

GUSH OVER FELONS.

A BILL was lately introduced into the New York Legislature, which aroused considerable ridicule and was treated by many persons as a laughable matter. It was entitled "An Act for the Suppression of Sentimental Gush and the Glorification of Felons." This bill makes it unlawful for any one to send to a convicted felon, or to a person held for trial for the crime of murder, in any jail or other place of detention, a bouquet of flowers or other sympathetic token, and prescribes penalties ranging from a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$25 for the first offense, while, for any subsequent offense the punishment shall be imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten or more than twenty-five days. The prohibitions in the bill extend to officers of the law having murderers in charge.

Possibly the author of this bill may have only intended it as a joke, but if he was not in earnest in the matter, were all think he should have been. And we see no reason why the bill should not be made broader in its scope, and then become law. It ought also to include among its subjects for prohibition the ministers of the various sects who are in the habit of visiting condemned murderers and making before them an exhibition of maudlin sentimentalism and sympathy, endeavoring to explain away the flat that "no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him," and assuring the blood-guilty wretches of their complete acceptance with God, and a forgiveness of all their sins, as a result of a simple confession of faith in the Lord Jesus. It ought to prohibit the attendance of such ministers at executions, and their public manifestation of their solicitude for the salvation of the souls of the condemned, which makes them appear in the eyes of the ignorant and vicious and those who have a mania for notoriety almost as heroes, whose example should be emulated.

THE WORK IN GERMANY.

President Schoenfeld, writing to the *Millennial Star* from Berlin, under date of February 7, 1885, says:

"I had concluded that I was owing a somewhat lengthy visit to the Branches in Germany, as the Elders there had met with a great deal of persecution, and also on account of the Saints, who had for a time been unfortunate in having American Elders sent to them, who had no sooner acquired a knowledge of the language and the condition of the Saints, than they were called away to other positions, being well qualified as regards scholarship. These facts have necessitated my sojourn among the Saints, especially here in Berlin, to be of no longer duration than I anticipated in the beginning. I am happy to state that all is satisfactory, considering the circumstances.

"I entertain great hopes about the German portion of this mission. This people are a fine race, very enthusiastic and hospitable, but are unfortunately much given to strong drink. The fiend of humanity has made serious inroads among them, and owing to these facts infidelity has grown, and there is very little confidence placed in pagan Christianity. But when the truth is heard, it is received more often in the nature of enthusiasm than of repentance, and the Elders have to move very carefully, and cannot be too strict as regards keeping the Word of Wisdom themselves. I found them all doing well in that respect, and I also have had great pleasure in having my mouth filled with counsel and the words of doctrine wherever I have been. I find that many people are investigating, but as there has been so much dealing in religious humbug, they are slow and sure. As regards the authorities; we cannot expect them to be better disposed towards us, when they find the great government of the United States, which they are likely to respect, legislating against us. Bavaria is exceptionally rigid. Two Elders were sent to Austria, but I received advice to stop one on his way there, in Bavaria, until further orders should come from Liverpool.

"What my fate will be when I go back to Bern at the end of February, I do not know. One of the Cantons has sentenced me to twenty-five days imprisonment, simply for being a 'Mormon.'"

MORE EVIDENCE OF THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE BOOK OF MORMON.

LAST Saturday we published an article from the *San Francisco Chronicle* based on a lecture lately delivered by Captain Churchill, before the California Academy of Science. The lecturer advanced the theory that at one time there was an immense body of land, densely populated by inhabitants well advanced in the arts of civilization, in the South Pacific Ocean, parallel with South America. A glance at the map shows that that part of the ocean is dotted with numerous small islands, among the principal of which is Easter Island.

