

EDITORIALS.

A BLOOD POISON EPIDEMIC.

AN alarming epidemic recently broke out at Bolton, England, by which nearly a hundred persons were poisoned. The disease bore some resemblance to the foot and mouth disease among cattle. A number of persons were seized with sickness, followed by an enlargement of the tongue, a swelling round the eyes, and in some cases by unconsciousness. Several children fell into a dangerous state. The disease spread with fearful rapidity, in some instances whole families being prostrated, and in School Street not a family escaping. The disease increased at the rate of twenty or thirty a day, and was distinctly traced to pyemia or blood poisoning. It was ascertained that the whole of the afflicted persons received milk from Mrs. Kershaw, of Hardman's farm, Turton. Mr. Robinson, surgeon, of Egerton, analyzed the milk and discovered traces of lead in it. Going to the farm, he examined the milk cans, and found that the acid in the cows' milk had so acted on the solder of the cans as to fill the interstices with a green slimy substance, to which he considered the epidemic was due. Mrs. Kershaw and family, having partaken of the milk, were also seized with symptoms of blood poisoning. One of the cows had been afflicted with excessive hemorrhage after calving, and a veterinary surgeon had given her some medicine. Whether the unusual acid action of the milk was considered due to those circumstances is not stated.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The papers term Charlotte Cushman the greatest actress America has ever produced. One ever-present element of her tragic acting was grimness. For many years she did not play for less than \$500 a night, and sometimes she received more.

—The San Bernardino Times talks in this way about the profession versus the practice of religion:—"What is any religion worth to any man who pretends to possess it, if it be not to him an influential power? How can any man be said to believe in this or that religion when he practically ignores the controlling principles upon which it is founded, and spurns the governing precepts which are its essence? There are a great many men in these times who are called professors of religion, but we need another class of people who can show that they are entitled to be called practisers of religion. Whatever be the forms of a man's creed, he is required to forsake his evil ways."

—The Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, has long had a wide reputation as a prophetic expounder and a believer in the near approach of the end of the world. He tells his congregation that he has been for some time past engaged in writing a work upon the fulfilment of prophecy, that his hearers live in a most critical period, that most excellent Christian men feel that "the time is short," that the world is on the eve of most stupendous events, that eminent men of that class continue to come to his vestry, and that in their conversation they seem to feel that the end of the world is drawing nigh.

—Anarchy prevailing in the new county of Colfax, New Mexico, that county was annexed to Taos county by the local legislature for judicial purposes. By order of the Governor, however, Colfax county will be considered as one judicial district, if, after the term of court in Taos county, the people of Colfax county show signs of order. The annexation has irritated the inhabitants of Colfax county, and serious disturbances are feared.

—The Chicago Inter-Ocean talks in this way of the likely Indian war in the north-east—"Sitting Bull has got himself and his tribe into trouble. He has been raiding the white settlers on the north-western frontier, and is about to be punished therefor. General Crook will shortly start from Fort Laramie and General Custer from Fort Lincoln, each with a strong cavalry force, for Powder River, where Sit-

ting Bull is encamped with about 800 warriors. The campaign was planned by General Sheridan, which is an assurance that it will be both active and successful."

—Germany is in a poor way. The five milliards is dissipated, trade is almost at a standstill in several parts of the country, and large manufacturing are unable to employ their usual complement of hands. On the contrary, France is prosperous, and the dispatches are ever and anon reporting how many thousands or millions of francs are being deposited in the Bank of France, while the French peasantry, though profoundly ignorant, deeply prejudiced, and wholly indifferent to political liberty, are nevertheless thrifty, domestic, and in all probability happy.

—People don't seem to like to be taxed. The Greeley (Colorado) Tribune says, "The truth is, taxes have increased so enormously within a few years, that they absorb a large part of the profits of business and industry," and concludes that "this thing must come to an end." Upon which the Colorado Free Press thus comments—"Precisely. Unless relief comes from some source, we are a tax ruined people. It takes all a laboring man can earn to pay the taxes on his little homestead. In Washington City alone, real estate to the value of over \$25,000,000, has been sold to pay taxes. And the same is true of nearly every other city in the country. A large per centage of the people cannot pay their enormous taxes, and so their homesteads must be sold to satisfy the demand."

