

EVENING NEWS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1881.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, August 13, 1881.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The medical officer of the local government board, estimates that during the last twelve months 1,532 persons have died of small-pox in London. Of these, 533 had been vaccinated, and 637 had not, while it was not known whether the remainder had been vaccinated or not. It would appear, therefore, that vaccination reduces the chances of dying of small-pox by one-half.

The editor of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard is kindly advised not to take anti-"Mormon" reports of "Mormon" sermons for correct relations. By following this hint he will save himself from such idle comments as he makes over an alleged account of remarks by Hon. George Q. Cannon. That gentleman never said what is attributed to him, so all the commentaries of the Standard are so much energy thrown away. Better direct it against the divorce and pre-natal murder business so common in Puritan Connecticut.

Since the appearance of the comet a heat wave has been hanging over Italy; the temperature is higher than has been recorded for many years past, and in Rome the heat is aggravated by a persistent sirocco. The highest quotation is from Florence—nearly 99° Fahrenheit. The effects of this excessive heat have been shown only too plainly in the Campagna, where the corn reaping is in full swing. Out of a body of 20 soldiers marched out for exercise one morning early, ten men fell by the road side before reaching Rome again, of whom two died.

A short time ago, a "jack of all trades," arrived at Winnemucca, Nevada, and announced himself as a "practical watchmaker, jeweler, assayer, lapidary, repairer of astronomical, mathematical, nautical and surveying instruments, music teacher, piano tuner, and teacher of Greek, Latin, Turkish, Arabic and all the Oriental languages." He stepped at once into public favor. He is now in jail, for when he won the confidence of the people and secured a large number of watches and ornaments to repair, he ran away with his plunder, but was soon captured. Such extraordinary geniuses need, though they will not always bear, much watching.

Some very interesting experiments have been lately carried out in Leipzig with a curium made of a newly invented preparation of steel. The metal of the curium is only about 3-50ths of an inch thick, and is lined inside with a thin layer of wool. The curium itself is fourteen inches wide and ten inches high (being intended to protect only the heart and lungs), and weighs 21 pounds. Eleven rounds were fired at it at a distance of 175 yards from a Martini breech-loading rifle; and of the eight bullets which struck the curium two even pierced the metal, while the others were completely fattened and remained in the woolen lining; so that a man wearing the curium would have been uninjured.

An eastern journal reviews an anti-"Mormon" book written by a notorious female scribbler and common cheat. It is a novel, and that paper admits that its plot is not drawn, but it is thought that the romance "will do good," in directing public attention to the institution of "Mormonism." Papers that endorse the book or the author, ought to know that the former is a mess of sensational twaddle with nothing to recommend it to any sensible person minus an appetite for low class fiction, and that the latter is a confidence woman, who has remorselessly victimized both "Mormons" and "Gentiles," and whose oath would not be taken for the value of a nickel by any one acquainted with her character.

A device has been perfected by H. M. Albee of West Oakland, Cal., by which any one who knows the alphabet and how to spell can correctly transmit telegraphic dispatches. The invention is a substitute for the key, which requires training in order to be used. It consists of a piece of metal, in which are inserted conductors of brass and non-conductors of whalebone to correspond with the characters of the Morse alphabet. Each letter or numeral is divided off and marked. By moving a metallic pencil over any one of these divisions the particular letter or figure is reproduced at the other end of the line by means of the insulations and connections. One stroke suffices for a character, while greater precision is obtained than by the key, as on account of the mathematical accuracy of Mr. Albee's device letters or numbers cannot be run together, as now too frequently occurs.

MARRIAGE AND CRIME.

This increase of crime troubles many thoughtful persons in the great cities of the United States. It is conceded that in spite of all the agencies at work to educate the masses, and thus as some people think prevent crime by striking at its fancied cause—ignorance, and also to punish the criminal when caught and convicted, offences against law and order, against God and man, are increasing mightily in the land.

As samples of the condition of affairs in Kentucky, the Louisville Post says: "Crime is certainly greatly on the increase in Kentucky, and the improper exercise of the pardoning power is doubtless one of the chief causes. Yesterday two men fought with pistols at Louisville. John Howard stabbed James Weldon near Mount Sterling; Sandy Johnson was

shot in the town of Sharpburg by Taylor Thompson, and Garret Lewis and a man named Bradshaw were stabbed in the same fight. Two men were killed in Nicholasville the day before—William Hall and James Switzer. On Sunday Taylor Thompson shot his brother near Cincinnati with buckshot; on Monday Policeman Hendricks was murdered at Lexington, and three regulars were killed the same day in Carter county, and on yesterday we had the horrible murder reported in another column, in this county. There were doubtless many more killings which have not been telegraphed, but are not these enough for two days?"

The New York Express says: "In broad daylight a man was stabbed six times in one of the streets of New York yesterday before a policeman appeared upon the scene."

