

EDITORIALS.

BOLD CRIMINALITY.

THE recklessness engendered by the civil war, and the desperation resulting in part from the hard times, are manifested ever and anon in the streets of the large cities in the Union, as well as sometimes in the rural districts. Crime gets very bold in places and essays to do violent deeds in broad daylight, and in the streets of the crowded city, which are usually ventured upon only in the darkness of night or in rural seclusion.

The New York Herald of Feb. 22 has the following in this connection—

"A young lady left her home in Brooklyn at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and while walking down one of the public avenues was confronted by a man, who, in a threatening tone, demanded her money. The young lady was so startled and affrighted that she lost the power either to run away or give an alarm, but stood before the gentleman of the road like one transfixed. The ruffian possessed the audacity without the gallantry of Claude Duval, and so, instead of proceeding with his lawless work in a manner to reconcile his fair victim to the loss of her property and crowd her dreams with visions of handsome highwaymen for six months to come, he dealt her a cruel blow and laid her senseless at his feet. Then he snatched her pocket, getting only a pocket handkerchief for his pains, tore a scarf from her neck, and fled.

"A few days ago, a citizen of New York was passing along Thirty-fourth street at an early hour in the evening, and when near Fifth Avenue, opposite the residence of the late Mr. A. T. Shewart, he was struck from behind with what he supposed to have been a slung-shot. The blow not taking full effect he turned upon his assailants with a stout stick which he carried, and the ruffians, seeing that their intended victim was able to defend himself, fled.

"The character of these crimes indicates the desperation to which men may be driven by want, and probably it is impossible to always guard against the bold acts of reckless criminals. At the same time it does not speak well for the police that two such cases should have occurred within so short a space of time in the two cities."

Other cities complain also. The following comes from a Washington paper of the same date—

"Nothing illustrates more clearly or forcibly the loose and indifferent administration of the laws than the boldness of criminals. Of this fact our community had most striking evidence yesterday in the assault and the robbery of a lady, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in so public a place as I street, between 9th and 10th."

Here are damaging confessions from the governmental and commercial capitals of the republic, which ought to set people to think soberly upon the situation and upon the tendencies of the same, and the probable results in years to come, and also to devising some adequate means of mending matters in this respect.

A STABLE GOVERNMENT.

REV. MONCURE D. CONWAY writes from England to a paper in this country that he feels certain that the centennial presidential struggle in the United States has seated the royal family of England more securely on the throne. So that the republican agitators in England are apparently further from securing the object of their desires than they were before the recent election in this country. This is very likely, for the people of England, by habit and tradition, are greatly in favor of a steady, stable government, and opposed to revolutionary methods of procuring what may be considered desirable changes in political affairs.

In the present election disputes the United States has exhibited a spectacle which few peoples would

wish to imitate. Half the voters of the country are in bitter opposition to the other half in respect to the very vital question of who shall be the Chief Magistrate. Furthermore, owing to extensive misrepresentation and fraud, it is extremely difficult to tell which party has the actual majority of the people, or of the representatives of the people, on its side. So that the country has been and is yet on the imminent brink of revolution, which might be peaceful or warlike, orderly or anarchical, according to circumstances, and which might result in the dissolution of the republic and the establishment, upon its ruins, of either a powerful monarchical, imperial, or dictatorial government, or of no government at all, only irremediable weakness and confusion.

Consequently the limited monarchy of England, which is, in fact, in some respects, more democratic and republican than the government of the United States, would naturally be more prized by the English people, after looking upon this sad American spectacle, because the British monarchical government does insure to the people a steady and stable government, a large degree of personal liberty, a superior degree of security to life, property, and individual rights, with an excellent promise of unlimited continuance of the same, and all these are things which the majority of people in most countries, the most valuable elements of the population, greatly desire and care most for, so far as the government is concerned.

