

IMMUNITIES OF THE JEWISH RACE.

AN interesting paper has been recently read at the Paris Statistical Society, elaborating the phenomena which distinguish the Jewish race from other European races. These phenomena are thus enumerated:

1. The general fecundity of the race is less.
2. So is it, at least as a general rule, with regard to its legitimate fecundity.
3. It is especially so in relation to its natural or illegitimate fecundity.
4. In an equal number of births, there are fewer children born dead, which indicates that the Jewish woman passes through her period of gestation more favorably than the Christian woman.
5. But the most remarkable privilege of the Jews is, without contradiction, their relative low mortality and that even when they are members of the lowest classes of society.
6. Moreover, as a consequence of this characteristic physical aptitude, the Jewish race becomes acclimatized everywhere, and propagates itself under every latitude.
7. Finally, the Jews are possessed of a special aptitude enabling them to struggle against imperfect media, and protecting them against contagious diseases."

After discussing the various explanations of these immunities offered by different observers, the writer of the paper, M. Legoyt, offers his own explanations. Among them we find prominently stated that:

"The Mosaic law contains ordinances which, being purely hygienic, must exercise a favorable influence on the health—e. g., the verification of the condition of slaughtered animals, the frequency of ablution, the practice of circumcision, and the periodical separation of the wife from the husband. Also the strength of the family feeling among the Jews. It is only when it is absolutely impossible, and without distinction of rank, that a Jewish woman does not suckle her child. The children, too, are the objects of incessant and the most vigilant care, which, indeed, is returned by the respect and solicitude which these manifest for their parents, especially when aged or infirm. This is probably the cause of the rarity of suicides among the Jews.

The Jews are a sober race. Throughout their entire community, a warm feeling of charity for the indigent and miserable prevails. The religious Jew is, also, remarkable for his serenity of mind, and his deep-seated faith in Providence and the high destinies of his race. The morality of the Jews, as deduced from criminal statistics, seems to be real, and is only an indication of those regular habits of life which exercise so great an influence on the duration of life."

The facts set forth in the paper are nearly all derived from official sources, and are almost unanimous in demonstrating that the Jewish race enjoys immunities above the other races with which it dwells in close proximity.

The lesson which these facts teach, should not be disregarded by us. If the Jewish race is distinguished from other races in this manner, there are reasons for this distinction. We presume that this race is more strict in observing the laws of Moses in Europe than it is in the United States; and though this observance may in many respects be far from correct, still, as far as it goes, it is undoubtedly attended with excellent effects. To no people in the world should this subject possess greater interest than to the residents of this Territory. Efforts have been, and still are being made to enforce upon the attention of the people here the observance of hygienic laws. Should these efforts be as successful as it is hoped they will be, a marked change will take place in the health of the community, and a lower death rate be reached than prevails in other places where injurious and unhealthy habits exist among the people. We have already a lower rate of mortality among adults than any other country with which we are acquainted; but our death rate among children under two years of age, during the months of August and September, is higher than it should be. Children in our climate during those months are liable to disease; but a more extensive knowledge and practice of those laws which pertain to the preservation of life and health would do much towards alleviating and checking such diseases. Diet, ventilation and correct habits should be studied by parents, mothers especially, and a thorough knowledge of these subjects would have a remarkable effect upon the health and lives of the young in our community.

CONDITION OF SPAIN.

If we may believe our Telegraphic dispatches, Spain is, at present, in a pitiable condition. Most of the advices published come through the channels of the government, and as they represent the condition of affairs, it is probable that not one-

half is told. One sided statements with regard to battles and victories are seldom very credible, and in the case of Spain less so than usual. To lie like a Spaniard, or to boast like a Castilian, are almost as much proverbs as to swear like a trooper or drink like a fiddler. This habit has been largely indulged in, during the present rebellion in Cuba, and the Republican outbreaks in the mother country.

It is evident, however, from our latest dispatches, that the Republican party are gaining strength in various parts of the country. Disturbances have occurred at the capital, and another outbreak is hourly expected. Malaga, one of the principal cities of Spain, has declared for a republic. At Valencia desperate fighting between the Republicans and the government troops has been going on ever since Friday last, and at the latest advices was still being continued with unabated vigor, notwithstanding the government was crowding reinforcements to the front; while in other parts the fire of freedom was smoldering, requiring but the passing breeze of transitory success to the Republican arms to fan it into a flame that will spread from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, and from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Bay of Biscay.

The revolutionary movement seems, from the names of the cities implicated in the late outbreaks, to be strongest along the eastern coast and in the interior of the peninsula.

Malaga is situated on the Mediterranean sea, in the extreme south of Spain, Valencia is another seaport of the Mediterranean, a considerable distance to the north, while Saragossa is yet further north, not far from the base of the Pyrenees. From this it is evident that the Republicans are in force all along the Mediterranean sea board; and from the fact that many of the expeditions of the Republican soldiery being organized on the French border, it is also probable that the greater portion of the northern provinces are in favor of a republic for Spain. Madrid, the capital, is situated in the centre of the peninsula, at almost equal distances from every coast, here it is probable that the riots or disturbances were more of a sectional nature, though possibly fermented by the Republicans, than are the movements in Malaga and Valencia.

