

## EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, AT  
FOUR O'CLOCK.

Wednesday, May 12, 1880.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is better to trust to luck than to luck, although there is only the difference of a single letter between them. One has to wait for luck, but luck is always ready to "pitch in."

A number of printers who left the San Francisco Chronicle because their wages were cut down, have started a paper of their own, called the *Globe*. It is a neat, well arranged and modest journal.

In noticing a visit to the Capitol of a distinguished traveler, it is stated in the papers that he occupied a seat on the floor of the House. Why didn't they give him a chair, or at least lend him a cushion or something?

Quite a number of roads are adopting the electric bell signal system on their trains which is a decided improvement over the old method. To stop or start a train the conductor has nothing to do but pull a small cord, which runs the entire length of each car. A slight touch on this cord will ring the bell on the engine.

The New York Senate has done a just thing. By a vote of 17 to 14, on Tuesday, a concurrent resolution was passed to amend the State Constitution so as to extend the electoral franchise to women. As the sentiment of the majority in the State of New York is in favor of giving women the right to vote, we believe the amendment will be made. If New York does the fair thing by its lady citizens, other States will follow its example.

The *Railway Reporter* says: "One of the Indianapolis roads which reaches into Illinois, is having trouble with a party on the line as to fencing against his property. He claims that a legal fence is a tight board fence, eight feet high, while the company claim that a good five-board running fence, or even a wire fence, is all that the law of that State requires." The Union Pacific company claims that it need not have any fence at all, although the local laws provide for one, and contends that its engines can kill cattle and horses to any amount without being liable for damages. Singular, isn't it?

Disastrous fires frequently occur the cause of which remains a mystery. It is not generally known that certain substances are liable to spontaneous ignition under certain conditions. Recent experiments with wadding, raw flax, hemp, the waste of silk, wool and cotton spinning, also sponge, as well as wood-dust found in the cabinet makers' shops, appear to demonstrate the important fact, among others, that small quantities of these substances, when saturated with oil, or with mixtures of the same, sponge and wood dust, on the contrary, proved to be entirely harmless. Combustion ensued most rapidly with 17 grains of wadding and 67 grains of a strong oil varnish, namely, in 37 minutes; while 200 grains of washed cotton waste, of which a portion was saturated with 950 grains of strong oil varnish and the remainder wrapped about it, required a period of well-nigh 14 hours. On these materials being placed in a well-sheltered spot and subjected to a heat of from 18 to 40 degrees C., silk did not flame up, but slowly charred; and as already mentioned, small quantities seemed to take fire sooner than large ones.

### A POOR RULE.

The New York *Herald* has repeatedly called attention to the frequent cases of brutality of husbands toward their wives, and the inadequate punishment meted out in the courts for this heinous offense. A case is related of a policeman being attracted to a house in New York, by the cries of a woman in distress, where he found a man kicking his wife's face and neck, and says: "For this brutality, which imperiled the victim's life, the offender gets off with a sentence of thirty days imprisonment, if he fails to give bonds to keep the peace. This is a ludicrously inadequate punishment of such a crime."

Now, if that kind of thing was as all common in this Territory, or if a single case of the kind should occur, it would at once be treated as a straight evidence of the demoralizing and brutalizing tendency of polygamy marriage. But as these outrages are frequently perpetrated in monogamous "Christian" communities, of course it has no bearing on the effects of monogamy and modern Christian civilization. Certainly not, how could there be any connection between such cases and such effects? The rule applied in our case must be a poor one, for it won't work both ways.

### PERUVIAN HISTORY AND THE BOOK OF MORMON.

The volume reviewed in last Saturday's issue of the News, considers only the ancient races that inhabited North and Central America; had the author's labors extended into the southern continent, yet more remarkable confirmations of the truth of the Book of Mormon would undoubtedly have been found on its pages, as the Peruvians had in their traditions much clearer ideas of their origin and history than the descendants of the Aztec or Mayan Builders possessed of theirs. To sustain this statement we need simply refer to the history of Peru written by Fernando Montesinos.

His duties took him to all parts of that country and he devoted fifteen years to learning the language of the people, gathering information and collecting old Peruvian documents. His manuscript has been translated into French, but we believe, not into English. He admitted that his advantages for gaining trustworthy information on all the points to which he so zealously bent his energies and his intellect, have never been exceeded, if equalled, by later investigators.

Following this epitomized his scheme of Peruvian history:

"According to Montesinos, there were three distinct periods in the history of Peru. First, there was a period which began with the origin of civilization, and lasted until the first or second century of the Christian era. Second, there was a period of disintegration, decline and disorder, introduced by successful invasions from the east and south-east, during which the country was broken up into small states, and many of the arts of civilization were lost; this period lasted more than a thousand years. Third and last came the period of the Incas, who revived civilization and restored the empire. He discards the wonder stories told of Manco Capac and Mañac Oco, and gives the Peruvian nation a beginning which is, at least, not incredible. It was originated, he says, by a people led by four brothers, who settled in the valley of Cuzco, and developed civilization there in a very human way. The youngest of these brothers assumed supreme authority, and became the first of a long line of sovereigns."

