DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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A RIGHTEOUS RULING.

By courtesy of Sutherland and Judd, the eminent attorneys for the appellants, we are able to print today the full text of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Cope case, a brief synopsis of which we published a few days ago. Judge Sutherland received it from Justice Brown with whom he was formerly associated in Michigan.

The Opinion is terse and clear and leaves no room for doubt as to its legal soundness. The reasoning is conclusive and the objections of counsel for respondent—John M. Zane, are effectually disposed of. We are pleased to note that the position taken by the Court on this question is the same as that held by the DESERET NEWS.

Under this important ruling, children of polygamous parents are entitled to inherit the estate of a deceased parent who died previous to 1890 the same as if they were legally recognized as legitimate. From 1878 to 1888 polygamous children inherit the deceased mother's estate, and also the deceased father's estate if acknowledged by him as his children. This applies to all children who are known in the law as illegitimate. The Edmunds-Tucker Act of 1887 repealed the law which secured those property rights to such children, and from March 2, 1888, only those children recognized as legitimate by the law can inherit a deceased parent's estate.

As to the justice or injustice of this provision of the law it is useless now to argue. The duty of the court was to interpret the laws as it found them. This has been done in a lucid and convincing manner, and the decision will settle the property rights of many persons in this Territory, while it will disappoint several individuals who have sought to gratify their greed at the expense of justice and against the claims of kindred.

THE UNFORTUNATE "FORCE BILL."

ALTHOUGH a good deal has been written in reference to the measure popularly known as the "Force Bill" now pending in the Senate of the United States, but few people, comparatively, know what its provisions are and what would be its probable effects if it should become a law. They understand that it is a Republican scheme, designed to perpetuate the control by that party of the affairs of the nation, intended to be accomplished by its details.

The parliamentary title of the measure is "A bill (H. R. 11,045) to amend and supplement the election laws of the United States, and to provide for the more efficient enforcement of such laws, and for other purposes." The pretext under which it was introduced was the charge that the negro vote in the South is suppressed, and that Democratic domination in the Southern States is maintained by unlawful means and the oppression of the colored citizen. Chiefly to protect Republican negro voters the bill was ostensibly framed. It is claimed that in reality it was to place all Federal elections in the control of the Republican party.

It was introduced originally in the House of Representatives, as may be seen by its title, and passed under the management of Henry Cabot Lodge. It was therefore known as the Lodge bill. When it reached the Senate it met with several objections and a substitute was presented by Senator Hoar, who has had charge of the bill and has been much mortified at the opposition it has met and the action taken in reference to it by some members of his own party.

The annexed summary of its chief provisions is taken from the editorial columns of the New York Sun:

"The first portion of both bills is occupied with the extending of the powers of the present Federal Supervisors of Elections. The chief supervisors, present and prospective, are charged with the supervision of elections, with the enforcement of national election laws, and with the prevention of frauds and irregularities in registration.

"In any town or throughout the country wherever there is any federal office to be filled it is made the duty of these chief supervisors and their subordinates to see that the polls are 'guarded, watched and supervised.' For the purposes of this bill the country is divided into [illegible] congressional districts, [illegible] in each district [illegible] of a Congressman, [illegible] of a Congressman-at-large, [illegible] for election purposes.

"The power of the bill gives to supervisors [illegible] to the duty of a public school teacher [illegible] and votes in an election [illegible] and for all votes in any school district [illegible] Supervisors [illegible] Thus [illegible] Supervisors of Elections [illegible] from [illegible] in other cities [illegible] Hence, under the bill [illegible] have a special census of [illegible] Registration precincts, and keep it up night and day, as the law stands, until two days after the succeeding election.

"Each Chief Supervisor of Elections is empowered and directed to appoint [illegible] deputies for each separate subdivision in his district, only two of which shall be members of the same political party. The payment of these deputies is to be [illegible] per diem expenses, and instruction is made that in case there is no work there shall be no pay.

"The Chief Supervisor is empowered to remove or suspend at pleasure any of his deputies, and also and apply for confirmation at an office in the Circuit Court. Judge Sutherland is empowered under very exact regulations, to make a list of all unnaturalized persons in cities having more than 20,000 inhabitants. It is probable that under this clause the Chief Supervisor and his representatives would have power to make a [illegible] visits, if he thought it necessary, like that possessed by the police force under the Irish coercion act.

