

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

CINCINNATI, 23.—The deaths by small pox for the week ending last night were fifty-seven, showing a decrease from last week and week before.

INDIANAPOLIS, 23.—Only ten persons were injured besides the conductor and engineer who were killed by the accident on the C. and I. Junction railroad. None were wounded seriously.

ST. LOUIS, 23.—The *Democrat's* Little Rock special says that reliable advices from Chicot County show that the account of refugees from Lake City was greatly exaggerated, and that the State authorities have taken all the necessary steps for the complete restoration of law and order.

BUFFALO, 23.—Alexis arrived here this p. m., and was enthusiastically welcomed. Ex-President Fillmore delivered the welcoming address at the club rooms.

LOUISVILLE, 23.—A terrible tornado passed about noon to-day four miles below New Albany, sweeping away about seven hundred feet of the trestle work of the Air Line railroad and doing other damage. Two men were riding in a buggy, the horse, buggy and men were lifted in the air and carried forty feet and were unhurt.

BUFFALO, 24.—The Grand Duke and suite attended the choral festival of the North Presbyterian Church to-day, which was participated in by 500 children. Catacazy left the royal party here and has gone to Washington to join his family.

There has been the heaviest gale known here for years; considerable damage is done to buildings &c.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Official reports show that our Minister has remonstrated with the Haytian government against the lack of good faith and non-observance of neutrality in domestic strife in San Domingo.

WASHINGTON, 26.—It is stated that General Schenck has withdrawn from the directorship of the Emma mining company. When the article first appeared, criticizing his action, he of course communicated with the State Department, explaining the facts, and asking advice as to his future action. Fish replied that he was at perfect liberty to invest in any mining company, or other stocks, that such investment furnished no just ground for criticism by any body, at the same time the publication of his name by the promoters of the company, as an American minister and director of the company, was thought unfortunate, and under the circumstances he advised him to withdraw from the directorship.

CHICAGO, 26.—Christmas was observed very generally by the suspension of business and the usual holiday gaieties. The weather was very disagreeable, there being a chilly damp air.

The small pox appears to be spreading in all parts of the city; it is not confined to the poorer classes or localities, but has invaded the avenues and better portions of the west division. Physicians are making every effort to stop the course of the epidemic.

HAVANA, 26.—A positive denial is given to the report that a Spanish man-of-war fired blank cartridge at the steamer *Florida*, when she was leaving St. Thomas. The *Constancia* newspaper of this city says that orders had previously been issued to vessels of the Spanish squadron to cease annoying the *Florida* and to retire from the vicinity.

ANNAPOLIS, 26.—The Wharton trial was resumed to-day. C. H. Toney, an analytical chemist, was called to the stand, and proceeded to detail the results of several experiments made by him in his analysis of the liver of Gen. Ketchum, made since Wednesday last, each indicating antimony. The final process resulted in his obtaining from that portion of the solution used in the experiments, six-tenths of a grain of metallic antimony. Judging by this test, and its result, witness gave it as his opinion that the liver, or contents of the large jar handed him by Dr. Williams, contained from one-half to three-fourths of a grain of antimony.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—The *Democrat's* special from Sedalia says that Christmas witnessed a preconcerted outbreak of Ku Klux in Marshall, Missouri, and vicinity. A large number of armed men turned out after the negroes, patrols were placed near the town and everyone was halted and questioned. Business was suspended and mob violence ruled supreme. It is not known how many negroes were killed, but five dead bodies were found, two hanging by the neck and three on the road, and one wounded,

having his shoulder shot away. At the latest accounts a crowd of armed men were starting out, swearing they would clean out all the negroes in the county.

CLEVELAND, 26.—The Grand Duke arrived here this afternoon; he was met in the depot by the Mayor and a committee of citizens. He will remain till Thursday.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 26.—The report of the legislative inquiry committee, which has been sitting at New York during the summer, just published, gives an elaborate review of the administration of the State finances. In regard to the State debt it declares the fearful and startling truth that the bonds and stocks show the amount of \$22,540,000; that this sum represents liabilities of the State unlawfully incurred and for which it has been pledged for payment. The contingent incurred by railway endorsements swells up to a total of \$20,000,000. The committee declare their conviction that this condition is chargeable to the ring, composed of the leading officers of the present State government, and that they must be held responsible.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 23.—The alarming special published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* yesterday relative to the Prince of Wales has no foundation. The prince continues to progress toward recovery and has no increase of fever. The noon bulletin to-day says he passed a quiet night.

