

## PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS.

"Amicus" Advises that they be Discouraged.

Editor Deseret News:

Salt Lake City can no longer boast that it is free from beggars. Not only can the halt and the lame and the blind be seen on Main Street, accompanied by the usual amount of howling and execrable music, but on the side streets the professional beggar can be found soliciting alms from the foot passengers. On Monday last the writer was met on Brigham Street by a woman about 35 or 40 years of age. She was carrying an empty purse in her hand, and commenced a pitiful tale about having coming to the city from Springfield to see her son, only to find that he had left the city and gone east. She was now destitute but only wanted her railroad fare to Springfield; surely the kind-hearted gentleman would oblige her. There was nothing very improbable about her story, but it was told in true professional style which was familiar to the ear of the writer, added to which he had heard of her and knew some who had been imposed upon by her story which was not new by any means.

While residing in England, where professional beggars can be numbered by the thousand, the writer spent a good deal of time in endeavoring to find one genuine case of really deserving poverty begging in the streets, but he never succeeded.

Professional beggars make a great deal of money. One of that class who used to jingle some tins on his shoulder and make a horrid noise trying to sing a nursery song (he never changed the tune) often boasted that he made thirty dollars in a day and when he only made five or ten was greatly disgusted. When he died he left real estate worth thirty thousand dollars. Another had what he called the "father caper" (or dodge). He used to wait in a saloon until some miserable looking old man came in, when he would ask him if he would like to get a quart of beer. He invariably was answered in the affirmative. He would then tell the old man to follow him and instruct him, when he put his hand on his shoulder to stand still, only if he walked on any distance he was to follow slowly and keep him in sight, but on no account was he to listen to what he said. They then proceeded together into the street where the professional began to look earnestly for some lady or gentleman for a mark. Having found one he would lower his voice to a kind of whine and say "excuse me, sir, I am not in the habit of asking charity, and if it were for myself I would die first, but there's my poor old father there, he has walked twenty miles today and has not tasted food and not even a pipe of tobacco. Please help me to get him something for heaven's sake." He seldom failed to get two or three dollars in an hour, he would spend this and then find another father and repeat the same old thing.

It may seem incredible to many that so much money is made in the streets. Let me mention another case: A lame boy used to play an accordion on the streets of Liverpool (and he played well). He was offered fifty dollars a week to play in a music hall, which offer he declined as he made a great deal more. His name was Arthur Forwood. A gentleman on one occasion offered him ten dollars to play for one evening. He declined, but acceded for fifteen.

In London and in other large cities there are institutions where beggars are prepared for the streets and are gotten up in all styles, as sailors, soldiers, cotton operatives, sufferers from colic, explosions, etc. The hiring of children is an old dodge. Twins can be had for 75 cents a day in London and generally bring the woman who hires them a profitable day's return. Those who have seen the play of the Two Orphans might think it unreal or exaggerated. They were never more mistaken.

A number of these professional beggars are here in our midst. Shall they be permitted or encouraged to infest our city. This glorious city where, thank God, none need want and where more real charity is given than in any city of its population on the face of the earth. No one wishes to deny to the aged, the blind, the lame or the infirm the necessities or even the luxuries of life, nor to question the motive which prompts many good and kind men and women to give alms to every importunate beggar who accosts them or appeals to them.

But they really do harm and not good. Give charity by all means, and give as liberally as you can afford, but see to it that it is given to the truly needy and not to professional beggars. Make it a rule to give no money in the street to any person. If you think any one is really hungry, go into the nearest restaurant and pay for a meal. And let us by wisdom and prudence rid our beautiful city of adventurers and professional beggars, that we may be able again to truly say that there are no beggars in our midst.

AMICUS.

In a telegraphic interview published by the Cleveland Press the Hon. Roger Q. Mills says: "Whatever will make a greater demand for work will make higher wages. When we let in raw material free it makes more work for our workmen and that will create a demand for them to do the work, and that increased demand will increase their wages."

## CURRENT EVENTS IN EUROPE

Suffering in Italy.—Catholic Discontent.—A Russian General's Speech.—Sympathy of the Slavic Principalities.—Russia Ready.—Affairs in Paris.—Death of General Endes.—Knicker's Comet.—Britain's Lifeboat Association.

