

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
BRIGHAM YOUNG, JUN.,  
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Saturday, August 25, 1877.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The intelligent farmer is not like Micawber—always waiting for "something to turn up." He turns it up himself with a good team and a plow.

People in America talk about "hard times." What would they say if they lived in India, where half a million of people are reported to have recently perished from famine and starvation?

The first Japanese ship that has ever entered the port of London recently anchored in the Thames. She is called the *Yokohama Maru*, and was under an English command, Capt. Walker, with a Japanese crew of thirty-four men. She was built for a steamer, but called under canvas, making the voyage round the Cape, in 141 days.

Emigration to Australia is visibly declining. The number entering Victoria in 1865-3, inclusive, aggregated only 30,783, and in 1870-4, 28,134. In 1869-70 the numbers were unusually large, over 22,000, but since then they have been extremely small, only 1,752 settling in the colony in 1872. There is still a great deficiency of women. In 1874 there were only 915 to 2,452 men entering the colony.

Fruit growers and shippers should now consider and always remember that a good market can generally be found for well-selected and properly packed fruit. To prevent bruising, spread straw around the body of trees which will save a great deal from spoiling. Damaged fruit should not be shipped with the sound. Care in boxing and packing is necessary, and those producers and shippers who take these precautions will always have a greater demand, and command a better figure for their fruit than their careless or unscrupulous neighbors.

Professor Chas. V. Riley's work, "The Locust Plague in the United States," is now in print and is published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. We have not time nor space at present to fully review the work, but we notice that in the map showing the region of country overrun by the "hoppers" in 1875, and also the places where eggs were sparsely laid in the same year, Utah and Idaho are left out entirely. This shows that Professor Riley's information is not exact. Northern Utah was overrun by the devourers as far as the immense number of eggs was deposited in that section and also in Idaho, although the damage accruing this year has not been so extensive as anticipated.

A WIDE-SPREAD AND DEADLY EVIL.

The dread of the Yankees that New England might one day become New Ireland seems to be better founded than some people imagine. The latest statistics collected by Dr. Allen, an eminent physician at Lowell, Mass., show that out of 35,239 people living in Rhode Island in 1875 only 17,680 were foreign born, and yet 129,517 were of foreign parentage. And while the native population had increased less than thirteen per cent. in the ten years between 1865 and 1875 the foreign population by parentage had increased more than eighty per cent. Dr. Allen's statistics also show that while 8,221 native American wives were born to 2,532 children in 1874 in the city of Providence, 9,919 wives of foreign birth, of the same age, fifteen to forty-five, in the same city, gave birth to 2,912 children. A similar state of facts exists in Massachusetts and other New England States. The cause of decline in native increase is a muscular work for brain work.

The above is from the New York Herald of the 19th inst. We do not quote the facts and figures it contains. They are corroborated by much evidence to meet with successful contradiction. We frequently hear men of thought and literature, from the East, express their conviction that if it were not for foreign immigration the country would eventually become depopulated.

But we do not agree with the Herald's opinion as to the cause of decline in native increase. While it may be true that the falling population generally have families that are not so numerous as those of the past, it is very much more brain-work than muscular employment. We do not think that the facts will support an emphatic denial to the Herald's theory.

It is truth, in fact, and social rivalry have in a great degree reared the maternal feeling, and that "natural affection" which is generally supposed to be in every true woman's heart. It is, instead of being accounted a blessing from the Lord, as the holy matrons of former times are looked upon as a burden and curse. This being the case, feminine votary at the shrine of Fashion, the bondswoman of vanity, finds in the offering of costly and unbecoming dresses, and in the purchase of the most useless and expensive of goods, a means to prevent Nature's most lovable and admirable action.

There are thousands of women in United States who stand guilty of a crime of the most heinous and destructive nature. They are guilty of the crime of being unbecomingly dressed, and of having one or two children in a family. And among their particular and confidantes, ladies moving in the highest circles, members of the Christian (?) churches, at opponents of plural marriage, the pets and queens among "upper ten thousand," make out of respectably committing

an offense against heaven, nature and humanity, which ought to crimson their fair brows with shame, crape their souls with remorse, and banish them from association with the pure and uncorrupted.

They patly pay the penalty of their sin on earth, in nervous debility, depression of spirits, irritability, the loss of the true maternal joy in her offspring, fading vigor and numerous ailments physical and mental, which, calling for stimulants, and giving relief, gradually but surely break down the constitution and make the life of the offender a short but not a merry one. And then, in another world, comes the fearful looking for the fiery indignation of the offended Deity, whose sacred laws have been wilfully violated, and who at the great Day of Accounts will exalt Justice and render unto all "according to their works."

