

EDITORIALS.

MR. TULLIDGE'S NEW
DRAMA.

The title of this drama is "Ben Israel; or, From Under the Curse. A Jewish Play, in Five Acts. By Edward W. Tullidge, Author of the Play of 'Oliver Cromwell,' 'Lives of Famous Historical Characters,' etc." 52 pp., 8vo.

The play is dedicated to the Hebrews of America, is written to commemorate the return, after four hundred years' banishment, of their people to England, in the reign of Charles II., and is laid in London.

In the Preface the author tells the Hebrews that their theme and race constitute the grandest epic of the world; that it is time the Gentiles did them justice, for the nations owe to them the crown of civilization, the substantial basis of present civilization, and the very soul that breathes in it; that the Hebrew has impressed its influence upon modern nations in religion, law, literature, revolutions, and music; that notwithstanding all this, the Hebrews in ages past have been treated as very dogs, instead of as the princes of the human race; and that, in this play, Ben Israel and his grand-daughter Rachel shall represent the author's views and aims.

The following are the characters in the play—David Ben Israel, a Jewish Prince, descended from the "Princes of the Captivity," Judah, his nephew, agent of the Prince of Orange; Levi, a trusted servant of Ben Israel; Sir Walter Templar, lover of Rachel; Charles II.; Lord Hawkey, a malignant plotter against the Jews; Gabriel, servant-companion of Sir Walter, who retains his rustic simplicities; Rachel, grand-daughter of Ben Israel; Annetti, her foster-sister; Meg, god-mother of Lord Hawkey, and a hater of the Jews; Rebecca, wife of Levi; auxiliaries—Hebrew people, Templar men, Bishops, Rabbis, Chief Justice, Governor of Prison, Chaplain, etc.

Act I. occupies 10 pages and has one scene.

Act II. occupies 10 pages and has three scenes.

Act III. occupies 11 pages, has three scenes, and ends with a tableau of the Jewish Quarter on fire.

Act IV. occupies seven pages and a half, and has three scenes.

Act V. occupies seven pages and has three scenes.

The First Act shows King Charles' passion for Rachel, the Jewish songstress, and the plot of Meg, aided by the Jesuits, to have her burned for a witch, overheard by David (supposed servant of Ben Israel, who resolves to save Rachel. The King interviews Rachel, declares his "love," is repulsed, and he threatens. David appears and protects Rachel. Here is the passage—

CHAS. Old man, has thou been spying on my track?

RACH. Save me! Oh, save me from the King!

CHAS. What is this maid to thee, that 'bout thy neck she clings? And who art thou, that in thy rags Thou dar'st to wave me back as if thou wert

Thyself a king and she thy ward?

DAV. What is this maid to me? An orphan of my race,

Therefore the old man's daughter, though he be

The least of all his tribe. And who am I? Whose rags can awe a king? A poor old man;

But virtue clothed in rags hath native majesty

That vice hath not tho' decked in purple robes;

Its head encircled with a kingly crown!

CHAS. Begone, old man.

DAV. Nay, not till I have answer'd thee. Thou saidst

This maid is but the outcast Jewess still. So have her people been outcast

These sixteen centuries. And yet hath He, To whom this child in her defenceless loneliness

Appeal'd, protected and preserved them to this hour.

Greater to-day than when their princes reign'd.

As kings in Palestine. Thou toldst this maid

That for the hope of smiles upon thy wicked suit,

Thou hadst permitted us, after long banishment,

To settle in this land. If this be so

The humblest of his tribe will answer thee:

Then, King of England, take thy favors back—

Withhold from us enfranchisement until

The day of doom. Rather than that our sons

Should cease to trust in Israel's God,—

Our daughters' chastity be given up

To Gentile lust, as purchase of the free-man's rights. The Jews shall quit these shores again. Their substance to the spoiler's greed devote, And pitch their tents in some fair distant land. Where still fidelity may be our sons' Fair heritage, and purity our daughters' dower.

Hawkey appears and claims that the King is in danger from the Jews. The King and Sir Walter threaten each other. Hawkey throws David out of his way. Rachel resents, scornfully calls the King unworthy and Hawkey a ruffian, gives the latter a plain piece of her mind, and imperiously bids them both begone.

