

ST. LOUIS, 18.—Judge Thayer, of the Circuit Court, to-day refused to appoint a receiver for the Belcher Sugar Company, as petitioned by the Kent Foster, of New York, last week. He also refused to enjoin the sale of the property by the trustees, as petitioned, and after the decision of the court was rendered a sale was had, the property was bid in by Charles Hodgeman for the bondholders for \$100,000—the exact amount of the debt.

NEW YORK, 19.—Wm. Carlton, 58 years, a well-known actor, committed suicide early this morning by turning the gas and shutting off all ventilation in his room. The remains were moved to an undertaker's and taken by the actors' fund.

NEW YORK, 19.—Threes, 3 1/4; 4 1/2's, 13; 5's, 27; Burlington, 29 1/2; Northern, 24; Preferred, 50 1/2; North-eastern, 3; New York Central, 100 1/2; Union Navigation, 80 1/2; Trans-Conti-nental, 24 1/2; Pacific Mail, 50 1/2; Panama, St. Louis & San Francisco, 20; St. Pacific, 16 1/2; Union Pacific, 50; W. Fargo Express, 115; Western Union, 60 1/2.

ST. LOUIS, 19.—The action of the Equal Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, in issuing a general order to the knights employed upon the west of the Mississippi, prohibiting the handling or repairing of Wabash rolling stock, has been followed by serious results to-day. Members of the Wabash committee which is in session here are of the opinion that the full force of the order will not be felt by the railroads for several days. Telegrams have been received by the committee from different parts of the State and branch Associations of the national organization endorsing the issuance of the general order and indicating their intention to stand by it. Meetings of the knights all over the State will be held as soon as the order is received by them, and it is expected that concerted action will be taken by the knights at least.

J. J. Russell of the committee says: "Solutions calling for the impeachment of United States Judges Brewer, and Kreikle will be carried out. Possible Congressman Warner and General Palmer will draw up articles of impeachment, which will be introduced in Congress and pushed with all the influence which the knights can command. Trouble is expected at Kansas City shortly. A number of knights and their families at that point are in obedience to yesterday's order it is thought that they will use to handle Wabash cars in consequence of which all Wabash freight will be side tracked."

DENVER, Col., 19.—No action has been taken by the Knights of Labor in the employment of the Union Pacific upon the St. Louis order. Wabash freight is being handled as usual. Railroad officials claim that the order will be obeyed by the Union Pacific Knights.

LONDON, 19.—A man who refused to give his name was arrested here last Saturday on a charge of having abducted for immoral purposes a girl under 13 years of age. As it was the first case of arrest under the provisions of the criminal law amendment act, a great deal of attention was attracted to the prisoner. He attempted to conceal his identity, but was to-day found to be John Coulbert, of Surrey, who had for a long time been employed as a "chaff" at 43 Fetter Lane, and had been "shad-dowed" by detectives of Scotland Yard for fully 18 months as a dynamiter.

CHICAGO, 19.—The Western Export Association held a meeting here to-day, about 75 representatives of distilleries from the northwest were present. The question of admitting California to the association was discussed, and it was finally decided to admit that State provided an organization was perfected. Employees of the Wabash railroad are quit work as yet in response to the order of the Knights of Labor.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 19.—Delegates to the Ohio State Democratic Convention are to arrive to-day from different parts of the State, and it is thought all will be here by evening. Indications point to a large convention, and there is probability of short work, resulting in the nomination of the old ticket as the incumbents desire the same. There is no organized opposition to Governor Hoadley, and expressions of a majority of the delegates are that he will be nominated at the first ballot. Judge Thurman has refused the use of his name for governor and the opposition to Hoadley is inclined to combine or any other. District meetings will be held this evening for the selection of members of the various committees, and the convention proper will convene tomorrow morning.

FOREIGN.

MADRID, 18.—Returns show that in the whole of Spain yesterday there were 4,830 new cases of cholera and 718 deaths.

LONDON, 18.—Ruskin enjoyed rest all night and there is a decided improvement in his condition this morning.