As an index of the excited state of feeling in that country the simple statement that two of the Republican deputies to the Cortes have had to flee to Portugal for fear of assassination is not without its value. Spain we fear is drifting, through the arrogance and self-sufficiency of its temporary rulers and the ignorance and bigotry of its people, into a troubled sea of bloodshed and anarchy, of which we cannot see the end, but hope and believe it will be for the good of the people of Spain and the spread of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

OUR FUTURE PRODUCTIONS.

EVERY visitor of reflection and experience who comes to our Territory, and stops long enough to learn our condition, has inquiries to make about our productions and what we depend upon for our income. It is readily perceived that the completion of the great continental railroad has made an entire change in our circumstances and brought us into competition with the producers of more favored sections. Before it was built we found a ready market for the bulk of our grain. The line of stages which ran across the continent had to be supplied with large quantities of hay, and oats and other grain to feed its animals, and these articles could be furnished from our settlements at a cheaper rate than they could be brought from elsewhere. The freight trains which hauled our goods, and which the railroad has superseded, also consumed considerable feed, which was produced by our farmers. Besides these there was considerable overland travel of emigrants, which also created a demand for many products.

The stages, and the freight and emigrant trains, have disappeared before the advent of the railroad. The capital which has been employed in those directions is now compelled to seek investment in other channels. Our freighting, instead of being done by our own teams, and the earnings being spent in the community, is now done by the railroad and the community feels but little, if any, benefit from its expenditure. Locomotives do not need either hay or oats, and though they require fuel, the benefit resulting from the production of coal, is scarcely felt at present. Neighboring communities in the mining regions have been extensive purchasers of our products in past years; but now they either get their supplies by rail, or they themselves produce many articles which they formerly bought, and there is, comparatively, but little demand for our productions. This being the condition of our market we may reasonably calculate, according to all natural appearances, that sales of our produce will be dull and we need not expect much money from that direction.

When we reach this conclusion, the question forces itself upon us: "From what source shall we look for our future income?" If we cannot market grain, what shall we sell? We must dispose of productions of some kind, or we shall be reduced to a pinched and beggarly condition. To begin with, we must reduce our imaginary necessities and resolve to confine ourselves, for the present at least, to the supplying of our actual wants. The sooner every individual or family comes to this conclusion, the better it will be for the community, and the sooner we shall emerge from the condition of embarrassment with which we are threatened. In the meantime it should be the aim of every man in the community, especially he who is engaged either in the business of production or manufacture, to supply articles that will check importation from abroad or that can be exported.

Our system of stock raising must undergo a radical change. The practice of letting cattle and horses run on the range to be seen perhaps once a year, should be discontinued. We can raise as fine stock in this country as can be found in the world, if we will take pains. We can compete successfully with other parts of the country in this business, and if we raise good stock, we can export at a profit. Wool, too, can, after supplying our own demands, eventually be exported from this country. Still, with our advantages for water power, and with the skilled labor that we have and that we should take pains to develop, there is no reason why we should not export our wool in a manufactured state. The miserable habit which manufacturers have fallen into of adulterating everything they offer for sale will give us a great advantage in the markets of our country. Our cloths, blankets and other articles will, we trust, become famous throughout the world for the excellence of their manufacture.

Considerable has been said in public addresses and through the columns of the News on the subject of dairy products. We should manufacture all the butter and cheese we need for our own use, and considerable for exportation. California is ready to purchase all of these articles that we can produce. No settlement should be without its cheese factory. The necessity for an increased production of butter and cheese is so pressing that the attention of every farmer should be immediately drawn to the subject, and he should endeavor to enlarge the supply.

We have a source of revenue also in our fruit. This season, in this city alone, large quantities of peaches have been allowed to rot upon the ground, which, if dried and sent abroad, would have sold for the cash. This is a product that should be utilized, and though it may not sell for a price that is at all times remunerative, still it should not be suffered to go to waste.

Now is an excellent time to bestow thought and attention upon these subjects. By indifference we can fall into a condition where, instead of controlling circumstances, we will be controlled by them, and be at a constant disadvantage. In a community such as ours this should not be the case.

THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.

AMONGST our telegraphic advices to-day is a dispatch from Bombay, dated 11th inst., which states that a gentleman in that city named Kirke had received a letter from Doctor Livingstone, written some fifteen months previously in the interior of Africa, in which the great traveler states that he has reason to believe that he had discovered the source of the Nile "at a point ten or thirteen degrees south" by which we suppose ten or thirteen degrees south of the equator is understood. According to the latest received opinions, developed by the travels of Captain Speke and others, the Nile rises under the equator in Lake Nyanza, but should these speculations of Dr. Livingstone prove correct, the Nile is some seven or eight hundred miles longer than is at present supposed.