We quote from the *Chronicle*:

"The chief reasons for believing that Oceanica was once a continent are two: First, the existence in a large number of islands of architectural and artistic remains which imply a civilization and a population far beyond what the islands now present; and second, the fact that everywhere between the islands the sea bottom, even at a depth of 2,000 fathoms and over, is found to consist of coral, coral detritus and coral mixed with sand and lava. The coral insect cannot live below 50 or 100 feet beneath the surface of the water. Comparing this fact with the existence of coral at a depth of 2,000 fathoms, Darwin came to the conclusion that the bottom of the sea must have subsided since that coral was deposited. Dana took up the theory, amplified and elaborated it, and it is now generally accepted."

The *Mining and Scientific Press*, of San Francisco, also treats upon Captain Churchill's lecture, regarding which it says:

"His paper referred especially to the gigantic sculptured figures still to be seen upon Easter Island, and evidently the work of a different race than that which now inhabits the island, and one much more numerous, since the works referred to are on too large a scale to have been constructed except by many hands. He argued that a vast continent once existed where there is now nothing but a waste of ocean, dotted with countless isles and islets of varying size and character, the majority showing in their formation the traces of that former volcanic action which either upheaved them from the depths of the sea or shattered and sunk the continent on which they are now the only vestige. Easter Island, it is believed was once the home of a population numbering many thousands, of whom scarce any now remain. Besides dwelling upon the sculptured figures to be found there, Captain Churchill laid much stress upon the hieroglyphic tablets of wood discovered upon Easter Island, and which are the only instance of a written language in Oceanica. He thought sufficient attention had not been given them."

The governments of the United States and Germany are taking steps to prosecute investigations regarding this most interesting subject. The latter country is showing unusual activity in it, and will furnish a corps of engineers and scientists that the researches may be thoroughly and intelligently made. France has also of late been making advances toward establishing a protectorate over Easter Island.

The results of the promised researches will be awaited with considerable interest by many people, among whom are the Latter-day Saints, who will be able to observe in these developments additional evidences of the authenticity of the Book of Mormon, as they tend to establish the theory of its narrative.

It is reported in an account given by a German vessel which lately visited Easter Island, that it "is strewn with large stone images and sculptured tablets. The inhabitants of the island know nothing about the remains, and even tradition gives no account of a people living there, when their ancestors arrived."

It is more than probable that before these investigations are concluded, the fact will be revealed that, by a fearful convulsion of nature, an immense area of country once united with what is now South America, was sunk under the sea, carrying into eternity with awful suddenness, a dense population and the cities they had built.

The Book of Mormon shows that what now constitutes South and Central America was thickly inhabited by the people of whom it is a history, and that because of the existence of wickedness, great destruction occurred at the time of the Crucifixion of Christ by which the face of nature was transformed, the Savior subsequently visiting and ministering to those "other sheep," who were spared out of the wreck. The description of the scenes begins on page 495. We quote some portions bearing upon the submerging of a mighty surface of land.

And the city of Moroni did sink into the depths of the sea, and the inhabitants thereof were drowned.

And the city of Onihah, and the inhabitants thereof; and the city of Mucum, and the inhabitants thereof; and the city of Jerusalem and the inhabitants thereof, and the waters have I caused to come up in the stead thereof, to hide their wickedness and abominations from before my face, that the blood of the prophets and the Saints shall not come up any more unto me against them.

Assuming the correctness of the Book of Mormon, there is a solution of the mystery as to why the present inhabitants of Easter Island have no traditions in relation to its ancient people, the evidences of whose advancement in the arts still exist. It is because they are not their descendants, all the original population having been buried beneath the ocean. The island must therefore have been peopled again subsequent to the destruction, by another race. This solution is made all the more striking when we consider that the tribes in South, Central and North America all have traditions regarding their forefathers and in relation to the vast and imposing ruins to be found, especially in the two first of the divisions mentioned. And all traditions and discoveries to date, either sustain or harmonize with the Book of

Mormon, nothing of a so-called prehistoric character having yet been developed that conflicts with it.

