

# DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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## JARMAN'S INSANITY.

THE agitation aroused in Swansea, Wales, by the notorious Jarman, appears, according to the papers, to have been a protracted affair. The *Herald* of that town, in its issue of July 7th, gives an account of an alleged anti-"Mormon" lecture delivered by Jarman. Of all the foolish, insane and scandalous stuff ever placed before a public audience, that harangue must stand, we believe, unrivalled. Elder David Williams, in a clear and concise way, replied through the columns of the paper named, showing the utter inconsistency of Jarman's statements. A Welsh paper of July 14th publishes an interview with Elder B. H. Roberts, in which the latter, in reply to a question as to his opinion of Jarman, said:

"Well, a new light has dawned upon me in respect to him the last few days. My attention was called to the fact that he admitted in his book that he had escaped from a lunatic asylum, and that his wife also mentioned the same thing in her letter to the editor of the *Barnsley Independent*; but knowing the slippery customer I was dealing with, I wired to the principal of the Ex-minster Asylum, asking if Mr. Jarman had ever been in the asylum there, and how he came to get out. In reply I received a dispatch acknowledging that Mr. Jarman had been an inmate and had escaped the first night after admission. This was a new revelation to me; it afforded an explanation to the pretended horrors he details, and had I been in possession of that information before accepting his challenges, I should have made that clear through the papers, and then if people wished to fall in with the ravings of a madman all well and good until they learned better. For the sake of humanity I had several times tried to think him insane, but found so much 'method in his madness,' that I returned to the theory—the wrong one perhaps—that he was more knave than fool. Now, however, I am satisfied that he is insane. Upon this theory and this theory alone, can I understand how he comes to tell to his audiences such stuff as that escape of his to the Rocky Mountains, living at peace among the lions and tigers there, on berries, etc., at an altitude of 12,000 feet, and his blood curdling stories respecting wholesale assassinations in Utah. These things are merely the idle coinage of a mind diseased. It was from Ex-minster that the man made his escape, but the poor fellow imagines it was in Utah. I sympathize with Mr. Boutwell and his anti-Mormon friends, who have been so unfortunate as to import into your town an escaped lunatic to support their cause."

We lately advanced the theory of Jarman's lunacy, and it seems to be well established. Now comes a pertinent question: Would it not, at this stage of the agitation, be better for the brethren, from henceforth to leave the madman and and his ravings severely alone? People who have so little regard for decency and are so deficient of the spirit and light of truth that they will greedily swallow the vile slanders of a lunatic can hardly be expected to be among those who are the sheep of Christ, familiar with his voice. They prefer to follow another. After it is placed beyond reasonable doubt that a man is insane, intelligent people cannot, in our view, afford to get down and debate with him.

## A WONDERFUL STORY.

Fish stories of extraordinary character are losing interest for lack of novelty; snake stories are at a discount; the most wonderful sea serpent yarns scarcely excite an emotion. But here is something new in the line of marvels which those who read can believe or reject as it strikes them; we do not care to express an opinion. The news comes from Cannes and has been widely circulated:

"In the forest of Estern a man and a woman were at work, and not far off their babe—an infant six months old—was lying in the cradle, which had been moved to the front of their cottage in order that the little cherub might inhale the fresh air under the watchful gaze of its fond parents. Suddenly a noise was heard, and an enormous eagle swooped down from the cerulean sky, seized the babe with its beak and claws, and began to soar once more towards the sun, when the distressed father, rushing madly into his hut, took up a gun. Without a moment's hesitation the man pointed his weapon at the cruel bird and fired.

The eagle dropped earthward as dead as a door nail, and his slayer held out his hands and caught the child as it fell, the little one escaping without so much as a scratch, and returning from its journey into mid air as 'brigit as a button.'"

## BOTTLE-CLEANERS BEWARE!

THERE is nothing extraordinary in being killed by shot. Bullets are more effective if they happen to hit, but shot take a wider range and if there are enough of them they are more likely to do damage. Shot, unless fired out of a gun, are not supposed to be dangerous. But it appears they can be destructive to life and injurious to health when not fired at all. It has been ascertained that people in the East who indulge largely in bottled summer drinks, such as ginger ale, root beer and soda water, have suffered from symptoms which puzzled the doctors, until it was discovered to be lead-poisoning and traced to the practice of cleaning the bottles with shot. We hope none of our local brewers of summer beverages, or of any other kind, who clean up bottles that have been in previous use, will not resort to the shot processor; they may spread disease and misery instead of comfort and refreshment. This may provoke a smile, but the matter is so serious in Newark, N. J., that the board of health there has taken measures to prevent the cleaning of bottles with shot in future.

