DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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Telephone 20.

CALLOWNESS EXTRAORDINARY.

The simplicity of some of the Eastern papers which venture to expatiate learnedly on matters political, social and religious in the Territory of Utah still remains a source of profound wonder. Of gullibility without monumental is the esteemed *Mail and Express*, New York, which admits to its pious columns the most improbable sort of stories, from the most irresponsible of writers, and from the most out-of-the-way places—the only requirement being that the word "Mormon" shall appear in as many of the sentences as possible and that the whole communication be generously interlarded with "polygamy."

In its issue of Tuesday, the 23rd of January, the *M. and E.* gives place to a typical production of this kind. Its writer modestly omits his name, initials or even pseudonym, but the paper dubs him a "special correspondent." He dates his letter from Deseret (!), Utah, (this gives the idea that he is perhaps a woeful Deep Creek miner stranded at that pleasant little town of Millard county); and his observations of Utah sentiment are centered upon the conversation of a woman who had been her husband's fourth wife, and a young man, "a progressive Mormon, who has allied himself with the Republican party." On the words of these two Deseret people, altogether mythical personages we think, but called by the correspondent himself "enthusiasts," he grinds out a dreary column of precious rubbish as to the impropriety of listening to Utah's appeal for statehood. Flaming headlines warn the nation of the abyss over which it hovers, and "spook" predictions of Mormon treachery and lawlessness grin and gibber from every paragraph. The whole thing is amusing yet pitiful. The good gray matter under the shell of the *M. and E.* editor must have suddenly become very mushy or very badly addled.

"ABOLISH THE ENGROSSING OFFICE."

The following sensible appeal upon an institution founded upon red tape solely, is made by the New York *World*:

It would be difficult to give any good reason why the fashion of engrossing laws, that is writing them with a pen on parchment or some imitation of it, should survive in this practical land. It has no reason in convenience, in accuracy or in permanence. It is simply a fashion persisted in for sentimental reasons.

It is proposed to do away with the system in this state for a reason that should be controlling if there were no others. It has been notorious for years that laws are not engrossed as they were passed by the legislature. The engrossed copy which is signed by the governor and becomes the law is not infrequently characterized by omissions or additions or punctuation which substantially change its language and effect.

This has become so common that it is already scandalous, and the tendency is to a worse condition instead of a better one. There is a sure cure for the evil. Abolish the engrossing office. Let the bills be printed as passed by the information of legislators, and let a copy of the printed bill be signed by the governor. The possibility of making changes in a few, either by mistake or fraud, without timely detection, would thus be reduced to a minimum.

There was a time when all books were manuscripts, but this is the age of the printing press, and of the printer. The reform is a good one and ought to satisfy.

The ridiculous addendum of errata appended to the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1888, and the plentiful sprinkling of errors in grammar, spelling, punctuation, etc., with which the pages of the session laws of 1890 and 1892 are bespangled, are striking object lessons illustrative of the soundness of the *World's* ideas upon the subject of engrossing. Bills passed by a legislative body, instead of using as the original, a printed copy. The printer who prints the laws in book form is required by law, and by his oath and bond, to "follow copy" in every particular. This copy is either the original bill as signed by the presiding officers of the two houses of the legislature, and by the governor, or it is, presumably at least, an exact transcript of it; and as the original bill is often engrossed by a clerk who is not expert in orthography, punctuation, etc., or who is careless in regard to such details, it frequently happens that an exact reproduction of his work in type calls for seven erratums on account of the errors it contains, for which, however, the printer is generally blamed.

The Utah Legislature of 1894 made the innovation suggested by the *World*, by using as the originals printed copies of several long bills. The reason why this was done, however, was that the bills were not passed until near the close of the session, and it would have been a physical impossibility to engross them in time to have them signed before adjournment, on account of their great length. Hence printed copies were taken, and necessary corrections made in them, when they were adopted as originals. As a precaution against interpolations, a red line was drawn between the printed lines.

The present Legislature has made one innovation in the direction advocated by the *World*. Early in the session, by concurrent resolution, it directed the chief clerks to use a printed copy of the bill instead of the original manuscript, while the house rules should be under consideration. Only one more improvement remains to be made. Let the bill as finally passed be put in type, carefully proofread by competent persons, and a printed copy of it be signed and filed in the secretary's office as the original, while another printed copy is furnished to the printer who is to put the laws in book form.

OUR MINISTER TO SWEDEN.

