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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. V.

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FOR THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

RYE, N. Y.—There was a shock of earthquake in this vicinity at 5:30 this morning. Many houses were shaken.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Samuel C. Taber, a resident from the Republican State committee and goes for Greeley and Brown.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—All the daily newspapers in the State have hoisted Greeley tickets. The whites are satisfied with it, but the negroes are not.

NEW YORK.—In the Stokes case the testimony will be all in to-day, after which the lawyers will talk. Doctors Tripler, and Shins, and Buck were examined this morning, principally as to the administration of morphine to Pink Shins, for the defense, testified that he administered 120 or 130 minims of morphine, and Pink's condition became such that they had to desist.

McKee wanted him to show the bar the condition of probes used on the accused, excluded.

In cross examination—Buck said Pink's death was not exclusively from the shock and again, that he would have died at any rate of the pistol wound.

The London Times says the nomination of Greeley by the Democracy is a flagrant instance of party demoralization. The Democrats have allowed their opponents' platform and candidates, confessing that they had none of their own. Nobody believes Greeley could make more enthusiastic in his support than the Liberal Republicans; his election however, will not change the relations of England with America.

PHILADELPHIA.—David Paul Brown, an eminent surgeon, died this morning.

WESTERN DISPATCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—Stocks are again strong, with indications of further advance. Sales of Pioche were made in the new board this morning, at fifty.

The Empire Mill and Mining Co. have levied an assessment of 50 cents to a share.

THE MORMONS.

In industry, frugality, peacefulness, mutual helpfulness, and abstinence from some of the grosser vices of modern society, the Mormons might serve as models to the age. Idleness, extravagance, gambling, drunkenness, prostitution, and other evils are unknown in their midst.

His shops are few, and are sustained almost entirely by Gentiles. The use of even tobacco, tea and coffee is discouraged and the consumption is small, perhaps mainly because for a long time the people were too poor to purchase them, though the use of tobacco was forbidden by the articles of faith. It is very little crime among the Mormons.

In 1871 there were only five Territorial convicts, or one felon for nineteen thousand inhabitants, while in California, at present, there is more than one felon in the State-prison for each 1,000 inhabitants. It might be suspected that the difference was due to the inefficiency of the courts in Utah; but the peaceful condition of Mormon society refutes such a suspicion. Mormons have as little litigation among themselves as the Quakers, and live together in a spirit of brotherly love and rural communities of "Friends." If two saints disagree about property rights, the question is submitted almost invariably to arbitrators, usually church officials. A church rule prohibits lawsuits. When a Mormon loses his property by fire, flood or other disaster, his neighbors do not stop with giving only a pecuniary contribution to help him, but, if possible, in as good condition as before. Their readiness to make signal sacrifices for their church, akin to the sacrifices which they make for one another, was shown when, during the danger of war in Utah, under the administration of Buchanan. The authorities at Salt Lake ordered the Mormons then living at San Bernardino, California, and owning beautiful farms there, to return without delay. This implied an abandonment of comfortable homes, security, and a genial climate, for poverty, peril and the desert; yet it was promptly obeyed by nearly

all the San Bernardino Mormons, who sold their farms in some cases for one-tenth the price that could have been obtained by delay. The fact that the Mormons alone in the United States have succeeded in living at peace with Indian tribes in their near vicinity of their Territory. The management of their Territory, and the pecuniary affairs have been very successful. They have no public debts of any kind. It is admitted that their leaders are men of remarkable prudence and sound judgment; and the people support their leaders with a rare confidence. The principle of co-operation is applied very extensively in Mormon business. Money is not abundant among them, and yet they are rich in the way. They have no beggars, abject poverty, or laborers clamoring for employment. Something is found for everybody to do, even little children. They try to produce everything at home. They spin, weave, and make their own clothing. They have no spinning-wheel and hand-loom as preserved among them. It is not strange that with such views and habits, when they were driven into the desert, they converted it into a garden. Starting with nothing, they have provided everything.

The Mormons, while strongly attached to their church, are not intolerant. They seek opportunities for discussion, and have often allowed enemies of their faith to preach in their churches. They believe that Mormonism is to be the dominant religion of the future. Their zealous churchmen try to give a religious tone to Mormon society, and encourage the reading of the scriptures and religious publications. The Mormon Sunday schools take many copies of the *Deseret*, an evangelical Sunday school paper published in San Francisco. All the children and young men and women attend Sunday school and study the Protestant Bible, but interpret it in their own way.

Political trickery has joined hands with prejudice, on various occasions, to excite a persecution of the Mormons. The control of the government of Utah would throw much plunder into the hands of their enemies. It can not be truly said that the women of Utah are satisfied with their situation in life. Some of them hate polygamy, and others dislike their poverty. But, as compared with women of other parts of the United States, they are not discontented. Every disadvantage in their condition has its compensation. As a class they are zealous Mormons, and not envious of their neighbors in California or Missouri. They have no more about them than confidence in the Mormon women by conferring on them the right of suffrage, mainly as a protection against the Gentile agitators who have no wives in the Territory.—*John S. Elliott, in The West.*

The Law of Nuisances.

