

EDITORIALS.

RIGHT BUT NOT EXPEDIENT.

THE Sacramento *Record-Union* acknowledges the injustice of debarring women from the suffrage. And says, that "as a question of abstract right, there can be no valid defence of the refusal to give the franchise to women." But while according it as a question of right, that paper disputes its expediency, considers that the franchise is extended too far now, and would rather see it curtailed than to add to the number of voters.

But if either a property qualification, or an educational test should be established, so as to purify the ballot box, why should not the taxpaying or intelligent woman stand on an equal footing before the law with the property-owning and educated man?

It is a poor argument to say that a thing is right but it is not expedient. Acknowledge that women ought to have a voice in the affairs of government, and the whole question is conceded to her, and henceforth she would have nothing to do in the premises but battle for that to which she is entitled. We consider the *Record-Union* right as to the main question, but wrong in the point of expediency. What ever is right in principle ought to be made expedient in practice.

HIS OWN BUSINESS.

Dennis Kearney, the leader of the Communist movement in San Francisco, struck against a snag when he attempted to run down the Catholic Church. He breathed out threatening and slaughter against the politicians who did not work in the interests of the laboring class, talked a great deal about "hemp" for all who employed the "heathen Chinese," and used a great many other wild expressions of a lawless character, which were endorsed with howls of delight by the multitude. But when he extended his denunciations to the Catholic clergy, he estranged many of his followers, and when he attempted to brewbeat the Bishop of San Francisco, he found more than his match.

After some very incendiary language about the Bishop, Kearney and a number of his adherents waited on that dignity, who listened awhile to his inflammatory and insulting harangue, and then responded as follows:

"Mr. Kearney, I understand that you wish me to mind my own business. Very good; perhaps you know what my business is better than I do. But, Mr. Kearney, there is only one gentleman who is at present authorized to show me how to mind my business, and that is the Pope of Rome. Perhaps, Mr. Kearney, if you will write to him, he will transfer that power to you. And now let me tell you a little story, Mr. Kearney. I have lived here a great many years, and I know the temper of the people of California pretty well; and a long time ago, before you had come to America, I went to bed one night, leaving everything going on in the city as usual. Well, Mr. Kearney, after a comfortable night's rest, I arose and looked out of the window, and there in the street was a poor fellow hanging by his neck, quite dead, suspended from a lamp post. He was a poor fellow who did not know how to mind his own business, Mr. Kearney, and that was all. You mind your business well, Mr. Kearney, and I will mind mine. Good morning."

Although we do not believe in the brave Bishop's religion, we admire his nerve and respect his dignity, and the contrast between the ecclesiast and the demagogue was so striking that even the followers of the latter must have perceived his littleness in comparison.

"BEAUTIFUL FOR EVER."

Everybody with any faculty for observation who has visited the British metropolis, must have noticed the invitation, extended to ladies by one Madame Rachel, to be made "beautiful for ever." That notorious woman has made a vast

amount of money by playing upon the vanity and credulity of her sex, and in too many instances, it is to be feared, has not only depleted their pockets, but ruined their complexions. By means of washes, and baths, and ointments, and enamelling preparations, Madame Rachel professed to be able to impart a perpetual bloom to the faces of her patrons; and as the ingredients used were represented as very costly, she gathered in many pounds sterling as well as a harvest of victims.

But the "beautiful for ever" swindler has come to grief. A Mrs. Pearce, who is the daughter of Mario, the celebrated opera singer, after being cheated out of a great deal of money, obtained from her husband on false pretences, "as foolish enough to place some jewels in Madame Rachel's hands until she could obtain the cash to redeem them. All that the deluded lady obtained as the reward of her folly and duplicity, was a full crop of pimples which spoiled what little facial beauty she possessed. And when she tried to regain possession of her jewels, Madame Rachel could not produce them. Mrs. Pearce was compelled to go to her husband and "tell it all." He prosecuted the impostor, and she has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude; for, English courts have a short method of dealing with such frauds, when the evidence is sufficient to convict, and the loopholes, and subterfuges, and peculiar modes of American jurisprudence in favor of criminals, have not yet become engrafted on the British system.