—Sadler's Wells, said to be the oldest theatre in England, has been sold out of the profession, and is to be desecrated by being turned into a skating rink.

—According to the Woman's Journal, "an intelligent American lady," temporarily a resident in London, speaks thus of some of the woman suffrage ladies there—"I have become acquainted with several women of so much culture, of both heart and head, that I wonder how it has been brought about. These ladies form quite a class of independent workers, they mostly have means of their own, and are among the chief agitators of Woman Suffrage. They will carry their present point without a doubt in a very few years. There is a sweetness and patience, as well as firmness and persistence, about our English sisters that I admire, but I shall never imitate, being constitutionally unable to do so."

—A Boston correspondent of a California paper asks, "What is the matter with the clergy? An epidemic of evil like the witchcraft of two centuries ago seems to rage among them." And then he goes on to mention some recent naughty instances.

—The passing winter, though exceptionally mild in the States, has been exceptionally healthy, warm weather being always healthy, and severe cold weather the reverse.

—The Galaxy thinks that the request of the lawyers of New York to the clerk of the Supreme Court to announce the entrance of the presiding judge at the opening of the court, in order that the members of the bar should rise and remain standing until the judge takes his seat, is a cheering manifestation of a revival of a feeling which seemed to be dying out in this country—that of respect for what ought to be respected, as manners in court rooms have been steadily deteriorating in late years, being as bad as they could well be without defying all the laws of decency, until there is little more decorum about the administration of justice than prevails in any respectable bar-room or billiard room, deference to the bench and courtesy between members of the bar having almost disappeared. That journal further suggests that it might be well to take a step further in the way of reform—for counsel to assume the professional gown in court, and thus, with courtly manners, gain much in dignity and in weight with the public.

—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat thinks that the government will hardly put itself to expense and endless trouble in order to protect the Indians from a summary ousting from the Black Hills by the daring miners; that the wisest way would be for the troops to take no hand in the squabble, but to stand off and let the Indians and miners shoot and scalp each other until

both sides were satisfied and ready to quit; but that of course the soldiers would not be idle while fighting was going on; that in time the Government will have to take the part of its own citizens; and that by that time, if not sooner, the Indians will wish they had sold their land.

—The Omaha Herald thinks that if men who are about to commit base act for their personal gain had copies of prison regulations and bills of fare and the picture of a prison cell in their possession we might be spared a great many criminal trials, but that the great trouble is that every rogue, especially if he is a very smart one, believes he never can be found out. He forgets the old warning, "Be sure your sin will find you out."

—In these days of fast travelling a recent trip of the steamship Germanic, belonging to the White Star Line, is worthy of record. This steamer left New York on Saturday, Feb. 5, and arrived at Queens-town on Sunday morning, Feb. 13, the journey having been made in 7 days, 15 hours and 17 minutes, which is said to be without exception the quickest passage ever made across the ocean. The distance is 2,894 miles, therefore the Germanic made an average of 379 miles per day.

—The Presbyterian states that the clergymen of Camden, N. J., have "decided to have no more funerals on Sabbath day," because they "secularize the Sabbath," the grave and the services connected therewith thus being considered not religious but secular matters. A decent regard for the unities should lead the clergymen of Camden to prohibit births, marriages, and deaths also on the Sabbath day.

—The Chicago Advance is exercised upon the matter of plurality of wives, asks, "What are we going to do about polygamy if we are not a Christian nation?" and thinks that since the Old Testament Scriptures distinctly allow a plurality of wives, the "Mormons" can justly claim to be let alone on the score of religious freedom as the Constitution now stands.

—The New York Independent talks in this way concerning E. D. Winslow, the Boston forger—"He was a clergyman of high repute, an eloquent preacher, much sought after by vacant churches, and preached two very effective sermons on the Sabbath previous to his flight. There was in his pulpit appeals a fervor of spirituality and sanctity very delightful and edifying. Everybody wants to know how so good a man could be so great a villain."

