

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, September 12, 1870

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN CINCINNATI.

SOME time since an ordinance was introduced into the Board of Aldermen of Cincinnati, the object of which, it was claimed, was to regulate and restrict the social evil. One of the journals of that city in alluding to this ordinance says of it:

"Our guardians and protectors are now essaying to place such restrictions upon the social evil as will conduce to the public health, and at the same time keep the great wickedness within bounds."

A lady correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle, not satisfied with the treatment of this question by newspaper editors, feels forced, in justice to her sex, to criticize it. She says she has read and re-read the ordinance, but has failed to discover wherein it tends to "keep the great wickedness within bounds." She says the restrictions in no way apply to the men who practise this "great wickedness," as she proves by the following quotation from the ordinance:

"The Chief of Police is hereby requested to make, or cause to be made, a full and complete list and record of all bawdy houses, houses of ill-fame and of assignation, and of the proprietors, occupants, boarders, and female visitors within the city of Cincinnati," &c.

She argues that this provision will make the way of the transgressor easy, and enable him to engage in immorality without suffering the terrible penalty the all-wise Creator has seen fit to attach to such violation of His physical and moral laws. The fear of such penalty, she asserts, has caused thousands to refrain when tempted to go astray; but now it is proposed to remove all danger to the men by subjecting the women to the necessary restrictions, yet carefully exempting men from any embarrassment which would result from the appearance of their names on the records.

The lady writes in scathing language about the plan which the framers of this ordinance have taken to keep the unfaithfulness of men secret from their wives or "lady-loves." The list of the names of "all female visitors" is to be kept, but there is to be no registering of the names of male prostitutes required. It would be inconvenient for men to have their names thus registered; who could be answerable for the consequences if they were? It would never do for the faithful, trusting wife to discover "the faithfulness of the man who gives his attentions alternately to the mother of his children—her whom he has promised to love and cherish all his life, the equal sharer of his joys and sorrows—and the inmate of 'bawdy houses, houses of prostitution and of assignation.'"

This, she exclaims, is in a Christian community! In a country whose Congress proposes to legislate against polygamy in Utah! There is no comparison in her mind between the foul crime of prostitution and the practice of polygamy; for the latter is purified, she says, by the sanction of a religious faith and the marriage bond, and it is not upon them, that loathsome diseases are inflicted; but upon the visitants of houses of prostitution.

Before finishing her communication she becomes eloquent, and appeals to the men of Cincinnati to step forward in defense of morality and to protest against the barriers of iniquity being entirely removed from men, and all the wretchedness, degradation and restrictions being suffered by women. She appeals to the ministers, Jews and Gentiles. She appeals to mothers to cry out, and she appeals to the women of Cincinnati to sign and circulate petitions against this measure. She says to them:

"Protest against this measure; frown upon it; show those who would attempt to frustrate God's design in punishing the violation of His law of chastity, and thus screen the guilty, that the women of Cincinnati are not lost all self-respect; that they, being pure, moral women, expect that they, being pure, moral men for husbands; and that the ordinance proposed to the City Council can never pass with their consent, unless so amended that the male occupants, boarders and visitants be subjected to precisely the same regulations as the females; that if the woman who steps aside from virtue's ways must record the fact in black and white, so shall the men."

This "Social Evil law" when first proposed in St. Louis called forth loud and indignant protests from the women. The attempt to pass such laws elsewhere is arousing thought and calling attention to this subject. This we are pleased to see. Every line that is written upon this question helps the great cause of truth and righteousness. It awakens reflection, and has a tendency to exhibit in the light of day the horrible evils under which society, as at present constituted in Christendom, groans. Let women protest, as this lady does, against distinctions being made by law between female and male sinners. Let them contend for the equality of their sex in this respect, and they will either effect a great revolution or they will be the means of exposing the rotteness of the present system of dealing with the frail of the weaker sex.

