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TRUTH AND LIBERTY

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GEO. Q. CANNON,

Editor and Publisher,

Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

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An enormous stock of fine SILVER WATCHES, from \$15 to \$25 each, warranted, at CARL C. ASMUSSEN'S, Jeweler and Watchmaker, next door to the Post Office, Salt Lake City. w84

We take pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers, especially those in Utah county and the counties south, to the advertisement in our columns of the Provo Co-operative Institution. The Society has recently made large purchases of general merchandise, and are now prepared to do business, wholesale and retail, on terms advantageous to the purchaser. w81

Original Poetry.

CO-OPERATION.

Let us co-operate, 'tis the wisdom of ages;
"In Zion they are one" will be published abroad.

The soul of existence diffused by her sages
Will beautify, happily, exalt man to God.

Let us co-operate, aye, every one try;
Let our voices be one, like when Jericho fell.
Know the good widow's mite will a small amount buy:

Drops create and replenish the deep living well.

Let us co-operate, 'tis the science of trade;
True union of hearts is the life-spring of power.

The glory of victories achieved will ne'er fade,
Our bright standard will wave from the loftiest tower.

Let us co-operate, 'tis a girdle of strength
For the rich and the poor, for the feeble and strong.

In our mountain domain, through its breadth and its length
Consolidation's the spirit of business and song.

Let us co-operate, our circumference extend;
Who can say 'twas consistent—a'l centre, all head?

Now the plan is marked out, we'll our energies blend,
By none but our Chieftain will we ever be led.

Let us co-operate, private interests give way,
For the general weal of a'l Israel shall flourish;

The freeman to bondsmen no tribute should pay;
Kings and Queens must the Kingdom of Heaven soon nourish.

Let us co-operate, to "love money" we know
"Is the root of all evil;" then fill up your shelves,

For the lovers of money may deal us a blow,
So the "Almighty Dollar" we'll pocket ourselves.

E. HANHAM.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

THE Rev. R. Laird Collier, a noted minister at Chicago, preached a sermon early in this month, in which he made statements about the futility of the efforts made to convert the Jews, that the Secretary of the Hebrew Christian Brotherhood, Rev. E. Van Noorden, himself a converted Jew, felt it necessary to controvert in a sermon. To strengthen his argument the latter said that, "Twenty thousand Jews in Europe join in worshipping the great king," (Jesus.)

This assertion a Jewish minister disputes, and declares it to be positively untrue. He says there are not twenty dozens of Jews converted to Christianity in Europe. He admits there may be about two or three thousand of baptized Jews there (he thinks this estimate rather high); but there is a great difference between baptized Jews and Hebrew Christians. Jews had suffered so much in every country in Europe, and had been excluded by law from so many privileges, that, to overcome the manifold obstacles in their way, he says, many Jews underwent the formalities of baptism. But nine-tenths of these never enter into a church; they care nothing about Christianity except to be its enemies. A very, very small number of Jews may be said to be honest converts to Christianity; but this Jewish minister seems to doubt whether they are sincere.

He thinks these stories about converted Jews is one of the many disreputable means whereby good and unsuspecting Christians are induced to come out with their quarters and dollars for the benefit of the Jewish missionaries. He cites one instance of the kind to illustrate this. A reverend gentleman of Chicago made a statement lately in a prayer meeting, and it went the rounds of the press, that during the last year a whole Jewish family had joined the Christian Church in Burlington, Iowa. Direct inquiries were made in Burlington in relation to these conversions, and he declares "that the whole assertion is nothing more than a lie, a lie made in a prayer meeting and amongst the pious part of the Chicago people." But the treasury of the Conversion Society is benefitted, and what does it matter?

