

## Deseret Evening News.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, Editor.

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### PHYSICAL DEGENERACY.

The New York State Homeopathic Medical Society recently held its annual meeting in the city of New York. The President of the Society, Dr. F. B. Cornell, made the annual address. His subject was the "Degeneracy of Man." A fruitful subject, affording sufficient scope for a thrilling and lengthy lecture, if handled judiciously. But who would believe any statements made by a lecturer upon such a subject? Such truths are unpalatable; people do not want to hear them. They prefer listening to pleasant things. They do not want their dreams of security and prosperity disturbed. We do not, therefore, wonder when we read that Dr. Cornell's address was tamely listened to and looked upon as unpopular. Yet it contained many truths which not only New York, but Christendom would do well to reflect upon. He said:

"Alcohol cannot be used without injury, in however small a quantity. Step by step, in its constant use, the partaker becomes worse, until his enfeebled system is destroyed by death. Opium, in the shape of laudanum, paregoric, soothing syrup and other drugs, makes great inroads in the ranks of children, to supply time for absence to the nurse, or to enable the mother to go out. Tobacco is growing more and more used now than before. Before the days of Young America, few boys smoked while their frames were not yet well knit; but now small boys may be seen going along the streets with cigars in their mouths. How they procured them he knew not. Overheated houses were an uncommon thing two score years back, when the wind whistled through the crannies of the wall, giving a free ventilation to the room, and injuring the dwellers far less. Richly spiced and cooked food, stimulating the stomach beyond measure, was the cause of many deaths and many more illnesses. Tea and coffee he regarded as wholly hurtful. Many alkalies have been mixed among our common viands, rendering them impure. He spoke of the fashion of ladies' dresses, changing from one style to another, but always injurious. Once the wasp-waisted dress was commonly worn, but had been changed, till now the prominent absurdity was three straws tied together at the top of the head, for which they charged \$20. Our schools are wrongly conducted and wrongly built, with hard benches for the scholars to sit upon, a miserable school-house to cover their heads, and their education finished in some boarding-school."

An audience of Latter-day Saints would endeavor to profit by the statement of the above truths, but by society at large they would be listened to with impatience, and probably in many instances with disgust. Such ideas as Dr. Cornell advanced, are in direct opposition to almost universal custom, hence the disregard if not contempt, with which the majority of people would treat them. They are too much the slaves of appetite and fashion to heed such matters.

Health and physical well-being are regarded by most people as mere matters of chance and not, as, to a great extent, the result of their own course in life. When the laws of the human organization are better understood, mankind may become alive to the fact, that these things may be controlled almost by themselves, being dependent upon the observance or violation of organic law.

The age in which we live is noted for physical degeneracy. The 19th century boasts of the great strides made since its commencement in almost every branch of science; but in the science of human life—the most important of all, it certainly cannot boast much.

Dr. Cornell has touched upon some

of the chief points leading to the physical degeneracy to which he refers; but probably by far its most fruitful source is the vice and immorality that, with all its boasted attainments in science, art and education, this age probably above all others, is notorious.

Intemperance, and the constant use of stimulants and narcotics in both food and drink, lead to, and naturally culminate in this immorality, and we may look in vain for that physical stamina and longevity, once so common among men, until the present artificial death-creating practices and habits of society are forsaken and the laws of life are more strictly observed.

### "THE MARCH OF EVENTS."

The rapidity with which the world now moves, for good or evil, is so often and so profusely illustrated, that but little attention is paid to it. Had a man declared half a century ago, that things now of daily and hourly occurrence were practicable or possible, he would have been branded as insane. Twenty years ago thousands of square miles of the Rocky Mountain region, now known to be teeming with fertile valleys, were supposed to be uninhabitable. It is but comparatively a few years since a voyage across the Atlantic was viewed by many with undefined terrors, and caused deeper sensations, and more preparations than would be deemed requisite, at the present, for a trip to the moon, were such a thing possible. But a short time since, and it was, not unreasonably, considered making good time to get news here from the seat of government in a month; while a journey from Europe was a matter involving months' travel by the ordinary mode.