In the Second Act the resistance of Rachel more inflames the King's passion. He contracts a loan from David Ben Israel, on condition of protection to Rachael against the King and to the Hebrews in living and trading in England, at David's house, where the latter relates his eventful story, and of Rachel being his grandchild, before the King and court, Bishops of the church, and Rabbies. David and the company proclaim against the union of the Christian and Hebrew races in the marriage of Sir Walter and Rachel. Rachel, distracted, tears herself away.

In the Third Act it is shown that Rachel was baptized (sprinkled) or christened by her Christian foster-mother. Rachel returns and is welcomed with a song (music by Prof. Geo. Careless). Sir Walter has powerfully advocated the Hebrew cause in Parliament. David Ben Israel revokes the curse and gives Rachel to Sir Walter in presence of the King and others. Meg and Hawkey conspire to charge the Jews with the murder of Sir Walter and have the Jewish quarter burnt by the enraged populace. The King urges David to fly. The Templars demand Ben Israel to answer for the murder of Sir Walter. Levi is killed by the mob, David wounded, Rachel overawes the mob. The Jewish Quarter on fire.

In the Fourth Act David Ben Israel is tried and condemned for the murder of Sir Walter. Rachel protests that Sir Walter is not dead.

The King offers escape for David, who refuses to leave prison by flight, in which he is confirmed by Rachel.

In the Fifth Act Sir Walter is discovered chained in the dungeon of Hawkey Castle. By a supreme effort he breaks his chains. Hawkey, masked, appears and taunts him, tells him he is to go to Algiers and be sold for a slave, and that David will be hung. Hawkey's mask falls. They grapple. Meg strikes Sir Walter on the head with a bunch of keys, and he falls senseless. Rachel, having dreamed that Sir Walter was confined at Hawkey Castle, tells the King, who sends there his guards, the Templars. They storm the castle, break into the dungeon, and seize Hawkey. Gabriel (the comic man of the play) rides to hasten the Templars with Sir Walter, lest David be executed. The King presents a pardon to David, who tears it up, and proceeds to the gallows. Rachel demands ten minutes' grace. The King commands the execution stayed. Sir Walter rushes in and embraces Rachel. Grand finale, which David Ben Israel takes occasion to improve, in answer to the King's ejaculation, "This is marvellous," as follows—

AY, King of England, thou shalt marvels see,

There is a spirit in our sacred race,

Which, fann'd, shall send a blaze o'er all the earth.

Our seers shall rise; our psalmists sing;

Our Solomons give wisdom to the world,

And every land shall bless, not curse, the Jew.

We have thus given our readers a description of this play, by a talented local author, from which they can form some idea for themselves of its dramatic merits.

IRRIGATION.—In the course of the current discussion on the subject of irrigation in California, which, particularly in the southern counties, is beginning to be recognized as a necessity agriculturally, the Sacramento Record-Union says—

"Experience seems to have established the fact that in any general scheme of irrigation the agriculturists whose lands are to be benefited by the water constitute

the best distributors of it. That is to say, it is possible to invite the assistance of private capital for the construction of the works, but this private capital should not be permitted to have anything to do with the water after it passes the canal. In Italy the irrigators create a directory, the business of which is to attend to the details of distribution, and to collect the water rate. But it is clear that this district board of irrigators must have some practical experience of irrigation, or they are likely to make a mess of their administration. One of the greatest dangers with inexperienced irrigators is from the tendency to extravagance in the use of water. This tendency operates injuriously in more ways than one. In the first place, the fertility of the soil may be lessened by too profuse watering, and in the second place, if too much water is employed it is very likely to collect in pools, stagnate, and breed malaria, finally rendering the region uninhabitable. It has been suggested by General Alexander that the proneness to extravagance might be counteracted by adopting the plan of selling the water by measure, instead of doing the irrigation of so many acres on a wholesale method. If this plan should be adopted the miner's inch would of course be the standard of measurement. This is a detail which ought to be arranged at an early period, as it would be difficult to revise the system afterwards if the original methods employed were found satisfactory. Perhaps the State Grange could not do a wiser thing than to send a commission to Italy this summer, and examine the system of Lombardy and Piedmont thoroughly."