"In the Hoar bill there is no direct mention of bayonets and United States troops, because the President already has power under the Constitution to "take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed." Senator Hoar, however, has endeavored to simplify this portion of the old law introducing an amendment to it providing that the President may support the judicial process as if he deems it necessary.

"The office of Chief Supervisor of Elections is to be held for life, and salaries are made payable to permanent appropriations, and not from year to year, like ordinary expenditures. In this way the next House of Representatives will not be able to cut off payments under the bill except with the concurrence of a Republican Senate and a Republican President."

This will give some idea why the measure has caused so much ill feeling and so much debate in the Senate. It was hoped that the bill was virtually killed when Senator Stewart succeeded in shelving it in favor of the Silver bill, with the aid of several Republicans, among them the new Senators from Idaho. But on the passage of the silver bill the force bill was again brought forward, with a fair prospect of its passage until yesterday when, to the surprise of many Republicans and the renewed and deeper disgust of Senator Hoar, a motion to consider the Apportionment bill prevailed by a majority of one vote, and thus the Force bill was again pushed aside in company with a measure designed to aid in its passage by cutting off debate and known as the Closure bill.

It looks now as though both these obnoxious measures were doomed. It will be a great relief to the country if they are not again taken down from the shelf—or up from the table. The Force bill is manifestly a partisan scheme, and the Closure bill so clearly a departure from the rules of free debate which have hitherto governed the Senate, that fair people of both parties will rejoice over the probable death of both these bills, and it will be very difficult to resurrect them.

AN EXCELLENT NEW BOOK.

THERE has just been issued from the press of the Deseret News office, one of the most acceptable works of its class ever given to the public anywhere. It is from the prolific brain and facile pen of Dr. James E. Talmage, and is entitled *Domestic Science*. The work was prepared by its author by request, as will be seen by the following:

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 1, 1890.

"To all concerned:

"With the growth of our Church school system, and of the Mutual Improvement Associations among our people, the need of text books specially adapted for use under these organizations becomes very apparent.

"A short time ago Dr. J. E. Talmage was requested by us to prepare a work of medium size and scope on subjects of practical and scientific interest and as a result he has written a small volume entitled *Domestic Science*.

"A committee appointed to examine the book has heartily endorsed it as a worthy work representing an extended array of useful facts expressed in simple but forcible style, and imbued throughout with the spirit of our religion.

"We take pleasure in recommending the little work to our people as well adapted for use in our Church schools, also in the Mutual Improvement Associations, and for general reading.

"Your brethren in the Gospel,

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEO. Q. CANNON,
JOS. F. SMITH."

"PROVO CITY, Utah, Dec. 1, 1890.

"The study of 'Domestic Science,' recognized as an essential feature of education, has received in this work of Dr. J. E. Talmage such a thorough and systematic treatment as will entitle the work to the careful consideration of all educators. I earnestly recommend it, therefore, to all our Church schools for a textbook.

KARL G. MAESER, D. L. D.,
Gen. Supt. L. D. S. Schools."

The nature of this work and the style of its exclusive are such as to entitle it to more than an ordinary notice. It is divided into four main parts. The first treats on "air and ventilation with chapters on heating and lighting." This takes up the properties of the atmosphere, and by studies the subject in air, illustrated by outlines, the reader is shown that the lowest air is possessed of many of the properties of what heavier water. In [illegible] air is [illegible] Associations [illegible] of the atmosphere [illegible] Pleasantville. This [illegible] the Sixth Ward of Salt Lake City, and [illegible] of air in the sea [illegible] water [illegible] the [illegible]

"Experiments [illegible] made [illegible] prizes are given, such as [illegible] for their performance [illegible] more complicated apparatus than [illegible] tubes, and the [illegible] The air pump is discussed also lifting and force pumps for water. Barometers are fully illustrated and explained, as are the syringe, pipette and siphon. The composition of the atmosphere is fully treated, and an admirable chapter follows on the "Permanency of the atmosphere," in which the divine wisdom displayed in the order of nature is dwelt upon. The impure state of air within doors receives attention; also the ill effects of air of that character. The principles of ventilation are fully treated. The general properties of heat, with full explanations of thermometers, etc., follow.

