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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. V.

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BREVITIES.

Philadelphia has 11,000 shoemakers.

Boston affords a livelihood for very nearly 800 lawyers.

That was the same river whose quality was not strained.

Woonsocket, in Rhode Island, contains five times as many women as men.

A Maine legislator paid his board bill with his salary and had fourteen cents left.

One-twentieth of the children in New York are growing up in idleness and vagabondage.

In speaking or writing, nothing atones for a want of simplicity.

Conversations are said to be diminishing among the rich in the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

It is one of the worst errors to suppose that there is any other path of safety except that of duty.

Statistics show that the negro race in this country is decreasing, especially in large cities.

Lucy Stone has quit lecturing to attend to a little squalling Stone.

A Western editor says that water has tasted strong of sinners over since the universal deluge, and that's why he favors it.

There are but two or three hundred Indians left among the everglades of Florida, and they are killing themselves as fast as possible with whisky.

The type required to print Sir John Coleridge's Tichborne speech weighed over forty tons.

It cost \$125 to get married, but a really good article of divorce cannot be obtained short of \$50.—Chicago Post.

Protestantism does not flourish in Madrid, the only "heretical" chapel having been closed by the authorities.

How blessed is freedom, Journalism! freedom especially. The Chicago Times calls the *Journalist* "Grandmother" and the *Journalist* retorts with "Old Benjy."

Fifty-seven persons are recorded as "having disappeared mysteriously" from New York city during the last year. What a record of crime is probably hidden under this announcement.

Mrs. Oliver, of Lyon, Ky., has just accomplished four children, two pairs, all of whom are alive and well. In 1859 she had three of a kind at one birth, girls, two of whom survive.

Two little children of Mr. Ferrall, of Grant county, Kentucky, were playing together one day lately, when, in a scuffle, the boy, aged eight, threw his sister, two years older, and fell on her, killing her instantly.

As a wife was holding her husband's aching head in her hands, one morning, she asked, "Are a man and his wife one?" "I suppose so," said the husband. "Then," rejoined the wife, "I came home drunk last night, and ought to be ashamed of myself."

A man must not keep his hat on at a place of amusement, because it will inconvenience those behind him, but a lady can pile the tower of Babel on her head, if she chooses, and no one dares to object.

It is related of a Liverpool pilot that, being caught in a storm and finding it almost impossible to make port, he used the familiar and fervent prayer:

"That Mercy I to others show, That Mercy show to me."

A farmer who was sympathizing with his neighbor Jones on the death of his son, said:

"You should remember, Mr. Jones, that there is no loss without some gain. John, you remember was always a monstrous eater."

"I know he was," responded the bearded parent, "but to think he was laid up with the rheumatism all the winter, and died just in haying time, is pretty tough, neighbor Jenkins, pretty tough!"

An English clergyman, a high churchman, was preparing a number of young women for confirmation. Among them is one who tells this story:

"You all doubtless know my good girl," said he, addressing them with affectionate earnestness, "what next Wednesday is?"

"O yes, sir," they all exclaimed, "it is Valentine's Day."

They were right enough, but it was also Ash Wednesday, which happened to fall on the 14th of this year.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

CHICAGO, 4.—Isaac C. Day, of the firm of Day, Allen & Co., committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head. Day had been in poor health for some time.

ALBANY, 4.—Senator Johnson caused a great excitement this p.m., by announcing the names of senators whom he charged with being under the influence of Vanderbilt.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The senate committee examined Ingalls to-day. Garrison had told him that in consequence of the abrogation of his contract to deliver batteries to the French government he became involved and Ingalls had given him advice with reference to getting back a margin he had up with government. The margin was returned to Garrison. He admitted having in the way of private business altogether disconnected with anything in this question, come into \$5,000 worth of stock in the Remington Company in 1856, and didn't remember when he sold it, but it was for \$3,000. He never received any profit on dividends; and couldn't say whether any other army officer held stock.

WESTERN DISPATCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—Judge Blake, this morning, sentenced Dickson, the hackman, convicted of rape on the girl Catherine O'Hara, to 25 years at hard labor at San Quentin. He is now 22 years of age and about as thorough a scoundrel as ever walked. He broke down badly when the sentence was pronounced.