Everybody will say "served her right," when speaking of the fate of the trader on feminine vanity. But how many moths will be scared away from the candle that burned the daughter of Mario? Not many. Another Rachel, under a different title, will arise, and the "beautiful for ever" business will still go on. How many fair faces are being spoiled, right here in Utah, to-day, by the use of preparations as injurious as the "beautiful for ever" compound? Take a look at the ladies in the Theatre, or at any public gathering, and note the unnatural, even ghastly, white of their countenances. Go near enough and you can see the powder or paste sticking upon them like plaster upon a wall. And the daughters of Zion imitate the nasty, ugly and injurious style of daubing up the human countenance, which originated among the most disreputable of their sex in distant places of infamy. It is a shame to them. It is also a delusion and a snare. They destroy their natural beauty instead of heightening their charms. Anybody can discern the imposition. Natural flesh color is far more attractive than the dead, corpse whiteness the ladies so much affect. And the powder stops the pores, obstructs the circulation, spoils the skin and works gradual disfigurement. A healthy action of the skin is necessary to comeliness. This cannot be induced by cosmetics. Cleanliness, proper exercise, care in diet will do far more in this direction than all the "lily white" or "cream paste," or lotions or compounds which fraud concocts to take advantage of simplicity. And a naturally sallow complexion, or even a few blemishes, would be far more presentable to the general eye than a whitewashed frontispiece which all beholders know to be a mask.

We have no wish to offend and no desire to ridicule any of our fair readers. But we do feel surprised at some who powder, and paint, and patch, and pencil faces that need no artificial fixing, who deceive themselves while thinking to deceive others, and who are mere copyists, striving to march in the ranks of fashion, to gain admiration and win attention, and succeed only in harming themselves and lessening the respect of their friends. If the ladies want to be truly attractive, let them cultivate, not distort nature, and cherish a kind, amiable and loving spirit and disposition, then they will, in the eyes of men and angels, be indeed "beautiful for ever."

RICE AS A PROSELYTER.

Bishop Caldwell, of the Episcopal Church, who is proselyting in India, reports that no less than 16,000 natives east of Tinnevely

have sent in applications for baptism. He says "village after village is laying aside its heathenism, and seeking admission into the fold of Christ." He asks for ten more clergymen and seventy catechists from the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts.

In canvassing the causes for these wholesale conversions, it is suggested that the Bishop's four tours among the natives, and the assistance rendered from England during the famine, are the chief reasons for these additions to the church. The latter is probably the chief proselyting agency among the natives. At ordinary times, converts can be obtained in proportion to the amount of eleemosynary rice the missionary has to distribute. And a convert to the Methodist creed can be brought over to the Baptist faith, or vice versa, by a simple raising of the daily modicum of rice donated by the minister.

"Mormon" missionaries, while laboring in British India, were besieged by "Christian" natives for an increase of the allowance received from other preachers, supplemented with promises to join the "Mormon" Church for such considerations.

If rice inducements prevail among the heathen of India in seasons of plenty, how much stronger would they appeal to their hearts—or stomachs, in times of famine? We have no doubt that, on investigation, it will be found that hunger rather than piety has moved Bishop Caldwell's 16,000 towards the "baptismal" font. And should the Church supply of rations fail, or abundant harvests succeed the dearth which has wrought so much misery—and change of creed, that most, if not all of his legions of converts will revert to their natural heathenism. Rice is the most powerful religious argument that can be offered to the average East Indian.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The ginger plant is being successfully cultivated on moist lands in California.

Davenport, Iowa, has a factory in operation making sugar out of Indian corn.

An intelligent and successful poultry breeder states that experiments have satisfied him that the chickens from hens fed on oats are stronger and more hardy than from those fed on corn.