HAVRE, 10.—The steamer *Canada* from New York, Aug. 5, has arrived here. On the 15th inst., when 400 miles off this port, fire broke out in the steamer's main hold, but was extinguished before much damage had been done.

LONDON, 19.—The yacht *Sunbeam*, on which Gladstone and his wife and daughter are guests of Sir Thomas Assese, reached Bergen, Norway this morning. Gladstone has already been

greatly benefited by the trip. On Monday, while the yacht was at anchor, he went ashore and walked from Eidfjord to Veringfors, a distance of eighteen miles. Notwithstanding the road was a rough one, Gladstone was not fatigued by his jaunt.

PARIS, 19.—Rochefort in his paper, *Intransigeant*, continues to demand vengeance on England for the alleged murder of Oliver Paine. He still thinks Lord Lyons, British ambassador, should be made the object of attack by the friends of Paine, and advises them to publicly insult that gentleman.

VIENNA, 19.—A dispatch from Cairo to the *Political Correspondence* says the Egyptian war minister is compiling a proclamation to Arabs urging the necessity of a reconquest for Egypt.

PARIS, 19.—The prefect of police concurs in the decision of the municipal authorities favoring the cremation of diseased bodies from the hospital on the ground not only of economy, but that such a course will relieve the crowded cemeteries.

ROME, 19.—*Reforma* says: "Vecchi and his wife, who were arrested with Signor Dorides, editor of the *Moniteur de Rome*, for selling a foreign power plans of Italian defenses, have attempted to commit suicide."

Rissegna says: Dorides intended the plans for France.

LONDON, 19.—The *News* this morning says: Germany has consented to the resumption of the importation of swine from Austro-Hungary. This action has produced an excellent impression in Vienna and Pesth, and is regarded as the first step on the part of Germany to a clear understanding of the customs difficulty which has been prevalent for so long.

MADRID, 16.—There were 4,271 new cases of cholera and 1,338 deaths throughout Spain yesterday.

Toulon, 19.—There are eight cases of cholera in the garrison here.

MADRID, 19.—Spanish irritation over Germany's assumption of possession of the Caroline Islands, is increasing. Newspapers here express indignation at the annexation. They say the act ignores the ancient rights of Spain, and declare that Spanish consuls, long before annexation was made, notified Germany that the Spanish government of the Philippine Islands had since last March been making preparations for the effective occupation of the Caroline Islands, and insist that in view of all these circumstances Germany's violation of international law is inexcusable.

EDUCATION OF DEAF MUTES.

A COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT SYSTEMS—WHAT IS AIMED AT IN THE DESERET UNIVERSITY.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 17, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

In a recent issue of your paper, you were kind enough to call the attention of the parents and guardians of uneducated deaf mutes in this Territory to the advantages provided for the education of such persons by the enlightened liberality of the Legislature, in one of the newly-created departments of the Deseret University. Since that editorial appeared, I have been asked several times to state the meaning of the terms semi-mutes and deaf mutes, and the difference, if any, between them and I think I can not do better than to state it in writing to your paper.

Some eminent educators have divided deaf mutes into four classes, viz.: totto-congenital, semi-congenital, semi-deaf and semi-mutes, that is to say, (1) those born deaf, (2) those deprived of hearing soon after birth by weakness of the aural organs or by sickness incident to childhood, (3) those affected with a weakness in hearing but capable of catching the sound of a loud voice, (4) such as are totally deaf but gifted with the power of speech. For our purposes, however, the two terms, "deaf mutes"—which includes the first two kinds—and "semi-mutes," referring to the other two kinds—will suffice for general classification.

Now, in reference to the modes of instruction, there are four systems, known respectively as the German, English, French and American methods.

The German system teaches speech, lip-reading or articulation, without the aid of signs.

The English teaches signs and the use of the double-hand alphabet, a heavy, cumbersome style.

The French employs signs and the single-hand alphabet.

The American system, with the ingenuity characteristic of Yankees, employs the German and French methods combined, so as to reach all classes of deaf mutes, with a nice regard to their different degrees of intelligence and capability.