THE Board of Trade of St. Louis have had the subject of manufacturing glass before them. The principal articles for forming the substance are coal, coke, soda ash, lime, straw and fire-clay. Pittsburgh's glass factories are in a flourishing condition, and the only superiority it possesses over St. Louis for its manufacture is in having cheaper coal and coke. St. Louis has the advantage in the other articles. The committee which had the subject under consideration wound up its report with a recommendation that the "Board take such steps as may appear necessary to develop the manufacture of glass."

One of the speaker's remarks at the meeting were worthy of the consideration of the people of St. Louis and other places. He complained of the comparative smallness of the capital devoted to manufacturing enterprises in St. Louis. Commerce alone cannot make a great city; manufactures are also necessary. He instanced New York and Philadelphia, the latter rivaling on account of her manufactures and with very little aid from commerce, her larger neighbor. Of course the more exports and the fewer imports a city or country has the better; and hence he thought it would be a reproach to St. Louis if she were to send abroad for those things which she can manufacture at home.

St. Louis is rejoicing over the opening of a fine quarry of crystalline limestone, or as some call it fossiliferous marble, near Glencoe, about twenty-six miles from the city, which will supply the scarcity that has long been felt in that city of fine stone for building purposes. The highest praise the engineer who describes it seems to be able to give it is that "it is the same rock as that used in the old temple at Nauvoo."

THE DRILL.—The grand muster and review of the members of the Nauvoo Legion, which is to take place about the 1st of November, is an event in which all the male citizens of the Territory should take a deep interest. The two or three days' out and recreation are very desirable; but apart from this the knowledge and efficiency in military evolutions and manœuvres that may be acquired on the occasion is worth to each man participating all and more than it costs.

These annual drills are regarded by many with great indifference, and the existence of this feeling entails a vast amount of extra labor upon the officers of the several companies in hunting up their men and getting them together for the occasion. This is not as it should be; every private member of the Legion should feel as much interest in the affair as the officers, for the worth and importance of the organization are shared equally by all, whether officers or privates.

The value of such organizations cannot be over-estimated, as the history of this nation and the progress of events in the present Franco-Prussian war illustrates. The army of Prussia is composed wholly of citizens, for all her citizens are soldiers, organized, equipped and educated for military service in the most perfect manner; and they have proved their vast superiority over the French conscripts, who, though they may also be members of military organizations, are not nearly so well trained, organized and educated as the Prussians. It is true, as many may think, that there is no need, whatever, of military efficiency among the people of Utah. All hope and pray that there never may be; but in a wild, frontier Indian country, it is always well for every man to be prepared to defend his own hearthstone and domicile and country, if need ever should arise, in the most efficient manner.

More might be said in reference to this subject; but we think this is enough on the present occasion to awaken reflection in the minds of many who may have reviewed the matter with coolness and indifference; and if by the perusal of this they feel spurred up to make extra efforts to acquire the necessary efficiency, as citizen soldiers, they will only be acting the part of all good citizens.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

CHOLERA AMONG THE PRUSSIAN ARMY AROUND METZ!

Prussian Loss at Sedan!

GREAT PREPARATIONS IN PARIS!

The Roman Question!

Hard Fighting at Strasbourg!

HORSE FLESH IN DEMAND!

Fortifications Blown up at Laon!

STRASBOURG ON FIRE!

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—The workmen to-day exhumed the charred and mutilated remains of three persons, two men and a boy from the ruins of Farwell's store, burned last Sunday night. Two of the bodies were identified as being Henry Dornheim and Hugh Campbell. There are four still missing.

NEW YORK.

The Roman question—Prussians advancing—Fortifications blown up. New York, 11.—A Paris special last night says the prospect of peace is more favorable. Austria and Russia have consented to negotiate with Germany, and have begun by insisting on an armistice. The envoys of Russia and Austria are authorized in the name of all the neutral powers, to protest against any dismemberment of France, and if intervention secures suspension

of hostilities, an attempt will at once be made to adjust terms of peace. Bismarck and Von Bismarck are active in the negotiations, but Bismarck insists, as a preliminary to the arrangements, that the Prussian army corps shall be encamped within twenty miles of Paris, as a satisfaction to public opinion in Germany.

