

been mentioned as candidate for the Presidency, without receiving the nomination, however.

Judge Thurman was one of those who carry under a rough surface a refined nobility of purest water. With him another great man of the generation that is rapidly passing away has gone. But he has left a record on the pages of the history of his country that will stand uneffaced for years to come. His private life was happy, and in his public career he was admired for his many sterling qualities.

### TIGHTEN THE REINS.

The NEWS dislikes to deserve or to obtain the reputation of a grumbler, yet public interests require that it do a good deal of criticizing both of men and methods, from time to time. It has felt compelled to speak with some severity concerning unprotected railway crossings, where fatal accidents have recently occurred, and where many more are certain to occur unless preventive measures, far better and more effective than any now in force, shall be instituted. But the deadly crossings are not alone those where steam railways ply their snorting traffic. There are electric street car crossings, where the utmost care and coolness of the operatives are necessary to the protection of human life. And there are also the deadly sidewalk crossings, over which occupants of vehicles are permitted to drive with a wild recklessness as to pedestrians' safety that in plain terms is simply criminal. An accident occurred last evening at the intersection of two of our busiest streets—a lady being knocked down and perhaps tripped and run over by a team and buggy, although it appears that the driver was using a fair amount of diligence to avoid the crowds of passersby. A legal hearing will develop the facts in this case, pending which we do not care to make comments that may be deemed prejudicial or otherwise.

A few moments before this accident occurred, however, and only a clock distant, a performance was witnessed which, since it happily had no serious consequences, may be referred to with all propriety. Especially is it proper matter of criticism in view of the fact that the chief performers were public officials and in the city's pay. We refer to the breakneck speed at which the fire department came whirling along First South street from the west side station. At the intersection of East Temple street—the busiest center of the whole city and at the very time when probably more people were in the vicinity than at any other hour of day or night—there was not the slightest slackening of speed; simply the clanging of the gong, the steaming horses and clattering apparatus, and two lines of startled citizens between which the tumultuous vision had just passed.

Now, if this is mosebackism, make the most of it: We demand, in the interest of human life, that a stop be put to such senseless driving at such places and at such hours. The fact that nobody has been killed yet is no argument against our demand; what we insist upon is that these invitations to death, these

constant "temptings of providence," be discontinued. Of course it is desirable that a paid fire department gets to the scene of danger as quickly as possible; also that it has the right of way along all streets and over all crossings. But what is the burning of a few more shingles in a roof compared with the reckless destruction of human life, even in the attempt to save burning property? And what justification is there for the brutal remark, when indignation is expressed at such recklessness, and surprise that fatal consequences do not attend it, "Well, let folks get out of the way if they don't want to be killed."

We suggest to the chief of the police department that he again enforce the order requiring that vehicles be driven at a walk over crossings in the business districts. We suggest to the chief of the fire department that he warn his drivers against being so insanely anxious to respond to an alarm that they respect neither locality, hour or other conditions in making their runs.

### CAN BE PUNISHED SEVERELY.

This suggestive inquiry has been received by the NEWS:

SALT LAKE CITY,

December 10th, 1895.

To the Editor:

Please answer the following: If a candidate for the City Council obtained a list of names of voters that were absent from the city, and paid other men money to go and vote those names, could he be punished for it? If so, what is the penalty? Please answer in the NEWS.

Not only is the candidate who would engage in such reprehensible proceedings as that stated by our correspondent liable to punishment for his crime, but those who would receive money and vote as suggested, if any there be, are guilty of a felony and subject to a heavy penalty. As to a candidate, or any one else, who proceeds as stated by our interrogator, section 4784 of the Compiled Laws, 1888, says:

Every person who procures, aids, encourages, assists, counsels, or advises another to give or offer his vote at any election, knowing or believing that the person is not qualified and entitled to vote, is guilty of misdemeanor.

The punishment for this offense is imprisonment for six months and a fine of \$300 for each and every person whose unlawful act is thus procured. Regarding those who receive money and vote in the manner named, section 4782 of the Compiled Laws, 1888, says:

Every person not entitled to vote who fraudulently votes, and every person who votes more than once at any one election, or adds or attempts to add, any ballot to those polled at any election, either by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot box before or after the ballots therein have been counted, is guilty of felony and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or by both.

If our correspondent, or any other person, has information of any proceedings of the nature suggested, it is

his duty at once to notify the prosecuting attorney, who will set in motion the proper machinery for bringing the guilty parties to justice.

### PLEASE RESPOND.

Mr. John R. Wilson, the designer and maker of the noted "State table," upon which the first elected Governor of Utah is to sign the first act passed by the first State Assembly, informs the NEWS that there is still room in the compartment of the table for more cards containing the autographs of old settlers, as per his invitation of some weeks since. As has been many times stated, the bit of furniture will be in all its elements historic, the pieces of wood composing it having been obtained from the various states of the Union. It is of novel design and when completed will give evidence of the nicest and most delicate workmanship. It seems to us that the response to Mr. Wilson's invitation to send autograph cards, giving the date of arrival in Utah and public offices held, ought to be generally accepted. There is need for promptness in the matter, too, inasmuch as every indication now points to the convening of the Legislature immediately after New Year's at latest. The table itself is practically completed and the small document compartment beneath its top will be ready for closing up in a very few days. Mr. Wilson's address is 317 McCornick block, Salt Lake City.

### MODERN CRIMINOLOGY.

The subject of criminals and criminality is one of those in recent years subjected to close investigation. Philosophy, always on the search for causes, now suggests that the responsibility of a criminal must be considered from a point of view entirely different to that on which jurisprudence hitherto has been founded. It is claimed the criminal is an abnormal person, unbalanced in his mind, or influenced by circumstances over which he has no control. The new conception of this subject is almost entirely due to the labors of the Italian Professor Lombroso, who may be said to have laid the foundations of what claims to be a new science, or at least a modern reconstruction of the old science of criminology. It is a subject eminently human and one that is sure to command attention at a time when crime and criminals seem to multiply on all hands, in spite of all efforts to check the evil.

In the Literary Digest there is a synopsis of a French review of the new edition of Lombroso's work on the criminal, giving what he considers the results of his latest researches in this field. The author has examined skulls of 384, and the characteristic features of no less than 6,000 criminal individuals. He has given particular attention to the thorax, feet, hands and ears and observed the anomalies. Tattooing is another feature he has observed and also molecular changes as evidenced by weight, sensation, etc.

The conclusion arrived at is that the born criminal is a separate type of human beings, differing only in degree