

wife a dispatch in a Rochester paper dated from Richmond and describing an accident to her mother by being thrown from a carriage. He said he was unable to accompany her home, owing to a pressing business engagement, but he started her home by way of Harrisburg. At that point she was met by her friends, who had discovered that the draft cashed in Richmond was a forgery, and who, in connection with the bank officials, had put detectives on his track. Meantime Miss Turpin had returned to Richmond. In the course of their investigations the detectives found that no such persons as he had referred Miss Turpin to existed. He had received her letters, and, according to experts, all the answers, including those from "Mrs. Taylor," were written by Marvin. They also found that he caused the dispatch relative to an accident to her mother to be inserted in the Rochester paper.

The career of the adventurer has been cut short by his arrest at Lynn, Massachusetts, by Detective Robt. Pinkerton, who succeeded by requisitions and other legal forms in conveying his prisoner safely to Richmond, where he stands to answer to charges of bigamy, forgery and obtaining money on false pretences.

The New York Express commenting on this case, says:

"It appears that he has succeeded in entrapping some twenty or twenty-five women, some of them young ladies of excellent family and fine prospects, into his matrimonial mesh. Admitting that he has wonderfully magnetic and plausible ways, there must be something quite wrong in a state of society where scores of attractive and well-bred women are so eager to be married that they catch at the first offer, without waiting to make rigorous inquiries as to the character and antecedents of the man who makes it. This case reveals a social condition which is not healthy. Marriage is the normal condition of men and women. The fact that there is a very large excess of women over men in the population of several of our Eastern States indicates an element of disturbance and disease as well as discontent. It would be well if something were done to equalize the sexes in the different sections of the country, thus making it possible for all to marry who care to do so, and preventing the increase of vice and the possibility of such impositions as this gay deceiver has been guilty of."

The remedy proposed by the Express is singular, to say the least. "Equalize the sexes!" By what process is this to be effected? Some of the women might be shipped to where the men predominate, from Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, those States containing an excess of female population. But why should they be compelled to change their location more than the men? That method of equalization will not work. If the object is to give all the women who want to marry an honorable opportunity to do so, the absurd laws of enforced monogamy will have to be repealed. One of the arguments in favor of "Mormon" plural marriage is the very thing urged by the Express—the "prevention of the increase of vice and the possibility of such impositions" as the Marvin case.

Of course we do not expect that this radical remedy for the social disease complained of will be adopted by the several States. But they might have the good sense to wait awhile and see how the system works in Utah, without trying to "stamp it out" by force before they know anything about its actual practice and effects. They class our form of plural marriage with bigamy, and seek to punish it as such, while there is nothing in common between the two. Marvin's villainy is the very antipodes of "Mormon" plurality, and the true cure for the condition of affairs which makes such rascality feasible, and renders seduction easy, is that very form of matrimony which this pretendedly moral and pious nation is endeavoring to crush out of existence.

#### THE PLACE TO BEGIN.

The New York Independent has been drawing attention to the inconsistency of sending missionaries to Africa and other foreign nations,

while there is "Mormonism" to fight and polygamy to battle against in America. The Independent outlines the work to be performed by "The American Anti-Mormon Missionary Society," which is to send missionaries to "follow in the wake of proselyting agents sent out from Salt Lake City," to print for free circulation books and tracts showing "the history and practices of the polygamous Saints in Utah," the action of Church bodies on the doings of the "Mormons" etc., etc. This is endorsed by other papers besides the Independent.

Now why do not these kind people carry out their own logic to its legitimate conclusion? If it is proper to legislate at home the charity which corrects evil should not this American Society commence operations in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Albany and other eastern cities, and when they have succeeded in Christianizing them come westward gradually, calling at Chicago, St. Louis and other places which are in a similar situation to the cesspools of social filth on the shores of the Atlantic?

Take up the newspapers of those cities and read one day's account of the crime, villainy, destitution, debauchery, swindling, dirt, wretchedness, juvenile depravity, female degradation, drunkenness and corruption in high life as well as low, and then see if there is no work for an American Missionary Society, without taking the pains to travel to Utah or "follow in the wake" of men seeking to spread a knowledge of the gospel, though in a different form from modern orthodoxy. Is there no work for missionaries in the tenement houses, the slums and alleys, the cellars and garrets of the great "Christian" cities where those people live who will be called upon to subscribe to the "Anti-Mormon" fund? Is there nothing to be done by "following in the wake" of the systematic seducer, the professional procurer, the receivers who tempt boys to steal, the agents of gambling bells and haunts of infamy? Is there no field for labor among the street Arabs, the gutter snipes, the ragged rakers over of ash-bins and swill-barrels, the benighted, heathenish semi-savages of American "centres of Christian civilization."