In the second era we are told "The country, overrun by rude invaders, torn by civil war, and carried by many simultaneous tyrants, became semi-barbarous; all was found in great confusion; life and personal safety were endangered, and civil disturbances caused an entire loss of the use of letters." The art of writing seems to have been mixed up with the issues of a religious controversy in the time of the old Incas. "A ruler in one of the states," prohibited, under the severest penalties, the use of quills for writing, and forbade also the invention of letters. Quills was a kind of parchment made of plantain leaves. It is asserted that one learned man who sought to restore the art of writing was put to death.

Those who are familiar with the Book of Mormon, understand that the Nephite colony, from Palestine landed in South America, and that when their descendants moved northward, they found the north land covered with the remnants of an ancient race, with their mounds, monuments and ruined cities spread over the face of the land. In this colony were Laman, Lemuel, Sam and Nephi, four brothers, of whom Nephi was the youngest and who became their leader and the first of a line of rulers. These brothers divided in consequence of the rebellion and wickedness of Laman and Lemuel, and the darkness of skin that came upon their posterity was a curse from the Lord for their iniquity. They became that ruthless race that eventually stamped out the civilized Nephites, in consequence of the latter falling into transgression.

The art of writing and engraving was cultivated by the Nephites and it was a Nephite prophet and scribe who wrote the abridged record called the Book of Mormon. But the savage Lamanites sought diligently to destroy the Nephite records and were hostile to the art of inscription, just as related by the historian from whom we have quoted.

We venture to say in this connection that as the ancient history of South America is gradually developed, more and more evidences of the truth of the inspired record which is rejected by the professedly wise of this generation will be brought to light. And this will also be the case in regard to future discoveries and further disclosures in the great country of Mexico whose ruined cities, temples, towers and other architectural remains, as well as the hieroglyphics on its stone tablets and the records in its museums, will speak as from the dead to the living, in confirmation and testimony of the truth of the Book of Mormon.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WIRELESS UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

### AMERICAN.

A Rapture Probable Between China and Japan.

New York, 12.—The *Herald's* Tokyo special, May 11, says: Great surprise and indignation is felt here at the reports of the English journals, which have just been received, that the Leo Choo question had once more come into prominence, that hostilities were threatened between China and Japan; that the recent Japanese attack on the Japanese dock yards and the armament of her soldiers were directed against the colonial empire; and that in the event of a Chinese war with Russia, the Mikado would inevitably side with the Czar. The diplomatic world professes itself wholly unable to account for the prevalence of these rumors. Monkeys, Korea, minister of foreign affairs, authorized the *Herald* to give a positive denial to the reports of a rupture with China or of any impending war on the part of Russia. The Chinese officials are equally emphatic in their protestations. The Russian diplomats also repudiate the alleged intrigues and without a laugh at their absurdity.

### The Theodore arrived today from a preliminary visit to Korea on the mission of persuading the Emperor to open his ports to foreign commerce. She left Nagasaki on May 3d, having Consul Mangum on board, and reached Foo Shan on May 4th remaining till the 6th. The Emperor refused to negotiate. The consul did not proceed to the capital and before he takes further proceedings proposes to hold a consultation with minister Hwangham. There is, it is said, a probability of ultimate success. The Japanese government will not co-operate as they previously promised, having no apprehension of interference in Korea and feeling no need of American support there.

### Hayes' Probable Actions.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The friends of the President express the opinion that he will probably call an extra session if no provision is made for the pay of marshals. There is also a belief among some that he will visit the river and

harbor bill if it passes in the form in which the committee will report it. The understanding is that it appropriates over \$5,000,000, and the objection which it is thought the President will urge is its gross extravagance.

### Westernmost Indian.

FT. LEAVENWORTH, 12.—McKenzie's column will leave Fort Garland next Saturday to prevent the Utes from doing damage in Gunnison County.

A detachment of the Third Infantry leaves Wellington, Kansas, tomorrow, for Garland.

### More Troops Wanted.

SILVER CITY, 12.—Postmaster Bailey, Sheriff Whitehall and others have addressed a telegraphic petition to President Hayes, saying they do not believe the gravity of the situation has been correctly represented through military or official channels, and praying that a sufficient force to conquer Victoria be speedily sent.

### One Month's Work.

SAN ANTONIO, 12.—Garrison reports that he has been absent one month, traveled 1,500 miles, killed two Mexicans, captured five squaws, and recovered a Mexican boy.