An eastern contemporary thinks that the present disputations, quarrels, perplexing, uncertain political situation will eventually result in giving to the American people a more clearly defined, stronger and better government than the present federal government, so subject to partisan changes amounting almost to revolution, and to dreaded contingencies, which is to be hoped will be the case.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Reno is said to be the Gretna Green for California elopers.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* suggests that the guillotine is a better instrument than the rope for public executions.

—The Washington Star of Feb. 21, says, "In personal appearance Associate Justice Bradley, the Presidential Warwick, strikingly resembles the late President Johnson. His face, however, was cast in a finer mould, the features, especially the nose, being smaller than those of Mr. Johnson. Nevertheless, a side view of his face at once recalls the familiar countenance of Andy, the Obsolete. He wears the same sharp-pointed standing collar and black silk stock, while his iron-gray hair is brushed down smooth, after the manner of Mr. Johnson."

—The following illustrates the true inwardness of politicians and their politics, national or local—"They have a 'citizens' movement' in Pittsburgh, Penn., and it was all going on very smoothly till one man got up in the meeting and asked: 'Ain't I nominated for mayor?' 'No,' said the meeting. 'Nor for treasurer?' 'No.' 'Nor for controller?' 'No.' 'Then damme if I don't make it warm for this movement, that's all.'"

—About 500 Bostonians daily request Moody and Sankey to pray for them. No doubt the 500 badly need it.

—The *Scientific American* says there is absolutely nothing in Gen. Pleasanton's blue glass remedy.

—Mrs. Tuttle, of Greene, N. Y., a "grass widow," had a masculine lodger. The rich farmers of the neighborhood, not liking it, formed a "skimmington" party, and in the dead of night surrounded her house, battered in the windows, smashed the door, and kept up a "calathumpian racket" with guns, horns, &c., until daylight. Mrs. Tuttle was thrown into convulsions by the racket, and when she recovered her health she brought suits against six of said farmers. The first case she was awarded \$600, and as this decided the others, she will receive \$3,600 dollars as a solace to her wounded feelings.

—The Juvenile Guardian Society of New York is in a bad way. The charges for collection and agency are nearly fifty per cent. of the amount collected, and Mr.

Robertson Superintendent, is charged with paying \$5,000 "to the poor" without any vouchers for the same.

—The office of coroner in New York often brings \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year, and sometimes \$50,000.

—Says an eastern paper, "A Liverpool restaurant advertises a dinner, from twelve to four daily, as follows: Scotch mutton broth, spring soup, roast beef, boiled mutton, roast pork, stewed beef, tripe and onions, mince collops, Berlin pudding, rice, apples, sago and fig puddings, stewed rhubarb and rice, apple tart, blanc-mange, cheese—all for twenty-five cents. No wonder emigration is going the other way."

—Macaulay thought the American constitution was all sail and no anchor.

—Police Justice Walsh sentenced Douglas Walker to pay \$50 fine and be committed to King's County Penitentiary for sixty days for striking with a whip Thomas T. Clark, both amateur actors, on the stage of a Brooklyn Theatre lately. In passing sentence, the Justice said that "refined and educated people should know the laws of the land better than those who were ignorant, and should be held to a stricter accountability, and if caught breaking them should be punished more severely. A fine of \$50 would be all he could inflict in this case, and the imposition of such a fine on Mr. Walker would not, he thought, be sufficient punishment. He proposed to put a stop, so far as lay in his power, to such offences as that to which Mr. Walker had pleaded guilty," and added the imprisonment. A writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for and obtained.

—The Boston Journal says the Fall River manufacturers generally believe that their hardest experiences are over, and look for a lively spring trade. Though the expenses and interest on capital the last three years have eaten up the profits, yet the present business of nearly all the corporations is remunerative and the prospect is of a steady increase. Every indication points to the fact that the hard times in the dry goods trade are over, and it is fair to suppose that this new and encouraging state of things will extend to other lines of manufacture also.