## OBNOXIOUS TO INSECTS.

It is said by those who profess to know, that worms and insects never touch the elder tree. For some unexplained cause it appears to be obnoxious to them. Elder leaves scattered over cabbages, cucumbers, squashes and other garden plants will drive those pests away. It is quite probable that branches of elder put into fruit trees would have a similar effect. This is worth trying. Utah orchards and gardens have suffered terribly through the ravages of insects, and any remedy of so simple a nature as this would be of immense value. The elder grows in most of our cañons and is easily attainable. Will some of our practical gardeners and horticulturists try this and report progress to the *Deseret News*? Perhaps some of our readers have already tested the matter. If so, we will be pleased to publish the result of their experiments. Any inexpensive plan to rid our gardens of worms and insects would be hailed as a boon in every part of the Territory.

## LAWLESS OUTRAGES IN INDIANA.

THE White Caps of Indiana appear to be beyond the reach of the law, and to be permitted to continue a reign of terror unchecked by the lawful authorities. It is time that something more than denunciation was brought to bear upon an organization that rivals the famous, or infamous, Ku Klux Klan.

It is only a few days ago that a special dispatch to coast papers contained an account of the breaking up meetings held by the "Josephites" in that State, by armed White Caps who ordered the preachers to leave the country. The same dispatch mentioned a terrible case of whipping of two men and a woman, said to be "Mormons," who were stripped to the waist and lashed till they fainted, and one of the men had an eye cut out in the castigation. Another woman who was seized by the scoundrels, was spared the whipping—done with hickory switches—but was directed to revive the fainting victims with a handkerchief dipped in water from a creek. The names of the men were given as Manley and Corbin from Utah, but no such names appear on the regular missionary list here.

On the 23rd of July a company of twenty-five White Caps took a woman and her daughter, nineteen years old, at Carne's Mills, Crawford County, and charging them with being unchaste, tied them to trees and whipped them with hickory switches till the blood flowed. They shrieks were disregarded and they were scourged till they fainted. They were then cut loose and the White Caps rode to the house of a reputable citizen and ordered him to spread the news. This it appears is their custom after an outrage of this character.

Their conversation as to going to the gentleman's house was overheard by three men, who armed themselves and hurried on to the spot, where they concealed themselves in a thicket. The gentleman, Mr. Leslie Moreland, received them rifle in hand, and when ordered to do their bidding refused and was threatened with hanging. He responded with his rifle and at the same time the three men in ambush opened fire. The White Caps returned the volley but rode off frightened, supporting two of their number and leaving a blood-stained hat in the road.

It is thought the elder of the two whipped women will die. Such lawlessness, no matter under what pretext, ought not to be permitted in a civilized country. If people break the law by immorality or otherwise, the

law ought to be sufficient to punish them. The "Josephites" are entitled to the protection of the law as much as the Presbyterians or Methodists, and it is a disgrace to Indiana if their peaceable gatherings to worship God are allowed to be broken up.

The Governor and other executive officers of that State are in duty bound to see that this lawless organization is destroyed and that the lives and rights of the citizens of Indiana are protected. Proper vigilance cannot fail to discover the perpetrators of these acts of violence, and unless something vigorous and earnest is done to trace them out and punish their authors, there will be a strong suspicion that some of the county officials where the White Caps chiefly perform their deviltries, are not wholly unconnected with the lawless organization.

## SOME CHICAGO STATISTICS.

CHICAGO now has a population of 802,651. These are the figures furnished by the city board of education, which has been taking a complete census. The number of males is 420,946; of females 381,655, an excess of masculine element of 39,341. The voting population numbers 254,552. The colored folks make a total of 11,140; the Mongolians—Chinese and Japanese—611, only 18 of whom are females. There are 24,065 children of school age, who are obliged to work and therefore cannot attend school; this is an increase of 50 per cent of such children in two years. Chicago is a great and growing city and has as much enterprise as any city in America. Its criminal list is large and there are many localities where it is unsafe for a respectable person to walk after dark. But it contains much wealth, many admirable institutions and those extremes of good and evil, of all kinds, which make up the sum of modern "Christian civilization."

## BETTER THAN BLUE GLASS.

THIS may be called the age of electricity. Not that there is any new element added to the forces of nature or any increase of the powers of the "electric fluid." It is simply a time when mortals are learning some of its uses, when the human mind is specially attracted to it and practical men are turning it to individual and public benefit. One of the latest discoveries of the effects of the electric light is that it is a powerful fertilizer. Experiments have demonstrated this. And something that has occurred in Portland, Maine, is good evidence in the same line.

