

THE WAGES OF SIN.

"Writing Master Clark" Commits Suicide in California.

Mr. James S. Brooks, of Oceanside, San Diego County, California, sends us the following:

July 25th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

The person referred to in the enclosed article, Mr. C. R. M. Clark, is well known to many of the inhabitants of Utah, having lived there for many years. I thought that, by your inserting a notice of his death, his many acquaintances would learn of his sad end, and see another proof that the way of the transgressor is hard.

He formerly lived at Council Bluffs, and taught school there, he being a splendid penman, and many of the people of Utah have taken lessons from him.

I have heard that the same disgrace that has overtaken him here was the cause of his downfall at Council Bluffs and the breaking up of his family, who, if I am rightly informed, are still living in Utah.

The article referred to is as follows, and is taken from a San Bernardino, Cal., paper of July 21st:

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, there was quite an excited crowd gathered at Harlem & Kennedy's wood and coal yard, where a citizen of San Bernardino was soundly thrashing an old man by the name of C. R. M. Clark. The particulars that led up to the row were as nearly as could be gleaned from the enraged parent and the bystanders, as follows: It seems from reports of persons living near Harlem & Kennedy's wood and coal yard, where old man Clark had been living for many months, that Clark has been in the habit of enticing little girls to his quarters and feeding them on candy and other toothsome nicnacs. This was not known to Harlem & Kennedy, the proprietors, who, out of charity, had given the old man shelter and allowed him the room and the use of wood for cooking purposes, free of rent or charge. But there were other parties in the neighborhood that had often seen little girls enter Clark's bedroom and remain there some time. The old man bore, so far as these parties knew, a good reputation, and they thought he merely got the children there to give them candy and treat them because he was so fond of children. But the frequent visits of the nine-year old girl, whose father gave Clark the beating, aroused the suspicious of the neighbors, and yesterday as the little girl entered the old man's room, a friend of the girl's father immediately went and notified the child's parent. The father came down, and finding his little daughter still in Clark's room, where she had been for some time, he asked Clark what he meant by such conduct. Clark said he liked little children, and had merely called her in to give her some candy. "But," demanded the irate parent, "what right have you to be continually calling my little girl from the street, whenever she passes on an errand, and keeping her here alone in this room with yourself?" The old man tried to explain, but could not do the case justice, and the father of the little girl knocked Clark down, and would have kicked the life out of him but for the timely interference of Messrs. Kennedy, Harlem and Lloyd. The old man picked himself up and the father of the child left the room. Harlem and Kennedy then demanded of old man Clark that he pick up his belongings and leave the premises immediately. He said he would, and asked a few minutes time to pack up. The young men left the room, but in about fifteen minutes Mr. Kennedy returned to see if Clark was getting ready to leave. He found the old man quietly resting, and when asked why he was not gathering his goods together, Clark replied that he had taken something to quiet his nerves, and all would be right shortly. Mr. Kennedy immediately noticed that something was wrong, and after consulting Mr. Harlem, sent for Dr. Aldrich. On the arrival of the doctor, Clark, who was pretty well under the influence of about an ounce of laudanum, which he had taken, told those around him to leave him alone, but the doctor administered antidotes and brought about a healthy pulse, leaving the old man apparently all right and on the way to recovery, but not restored to consciousness. He was laid upon the bed and there remained alone, save an occasional curious visitor, up to about 7 o'clock last evening, when he died.

Whether old man Clark has been guilty of any criminal act is not known, but will probably come out at the inquest this morning. But one thing is certain, he was guilty of doing what no good-minded man should do—enticing little girls from the street into private rooms, and no one could have blamed the little girl's father yesterday if he had gone even farther than he did in chastising the old man.

Deceased has been a resident of San Bernardino for the last eight or ten years. He was nearly seventy years of age. Of late years he has been engaged as janitor in some of our public schools and the past year has been cleaning the offices in the Wixom block and in other buildings.