—The Austro-Hungarian Bank difficulty has been settled. The Emperor appoints the Governor of the Bank, each of the two governments appoints a deputy governor, and the directors are to be elected by the stockholders at large. The old compact expires in the Spring. The new agreement, like the present, is to remain in force ten years.

SENTENCED FOR SEDUCTION.

J. S. PALMER, an Ottumwa lawyer, was recently sentenced to hard labor for two years for the seduction of a young girl, his ward. The following is given as the sentence pronounced by Judge J. C. Knapp, with some accompanying remarks—

"The sufferer by your crime was a fatherless girl of limited education, and was, and is, mainly dependent upon her daily toil for a livelihood. You were at one time her guardian; you belonged to a learned and honorable profession, you are an attorney and counselor at law; you were a professor of the religion of Christ; you were a member of one of the leading evangelical churches of the city; you occupied a high social position; you had the benefits of the teachings and example of excellent and undoubtedly pious parents, both of whom, one now dead, and one now living, I have known for more than twenty years, and known only to love and esteem them for their virtues. Indeed, I have known you from early boyhood, and it affords me no pleasure to speak of the character of the crime of which you have been convicted. But I wish to impress upon you, and upon all who hear me, the wicked character of the crime of seduction, as a warning to all to forever shun and avoid it.

"The judgment of the court is that you be confined at hard labor in the penitentiary of the State of Iowa, at Ft. Madison, for two years from this 8th day of February, 1877."

A HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE TO A HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR.

THE long agony is over. Congress, with the aid of the eight to seven electoral commission, concluded its labors of counting the electoral vote, this morning (March 2), the result being that of the total votes of the electoral college, 185 are announced for Hayes and Wheeler, and 184 for Tilden and Hendricks, a strictly partisan vote and a strictly partisan triumph by just the one all important and long disputed vote. Thus is the election muddle settled, as much as it is likely to be, and the country relieved from its long drawn out anxiety.

The new President goes into office with a rather dubious title to the same, inasmuch that it is certain that if his party had not been in power, he would have been the defeated instead of the successful candidate, perhaps by considerable odds. But he being a republican, and the republican party being in power, and the arbitration commission being republican so far as a bare majority is concerned, the election of Hayes is assured, as the election of Tilden would have been assured had the democratic party been in power, and had the popular and even the electoral vote been the same as it is.

Hayes being declared by Congress the legally elected President, there is, perhaps, no sufficient reason to doubt that he will be publicly and peacefully inaugurated, or will deliver his inaugural address, on Monday (March 5), possibly taking the usual oath of office the day previous.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 6.

Committed.—Alonzo Colton has been sent to the Penitentiary, having failed to perfect his appeal to the United States Supreme Court. *Beaver Enterprise*, March 1.

Burial.—The remains of Mrs. Emerson arrived from Provo at noon to-day, by special train, and were followed to the Camp Douglas cemetery by a large cortege, the carriages numbering about thirty.

A Tramp.—Yesterday, a transient made himself obnoxious to several families in the Fourteenth Ward, by obtruding his presence into several houses and making sundry demands of the inmates. He was arrested and Justice Pyper fined him \$20, which he will work out.

Woman's Exponent for March 1 contains, "Advice to Girls," "Moral Effects of Hurry," "R. S. Reports," "Woman's Voice," "Excellence," "Dedication of the Kaysville Relief Society House," "Silk Raising in Utah," "What to Do With Old Maids," "Storing Grain," etc.

Amputation.—Yesterday Dr. Benedict amputated one of the fingers of the left hand of Howard Driggs, a three and a half year old son of Mr. B. W. Driggs, of West Jordan. It will be recollected that the little fellow had his hand badly chopped, accidentally, last Friday, by his brother, with a hatchet.

John Ploughman's Talk.—This is the title of a very entertaining and instructive little work by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. It contains a mine of good, wholesome advice to "plain people," being filled with sentiments of wisdom, clothed in simple language. For sale at Dwyer's, price 90 cents.

