

there is no particular argument in this way of treating an opponent's position; but it is after the manner of Ingersoll himself, and, upon a certain class of minds, will have a greater weight than cold logic would. But it is not to be expected that argument or oratory will silence, even though they answer, the Ingersolls of this age.

A SUGGESTIVE INCIDENT.

THE horrible situation of poor Hulda Simonson, the unsophisticated Norwegian girl, an account of whose ruin appears in our local columns, is suggestive as a warning to young women. It should also prompt those who are interested in the welfare of the unwary, liable to become a prey to the low, unscrupulous and debased, to take measures to prevent so far as possible, such fearful occurrences.

It has been held up as a reproach upon the Latter-day Saints that they were opposed to young girls, inexperienced in the ways of the world, hiring out to families who are not in the Church. We are afraid that that which was intended as a reflection, but which, seeing it could only be prompted by a pure motive, is really a credit, is not as deserved as it ought to be. Whatever influence has been used in that direction has been that the objects of solicitude be shielded from dangers to which they were liable to be exposed, of which the case of Hulda Simonson is an exemplification. It is not because there is an idea that there are not moral, upright and respectable families outside the pale of the Church. A view of that kind would be incorrect. But the question of danger or safety is not easily ascertained; therefore as a rule it is safer for girls who hire out to go into families of their co-religionists. The danger—which has been frequently exemplified—from taking any other course may not necessarily exist in the family who engages the services of a girl but from consequential associations more liable to be formed from the connection than if she went among those of her own faith, who directly as a religious duty, are interested in preserving her from moral injury. And it may not be denied with truth, that there is a class of debased creatures claiming to be men, in this city, who look upon "Mormon" girls as their proper prey.

In this regard we have looked upon employment offices as being unsafe places for young and unsophisticated girls to apply to when they desire to procure situations. Those who conduct that kind of business, however well disposed they may be, are not presumed to be very exclusive in relation to the class of persons they undertake to supply with female help. Through their agency, doubtless numbers of young women have formed associations that have made shipwreck of their faith, their virtue, and all their earthly prospects as well as jeopardizing their eternal well-being.

It would not hurt our feelings if leading people of the Church—men and women—in the wards should take a course to be a little more deserv-ing of what has been hurled at the Latter-day Saints as a reproach. A degree of exclusiveness when it is in the interest of the protection of the innocent, to prevent them, if possible, from being led into temptation they are unable to resist, is not only pardonable, but commendable, and only the senseless and depraved will denounce it. Whatever is done should be systematic, otherwise it will be ineffectual.

To protect the innocent from becoming the victims of the vile is a sacred and responsible duty.

Since the foregoing was written we have received word from a gentleman, who has taken an interest in the subject, of a startling state of facts which sustains the view we have taken, and urges the necessity for the taking of protective steps and precautions. An investigation shows that, during the last few years there have been in two wards alone, in this city, (the 14th and 15th) twenty cases of illegitimacy, the victims being "Mormon" girls and the seducers non-"Mormons." Our informant is in possession of the names of the victims. If this startling showing will not awaken the Latter-day Saints to a sense of the danger to which young women of their faith who hire out as helps are exposed, surely it would take something akin to an earthquake to produce the effect.

MAY HAVE TWO WIVES IN NEW YORK STATE.

WHILE there has been and is so much fuss and fuming with regard to polygamy and cohabitation in Utah, it is not without interest to note the fact that both are legally permissible under certain circumstances in the State of New York. The knowledge of this fact is doubtless very limited. Under the following circumstances the law of that State permits polygamy and a man to live in lawful wedlock with two wives: If a man's wife deserts him and for five years he does not know whether she is living or not, he may take a second wife. If, after he is married the

second time, the first wife returns, he must support both wives. Both are his lawful wives and are entitled to dower. If they are willing to live together in one house and mingle their families that is nobody's business.

Of course the instances must necessarily be few and far between, the conditions being exceptional, but in New York and other States of the Union there is an amount of what Dr. Bacon calls "consecutive polygamy"—divorcing one wife in order to marry another—that ought to cause the country to close up on the "Mormon" marital system, especially so far as existing family organizations are concerned. But consistency and straight forward business are not conspicuous traits of the present generation.

A NEW SOURCE OF POWER.

ECONOMY in the production of motive power for machinery is an object to the attainment of which the greatest effort is made by inventors, manufacturers and capitalists. A new source of power for such purposes is to be developed in Illinois. A company has lately been organized in Chicago for the purpose of utilizing the product of the natural gas fields of that State for fuel purposes. The plan is to first bore for the gas, and when a current is thus obtained, to conduct it in pipes to the place of consumption. A large main can be laid from the place where the gas is obtained to some town or city in which there is a demand for cheap fuel. Service pipes will then tap the mains and convey the gas to consumers.