—Dr. Hamlin, a missionary, claims that there is far more religious liberty in Mahomedan Turkey than in Christian Russia, and he speaks in this way of the two countries—"Hardly a ray of the light of freedom enjoyed in Turkey has yet penetrated Russia. The Evangelical Americans in Russia are persecuted bitterly, while in Turkey they maintain their preaching undisturbed."

—A warm church woman, of Ithaca, N. Y., writing to the Woman's Journal, asks, "When shall we outgrow savage life and a constant physical consciousness of sex?" A hard question, two hard questions. It is rather problematical when the human race will outgrow savage life, but it is infinitely more problematical when the race will outgrow constant physical consciousness of sex. It is hardly to be looked for in this mortal life, whatever conditions the next may reveal.

—The following is a piece of a story by a woman in the Boston Cultivator—"I can get forty women to marry me, within fifty miles of this village," said a man to me the other day, "but I can't find a woman anywhere who will come and help my wife, and she is breaking down every day." Then why in the world does not that man get some of those forty women to marry him and go and help his wife, so that she need not be "breaking down every day?" This "breaking down every day" of women is not pleasant, it is not right, and it ought to be promptly remedied, and if it can be remedied by marrying more women, why set the bells a ringing, and let us have some more weddings.

—A visitor to Queen Victoria's farm, in a letter to the Milford Herald tells how royally Her Majesty's swine fare—"Passing from the bull stalls we came to the pig-

gery. Several were so fat that they could no longer open their eyes; yet they seemed to have no difficulty in moving about. We saw sacks apparently stuffed with hay and sewed up lying about in the straw, and on enquiry, learned that they were pillows, one for each pig, for them to rest their heads upon when asleep—otherwise they are in danger of suffocation. They soon learn the use of the pillows, and then never neglect to lay their heads upon them if they can."

—During the Prince of Wales' visit to Calcutta, a Baboo delivered a lecture, in the course of which, referring to the deposition of the Gaikwar of Baroda, he said—"By one of the most criminal acts, unparalleled even in the worst enormities of imperial Rome, England has recently alienated from her the waning affections and sympathies of the Hindoo people." This act, the lecturer maintained, was one that preluded, with no uncertain voice, the imminent destruction of the British power.

—The Omaha Herald thus remarks on the professed poverty of Winslow the forger—"Winslow says he is too poor to employ counsel. That settles him. If he had only said that he had money enough to buy a jury there would have been some compassion for him, but a man who steals at wholesale and has nothing to show for it is a 22 carat fraud."

—A letter in the London Times says that there are now in the English army no fewer than two generals, one colonel, three lieutenant-colonels, in command of regiments, and many other field officers, who have risen from the ranks. One of the generals is a major-general, the other a brigadier, a Companion of the Bath and a "Victoria Cross."

—The Cleveland Plaindealer notices the frequency of embezzlements, forgeries, and other "irregularities" of that genus, by men of intelligence and education, excellent habits and irreproachable character, promisingly married, active members or preachers of Christian churches, and having the entire confidence of their employers and associates and the local community, and asks why some old and hardened and acknowledged villain won't take a hand in the business and steal a million or two, just by way of variety.

—An exchange observes that Englishmen have a talent for governing oriental people of different races and creeds without pressing too severely on their social freedom. Per contra, it may be remarked that many Americans betray a marked talent for trying to govern their fellow citizens by pressing too severely on their political, religious and social freedom.

NEW BOOKS.

How to Teach, Manual of Methods for a graded course of instruction, embracing the subjects usually pursued in primary, intermediate, grammar and high schools; also suggestions relating to discipline, and school management.

This is a work intended expressly to aid teachers in discharging their highly important functions in training and developing the mental faculties of their pupils. Its authors are Messrs. Kiddle, Harrison and Calkins, prominent educators of New York, and in its pages is developed the system which is pursued in the schools of that city.