The New York Herald has the following editorial:

"Whatever other deficiency may exist in the other proceeds of the country this season the crop of young criminals is unusually large. From all quarters of the Republic we have stories of crime and danger by children whose ages average all the way from eight to fourteen years. Almost every crime in the calendar short of murder is set down to their credit. One is accused of misplacing a railway switch so as to upset a train; forgery stands written against many of four or five, and highway robbery and larceny against those of at least a score of youths. We shall not attempt to find a theory to fit this condition of youthful depravity. It may be the result of the dime novel literature and of the trashy story papers that are printed in such vast numbers for the youthful intellect. All we desire to do is to call attention to it and to suggest that if we wish to save the expense of doubling the capacity of our jails and penitentiaries, the alarming increase of crime among the class to whom crime should be unknown must be stopped in some way."

From this it appears that in addition to the acts of violence and daring, of which the above are but specimens of deeds done in various places, juvenile depravity is spreading and is an indication of what is to be in the near future. We draw attention to this for the reflection of anti-"Mormon" fanatics. If a boy goes to the bad in Salt Lake City, or a girl departs from the strict path of right, a cry is raised at once that these are the natural products of polygamy. Every irregularity and evil under the Utah sun is charged to our marriage system. If a child tells a lie, or steals an apple, or gets its face soiled, or tears its clothes—thus appearing ragged or dirty, or uses rough language, or flies into a rage, it is called "the terrible results of polygamy." Theological declaimers do not stop to inquire whether the offending juvenile is the offspring of monogamous or plural marriage. The conclusion is jumped at, at once, that polygamy is the cause of all the juvenile delinquencies in the Territory.

The truth is that there is less juvenile crime in Utah than in any other place of the same numbers. Many of our children are forward and sharp and impatient of control, but they are not vicious or depraved. Persons who are paid to write falsehoods about our people assert that our boys are bad and our girls worse, but the scoundrels know that they lie when they say so. And if it were not for the corruptions and temptations introduced by their kind, there would scarcely ever be a case here to chronicle of a departure from the ways of honor and virtue. But supposing all the libels about us to be true, and the argument that plural marriage is the cause of the condition of affairs described by the New York Herald; if larvae from right in Utah prove the evils of polygamy, does not the alarming spread of juvenile crime "in all quarters of the Republic" prove the evils of monogamy? In the case of Utah, the statements are founded on rumor or based neither on authentic facts nor reliable figures, while the accounts which appear in the journals of the States are supported by recognized data, and statistics, and occurrences which are known to the public. If polygamy is the cause of the slight evils of society in Utah, then monogamy is the cause of the overwhelming and shocking crimes of "Christian" society in the States, and monogamy stands as a horrid and shameful system, to use the argument of our wolfish Methodist resolvers, that "ought not to be reasoned with but stamped out."

We are not so foolish as to attempt such absurd reasoning. We merely turn the tables on our logical (?) opponents. The depravity of human nature, the sin-seeds in the forefathers cropping out in their posterity, are not traceable to any particular system of marriage. Our observation demonstrates to us that the families of polygamists are, as a rule, better ordered and freer from vice than others. Wrong-doing exists to some extent everywhere. But the evils that afflict the families of polygamists in no more and no families. Yet we would not charge the crime that abounds in Christendom to monogamy; we only wish to show that what evil exists among our people is not fairly attributable to polygamy. Crime is increasing in the world, and its causes and cure should be the subject of deep and earnest consideration. But marriage, monogamic or plural, is not to be numbered among those causes, and a change either way will not of itself effect a cure.

MALINGERING THE DEAD.

The New York Herald has the following about the late macho and lamented Elder Wm. C. Staines:

"In the recent death of the resident Mormon Elder who has been for many years instrumental in shipping thousands of his misguided co-religionists from New York City to Salt Lake, the United States government loses one of its bitterest enemies."

The writer of that paragraph is so blinded by bigotry and senseless hostility to the "Mormons" that he cannot see the depth of meanness into which he has descended by thus maligning the dead. He cannot point to an act or a word of the man whom he libels which would justify any such statement. And the business men of New York, to whom Elder Staines is better known than to any one connected with the

Herald, and who esteemed him for his many excellent qualities, will be ready to refute the falsehood and recent this indecent defamation of the dead. Elder Staines was an enemy to no man or government, and did far more to promote the prosperity of the United States than his traducer is likely to do if he lives to the end of the next century.

The New York Telegram, which is not an evening branch of the morning Herald, enters into some particulars concerning Elder Staines, and speaking of the pioneers says:

"The wanderers suffered many privations, but so patiently did Staines carry out his mission in preparing the future home in Salt Lake City, that he was appointed chief Elder and was placed at the head of the Bureau for the Promotion of Immigration. He selected the agents who travelled through Europe gathering recruits."

This shows how much these enlighteners of mankind know about the matters of which they speak. Elder Staines did not figure in the work described, was not appointed Chief Elder, was not placed at the head of any "Bureau for the Promotion of Immigration," and did not select the agents who travelled through Europe. This is all of a piece with the falsehood that he was an enemy to the United States government. Such spiteful attacks will do the departed no injury, of course. But they serve to show the ignorance and malevolence of the enemies of our faith and people, and for that reason we refer to them.