With the nomination of Thomas B. Ferguson of Maryland for the position of minister to Sweden and Norway, the career of W. W. Thomas, "envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary" to those two countries is drawing near its termination. Over thirty years ago Mr. Thomas was sent to Sweden. He was one of the so-called "war consuls" sent out by Abraham Lincoln, and established himself at Gothenburg, gaining more popularity in that tar-off country than is the lot of most foreign residents. On his return to America he mingled freely with Scandinavians. He also made frequent visits to the old country, studying its sagas and history, language and literature and the customs of the people. The results of his labors were laid before the public in numerous newspaper and magazine articles, as well as popular lectures. By President Arthur he was first appointed minister to the Scandinavian peninsula. President Harrison reappointed him, the king having semi-officially intimated that this would be accepted as a special and personal favor.

Mr. Thomas has succeeded in endearing himself to all with whom he came in contact. He has been especially favored by the king and the members of the royal family. The leading literati of the country counted him among their intimate friends. But these high connections did not prevent him from entering the lowliest hovels of the peasants or fishermen. He manifested so much interest in all that pertained to the people of the country that he won the heart of all, high and low, and he is at present considered the most successful member of the diplomatic corps in Stockholm. It was hoped that President Cleveland, in view of the exceptional efficiency and success of Mr. Thomas, might be induced to retain him as our representative in Sweden and Norway. His retirement will be regretted by court circles particularly. It is to be hoped, however, that a successor will be able to fill the place with as much satisfaction to all concerned as Mr. Thomas has done. As this gentleman observes, in his preface to "Sweden and the Swedes" the new, distinctive race of the United States of the future will chiefly be made up of the descendants of Scandinavians, Englishmen, Germans and Irish, intermingling with each other, and the efforts of these countries therefore deserve some attention on our part.

A REVOLTING PICTURE.

In some respects at least it is a deeply repulsive scene that has been witnessed in the French capital during the past forty-eight hours—tens of thousands of people standing around day and night to witness the beheading of the anarchistic murderer Vaillant. The sight cannot be called an unusual one, however, nor is such a proceeding unpopular in Paris, where it is the "style" even among respectable classes of society to assemble on occasions of public executions, and witness the manipulations of the guillotine that stands outside the walls of the Roquette prison.

Dark and dingy looking houses line the Rue de la Roquette in the locality named. Less than a quarter of a mile to the northeast the street terminates at the gates of the beautiful Pere Lachaise cemetery, which is situated on a slight eminence and is the largest and most interesting of the Parisian burial grounds. The street between the prison and the cemetery has been the scene of many a sanguinary conflict, the last of note being the defeat of the Communists in May, 1871. In front of Roquette prison is an open space about twenty rods in width and forty in length, darkened by the massive castellated stone walls and gray walls tower up on either side. This on the southeast is Roquette, while the great building opposite is where prisoners—the Jeanne Deliens. The entire square is roughly paved with huge cobble stones, and about midway stands, in height, just within a row of trees that mark the southeastern edge of the roadway, stands a rude-looking frame work—the guillotine—in full view from almost every part of the square and for some distance down the street. Even on a bright day the ordinary aspect of the place is oppressively dull and gloomy.

Here it is that the vast concourse assembled, jostling, shouting, laughing and gesticulating as only a French crowd can do, young and old, male and female, were eager to see the condemned man brought forth and placed in position, and behold the great knife descend to its deadly work. When people are filled with such a morbid desire to view the horrible scene as has been exhibited in this and similar instances, the gratifiers of the curiosity provides congenial soil for the seeds of anarchy. The theory of the public execution law is that it strikes terror to the hearts of people and deters them from crime. But its effect in practice is the opposite of this, and conveys the lesson that the safety of the state demands that the execution of criminals be conducted as much as possible from the public gaze.

CLIMATE AND CRIME.

California has a preacher who has made a discovery that should prove instructive if not interesting to the state. His name is J. Q. A. Henry, and he is of the Baptist persuasion. He has been lecturing on the "Golden Pile of San Francisco," and claims that the climate of California is responsible for the crime and religious indifference in that state. He declared that "the people should be warned against climatic influences. It is impossible," said he, "to develop serious religious influences under certain climatic conditions. The climate of Stockton, Sacramento, Fresno, Bakersfield and Marysville develops sensual, a disinclination to exertion, and a willingness to be satisfied with the existing conditions of things. In San Francisco the climate develops great energy, in which one is made liable to serve the devil than God. The early settlers in this state were adventurers, gold-seekers and dyspeptics. What have you got now? Rounds, sinners and hypochondriacs. Children born here are under great disadvantages in view of the peculiar condition of things that preceded them and the atmospheric conditions, which are alone pile."