Why, there are millions upon millions, right within reach, who are weltering in ignorance, sensualism and crime, with scarcely a hand stretched out to lift them from their grovelling state, or a voice to point them to the path of holiness and purity. Churches there are and parsons in plenty. Tracts, books and lectures galore. But there is as wide a gulf between that lower stratum of wretchedness and the kid-gloved, scented and silken sanctity of these would-be "Mormon" regenerators or obstructionists, as between the abode of Dives and the resting place of Lazarus.

Let the good Christians of the East understand that the Latter-day Saints are living lives of peace, good order, virtue and industry. They have their faults and failings in common with general humanity. But they are not, as supposed, in "ignorance of the essentials of Christianity." They know as much about them and have a great deal more faith in them than their censors. They are striving to live according to those essentials and teach them to others. They have a mission to proclaim these principles to all the world. They intend to fulfil it. If they are left alone by the whited sepulchres and long-faced, snuffing Pharisees of the latter days, they will accomplish this work. If they are followed up by hiring hypocrites with lying pamphlets pretending to relate their history and tenets while only burlesquing both, they will perform their work the quicker. For truth, when it has a fair field and a good opportunity, will always make headway against error, and never suffers by contact with its rival.

Benevolent people throughout the United States had better save their money when the greedy collectors seek to gather it in for missionary work among the "Mormons," and use it for the spread of Christian truth among the hosts of dark-minded and degraded people who live all around them, and whose ignorance and depravity are a shame and disgrace to boasting, proud, hypocritical and inconsistent Christendom.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Some of our eastern contemporaries declare that "the toy pistol is the most murderous weapon of mod-

ern invention." Are they not in error? How about the coal oil can as a fire lighter?

A charter has been obtained by Canadian capitalists for a railway from some point on the Atlantic coast to Lake Superior, and a company has been organized with a capital of \$10,000,000.

Those who have seen and heard the harlequin of the pulpit will appreciate this criticism of the Omaha Herald: "Parson Talmage in a gesticulating mood resembles a lobster with the delirium tremens."

The Presbyterians are holding a confab in Ogden. Now look out for some more highfalutin "resolutions." They have a Coyner on hand for the fabrication of spurious anti-"Mormon" notes.

New York has over 11,000 factories, which give employment to over 260,000 persons. The capital employed is set down at \$157,000,000, the annual product at over \$400,000,000, and the annual wages at nearly \$90,000,000.

The Californian for September is a fine number, mingling as usual solid reading with lighter material, all interesting and from able pens. This magazine is western in tone and style, and occupies a place of its own in the literature of the period. The California Publishing Company of San Francisco deserve great credit for this excellent periodical.

It is stated in recent statistics of suicide that in the four years from 1875 to 1879, the average number of suicides to the one million inhabitants of London was 85; in Berlin, 208; in Vienna, 285; in Paris, 400; and in Leipzig, 450. Why there should be five times as many, proportionally, among the French and Germans as among the English is a problem which German investigators are trying to solve.

Among the Jews in the public service in Belgium are three chief clerks to ministers, one director of the Royal Carpet Manufactory, one court of appeals judge, two crown prosecutors, one judge of instruction, six barristers, three mayors, nine captains, and four professors of universities. This is a large number of positions of distinction in proportion to their numbers, which is but 4,000 in a population of 5,000,000.

The magnitude of the production of iron, steel and coal will be strikingly shown in the forthcoming report of the secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association. One item states that 1,500,000 tons of rails, iron and steel, were manufactured during the year 1880, and 5,370,512 100-pound kegs of cut nails and spikes were also produced. Coal to the amount of 43,000,000 gross tons was mined during the same time.

The schoolmaster is certainly "abroad" in the populous city of Buffalo. The Commercial Advertiser of that place mentions what may be safely set down as the worst case of spelling of recent record. It occurred in a "notis" of a "sellybra-shun" to be held on the shores of "Lake Eary," and mentioned the occasion as a "guble." This word troubled the editor a good deal, but with rare perspicacity he at length resolved it into "jubilee."