Since the occurrence of yesterday morning and the old man's death, many stories are out from different quarters, stating that Clark has been tampering with little children for many years past, both in Utah and since he came to San Bernardino. If this was the case, the public should have long since been rid of him.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT,

Adopted by the Directors of Z. C. M. I.

At a meeting of the Directors of Z. C. M. I. held yesterday, the 1st inst., the following resolutions of respect to the late President John Taylor, President of the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, were adopted:

WHEREAS, on the 25th day of July, 1887, it pleased an Allwise Creator to remove from our midst, by the hand of death, President John Taylor, and,

WHEREAS, He was selected a director of Z. C. M. I. October 7th, 1877, and served in that capacity until October 5th, 1883, when he was elected president of this institution and acted in that office continuously from that date until his demise, and,

WHEREAS, His whole life has been prominent for unblemished rectitude and distinguished ability, the last fifty years of it having been devoted almost exclusively to the benefit of his fellow-men—as an able champion of human liberty and advocate of correct religious principles, as a journalist, legislator and a leader of a great people—therefore, be it

Resolved, that in the departure from this life of one so good, noble and useful as the late President John Taylor, we have sustained a great loss, in which the community widely participate, and while fully sensing this effect of his decease we extend to his family, in the hour of their bereavement, our most heartfelt sympathy. Also

Resolved, that this expression of our appreciation of the character and ability of our deceased venerated President, brother and friend be spread upon the minutes of this board meeting in full, and that a copy thereof be engrossed and presented to his family.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING.

Sabbath School Workers Confering Together.

The monthly meeting of the Sunday school officers and teachers of this Stake was held Monday evening, Aug. 1st, in the Social Hall. The house was well filled and representatives were present from nearly all of the city wards.

The Third Ward Sabbath school furnished the singing for the occasion aside from that rendered by the congregation.

Brother Thomas Curtis, of the Third Ward, delivered a short address on the "Future Prospects of the Youth of Zion," showing, by quoting ancient and modern revelation, that a great work was to be performed in our day, and that, as the older members of the Church passed away, the burden of the labor would fall upon the shoulders of the youth. He urged the youth to live pure lives and prepare themselves for the labors they will have to perform.

A class of boys from the Third Ward Sabbath school, taught by Brother Williamson, answered in concert a number of questions on Book of Mormon history. J. G. Eardly, of the same school, recited a poem by E. R. Snow, entitled "Evening Thoughts, or What it is to be a Saint."

President John B. Matiben, of the Sanpete Stake, was present and addressed the meeting. He was pleased with this his first meeting with the Sunday school workers of this Stake in this building. Among other interesting remarks, he referred to what was said about the Sabbath school work by the late President Taylor and his Counselors in their last epistle to the Saints; expressed the high esteem in which he held our departed President, and hoped the Saints would ever profit by his worthy example and teachings. He well recited the time when Sunday Schools were first organized among the Saints and also when the Sunday School Union meetings were attended only by some 15 or 16 persons. The progress made by the Sunday Schools of these mountains since their commencement was very remarkable. There were still, however, quite a number of children among us who were not members of the Sabbath School, and it was necessary to use diligence in trying to get these identified with the institution.

Stake Superintendent John C. Cutler stated that some of the members of our Sunday Schools had got the idea that it was not necessary for them to attend Sunday afternoon and evening meetings as well as the Sabbath school. This idea was erroneous; they should consider it their duty to attend these meetings as regularly as they can, although they may have the privilege of partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's supper in the school.

The meeting adjourned for one month. The songs to be sung by the congregation at the next meeting are "Devotional Hymn" and "Our Mountain Home so Dear." The Fourth Ward Sabbath school will furnish part of the exercises for the occasion.

E. F. PARRY, Asst. Sec'y.

Prospective Good Crops.

S. D. Moore, writing from St. Johns, Apache County, Arizona, a few days ago, says: "We were blessed with copious rains during the latter part of June and fore part of July. The farmers are rejoicing in expectation of a bountiful harvest, and the hills that a few weeks ago were parched and barren are now covered with green grass."

OUR BEAR LAKE LETTER.