These sources of the great river of Africa in the absence of further information are most probably found in the almost unexplored central regions between Benguela on the western coast and Mozambique on the eastern, at a point parallel with the northern extremity of Madagascar. It is also highly probable that these streams empty into Lake Nyanza in the neighborhood of its southern limits, thence passing through the lake, emerge therefrom as the stream visited by Captain Speke.

The telegram also states that a letter of a still later date has come to hand from "Seansabar," by which we suppose Zanzibar or Zaquebar, as it is variously spelt, is intended, stating that the trading caravan from the interior had arrived on the coast, and had reported that Livingstone had reached Ujije, wherever that may be, and was on his road to the coast in safety.

From these statements, if they be true, we may hope that the Doctor is still alive and well, and is prosecuting his great labor of discovery, and that the late forebodings respecting his fate will prove unfounded. We sincerely hope Dr. Livingstone will live to return to his native country to give to the world the results of his perilous journeyings and indefatigable labors in the cause of science and humanity.

LIST OF AWARDS OF THE DESERET AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY.

Made by the Awarding Committees at the Ninth Annual Exhibition, held at the Thirteenth Ward Assembly Rooms, Salt Lake City, Oct. 4, 1869.

CLASS A.—Field Crops.

Awarding Committee:—A. P. Rockwood, L. W. Hardy, John Van Cott, Anson Call and J. Weiler.

Best fenced and cultivated farm, not less than twenty acres, H. S. Eldredge, S. L. City, silver medal.
Best ten acres potatoes, Anson Call, Davis Co., life membership.
Best twenty acres wheat, Anson Call, life membership.
Best five acres sugar cane, Daniel Graves, Provo, life membership.
Best five acres tame grass, A. P. Rockwood, S. L. City, diploma.
Best one acre of hemp, R. W. Green, \$5.

Best specimen of oats, C. C. Rich, Bear Lake Valley, life membership.
Best specimen of wheat, Sam'l Sudbury, diploma.
Best bushel corn, Sam'l Turnbow, S. L. City, diploma.

The Committee recommend that the Board of Directors take notice of the African bearded wheat, raised on bench ground without water in Davis County, and call attention to the importance of its introduction throughout the Territory.

CLASS B.—Vegetables.

Awarding Committee:—Geo. B. Wallace, Wm. Wagstaff and John Reading.

Best fenced and cultivated garden, Prest Young, S. L. City, life membership.
Best one dozen squashes, John W. Young, S. L. City, \$1.
Best watermelons, Daniel Carter, Bountiful, \$1.
Best peck tomatoes, J. J. Thomson, \$1.
Best four early cabbages, Prest Young, S. L. City, \$1.
Best one dozen blooded beets, John Reading, S. L. City, \$1.
Best one dozen carrots for table use, Prest Young, S. L. City, \$1.
Best peck yellow onions, Wm. Wagstaff, S. L. City, \$1.
Best one dozen stalks rhubarb, Wm. Ayton, S. L. City, \$1.
Best on quart of peppers, Prest Young, S. L. City, \$1.
Best specimen vegetable marrow, Wm. Wagstaff, S. L. City, \$1.
Best turnips for family use, C. C. Rich, Rich Co., \$1.
Best one dozen celery, No. 101, \$1.
Best Early Rose potatoes, Wm. Jennings, S. L. City, \$1.; best Goodrich potatoes, Prest Young, S. L. City, \$1.; best Methanick potatoes, G. M. Keyser, S. L. City, \$1.

CLASS C.—Fruit and Vegetables.

Awarding Committee:—T. W. Ellerbeck, S. L. Sprague and Levi Richards.

Fall apples (Porter), name not reported, \$2; winter do. (R. J. Greening), James R. Miller, Mill Creek, \$2.
Late peaches (orange cling), Horace Gibbs, \$2.
Fall pears (Bartlett), Daniel Carter, Davis Co., \$2; winter do., (Buffum), D. Carter, Davis Co., \$2.
Imperial gage plums, Brigham Young, Salt Lake City, \$2; golden drop, do., A. Carrington, \$2.
Best collection of grapes, Brigham Young, Salt Lake City, \$5.
Best grape, T. W. Ellerbeck, Salt Lake City, \$3.
Best quinces, Daniel Carter, Davis Co., \$2.
Best walnut, Charles Lambert, Salt Lake City, \$2.
Best figs, Daniel Graves, Provo, \$5.

CLASS E.

Awarding Committee:—A. O. Smoot, Wm. Rydatch, H. J. Faust, C. Layton and Joseph Harker.

For the best blooded and woolled buck adapted to the soil and climate of Utah (grade merino), J. Harker, West Jordan, \$75; best two ewes (merino grades) S. Bennion, West Jordan, \$50; best imperial Kentucky buck, W. Jennings, (Continued on ninth page.)