

# THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday. - September 12, 1872.

Now you see it and now you don't. That is the way with the Louisville straight-out Democratic candidate. Now he accepts and now he declines. Yesterday the wires made out that Mr. Char O'Connor, like a coy maiden, who "cows she would never consent, consented," in true "now she won't and now she will!" fashion, had really accepted the Louisville Presidential nomination, but a subsequent dispatch denied the soft impeachment, and set all adrift again.

Mr. O'Connor either really means to utterly refuse the honor, not a very promising one truly, or he needs a deal of pressing invitation. Now this may be very pleasant to Mr. O'Connor, but what torture it is to the country and especially to the out-and-out Democrats. It may be sport to him, but it is death to the convention, and perplexity to the public. The declining dodge is certainly a treacherous resort, of which poor Colfax furnishes a conspicuous example. He found it a rotten plank in his platform, and doubtless he retires from Washington, satisfied that all is vanity and vexation of spirit.

But Mr. O'Connor might just come passionately of the Convention. He should consider in what a terrible position his declination ultimately would leave that uncompromising body. One might just as well dream of perpetual motion or the squaring of the circle's, or alchemy, as to imagine that a headless body, however pretentious and however ambitious may be its shoulders, can long exist. Such an imagination cannot be realized, it is simply the result of a disordered brain. The thing has been tried hereabout, and amply demonstrated to be an impossibility. The experiment proved a complete failure, and the experimenters fizzled out ignominiously, the laughingstock of all beholders. We should not like to see Simon Pure Democrats come to that. They have done much good in their day, perhaps some harm, but we will let the latter slide. If they have gone completely of their head; no; if their head has gone completely off them, if they have lost their head, or if they have got no head, there certainly is no hope for them. A poor head is better than none. Some prefer two or three heads, though those are monstrosities. But no body can get along without any head at all. Whether the straight-out Democracy shall have a head, or whether the trunk shall wander aimlessly until it perishes from sheer inanition, appears to rest entirely with Mr. Charles O'Connor. That gentleman should look at things in this light.

The potato crop in England is very seriously injured by the rot. A writer in the London *News*, says the disease appears to have smitten the crop in all parts of the kingdom. In the potato growing districts around Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, three-fourths of the tubers are said to be diseased, and the general anxiety is to know whether seed enough can be saved for next year. The London *Times* says, on the authority of one of the principal potato salesmen and a large grower also in that city, that, while there is certainly cause for apprehension regarding the crop, the injurious effects of the disease are confined chiefly to the moist and low lying lands and wet soils, on which the unusual wetness of the season has proved very prejudicial. The drier lands are not so seriously affected, and there is good reason to hope that the fine autumn weather will check the progress of the disease, especially on late crops.

This season has undoubtedly been unfavorable to potato culture in the British Isles, but apprehensions of extensive injury to crops are generally of an exaggerated nature, being seldom fully justified by the subsequent yields.

THE New York *Star* evidently has no high opinion of the moral condition of things in that city, but concludes that to talk of virtue is vanity. Here is a lamentation over the futility of judicial lectures—

Judge Bedford preached one of his entertaining sermons yesterdays to the Grand Jury. District Attorney Sullivan was present, and acquiesced in the pungent teachings of the learned Judge. If these peripatetic lecturers would do any good, they would be most welcome, but the City Prison is as bad as ever, lotteries flourish as before, ticket swindling has become a science, baggage smashing is a daily game, and the police force furnishes its quota. Judge Bedford doubtless means well when he talks as he does, but the results are barren for good. Long sentences mean nothing to these fellows, and short ones are a farce.

And here is another upon a different though equally important subject—

Dr. Seldon has advised the authorities again in regard to the abortion business, and for a time all the butcher doctors will keep remarkably quiet. One reason is that the law is on the side of the medical profession, the state of society that renders their business profitable. An abortionist earns more money in a week than a first-class doctor can in six months. Is it any wonder, then, that we find so many of them? It is the old question of supply and demand. Reform the morals of the people, and men like Seldon would starve.

According to the *Star* the outlook is not very encouraging in the commercial capital of the Union. Lord Derby was right, when he said that the shadow of a great city was in many respects an unhappy and inimical one. It is a fact that great cities do not appear to have much to do with happiness, and the apprehension, often expressed, is manifestly correct, that cities would perish of their own corruption were it not that they are constantly replenished from the country.

The *Star* makes the grand difficulty—reform the morals of the people, a thing much easier said than done, because it rests greatly on individual responsibility, while many individuals are undoubtedly wicked, others are weak, ignorant and foolish. The best sort of reform is prevention, and the responsibility of this rests much on parents, guardians, and others who are looked up to as au-

thorities. Prevention or reformation is uphill work for all, but it is the best and only right way. Every step taken is satisfactory and brings us our un-purchasable reward.

Miss Emily Faithfull, it is reported, is to make a visit to America. She holds a foremost place among the leaders of the woman's rights movement in England, and Laura Curtis Bullard gives her a flattering notice in the San Francisco *Pioneer*. Miss Faithfull is editor and proprietor of the *Victoria Magazine*, a monthly journal, devoted chiefly to the interests of women, and having a large circulation among the higher classes in England. She is the daughter of a clergyman of the established church and attached to the court, so that she has the entree to much "good society."