Now, the traveler can leave England, flit through New York, take a glance at Chicago, cross the Mississippi, view the Missouri as he is hurried over it at Omaha by steam, dash through a herd of frightened antelope in the Black Hills, bathe at the Warm Springs near this city, view the Great Salt Lake, the *mare mortuum* of the western world, and be back in London to write an account of his trip in from six weeks to two months, according to the time he devotes to seeing the sights. Now we can read in the evening the transactions of the same morning in Europe. The long debate in the English House of Commons on the Alabama question, occupying five columns of the large New York papers, was in the hands of the printers in New York within twenty-four hours after the speeches were delivered in London; and a lengthy summary was, in a few hours after, read from Maine to Florida, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts. Such a feat far surpasses, when calmly weighed and considered, many of the romantic and fabled wonders of the Arabian Nights.

Time and space seem measurably annihilated; the "march of events" is daily accelerated; and everything betokens the rapid approach to one of those great crises, which at different times in the history of mankind, have revolutionized the world.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

### By Telegraph.

NEW INDICTMENT AGAINST JEFF DAVIS

ABYSSINIAN THEODORE IN A STRONG POSITION WITH 10,000 WARRIORS

ANTI-PRUSSIAN RIOTS IN BAVARIA

THE SENATE INQUIRES ABOUT THE NEW DEPARTMENT

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL TO END IN FIFTEEN OR TWENTY DAYS

Chicago, 29.—A Washington letter says that John L. Swift, of Boston, is to be governor of the new Territory of Wyoming, and Josiah Dunham, of that city, Marshal.

Richmond.—The U. S. Grand Jury

have found a new indictment against Jeff. Davis, which details all his offenses since the commencement of the rebellion; it covers fifty pages.

Orleans.—The Democratic state convention advises all who sympathize with the Democratic party to vote against the new constitution, and in favor of the present incumbents of the state and other officers who act with the Conservatives.

The papers publish a letter from Gen. Hancock to Gov. Pease, of Texas, arguing the efficiency of the civil law, in reply to one from Pease in regard to Hancock's refusal to order a military commission for the trial of citizens of Texas.

Ottawa.—The house of a farmer named Lambert, twenty-five miles from here was burned on Wednesday night. Lambert with seven children and a hired man was burned to death.

Chicago.—The residence of the Hon. Chas. Dudley, a member of the Iowa Legislature, was burned at Agency city on Friday night; three children were burned to death. The Legislature adjourned from sympathy and sent a committee to attend the funeral.

A bill which passed the House yesterday, entitled a bill to provide a temporary and provisional government for Alabama, provides in section first that the constitution lately submitted for ratification is hereby declared to be the organic law for the provisional government of the people of Alabama, so far as the same is not in conflict with the constitutional laws of the United States and that the officers elected at the late election shall qualify May 1st, as provided by the said constitution, and immediately enter upon the discharge of their duties.

Section Second. The governor at any time after qualifying, may convene the Legislature by proclamation; the said Legislature to possess all the power conferred by the said constitution, not in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States. The Legislature are further empowered to submit the said constitution to the qualified electors for ratification at such time as they may designate. The Legislature, by a majority vote, may submit the said constitution, as framed by the convention, or with amendments proposed by the Legislature; but if any amendments be proposed by the legislature, they must be voted upon separately from the constitution, as it came from the convention.

Section Third. Whenever a majority of the qualified electors voting, shall ratify the constitution submitted as aforesaid, and the Legislature shall ratify the amendment to the Constitution, known as the fourteenth article, the constitution of Alabama may be presented to Congress for approval.

Section Four. The district commander shall furnish all necessary aid in enforcing this act, and the reconstruction acts, except as modified by this act, shall remain in force until Alabama is restored to representation in Congress.

New York.—The *Herald's* cable special of the Abyssinian expedition has positive information that Theodore means to fight. The native army is in a very strong position, two days' march in front of Magdela. Theodore's camp is surrounded by deep ravines. He has 10,000 warriors; his works are defended by six large guns. Napier's force moves immediately in light marching order. Forage is scarce, the roads very bad and the soldiers are suffering from dysentery and fever.

The *Herald's* Havana special says the French Admiral's demands on Hayti have been satisfied by contributions from the merchants.

Paris.—It is understood that the Emperor Napoleon is engaged in preparing an important manifesto with regard to the foreign policy of his government. The document is expected to appear about the 15th proximo. It is estimated by the Minister of War that since the new army law was put into operation the *garde mobile* of France has been increased to 50,000.