A feature is made of the principles of lighting our homes, with a discussion of the principal kinds of lamp and other means of illumination.

Part second is devoted to a study of water, its occurrence, properties, and uses; the principles upon which springs operate, and upon which artesian wells are formed; relative merits of spring water, well water, and river water; hard and soft water, with numerous examples from this region. A great number of analyses of the author's own work are cited. Organic impurity in water is explained and the ill effects of water so contaminated are dwelt upon. A number of simple tests for purity of water are given and the means of purifying such waters as are foul are shown.

The third part deals with food and its cookery. In it are discussed: nature of food; mineral ingredients of food; organic ingredients of food; vegetable foods and their cookery; animal foods and their cookery; meat, eggs, milk, butter, cheese; auxiliary foods and condiments; means of preserving food stuffs.

The concluding division treats on cleansing agents, including detergents such as soap; also bleaching agents and disinfectants. The nature of a true disinfectant, and the difference between it and simple deodorizers receive attention. In this part, too, a chapter is devoted to "Poisons and their antidotes," the chief and commonest poisons are enumerated, their action explained, and the best antidotes likely to be within reach are classified.

This most interesting and instructive work extends over 300 pages, and is embellished by a large number of neat illustrations, the work of Utah artists. The bulk of the engravings were executed by S. H. Harrow, of this office, the others, white are in the opening part of the book, being the work of John Holt. They will bear close scrutiny as showing decided skill and taste, notwithstanding the fact that the cuts were necessarily produced rapidly, the order for them being given on short notice. The book may be said to be, as a whole, a home production, not only in relation to authorship, but also from an artistic and mechanical standpoint.

The work ought to be acceptable because of the importance of its subject matter, the practical nature of the treatment and simplicity and purity of style. It gives an experimental verification of all its leading facts, and throughout it breathes the genius of genuine religious sentiment. It is a book that should not only figure in the Church schools and improvement associations, but as a valuable acquisition to every private library.

HISTORY OF A DAY IN A GREAT CITY.

THERE are in the city of New York, thirty-six police precincts. One night last week the New York World obtained through its reporters the record of the day up till midnight from all these divisions of that great city. There were 249 arrests, 10 fires, 28 accidents, 3 bodies found floating in the rivers, 3 sudden deaths, 2 persons rescued from drowning, 2 persons injured by falling from street cars, 1 person run over by a sleigh, 1 person injured by electric wire, 1 package of stolen property recovered, and 11 sick and destitute persons conveyed to hospitals. This, in short, comprises the police history, for one day, of the great city of New York. What a world of reality there is in that brief record. Brutality, dishonesty, jealousy, hatred, rage, despair, drunkenness, and the whole catalogue of evil passions are represented in that one day's melancholy drama.

In the total of the accident list the police records are incomplete. There are a vast number of persons taken to the hospitals, by friends every day. The police have no records of such accidents.

The three bodies found in the rivers were those of two young men and one young woman. What the life histories of these persons were, will forever remain a mystery. The pockets of the men were penniless. The face of the woman was battered, and beyond recognition.

The first police precinct of New York City embraces Wall Street. Within this precinct is $2,000,000,000 in gold, silver and securities. It includes the United States Treasury where $600,000,000 is stored. The Union Trust Company and all the principal banks and vaults of the city are in this precinct. In this precinct the fewest arrests are made. The crime here consisted of grand larceny, bank forgeries and "confidence game" adventurers. Any person found loitering in this precinct after midnight is arrested. The rule is as inexorable as that Jay Gould would have to go to the station if found loitering for five minutes.

The Second Precinct though included largely by Europeans, Asiatics and Africans is one not very fairly except in the matter of drunkenness.

The Third Precinct embraces the City Hall and Printing House Square. The police of this precinct attend entirely to special duties and the records consist mostly of reports of parades, meetings and so on.

The next precinct is known as the "Fighting Fourth." Here were found several persons suffering from accidents or wounds, one dead man, and a number of drunks and disorderlies.

The Fifth Precinct comprises the dry goods district. Large stores and warehouses occupied only by janitors. The police have are on the lookout for fires.