An Anti-"Mormon" Court Scene Appropriately Depicted.

PARIS, IDAHO.

July 26th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

As your correspondent "Rustic" seems to have forsaken his faber, and Bear Lake Valley has not been represented in your columns for some time, must be my excuse for penning these lines.

THE DISTRICT COURT

was held here last week, and we had a fair representation of legal lights among which was Parley Williams, from Salt Lake; "Kaintuck" Smith, from Ogden, U. S. Attorney J. M. Hawley, from Boise; H. M. Bennett, from Blackfoot and Homer Stull from Shoshone. An account of the revised laws not having been published yet, the grand jury was not summoned, and on criminal cases were tried at this term. Some civil business was attended to, among which was the case of Rose Vaterlouse vs. Conrad Vaterlouse, suit for divorce and alimony and custody of child. The case in itself was neither an important nor an uncommon one, but owing to circumstances that transpired during the trial it became the all-absorbing topic, both in the court house and on the streets.

From what we could glean of the case it stands about as follows: About two years ago the wife left her husband's bed and board and soon after was

CUT OFF THE CHURCH FOR ADULTERY.

In the meantime the husband had forcibly taken possession of the child, which likely was the cause of bringing the case into court. The case progressed smoothly until the decree was rendered in favor of the wife, giving her possession of the child, and an officer of the court was dispatched to Bloomington, to obtain the little one and restore it to the mother. The officer failed to find the child, and reported that a telephone message had been sent and it had been smuggled out of the way. His Honor, Judge Hayes, who had eaten dinner just previous with the Right Rev. Boyd, and seemingly had partaken very freely of anti-"Mormon" soup—dished up for the occasion by his illustrious (?) host and hostess—and savored with religious bigotry and sectarian hate, could see in the disappearance of this child

A TERRIBLE MORMON PLOT

and immediately commenced to vent his spleen. The postmaster was subpoenaed to give an account of the telephone message. R. S. Spence, the defendant's attorney, was ordered to produce the child in court by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning or he would be disbarred; Winters, attorney for the plaintiff, made affidavit that Spence in his presence had threatened that the child would be got out of the way if the court should decide the case against them. This made matters worse and added fuel to the flame. Parley Williams motioned that a full and fair investigation of the matter be given by the court. The motion was granted and the hearing set for 10 a. m. next morning. In the meantime a meeting of the attorneys was called and the matter fully investigated. Counter affidavits were made by persons who were present, and heard the conversation between Spence and Winters, proving the untruthfulness of Winters' allegations, and his utter lack of veracity and professional honor.

When the case was called at 10 a. m. next morning, Winters withdrew his affidavit and the court seeing the evil effects of the anti-Mormon soup it had so freely indulged in the day previous, seemed glad to have him do so, but the attorneys were not willing to accede to this and United States Attorney Hawley requested a full investigation and promised to produce testimony and affidavits to fully establish the honor and integrity of Mr. Spence and the vindictiveness and untruthfulness of the allegations made against him. The court, however, was only too glad to let the matter drop, and ruled that inasmuch as the child had been produced and Mr. Winters had withdrawn his affidavits that all proceedings in the case be stopped. Mr. Hawley still insisted that a brother member of the bar had been placed in jeopardy and injustice to that person, the court and attorneys, a full investigation should be had.

The court, however unwilling to flout its errors of the previous day, peremptorily ordered the case dismissed.

Thus ended a judicial farce from which Judge Hayes reaped neither honor nor glory, and in which he manifested that he was still seriously affected with anti-"Mormon" rabies that is liable to burst forth at any time without the slightest provocation.

Moral.—Beware of reverend falsehoods and anti-"Mormon" soup.

Respectfully yours,

JUSTICK.

Summit, Morgan and Wasatch.

The excursion that leaves this city on Thursday, August 11th, for Cache and Bear Lake valleys, will give the people of the above named counties an opportunity to visit their friends in the north, at an unusually low excursion figure; which chance they should avail themselves of. The excursion train will leave this city at 8 a. m., Park City at 7:15 a. m., and Ogden at 10:35 a. m. See the advertisement in another column.