It is somewhat singular that the article in the *Chronicle* should coincide with the Book of Mormon statements in theorizing upon the manner in which the great body of land disappeared under the expanse of water. We quote from its article:

"Was it the work of an earthquake, and did the land suddenly drop out of sight, in the flash of a second, hurling its occupants into eternity with such awful swiftness that none could realize what was the terrible catastrophe which had overwhelmed them?"

We venture to remark that if the Book of Mormon were taken as a base in the proposed investigation into this interesting subject, it would tend greatly to accelerate discoveries and be a potent aid in the formation of just conclusions. We do not anticipate, however, that it will cut any figure in the search. People prefer to denounce it as a fraudulent production without giving it the slightest consideration. The Latter-day Saints, however, rejoice in the fact that every "pre-historic" discovery in regard to this land is confirmatory of the genuineness of its claim to authenticity.

CAREER OF A SCOUNDREL.

SOMEWHAT over nine years ago a soldier from Fort Douglas, by the name of Howard W. Cole, called upon John Manning, the trunk manufacturer, of Second South Street, in this city, and expressed himself as one much interested in the cause of temperance, a particular line in which Mr. Manning was then figuring quite prominently. The genteel appearance and polished manners of this uniformed "defender of his country," and especially his enthusiasm on the temperance question, soon won not only the confidence of the too confiding John Manning, but the love of his daughter Ellen as well. A proposal of marriage soon followed, with an assurance from the wooer that the term for which he had enlisted was about to expire, and that thereafter some civil pursuit which would afford greater scope for his brilliant talents should be adopted instead of a military career. An engagement was the result, but before the nuptial day arrived the prospective bridegroom was arrested and tried at Fort Douglas for stealing a diamond pin from one of the officers. He succeeded, however, after getting out of the scrape, in convincing his affianced and her family that the charge against him was a trumped up one, the object being blackmail, and with confidence in his integrity fully restored, and the cord of sympathy added to that of love to bind him to them, they welcomed him to their household where the marriage ceremony were soon afterwards performed which rendered himself and Miss Ellen Manning man and wife.

We need not follow the details of his career during the succeeding seven years. We have only space to touch upon the principal points. His father-in-law set him up in business a number of times and advanced money to him to the amount of \$2,000, besides being at nearly the whole of the expense of supporting himself and wife and child. He engaged in keeping store in Park City, but failed, and being charged with embezzlement or fraud of some kind out there, was beaten almost to death. He tried the broker's business, and for some time had a stand in the drug store of Godbe, Pitts & Co., but he failed in that, after swindling another gentleman who had befriended him by advancing him money to the amount of \$2,500. He also dabbled in excursion, electric light, theatrical and other agencies, managing to get the best of most persons with whom he dealt, and proving himself to be a consummate scoundrel, and then left here and went to New York. His wife heard but little of him afterwards. When he did write he represented that he was expecting soon to make a raise and return. After a long period of silence and suspense, she finally learned that the gay Lothario had turned up in Portland, Oregon, and there married another woman, whereupon the deserted wife in this city applied to the Probate Court for a divorce and had a warrant sworn out for his arrest on a charge of bigamy. The decree of divorce was granted in December last, but the warrant never was served upon Cole, as he could not be found. Mr. Manning was glad to have his daughter obtain a legal separation from the man whom he had long been convinced was unworthy of her, and she, with a brave and independent spirit, applied herself to dressmaking, that she might not be dependent upon her parents for support, while she endeavored to forget the man who had so cruelly wronged her.

A few days since a letter was received in this city by County Clerk John C. Cutler, from Mrs. Cole No. 2, making inquiries as to the alleged marriage and divorce of her husband in this city, and enclosing a long clipping from a paper published in Middletown, New York, disclosing an additional chapter in the career of the gay deceiver.