This is rather hard upon the reverend Secretary and the Society which he represents. We are inclined to believe, however, that the Jewish minister is correct in his statements. These missionary societies, in too many instances, consider "the ends sanctify the means," and tell stories about their operations, which in a less pious cause, would be called harsh names, for the purpose of swelling their funds. The people who believe that the Jews can be converted to Christianity at present, know but little about their Bibles. It may be to the interest of the "Hebrew Christian Brotherhood" and its Secretary to make the credulous, pious people believe that they are converting Jews with the donations they receive; but they can not deceive the Jews, and those who know what is predicted concerning them, by such statements.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has not been a warm friend of President Grant's. In fact, he opposed his election, and thought him an over-rated man, and unsuitable for the position of Chief Magistrate. He finds three things, however, in his Inaugural, for which he feels to thank him. First, his endorsement of the Constitutional Amendment. Second, his assertion that his policy looks to the "citizenship" of the Indian. And, third, that he promises a vigorous and rigorous execution of the law. Phillips says that his complaint of Grant hitherto has been that he held power without using it; that he has sat and seen Union men murdered unavenged. Some of his friends excused him on the ground that President Johnson crippled the General. But this cannot be urged now. And now what is needed, to have the Ku-Klux disappear forever, is half-a-dozen summary executions in as many States. If Phillips were in the Senate, he would confirm no man for any office from any Southern State, till life was as safe there as in Vermont. Shoot and hang first; nominate and confirm afterward, would be his policy. He beseeches Grant to send men South whose very name shall mean vengeance, deep, terrible and most effective vengeance. Let us give his own words:

"Congress cannot reconstruct the South—law can. Safety for money and men will. Such a man as Butler in New Orleans is

worth now more than a mule-load of laws. Hang twenty assassins in every Southern capital six hours after they are arrested, and you will empty half the bank vaults of Christendom into the South, you will light up all its forges and crowd its exchanges with business men. This is the way, Soldier of the Wilderness, to "hammer" the rebellion to pieces. Make your vengeance so swift, sure and terrible that the mere name of a 'Union man' may be as ample protection even on the Del Norte as that of a 'Roman citizen' was to St. Paul at Jerusalem.

"Press the constitutional amendment. Push the Executive for a strong arm of resolute law throughout the South. If the South loves blood, let her sup full of it, only let it be the blood of assassins. Sheath no sword until honest Union men, black and white, native and foreign, alone and in companies, on lonely prairies and in city streets, sit, each under his own vine and fig-tree—the Stars and Stripes—with none to molest or make them afraid."

A New York paper in commenting upon this article of Wendell Phillips' suggests that if he would see "vengeance, swift, sure and terrible" visited on "spoilers," and if he desires to decimate "oppressors," by summary "executions," it advises him to look about at the North, among Massachusetts mill towns and New York tenement houses, and see if he cannot discover a few victims worthy of hanging and shooting off hand. The "tyrants" of this happy land of ours are not all, it says, confined to rebels and copperheads; and if Phillips hankers after "heads," it thinks he may find them North as well as South.

AARON ABOUT writes from the Plains to the Chicago Tribune, and among other places and things, thus discourseth about Cheyenne:

"Chicago is a fast place we all know, but if you will name the particular article in which you think you have attained progress, we will engage to take it, he, she or they down. Did you ever have a Mayor that got tight? We have now. Have you jolly City Fathers? So have we. Have you a lake front? So have we a railroad front. Have you a theatre? So have we, and a Chicago troupe playing in it. Have you a museum? (I don't believe you have). We have a large one, with a fat woman, snakes, monkeys, mermaids, and a Circassian girl. Have you a park? So have we. Have you fast women? So have we—lots of them. Have you fast horses? So have we, and stamps ready to bet on them. Have you an aristocracy? So have we, cod and otherwise. In a word, we can play higher, blow louder, drink more and stand up longer than your boasted Chicago.

Speaking about the scarcity of family servants and the high wages which they command, he says:

"All kinds of strumpetry pay so enormously that it is quite impossible to keep likely girls. They generally go to the bad, but if they will not consent to be kept, men will marry them. Many of the unprotected and virtuous girls who come to this country ultimately find their way into dens of prostitution and dance houses, so great are the inducements to err and so weak the flesh."