That such a plan should be resorted to in the State of Illinois, which has such numerous and extensive coal fields, and produces coal so cheaply, shows what an immense item of expense fuel becomes when used in large quantities. In this Territory where the cost of coal is much greater, the necessity for a cheap fuel will rapidly increase from now on. This suggests the advisability of ascertaining to what extent the natural gas that has been several times struck in and near this city, might be utilized. A heavy current of natural gas discovered in or conducted into this city, would be an independent fortune to its owner.

WORKING ON THE FEARS OF A BOY AND THE SYMPATHY OF A VICTIM.

In the case of George Wilding, who was arrested in this city on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, we are informed by a gentleman who asserts that he knows the facts to be correct, the officers making the arrest, Pratt and Franks, resorted to a policy unjustifiable on either moral or legal grounds. They first found a small boy, the son of Brother Wilding, and by a species of intimidation extorted from him clues that enabled them to trace the whereabouts of his father. The lad at first refused to give the information they wanted, but becoming frightened at their manner and appearance, he answered their questions.

Brother Wilding was at work at his trade, that of a mason, in the Sixth Ward, when he was approached by the officers named, who, by their cunning in talking to him, led him to believe that they had subpoenaed his alleged plural wife at her home in Hunter's Precinct. They told him that, if he would make no contest about the matter, there would be no necessity to bring the lady to the city. As she is afflicted with heart disease, and an ordeal in a Commissioner's court such as lady witnesses have often been compelled to pass through, might prove dangerous or even fatal, Brother Wilding was anxious to have her spared, and thinking to secure that result, and with the understanding that she had been served with process, unhesitatingly made some damaging admissions in answer to the questioning of his captors.

It transpired, however, that the little boy was the only member of their victim's family whom the officers had seen, and that their pretense of having served the defendant's alleged plural wife with process was a ruse, depending for its success on the acuteness of his sympathies. The moral is obvious: No confidence should be put in the statements or representations of those direct instruments of a cruel religious persecution, unless corroborated by other evidence. Their victims should never, for a moment, be thrown off guard by what they may say or the assurances they may give, unless there are external reasons why they should be believed. Admissions or confessions extracted in such a manner by an officer making an arrest are not admissible in evidence against a defendant making them, but it is better for the latter to be reserved and on his guard.

THE POPE'S DIPLOMACY.

THE Roman Pontiff rarely falters. The creed and policy of the stupendous organization of which he is the head, are iron-bound and unbending. But the Vatican is the school of the shrewdest diplomacy on earth. It is

never without its corps of Richelieus. To retain its power over disaffected members and avoid schism in the body, are ends whose attainment, the Catholic church seems to think, justifies even the suspension of a dogma, or of the policy of the church.

Why it is that Dr. McGlynn has not been promptly disciplined, has been a matter of surprise, in view of the ecclesiastical offenses he has committed. And that the editor of the *Catholic Herald* should also go scott free, adds to the surprise, as that paper has been outspoken in its rebellion against the authority and direct instructions of Archbishop Corrigan. When the Pontifical See withholds prompt action in cases of this kind, there is a reason for delay. The reason in this case is said to be the revival of an old controversy which is now taking place among the Catholics of England and America, and especially of New York. It is over the question: Does the infallibility of the church extend to all its teachings and admonitions regarding the duties of life, or is that infallibility confined to doctrinal and religious teachings and precepts?

Of course the Vatican holds to the more extended view of the church's scope; but Catholic publications in England and America, of recognized authority, deny that it is any article of the faith of that church that it "cannot err in matters of fact not relating to faith, or in matters of speculation or civil polity depending on mere human judgment or testimony." In other words, the Vatican claims infallibility in politics as well as religion, but an influential faction of English and American Catholics concedes it in the latter only. If too prompt action is taken in the cases of Dr. McGlynn and the refractory editor, there is danger of precipitating "trouble in the church" of a very serious and far reaching character; hence the diplomatic policy of the Pope in relation to these cases.

While steadily losing ground, for many years past, in Europe, the Roman church has been gaining it rapidly in this country and any occurrence that would retard the growth of Catholicism in the United States, is, according to the diplomatic policy of the Vatican, to be avoided if possible. Hence the temerity of Catholic priests and publications in this country in pursuing a policy at variance with that of their church, is not more promptly checked.

THE SMOTHERED EMBERS REVIVED.

It appears that the split which occurred in the ranks of the Loyal League conspirators over the changes made in the Edmunds-Tucker act by the conference committee has revived in spots during the registration. The cause of the rupture between the Democratic and Republican wings of the "Liberals" was the elimination from the measure of the clause which gave to Governor West power to fill an immense number of offices—which had been and now are elective—by his appointment. The understanding was that certain conspicuous republican members of the clique, seeing that this enormous power in the hands of a democratic Governor would sink their prospects for office out of sight, brought an influence to bear in certain potent quarters, to quash the bonanza of the Territorial executive.