The commercial treaty which for several years has existed between France and Italy came to an end with the close of last year, and since then there have been many proposals from each country for its renewal or the formation of a similar one. So far the governments have failed to come to a definite understanding. Each nation wants the lion's share, and at present Italy seems to be the greatest sufferer. The vine-owners of Italy have no adequate market for their produce, the country is overflowing with idle laborers, from the fact that Italian emigrants are refused at most American ports either of the northern or southern hemisphere. The national debt is increasing, and what is worse it is rapidly passing into the hands of foreign capitalists, especially those of England and France. Under these circumstances it is not surprising to see the journals of Italy deploring the increase of population and advocating the introduction of French customs. From 1806 to 1870 the births in France averaged twenty-eight to every one thousand inhabitants annually. Since that time it has decreased and now averages less than twenty-five to each thousand. On the other hand Italy has never averaged less than thirty-two to every thousand, and from the year 1881 to 1886 the average rose to more than thirty-seven to each thousand inhabitants. From the above may be gathered an idea of the comparative morality of these countries. At this juncture a great cry is made by the Catholic press of both countries to give the Pope and the Catholic church generally more privileges than they now enjoy. Pope Leo XIII is represented as a poor prisoner pining under his sufferings and inhabiting a prison only a little better than a Bastille. The logical deduction of all this is that there is but one remedy—viz. the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. In order that the public may know the real conditions and surroundings of the Pope, the Italian Government has issued a circular stating the law in relation to the Vatican and its occupants, an abstract of which may not be uninteresting to American readers.

"The person of the Sovereign Pontiff is held to be as sacred as the king himself. The government, by the law of guarantees, is to render to the Holy Father royal honor, and the Holy Father has the right to maintain the customary number of military personnel for his person and his palaces."

There is annually to be set aside as a donation to his holiness the sum of 3,225,000 francs, equal to \$645,000. The Pope has likewise a diplomatic corps, and receives all diplomatic agents accredited to him with perfect freedom. The Sovereign Pontiff has the right to correspond with the whole Catholic world by means of his own telegraph and postoffice, without any expense to pay for messages or letters sent throughout Italian territory and conveyed by the mails and telegraphs of the Italian Government.

But the Vatican feels most sore because its old privileges are taken away and the whole party of the Clerical Intransigents ("incorrigibles") would perhaps be a better translation) rock not of a single privilege given by constitutional Italy. Among the privileges taken away, is the right to make wills for other men who may be either upon the bed of languishing, or the bed of death; the exclusive right of marrying people, now substituted in part by the civil code; the right to punish any man who worships God in any other way than the church prescribes; the right to exercise a complete censorship over the press and inflict punishment for the sale of any books, including the Bible, not authorized by the church. In short, but for the liberal constitution of Italy we should see immense properties in the shape of lands, dwelling houses and convents become dead capital in the hand of the church, and intolerance and lack of civil right obtaining wherever the ghostly power prevailed. Hence these fears on the part of those who in many respects are better off now than if the Pope had the temporal power restored.

In regard to the Austro-Russian political situation at this date the words of the Russian General, Ignatieff, at Kief the other day, may have considerable significance. The old general said, "If anybody wants to understand the European situation correctly he must get acquainted with Russia also. The Russian is not a bad fellow, and is by no means what his enemies represent him to be. This the Hungarians found out as far back as 1849. We were not in their country long, yet the most cordial feeling arose between the Russian and Hungarian officers. As a proof of this I may tell you, after the Hungarian army had laid down their arms, and an arrogant Austrian officer insulted his Hungarian comrades, he was called out by a Russian. I was one of the seconds. I do not know why an idea of revenge still exists in Hungary. Russia's intervention was a mistake—a great mistake—but it is enough that

we ourselves deplore it. . . . We Russians do not seek conquest. We do not intend to go to war for the Slavs. We want to work by means of civilization and not by the bayonet. So far as we are concerned the Hungarians can live in peace. We do not want to annex foreigners, we are numerous enough already. What harm can it do any one if all the Slavic kingdoms and principalities effect a civilized union? What if Hungary, Servia, Roumelia, Bosnia, Montenegro, etc., became a grand confederacy?"

