

# **EVENING NEWS.** Published Daily, Sundays Excepted, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Thursday, February 26, 1885.

## **ANTI-DYNAMITE LAWS AND DYNAMITE.**

THE dynamite agitation with its immediate and prospective dangers will doubtless result in the several States more immediately affected by its passing stringent laws in reference to its manufacture and disposal. The Massachusetts Senate has lately passed a measure of that character, which will in all probability become law.

The bill prohibits the manufacture, sale, or giving away of nitro-glycerine, dynamite, or nitro or chlorate compounds, to be used for an unlawful purpose, fixing the penalty at ten years imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000; purchases with a fine of \$1,000 any person contributing or selling money, or other property for the manufacture, sale, transportation, or use of any such explosive compound for any unlawful destruction of life or property; requires all persons who are authorized to sell or otherwise dispose of any such explosive compound "to keep a record of the name and residence of every person to whom they dispose of any such compound, the kind and amount thereof, the date of such transaction, and the purpose for which such compound is sold, used, or otherwise disposed of, and to preserve such record for not less than five years, and no sale shall be made to any one who is not personally known to the seller"—the penalty for violation of any of these provisions being three years imprisonment, or a fine of \$1,000, or both.

Such laws are expedient and intrinsically good and wholesome, but unfortunately their enforcement will meet with almost insurmountable obstacles, because of the clandestine manufacture of the destructive explosive, and the consequent secrecy with which it can be carried on by the enemies of social order. Dynamite is a simple compound composed of nitro-glycerine mixed with a suitable absorbent. Nitro-glycerine consists of the compound of glycerine, nitric acid and sulphuric acid, mixed under certain conditions, and is a most dangerous compound. Its transportation is particularly dangerous, as a very slight concussion will cause its explosion.

The nitro-chlorine is mixed with inert earth, brought from Germany, for the best results of dynamite. For cheaper grades, wood pulp, charcoal, sulphur and paper pulp are used.

It is commonly supposed that dynamite is exploded by concussion, but this is not the case. Fifty pounds of it might be thrown from the top of a high building, it is said, with no more effect than a stone would result in throwing down a brick. Nothing is it exploded by fire, it is easily ignited, and in burning gives an intense heat, but it cannot be exploded in this way. The only way in which it can be exploded is by means of fire and concussion at the same moment. For this purpose a strong copper percussion cap containing fulminate of mercury is used. Without the cap the cartridge is comparatively harmless, and the cap is not inserted until just before the cartridges are to be used. The best dynamite is about twelve times as strong as gunpowder.

But there is a vast difference between the action of gunpowder and dynamite. The former, if placed on the floor of a building and exploded, might blow out the windows without seriously injuring the structure; but dynamite exerts a powerful force downward, and for this reason is used by the dynamiters, as you can easily place it anywhere in a building, without confining it to a particular spot. In the case of using gunpowder, the effect of dynamite is almost entirely local. This is a mistake to suppose that a moderate quantity of it can effect considerable damage. In the immediate vicinity of the explosion there may be some damage to a litter, but the effect will not be widespread.

## **THE REWARD OF TELLING THE TRUTH.**

SOME months since an English temperance advocate, Mr. T. W. Glover, visited this city, on his homeward journey from the British Australasian colonies. He held a number of meetings in the Salt Lake Theatre, and created considerable interest in the cause of which he was a zealous advocate. On the 14th instant, according to the *Hastings Observer*, the same gentleman took a prominent part in a temperance gathering in the English town of that name.

In the course of a clear narrative of his experiences, Mr. Glover, at the close of his visit here, said, in expressing a wide difference between his own religious views and practices and those of the "Mormons," he gave that people credit for sound views on temperance, sobriety, industry and other good qualities, for which they are noted in these respects placed them ahead of Christian communities generally. He also gratefully acknowledged, as any man of gentlemanly instincts would, certain courtesies extended to him during his stay here, by members of the Church.