It seems that he married the wife last mentioned on the 19th of July last, she at that time having about \$7,000, in money and a quantity of valuable jewelry. The money he squandered and the jewelry he pawned, and they went to California, and failing to pay his hotel bills two of his wife's trunks of cloth-

ing were seized as security. They traveled to New York, and the same game was followed there, more of her clothing being held in pledge for unpaid bills. They finally drifted to Middletown, New York, where he falsely represented himself as an agent of the United States Electric Lighting Company, and contracted heavy bills, deceiving his creditors with promises of early payment, until the 10th of January last, when he abandoned his wife, leaving her perfectly destitute and overwhelmed with his debts and has not since been heard from.

After being deserted by her unworthy husband the wife learned for the first time that he had a previous wife and child in this Territory and wrote here to ascertain the truth of it. She is, as we may easily imagine, stricken with sorrow and shame at the sad fate which has befallen her, and though totally unused to work, having been reared in affluence, received a classical education, and been taught accomplishments instead of manual labor, she is endeavoring to obtain work at which to earn an honest living. In the meantime the villainous husband is probably making further conquests among confiding maidens in other parts.

We need not dwell upon the moral that is to be drawn from this. It must be apparent to every reader, and we hope the public in general and the young women of our community in particular will profit by it.

STILL ABUSING MR. GLOVER.

MR. T. W. GLOVER, the gentleman who delivered a number of temperance lectures in this city some months since, is still being made the target for repeated volleys of anti-"Mormon" hot shot. The reason for his being subjected to this cruel treatment in England was because he dared, in a public meeting, to speak favorably of "Mormon" temperance and industry. He is catching it from several sides and both sexes. A Mrs. F. V. Douglas has come out against him in an English temperance journal—the *Blue Ribbon Chronicle*. She accuses the unfortunate gentleman of expressing himself in a way that he never did nor intended.

This furious female claims to be an American, and takes imaginary issue with Mr. Glover regarding Salt Lake City having been built up and beautified by "Mormons." This work, she claims, was done by "Americans," just as if there were no American "Mormons." After this we may expect to learn of some enthusiastic anti-"Mormon" proclaiming to the world that the prevalent idea that there are any "Mormon" people living here at all is "a strong delusion" that has been too long hugged to the popular soul.

Mrs. Douglas annihilates Mr. Glover with her grief at his darkness of mind on the "Mormon" question, and then hurls at him this terrible thunderbolt:

"A letter from New York came to me yesterday enclosing a clipping explaining the whole situation in a very different way. It is taken from one of the most influential religious journals in America and may be relied upon."

The hapless temperance advocate may as well acknowledge himself beaten and sound the retreat from his position. Surely Mr. Glover will not have the temerity to place the evidence of his own eyes, ears and brain against the assertions of a newspaper clipping. It is from a religious paper too. Now let him beware of committing sacrilege. Religious papers are so careful about telling the uncolored truth about the "Mormons," that Mr. Glover cannot but accept assertions from such a source as against any knowledge he may possess to the contrary.

Unfortunately for Mrs. Douglas, she rather laid herself open to suspicion of having an eye to the "main chance," and used the controversy with Mr. Glover as an advertising dodge. If she had not proclaimed herself an "American" perhaps the following would not have given such an inference a strong coloring:

"I am prepared, Mr. Editor, to expose the secrets of Mormonism on its drink side, as well as on its many other wicked sides in any part of this country as I have already done in Manchester and other parts of Lancashire, Cheshire and Cumberland. It is fully time that the people of England should be enlightened on this subject of Mormonism and so save themselves much trouble and sorrow."

This pious soul is evidently panting for opportunities to mount the rostrum as an anti-"Mormon" lecturer for a consideration. She wants to shut her eyes to contiguous evils and fire a feeble volley toward poor Utah and the "Mormons," from wooden guns well wadded with paper pellets made from clippings of religious newspapers furnished by friends.