There are in this country both institutions for the French and German methods separately, as at Hartford, Conn., and Northampton, Mass.; but in the majority of cases the combined system is the favorite, on account of its being admirably adapted to the wants of the whole class.

As to the question, "which system is the most beneficial to the class?" it depends upon certain conditions which shall be briefly explained here.

In the first place, deaf mutes—understood as meaning those who have been so early deprived of their hearing that they have a limited power of speech—need above all things else an awaken-

ing of their receptive faculties, moral as well as mental, for then their minds may be said to be in *statu quo*, that is a stationary condition, and it follows that the system which best develops these torpid faculties so far as to render them active and self-acting is the one most fit for their instruction; and such a system is the method of signs, so natural and first in the instincts of man, that to attempt to stifle it would be doing a violence to nature itself.

The object of signs is to express ideas, for an educated deaf mute is almost wholly devoid of the ideas which are unconsciously learned through the ear, so that any other system which attempts to instruct words without first imparting a clear, unmistakable idea of what is to be taught, must necessarily fail in its purpose, or else effect it after a long, weary round of labor and patience, like that of a blind horse in a treadmill.

For deaf mutes, then, the French system of signs and finger alphabet is, it goes without saying, the only natural and convenient method.

As for the semi-mutes, a class of people whose minds had already been stocked with ideas by the aid of hearing before they lost it at an advanced age, say eight or ten years, the use of signs might well be dispensed with in their case and the German system of speech might be profitably employed, as they have already a foundation of ideas, however slight, to build upon; and it ought not to be very difficult to instruct them solely by speech; but can the same thing be said of the less gifted deaf mutes? God forbid that I should attempt to throw any obstacle in the way of my own class for whom, alas! there is no royal path to knowledge; but I know whereof I speak, not only from a thorough acquaintance with the various systems, but also from my own observation for years and the testimony of the best educators. I have been educated under both systems, and can therefore speak as to the merits of each.

A few words in reference to the department for deaf mutes in the University may not be out of place here.

At present, the Department aims to give a practical education in the most useful branches of knowledge through the method of signs viz., English language, arithmetic, geography, history, etc. A good, substantial education can be guaranteed, which is more than can be said of schools devoted solely to the system of speech, for it is a lamentable fact, well known in New England, that the graduates of the sign school at Hartford far surpass those of its neighbor, the oral school at Northampton; not only in the necessary rudiments of knowledge, but also in general attainments and worldly wisdom, by which term I mean the ability to support themselves and understand the current events of the world. The graduates of Northampton enjoy the advantage of a little power of speech, but what a sacrifice! Better, by far, to be totally deaf and well educated than be able to articulate, parrot-like without the power of improving upon it, and be dwarfed in intellect, and cramped in human sympathies as such is usually the case.

Our department does not intend to neglect the education of semi-mutes in our Territory. By no means, for I have received assurances from one in authority that as soon as our means will permit, we will be allowed to employ a teacher of speech and lip-reading for the special benefit of those who still retain that power of speech and are capable of improvement in such a direction. In the meantime, they will reap the greater benefit from the system of signs, to acquire a much more extended knowledge than if they were confined to the dry, barren work of learning how to pronounce one or two words a day, when life is too short for it. Yours respectfully,

HENRY C. WHITE,
Deseret University.

VIRTUOUS TENNESSEE!

SHE THAT IS SHOCKED AT THE PRACTICES OF THE "MORMONS" AND IMPRISONS THEIR ELDERS FOR PREACHING! HOW VERY MORAL HER CITIZENS ARE!

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.,
August 12th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Your readers are doubtless all informed in regard to the recent unconstitutional and anti-democratic law, passed by the last Legislative Assembly of the State of Tennessee, prohibiting the teaching, preaching or promulgation of polygamous doctrines, within the confines of the State, on the pretense of protecting the morals of the people.

The columns of the News have contained an account of the arrest, and incarceration in jail, of two Elders accused of the crime of teaching polygamy; of the two, one of them is now out on bail, to await trial in November, on conviction of which the penalty is two years of penal servitude in the State penitentiary.

