

ure, been solved, and the use and abuse of life's commodities is included in the curriculum of study in every school throughout the land. The greatest condition governing longevity, viz., heredity, is better understood, and the taints transmitted from generation to generation are becoming less and less every year as the germs of disease are killed in the present age. Diseases once believed incurable and which were looked for to manifest themselves in posterity from birth, are now radically cured, so that not only the one in whom it first showed is relieved, but his children and his children's children are granted immunity from a transmission of the disease.

That the average age of the human race is increasing is an undeniable fact. The statistics of America and of all other countries indicate this increase and justify the limit of 80 to 85 years, with a good chance of 100. The records of death are not quoted alone in support of this, but the registry of births as well. Scarcely a day passes but that the 100th birthday of some one is reported by the daily press.

Some time ago the newspapers printed thirty-three death notices in one day. Of these, twenty-seven were over 70 years of age, seven were over 80, four were over 90, and two had passed their 100th year. Of these thirty-three deaths, twenty-two were women, nearly all of them widows, and the preponderance of age was among them. Though it is claimed and generally believed that there are more boys born every year than girls, statistics show that women live longer as a rule than do men, and this fact is used in support of the claim made that external conditions have a great influence on the term of human life. Women live more regularly than men, their habits are more in conformity to nature than those of the opposite sex, they are less given to excesses of all kinds, and in consequence the average of their existence is greater than that of man.

Besides the reasons already given for the bettering of the conditions governing human life, the growth of temperance principles, the disuse of medicines and narcotics play an important part. The history of centenarians shows that the majority of them have been temperate and that their longevity has been the result of a simple and common-sense mode of life. Some time ago a worthy professor in one of the leading medical colleges of the country addressed his class on the opening day of the term in these words: "Young gentlemen, 40 years ago I sat where you now sit, and where I stand today stood a venerable and scholarly gentleman, whose name has since gone down to posterity and will live long after you and I have passed away. At that time it was his province to tell me and my province to learn how, why and when to administer medicine. Today it is different, for it is my privilege to tell you and your privilege to know how, why and when not to administer medicine."

Brain work, so long believed to be unfavorable to longevity, is now looked upon in the reverse light, and the ages of those engaged in pursuits calling for mental labor, compared to those of the working classes, indicate that brain work is not unfavorable to long life. It is proverbial that judges and statesmen attain to a good old age, while the average life of the "wage workers" does not compare with them. Year by year the conditions governing human life increase. Man's work is made the more easy, his future is better assured, his comforts multiply, he learns the better how to live and his chances for a length of days increase in proportion to his acceptance and application of nature's laws.—Chicago Mail.

### BOY BURGLARS.

In Justice Pyper's court on May 16, the charge of burglary against Wm. Paddock was investigated, with a view of ascertaining whether or not he should be bound over to the grand jury. The defendant was represented by Attorney F. B. Stevens, and wanted to waive examination, but the prosecution desired to hear the testimony of the witnesses.

The defendant entered a plea of not guilty. He was accused of having entered Clasbey's store and taking therefrom guns, pistols, etc.

Henry C. Fisher, fourteen years of age, was called and testified—I am acquainted with defendant Paddock; we were at the Opera House two and a half or three weeks ago; met Paddock there about 8 or 8:30 in the evening; we tried to look in the Opera House windows; we had a conversation about Clasbey's; he and I went to the Tribune office with Wallace Miles; went to Clasbey's about 11 or 11:30; went to the rear end of the store; Paddock cut the putty away with a knife and took out the glass; we both went in and got two guns, five pistols and two boxes of knives; Paddock got the two guns out of the window; we were there about 15 minutes; the night-watchman came and tried the windows; we carried the two guns up to Paddock's and put them under the bed in the tent; next day we put them in a sack and buried them; Paddock traded two of the pistols off to "Shep" up in the gambling house; Miles is fifteen or sixteen years old; I got two pistols at Clasbey's and Paddock got three; we brought two from the place where we hid them and sold one of them to "Wash" and one to "George;" we traded both to "Wash," but "George" got one of them; we traded them for \$2 each in chips and played poker; I got one of Paddock's pistols and gave it to Rooney; he sold it to a second hand store for \$2 and a shirt; we let "Shep" have two; he said he would pay us, but he hasn't done so; part of the time the guns were hid at Cunningham's, in the barn; we went out shooting with them sometimes.

On cross-examination the witness said I don't remember the date when this occurred; Paddock first

proposed going to Clasbey's; I did not want to go; Paddock asked Miles to go, but he wouldn't; I went in first; Paddock was in the window when the watchman came around.

Upon this evidence Paddock was held to await the action of the grand jury, bail being fixed at \$500.

On another charge, that of attempting to burglarize the Deseret Museum, Wm. Paddock, Wm. Rooney and Henry Fisher were held for the grand jury's action, the bonds being placed at \$300.

Next day Fisher was up on the charge of burglary at Clasbey's. He was also held for the grand jury, the bail being \$500.

As neither party could obtain sureties in the amounts named, they were committed to jail. There are still other charges against them.

The boys have already been connected with most of the burglaries that have recently occurred. When Mr. Jaeschke, the boot black in the Wasatch building, was visited the thieves got away with several brushes and left a screw-driver, which had been stolen from George Dunford's store when it was broken into a few nights previous. The brushes were found by the police at the Paddock residence.

At the Museum the window was broken with a piece of iron, but the boys were scared off. Since their incarceration two of them have confessed to the burglaries mentioned, and also to breaking into the D. & R. G. coal office and H. Pembroke's store.

Paddock, at the examination on May 16, entered a plea of not guilty to the burglary at Clasbey's. But to the officers he admitted having engaged in it, and also in the attempt on the Museum. The day after the house of Mr. Rowe was robbed, he was heard to say to one of his companions, "There are lots of tramps in town now, and the police won't think its me." When the matter was suggested to him after his arrest, he began to talk, but stopped and said, "I guess I won't tell where Rowe's watch is." He also added that if he said too much he would be sent to the Reform School.

Four of the five pistols taken from Clasbey's have been recovered, as have also all but four knives out of two boxes that were taken, and the two guns, one of the latter being found in Paddock's house. When the Wasatch bootblack's brushes were found there, A. G. Paddock admitted that his boy brought them, and said that he got them from another boy who had been sent to jail.

Fisher and Rooney, in confessing their connection with the various thefts, stated that they had all the plans laid for a big scheme. The participants were to be themselves and Paddock. The scheme was no less an undertaking than the robbery of the Deseret Bank. They had drills, powder, cotton, etc., and intended to be fully armed when they made this effort, so that if they were detected by the officers or watchmen they would be able to kill, if necessary, to make good their escape. This plan, how-