Coal tar applied to fruit trees will seriously damage and generally destroy them. Experiments made with it as a preventive against the ravages of mice, in Massachusetts, resulted in killing more trees than mice, and nearly ruining the orchard where it was applied.

Ladies, be cautious in the use of violet powder. An epidemic prevailed among young children in London, a short time since, resulting fatally in many instances. It resembled erysipelas, and was finally traced to the use of violet powder, which was adulterated with white arsenic.

Those who attempt to apologize for the Ogden Postmaster in his attempts to take other people's property and defraud the government, had better say nothing. Every excuse offered only makes his case look worse, and the Land Receiver's thin explanation is the most Bane-ful of them all.

An infidel lecturer who gave his audience an opportunity to ask questions, in the East, a week or two ago, was rather non-plussed by a woman, who arose and said: "Sir, my belief has saved my husband from a drunkard's grave and made me and him happy. What has your belief done for you?" The benefits of unbelief are rather difficult for anybody to explain or discover.

Sugar from sorghum, says the *Prairie Farmer*, is always grape, not cane sugar. But cane sugar may be converted into grape sugar by long boiling, and this may be the process by which the saccharine in the sorghum is converted into that article. Glucose is easily used to adulterate cheap sugar, and sorghum growers had better use it as they can produce it, than to pay three or four prices for it mixed with cane sugar.

The Ogden *Amateur* is to be enlarged and improved. The young men of that city have done exceedingly well and deserve success. The first number of the new volume is to appear next Saturday.

It is stated that a Christian school in Turtukal, which was protected under Mohammedan rule, has been closed by the Bulgarians. That is one of the benefits which have accrued to the Christians under the pretended championship of the Czar.

The dead-lock in the House of Representatives continues, and the chamber is more like a bull ring than a place for the deliberations of statesmen. Such tricks and turbulence as are displayed by Congress are a disgrace to the nation and the age.

The Republican Congressional Committee have issued an address to the voters of the United States on the Potter resolution. It was evidently telegraphed this morning, but was not sent to this office till this afternoon, too late to be published. It is an important document, and calls for telegraphic explanation.

A real case of broken heart has occurred in Iowa. A witness who became excited while being cross-examined in court, and who was apparently stout and well, suddenly dropped his head on his breast, breathed heavily twice and was found to be dead. A post mortem examination showed that the aorta was ruptured, the lungs were suddenly filled with blood and he died literally of a broken heart, a very rare occurrence.

In spite of the Civil Rights Act, the Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that the marriage of a white person with one of the negro race, is punishable by imprisonment with hard labor for not less than two nor more than seven years. The court holds that this is not in conflict with that act because no discrimination is made in the penalty in favor of the white or against the colored offender; and we think the court is correct.

Labor-saving machinery, in the shoe trade has crowded out over 30,000 operatives in Massachusetts during the last 20 years, and yet the products of the factories amount to \$70,000,000 greater per annum now than when there were so many more men at work. No less than 17 different inventions are used in each large boot and shoe factory there to save manual labor. Cheap shoes means not only cheap work, but idleness to lots of willing hands.

An account of a Limerick man, in moderate circumstances, falling heir to the O'Keefe estate, worth \$25,000,000, has been going the rounds of the press. Close inquiry elicits the disappointing information that not only is the statement untrue in regard to the person said to be entitled to the inheritance, but that there is no such sum bequeathed for anybody to inherit, and that the whole O'Keefe story is a myth. How these newspaper people do lie—under gross mistakes.

During the six months between October 1 and April 1, England bought 400,000 bushels of dried apples and peaches from America. Dried fruit is likely to be a large article of export. Yet lots of fruit is allowed to waste, although the hot air drying plan makes it easy to prepare fruit for the market, no matter what may be the weather. Utah exports considerable dried fruit, but might send away much more if fruit growers would use proper care and economy.

