

Tuesday, August 17, 1880.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

California estimates its wheat crop for the present year at a much higher figure than at any previous season. It is anticipated export for 1880-81 sixteen million bushels. The largest export previously was last year, which reached 12,287,759 bushels.

The Year of Jubilee is out and for sale at this office. It is a pamphlet of 110 pages and contains a full report of the proceedings of the Fifth Annual Conference of the Church, with the sermons and speeches verbatim, also the preliminary exercises in the Assembly Hall. It is full of interest to the Latter-day Saints, and should be in every household. To insure a wide circulation it has been placed at the low figure of 25 cents per copy.

The American Machinist says: The scales which fly off from iron being worked at, form iron trimmings, filings, or other ferruginous material, if worked into the soil about fruit trees, or the more minute particles spread thinly on the lawn, mixed with the earth of flower beds or in pots, are most valuable to the peach and pear, and, in fact, supply necessary ingredients to the soil. For colored flowers they heighten the bloom and increase the brilliancy of white or nearly white flowers of all the rose family.

California's lady lawyer, Mrs. Laura De Force Gordon, has the honor of being the first woman advocate in a murder case in this country. She is associated with Judge Darwin, of San Francisco, in the defense of M. A. Salazar, on trial for the killing of J. G. Herrea in a duel. Mrs. Gordon made a very effective speech to the jury on Friday, August 14th, ably criticizing the case of the prosecution. The defendant was acquitted on a legal technicality, but will be indicted again, when his counsel will urge that he cannot be twice placed in jeopardy for the same offense.

The British metropolis is a wonderful city. It occupies 78,080 acres or 122 square miles. It has 502,900 houses, with an average of 78 persons to a house, or 3,620,988 in all. Thanks to sanitary effort the mortality has declined since 1871, though the population has increased a million and a half since that date. Increase of density is accompanied by a rise of mortality in the proportion of the eighth root of the density. Following out the theory that a density of 183 persons to the square mile gives a mortality of 19.16 per 1,000, London should now have a death rate of 35.2, whereas it is in reality only 25.3.

Doctors will differ. Even the most eminent do not see eye to eye. Dr. W. H. Hammond, a famous physician of New York, ridiculed Tanner's fasting experiment. Dr. Marion Sims, equally, if not more celebrated, telegraphed words of cheer to Tanner from Paris towards the close of his ordeal, and said it was valuable to science and humankind, but fools would ridicule it. Each of these physicians acknowledges the ability of the other. Hammond doubted the validity of the telegram and said none but a fool would send it. Sims doubted Hammond's ridicule. But both have acknowledged their part in the controversy. Question—Which is the fool?

A WORD OF WARNING.

We have learned from a gentleman of this city of an attempt to inveigle a young and innocent girl into the house of "questionable reputation," under the promise of ice cream, from a scoundrel who makes it a practice to deceive the unsuspecting, and we are informed that there are a number of creatures here in the form of men, who are lured together for the purpose of leading astray "Mormon" girls who are foolish enough to be enticed into their company.

We call attention to this that parents may be induced to keep strict watch over their daughters, that confiding and unsophisticated girls may be warned against making acquaintance with strangers, and that the police and others may be aroused to extra vigilance for the prevention or punishment of the crime of seduction.

When a man is found making himself unusually conspicuous in his abuse of those who honestly practice plural marriage, as a general rule he may be spotted for a libertine. Villains who have no words to base to apply to polygamy, will use all the arts of the practiced seducer to lead some weak female from the path of virtue. Then they will boast of their achievement, and if the victim happens to be the daughter of a "Mormon," they will chuckle more maliciously than ever over their victory, and cite her fall as a proof of the evil tendency of polygamy's social life.

We are no advocates of lynch law. We consider that crime should be punished legally. We think that private vengeance is incompatible with good order and sound government. But penalties should be adequate to the offenses committed. Fine or imprisonment as we view it is no proportionate punishment for the ruin of virtue. Like the destruction of life, there is no compensation for this deed. It is a crime against humanity, and it should be punished accordingly. But this is not the position taken by the framers of law in civilized nations. They would hold man up to shame as a lawbreaker, and not as a legislator. They would not make the crime which in practice they consider capital among the lower grades of offenses in law. We do not say that the reason why law

framers of law are so gentle towards sexual crimes is because they know their own lack of purity, and cannot for shame "cast the first stone." But there are writers on social questions who do not hesitate to make that assertion.

Saying that the law is weak, and statutes are inefficient in their penalties for this class of offenses, is it right for individuals aggrieved to take the matter in their own hands and accomplish what the law fails to do? No. We cannot conscientiously say, from the standpoint of a supporter of law and order, that it is right. But if there be any justification for a violation of law in punishment for the breaking of law, it is in such a case as that we have named. Let the cowardly brute who would deliberately entice an innocent girl into her ruin understand, without doubt, that on discovery a good sized hole would be blown through his hateful career, and he would be less free with his devilish arts and demonic boasts. Few juries would convict the father, brother or husband who slew the betrayer of a daughter, sister or wife. The sentiment of society on this question is superior to its expression in the codes. The written law takes hold of it with a grip of death.

Exceptional cases require exceptional remedies. The rule must be let the law vindicate itself; let no private individual assume the functions of a court or an officer. But there are men who, under circumstances of such provocation as that involved in the betrayal of a member of their family by a crafty seducer would stop for neither laws nor courts, but hasten to smite the villain to his doom. And although we deprecate such rashness and countenance no unlawful measures, we cannot say that we should feel sorry for the fate of the villain who had met his deserts, or could very strongly demand punishment for the avenger. Virtue is dearer than life. If so, should not its destroyer be treated as a homicide?