On crossing the Russian frontier one may travel for weeks and not see a Russian soldier near the frontier. On the other hand just across the frontier may be seen vast battalions of Austrian soldiers. We will not begin war. We do not put troops on our frontier. We are not afraid. If we are attacked we will be found ready. We will advance westward notwithstanding all obstacles, and in spite of Austria, who stands for nought in the European equation. We take no account of Austria nor shall we do so in the future.

From the above it would be seen that the great Russian church festival at Kief was not exclusively devoted to religious topics. It may be somewhat daring to speak of such a thing as public opinion in Russia, where the half-civilized masses have unbounded faith in the Czar's government and yield implicit obedience to it, and where intelligence is looked upon by government officials with suspicion. Nevertheless there is a public opinion even in Russia. When we recollect that Hungarians, Servians, Bosnians, Roumelians, etc., are all adherents of the so-called Greek Church, of which the Russian Czar is the acknowledged head, we shall be the better able to perceive the relation that Russia holds to the young principalities. War in behalf of the great Slav cause would have a religious element in it which would make it popular in Russia, while the antagonism of the Hungarians who are all adherents of the Greek church would be excited against the Austrian court and officials who are all staunch adherents of the Church of Rome. It is this state of religious fanaticism and semi-civilization that constitutes the great danger. The life of a Russian peasant is a hard one, and war could hardly make it worse. Whether he dies of starvation at home, or fighting on the battlefield, can make very little difference to him. Therefore if the semi-intelligence of the country told him he must fight for the honor of Russia and the glorification of Mother Church he would rather welcome the summons than otherwise. On the other hand if the idea of a grand confederation of all the Slav nationalities was fully carried out, it would only revive in another form the Turkish Empire and bar for ever Russia's road to Constantinople.

Vigorous measures have at length been resolved upon by the French cabinet to put a stop to the disorders which are distracting France. It was indeed time for the old revolutionary symptoms had begun to manifest themselves in Paris. The epidemic of "strike" had reached other important cities, and the building of barricades and a number of fierce encounters between the malcontents and the police bring convincing testimony of the vehemence of the revolutionary spirit which characterizes the vast majority of French operatives. The death of General Endes, the old Communist leader, on August 7th, has had a rather exciting influence on the malcontents of Paris. M. Floquet felt obliged to postpone the funeral till the populace was somewhat calmed. Endes, it will be remembered, was the leader of the Communists of 1871. By his order the great palace of the Tuilleries and Palace of the Legion d'Honneur were saturated with petroleum and then set on fire.

When the Communists failed, Endes escaped to Switzerland and from thence by way of Germany to England, with a large amount of money. He afterwards returned to Paris but occupied himself with dreams of revolution. There is no more lamentable sign of the times, relative to Republican France, than the fact that such an unmitigated scoundrel as Endes should have been allowed to return to Paris, enriched with the product of stolen goods. The ringleaders of Social Democracy in Germany, are all exiles from their native land, without the hope of again setting foot upon its soil.

BABEL, MOST, LIBKNECKT, HASSELMAN and other vociferous apostles of petroleum and dynamite are only murderers in theory. But Endes had killed men in cold blood with his own hand; he had appointed a chief executioner to superintend massacres of his own ordering; he had pillaged the Palace of the Legion d'Honneur for his own benefit, and had permitted his mistress, at last, to sell the secrets of the commune to the Versailles government, while he himself escaped beyond the reach of danger. Yet the government of France sanctioned his sojourn on the very scene of his vilest atrocities, and audiences composed of French working men were ever ready to listen to him as a political teacher. He died, indeed, while addressing a public meeting, and almost the last words he ever uttered were applauded to the echo. One cannot help regretting that eminent French journalists deem themselves under political obligation to speak well of such a ruffian. M. de Rochefort—a man of shining abilities—describes Endes as a "soldier of the people." M. Clemenceau, who will probably be Prime Minister of the Republic one of these days,

speaks of Endes as "a courageous republican." Compared to the acceptance of such doctrines, the evils of a strike are insignificant.