INFECTIOUS DRUNKENNESS.

REFORMED MEN WHO HAVE SHOWN SIGNS OF INTOXICATION FROM CONTAGION.

There are cases of reformed men who show signs of intoxication from the contagion of others who are drunkards. The following is an example, says the London Exchange: A prominent ex-military man who had drunk moderately once, while attending a dinner with his old comrades, where most of them were intoxicated, suddenly became hilarious, made a foolish speech, settled back in his chair in a drunken state, and was finally taken home quite stupid. He had not drank any spirits, and had only used coffee and water, and yet he had all the symptoms of the others, only his was intoxication from contagion; the favoring soil had been prepared long ago in the army.

Another case was that of a man who had been an inebriate years ago, but had reformed. He was recently elected to office, and gave a dinner to some friends. Among them was a physician who had been greatly interested in these studies. He sent me a long report, the substance of which was this: On the occasion referred to, many of the company became partially intoxicated, and the host who drank nothing but water became hilarious and finally stupid, with them. He was put to bed with every sign of intoxication, but recovered, and next morning had only a confused notion of these events.

The third case occurred four years ago. A reformed man, of twelve years' sobriety, went on a military excursion with a drinking company, and, although he drank nothing but lemonade, became as much intoxicated as the others. This event was the subject of much comment and loss to him, socially and otherwise, although he protested, and others confirmed his statements, that he did not take any spirits at this time. In these cases two conditions were present—one in which some special unknown nerve state was inherited, which readily reflected alcoholic states from contagion; the other, in which this particular alcoholic state had been acquired, and more rapidly responded to contagious surroundings than otherwise.

Thus actors who essay to represent insanity or inebriety are successful in proportion as they inherit a nervous organization predisposing them to these affections. A single glass of spirits may awaken a latent nerve defect and soon alter merge into inebriety. So the effort to imitate the manner and conduct of an intoxicated person may give impress and direction to an organism that will be permanent. An actor greatly praised for his skill as Hamlet, was obliged to leave the stage for the reason that this character was becoming so intimately his as to suggest insanity at an early day. A man who acted the part of a drunken man was, after a time, so completely intoxicated as to be unfit for his part. He could not use spirits and had to give up his part in the play for the same reason as mentioned above.

A remarkable incident of this kind came to my notice. A temperance writer of great power and vividness of detail said that he lived all the details of the hero he was describing in his own mind. When the character was intoxicated he had all the symptoms and had to go to bed after writing that the hero did so. He suffered, was exhausted, had pain, mental agony, was joyous, happy, contented, and lived over every event which he had described. This man was strictly temperate, but had a drunken father, from whom he inherited a peculiar nervous organization that gave him power to realize the toxic state from alcohol and throw himself into it most perfectly. He says that it would impair his health to write more on this theme, for he would be intoxicated most of the time while writing.

Many of these states may be termed emotional trance states, and in some future time will be the subject of some curious and wonderful psychological discoveries. For instance, reformed men, or those who have recently stopped the use of spirits, can not safely listen to a recital of the sufferings and struggles of others to become temperate without taking on some form of mental shock that is fatal to their own resolutions. The more vividly and accurately the struggles of a drunkard are described the more certainly the will of the hearer is weakened and rendered impotent to help itself. Temperance lecturers who hope by painting the horrors of drink so vividly to deter any man in the audience from falling in that way are deceived, and produce the very effect that they seek to remedy.

MRS. LANGTRY.

It is said that an understanding has been arrived at between Mrs. Langtry and her husband, whereby he will permit the action to go by default, simply insisting that the strict letter of the law shall be complied with.

The renting of the cottage in the Mission and the declaration of intention are simply means to the end—the formal and technical compliances with the California law. Mrs. Langtry will leave for Los Angeles on July 10th, and will then not again return to her "home" on Twenty-first St. From Los Angeles she will go to New York by easy stages, proceeding to Virginia, Nev., thence to Carson, Reno, Laramie, Lincoln and Council Bluffs, expecting to arrive in New York about July 30.

