,
Assistant Water-master, 5th Ward.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Major Critchelow, Indian agent for the Indians of the Uintah Reservation, is in town. We learn from him that, so far as the Indians under his charge are concerned, no fears need be entertained of an outbreak this season. They are showing a greater disposition to be peaceable and industrious than ever before, having gone into farming on the Reservation quite extensively. The gentleman who superintends the farming department there lately reported to Major Critchelow that Tabby and his Indians had sown 250 acres of wheat, besides which about 50 acres of corn and potatoes would be planted. Some of the Indians