A new process of tanning is extensively used in Germany. Bark is wholly dispensed with, and inorganic compounds take its place. The new process requires from four to six weeks for its completion, and the particular feature is described to be the action of chromic acid, for the generation of which a number of substances, soluble in water, are brought together, so as to effect the decomposition of bichromate of potash.

Of all people in the world the democrat-republican people of the United States most do worship a title, and with all their shrewdness are the most likely to be gulled by impecunious foreign "Lords" and "Counts." The latest victim to this title worship is a wealthy widow of a Long Branch florist who engaged herself to "Count Arnott Anderson." The titled villain has bolted with all her riches and hasn't married the floral widow either.

The Georgia Legislature has passed a law making it a penal offense to point a loaded or unloaded firearm at any person. This is good so far as it goes, but there should be another section added providing that if the firearm so pointed goes off, the one who points it should suffer the punishment decreed for the same crime when intentionally done. A few convictions under such a law

would probably make "didn't know it was loaded" fellows look and see whether it was loaded or not before pointing at others.

A rifle tournament is to be held at Atlanta, Ga., during the forthcoming international cotton fair, and American, English and Canadian riflemen have been invited to be present and participate. Another of the attractions is to be an ensilage cattlery under full operation. Ensilage pits are being constructed, and horses, cows, sheep and mules are to be fed during the exhibition from them. The importance of this new system of feeding cattle is obvious from the fact that it costs more in the south to feed a mule than to keep three field hands.

While the world nowadays knows of the torpedo, invented and named by Fulton, as a machine to blow up ships, comparatively few know that it takes its name from a fish, of marvellous electrical properties, which was anatomized by the famous surgeon John Hunter. The torpedo is found in the Mediterranean, the Bay of Biscay, and the southern English and Irish waters. The ancients employed it as a therapeutic agent. It is believed to use its extraordinary powers to benumb a big enemy or to capture a smaller fish. It loves to lie in sand, in which it will bury itself by flapping its extremities, throwing the sand over its back. Tread on it then and you will be prone in a moment. It is sometimes sold for food in French markets.

Koumiss forms part of the regular scanty diet of the wounded President. The koumiss of the Calmuck Tartars is an alcoholic liquor distilled from mare's milk as it undergoes fermentation. Twenty-ounces of the milk are said to yield fourteen ounces of low wines, from which six ounces of alcohol are obtained by rectification. Cows' milk is probably not so rich in sugar. The richer the milk, the better the koumiss. To make it on the American plan, take one quart of new milk, add one gill of fresh buttermilk, dissolve three or four lumps of white sugar and mix thoroughly; keep it warm for ten hours; then pour from one bottle to another until of uniform consistency; cork securely; let stand twenty-four hours, and shake well five minutes before opening.

Is it possible that there has been an importation into Utah of any of the butter described below? Some of the stuff sold for butter certainly bears the marks and odors of antiquity. Irish bog butter a thousand years old has been analyzed and found to contain: Volatile fatty acids, calculated as butyric, 6 per cent.; soluble fatty acids, not volatile, 42 per cent.; insoluble fixed fatty acids, 93.48 per cent.; glycerol, minute traces. The insoluble fatty acids contained 9 per cent. oleic acid and 91.0 per cent. stearic and palmitic acids. An older sample of ancient butter was taken some time ago from an Egyptian tomb. It dates about 400 or 600 years before the birth of Christ. It was contained in a small alabaster vase, and had apparently been poured in while in a melting state. In appearance, color, smell and taste it corresponds closely with slightly rancid butter. Analysis showed that the sample had not undergone any notable decomposition.

The North American Review for September opens with an article on "The Church, the State, and the School," by Professor William T. Harris. M. J. Savage treats of "Natural Ethics," arguing that the principles of morality are rooted in man's nature, and are the products of evolution; consequently, that they are not affected by "the vicissitudes of dogma or religious creeds." The Hon. the John A. Kasson gives a history of "Monroe Declaration," and proves that the credit of formulating that cardinal doctrine of American statesmanship is due to John Quincy Adams. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale writes of the Taxation of Church Property. He would have all churches taxed in form, but would exempt in practice those which by their charitable work help to lighten the public burdens. The other articles in this number of the Review are "Jewish Ostracism in America," by Nina Morais; "The Decay of New England Thought," by the Rev. Julius H. Ward; "Ghost-seeing," by Prof. F. H. Hedge; and "Factitious History," by Rossiter Johnson. The latter article is a matting criticism of Jefferson Davis's recently published historical memoir.

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