The rupture that ensued was quite pronounced and even fierce. By strong efforts it was in a sort of way patched up. But the embers of resentment have, it seems, been but smoldering, and during the period devoted to registration, the flame has burst out afresh in some localities, numbers of democrats refusing to register on that ground, the Tucker-Edmunds act under which they, in common with all other electors, are required to subscribe to a test oath, being only worthy of their contempt, coming wholly short of filling their political desires and expectations.

Doubtless some more of the patching process will be resorted to, but it is not to be presumed that it will be effectual in causing a good many of the discontented ones to change their attitude. They feel bitterly wrathful because their game has been spoiled by men within their own anti-"Mormon" party lines whom they are not slow to designate as turncoats and traitors.

THAT CRISIS.

THIS time the crisis in France is less shadowy than usual, and it gathers force and substance as it progresses. Freycinet, Floquet and Rouvier have each after invitation and pressure from various sources given up the task of forming a ministry as being too irksome and consequential a burden for them to be responsible for. Behind the scenes, and only waiting for his cue to make an entrance and proceed with the performance, is Clemenceau, who, if all accounts are correct, is likely to be summoned to-day by President Grevy and the formation of a cabinet entrusted to him. He might have been had in the first place if wanted, for it

seems he has been a kind of political Barksis all the way through; he is a radical, is in favor of a restored France and a crippled Germany, and would readily support any war measure if it were thorough enough. The President of France is something in disposition like the President of the United States—dignified, slow to anger and unwilling to provoke unnecessary conflicts; hence his hesitation. He yesterday made an appeal to Floquet that was almost pathetic; it was made a question of love for his country to make up a ministry so that the machinery of the government would be clogged no longer, thus showing that any combination headed by Clemenceau must be accepted as a last resort if at all, and if the latter should be called and fall, the situation will become so embarrassing that the resignation of the Executive will be almost an enforced conclusion. This would make up a crisis with a big C sure enough, for the government would go into the hands of the Assembly, composed of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and in the present temper of the French, anything might then take place. They are a mighty and a prosperous people when properly controlled and directed, but a rupture at headquarters has the same effect upon them that a red flag has upon a bull.

Another fruitful source of discontent, which day after day adds more and more to the volume, is the proposed exclusion of General Boulanger from the Cabinet. To such an extent is this man idolized that in an election held a few days ago for a deputy for the Seine, he received 33,038 votes, a minority, but in view of the fact that they were merely expressions of the people's will, since no officer of the army is eligible to a seat in that body, it is very significant. Then, from all quarters and every grade of people come petitions for his retention, and if these are unheeded, there may be a crisis of another and more serious character. On the other hand, with Clemenceau and himself as the powers that be in France, the field for speculation as to what may occur is not thereby contracted in any degree.

Our sister republic is in a critical condition just now, no matter what the concordance and regularity succeeding existing affairs may be. A few fire-brands are always lurking in the near neighborhood of the citadel, and would gladly greet any kind of an outbreak that they might rule for even a brief season and enjoy luxuries and licenses which as occupants of the gutter they can only dream of. These gentry never showed themselves so plausibly as malefactors as when Paris was invested by the German forces in 1872: the government was paralyzed, the Commune held full sway, and the streets swarmed with carbonari and petroleuse, who destroyed right and left what they could not immediately use and all monuments, public buildings, etc., memorializing in any way the past victories of France. The entry of the German troops restored order, but it was established in the midst of "grand, gloomy and peculiar" ruins, charred walls and the debris of mighty structures. After authority was restored to the French, these canaille were shot in squads, but enough of them were left and have grown up to repeat what was so severely and yet so deservedly punished after that bloody and brutal reign of terror if they ever get an opportunity. The growth of the war spirit in France is the stimulus of their hopes, and being so numerous, and nearly all Frenchmen united in hatred of Germany and the project of a war *à la ravanche* at the proper time, it is no wonder, the law and order, and we might say good sense, party have so hard a time keeping things straight till that time comes.

BASE BALL IN THE SOUTH.

Interesting Game in Garfield County

CANNONVILLE, Garfield Co.,

May 14, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

The largest gathering of people at any one time in this part of Garfield County, congregated together at Upper Potato Valley on the 12th instant, to witness a series of three games of base ball between the Cannonville and Escalante clubs. Upper Potato Valley is situated midway between Cannonville and Escalante, and is one of the finest places in Southern Utah for athletic amusements. The use of the ground upon which the contesting nines battled, was kindly tendered to the players and lovers of the national game by the owner, Bishop A. F. Schow, of Escalante. On the morning of the 12th inst., everything being in readiness, promptly at 9 a.m. the umpire and players stepped upon the diamond and at the call of "play" the game began, with Escalante at the bat.