A false social system engenders numerous evils, and among them the loss of the true maternal joy in the offspring, and the fast-increasing crime of feticide is one of the worst. It is known and winked at. Pious preachers, popular physicians, creditable editors, are well acquainted with the practice and its prevalence, and yet utter not a word of protest or abhorrence. Women who die from its effects pass away without censure, and amid the pomp of a gorgeous funeral and the genuine sob of hypocritical tears of the mourners, a devoted divine will talk of the "pure, white soul of the dear departed," and, while picturing her entrance into the realm of bliss and the society of the Immaculate, give tacit encouragement to other silly women to plunge into the same gulf of guilt which has blackened the spirit of the present dead and hastened their departure.

"Brain work" indeed. The Herald must know better than to utter such nonsense. And if it would devote its columns to the crying sin of feticide in the midst of which it is published, instead of trying to break down a system which, three thousand miles away, is working out the problem of a cure for those social evils which are spreading death and corruption around its sanctum, it would be far better entitled to the claim of being the leading journal of America.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

Devastation and Carnage.

NEW YORK, 24.—The Turkish minister of foreign affairs informs the Russian minister abroad that the Russians on entering Esaki Saghra, diarmed the Mussulmans, employed the Mokhtars to fetch them out of their houses, and they were massacred. Eleven hundred were thus put to death. When the Russians entered Lovatz, fifteen women and children, fleeing from the invaders, were killed; others, to escape outrage or death, had to abandon everything, even their children. Every Mussulman's house in Lovatz was pillaged. After the capture of the town the Russians carried devastation and carnage into the neighboring districts. The Russians drove out all the Mussulman inhabitants of the village of Hirsie, and burned all the houses and the women, only one woman escaped. Seventy Mussulmans and the Imam of Yulken were shut up in a barn, which was fired. Forty-four other Mussulmans were massacred, and all Mussulman women outraged. Eight young girls, who resisted, were killed, and two burned with the men. The greater part of the other women, with their children, were taken outside the village where, one after another, with their children at their sides, were slaughtered. Twenty women and children who escaped massacre, were rescued by Ottoman troops. The English military attaché himself witnessed all these proceedings.

A State Defendant.

The *World's Columbian*, S. C. special says, A. O. Jones, colored clerk of the House of Representatives, who has been confined in jail here for several weeks upon a charge of defrauding the State, was released this afternoon. His security consisted of \$27,000 of bonds, put up by himself, \$10,000 bonds of his wife, and a mortgage on his real estate. It is believed that he has expressed a willingness to turn State evidence. His testimony will implicate prominent officials to a very damaging extent.

Cannot be Raised.

A dispatch has been received that the Pacific Mail steamship *City of San Francisco*, sunk at Acapulco, has been found by the divers, sent to examine her, to be so badly injured that she cannot be raised.

The Silver Question.

CHICAGO, 24.—The *Inter-Ocean*, having addressed a circular letter to the various members of Congress, asking them to indicate their position on the subject of remonetizing silver, has received replies from 107 of them, 131 favoring the repeal of the law of 1873, and restoring the dollar of the fathers to its old place in the coinage; 15 favor remonetization, with conditions attached; 15 opposed remonetization; 61 are undecided, and two decline to answer. These answers represent every State, and include 31 Senators and 168 Representatives. Of the latter 115 advocate the measure, and 15 oppose it.

Senator Morton's Stentily Improving.

RICHMOND, Ind., 24.—By request of the representatives of the Associated Press, Dr. Bliss, Senator Morton's Washington physician, made the following written statement at 10 o'clock: "The senator has been steadily improving since yesterday, making rapid and satisfactory recovery from the attack of indigestion which occurred on Wednesday. He is careful and hopeful, and occupied his easy chair several hours to-day, reading and discussing more prominent topics of public interest. His physician says: I feel warranted in pronouncing him out of danger, and should no unexpected complication occur, speedy recovery will be insured."

Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, 24.—Wool quiet and unchanged. Colorado fine and medium 25 @ 30, coarse, for carpet, 17 @ 19, extra and merino pulled 35 @ 40, No. 1 and super pulled 35 @ 37. Texas, fine and medium 24 @ 32. Virginia, fine and medium 23 @ 30, coarse 20 @ 28.

The Month's Indians.

VIRGINIA, Mont., 24.—The Indians are reported, this morning, on the Madison River, 40 miles below

Henry's Lake. Most of the families in Madison Valley came in here during the night. The Indians have gathered up a good many horses, and it is said, killed one man on Wolf Creek. It is probably only a struggling party, but it calls for communication with General Howard, by this route for the present. The courier and provision wagons en route have been stopped.

Howard Waiting.

General Howard arrived here at ten o'clock this morning. The command is waiting at Henry's Lake for supplies. Some of the Miles' command are moving up Yellowstone in front of the Indians, who got about a hundred horses in Madison Valley, but have now left.

Howard One Day Behind.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, Snake River, 24.—Bainbridge, and his soldiers from Fort Hall, returned to-day. He says the Indians are at Henry's Lake, and Howard is one day behind them.

A Gang of Horse Thieves Broken Up.