Mrs. Buckhardt, who was shot by Wilkinson, is given up by her physician. They have been giving her stimulants so that she could give an account of the shooting, as evidence on the trial, but without success.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, 3.—The *Globe*, to-day, calls attention to a rumor of an extraordinary character, in London, that the case of the American government before the Geneva board estimates the losses of citizens of the United States at \$14,000,000, and the expenses of the United States government in pursuing privateers at \$300,000,000. The *Globe* comments on this, and expresses a hope that the board will be specially called on by Parliament for an explanation as to its truth.

LONDON, 4.—The strike of the London compositors was a success. The demand for an increase of wages and the limit of a day's work to nine hours is granted by 112 firms.

A FAILURE.

It is now nearly twelve years since an Act was passed by the Hawaiian Legislature, the preamble of which reads as follows:

"Whereas, The evils and diseases arising from prostitution, which are spread and apparent, carrying death to thousands of the Hawaiian race, and preventing the increase of the population; and being impossible to suppress and crush by any means, and the evils and diseases may be combated, circumscribed and diminished;—It was therefore enacted, that a very cord and constitution, in and around the city of Honolulu, shall be registered, and shall attend medical examinations once in every two weeks, under pain of imprisonment not less than thirty nor more than sixty days.

Doubtless the intentions of the promoters of this law were of the best, but its results, during the years that it has been in force, have proved beyond any question, that it utterly fails of the objects as set forth in the preamble recited above. Not only are the "evils and diseases arising from prostitution," but "circumscribed and diminished" through its operation, but we speak advisedly when we assert that those evils and diseases are more rife in Honolulu at present than ever known before; and thus, to whatever causes we may ascribe the fact, the law has utterly failed of accomplishing the mitigating effects for which it was intended, and it ought to be repealed.

At the time of its enactment in 1860, the law met with very strong opposition from Christian members of the community, more particularly the American missionaries, who prophesied that it would be calculated to increase rather than diminish immorality. The result has borne out their anticipations.

The few hundred women who openly acknowledge their infamous calling, are known as *laikini*, or "floozies," and are undoubtedly regarded, though without legal reason, as under the law's protection in the prosecution of their trade. But the great majority of women of loose character, are, through fear of the provisions of the law in regard to medical examinations, entirely deterred from making themselves known to the sheriff or deputy marshal, whose duty it is under the law to superintend the bureau of registration. That these women are very numerous, is well known, and it is among them that the disease is most prevalent. They seldom or never apply to a foreign physician, but either put themselves under the treatment of some native pretender to medical knowledge, or, unattended at all, rot and die.

The subject of the "Social Evil," is one that has demanded the attention of all countries, and has been discussed pretty thoroughly both in a moral and sanitary point of view. The system of licensed houses of prostitution is so repugnant, that the public sentiment of a Christian community will not tolerate its establishment. It has been tried in only one such community of late years—that of the city of St. Louis—and there it is acknowledged to be a failure, and a strong movement is in progress to look into, with a view to reformatory measures.

The present law "to mitigate" is confessedly worse than useless, and should be repealed.—*Honolulu Pacific Commercial Advertiser*.

So determined and persistent has been the opposition in England to the Contagious Diseases Act, that the British government has concluded that it will be advisable not to carry them out.

The Fools of the Family.

Yesterday, as the morning train over the Great Western Railway was within twenty miles of Windsor, a stranger begged the privilege of sharing a seat with a man named Joseph Grace, who lives in Dutchess county, New York.

Grace had about a hundred dollars in greenbacks and \$7,500 in drafts. The stranger sat down, talked divorce suits and peanuts with Grace, and then in a voice husky with emotion, informed the farmer that he was in trouble. He had lost his money and must remain in Detroit, until he could write to Concord, New Hampshire, for more. He had a draft on an Omaha bank, but could not get it cashed until he reached Chicago, and the upshot of the conversation was that Grace lent him sixty-eight dollars on reaching Windsor, taking a bogus check of six hundred and fifty dollars as security.