In the Paris correspondence of the same paper allusion is made to the condition of Spain, and the following prediction is made:

"In regard to the hope of the duumvirate Serrano-Prim, we may predict that they will speedily become subjects of special aversion, as Isabella was a few months ago. I should not be surprised to see these two gentlemen seeking their Paris lodgings of last year ere long, in company with their predecessors, Isabella and Don Carlos. Prim and his popularity will fade away like a shadow. His imperial airs, his pretensions to omnipotence, all the traits of the *parvenu* tyrant which he will assume, like a pretty woman exhibiting her caprices, will prove his ruin. The honeymoon will be scarcely over ere that spoiled child and his bride of a day will be divorced. In the Assembly, the other week, the result of one of his Captain-Pasha exhibitions is thus related:

"A man from one of the Andalusian provinces, a hidalgo, naturally—as all good Spaniards are—came daily to the Cortes in his blouse, or shirt sleeves as from his labor. The elegant Prim looked at him closely one day, and told him that he would do better to stay at home, if he could not come dressed like other people. The other replied, with as much scorn as he could put into his voice and expression of features 'I clothe myself as I please; the coat does not make the man. Wait a few days; I will look carefully over the books, by virtue of my office, and point out those who pay for luxurious garments with the public money.'"

It has generally been supposed that in modern military surgery, France has taken the lead of the nations; but a comparison of

the mortality after surgical operations in the armies of France and England during the Crimean war, and in the armies of America during the rebellion, shows an extraordinary preponderance of failure on the French side. The number of capital operations performed in the three armies, is set down at 12,291, of which 721 occurred in the English, 4,703 in the French, and 6,867 in the American service. Out of these the English and American lost 64 per cent., the French lost nearly 92 per cent. In amputations of the leg, whilst the English lost 35, and the American only 26 per cent., the French lost nearly 72 per cent.

This information is gleaned from a paper published in the *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*, by Dr. Hy. Gibbons, which he has compiled from a series of essays by Dr. Leon de Fort, an editor of a French surgical journal. After making this startling statement, Dr. de Fort attempts to search for the causes which produce these unlooked for results. He will not admit that French surgery is inferior to that of the English; but, he says, the misery, filth, want of attendants and general mismanagement, which characterized the French hospitals, all of which the French commanders kept from the public in France, were the principal causes of the preponderance of deaths after operations among the French. He is of the opinion, however, that the Anglo Saxon and Germanic races bear pain better than the French, and he has frequently had occasion to remark in his own experience the great energy of character displayed by English patients and surgeons.

In this connection he says:

"Does our want of resistance to injuries, wounds, and operations, result from that degeneracy of race which is suspected rather than affirmed? It is quite possible a people, which, since the commencement of the century, has witnessed more than a million of its most robust children die on countless battle fields; which, in the same period—thanks to conscription—has imposed, during the age of greatest procreative energy, temporary infecundity at least, on the healthiest portion of its virile population, whilst committing the reproduction of the species to the diseased, scrofulous, and rickety—to all who suffer from physical defects—such a people is sure to reach, by slow degrees, numerical diminution and physical degeneracy of its population. Our numerical development, it is true, is not yet retarded so as to excite serious anxiety. But is our physical degeneracy at present so far perceptible as to warrant suspicion and fear for the future? The question is one that I dare not answer."

This question is a most important one, and though Dr. de Fort dares not answer it, the answer is already to be found in the statistics which are given. Should his statements be correct, and we presume they are, France must, ere long, lose her position as one of the leading powers of Europe. No nation can continue to maintain its supremacy which pursues a policy that is productive of physical degeneracy.

Died:

On Wednesday the 24th inst., in the 14th Ward, of Typhoid fever, Theodore, eldest son of W. G. and Maria Higley, aged 17 years and 7 days.

At Nephi, Juab Co., on the 3d inst., of scarlet fever, Emily, daughter of David and Elizabeth Udall, aged 9 years, 1 month and 27 days.

Also at the same place, of the same disease, on 9th inst. Nancy Maria, daughter of Andrew and Sarah M. Love; also of the same disease, on the 14th inst., Joseph, infant son of the above A. and S. M. Love.

Also on the 20th inst., of the same disease, Sarah Lucretia, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Tranter, aged 9 years, 1 month and 26 days.

The above little sisters were regular attendants at the Sunday School, and were admired for their kind and gentle dispositions, and being prompt and attentive to their studies.—Com.

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