ROME, 23.—The Pope yesterday performed the ceremony of preconisation in the case of 28 newly appointed bishops, including 19 Italians and 3 Frenchmen.

LONDON, 26.—The Sublime Porte backed by Russia and Austria, is sharply pressing the government of the Danubian Principality for the settlement of the railway obligations.

PARIS, 26.—Thiers delivered a powerful speech in the National Assembly, to-day, on the opposition to levying an income tax.

The Germans have seized some prominent citizens of the town of Revin, in the department of the Ardennes, because of troubles between the Bavarian troops quartered there and the French people. It is announced that the Germans are making a census of the private fortunes of the wealthier citizens of the invaded departments.

OUR California neighbors appear to be somewhat concerned if not alarmed over the prevalence, boldness, immunity and prosperity of the "Social Evil," which some of the San Franciscans have been trying hard to have municipally recognized and sanctioned by license. The *Chronicle* of that city, of Dec. 24, thus alludes to that flourishing vice—

The *Sacramento Record* has a clever and sensible article upon the "Social Evil." The writer says:

"We assert and can prove that the social evil, as it exists is as far-reaching in its influence and in its sinister effects as untrammelled vice can be. We assert and can prove that in the best quarters of San Francisco the *lorette* lives cheek by jowl with the pure wife and mother and the young maiden; that she attends the same places of amusement, shops at the same store, frequents the same library, sits in the same church, rides in the same vehicle, and even sometimes eats at the same table."

We are happy to find that this state of society has attracted the attention of the press, though we cannot but regret that such a state should exist. Some short time ago the *Chronicle* had occasion to remark upon this same condition of morals, in connection with the extravagant style of dressing indulged in by the women of the present day; and we were treated to a burst of seemingly virtuous indignation for our audacity in making such things a subject for newspaper comment. The criticisms which our article elicited, made it evident that the evil was wider spread than we had charged; and we found that while the practices referred to were not openly defended, it was considered in certain quarters quite improper to allude to them through the columns of a newspaper. We are, however, of opinion that it is the duty of the press not only to raise its voice against these evils, but to endeavor if possible to awaken a sense of shame in the misdoers which, if it cannot lead them to repentance, may at least prevent them from making such a parade of their vices as to force them upon the observation of those young girls whom their

parents desire to bring up in the ways of modesty and virtue.

NEURALGIA is one of the most distressing of all complaints, and at such a season as this, when the weather is so very changeable, persons subject to it are peculiarly liable to attacks. The *Norwalk Gazette* has the following about neuralgia, which, if true, ought to be universally known, for it furnishes an easy and effectual method of cure:

"A friend of ours who suffered horrible tortures from neuralgia, hearing of a noted physician in Germany who invariably cured that disease, crossed the ocean and visited Germany for treatment. He was permanently cured after but a short sojourn, and the doctor freely gave him the simple remedy used, which was nothing but a poultice and tea made from our common field thistle. The leaves are macerated and used on the parts affected as a poultice, while a small quantity of the leaves are boiled down in the proportion of a quart to a pint, and a small wine glass of the decoction drunk before each meal. Our friend says he has recommended it far and near, and has never known it to fail of giving relief, while in most every instance it has effected a cure. It is certainly worth a trial."

SAYS a western exchange, copied by the *San Francisco Pioneer*, concerning some things happening hereabouts—

The police of Salt Lake City, a few evenings ago, made a raid on the houses of ill-fame in that portion of Zion. About twenty men and women were arrested, and a portion of them were fined \$100 each. An appeal was taken to the United States District Court. Judge McKean's attitude on this last "lascivious" operation will be looked for with some interest. The case places his Honor in an awkward predicament, as those recently arrested by the Mormon authorities are supposed to be numbered among his Gentile friends.

His honor, Judge McKean, was very mercifully spared any attitudinizing in the matter, by his judicial brother, Hon. Judge Hawley, habeas corpusing the parties who professed to be aggrieved by the Justices' justice. The fact is, neither judges nor jury, such as are now imposed upon this community, manifest any special anxiety to convict anybody who is not a "Mormon" and especially upon such charges as those in question. Many times in the history of Utah, the Federal judiciary have placed themselves in an awkward predicament in consequence of one peculiarity of theirs—that of setting themselves bigotedly to oppose "Mormonism" and consequently the "Mormons," collectively and individually. This has often led the Federal judiciary in Utah to side virtually with many offenders against local laws and ordinances, and in doing this more than one honorable judge, like Judge Hawley in this recent habeas corpus affair, has found himself in direct opposition to good and wholesome laws and in effect in affiliation with those who break them. It required an opinion as long as a Washingtonian gigantea to justify this last sweet bit of habeas corpus business, and now the corpses of the habeas corpused are loose again on the community to pursue their old ways that are dark and tricks that are vain.