### His own District Against him.

STERLING, ILL., 12.—Grant's district is insured for Blaine.

### Lower Unanimous for Blaine.

DETROIT, 12.—The Blaine sentiment among the delegates to the State Convention is so predominant that there is no contest.

### Presidential Race.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 12.—Adam Bentler's furniture factory was burned; loss \$35,000; insurance \$20,000.

### Losses by the Oil Fire.

BRADFORD, Pa., 12.—The burning oil tank at Rixford spent its fury yesterday afternoon. All fires are now extinguished; 70,000 barrels of oil were consumed, with the tanks and machinery, make an aggregate loss of \$100,000.

### Races.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 12.—In the Suffolk Park races, the 230 class, Belle Oakley won, Dan Smith second, time 2:25.

The 223 class was won by Jersey Boy, Dick Wright second, Lew Scott third; time 2:25, 2:31, 2:41.

### FOREIGN.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

### Foreign Notes.

LONDON, 12.—The French Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed public meetings. The clause, relating to the right of the police to interfere with the proceedings of meetings was referred back to the committee and the House, 225 to 131, rejected the clause conferring power upon the prefects to adjourn meetings in case of disturbances.

The United States ship, *Albatross*, sailed yesterday, homeward bound. The ships in the river dipped their flags, and the ports fired salutes.

A Queenstown dispatch says: The steamer *Canopus*, from Boston, for Liverpool, is off Crook Haven, apparently disabled.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says: He is in a position to confirm the reports of the expulsion of the Jews from St. Petersburg. A Russian Jew has just been expelled.

A Toronto special says: George Bennett, alias Dickson has been held for the alleged murder of George Brown, proprietor of the *Globe*.

A Vienna correspondent reports that a majority of newspapers consider Gladstone's letter satisfactory to Austria. It is regarded as a full recognition of and a complete victory for Baron Voth's policy.

The *National Zeitung* says: The letter is one of the most extraordinary documents ever issued from Downing street, and is a bad omen for the foreign policy of the new government.

### Correspondence.

St. Louis, Missouri, May 7, 1880.

### Editors' Dearest News.

During our stay at Manassa, Bro. John Allen kindly furnished a team and accompanied Elder Barnett and myself on a visiting trip among the families of Latter-day Saints, who are this year farming Mexican land. We visited in all some 30 families thus situated, and found them generally feeling well, and progressing with their crop work quite satisfactorily, which consists of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, etc. They are generally living in Mexican plazas, surrounded by the native population, who are on the best of terms with them, visiting and associating with them as far as their limited knowledge of the Spanish language will permit, manifesting the utmost kindness and desire to do good to their newly emigrated neighbors, visiting them with their families, suggesting such remedies as they may be acquainted with.

Brother Allen took us to one plaza where a number of Saints reside, and where we visited the residence of the owner of the plaza, Captain Valdez, once a State senator in the Mexican Republic, and Judge of a district court, and at the time of our visit he was in the city of General Santa Anna. He received us with great cordiality and treated us with the utmost kindness, providing a lunch of corn and chocolate and with a flask of the best of the local make us feel perfectly at home, showed us in his library, a number of very ancient books in the Latin and Spanish language. In conversation he proved to be thoroughly posted in political matters, and expressed himself as ardently democratic, and with singular force and energy stated that the election of Grant meant the Mexicanizing of our government, and the loss of our liberties. He added that the electors, infesting Colorado mining camps and working on the lines of the railroad, were corrupting and ruining his people, many of whom were becoming demoralized by their contact with this Christian (?) generation.

Nothing good by to our Manassa friends we left Alamosa on the 4th inst. and reached this point on the 12th inst. Bishop George O. Pittin with a party of missionaries on route South, who were assigned to their fields of labor as follows: Bishop Pittin to Virginia; Peter A. Nebeker, North Carolina; J. B. Keeler, Georgia; Elders Bean and Thurber, Kentucky; all leaving for their respective destinations last night feeling well.

During the afternoon Elder M. F. Cowley and Alex. Spence en route home from the Southern States mission joined us, both in the enjoyment of good health.

It is deemed advisable that the Saints emigrating from the Southern mission, wait the regular time of waiting of each company, instead of trying to come through in family groups or small squads. Some one who has had a little experience in railroad travel is necessary to look after their welfare, and an Elder will always accompany each regular company, otherwise they are liable to become the prey of swindlers and confidence men, who are to be met with at every change of cars or of train.

No ticket will be sold at our emigrant rate unless they join one of the regularly appointed companies. The next one expects to leave Chattanooga on the 22nd of June.

Elder H. W. Barnett, M. P. Cowley, Alex. Spence and myself leave for home to-night.

Yours fraternally,  
JOHN MORGAN.

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Prices of Admission Same as usual.

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