There is great indignation at Paris at Earl Granville's refusal to aid in the peace negotiations. His course is said to be inspired by the Queen who approves of William's recognition of Napoleon as Emperor, and wishes to make a Republic impossible.

The provisional government, though assailed by red republicans and Orleanists, succeeds admirably in the conduct of the people of Paris in the highest degree orderly and praiseworthy.

A large French army is forming in Normandy, which will be commanded by Trochu in person, and will operate on the German lines, in case Paris is besieged. The Germans are said to have lost 80,000 men in the battles around Sedan. Asiatic cholera prevails among the troops besieging Metz.

The special correspondent of the Tribune, writes from Florence on the 6th inst., that the Cabinet and Council, yesterday, were unable to agree on the Roman question and were determined to resign. A telegram arrived announcing a republic in France; whereupon the Cabinet resolved to occupy Rome. All plans of opposition were discouraged by the government taking the lead and announcing its decision to other powers. Ricotti notified the Pope that Prince Napoleon had left Florence. The first step taken was to strengthen the army, as French hostility was anticipated if the Republic should be overthrown.

A dispatch, dated Paris 11, via London, says the eastern railway is still open to Nogent, but the Prussians are at Chateau Thierry advancing on La Ferté-Macq. The rolling stock of the roads is withdrawn as the enemy advances, and bridges and culverts are destroyed before the track is abandoned. Prussian scouts are reported at Villiers, Vernuel, Chatou, Meudon, Vailly, Suriane, Zesane and Lehan; they maintain strict discipline and commit no depredations. Gen. Trochu has given orders to level all the woods in sight of Paris on the enemy's approach. The citadel of Laon was surrendered to save the city from destruction. The Prussians subsequently blew up the fortifications. The Prussians have pressed into their service young men at Montmirail, whom they found assembled for conscription. The garrison of Toul still holds out; they have made several effectual sorties. Marshal Bazaine does not remain inactive; he is constantly sending out expeditions to harass the Prussians before Metz. The enemy has captured some guns and munitions of war on the way to Strasbourg.

8.40 p.m.—Belgium is expected to recognize the authority of the Republic at once. It is officially announced that Baron Merclers, French Minister to Madrid, has been recalled. The members of the suite of the Empress and the Prince Imperial sailed from Antwerp this morning for Harwich, England; they took with them an immense quantity of baggage.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Great preparations in Paris.

PARIS.—Light-draft French gunboats are descending the Rhine. The Journal Debats publishes the account of atrocities committed by Red Republicans at Toulouse and Lyons. All the railroad tunnels in the department of the Seine and Marne have been blown up by the city military authorities. The bridges have also been destroyed. The journals announce the seizure, here, of thirty thousand needle guns. They will be distributed to the soldiers. The supply of gas will be cut off from the city in order to avoid the danger of explosions by means of the enemy's shells. The citizens seem determined to avoid disorder in the city. All persons endeavoring to excite the populace will be arrested at once. A large quantity of Remington rifles have lately arrived here, from England. At the railway depot a great number of chassepots were found, piled on wagons, and had apparently been forgotten for three weeks.

PARIS, 10.—Bouville resigned the French ambassadorship at Rome. An official journal publishes letters of ministers from Italy and Switzerland recognizing the provisional government and the answers of Jules Favre thereto. A special to the Herald, dated London 10, says, information received at the Prussian Embassy in London makes it certain that King William has resolved to ignore the revolutionary government of Paris, as destitute of all shadow of authority. In the event of his occupation of Paris he will treat only with the officials recognized by the Emperor Napoleon.

SEDAN, 9.—The Prussians are now marching on Paris; five corps d'armee, the corps of the Crown Prince and the Bavarian corps left Reims at 5 o'clock; the other corps have all been ordered to take their respective positions ten leagues from Paris, by the 14th inst.