The National Lifeboat Institution of Great Britain has lately made an application for a large number of new boats. There are now no less than 291 of these vessels stationed on the coasts of the British Islands, and there are few or none of these but have a brilliant record for their usefulness. It is probably not too much to say that the lifeboat is scarcely of less importance than the lighthouse and the light-house. The cost of a fully equipped lifeboat is fully \$2500, and yet these sums have been raised by public charity. The government has, as yet, provided no funds for their cost or their management. A movement is now in progress to lay a small, scarcely appreciative tax on the opulent ship-owning communities of the country, for the furtherance of this most necessary form of humanity.

The return of that heavenly body known as Eucke's Comet within the limit of our solar system has again excited attention among the astronomers of Europe. The period of the revolution of this comet, is, as is well known, about three years and a quarter.

Volumes might be written on this apparently insignificant object which has seldom been visible to the naked eye. It has proved of great service in ascertaining the destiny of comets and the weight and mass of several of the planets. It led to the discovery of a "resisting medium" which contracts the orbit, and so causes the comet to return near the sun a few hours earlier than if it met no opposition to its progress through space. It has also shown that heavenly bodies are capable of dissolution, as during its repeated returns to the neighborhood of the sun, the comet has lost much of its substance and is evidently hastening to decay. Its motion during the month of September will be watched with intense interest as forming the data for future calculations. J. H. W. Europe, Aug. 18, 1888.

## DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

CANNONVILLE, Garfield Co., Utah, August 29th, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

As it is seldom that anything appears in the columns of the News by way of correspondence from our quaint little town, I pen a few items to show to our northern neighbors that, though isolated in point of location, we are still in the land of the living. It has been for some time past the custom in this part of our State, to hold quarterly ward conference meetings, the week previous to our Stake quarterly conferences. Accordingly, on Sunday, August 26th, the Cannonville Ward, which consists of Georgetown, Henrieville and Clifton, met in a conference capacity at Henrieville. Present on the stand were the presiding officers, Bishop Wm. J. Henderson, Counselor Daniel Goulding, Seth Johnson, President of the High Priests, and other presiding officers and leading Elders of the ward.

The congregation having assembled, meeting was promptly called to order by Bishop Henderson. After the choir had rendered the hymn "The morning breaks the shadows flee," prayer was offered by Elder John Goulding. The choir then rendered the hymn on page 28, "God moves in a mysterious way." The major part of the time in the morning was occupied by the various officers of the different organizations in the Ward, giving in their reports. Counselor Daniel Goulding occupied the remaining time and gave some wise and timely counsel to the people. After singing by the choir, the benediction was pronounced by Elder R. C. Pinney and meeting adjourned till 2 p. m.

At 2 o'clock, the large congregation having increased one-third in number, was called to order by our Bishop. After the usual preliminaries of singing and prayer, the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered. During the afternoon service Bishop Henderson took the stand and preached an eloquent and highly instructive sermon. Counselor David Goulding, and other Elders, spoke in turn to the people, all giving the best of counsel to the Saints.

As the time had been well spent, the choir very beautifully rendered the hymn "Guide us, O thou great Jehovah." Benediction was pronounced by Father Losee.

Our conference meetings were a gratifying success, and a large number of the Saints were in attendance. The two meetings were replete with valuable instructions, given by the presiding officers and others. The various reports were also rendered. We had a general good time in our meeting together, and a good spirit prevailed throughout. The choir under the guidance of Edward Pearce acquitted themselves very ably, by their excellent singing, which tended to make our meetings lively and interesting.

JOHN M. DUNNING,  
Ward Clerk.

Government statistics recently published place the population of the Russian Empire at 108,767,235, of which 81,725,185 are in Russia proper, 10,136,725 are in the other provinces of Russia in Europe, and 16,925,325 in Asiatic Russia. St. Petersburg is the most populous city, with a total of 861,303. The population of Moscow is 752,489, of Warsaw 454,293, and of Odessa 240,000.