Music.—We are pleased to learn that Professor George Careless has concluded to yield to frequent solicitations to organize a music class, for instruction in vocal music. The first meeting will be held on Monday evening, at seven o'clock, at the Council House, in which he has secured a suitable room. The members of the class will be charged a nominal sum, to cover expenses. This presents a good opportunity for leaders and members of ward choirs and others to gain a more thorough knowledge of music. Anything tending to encourage and extend an acquaintance with the "divine art" is a public benefit.

Not Greasewood.—The new tanning material by which the satisfactory results mentioned in the News the other day were obtained, is not greasewood, as before stated, our informant having been mistaken. It is an article which, how-

ever, is indigenous to this part of the country, and is equally if not more abundant than the other, as it can be found in the surrounding cañons in great profusion. It grows spontaneously and in patches of hundreds of acres in places. It is known as the Utah tea plant, or shrub. It is asserted that its tanning properties are three times stronger than hemlock bark. The discovery of its virtues for tanning was made by Mr. Thomas Winters, of this city, who supplied the parcel of it to Z. C. M. I. that was forwarded to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where its tanning properties were demonstrated. Mr. Winters desires us to say to the proprietors of tanneries who desire to use the material, that he is prepared to supply it in any desired quantity. He believes he is entitled to some pecuniary benefit for the discovery from those who conclude to use it.

A Remarkable Operation.—On the 13th of January last a remarkable and very delicate operation was performed by Dr. W. F. Anderson upon the person of Mrs. Coray, of Mona, Juab County. It consisted of cutting from the patient an ovarian tumor, weighing nearly thirty pounds. This large fungus was attached to the liver and kidneys, and its separation necessitated the making of an abdominal wound of six inches in length, and the actual taking out and replacing of the bowels, rendering the operation one of the most serious and dangerous known to surgery.

After the case was placed in the hands of Dr. Anderson, he delayed proceeding with it until a spray-producing instrument, recently invented by Professor Lister, the eminent Scotch surgeon, could be obtained, causing a delay of six weeks. By means of this invention a spray of carbolic acid is kept playing upon the wound during the whole time the operation is being performed, this having been demonstrated to have a beneficial effect in such cases. The time consumed in the operation, which was performed with consummate skill, was two hours, and although the patient, who manifested great fortitude, was greatly reduced, she showed no bad symptoms, is now considered out of danger, and so far recovered as to be able to return home.

Dr. Richards assisted in the operation, and Dr. Smart, of Camp Douglas, Dr. J. M. Benedict, Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Fowler were present.

About thirty years ago the successful performance of such an operation was considered next to impossible.

Laws of Health.—In perusing a report of the Birmingham and Midland Institute (England) for 1876-77, lately received at the Museum, we noticed a new feature of interest in connection with that progressive institution. For some years a "Laws of Health" class has been in operation successfully, and recently a similar class, based upon the same principle, has been introduced into a kindred institution in London. Besides the ordinary instruction in animal physiology and hygiene, particular attention is directed to the circumstances which favor the spread of diseases and the methods of preventing them. A course of fifteen lectures has been delivered on this special subject, in which attention is directed to the causes which give rise to diseases, by a knowledge of which much human suffering may be prevented. The method pursued by Professor Corfield, a graduate of Oxford, by which he interests and instructs the class, is also worth noticing. He says, "I have adopted the plan of giving the class one question after each lecture, the answers to which are brought in writing to me at the next lecture, and I look over them and return them corrected. I have found this plan exceedingly useful, both in fixing the subject matter in the minds of the students and as giving them continual practice in writing down what they know."

The laws of health would be a legitimate subject for the consideration of the youth of Utah.

District Meeting.—On Sunday (January 28th) as was announced, the District meeting convened, at Lamberhead Green, in the Mechanics' Hall. The weather was stormy, yet the Saints had gathered from far and near; Liverpool, Runcorn, Preston, Southport, Widnes, St. Helens, Ince, Upholland, Over Darwen, Ramabottom, and Rowtenstall, each contributed their