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UGHT TO BE STOPPED.

NUMBERS of citizens are complaining about boys and young men being allowed to break the ordinance in relation to the Sabbath by engaging in base ball games on the public streets on Sundays. An instance of this kind was brought to our attention Monday by a resident of First North street. On that thoroughfare, Sunday afternoon, a few blocks west of East Temple street, a number of lads ranging from thirteen to eighteen years of age, played a game of baseball, and attracted a number of other youths to the locality as spectators. People residing in the neighborhood were not only annoyed by the noise that was created, but their sense of propriety was opposed to the performance.

This is but one instance among numbers of others that occur nearly every Sabbath day in the eastern part of the city. They are breaches of a city ordinance, and we presume that the people who are subjected to the annoyance caused by them can easily have the nuisance abated by first requesting the offenders to desist, and should they fail to heed the caution, communicating with the police, whose duty it will be to arrest the law-breakers. The practice ought to be promptly stopped.

COLONEL PARKER'S LECTURE.

THE audience which gathered at the Tabernacle Sunday night to hear Col. Parker lecture on "The Child" was large. There were probably over 7,000 present. The lecturer, who is a big, portly man, of impressive appearance, kept the attention of the assemblage from beginning to close. He has a slight huskiness of voice, which is not a natural defect, being the result of a bullet wound in the throat, received while fighting to preserve the Union, in the war of the rebellion. This slight vocal disadvantage is compensated by a charming style of oratory. Col. Parker has the rare faculty of putting the action to the thought. He is engaged in enunciating, while his facial expression changes in harmony with the sentiment. Some passages of the lecture were somewhat labored, but this did not detract from the charm of it as a whole, as they served to vivify with greater intensity his frequent outbursts of eloquence.

The lecture was, in the main, decidedly practical, and, being delivered with earnestness which often rose to the height of enthusiasm, the lessons it embodied made strong impressions upon the listeners. Many valuable suggestions were conveyed as to the

proper management and training of the child, so as to economize and develop its activities. It seemed to embrace the genius of the writings of Samuel Smiles and the philosophy of the late Theodore Parker and join them in one. The idea of the former was emphasized in his high estimate of the value of labor, while the thoughts of the Colonel's illustrious namesake were seconded in the views enunciated with regard to nature in all its varied forms being the expression and embodiment of the thought of God. The lecture was both entertaining and instructive.

THIS IS ANARCHY.

It is announced as highly improbable that the Wyoming cattlemen and their Texas auxiliaries who are imprisoned at Cheyenne on a charge of murder will ever be brought to trial. The reason assigned for this prospective failure to apply the law to people charged with the most heinous crime on the calendar, is that there are not funds on hand with which to meet the expense of the prosecution.

Taking it for granted that the prosecution will lapse, not for want of evidence but for lack of cash, what is the logical aspect of the situation? Simply this: That it has come to a point in the history of our country when an organized band of armed men, aided by assistants from another part of the country, can invade a neighboring country for the purpose of killing a class of the population, and can do actual murder with impunity, providing there are not sufficient funds to pay the expense of bringing them to justice.

This is rather an anomalous situation in a civilized country. There ought to be no situation, financial or otherwise, that would be a sufficient obstruction to the trial of persons accused of serious crimes. The only justification for such a condition would be a showing, based on a careful investigation, that the parties charged were innocent of the allegations made against them. But no such claim is made in this instance. The only basis of prospective discharge is want of funds. This is anarchy, being a condition of lawlessness.

SALT LAKE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE report of the health department of this city for the month of July, 1892, has been received. The total number of deaths for the month was 66, in an estimated population of 60,000. There are 31 different causes of death enumerated. Cholera infantum comes first with a list of 28 victims, consumption next with 3, general debility 2, exhaustion 2, abscess of the liver 2, cerebral meningitis 2, endocarditis 2, carcinoma of the uterus 2, accident, alcoholism, appendicitis, concussion of brain, burns, convulsions, cerebral congestion, senile debility, chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, gall stones, gastroenteritis, heart-clot, heart disease, strangulated hernia, hydrothorax, leterus, cirrhosis of liver, marasmus, pericarditis, septicemia, fracture of the skull and suicide, one each.

Not included in the death rate are

two accidents at birth. There were physicians in attendance at 48 deaths, and not in attendance at 18. There were received for interment from points outside of the city limits 17; of the deceased within the city 57 were residents one year and over, seven under one year and two unknown. According to nativity Utah furnished 35, other parts of the United States 16, England 7, Denmark 2, Wales, Ireland, Germany, France, Hungary, one each, and one unknown. Of the total deaths thirty-six were males and 30 females. The births for July numbered 71—36 male and 35 female. There were 48 marriages reported.

In contagious diseases the report makes a good showing. Three cases of diphtheria were reported. Scarlet fever and smallpox are represented by cyphers.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

AN incident has occurred which is helping considerably to advertise the Prohibition party. General Bidwell of California is the nominee for President, and J. B. Cranfill of Texas is the nominee for Vice-President. The Boston Journal of a recent date published the following:

"For twenty years the individual who now heads the Prohibition ticket was next to the largest wine and brandy producer in California. It was in this business that he accumulated the millions which will go to lubricate the wheels of the Prohibition machine this summer. For the first time probably in all its history the third party now has a reformed distiller at its head. For Gen. Bidwell did reform. He reformed to please his wife, and he now sells the products of his 150-acre vineyard in the open market, instead of converting them into spirituous fluids on his own premises."

This charge has brought Bidwell into such prominence that he is being talked about all over the United States. On the one hand he is denounced as a hypocrite who made money by the manufacture of liquor, and is now seeking fame or notoriety by means of ill-earned money. On the other hand, his followers give a fair explanation of the circumstances.

Bidwell, it appears, has been and is a grape grower in California. In 1864 he began the manufacture of pure wines, in the belief that a pure article would be conducive to temperance, and also that it would be needed for communion purposes in the churches. An expert wine maker was procured and the necessary plant established. Meantime Bidwell was elected to Congress, spent two years in Washington, leaving his vineyard in charge of overseers. On his return he found one thousand gallons of wine in the vaults, and several thousands more in preparation. He gave the matter personal study and investigation. He found that instead of helping in the cause of temperance he was only making drunkards. Being at that time a strong temperance advocate he concluded to abandon the wine making. What remained in the cellars he presented to the hospitals of San Francisco, and the unfinished stuff he had turned into vinegar. He raises grapes still, but sells them in the open market to be used either for table purposes or for raisin making.

A little abuse and falsehood have done