In our large cities controversies are continually arising concerning the establishment and maintenance of nuisances in the midst of thickly populated neighborhoods. Slaughter-houses, distilleries, breweries, dairies, and bone boilers, stock pens, etc., are all useful and necessary, and, if located, kept and managed with a due regard to the public health and comfort, are entitled to the protection of the law. On the other hand, when establishments of this character become sources of disease or constant annoyance to a considerable portion of the community, they must be removed to some remote place from the populous districts, where they will be less hurtful and annoying. An establishment perfectly free from objection when it was located, may become an insufferable nuisance when the ground on which it is situated is thickly settled. No man can obtain a vested right to carry on a noxious business, nor is it an answer to charges of maintaining a nuisance that, at the time of beginning it, it was placed far away from the public thoroughfares and populous neighborhoods. No such embargo can be placed on the development and growth of cities, and the right to locate their useful, noxious and enjoy the pure air is paramount to the right of a few persons to carry on a profitable business regardless of the public health and comfort.

Science has demonstrated that the seeds of scurvy frequently, if not always, originate in the decay of animal matter, and that slaughter-houses, where the blood and offal are allowed to decompose, produce and scatter the seeds of this deadly disease. This fact, and the unpleasant and noxious odors necessarily arising and inseparable from such establishments, have induced the legal prohibition of their location in the midst of low nuisances, as a matter of public health.

located in the populous portions of towns or cities. The same rules apply to soap boilers, hog pens and bone boilers, for the reason that no degree of care and circumspection in their management can prevent the production of noxious odors, and the consequent nuisance. A different rule of law obtains with relation to livey stables, breweries, distilleries, and slaughter-houses, which, though no nuisances when located in the suburbs, may become so if they are allowed to grow up in the midst of a city.

St. Louis has outgrown the calculations of the last generation, and from present indications the current decade will be still greater. The city is growing so rapidly that it is difficult to secure order and peace in society. The law is so badly administered that they fail in a great measure to accomplish these results. It is not because our judges are ignorant, ignorant or corrupt, as a general rule, our California judiciary is industrious, intelligent and honest. How then account for the fact that there is no law law government, no order, no peace, no security of property, no penalties for great crimes, no punishment for respectable people? Pink and Gould steal millions by fraudulent issues of stocks and bonds; they have not been and will not be punished. Brokers murder Pink; he will not be hung. Wood and his associates steal millions from the treasury of New York city by the most open practices of fraud, and Tweed is still a Senator. No one has been punished and no one will be. Pink was murdered and his estate stolen by a forged will; not only are the criminals unpunished, but the moral status of his murderers and plunderers is unimpaired.

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Soap a Cause of Skin Disease.

A writer in *Scribner's Monthly* suggests that the fat derived from diseased animals which is used in the manufacture of soap, is doubtless the cause of many of the cutaneous affections which have been observed of late years among those who use the finer grades and perfumed soaps. "Fragrant Soap," Windsor Soap," is said to be now manufactured almost entirely from "bone grease." In the preparation of this material bones of every description and in every stage of putrefaction are deposited in a large vat, and the water submitted to the action of water boiling under pressure in a digester. The resulting mixture is then cooled, when the undissolved bone matter settles to the bottom, while the fat or oil rises to the top. This is saponified and converted into the toilet soap. The writer in *Scribner* insists that in the soaps thus produced there remain fine particles of the diseased animal matter, which, when used in the face, as in shaving, lacerate or scratch the skin, and the wounds thus produced are, according to some, poisoned by noxious matters originally existing in the bones and which, even after saponification, have failed to destroy. There is no doubt a good deal in this theory. It cannot be presumed that the fat derived from diseased animals which are daily consigned to the rendering caldrons of the soap manufacturer can be as innocuous and innocuous as the fat which was once exclusively used in the preparation of soaps, or as the grease of animals which are not diseased. The chances are that the rendering companies from which soap boilers generally obtain their bulk of their supply of grease, receive very little else than diseased animals for their rendering; roasts. Healthy quadrupeds seldom find their way to the factories, but when they do, old age or disease or a sufficient amount of fat to make them profitable to the rendering companies. The frequency of cutaneous diseases on the hands and faces of the persons who are engaged in rendering the fat of diseased animals which are now so extensively manufactured and so largely sold, are, no doubt, attributable to the fat of diseased animals which has been employed in their composition, and, finally, no doubt, the chemical products that are made use of in scenting them.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW.

In America we have a splendid and almost perfect code of laws; it is sufficient to protect life, property, and government, and to secure order and peace in society. The laws are so badly administered that they fail in a great measure to accomplish these results. It is not because our judges are ignorant, ignorant or corrupt, as a general rule, our California judiciary is industrious, intelligent and honest. How then account for the fact that there is no law law government, no order, no peace, no security of property, no penalties for great crimes, no punishment for respectable people? Pink and Gould steal millions by fraudulent issues of stocks and bonds; they have not been and will not be punished. Brokers murder Pink; he will not be hung. Wood and his associates steal millions from the treasury of New York city by the most open practices of fraud, and Tweed is still a Senator. No one has been punished and no one will be. Pink was murdered and his estate stolen by a forged will; not only are the criminals unpunished, but the moral status of his murderers and plunderers is unimpaired.

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