The method here set forth contains a course for ten grades of classes, and such a work, we should think, can not be otherwise than useful to intelligent school teachers, among whom it is almost sure to have an extensive circulation. It is on sale at Dwyer's book store, Salt Lake City, and will be mailed to any address for \$1.25.

We have also received No's. 10, 11 and 12, of a work now being issued in Philadelphia, each number of which contains one hundred choice selections, poetry and prose, sacred and secular, comic and sentimental, from the best writers in the English language, including Bryant, Hemans, Campbell, Pope, Carleton, Dickens, Shakespeare, Eliza Cook, Charles Sumner, More, Muloch, Shillabe, Longfellow, Kingsley, Bailey, Harte, Whittier, Lover, Talmage, and many others. The selections are of the choicest character, and sufficiently varied to suit all tastes, but the corrupt and vitiated. They are just the books from which to select pieces

for recitations for schools and other celebrations, and will be found very useful and entertaining by members of mutual improvement associations.

Elder Jones and Party.—We make the following extracts from a letter, dated at El Paso Co., Texas, Feb. 17th, from Elder J. Z. Stewart, a member of Elder D. W. Jones' missionary party, to brother James Dwyer, of this city—

"The Padre who was so severe on us has since been heard to say that we are gentlemen, minding our own business; and instead of our being shunned by the people generally, we are treated with the greatest respect, especially by the more enlightened portion of the community."

"The prospect is favorable for us baptizing a few in this section. Brother Pratt and myself held an evening meeting at a private house last week, in San Elizano, seven miles below here, and we were treated kindly and had a very pleasant time. Our congregation was Americans, Mexicans and Indians, being Catholics, are forbidden by the priests to attend. The principal part of the people here are in the depths of poverty, and are likely to remain so, unless their minds are enlightened by the Spirit of God, for they are very ignorant, and the efforts of the priests are to keep them so. They are very devoted to their religion and actually attend church every day in the week. They are not allowed to read the Bible or talk with those who are not of their faith on religious subjects. They make no improvements; they almost universally sell their crops before they are matured, and frequently before they come up in the spring."

"The land in this vicinity is good, and there is good grazing. Lumber is high, the nearest saw timber being at least 100 miles. The river bottom is sparsely covered with cottonwood trees, black willow, and a kind of wood called mesquite."

"There is not a stationary store in this or Bravo county, and books, etc., are extremely scarce. We have tried ever since we left Utah to get a map of Mexico, and have utterly failed thus far, and when I read your letter, and came to that part which speaks of the map, Bro. Jones spoke up and said, 'That is just what we want, tell Bro. Dwyer you will accept of his kind offer.'"

"We are doing the best we can, whenever an opportunity is afforded, to enlighten the minds of the Indians upon the principles of the everlasting gospel."

"Bro. Pratt and I are together here, Bro. Jones and son and Ivins are at El Paso, Mexico, making saddles, and Bro. Tenney and Smith are on the road to Ysleta, New Mexico, intending to labor among the Indians in that Territory."

"We expect to start to the city of Chihuahua about the 15th of March, after which we think, from what we have learned concerning the postal regulations of Mexico, that we will not be able to write much, letters costing from 50 to 55 cents each."

J. Z. STEWART."

Correspondence.

The Railroad and the Coal Interest Paying the Workmen—More Snow than Provender.

COALVILLE, February 24, 1876.
Editor Deseret News:

About two-thirds of the people of our city are thrown out of employment, as the U. P. R. R. will not let us have any more cars to take away our coal. We all feel indignant at this act on their part, but can find no remedy, only in building a railroad through the Park from here to Salt Lake City. Many are the conjectures as to the real cause of this seemingly unnecessary order, but no definite conclusion can be arrived at yet. Coalville is losing hundreds of dollars through the affair.

Another reform is needed, and that is among some of those who hire men to dig coal. The poor man, when he has done his work, wants his pay, and not to be kept out of it from six months to a year, and in some instances not to get it at all. Why is it that some coal pit owner or owners cannot pay the laboring man? Does not coal bring money or its equivalent? Let