

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - May 12, 1875.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

ELSEWHERE in to-day's NEWS, appears a rather lengthy but highly interesting statement concerning the recent discovery, by M. De La Bastie, of a method of toughening glass, so that it will endure extremes of heat and cold, and also blows of considerable force, without damage. This is one of the most important discoveries of modern times, or indeed of any time. We have previously published some paragraphs concerning it. The process is said to be a simple though delicate one, and requiring great care and attention. The expense of this tough-tempering is also said to be but slight, which correspondingly enhances the value of the discovery.

That the utility of the discovery is very great can be seen at once. The products into which this discovery will enter are multitudinous, embracing table and other crockery, as well as most of the present uses of glass, cooking utensils, both for baking and boiling, water pipes, water buckets, filters, and a most extensive variety of others, both in domestic and scientific use. It can even replace marble for mantelpieces or table tops, and can be used for shelves, picture frames, and divers other articles of furniture.

So many articles of common and universal use could this toughened glass be advantageously employed in producing, that it would be one of the best kinds of manufacture to be instituted in Utah, after the secrets of the process had become diffused and sufficient skill was obtained to prosecute the business successfully.

DOWN WITH THE DUST.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., complains of dust. Her streets are paved with soft limestone, which the traffic wears away rapidly, creating a large amount of dust, which is believed to be the cause of the large percentage of deaths from pulmonary disease in that city. It is stated that "St. Louis is getting the reputation of being the dustiest city in the United States, and hundreds of strangers, after riding a few blocks in the street cars or in vehicles, become disgusted, and leave for other cities to live and do business;" that in Summer that city resembles nothing so much as the Desert of Sahara in a windstorm; that the local question of the day is as to the abatement of the dust; and that "this year there is seemingly a growing determination—arrived at not only by a consciousness of personal inconvenience, trouble and loss, but a conviction that the interests of the city have seriously suffered by the inadequate means adopted in the past—that some effective means shall be taken to protect the city from the intolerable nuisance that has so long existed."

What would the dust-despising people of St. Louis think if they lived here at Salt Lake, with three or four inches of dust on the unpaved streets all Summer long and late in the Fall, except when the playful breeze whirled it into the air, like a cloud? What about spoiled ladies' satins and silks and gentlemen's beavers and broadcloths, increased percentage of pulmonary disease, sandy Saharan smiles, and general disgust at the dusty discomfort here?

A sub-committee appointed by a meeting of citizens of St. Louis appeared before the water commissioners a few days ago. Mr. Whitman said that 3,000,000 of gallons daily of water could be pumped up by the engines and delivered at the plugs, ready to be taken out for sprinkling at the rate of seventeen cents per 10,000 gallons. At this rate it was calculated that during seven months of the year streets

could be sprinkled to the length of 100 miles at a total cost of \$75,000. The actual cost of pumping the water was only fifteen cents per 10,000 gallons. Captain Ford stated that the cost of water per 10,000 gallons in Cincinnati was only ten cents, and the price was smaller in almost every city on the continent than in St. Louis.

Three plans of watering the streets are more prominent in the St. Louis discussion—the Dana Mansfield plan, similar to that lately introduced in London; the M'Keever plan; and the hydrant and hose plan.

The Dana Mansfield plan "is to lay a perforated inch and a quarter gas-pipe at the edge of the sidewalk, and next to the curbstone. The pipe, for the whole length of the block, on being filled with water from one tap, presses the water out in long streams of spray from the perforations. It is estimated that the cost of material and work to pipe a block would be \$90, not including water license. The principal objection made to the scheme is that the pipes would be frequently broken and put out of order from being exposed to certain necessary contingencies, as boxes of freight being loaded on and unloaded from vehicles, and vehicles backing up to and crossing the sidewalks."

The M'Keever plan consists "of perforated pipes, suspended above the center of the street by guys from the fronts of the houses. In this 'the principal objection—a very light one all will acknowledge—was that mischievous boys and girls would frequently pull the pipes down by swinging on them, even if the pipes were placed twenty or thirty feet above the pavement."

The third plan is as follows—

"The simplest and cheapest plan is for the city to grant to the property holders along a block the use of one tap on the sidewalk in the center of the block, free of tax and water license, on condition that at certain hours of the day the whole block shall be sprinkled through fifty feet of hose and a spray nozzle. Under this arrangement certain men would buy the hose and spray nozzles and take a contract to do the sprinkling at a small amount per block for the season or year, and each house would be equally assessed for the expense. One man could sprinkle a mile of street twice per day. It would probably require three to four million gallons of water a day to sprinkle every street where the water supply exists. The Water Board now charges a license of \$20 per tap for sidewalk and street purposes."