Mr. Glover is having his statements so distorted, and so many fibs are being told about him, and he is becoming the object of so much misdirected sympathy that one would suppose he would be gaining some understanding as to how so many outrageous falsehoods can be palmed off upon an unthinking and ignorant public about the "Mormons."

AN IMPROPER PERFORMANCE.

No advance mention has been made in the news columns of this journal regarding the alleged piece performed on the boards of the Theatre last night. Its title—"The Adamless Eden"—and the loud pictorial posters which heralded its approach to our city, caused us to doubt its propriety. We might have condemned the piece ahead of its presentation here, but we desired to be fully advised as to its status before doing so. Besides, previous denunciation of an entertainment of that kind too frequently tends to incite an increased curiosity in the minds of people of the grosser sort to witness it. That the nature of the play was pretty well understood beforehand, however, was evinced last night by the almost entire absence of ladies in the auditorium, and the large proportion of the lower strata of the male part of the community present.

The success of the piece depends entirely upon its appeal to the grosser feelings of the audience. This must be beyond question, as there is nothing comprised in it that reaches either the intellect or the artistic taste of the auditor or spectator. It therefore descends to an appeal to the animal nature. The scantiness of the attire of some of the performers is not only thrust into prominence by the placing of the more than semi-naked members of the company in the most conspicuous positions, but the approach to nudity is also made the subject of an allusion in one of the songs, the object of this pointedness being unmistakable.

Such performances are vulgarly spectacular, and, being gratifying principally to the baser senses, tend to popular demoralization. We are clearly and unalterably opposed to their presentation in the community, and venture to express the hope that "The Adamless Eden" will be the last play of its class that will ever be seen on the boards of our Theatre.

IN A PECK OF TROUBLE.

THE editor of the *Oakland Expositor*, a fledgling Josephite paper, is dreadfully worried over some remarks of the *San Francisco Call*. When the latter received a copy of the little sheet it was noticed thus:

"A newspaper carrier was kind enough to lay on our desk yesterday a sheet published in Oakland which has reached its second number, which, on casual perusal, we find to be devoted to a defence of the tenets of the Mormon Church, polygamy included."

This evidently made the editor perspire profusely, calling forth from him a somewhat voluminous personal letter to the *Call*, accompanied by numbers of the *Expositor*. But the mountain made up by the distressed scribe only produced this mosquito from the object of his wrath:

"The editor of the Mormon paper recently established in Oakland, writes to inform the *Call* that it does not advocate, but on the contrary, opposes, the polygamous feature of Mormonism. We give the paper the benefit of the denial."

This was considered in the light of adding insult to injury, and another furious communication was fired at the *Call*. That stoical and pitiless journal, heedless of the awful agony of its writhing victim, with exquisite irony gave this repetition of its former dose of cold consolation:

"The editor of the Mormon paper recently established in Oakland, writes to inform the *Call*, that it does not advocate, but, on the contrary, opposes the polygamous feature of Mormonism. We give the paper the benefit of the denial."

This was looked upon as the "last straw," etc. It appears to have driven the highly perplexed editor—his name is H. P. Brown—into a frantic mental condition, and he does some "ground and lofty tumbling" over the matter in his own paper. He publishes the whole affair as if the fate of the world was trembling in the balance of the gigantic outcome.

Still the stoic of the *Call* remains immovable in his aggravating obduracy.

FORESTRY.

JUST at this season of the year the subject of planting out trees with a view to raising a supply of firewood or timber for other purposes might very properly occupy the attention of our agriculturists. But little has been done in this line in Utah yet, and the depletion of the limited supply of timber which our surrounding mountains afford has been going on year after year without thought or care as to where our future supply is to come from. There is considerable waste land in various parts of our Territory—in the valleys as well as in the mountains—that might very profitably be planted with trees. There are other reasons than those which are likely to suggest themselves to the ordinary utilitarian, why a general system of timber culture should be adopted. The arid atmosphere of this inland, mountainous region might be materially modified thereby. We are