SOME MAGNIFICENT STRIKING

was done by the nine at bat, and the fielding of the Cannonville boys was excellent. It was evident to the vast throng of admirers of the game that both teams meant business, and that the final result would be difficult to determine. But the home team, by extra good batting, began to take the lead of their opponents, and kept the Cannonville men in check; and thus they maintained the lead until the close of the ninth inning, when the umpire called "game," and decided the Escalante nine the victors of the first game. At 2 p.m., at the call of "play" by the umpire the second time, Escalante

wielded the "ash," and the wily Cannonville men cheerfully faced the "slugger" with a determination, if possible, to retrieve their defeat of the morning; and notwithstanding the sudden loss of their catcher who had the misfortune to get disabled in the early part of the game, they in turn got the "bulge" and "stayed with it," leading their formidable opponents from the start to the finish. At the close of the eighth inning of the visitors (Cannonvilles) the umpire called "game," and upon receiving the report of the scorers, announced the visitors to be the victors of the second game of the series. The third game is yet to be played at some future time.

During the games the Escalante brass band, under the direction of their able leader, Wm. Butler, Esq., and the Cannonville string band, lead by Prof. Jas. Dutton, (discouraged sweet music, which greeted pleasantly the ear of the players, and the sea of faces which formed the vast audience.

It was estimated that the admirers of our national game, who came to witness this contest, numbered between 300 and 400, a large number being ladies. In the evening a grand social ball took place, which was interspersed with singing, speeches, etc. At its close all retired feeling amply paid for the time spent.

Too much credit cannot be given the umpire, Will. Young, Esq., of Escalante, who discharged the duties of this very important position to the entire satisfaction of the players and others. We would also make mention of the hearty laughter indulged in by all present at the witty sayings and original jokes delivered by Escalante's favorite comedian, Mr. J. N. Butler.

The following are the names of the players who took part in the game:

Cannonville team:—J. H. Davis, 1 f; Ezra Olsen, s s; H. Elmer, p; A. A. Stevens, 3 d b; W. J. Henderson, Jr., c; W. R. Riggs, 2 d b; R. Thompson, r f; J. M. Dunning, 1st b, captain.

Escalante nine:—H. Gates, c; G. A. Dewel, 1st b; J. McNelly, 1 f; E. Hawks, p; W. H. Gates, 3d b; E. Griffin, c f; R. Porter, 2d b; J. Hawks, r f; Geo. Wilson, s s, captain.

J. M. D.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

A Grand Celebration at American Fork.

AMERICAN FORK, May 22, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

Our Sunday school consists of two departments, general and primary. In the general department there are over 500 pupils enrolled with an average attendance of 425. There are 37 male and 32 female teachers.

In the primary department there are 175 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 130, and five male and five female teachers.

On Sunday, the 8th inst., we held our 23d anniversary and for a whole week prior to the day a host of willing hands were engaged in decorating the meeting house, a work which gained the applause of every observer.

At 9 o'clock on the above date the streets were lined with children and parents wending their way to the meeting house, and before 10 o'clock, the time to open the meeting, the house, including every aisle, was packed to its utmost capacity. Among the throng could be seen the familiar faces of Brothers George Goddard and W. W. Willes, Presidents A. O. Smoot and H. H. Cluff, and other hard workers in the interests of moral and social training.

I will not undertake to describe the addresses made, the songs sung, the recitations given, the questions propounded, and the prompt answers; but will say that a better display of moral and religious training could scarcely be given. The Latter-day Saints of American Fork have just cause to be proud of their children, and the efficient efforts of our Sunday school teachers in training them in the ways of the Lord, not forgetting the untiring diligence of our worthy Bishop, who by precept and example, shows that he has the interest of Zion's children at heart. Respectfully, LEO P. SHELLEY, Sec.

Says the *Pioneer Press*, of St. Paul "Dr. McGlynn, it is said, has been given forty days in which to appear at Rome before Pope Leo. If he does not go, he will be excommunicated. Dr. McGlynn says he won't go; but, if he thus rebels against the supreme authority of his own church, he certainly cannot claim, as he does, to be a faithful priest in that church. If a clergyman of any church finds he can't obey the supreme authority, he ought to get out of the organization as soon as possible."

It is said that James F. McLaughlin, of Philadelphia, has invented an electrical type-writer. It resembles the ordinary type-writer in appearance and action, but differs in being connected with electric wires. It surpasses the Morse system, it is claimed, in requiring but a single motion for each letter, and receives and dispatches by the same action. It is moreover possible to send messages over any number of wires to various points at once, and without the least liability of mistakes, as the writing in transmitting messages is produced under the eye of the operator. When desired, the wires can be disconnected and the instrument used as an ordinary type-writer.