We warn the sneaking, cowardly scoundrels who are hunting for female prey in this city, that there are short-guns and shot-blades here as well as long courts and milk-and-water laws. They can speak vilely of men and women who are so much their superiors that no words could frame a sufficient contrast; they may invent falsehood and vapor and threaten evil; but let them keep their hands off, or, as the Lord lives and endurance has its limits, some of them will surely bite the dust!

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WIRELESS CABLE TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

False Report.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 17.—Of the report of Proctor Knoll's murder, a later report says there is no truth in the rumor.

Texas Cyclone and Homicide.

GALVESTON, 17.—The News' special says: A two-minute cyclone at Galveston, demolished two houses and five persons were injured.

Athletic Trials.

BOSTON, 17.—A large crowd witnessed the trials of strength and speed to-day, between the Irish-American and Scotch-Canadian athletes for \$1,000. The former were represented by Thomas Lynch, Boston, and James C. Daley, New York, the latter by Duncan C. Ross and E. W. Johnson, both of Canada. The Irish-Americans were victors by three points.

Double Drowning.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 17.—John C. Taylor, secretary of the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of western Massachusetts, and wife, were drowned in the Connecticut river last night. Mrs. Taylor leaped from the boat in which her husband and two other women, he sprang after her, and being unable to swim, both were lost.

A Matter of Duty.

NEW YORK, 17.—The Herald's Washington special says: The military officials are considerably perplexed over the question raised by the entrance of the Chinese steamer into the port of San Francisco. It is reported that the steamer is laden with merchandise from the Sandwich Islands, her cargo will be subject to a discriminating tax of 10 per cent, whereas, although the merchandise may under reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands, be entitled to enter free.

Chinese Cigar Makers.

Referring to the San Francisco dispatch about the Chinese made cigars, the Times has the following: A reporter visited several manufacturers and dealers in this city yesterday and found that the statement in the Bulletin was not only true, but that a much larger amount than 1,000,000 had been received within 30 days. The great wholesale dealer does not consider one million as an extraordinary amount. Albert S. Rosenthal, whose firm sells leaf tobacco in this city, says that in its large cigar manufactory at the corner of California and Battery streets, in San Francisco, the firm employs many Chinese, and does not manufacture cigars in this city, but does so exclusively in the sale of tobacco in the leaf. Mr. Rosenthal informed the reporter that in his opinion the Chinese are the best cigar makers in the world. He remarks that as Mexicans in the past have been charged with the sale of their fingers. They are clean workers, and in this respect are vastly superior to the Bohemian cigar makers here. The factories in San Francisco are airy and are kept scrupulously clean by the Chinese workmen who are invariably saving, frugal and careful.

With Joseph Brondestein Mr. Rosenthal has been in the cigar manufacturing business since the Pacific Coast since 1880. He says that it is due to the Chinese to say in all his dealings with them, excepting over a quarter of a century, he has not seen as many as them, they have been his tenants during that time and they have never neglected to pay the full amount of their rents. He could not say so much for the manufacturers of cigars with whom he had transacted business. In referring to the Bulletin statement that 1,000,000 cigars had been shipped east within a month, he said that he had never seen more than 600,000 within one week and that the figures ranged from \$18 to \$20 per 1,000. The first ships the finest tobacco to San Francisco. It is a fact that he has never directed the sale of cigars by hand and not molds. He says that New York, Rosenthal says, cigars are made in either pure or basement. The children of the Chinese are a modern or the

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The Knights gathered on four streets facing east. The division on Lake Street, the one furthest north moved first eastward to Wabash Avenue, and upon reaching that thoroughfare turned south and continued to march until they reached the last of this division reached in Washington Street, the column on that street followed to 21st Street. The same was done with the columns at Monroe and Jackson streets.

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Knights Templar Grand Progression.

The Great Day of the Triennial Conclave.

CHICAGO, 17.—The great day of the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar, opened cloudy. Early in the morning a tall bell rang out the duty of the day. The sun then appeared and at the hour advertised for starting, everything was favorable for the procession. The different companies were, however, tardy in getting at the appointed place and it was nearly 11 before the different columns moved. By that time the sky had cleared and some drops of rain fell. It had no effect on the crowds who thronged the streets and occupied every available inch of space on the sidewalks. The windows were filled shortly after eight o'clock, and many people occupied their positions on the cross arms of the telegraph poles. The committee had wisely made the line of march extend over nearly eight miles, giving a fine opportunity for all to see. Along Wabash Avenue thousands of temporary seats had been erected, and were readily rented at good prices. The decorations were set in a grand and almost extravagant style, nearly every house displaying banners with masonic devices, while evergreen wreaths and richly contrasting colors relieved the monotony of the buildings. An immense quantity of black was required to appropriately represent the historical subjects connected with the display of the conclave. The newspaper offices were beautifully decorated, especially those which were in the direct line of march. The wholesale houses and the more important retail buildings were also covered with banners, flags, and decorations. Along State Street the stores were radiant with devices, several thousand dollars having been expended on some single buildings. The 16 arches on Wabash Avenue, between Van Buren and 22nd Street were completely draped in red and excited great admiration for their unanimity of design and diverse figures. The line of march was kept in a strong guard of policemen who kept the streets clear and who were armed with continuous lines of vehicles, which were ranged on either side of the street, and the crowded