The passage of the law marked an epoch in the history of the State, the rapidly succeeding events of which have caused people to marvel.

ONE OF TWO PROPOSITIONS

was very evident, either that the State possessed a people of marvelously pure morals, which they wished to protect, or that the law was a shallow, gauzy

covering, with which they sought to cover up the rottenness within.

The city of Chattanooga, one of the liveliest business points in the South, a great railway centre, with a population of 25,000 people, opened the ball, soon after the passage of the law, by one of its dailies, publishing a series of articles, giving an account of the

MORAL CONDITION

of the place. The first of the series is as follows:

"The freedom with which base women walk the streets, courtesying to habitués of their establishments, and parading their charms before the public, is sufficient cause for arresting them every day. This nuisance has been tolerated, but toleration in this instance has bred contempt for justice and propriety: the fallen women have been emboldened to act freely on public squares, and to cause ladies to blush by their wanton manners. There are maisons and dens inhabited by profligate women in this city which, for a low degree of vice, cannot be surpassed in larger cities. They are groveling in character. The surprising fact of it all is that men who pass for respectable, and associate with pure women, and who would resent slight insults to their sisters and wives with a pistol or drawn knife patronize these places. They spend their nights there. When arrested they appear at the City and Justices' Courts under assumed names. Some of these criminals are mere boys, not fifteen years of age, some boys whose relatives have plead again and again with the proprietors of these disreputable houses not to admit them within their doors."

"There are men with families who keep mistresses. A large number of the latter dwell in private rooms and pass for respectable women; some live in houses of questionable reputation, and are known to be outcasts from society. When these women are in need of money, their paramours are threatened with publicity if they do not immediately meet the urgent demands; or, when the women are fined and cannot pay their fines, their lovers, like vassals, obey their insolent commands and set them free to violate law and order."

"There is no end to this crying evil. It infests society and extends where it is thought not to be. Females in destitute circumstances are lured on by its glare. Scores of women in this city, who found it difficult to make \$2.00 a week by honest labor, washer women, sewing girls and clerks, have been induced by the allurements and money values which a life of debauchery holds out to them, to gradually quit their honest employments and virtuous associates and engage diligently in harvesting the fruits derivable from a life of shame. The court dockets attest these facts, street talk verifies them, the facial traces of dissipation, the absence of once familiar countenances, the suicidal attempts of fallen women, are all daily witnesses to these plainly stated truths. Further, there are women, wives of unsuspecting husbands, dwelling here, who, in the absence of their husbands, have gone in disguise to these reproachful places."

"These things result from a kind of fostering care which the public has exercised over these places. Lewd women wear silks, and the contaminating influence of the individual is lost sight of in the admiration for the garment. On the street fine cloth makes the lady; the pure woman in homespun is unnoticed. At depots, jewels are an introduction to the ladies' waiting-room, without regard to the character of the woman, while virtuous women in calico are relegated to the general waiting room. Public opinion alone can alter this condition of things."

The foregoing article created some considerable comment, and was followed up the next day with another, which reads as follows:

"There are at least 200 lewd women here who derive their support from the earnings of boys and men well known in this city."

It is a well known fact that within one square and a half of the M. E. Church South, the First Methodist Church, the First Presbyterian Church and the Christian Church, one of the most notorious maisons in the city stands. This house is a half square from the post office, the Kennedy and Russell houses, almost opposite the parochial residence of St. Paul's Catholic Church, and situated directly on one of the principal thoroughfares of the city.

"In one of the well known houses here there is a book kept for delinquents. Those who have failed to pay all bills are charged by their initials. The book has been seen on various occasions by parties who readily recognized the initials of some young men who would be astounded to know they are so near the great eye of the public."

"The top of Stone Fort is largely covered with these houses of prostitution. There are places there kept by colored women, where white people are accustomed to meet on various occasions."

These articles were published in the daily *Commercial*, and were followed by

A SERMON

from the Rev. Dr. Rankin, of the M. E. Church faith.

Mr. Rankin, after the usual preliminary exercises, said:

"We invite your attention for a short time to the 51st verse of the 51st chapter of the prophecies of Jeremiah."