This truthful and well-sustained statement of facts seems to have borne a like course into the pinnered soul of a person named J. R. Fison, who claims to have paid a visit to Utah. Probably he did, and while here he evidently never received his anti-"Mormon" notions, by which the very virtues of the Latter-day Saints are twisted and contorted so as to become in the eyes of men of dwarfed mind and unscrupulous sympathies, the most monstrous inequities.

The Saints and their religion—both beyond his limited comprehension—were not the only objects of Mr. Fison's intensest wrath, but the splendors of his indignation were also aimed against the hapless Mr. Glover.

Here is how he talks: "Mr. Glover and the writer are strangers to each other, but I trust he is no stranger to the Lord Jesus Christ. Mr. Glover is a warm advocate of God's Temperance. It appears strange that he should have been led to make such an untruthful apology to the following of that gross impostor, George Smith."

Judging from the spirit Mr. Fison manifests, he and the Lord Jesus Christ must be utter strangers. And Mr. Glover, having stated the truth about the "Mormons"—regarding their practical virtues—commits the horrible enormity of making an "untruthful apology" to the following of George Smith.

On Mr. Fison for claiming to know the "Mormonism" to the bottom, and then showing that he doesn't even know the name of its founder.

In answer to the dery Fison, Mr. Glover came out in another correspondence, in which he re-affirmed his

first statements, as will be seen by this passage:

I maintain, these people are thrifty, sober and industrious, and that the desert in which they settled has been transformed, comparatively speaking, into a garden. In addition to temperance, our politicians may learn much from the Mormon settlement to help them in their efforts to settle the general question, now agitating the country.

If Mr. Glover continues to speak a good word regarding the "Mormons," by simply telling the truth about them, he may calculate on being roundly abused on all sides, for the truth on that subject is just the opposite of what is popularly wanted.

This reminds us of an incident that occurred about two years ago. A couple of highly educated gentlemen from Canada were here on a visit. They investigated the "Mormon" question, and were struck with admiration at the excellent condition of things generally in the community. The ideas of one of them especially well-nigh reached a point bordering on enthusiasm. In conversation with others, he held that the reason why so much anti-"Mormon" prejudice existed was because the question had not been properly laid before the people. He thought that if capable men were sent out to enlighten the public mind, and to remove all doubts, it was explained that the effort in that direction was active and continuous, and the advocates of the truth were largely rewarded for their trouble by being mobbed, kicked, abused, beaten and some of them murdered. He said it seemed to him that the question asked him to prove the matter by personal experience. So he promised to give what public explanations he could when he should return home. He kept his word, and sent us some journals containing his favorable comments on the "Mormons." Shortly afterwards we received a batch of papers containing articles that attacked him in the most vicious and malicious manner. We have not heard from him since, so we presume he gave up telling the truth about the "Mormons" as an exceedingly uphill business.

Doubtless there are scores of thousands of honorable men whose sympathies are with the Latter-day Saints, but behold this is a supple-backed generation.

## **GET AFTER THE CHRYSALIS.**

THE preservation of the fruit crop is of great importance to Utah. Now is the time to take practical steps to that end, by destroying the chrysalis to be found upon the fruit trees. The work of demolishing the fruit pests in entomologic form should be universal with all owners of orchards. Otherwise efforts made by individuals will be comparatively valueless.

Telling morning Hon. Wm. Jennings told us of a method that he is pursuing on his premises. It is very effective, and we hope his example will be followed. The trees are being trimmed and the detached boughs burned, the chrysalis rings on the branches being consumed with them.

Mr. Jennings had a quantity of the chrysalis put into a jar and placed in a lothouse, where the heat caused the remaining depositaries of embryonic grubs and burning them, making the work of destroying the pests as complete as possible.

But, as Mr. Jennings remarked, all his care will go for next to nothing unless his neighbors pursue the same tactics. As soon as the grubs develop in adjacent orchards they will come over in swarms and pay him a visit without waiting for the ceremony of an invitation to dine on the luscious products of his well kept grounds. Should those who reside in proximity to his residence not feel sufficient interest in the subject to clear their gardens and orchards of the prospective worms, he would like to be accorded the privilege of attending to it for them.