## LOOK OUT FOR MOTHS.

THE MOTH FLIES NOW—HINTS ABOUT THE CARE OF CLOTHING.

The stowing away of winter clothes is one of the most fatiguing of all events. The large dry goods stores and furriers offer to take care of furs, and when these are costly it is best to let them undertake it, as the garments may also be insured. But you can not send the winter wardrobe of a family away for storage, and these are the days when the moths fly. Take the early morning hours to do the work and have the clothesline put up in the yard to make the work of beating and inspection easier. Let all garments be perfectly dried, shaken and brushed in every fold before they are put in papers. Turn out the pockets, turn over the collars and cuffs. Remove everything that looks like a bit of white dust or end of thread. Wherever there is a film as a bit of cobweb, that means mischief. Mrs. Moth has been there before you, and your only resource is to evict the family. Lay a clean, dampened napkin or handkerchief over the spot and press heavily with a hot iron. The steam penetrates all the fibers and kills whatever of life is hid there. Now, it is perfectly needless put away woollens in cedar chests or tar paper or peppered, if the moth "bits" are in them. They will eat their way out and make the moth hole, whether the creature dies with the pungent odor afterwards or not. Newspapers are much liked for wrappings, but do not trust them in a bureau drawer; the moth will usually find its way through some opening. A newspaper first and then a covering over all of either brown holland, shiny silesia or glazed cambric, sewed firmly is the safest, because the mother moth does not fancy smooth, slippery surfaces. She has different views from the red ant, which is driven away by placing rough, shaggy surfaces to tread on. But she takes the finest woolen first, for some strange reason. If you have a costly cashmere and a flannel shirt side by side, the chances are that she will take what is worth several hundred dollars rather than the 50c shaker goods. She prefers the "all-wool." If a chest has already become infested with moths, wash the chest with benzine or naphtha and fumigate with sulphur or insect powder. To do this, place a dish of coals in the chest, and before closing, sprinkle the sulphur or the powder over the fire. Leave closed for several hours. If sulphur is used, be careful not to inhale the smoke. In the meantime, take articles contained therein to a small, close room, and treat them to the same process. Replace them with a liberal supply of insect powder or camphor gum. If the package is free from this pest, and the articles are put away before the moth miller makes its appearance, all the preventative necessary is to securely close every opening. To guard against an attack of moths on upholstered furniture, tack tiny boxes filled with insect powder or camphor gum between the back and seats of chairs and sofas.

Rev. Dr. Harris, of San Francisco, who has just returned from a visit to the Japanese Methodist Mission, in Honolulu, says that an active revival is in progress there among the Japanese, and that the converts do not consider themselves at all safe until they are baptized. After that they are safe until they see the contribution box.

Mr. Gladstone says he can hold out no hope that he will be able to take part in any political work after the settlement of the Irish question. Inasmuch as that question has been before the British Parliament more or less for the last five hundred years, Gladstone is liable to have a steady job while he lives.

The Mikado of Japan has almost finished his new palace, which has taken six years for its construction. There are 400 rooms in the building, and the dining hall will seat 127 guests. The furniture of the state department came from Germany. Not the least interesting object in the palace is an American piano.

There is a wonderful mirage in Glacier Bay, Alaska, reflected from the glossy surface of the Pacific glacier. It is said that just after the change of the moon in June, soon after sunset, and while the moon is climbing above the sky, a city appears above the glacier. It is so distinct that a photograph is said to have been made this season by a resident of Juneau, who learned of the mirage from the Indians and has seen it appear and disappear for four years.

The Peoria (Ill.) Journal thus commends the electric system of street railroads. "The objections to the electric road have been answered to the complete satisfaction of every one who saw the system in Davenport. It is clean, comparatively noiseless, easy of control, and not as dangerous as the electric light system. Now what the common council ought to do is to make the best bargain they can with the new enterprise and get it here as soon as possible. It will do our town more good than any other one thing we can get. This is the voice of truth and soberness. If the whole population could be taken to see this line in operation in Davenport they would demand it with one accord. There is no question about its being the coming power and the sooner we make terms and get it here the better for our city. A cable line has no show by the side of it; no show whatever."