Elder Staines has gone to rest with the benedictions of thousands whom he helped on the way to Zion, and with the good will and regret of both "Mormons" and "Gentiles" who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. If the Herald will inquire in the neighborhood of its own office it will find that we state nothing but the facts.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WEEKEND UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, 12, 11 p.m.—The history of the President's case to-day is almost a repetition of the day yesterday. The physicians say he has passed a good day and his general condition to-night is the same as it was last night at this hour. His appetite has improved and he has had a healthy and diminished in quantity. Dr. Hamilton said to-night he considered the President better, and the patient had expressed himself during the day as feeling better. While instruments of precision were used in determining his pulse and temperature, Dr. Hamilton said, it placed the patient just where he was yesterday; still if it were not for the alarm, for in his judgment, as long as the President held his own, which he has done since the operation of Monday last, he is, under the circumstances, doing well. Dr. Hamilton thought the President's temperature to-night stationary; not one degree lower, and not one degree higher, and such being the true condition, he felt perfectly satisfied with the progress of the case. He was asked concerning the cut on Dr. Bliss' finger, which was made, such as is discharged from the President's wound, would cause pus poisoning. He stated that it depended upon the condition of the person pricked whether poisoning would ensue. Dr. Bliss was in a weak condition from overwork, and therefore more liable to be affected by pus inoculation. The impression prevails among the attendant physicians that the President will enjoy a good night's rest, and all of them with the exception of Dr. Woodward, have gone home to remain over night.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 13.—8:30 a.m.—The President did not sleep as well as usual during the early part of the night; after midnight, however, sleep was refreshing, and only broken at long intervals. This morning he has a little fever, nevertheless he expresses himself as feeling better than for several days past. Pulse 104, temperature 100.5, respiration 18.

Signed by the physicians.

Executive Mansion, 12:30 p.m.—The President has been cheerful and easy during the morning, and his temperature has fallen a little more than a degree and a half since the morning bulletin was issued. The wound is discharging healthy pus. Pulse now, 102, temperature 99.2, respiration 18.

Signed by the physicians.

Palmer, Fuller & Co., Wholesale Manufacturers of SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, SALT LAKE CITY AND OGDEN. I carry a full assortment of Scrapers, Tents, Grading Plows, AND OTHER Contractors' Supplies. FISH WAGONS, ALL SIZES. TWO CAR LOADS Spring Wagons, and Buggies, Just Arrived! "Favorite" Hay Press. Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cider Mills, Plows and Seed Drills. Wagon Stock, A LARGE SUPPLY. STEEL BARB FENCE WIRE. Send for Price Lists.

FOREIGN. The New York Herald's Paris special dated 12, 11 p.m., says: "M. Gambetta addressed a crowded meeting of his electors, to-night, at the Elysee of Meni-Clairmont. Address was sternly refused to all but holders of special letters of invitation to them, and even these were refused only to electors about whose names M. Gambetta's committee had

no doubt. An hour before opening the doors an immense and tumultuous crowd had assembled with the intention of forcing the doors of the Elysee to the floor of the evening. A strong body of police were drawn up in front of the hall and had the greatest difficulty in maintaining order and preventing people from rushing into the building. The Elysee is a small hall and there were only about 1,100 persons in the audience when M. Gambetta entered by a side door accompanied by M. Schuler. Nearly all present belonged to the substantial bourgeois class. Not 50 blouses were to be seen. M. Gambetta's appearance was greeted by cries of "Vive la République!" and loud cheers, to which disagreeably persistent hootings and groanings of 20,000 workmen on the street responded. Nothing daunted, Gambetta rose and bade the stewards let in as many malcontents as possible. When the request was acceded to his speech, which lasted over two hours. Much of it was devoted to a magnificent eloquent retrospective sketch of his parliamentary career, a defense of the so-called policy of optimism and an indignant repudiation of current charges of his aiming at a dictatorship. He protested once more that he was even a mere citizen, a servant of democracy.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Hartman the nihilist is in Hamilton, Ontario, under the name of G. Black. Canada has no extradition treaty with Russia. The publication of this morning's bulletin concerning the President's condition, and the fact that Dr. Agnew had been telegraphed for caused considerable excitement in Washington to-day.

EASTERN TRADE.

KAYSVILLE, Davis Co., August 8th, 1881.

John W. Lowell,

Dear Sir.—This will certify that I witnessed for one whole day, on the 4th inst., the operation of the Agitator Thresher of the Case manufactory, sold by John W. Lowell to Bishop Barton and others at Kaysville. As I have built Separators and run them in this country, I ought to be competent to judge of their merits. The Case Agitator threshes fast and is very easy on the horses. It cleans grain well and absolutely WASTES NO GRAIN. I saw it work for hours, in wet barley and wet and weedy oats, and it did its work well, and threshed nearly 100 bushels an hour. The only trouble I saw with it was, that one man with a patent Talier, could not measure the grain as fast as the Agitator threshed it, as all who were present will testify. I recommend the Case Agitator as the best thresher I have ever seen.

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