PARIS 11.—The Prussians entered Laon yesterday. Shortly after their entrance a magazine exploded, blowing up a portion of the citadel. A Prussian staff and several hundred soldiers were killed. The fortifications at Thionville still hold out. The garrison makes frequent sorties. The defence of Metz still continues. Marshal Bazaine is well provided with provisions and ammunition.

PRUSSIA.

The Meeting of King William and Napoleon.

BERLIN.—King William wrote to the Queen, describing his emotions on meeting the French Emperor. He says it was overwhelming for the moment; I could not control myself on thus meeting him whom, three years ago, I saw at the summit of his grandeur. The Emperor was equally moved. The peace conditions, as printed by the Gazette de France, are grossly exaggerated. Prussia demands no three thousand millions, as indemnity, nor the surrender of any portion of the iron-clad fleet.

CANADA.

TORONTO.—Advices from Fort Garry to the 30th of August state that the re-

gular troops have commenced leaving on their return home. The arrival of the new governor is anxiously looked for. There is no government now existing, the commander of the military having no civil power. There is no intelligence of the whereabouts of Reidel and his followers.

ITALY.

ROME 11.—Marterelli arrived here yesterday, and had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli. The idea is prevalent that the resistance of the Papal army will not likely be serious. Many Cardinals and Prelates of eminence, advise the concluding of arrangements with Italy relative to the future status of the Pope.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Hard fighting at Strasbourg.—City on fire.—German prisoners decapitated.—Strasbourg at the mercy of the Prussians.—Horseflesh at a premium.

LONDON, 10.—A dispatch from Strasbourg says four thousand Baden troops are fighting night and day in the third line trenches near the city and under constant fire from the defenses. Over two thousand citizens have been killed, and six hundred buried by falling walls. Hundreds of expelled Germans have been killed between the fire of the armies. The Germans captured have their heads cut off and stuck on poles. The city is on fire in twenty different places, and completely at the mercy of the mob, who pillage everything they can lay hands on. Two hundred thousand Chassepots are known to be stored in Strasbourg. The city is on the verge of starvation, horseflesh being the only meat obtainable.

Experts believe that the Captain was run down by some unknown vessel. Her steam power was so great the story of her having gone ashore is scarcely credited.

The special to the Tribune writes that the French forces, including troops of the line, national guard, gardes, mobile and the forces at Lyons will number 300,000, but they are imperfectly organized.

Died.

In this city, September 11th, 1870, of brain fever, Alexander Watson, son of Robert and Mary Watson, aged 18 years, 11 months and 20 days. Deceased was much respected by all who knew him, and died in the faith of the gospel of Christ.

Funeral services will take place tomorrow at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Sixth Ward Meeting House. Friends and relations are respectfully requested to attend.—Com.

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STRAYED!

FROM Jordan Bridge, on the 15th of June, one pair of Bay AMERICAN MARES, fifteen hands high, no brands; newly shod. One Mare is weaned in left shoulder, and has a horse Colt, 3 months old. The other Mare was heavy with foal. Also, one Apple Grey HORSE, 14 hands high, 6 year old, branded A in a circle on left thigh. Any person bringing them or giving information concerning them at Fane's Stables will be well rewarded.

MARSHAL'S SALE!

PURSUANT to the command of an order of sale from the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, at the United States Court Room Salt Lake City, on the 12th day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock a.m., the following described property, to-wit:—Beginning at the West side of lot (3) three in Block (57) fifty-seven, Plot A, of Great Salt Lake City survey, at a point thirty-seven feet south of the corner of said lot, and said lot, thence south, on west line of said lot, (27) seven feet, thence east one hundred and sixty-six feet, thence north twenty-seven feet, thence west one hundred and sixty-six feet, to place of beginning, with privilege of roadway on the north side (said place of land). To be sold as the property of Frederick Reich, at the suit of Hooper, Eldridge & Co. Terms of sale Cash.

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