AN ABORTIONIST EXECUTED.

On the 19th of April, Alfred Thomas Heap, a "quack" doctor, was executed in Kirkdale Gaol, Liverpool, having been convicted of the murder of Margaret McKivett, at Manchester, by procuring abortion. The jury recommended him to mercy, and strenuous efforts were made to obtain a reprieve. The jury memorialized the Home Secretary, and the foreman stated that if the jury had thought their recommendation would not have been acted upon, they would have brought in a verdict of manslaughter only. However, no reprieve came. The culprit did not deny having used the instrument upon his victim, but he declared that he did not intend to kill her.

There are a good many abortionists in this country who ought to be disposed of in the same way.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Senator Sherman was on 'Change at Cincinnati the other day, and a speech from him was in order, in the course of which he spoke in the following cheerful strain of the commercial and financial situation and prospects—

"And now, gentlemen, let me congratulate you upon returning prosperous times. I believe business men feel that the times are now easier, and that trade is reviving. I trust that in a year or two the old activity of former years will come again. You have passed through a severe business panic, in which Cincinnati has suffered less, perhaps, than any other city, because the business of your city rests upon the solid wealth of industry and capital combined. I believe that soon we are to have happier times, more active industry, and greater commercial prosperity."

"And, I may add, further, that a believe our financial affairs are in a much better condition than they have been for some years. We are now carrying out a policy that is designed soon to bring us to a specie standard. I know you business men all want something solid for a foundation; you want gold and silver as the basis of your money transactions, and to this end the government is now working. And while the process may be hard, and a little slow, as it ought to be, yet it will come; and God speed the time gold and silver will again be the measure of value of all you buy and sell."

EASTERN TERMINUS U. P. R. R.—Respecting the recent decision of

Judge Dillon regarding the terminus of the U. P. R. R. on the Missouri River, the Omaha Herald says—

"It involves the question of the legal terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad as we all know, and it would be idle to seek to escape the fact that it is against Omaha and in favor of Council Bluffs. This is not as we wished it, but it is what the people of Omaha, who knew the State feeling and pressure that, unconsciously, perhaps, to himself, must influence Judge Dillon, had all along expected."

"We welcome this decision as a great good to Omaha. We only wish the appeal that will probably be made to take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States could be made and determined in three days; that the question that has so long vexed and hindered our prosperity might be finally removed forever. The Herald contended for years that Transfer could not injure Omaha. It holds the same in regard to Terminus, no matter what the determination of the abstract question of legal terminus may be. We re-assert and maintain the proposition that the practical result will be controlled by the higher law of commercial necessity, and this law will regulate itself on that principle. The business exchanges of this trans-continental traffic will be done on the west side of the river, and the sooner the courts settle this legal question of terminus, the sooner will Omaha be relieved of the incubus that has for so many years impeded its progress. The feeling over the decision in Omaha has not created so much as a ripple upon the smooth and propitious waters upon which we are sailing. There was a time when this state of things could not have been, but that time long since passed. Omaha is strong beyond the power of any such influence to make it weak. It stands on solid foundations of its own fashioning, and all is well with it."

History and Philosophy of Marriage.

A second edition of this ably written work has just been issued, and we are indebted to Mr. James Dwyer, bookseller of this city, for a copy. Its author calls himself a Christian Philanthropist, and his design in composing his book has evidently been to show what he believes to be the cause and cure of the terrible social evils, so far as marriage is concerned, which are the plague spot of modern civilization.

The work contains nine chapters, devoted respectively to the following subjects—I, Introductory; II, Primary Laws of Love; III, Primary Laws of marriage; IV, Origin of Polygamy; V, Origin of Monogamy; VI, Monogamy after the Introduction of Christianity; VII, Monogamy as it is; VIII, Relation of Monogamy to Crime; IX, Objections to Polygamy. An appendix closes the volume.

The various topics mentioned are treated elaborately and, for a "Christian," a believer in present-day Christianity, with singular impartiality. The history of marriage, polygamic and monogamic, is given in detail, and while it is demonstrated that the former is neither barbaric nor unscriptural, as many Christians assert, it is also proved that monogamy, with its horrid train of attendant and consequent ills, is the offspring of Paganism and Romanism.