SEDALIA, Mo., 24.—An extensive gang of horse thieves was broken up in Saline County within a few days. Three of the gang were arrested on Wednesday, and seven more last night. A man who arrived at Lexington, to-day, reports that between Holden and Lexington he saw three bodies hanging to a tree labeled "Horse thieves," supposed to be of the same gang.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

The Democracy.

NEW YORK, 25.—The *World*, in an editorial, commenting on the names of democratic candidates for governor, endorsing Hayes' election and policy, says, "Nobody doubts that a majority of the people voted for Tilden, and if the people had their way he would now be administering the government. Instead of Hayes, it is hopeless for any State convention now to attempt upsetting the decision of the electoral commission. The demoralization of all the States feel themselves aggravated by the decision of the electoral commission, but the democrats of no State have as yet been silly enough to propose that the arbitrament of the people be consulted should be set aside simply because the results of that arbitrament did not please them."

The Hostiles Badly Demoralized.

FORT HALL, Idaho, 25.—The following has just been received:

"I left this post at 2 o'clock a.m., of the 19th instant for Genl. Howard's command, with an escort of ten soldiers and fifty Black and Shoshone scouts, authorized by General Sheridan and Crook. Reached General Howard at one o'clock of the 22nd inst., having marched 150 miles. General Howard was directly on the hostile trail, and one day's march in their rear. I marched with him one day, and left him fifteen miles south of the hostile place, which he intended to reach the same day. The hostiles are badly demoralized, and there are not to exceed two hundred fighting men of them. I found the freighters and ranchmen along the Montana stage road in a very demoralized condition. The freighters who were on the road between the Sand Holes and Pleasant Valley at the time the hostiles struck it, had left their wagons where they happened to be, in most instances loaded with valuable freight, and had taken their stock to places of safety. In one instance I found two wagons, one loaded with metallic cartridges and another with powder, but the hostiles had not disturbed them. As I had passed over the trail the freighters commenced moving again. I believe the hostiles had disturbed no freight on the road. Howard was pleased to get the Indian scouts. I think they will do him good service.

"Howard and his command are having a severe campaign, but all hands in good spirits, hoping to finish the hostiles in a short time."

"RAINBRIDGE."

WESTERN.

Pinney and the Mint Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—The public sessions of the Mint Commission closed last night, though further private inquiries will be carried on. A significant piece of testimony was given by Frank Leavitt, an employee for eleven years in the mint, who testified to overhauling a consignment between Supt. Lagrange and Pinney, at the county jail, in which the latter told the former that he preferred no charges against him if he would join Pinney and his crew and help them through. Lagrange said he did not fear investigation, as nothing could be proved against him. Pinney urged, that however that might be, it would cost Lagrange a good deal of money, and said, "You know that through my people I can prove anything you want to prove. Leavitt accompanied Lagrange to jail for the purpose of listening to the interview.

Correspondence.

Ben Tasker—His Capture—His Escape.

NEPHE, Aug. 22, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

About two weeks ago a party of about six men from this place having lost some horses, and learning that there was a gang of thieves operating down on the Sevier about eighty miles from here, struck out in search. In about three days they came upon a camp composed of two men, who gave their names respectively as Taylor and Ward, and a woman and five or six children. Our men accosted this motley looking crowd and asked them if there was any one else around there. They said there was another man around by the name of John Jones. This party was camped at the mouth of a narrow bend of the river, having ropes and willows stretched across so as to form a corral.

After a little conversation, our men went up on a little outcrop close by, and one of them went down to the river for water, saw a man's leg in the willows of this bend. Our party then went down and ordered this man to come out, but to no effect. They therefore went in search of him, and upon one of them coming rather too close upon him, he cocked a pistol and ordered him to go back, which he did, and this fellow had the drop on him. They then set fire to the willows, and he jumped rather too warm for him, he jumped into the river and tried to swim, but he was killed by the bank by keeping his head, or rather his mouth, just above water. But they finally found him, and compelled him to give up, and he, and the other two, were taken to our camp. After talking the matter over our men concluded to bring him here, which they did the next day. During all this time the woman I spoke of was very demonstrative in flourishing a six-shooter. After bringing them here they delivered

them to the authorities of Millard County, who took Ben to that part of the country and examined into his waywardness. But Ben said there were horses there and he was there, but that was no sign of a duck's nest; he might possibly be taking baths for his health. So Ben came out of that examination as white as a new washed lamb. They brought him back here, examined him again for another offense, committed a month or six weeks ago, when he drove some horses from here to Brigham, where they were found in the possession of one Butcher, who said Ben had put them in his charge, but notwithstanding all, after his examination yesterday, Ben came out of it as clear as mind, but a free man once more.

Ben said privately, and confidentially of course, that if they didn't try to crowd him too hard here, he would be easy on their horses; at least he wouldn't take any more poor men's horses than he was compelled to.

Yours truly, W. R. M.

Respectfully, J. A. LEISHMAN.

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