Her residence in San Francisco will be

kept up within the purview of the law, under an arrangement with Charles Coghlan, her leading man. Mr. Coghlan will return there after the Los Angeles engagement, and will occupy the Mission cottage for the remainder of the lease term. By this arrangement Mr. Coghlan will become a competent witness to establish the legal residence required by law.

It is said that all these movements have been taken upon the advice of the attorney, and all to the end that there may be no hitch in the divorce proceedings, and no bar to the fruition of the hopes of Mrs. Langtry and Mr. Gebhardt and their nuptials, which are soon to follow.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

In St. George on July Twenty-Ninth

On the 26th inst. we received, by telegraph, the sad news of the death of beloved President Taylor.

Our stores have been draped in mourning, also the Bishop's office; likewise the entrance to, and interior of, St. George Temple.

Memorial services were held in St. George Tabernacle, commencing at noon of Friday, July 29th, concurrently with those understood to be in progress in Salt Lake City Tabernacle.

The St. George Tabernacle had been tastefully decorated by the Sisters of the Relief Societies of St. George, aided by Brother Horatio Pickett. Conspicuous among the drapery, and suspended over the centre of the stand, was a beautifully executed life-size portrait of the President by Hafon, of Springfield.

President John D. T. McAllister presided during the services.

In connection with the choral service of the choir, the opening prayer was delivered by High Councilor Charles Smith.

President McAllister then gave a sketch of the life of President John Taylor, also extracts from telegrams relative to his death and funeral.

President McArthur followed in a pathetic address.

Elder Charles Smith, President Henry Harriman, and Father John Lytle followed with instructive remarks, and recital of personal reminiscences of the faithful servant of God to whom we were doing honor.

The choir, in conclusion, beautifully rendered "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Benediction by the Stake Clerk.

JAMES G. BLEAK.

DANGERS OF NATURAL GAS.

A gentleman who was present at the time, gave a correspondent of an exchange a thrilling account of an explosion that recently occurred in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. It is a well known fact that natural gas is largely employed in that city for lighting and manufacturing purposes in lieu of coal, than which it is much cheaper. It seems that the gas mains are laid under the street pavements much in the same way as those for the artificial product; that an imperfect joint in the piping allowed a small portion of the gas to escape, which found its way through the pavement to the surface, where it was accidentally ignited, probably from a match or cigar stump, which was simply terrific, tearing up the pavement for some distance and doing great damage in the immediate vicinity. Concerning the dangers of these natural gas wells, so numerous in many parts of the country, the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette has the following:

"Two hundred years ago in China there was just such a craze about natural gas as we have in this country today. Gas wells were sunk with as much vim and vigor as the celestial were capable of, but owing to a gas explosion that killed several millions of people and tore up and destroyed a large district of country, leaving a large inland sea, known on the maps as Lake Foo Chang, the boring of any more gas wells was then and there prohibited by law. It seems according to the Chinese history, that many large and heavy-pressure gas wells were sunk quite near to each other. Gas was lighted as soon as struck, as is done in this country. It is stated that one well with its unusual pressure, by induction or back draught, pulled down into the earth the burlesque of a smaller well, resulting in a dreadful explosion of a large district, destroying the inhabitants thereof. Lake Foo Chang rests on this district. The same catastrophe is imminent in this country unless the laws shall restrict further developments in boring so many wells. Should a similar explosion occur there will be such an upheaval as will dwarf the most terrible earthquakes ever known. The country along the gas belt from Toledo through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky will be ripped up to the depth of 1,000 to 1,500 feet and flopped over like a pancake, leaving a chasm through which the waters of Lake Erie will come bowling down, filling the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and blotting them out forever."

It is reported that the Chicago snar-chists have given up the idea of anything favorable to them in the action of the Supreme Court, and will apply to the Governor to commute their sentences to life imprisonment. An intimation that the decision of the Supreme Court, to be made in September, will be adverse to them, seems to be fully credited.