The next precinct comprises the Italian district. It is called the "Bloody Sixth," owing to the number of persons stabbed with knives and dirks.

Each precinct has a name by which it is known independent of its numeral nomenclature. There is the "Old American" precinct, the "Celtic," the "Teutonic" and the "French" districts, and each has its peculiarity in crime.

There is one incident that is reported as being humorous by the police. A saloon keeper, named Henricks, went home at midnight and left his place wide open. The officer on the beat found it open, and fastened the door, presumably after treating himself.

There is a "Tenderloin Precinct." That is where the 450 live. Burglaries on a scientific basis mark this district.

In the general summing up it is found that intoxicating liquor is at the bottom of three-fourths of all the misery, wretchedness and crime of New York City.

There is no case of "hold up" nor of sandbagging reported for the day, and in that particular it was somewhat behind Salt Lake City under "Liberal" rule, but there are several cases of persons found drunk on streets, and robbed, presumably while intoxicated. In the matter of police discipline New York City has, perhaps, the best reputation of any city in the United States.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

THIRTEEN of the different States of the Union for Senatorial elections are progressing smoothly enough. In Pennsylvania, Don Cameron was reelected. In Indiana, Don Voorhees was reelected, as was Vest in Missouri, Jones in Arkansas, Mitchell in Oregon and Teller in Colorado.

In Illinois there is a pretty sharp battle going on over the Senatorship. Farwell did not get the Republican caucus nomination. So he is out of the race. He incurred the displeasure of the Administration in the matter of official appointments in Illinois. His family connections in Chicago have also injured him. His son-in-law is the editor of a journal entitled *America*, the special mission of which is war on Roman Catholics. It is rather hard to hold a man responsible for the deeds of his son-in-law, but such seems to be partly the cause in the Farwell Senatorship. The Romans to a man set foot on Farwell, and he goes into political oblivion. At the present time in Illinois or Wisconsin a man who is anyway associated with the anti-Romanist party could not get a constituency, so well organized and so powerful is the pro-Roman Church party. It matters not what shape the associations may take it is all the same. Even an unpopular and obnoxious mother-in-law is liable to bring political condemnation on a man.

Oglesby is the nominee of the Republicans, Palmer of the Democrats. Both are ex-governors of Illinois. Palmer has 101 Democrats in the Legislature, Oglesby 100 Republicans, then there are three Alliance men, and this causes the deadlock. The fight will doubtless be bitter and protracted.

In Kansas the Senatorial situation is most interesting. Ingalls who has been Senator for eighteen years is now making a fierce battle for a fourth term. The story of his first election, away back in 1873, reads like a dime novel episode. Pomeroy was seeking reelection as Senator. It was supposed that he had a barrel of money wide open. Ingalls was then a lawyer in Atchison. He was smart, eloquent and popular.

On the day when the Kansas Legislature met to elect a Senator, just after the Speaker's gavel fell, State Senator York walked to the desk, and placed two rolls of greenbacks thereon, desiring the Speaker to count them. The Speaker did so. There was one roll of $700, another of $5000. York then made a speech saying that was the price Pomeroy paid for his (York's) vote and influence. There was a sensation, and the result was, Pomeroy did not get a vote. Ingalls was elected. Pomeroy is known ever since as Sockless Pomeroy. Mark Twain took him as the original of his Senator Dilworthy in the Gilded Age. Pomeroy still lives in Washington York went to Washington in quest of office, but he was regarded there as a political leper. Nobody would touch him or associate with him. He dropped out of public life, and whether alive or dead at present, nobody seems to know. And yet it would seem he did only what was right and just, providing what he enunciated was true.

In the present Kansas Legislature Ingalls has 36 followers in the Senate as opposed to one Democrat and one Alliance man. In the House he has 24 followers, while the Alliance has 92 members and the Democrats 3 members. In joint session the Alliance controls everything, and unless there is a break in that party Ingalls has but a poor chance for reelection. Tomorrow will decide his fate.

PROVO PROGRESSING.

THE PROVO *Dispatch* is issued regularly on Wednesdays and Saturdays and is under the able management of James H. Wallis. It looks like a living journal and we understand it is advance to the dignity and usefulness of a daily in the course of a month or two.