All of this must be very exhilarating to native California pride. A reasonable amount of aversion of that character might convey the impression to many minds otherwise uninformed that the great Pacific state is but little more desirable as an abode for decent people than is Hades itself. As things are, however, the Rive. Adams is not likely to be commissioned by the state to herald its advantages abroad after his peculiar style. He will be rather kept at home as one who cannot discern the difference between the clear sunshine or balmy air and the depraved moral influence which is exerted by his efforts to palm off as religious truths such trashy and inconsistent stuff as he is credited with in his last Sabbath's discourse.

A DARKSTRINE RACE.

Dan McNeill, the captain of a sugar boat that runs between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States, is the winner of a $100 prize as the result of the good sailing qualities of his vessel and his ability to manage it. On Jan. 11 there were three American trigantines in Honolulu harbor getting ready for a voyage to the United States. These were the Planter, the Amelia and the S. G. Wilder, the latter Captain McNeill's boat. A race was arranged over the 2,300 mile course to San Francisco, the prize money being forwarded by steamer to the latter port, to be paid to the first of the trigantines which should complete the voyage.

Each vessel had its full cargo of sugar, and it was agreed that twenty-four hours should be given for preparation, when the race should begin. As the appointed time the Planter got under sail, to be followed half an hour later by the Amelia; two hours more elapsed before the Wilder was seen taking off shore from Diamond Head. There was a calm or a very light breeze for several days, thus delaying all the vessels, each of which has a twelve days' record from port to port. Sixteen days after the start, however, the Wilder cast anchor at the Golden Gate, nearly twenty-four hours ahead of her competitors. The average speed of the winner was seven and a half miles an hour, though with favorable winds each of the boats would have made a record of more than ten miles—a pretty good speed for the little sugar boats.

A CURIOUS LAW SUIT.

The News some time ago mentioned that a German Baron was our Kettering and discovered a claim against the kingdom of Sweden on account of a sum of money borrowed from his forefathers by a Swedish general during the Thirty Years' war. Letters having been recently paid a visit to King Oscar, probably to propose a compromise, but this gentleman claims to be responsible for the debt. The case has now assumed a shape in which it promises to become famous. Kettering proposes to take about $20,000 to fall payment for capital and interest. His lawyers say the king is personally responsible for the debt, on the ground that a certain sum is paid into every year from the state treasury for the payment of every state debt contracted up to the date of the accession of the Bernadotte dynasty. He is the person of the king, according to the constitution of the country is "sacred," so proceedings to start either civil or criminal, can be instituted against him, when, forsooth, judgment in a Swedish court can be had against him. But as it has been discovered that his majesty has invested a considerable amount of his large fortune in New York real estate, Baron Kettering intends carrying his case to the courts of this country with a view of endeavoring to recover the amount. Should this be done the proceedings would indeed be interesting. As our Constitution knows no "sacred" person, the king would be constituted only a common mortal and stand a good chance of being compelled to pay the debt, provided the baron's claim is well founded. But the case is not likely to go so far. King Oscar will probably rather compromise the suit than fight a poor German baron in an American court. His reputation among his European cousins ought to be worth more than $20,000.

THREE CHEWERS.

Their Application Solves Many Problems of Disease.

How important it is to every one that the blood should be kept in good condition, and yet now few people there are to whom this subject seems to give any concern. We wish note to emphasize three points.

First, the Situation: Health depends on the state of the blood. The blood conveys all the elements which go to make up the frame of the body, and carries away all dissolved and useless material. Every bone, muscle, nerve and tissue lives upon what the blood feeds it. It. Hereof, every beat of the heart, every drawing of the breath, ever thought flashing through the brain, needs a supply of pure blood, to be done rightly and well.

Second, the Necessity: The human race as a whole is to great need of a good blood purifier. There are 2,000 diseases incident to the human family, the largest majority arising from the impure or poisonous condition of the blood. Scrofula, a disease as old as antiquity, has been inherited by generation after generation, and takes rate itself today virulent and virtually unchanged from the gaunt past. It. We are so fortunate as to escape hereditary impurities in the blood, we may contract disease from the germs in the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink.

Third, the Remedy: In Hood's Sarsaparilla is found the medicine for all blood diseases. Its remarkable cures are its highest praise. No remedy has ever had so many friends, or no medicine was ever accorded so great public patronage. Scrofula in its severest forms has yielded to its potent powers, blood poisoning and salt rheum and many other diseases have been permanently cured by it.

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3 —NIGHTS— 3

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STALL 8. Salt Lake Cider & Vinegar Co. Cider, Pure, Sweet Cider, Pure and Malt Vinegars, Pickles, Catsup, Home Made Sauces, etc. Barrels wanted.

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