A number of small shade trees were planted last year. One of them which grew fairly well from the start, this year outstripped its fellows in a remarkable manner. It was found that an electric lamp cast its rays directly on the tree, and a scientist who lives in the neighborhood says that under the electric light the tree has been growing by night, and this added to its growth by day under the sunlight, has given it the advantage of its fellows.

Here is a hint to market gardeners: growers of early vegetables and others, who wish to get ahead of the times and not only "make hay while the sun shines," but make money while they are asleep.

## A WIDE-AWAKE SOUTHERN CITY.

THE investment of northern capital for the development of industries in the South has been attended with excellent results. In Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina and the eastern part of Tennessee, a hundred million of dollars has been invested during the past seven years. Mines have been worked at a profit, manufactures have been fostered, new railroads have been built and the outlook is very encouraging.

The Atlanta exposition of 1881 did much towards attracting capital from the north and east into the South. A project is now on foot for another, to be held in Augusta, Georgia, on the 10th of October next. Augusta has grown rapidly since her manufacturing interests have been developed. And that there are live business men in the city is proved by the fact that they have reared a magnificent building for exhibition purposes, which is nearly completed, 960 feet in length and 400 in width, with floor room of 220,000 square feet. The grounds cover about 105 acres. The city contains but 40,000 people, and yet they have raised without State or national aid the sum of \$300,000 for this great enterprise.

Augusta is favorably situated for business and manufactures, being at the head of navigation on the Savannah River, communicating by rail and boat with Savannah, Port Royal, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk and Portsmouth, all seaports of commercial importance. It has an abundance of water power, and its cotton factories, in which \$0,000,000 of capital is invested, run 260,000 spindles and employ more than 5,000 persons. They produce 70,000,000 yards of cloth annually. It is in the midst of a cotton country and is naturally adapted for a great manufacturing centre.

The exhibition will be conducted on

business principles and sales of machinery will be permitted. But no storework or delivery of goods will be allowed to make the exposition merely a big general store. The building has four sub-divisions viz., machinery hall, main hall, department of natural products and music hall. A railroad track will be run into the grounds and goods shipped in cars transferred direct to the building. Of the 1,000 carloads of machinery sent to the Atlanta exposition from the North seven years ago, only about 100 carloads were returned. It is believed that as much or more machinery will be sold at the Augusta exposition.

The pluck and energy exhibited in the inauguration of this effort to attract capital and make business in a city of forty thousand people, are worthy of imitation. This is the way to make a genuine boom: Establish manufactures, show capitalists what can be done in that direction, and manifest faith in the capabilities of the Territory by permanent works. Then the big moneyed men will see a solid foundation on which to build, and come with their shovels and business skill and grit and "boom" things by steady progress and gradual development. Augusta has a great future, and it will grow out of the present enterprise of its wide-awake citizens.

## WHAT THEY CAN DO.

TRAVELERS tell tales of coconut battles among the monkeys of the tropics. Scientists have been wrangling over the ability of these cunning creatures to throw stones. This may be a very important subject for philosophical and scientific debate. Questions of less moment have been the occasion of disputes that have extended over years of time and millions of pages of print. But it is suggested that one taking monkeys *en masse* may be demonstrated in three minutes: Take a walk down Main Street and look around, and it will require no argument to prove beyond question that they can smoke cigarettes.

## THE PARNELL INVESTIGATION.

SOME exciting debates have recently occurred in the British House of Commons. The subject of them has been the bill creating a commission to investigate charges against certain Irish members of that body, notably Parnell himself. Some months ago the *London Times* published articles the design of which was to cast upon Parnell and other Irish leaders the suspicion of having instigated the famous Phoenix Park murders. A heavy libel suit was planted against the *Times*, which is a government organ, and as the trial progressed political capital was made of its subject matter to an extent which made the latter a question of national importance, and a leading issue in national politics.

On the theory that it was due to the House of Commons to know whether or not any of its members were guilty of participation in crime, as alleged against Parnell and some of his colleagues, a bill was drawn and introduced by the government, appointing a commission of three judges, and conferring upon them extensive powers for the purpose of making the desired investigation. At the outset Parnell thoroughly committed himself in favor of the investigation, taking the position that he and his colleagues had a right to have it made, and claiming that it would result in their complete vindication. But the bill as framed and subsequently amended greatly enlarges the scope of the investigation beyond what was at first suggested. It provides for entertaining all charges, accusations, and "allegations" which have been made against Irish members, without regard to their source, or to whether or not they are specific. The bill names, as a member of the commission, Justice Day, who is described as a bigoted and unscrupulous enemy of Parnell and his friends and especially of the Catholic religion.