The PROVO *Press* is a "Liberal" semi-weekly, neat in appearance and well patronized as to advertisements. It is published by G. F. and E. R. Rathbone, and intends to work for the interests of Utah County.

With three live papers—for the old reliable *Dispatch* still flourishes and works for the good of the city and county, Provo is moving forward as a vigorous, progressive city. Its mail facilities, too, are to be increased, as we learn from the following, which we clip from the *Dispatch* of January 24th:

"Special Mail Agent Thos. Orchard visited Provo today in regard to furnishing the city with two mails daily north. Everything has been perfected for the same, and next Wednesday morning will see Provo with additional mail service to the tune of seven daily mails—three north, two south, and two east. This is for Provo's benefit only. The north mail will leave at 7:45, and the mail from Salt Lake will reach here at 5:15 p.m. No mail will be received between stations en route.

"By this new arrangement Provo will be enable to communicate with the northern cities to good advantage. Who says Provo isn't on go?"

Several years ago Chamberlain & Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, commenced the manufacture of a cough syrup, believing it to be the most prompt and reliable preparation yet produced for coughs, colds and croup; that the public appreciate true merit, and in time it was certain to become popular. Their most sanguine hopes have been more than realized. Over three hundred thousand bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy are now sold each year, and it is recognized as "the best made," wherever it is known. It will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. dks

There is no danger of a cold resulting in pneumonia when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used as directed "for a severe cold." It effectually counteracts and arrests any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. This fact was fully proven in thousands of cases during the epidemic of influenza last winter. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. dks

Short Work of a Troublesome Case.

One day I was taken with Paralysis of the Bowels. The stomach and other organs lost all power of action. Although opposed to proprietary medicines, I tried Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. To make a long story short it saved my life. It is the best medicine in the world for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels.—A. J. Griffin, Lowell, Mass. 4 60 1

Carbonl Packed Organs just received at Young Bros., 38 Main St.

WHY THE DESERET NEWS SHOULD BE SUBSCRIBED FOR IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER PAPER.

1. It is the Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the authorized medium through which the views, wishes and instructions of the Church Authorities are expressed, and given to the Saints.

2. It may always be relied upon as advocating or defending the right side of every question proper for public journals to treat upon.

3. It is devoted to the interests of the Latter-day Saints and has, from its inception, valiantly defended their rights and advocated the principles in which they believe; and every Latter-day Saint should therefore feel under obligations to do his part in helping to sustain it.

4. It is not published for speculation, and never has been, but for the good which it is capable of accomplishing; the profits, if any there be derived from it, being devoted to extending its sphere of usefulness, and benefiting the community.

5. It is doing its utmost to establish home industries, among which are paper making and type-founding, stereotyping and electrotyping—branches necessary to the development and independence of the community, but which, during their infancy (which in this Territory they have not yet passed), can only be carried on at a pecuniary loss.

6. There is no danger of any subscriber to the News failing to get what he subscribes for through failure of the business and a suspension of the publication—a result in the case of hundreds of newspaper ventures every year.

7. It is now printed throughout in new and readable type, so that even the aged can peruse it without difficulty or danger to their eye-sight.

8. It is free from objectionable advertisements, so that no parent need fear that his children will have their minds corrupted from having access to it; in fact, it refuses thousands of dollars worth of the best paying advertisements annually, because it is devoted to the moral and spiritual interests of its readers instead of to getting gain as their express.

9. Its tone is not regulated by public opinion nor the hope of gaining subscribers or advertisements. It advocates that which is right and condemns that which is wrong, regardless of results, financial or otherwise.

10. It never nauseates its readers by painting off columns of self-praise for news items.

11. The News practices no deception and resorts to no subterfuges to induce people to subscribe; but on the contrary, pushes to stand on its own merits as the people's newspaper, with a promise only to do its utmost to give its patrons the full value of their money—a promise which it has endeavored to faithfully keep in the past.

12. In conclusion, if a Latter-day Saint can afford to subscribe for only one newspaper, that paper should be the DESERET NEWS; and if more than one, the NEWS should invariably be the first.

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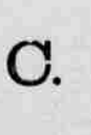

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