Berlin.—Anti-Prussian riots have taken place in the northern part of Bavaria. Crowds have gathered in several places and made violent demonstrations against Prussian influence and union with the northern confederation.

Senate.—Edmunds offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether he has established or ordered the establishment of any new department since August last, and if so, what department, and under what statute or other authority. Adopted. The Senate took up the report of the conference committee on the bill exempting certain manufactures from the internal tax. Morrill and other Senators opposed the report; the principal opposition

being to the clause punishing whisky frauds. After a long debate, the Senate disagreed to the report of the committee, 23 to 9. A new committee of conference was appointed by the Senate. Adjourned.

House.—The bill to admit Alabama, as it came from the committee, was debated at some length, and finally rejected 74 to 33, and adopted Spaulding's amendment, which is the same as the bill introduced in the Senate by Stewart.

Chicago.—The *Republican's* special states, upon the authority of a portion, at least, of the President's counsel, that he will oppose dilatory proceedings, and will probably make an arrangement with the Board of Managers on Monday by which both sides will admit certain evidence without calling witnesses. The counsel stated their belief to-day, that the trial would be ended in fifteen or twenty days.

Chicago, 30.—A dispatch from Galveston says, that heavy frauds on the revenue have been detected, perpetrated through the bonded warehouses; the frauds are chiefly in tobacco and whisky. The parties implicated have fled.

The State Department is corresponding with the British Government, with the view of forming a treaty, recognizing the rights of naturalized citizens; apparently, no doubt exists that such a treaty will soon be satisfactorily concluded, and will partake of the character of the treaty just concluded with North Germany.

The *Tribune's* special says Grant has not yet issued the order assigning Hancock to the new command. He has called the President's attention to that section of the reconstruction act requiring a District Commander to be an officer in the regular army, not below the rank of Brigadier, and asks what officer of the necessary rank is available to succeed Hancock in the command of the Fifth District.

New York.—Advices from Abyssinia to the 9th instant, say that the British captives were safe and well on the 17th of February.

The *Tribune* contains a letter from Thad. Stevens heartily endorsing Grant for President and Ben. Wade for Vice-President.

It is stated that Jay Gould, one of the principal directors of the Erie railroad has decamped for parts unknown, taking with him between two and three millions, being part of the funds over which Osgood was appointed receiver by Judge Barard. It is surmised that Gould has gone to Toledo, Ohio; or Akron, Ohio, to let the remaining contract for building the broad gauge in connection with the Michigan southern railroad, the money to be used to make the advance payments on the existing contracts.

Havana.—The citizens of Santiago are awaiting the arrival of the Captain-General, with numerous petitions for reforms, among which is a request for the reduction of the taxes. The new English postal treaty is disregarded by the officials at Havana, although officially promulgated. Two watchmen have been sentenced to death for highway robbery. The gunboat *De Soto* has arrived at Kingston with the American Consul, Gregg. The project for colonizing by Americans and Europeans has been revived in Jamaica.

### ITEMS.

CORRESPONDENCE for publication is requested to be written on one side of the paper only.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Correspondents' names must in every instance accompany their communications, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of reliability.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Elder Robert L. Campbell occupied the morning, dwelling principally on education, and the training of youth, advocating the extension of knowledge and the cultivation of the young mind, that the rising generation may be prepared for increased usefulness.

In the afternoon President B. Young presided, and his remarks were reported.

COTTON.—The *Dixie Times* of the 18th says: "At St. Joseph, upper settlement on the Muddy, there was grown last season 14,600 lbs. of clean lint cotton, produced by twenty-three men; also 2,000 bushels of wheat, some corn and oats, with (the) usual amount of vegetables. Bro. Thomas Day raised 500 lbs. ginned cotton from one acre.

IS IT SO?—An exchange says Cheyenne has "only twenty-two dance houses running, each with ten or twelve girls from 'the east.' The 'only' is pretty severe irony.

THEATRICAL.—There was a pretty fair house on Saturday night to witness the performance of "Evadne" and "Don't Judge by Appearances," presented by the ladies and gentlemen of the company who went south. The performance was given with the usual ability of the performers engaged in it, but no points calling for special notice were made. The play went very well; and the farce was most successful. Miss Alexander's dance was loudly applauded, as was the