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Let the onslaught in the orchards begin. The weather and all other conditions are favorable, and the time is by no means too early. And let those who do not feel disposed to move in the matter on their own account remember the golden rule: "Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye likewise unto them." If self-preservation is not an inducement sufficiently strong to move to action, begin operations that you may protect your neighbors.

## **IMMIGRATION AGENCIES.**

A COMMUNICATION will be found in another part of the paper from one of the missionaries in Denmark treating upon a subject which ought to interest all who have friends in foreign lands whom they purpose assisting to immigrate.

A Church immigration agency was established in Liverpool long ago, as is also, and has been the agency for 75,000 persons have availed themselves of the advantageous rates secured thereby to our emigrants from Europe to this country. A very large proportion of these have been assisted either by the P. E. Fund, established for that purpose, or by means which their friends or relatives in this country have forwarded to them. They have usually traveled in large companies, presided over and cared for by missionary Elders who have had experience in traveling, and have had, as a rule, much better accommodations in journeying both by sea and overland than emigrants usually secure.

The steamship routes have usually been secured by the year, and with a view to the comfort and safety of the passengers as well as economy. The good judgment exercised in the selection of the vessels and the special protection of the Almighty in caring for His Saints while journeying upon the waters are attested by the fact that of all the vessels bearing them from Europe to this country—numbering upwards of 250—none have been lost at sea; nor has any very serious accidents involving the loss of life occurred while making the voyage.

For a great many years now the Galion Steamship Company have conveyed the Saints from Liverpool to New York, and the business relations of the representatives of the Church in emigration matter and the company have been of the most pleasant and satisfactory nature.

An emigration agent in the employ of the Church remains in New York during the greater part of the year for the purpose of procuring the best possible routes over the railroads between there and here, meeting the immigrants on their arrival in that port and arranging for their speedy transfer to the cars, etc. In fact, the whole business is so arranged that the immigrants travel with the utmost possible freedom from care and anxiety from the time they commence their journey until all they reach their destination.

There has been sharp competition during the past year, in the matter of emigrant rates, both by sea and over railroads; so much so that a number of the steamship lines plying between Liverpool and New York have been almost or totally ruined, and the railroads between the latter port and the

Missouri have been and are still carrying on a financial war that must result in a ruinous loss to the people, and a greater monopoly by others.

While this cutting of rates has been going on individuals in our Territory have been tempted by the prospect of making some money out of it to enter into business as emigration agents and compete with the Church agency for the patronage of the Saints. Through tickets from the "old countries" to Utah have been offered by them, and some persons, as our correspondents inform us, have been deceived enough to purchase such tickets to send for the immigration of their friends, not knowing perhaps but what they could travel the whole of the distance with the companies emigrated through the Church agency and under the protection and direction of the Elders returning from missions. They have come at least from New York to Utah by a different route and consequently separate from the body of the company, and the danger and inconvenience to which they have been exposed are by no means exaggerated by our correspondents.

There is another point that is worth considering in this connection. If through tickets are purchased at this end of the line (which of course are not transferable, there is always danger of the parties sent for falling from some cause, and coming back without result. On the other hand, when a draft on the Church emigration agent in Liverpool is sent to pay the fare of parties, and they fail to come, the draft or any portion of it that may be left can be returned to the sender at any time at his request.

We strongly advise all the Saints who wish to send means to bring their friends from the other countries to do so through the Church agency. They will not only get as good rates as others offer, but the advantages we have mentioned in addition.

Elder James H. Hart, the Church emigration agent, will probably leave this city for New York on Tuesday next, and we expect at an early date to be able to publish a list of the rates which will be secured.

## **BY TELEGRAPH.**

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH LINE  
 AMERICAN.  
 LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

New York, Feb. 25, 1885.

The Transcontinental

Railroad Association

has this morning for the purpose

of electing a new president

and vice president

held a meeting at

St. Louis, Mo., at

which the following

gentlemen were

present: J. M.