The bill further contemplates an investigation into the doings of the Irish National League, both in Ireland and America, this feature of it being obviously designed to afford the Conservatives an opportunity to unearth and concentrate all the stories of crime and outrage, treason and conspiracy which have been told of that order. The accomplishment of this object would array, under an air of judicial authority, a vast amount of sensational evidence, which would comprise an enormous amount of political capital in favor of the Tories, and against home rule and other objects sought by the Liberals. Such is the advantage the government hopes to gain by enlarging the scope of the Parnell investigation.

The situation in which Parnell and his colleagues will be placed if the bill shall become a law in the form advocated by the Tories, will be extremely onerous. An avalanche of indictments will be showered upon them, and their time, according to the natural outlook, will be occupied for the remaining period of their natural lives, in defending themselves against unnumbered criminal accusations, which will be investigated by a commission of almost unlimited and irresponsible powers.

No wonder such a statesman as Gladstone is opposed to such a scheme for the manufacture of political capital, and such a covert and unjust method of crippling or destroying a political opponent.

This subject is at the present time the paramount topic of political circles in Great Britain, and as it involves fundamental principles of civil government and human liberty, its progress is being watched with deep interest in this country and on the continent of Europe.

## STILL A CHANCE FOR A FARM.

THERE is still a chance for some of the thousands of immigrants who are flocking to this country to get a piece of land to till or a spot to build a house upon. In spite of all the bounties to railroad corporations, the liberal laws in relation to pre-emption, homestead, desert land and timber culture entries, a few acres of Uncle Sam's domain are left unoccupied. The following figures are given of public lands not yet surveyed, to say nothing of those now in market: There are yet to be surveyed about 6,000,000 acres in Colorado, 12,000,000 in Arizona, nearly 30,000,000 in California, 49,000,000 in Dakota, 7,000,000 in Minnesota, 30,000,000 in Nevada, 64,000,000 in Montana, 41,000,000 in Utah, 20,000,000 in Washington Territory, 44,000,000 in Idaho, and 7,000,000 in Florida, making a total acreage unsurveyed of 332,000,000 of acres.

## SHEEP - OWNERS, TAKE NOTICE.

THE following hints to sheep men are practical and worthy of consideration. They are taken from the columns of the *Prairie Farmer*:

"The points to be observed in putting up wool are, not to fold the fleece so tightly as to destroy its elasticity; not to try to sell twine for wool; and to exclude all tags, leg wool and all foreign matter from the interior of the fleece.

The way to build up the sheep industry is to weed out the flocks, for greater capacity for mutton, and increase in the individual and put a small flock on every farm where they will pay, even if wool is lower than the farmer thinks profitable.

The ewe lambs will keep the number good. The wethers at thirty months old will be in good demand for mutton, you have two clips of wool, and with the cash from this and the sale of sheep you can well afford the keeping and trouble.

When the lambs bring a good price, sell them, and put the money in ewes, and fatten the old ones at three years, after weaning their lambs.

As a rule do those who wash their sheep make any money by the operation? This is the test of the utility of the practice, and by this test we are satisfied that much of the washing done is labor wasted."

## THE DOWNWARD ROAD.

AN exchange moralizes in this fashion upon the ordinary fate of professional pugilists:

"Josh Billings long ago remarked in his quaint way that 'when a man begins to go to the devil, it does seem as if the ways were greased.' This seems to be the fate of John L. Sullivan. Ever since he went to England and was 'bested' by Charley Mitchell his former glory has fallen from him. He is now trying to run a circus in Boston. The other night he was thrashed in a bar-room fight by a party of longshoremen. His circus doesn't pay, and no longer draws, and John manages to keep drunk all of the time. The chances are that he will end up as a tramp, his sudden breath of popularity blown to the winds. It was Mike McCool, a similar pugilist, who met his death by falling off a steamboat into the Mississippi river. He had long been employed on her as a roustabout, his thews giving him no better position than that. Most pugilists, however, come to a worse ending than this. They usually die from consumption, the result of dissipation or overeating, in fact the end of most sports is pitiable. The very meaning of the term implies a fool who is engaged in a breakneck attempt to see how quickly he can go to the devil. It would seem that a professional pugilist, who has to study the laws of health, would know enough to know how to keep his system in perfect condition, but this is apparently the very thing that they do not do."

## A REMARKABLE CONCEPTION.

THE following, from an eastern exchange, should be of some interest to the people of this region:

"No grander idea has ever been suggested than that proposed by our national survey—to dam the cañons of the Rocky Mountains, in order to form vast reservoirs of water, that may be used as needed, to keep the arid lands of the great dry basins irrigated and fertile. The plan will, if carried out, be equally valuable in preventing floods in the Missouri and lower Mississippi valleys. It is believed that 150,000 square miles of land may thus be reclaimed for cultivation. The extent