"We are confounded because we have heard reproach; shame hath covered our faces, for strangers have come into the sanctuaries of the Lord's house."

After expatiating at some length on the condition of affairs morally and otherwise, he used the following language:

"Oh, if you could go into the houses of this community and get at the secret experiences of many a wife, what a sad history you could read, what a desolate aching void you could find. Heart-broken wives and mothers who discourse of their sorrow in the secret chambers of their own souls, afraid to whisper them even to their dearest friend or nearest neighbor. Covering their faces with shame that cannot be expressed. Think of the agony of a woman with an unfaithful husband. Children that have an impure father."

Much of his sermon was rejected by the press as unfit for publication. He closed with the following:

"The Christian people of Chattanooga have it in their power to control the city. It has been run by bar-rooms, prostitutes and gamblers long enough."

Hon. D. C. McMillin, an old and honored citizen of Chattanooga, the former president of one of its leading banks, and at the present time one of the railroad commissioners of the State, made the following statement through the columns of the *Nashville Union*, as to the

SITUATION IN CHATTANOOGA:

"The moral and political atmosphere seems to be permeated with corruption and the city is reeking with crime and immorality. The police and the city authorities are at variance and the law is set at defiance with utter disregard of all decency."

"The number of women who live a life of shame is very large, and they walk the streets and ply their disreputable occupation without let or hindrance. Some time since the Chief of Police arrested a number of these women, but when taken before the city court they were discharged and the Mayor informed him that it was useless for him to arrest any more of them, as he (the Mayor) would not fine them. The Chief of Police then had them arraigned before Justices of the Peace, when the city authorities charged that he was playing a game to defraud the city of her revenue. The most frivolous charges are brought before the grand jury and true bills found. There is crime and corruption almost everywhere, and things have come to such a pass that 'no decent man will enter a magistrate's court or the court house if he can possibly avoid it.'"

"There at least the negro enjoys his full rights. Go into the county court and you will see a dozen negro justices of the peace. Eight hundred negro children attend the public schools, while their parents lounge about the city doing nothing. They have even progressed so far that many negro men have white wives. As many as 300 white women were married to negroes in Chattanooga, or cohabited with them without the form of marriage. He described the city as given over to the rule of corrupt politicians, gamblers and worse, and says that the respectable element are totally without protection."

COMMENT

could doubtless add nothing to the foregoing. The facts, as stated by themselves, are the evidence in the case, and if confession of guilt is tantamount to conviction, they stand convicted, in the eyes of God and decent men everywhere, of not only the vilest criminality, but the most brazen hypocrisy; and it could be well said of them, as it was said to their prototypes of old, "O, ye hypocrites, generation of vipers, workers of iniquity, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?"

Following this exposure, other cities are being morally upheaved, until Tennessee, from one end to the other, is showing itself to be morally corrupt beyond all belief. Knoxville, a place of some forty-five thousand inhabitants, is having an exposure from within that is too obscene to even extract from the columns of the News, and the end is not yet.

Apologies of the

HALF-MASTING

incident at Salt Lake on the 4th, the following dispatch was published in the Chattanooga papers:

"CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 27.

"At Rising Fawn, Georgia, Saturday night, the American flag that had been placed at half-mast in front of the post office, in honor of Gen. Grant's death, was torn down by unknown parties."

What an opportunity here would have been for the "truly loyal" of Utah to have shown their patriotism! How they could have howled themselves hoarse over such an incident, and made public exhibitions of the love of the old flag they possessed! What a chance there would have been to convince a doubting public that they were actually loyal, and in fact had a monopoly of loyalty, to the exclusion of every one else! And then it is loyalty of such a peculiar kind, some of the men thereof being individuals who but recently escaped the fate that usually befalls rebels, for their rebellion against the very government that they now are so in love with! Bah! it makes a decent man sick at the stomach to hear their twaddle!

More anon.

MISSIONARY.

A special to the *Galveston News* from Austin says: Dr. Swearingen, State health officer, left this morning for El Paso, to establish a quarantine there against yellow fever infected points in Mexico.