McKim, president

of the Association;

J. W. Foster, vice

president; and

others. The meeting

was held in the

afternoon, and

adjourned until

tomorrow

morning at 10

o'clock. The

meeting was

very successful

and the

Association

was

re-elected

J. M. McKim

president

and J. W.

Foster vice

president.

The

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that you will not fall God's prophet;

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## **Salt Lake Theatre.**

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,  
 FEBRUARY 27 and 28, and Saturday Matinee.

GRAND FASHIONABLE EVENT.

Positive Appearance of the Popular

Confession.

**Miss Kate Castleton**

Under the management of Mr.

HARRY PHILLIPS,

SUPPORTED BY A

Specially Selected Company.

On Friday Evening and Saturday Matinee

Presenting the New and Novel

and Musical Play entitled,

**"AT SEA."**

Dressed with Little Villainy—A Deal

of Comedy—Abounding with New and

Sparkling Music.

And on Saturday Evening the Great Eastern

Success.

**"SPARKLES."**

With Miss Castleton in her Original

Character. Local prices of Admission.

Ladies' Dressing Room.

**SALT LAKE THEATRE.**

ONE WEEK ONLY.

Commencing MONDAY, March 23, 1885.

First appearance of the Great and

Discreet and Beautiful

**W. E. Sheridan.**

And the charming Artiste,

**LOUISE DAVENPORT.**

RECEIVED BY A FIRST-CLASS COMPANY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 23, Mr. W. E.

Sheridan in his famous role of

**LOUIS XI, KING OF FRANCE.**

TUESDAY EVENING, March 24, Mr. Sheridan

in his famous role of

**LOUIS XI, KING OF FRANCE.**

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25, Mr.

Sheridan in his famous role of

**LOUIS XI, KING OF FRANCE.**

THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, Mr. W. E.

Sheridan in his famous role of

**LOUIS XI, KING OF FRANCE.**

FRIDAY EVENING, March 27, Mr. W. E.

Sheridan in his famous role of

**LOUIS XI, KING OF FRANCE.**

SATURDAY MATINEE, March 28, Mr. W. E.

Sheridan in his famous role of

**LOUIS XI, KING OF FRANCE.**

SUNDAY MATINEE, March 29, Mr. W. E.

Sheridan in his famous role of

**LOUIS XI, KING OF FRANCE.**

MONDAY EVENING, March 30, Mr. W. E.

Sheridan in his famous role of

**LOUIS XI, KING OF FRANCE.**

TUESDAY EVENING, April 1, Mr. W. E.

Sheridan in his famous role of

**LOUIS XI, KING OF FRANCE.**

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2, Mr. W. E.

Sheridan in his famous role of

**LOUIS XI, KING OF FRANCE.**

THURSDAY EVENING, April 3, Mr. W. E.

Sheridan in his famous role of

**LOUIS XI, KING OF FRANCE.**

FRIDAY EVENING, April 4, Mr. W. E.

Sheridan in his famous role of

**LOUIS XI, KING OF FRANCE.**

SATURDAY MATINEE, April 5, Mr. W. E.

Sheridan in his famous role of

**LOUIS XI, KING OF FRANCE.**

SUNDAY MATINEE, April 6, Mr. W. E.

Sheridan in his famous role of

**LOUIS XI, KING OF FRANCE.**

MONDAY EVENING, April 7, Mr. W. E.

Sheridan in his famous role of

**LOUIS XI, KING OF FRANCE.**

TUESDAY EVENING, April 8, Mr. W. E.

Sheridan in his famous role of

**LOUIS XI, KING OF FRANCE.**

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 9, Mr. W. E.

Sheridan in his famous role of

**LOUIS XI, KING OF FRANCE.**

THURSDAY EVENING, April 10, Mr. W. E.

Sheridan in his famous role of

**LOUIS XI, KING OF FRANCE.**

FRIDAY EVENING, April 11, Mr. W. E.

Sheridan in his famous role of

## **LOST.**