Intense interest has been aroused of late years in the marriage question, and in the solution of the so-called social evil problem; and while the subject matter of the work now under notice can not but possess abiding claims upon all who desire the greatest happiness for the greatest number, it has received and still receives especial attention from the Latter-day Saints, because they, by the light of divine revelation, understand better than any other people its immense importance and significance. Hence the History and Philosophy of Marriage will be found to be a work of far more than ordinary interest to, and can scarcely fail to have a large class of readers among, them. It can be obtained at Dwyer's book store in this city, price \$1.50.

Conference at Glasgow.—A conference was held at the City Hall Saloon, Glasgow, on Sunday, April 18, as reported in the *Millennial Star*. Utah Elders present—Joseph F. Smith, President of the European Mission; Elder L. John Nuttall, *Millennial Star* Office; D. McKenzie, President of Glasgow Conference; F. M. Lyman, President of Nottingham Conference; A. McFarland, President of Durham and Newcastle Conference; John H. Smith, of Birmingham; John Squires, of Nottingham; Chester Call, of Durham; Peter Sinclair, Robert Hogg, and A. G. Ingraham, of Glasgow Conference.

The Conference was addressed by the above named Elders, or most of them.

President McKenzie presented and read the Financial and Statistical Reports for the Glasgow Conference, for the year ending March 31st, 1875, as follows—

INCOME.	
Received on Book acc't.	£72 13 6 1/2
" Tithing	164 2 6
" Ind. Em. De.	200 13 10
" Mission Fd.	15 2 2 1/2
" Poor	28 11 0
Total,	£481 3 1

EXPENDITURES.	
Conference House, Traveling and incidental expenses	79 0 5 1/2
Hall rents	15 0 0
Carriage and postage of Books, Stars, &c.	7 15 5 1/2
I. E. Deposits withdrawn	1 12 0
To the Poor	28 11 0
Remitted to Liverpool Office: Tithing, Book-money, and I. E. Deposits	336 13 2
Cash on hand	12 11 0
Total,	£481 3 1

STATISTICAL.

Branches, 9; Elders, 71; Priests, 19; Teachers, 33; Deacons, 14; Members, 345; Total, 482. Baptized 82; Emigrated, 76; Dead, 7; Excommunicated, 20. On motion the reports were accepted.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, MAY 18.

Information Wanted of James Chaiker, formerly of Bridgeport, Dorset, England. Address James T. Flashman, Post Office, Salt Lake City.

Amputation.—Yesterday David Heaps, employed at the Utah Central depot, while unloading some cars, had the middle finger of his right hand mashed so badly that amputation was necessary, the operation being performed by Dr. Benedict.

The Wiggins Examination.—The examination of Wiggins, for the killing of John Kremer, which commenced yesterday afternoon, before U. S. Commissioner Nathan Kimball, has been proceeding the most of to-day, at the jury room of the Federal Court House.

Wanton Cruelty.—About a month ago Mr. Malcolm Macduff turned a mule out upon the mountain north of the kiln, near the Warm Springs, and recently the poor beast was found with one of its hind legs dangling, having been shot and the limb broken by the bullet. This was a wantonly cruel and mischievous act, committed by some destructive and unfeeling wretch, who, if he should be discovered, ought to be severely dealt with.

St. Mark's Hospital.—We see by the report of this benevolent institution for the year ending April 30th, 1875, that the expenditures during that time were \$10,358.57, the receipts being \$547.60 less, leaving the latter amount due the treasurer. These figures do not include the net proceeds of Mr. D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) lecture at the Theatre, for the benefit of the hospital, which amounted to \$185.30. It is gratifying to note that the hospital is so liberally sustained, although it was a trifle in debt at the close of the last fiscal year.

Codling Moths.—To-day Mr. George Luff, of the 20th Ward, exhibited to us some specimens of the genuine codling moth, which he took pains to have produced where he could watch the process for the sake of information. He placed a number of the grubs in the folds of some canton flannel, under a tumbler. The grubs produce a chrysalis