Such is the established course of the Federal judiciary here—to take advantage of every quibbling, petty technicality to defeat the ends of justice when it is sought to be administered by local authorities in accordance with local laws and ordinances. The judiciary, consequently, are very naturally looked up to as the staunch friends and defenders of offenders against local laws, when those offenders are not "Mormons."

A THIRD PARTY VIEW OF THE MORMONS.

George Alfred Townsend wrote lately some incisive letters for the press from Mormondom, which struck Delegate Hooper as being so fair for the Mormons that he expressed the desire to see them collected in pamphlet. He has now his wish, as the American News Company have published them under the title of "The Mormon trials at Salt Lake City," and we have received the handsome-looking, green-covered brochure through Philp & Solomons.

Mr. Townsend, like most candid travelers who visit Utah, found the

Mormons by no means so black as painted, and comes to the conclusion that if they will get rid of polygamy they are a people to be encouraged in their present position as the only people who have the frugality and unity to keep up the cultivation of this desert soil; and agricultural Utah is now a necessity to the mining, railroad, and military operations of the central continent. He handles the United States officials at Salt Lake sharply, and probably his caustic sketches of these personages and their practices may be somewhat overdrawn, but they bear the essential impress of truthfulness and leave the belief that the late raid upon polygamy has not only been despotic and extrajudicial, but has been inspired by anything but wholesome motives. There would, of course, be fat pickings from the wreck, in case the exasperated Mormons could be induced to make an emigration from Utah; and it appears that our highest United States Judges there are mixed up in mining and other speculations, and carry the cases growing out of them to their own courts for settlement after a fashion that suggests that they would not be above making a good thing out of a Mormon exodus if that can be brought about by a little "judicial" pressure.—*Washington Chronicle*

SUGAR FROM CORN.

The Davenport (Iowa) papers are full of interesting accounts of experiments in the manufacture of sugar from corn. If this proves to be a *bona fide* invention it will be one of the greatest discoveries of the age. It has always of course been known that corn contained a great deal of saccharine matter, but the question has been how to separate and utilize it. If this can be done as cheaply and expeditiously as the discoverers promise, it will work a great revolution in the sugar trade. We shall no longer be obliged to depend wholly upon the sugar cane, or the Southern trade, for this indispensable article, but we can manufacture it at our own doors, and open up a branch of industry that will keep hundreds of thousands of dollars here, which now go East and South to build up other cities.

Another great advantage is the small price which it will cost, as the inventor claims that he can manufacture it for three and a half cents per pound, with corn at forty cents per bushel. We hope it is true, and shall anxiously wait for further developments.—*Omaha Herald*.

FREE AND EQUAL.—This is something like Wendell Phillips on religious and political consistency—

"Our fathers started with the principle that all men were free and equal, but for one hundred and fifty years Massachusetts allowed only church members to vote, and when she adopted the principles of the Declaration of Independence she wrote them out with her hand, but she did not get them into her heart. For years a Baptist clergyman was an object of contempt. As late as 1801 the few points of Massachusetts decency were to trace the family back to the *Mayflower*, graduate at Harvard College, be a doctor, a lawyer, or member of the Orthodox church, pay your debts and frighten your children to sleep by crying Thomas Jefferson!"

If Wendell were to visit Utah and learn a little of political and judicial "consistency" hereabout, he would be able to render his next lecture upon such a topic still more incisive and brilliant if possible.

It was Theodore Parker who remarked that integrity is a virtue which costs much. In the period of passion, it takes self-denial to keep down the appetites of the flesh; in the time of ambition, with us far more dangerous, it requires very much earnestness of character to keep covetousness within its proper bounds, not to be swayed by love of the praise of men, or official power over them! Any pleasure that costs conscience a single pang is really a pain, and not a pleasure. All gain which robs you of your integrity is a gain which profits not; it is a loss. Honor is infamy if won by the sale of your own soul. But what womanly and manly delight does this costly virtue bring into our consciousness, here and elsewhere!

"I tried every remedy with my sick horse," said a farmer to his friend, "and yet the animal died." "Did you try oats?" said the friend. "No," replied the farmer; "and I now believe