Miss Faithfull, though radical enough, is not a mere theorist, she is a practical reformer, working with her head and her hands, her tongue and her pen, in favor of her pet principles, which, though she is a staunch advocate of woman suffrage, are that woman should not be dependent on man, but should be educated and trained to become capable of supporting herself. To the solution of how women can earn their daily bread, Miss Faithfull has given much anxious thought and unrewarded attention, endeavoring to devise and open new avenues for their employment. She sank her own fortune in the establishment of a printing house for women, which, patronized by the Queen, became popular, and had fair to become pecuniarily successful. Miss Faithfull took male partner in the business, who managed to drive her out of it, without her money. This she would not go to law for, as that would have suspended or broken up the business, which still prospers, and gives support to many women. This is one of many similar attempts by her to help poor women, one of which is a training school for servants, and is under the patronage of the Earl of Shaftesbury and others of the nobility.

Miss Faithfull is an eloquent and popular lecturer, receiving the highest price paid to lecturers in England. Laura is glowing in her brief description of some of Miss Faithfull's endowments, as will be seen by the following—

However it may be with the male English orator, Miss Faithfull is young, robust and full. In the matter of tone the English women have the advantage of their American cousins, as the Britons say, show by their nasal sounds that they have never quite recovered from the effects of the bad cold which the pilgrim fathers caught on Plymouth rock.

Miss Faithfull will have an exceptionally fine voice, even for an Englishwoman. Her eloquence is admirable, and so generally is this acknowledged that she is given lessons in the art of utterance to members of Parliament. Not a few perhaps—if she had also been allowed to write their speeches for them—of pupils might have gone to her more or less, as she is a brilliant speaker, as in physique she is typical Englishwoman. Tall, large framed, stout and buxom, she stands nearly a head and shoulders above the average American woman. Her complexion is fair, though slightly a crimson hue. English speech is so fair, smooth, and clear as to excite the admiration if not the envy of her transatlantic sisters.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.

By Telegraph.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

BOURNON, 12.—A fire last night destroyed Lincoln & Co.'s carriage works, East Cambridge, with eight tenement houses, loss \$50,000 to \$60,000.

Five convicts made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the State prison at Newgate. They were armed with clubs and knives.

New York, 10.—J. G. Thompson,

a well known newspaper correspondent, was run over and killed at Harlem Bridge yesterday.

A Washington special says it seems well established there that the award of the Alabama arbitration is to be decided at Geneva, in duplicate, on Saturday, and referred to the agents of the two governments for transmission to London and Washington. The statement that the commissioners receive their money before December is unreasonable, for the total amount of award is not due in Washington till a sum from the date of award, as provided in the arbitration agreement.

Although it is thought, at the Indian Bureau, that there is no danger of an Indian war, official advice shows that serious hostilities are probable at a very early day, along the whole frontier.

A Paris letter says it is generally conceded, on all sides, that Thiers' death would result in a civil war in France, and that the disruption is caused by the chance of occurring such a contingency. When the Prince of Wales visited France, Thiers did not treat him cordially, or invite him to his house. The Prince is an aristocrat, and Thiers hates aristocracy.

Great comments have been made on this action of the President.

BANGOR, Me., 10.—Return Indians a majority for Henry, Republican, for the congressional district of Penobscot.

CHICAGO.—The police have arrested the companion of the man who stabbed and killed Michael Callahan, on Elston avenue, last Sunday night, and are in pursuit of the murderer himself, who has fled from the city.

A large meeting of citizens was held at the Board of Trade rooms last night, to decide upon some plan of action to assist the authorities in the enforcement of the laws against murder.

A Washington special says the *Chronicle*, it is understood, reduces the *Post's* view when it decides this morning, that the time for action on the part of the Government has about arrived, and that the Government, in its efforts to suppress, will, and should, do its duty.

The *Star* quotes the *Chronicle* as saying that the strong arm of the Government will crush the last few Federal who still remain implicated in late outrages. Those matters have been so severely commented on by the press throughout the country that our citizens are prepared for the enforcement of law and order, according to the *Chronicle*.

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Mining Stocks.

Morning Guard.

San Francisco, 1 p.m., 13.

Ophelia 30; 70; 80; 60; 70; 70; b 30;

10 & C 10; 125; 165.

120 Savoie, 115; 118; 120; 110; 108; 103;

112; 114; 111; 115; b 30;

110 Chollar, 62; 61; 63; 62;

112; 114; 111; 115; b 30;

209 C 10; 125; 121; 117; 117; b 30;

65 Jacket, 105; 104;

105 Imperial, 9; 8;

125 Empire, 72;

222 Deltour, 97; 100; 101; 102; b 30;

101; b 2; 102; 103; 104; 100; 102; b 30;

104; 105; 90; 93;

490 Con. Va., 30; 30; 32; 31; 32; b 30;

30; 31.

1000 Savoie, 61;

900 Snr., 12; 15; 16; 15; 16; 15;

800 Bellona, 77; 78; 80;

85 Overman, 63; 61;

55 Justice, 11; 11;

100 Buckeye, 24;

10 JULIA, 50; 7;

745 Caledonia, 85; 85; b 30; 35; 34;

344; 344; 344; 344;

500 Snr., 4;

400 Knickerbocker, 61; 61;

300 Anderson, 11;

200 Alexander, 11;

100 Borden, 11;

100 Anderson, 11;

100 Anderson,