Georgia has a man who ought to be taken care of. He is not criminal but unfortunate. He has killed five men, and yet is no murderer. He is a simple, good-hearted fellow, but the victim of accident, from which, however, he escapes himself while bringing death to others. The first man who died from his hands was killed by an axe, which slipped from his grasp while chopping; the second he drowned by snagging and sinking a boat in which the pair were crossing a stream; the third was accidentally shot through the brain, being mistaken for a turkey; the fourth was killed by a tree that had been felled by the unfortunate man; and the fifth was killed by him accidentally at a log-rolling. He was tried for his life on each occurrence, but was invariably acquitted. It would pay the Georgian public to keep him from doing any more harm.

M. Edward Andre, in a French magazine, shows that the native home of the now omnipresent and necessary potato is in the Andes in South America. He first found it growing wild on the summit of Quindio, near the volcano of Tolima, at a height of 11,400 feet, in latitude 4 deg. 34 sec. north. He next found it at 6,200 feet high in the Cauca, in latitude 1 deg. 30 sec. north, in May, 1877. It was growing as a handsome vine, supporting itself on the neighboring trees, and bearing magnificent flowers of a deep purple. The French scientist also found it in the Amancoes mountain and on the island of San Lorenzo, near Callao.

Salicylic acid, which is said to be a sovereign remedy for rheumatism, is useful for many things. A teaspoonful to the quart of water in which meat is boiled, will prevent the unpleasant odor common in cooking; by rubbing it into the fat and on the bones meat can be kept in hot weather for several days without spoiling. Half a teaspoonful to the quart of milk will keep it without injury to the cream for 36 hours. "Strong" butter worked over in water containing the acid will be sweetened, and fresh butter will remain sweet much longer for being wrapped in cloths saturated with the acid. Corks and casks which have become impure can be cleansed and deprived of unpleasant scent by being washed with a strong solution of the acid.

[For the DESERET NEWS.]

INFIDELITY.

BY CHAS. W. STAYNER.

Chapter 1—Causes of Infidelity—Infidel Reasoning—Chinese Records, Etc.

People certainly are entitled to believe anything of which they are convinced, or to reject whatever seems to them unreasonable. And as long as they alone are injured by their ideas, they should have the privilege to think wrong as well as right. More than this, it is everyone's duty to listen, to read and to reflect, and especially to investigate with care the arguments in favor of Revelation, before rejecting a matter of such importance as the existence of Deity and the eternal future of man beyond the grave. It must not suffice that the subject has been discussed and rejected by others, even by some in whose judgment we have confidence, for there is no subject on which men of intellect, and even of learning, form such crude ideas as on religion. We are individually responsible, and must therefore be our own judges of the arguments and the proofs advanced; we cannot accept the opinion of others, nor risk eternity upon their decision. The reader's attention is directed to a few of the many startling facts which the world's history has furnished in proof, not only of the existence of the Deity, but that he has at various periods communicated laws, warnings and blessings to his children.

There are evidently two great causes of infidelity; first the proneness of man to avoid and reject any system that requires self-sacrifice and continual purity of life; secondly, a woeful lack of information. It is easy to remain ignorant; but it requires energy and application to become informed. We need an object in view to incite us to study anything. And as the masses are more interested in acquiring wealth than information, but few ever encounter the labor of serious investigation, especially on religious matters. Hence we find the high and the low, the rich and the poor the learned and the unlearned, almost totally ignorant of what is contained in the Bible, with its glorious prophecies, as well as of the writings of historians which are found to record the wonderful fulfillment of scriptural predictions. It is surprising to see how much easier a skeptic is convinced against the truth, by one feeble sophism or cunning falsehood, than he is influenced by the plainest arguments, or by a hundred well known facts in favor of revelation and of God.

Any item of tradition or history which seems in the least to question the truth of scripture is immediately received and remains a standard argument to refute and gainsay revelation. It is always remembered. But the thousands of facts in science, in history, in nature which prove beyond a doubt