When he ascertained that he had been sold, Grace agreed with the public that he was not only a fool, but one of that kind of fools with an expressive word preceding it, and it was his earnest wish that "Eunice shouldn't hear of it."

Fool number two was a man named Dennis Padgett, en route from Orleans county, New York, to Milir, Iowa, to counsel with his family. While waiting for the train to go out, he strolled up Atwater street, and dropping into a saloon was taken in charge by one of the gamblers waiting there. He walked out, soon met operator number two, who wanted pay "for taking those things to the depot." Operator number one hadn't any money, and so borrowed forty dollars of Padgett and sent him to the Detroit & Milwaukee depot to watch for a trunk from which the money was to come to pay him back.

Arriving at the depot he had the "well" explained to him, and found that he had not a dollar left. He would not believe himself victim of the "well," but when convicted of it he was more than enough to last a family three months.

Victim number three was a young man named Chas. Tompkins, from the lumber woods. Coming down from Saginaw an operator got hold of him on the train, borrowed twenty-seven dollars from him and gave an order on "the Drovers' Bank" of Detroit for the amount. This order was written on the leaf of a memorandum book, stamped with a two-cent postage stamp, and would have deceived no one but a greenhorn. The operator left the train at Holly, and Tompkins looked all over the city for the mythical bank before ascertaining that he was a victim.

There is no hope that any of the operators will be caught, as they probably left town as soon as possible, and will keep away for a time.—*Detroit Free Press*, March 18.

CUTTING SEED POTATOES.—At least one half of the labor of cutting potatoes may be saved by using a common tin can. The operator takes the tin can, makes for thirty cents. Set the can quarter permanently on a thick piece of plank six inches square, so that the edges of the plow will be upmost. In cutting into quarters only, place the eye end of the potato on the centre of the can, so as to cut through the stem of the potato; this will give each piece an equal share of eyes. If smaller pieces are desired, cut as nearly through as possible and have the quarters hold together, and then draw up the potato and cut across the quarters on one side of the wings of the can into eight, twelve, sixteen, or more pieces, as wanted; the pieces to cut through the stem and being cut the largest.

In cutting potatoes worth from one to twenty dollars per pound, and where from three to five pecks only are used to seed an acre, cut potatoes into quarters or eighths lengthwise, and then subdivide the eyes into two to eight pieces, giving each eye as nearly as possible an equal share of the potato. These very small pieces seem to produce as well as large ones, if the ground is not too dry while they are starting. Three to five bushels of seed per acre is plenty.

—Ohio Farmer.

A BURNING SHAME.—We see that a bill is before the legislature to forbid members of any city government or its officers being present, or interested in furnishing materials for the use of the city. Now, what enemy to the joys of office could have been guilty of so small a piece of business? After a man has spent his money and worked night and day to get into the common council in order that he may thrust his hand into the public coffers, is he to be thwarted by process of law? We shall next have enactments to prevent favoritism, and taking fees for advocating doubtful measures will be made criminal. Members of school committees will be interfered with in their inalienable right to appoint friends to situations in our public schools regardless of capacity; and they will not be permitted to introduce text books chosen by the lobbyist. This is all very wrong, and if it be permitted to go on, there is no knowing where it may stop. Not furnish materials for the use of the city? Shall a councilman in the park in fact be prevented selling his wares to the government at double their market price, because he holds office? Shall a member who has a coal yard be forced to resign the happy privilege of selling eight tons of coal for ten because he fills a place of public trust? Perish the thought! A councilman in the park in fact be prevented selling his wares to the government at double their market price, because he holds office? Shall a member who has a coal yard be forced to resign the happy privilege of selling eight tons of coal for ten because he fills a place of public trust? Perish the thought! A councilman in the park in fact be prevented selling his wares to the government at double their market price, because he holds office? Shall a member who has a coal yard be forced to resign the happy privilege of selling eight tons of coal for ten because he fills a place of public trust? Perish the thought!

And we shall have a plodding, tiresome, honest set of virtuous people holding the reins, instead of enterprising, public spirited and typical men of the day.—*Boston Globe*.

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