

THE DRINK DEMOND ENCOURAGED.

YESTERDAY, under the caption of "Glided Vice," we briefly expressed a few ideas with regard to the fact that an extensive new liquor saloon establishment had published an invitation, through the columns of a local paper, to all the "men, women and children" of Salt Lake City to call and see the gorgeous equipments and fittings of the premises. The page advertisement making the announcement assured the "men, women and children" that they need have no hesitancy in visiting the place, as the bar would not be opened until 5 o'clock in the evening. The paper which made the publication states that a great crowd of "men, women and children" entered the establishment during the day; also that the bar was opened before the hour announced and continued right along, doing a rushing business and taking in a large amount of money.

We pointed out the fact that the effect of an acceptance of the invitation to witness the display must be necessarily bad, because it would give to the whisky traffic the recognition and encouragement of the ladies and would eliminate repugnance toward it from the minds of tender children. This impression of course would be more complete when the entire object lesson was placed before the little ones, by the breaking of the contract made with the public to keep the bar closed until a stated hour. This breach of faith showed an unscrupulousness that might have been expected.

Taking the statements of our contemporary as true regarding the size of the crowd which visited the premises referred to, the spectacle the establishment presented shows a deplorable drift of popular inclination. It is also a matter for regret that there should be an influential public journal which not only has no word of condemnation for such a flagrant breach of good faith as that mentioned in this article, but which in its reading columns extols a drinking den as an "undeniable attraction" of Salt Lake which "every visitor will want to see." One of the chief functions of the press is to exercise an influence in favor of sobriety and consequent good morals. Such encomiums in relation to places which have been proved to be the gates of ruin to millions of people, do not tend in that direction. While a drinking saloon may be an attraction in this city or elsewhere to a certain class of people, we do emphatically deny that it is, no matter how seductively and splendidly equipped, to the extent that our cotemporary declares it to be.

It is but little wonder that drunkenness with its train of troubles is increasing in our once temperate and well ordered city!

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

Samuel Tarwater, the Missouri pensioner mentioned in last night's NEWS, was one of the noted Samuel Bogart's mob, and received his wounds in the memorable fight at Crooked river, where David Patten, Obanson and others fell. Tarwater received several terrible sabre cuts on the head, neck and face, one of which severed his jaw and upper teeth. In this condition he was left on the field for dead,

but afterwards recovered and still survives. (Thomas H. Lloyd of the mob was also left on the field for dead, but recovered and was living a few years ago).

Panic-stricken, the mob fled and the wildest excitement prevailed throughout the county (Ray). Amos Reese and Wiley E. Williams hastened to Jefferson City, to the governor. The result was the calling out of the militia and Boggs' famous order to "exterminate the Mormons or drive them from the State." After the surrender at Far West and the militia were withdrawn, and most of the "Mormons" had left the State, Bogart and his mob still remained to quarrel over the spoils. They now had full possession of the town. An election was held to fill all offices. Bogart and Wesley Hines were candidates for the same office (county judge, I think). Bogart said something against Hines and Hines' nephew, a young man named Beattie, called Bogart a liar. Bogart pulled his pistol and shot Beattie. Beattie was carried into James Holman's store close by and died in a few minutes. Bogart in the meantime had mounted his horse and started on his famous ride across the prairies southward, pursued by eight other riders, only one of whose horses was fleet enough to close up on the fugitive, and he had no arms. When Bogart pointed his pistol at him he had to fall back out of reach of it. Thus continued the wild ride of the pursuers and pursued over the prairie until they came to Crooked river. A heavy rain had fallen the night before. The river was booming and dangerous. Bogart drove his horse into the flood, holding on to the tail, and in this way swam the river. Here the pursuit ended. This was the last of Bogart in Missouri. He escaped into Texas. In October, 1862, the writer of this met with General A. W. Doniphan, in Richmond, Mo., and in a conversation with him at that time he said, "Bogart died—think he was killed—fifteen or twenty years ago, on the Brazos river in Washington County, Texas." Yours, S. R.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6th, 1892.

FAINT-HEARTED DEPUTIES.

New developments are appearing in the Erie and Lehigh Valley railroads dispute. The military, as we anticipated, have been brought into requisition to protect the property of the companies against the depredations of the strikers. This was absolutely necessary, for although the sheriff of the county showed a good deal of energy and plenty of courage, he failed to secure a posse of deputies of the same stripe as himself. The deputies summoned by him were exceedingly brave under one condition of circumstances, but they failed in another situation. Their boldness and fighting qualities were displayed when they were on the cars on the way to the scene of the trouble. They fought determinedly with their mouths, when the enemy was several miles away. As soon as they were confronted by the strikers their valor vanished into thin air, and they shiveringly got rid of their clubs and marched away to the time of the shouts of the strikers.

It is said that Napoleon usually selected leaders who had ponderous noses, because a large proboscis shows strength of character of some kind. His own nose was not particularly huge, however. It is not a bad plan in selecting men for hazardous work which requires staying qualities, to avoid men who announce beforehand the feats of valor they intend to perform as soon as the opportunity appears. That class of men generally remember that they have business elsewhere when the time for action arrives. Such fellows are a good deal after the fashion of ultra-patriotic politicians, whose service to their country consists of wind work, and even that stops when the hope of office, spoils and pay entirely disappears.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

THE reports of the ravages of the cholera scourge in numerous parts of the world, are causing much anxiety in this country. The press is urging the authorities especially at seaport cities, to take steps to prevent the introduction of the infection, and and throughout the nation to look well to sanitary matters, as a preparation in case the plague should make its appearance. Attention is being directed to former visitations of the disease to this country. Upon this branch of the subject an exchange presents the following data:

"Those who remember visitations of cholera to this country tremble at the prospect of its return. We never saw the disease until 1832, when it raged here with frightful violence. It came to us over precisely the course followed by the present epidemic, except that there were then no railroads to aid it. It reached Quebec first by ship, and traveled down Lake Champlain. It broke out in New York and two days later was in Albany. Then it moved west, appearing within a few days at Utica, Schenectady, Syracuse and Buffalo. It ravaged New York State, appearing without warning in most of the towns and villages.

"In New York City it created a panic. It centered at the Five Points, then an over-crowded locality, far more filthy than any section of the city today, and spread like fire in every direction. For a long period the death rate averaged seventy a day. The physicians of that day did not understand its nature and attributed its spread to contagion in the air. The people left town by thousands and took refuge in neighboring country villages. During that year 4740 persons died of cholera throughout the country and the year following 1000 more. Boston, Newark, Philadelphia and New Orleans also suffered greatly. In Philadelphia the panic was so great that the dead were left unburied by hundreds until a committee of citizens volunteered to gather up the bodies and place them under ground. It also spread to Havana, where 10,000 of the 100,000 inhabitants died of it in a year.

"In 1848 the cholera came again. This time it reached the country by ship from Europe to New Orleans. It reached New York, but did not amount to much here. It covered the entire West. It was worst at New Orleans, where 1616 died in 1848, 3176 in 1849 and 1448 in 1850. It lingered in various parts of the country, with occasional outbreaks, until 1854."

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.—Petitions are received daily from officials in all parts of India in favor of a gold standard.