POVERTY IN BROOKLYN.—In many parts of the Union, especially in eastern cities, this land for months past has been anything but the land of plenty which it had been long previous, traditionally and spread-eagledly. The following from the New York Sun of April 20th goes to show the demoralizing poverty, and the hopelessness of early escape therefrom, in the high-toned and wealthy city of Brooklyn—

"Catherine Hays, aged 17, journeyed from Ireland to her brother's, at 9 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, last August. The brother had a family of five, and being out of work, was reduced almost to starvation. On Friday he said to her: 'Kate, I wish to God you were at home with father and mother, where you might have a good time, instead of being here as poor as we are.' The next morning she answered the remark: 'You will not have to say that again.' She put on her shawl and went out, and last night her body was found in the canal under the Ninth Street bridge."

LOOKING AFTER HIS DIGNITY.

Many funny things are related of the peculiarities of Welsh jurors, as for instance, as a guide to rendering the verdict, asking the prisoner if he had committed the offense charged. Now comes an anecdote of a Welsh Judge paying extraordinary attention to his own dignity and insisting upon the active recognition thereof by the press in his court. Judge Terrell took his seat in the county court at Carmarthen, Wales, April 6,

and, says a London paper, "soon afterwards the high bailiff of the court came to the four newspaper reporters present, with a message from the judge to the effect that whenever he entered the court in future the newspaper representatives must receive him as others do, failing which he would turn them out of the court."

RELIGION IN SEVENTY-SIX AND THENABOUT.

SOME of the papers have not felt satisfied that the orators at the Lexington and Concord centennial omitted to make much of, or even to eulogizingly notice, the religious element in the American Revolution, that element being, in the opinion of the more religious of those papers, the real backbone of the great contest.

That there was considerable backbone, and backbone of a gritty, rugged and very spiny kind, in the religion of that period, will be readily concluded from the following, published in the New York Weekly Mercury, in 1768, at the time of the excitement upon the passage of the Stamp Act—

"Halifax, N. S., March 27.

"We hear that a person in a neighboring government, lately, refusing to pay a debt for which he was attached, because the writ was not stamped. The populace immediately upon hearing thereof, assembled, and having the fellow before them, passed the three following votes and resolve, viz:—

"Vote 1. That this man is not a Christian.

"Vote 2. That he ought to be of some religion;

"Therefore, Thirdly voted, that he be a Jew; whereupon,

"Resolved, That he be circumcised."

Says an exchange, "This resolution so terrified the poor creature that he begged for forgiveness for his imprudence, and promised to behave better for the future. He was then permitted to make a confession of his faith, upon which the sentence was remitted and he dismissed."

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—The Leavenworth Times says one Murray, an herb doctor, at Solomon, Kansas, enticed a girl, of thirteen years, from the schoolhouse to a grove, half a mile away, after pretending to prescribe for her, and criminally assaulted her. Two gentlemen caught him in the act. He was seized and confined, but on the third night after the event he was taken out of the house by some unknown men and hung on a tree.

If such wretches were killed on the spot, without one spark of mercy, it would come very near to what they deserved.

Old Folks' Excursion.—We are informed by the committee that the names of the aged and infirm in each Ward are to be handed in by Monday morning at latest, to the committee of the "Old Folks' Excursion," which is expected to come off on Friday, May 14th. Although President B. Young has kindly offered the use of the street cars gratuitously, to take the excursionists to and from the Depot, and the Directors of the Western Railway a train of cars, for their special use, also without charge, yet to meet other incidental expenses connected with a sail on the Lake, &c., it is expected that all who feel in sympathy with this generous movement will hand over to their respective bishops what they can afford, to-morrow, so that by Monday morning both names and means sufficient for the occasion can be handed into the office of Bishop E. Hunter. Should more means be subscribed than will cover unavoidable expenses, the balance will be devoted to a similar excursion for the orphan children of Salt Lake City at a future time.

A prize is offered for the fattest woman at a forthcoming agricultural fair in Minnesota.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, MAY 5.

Pocket Book Lost.—A pocket book was lost on South Temple St. this morning, by a poor person. It contained a small amount of currency and some papers, of use only to the owner, who will take it as a great favor if the finder will leave it at this office for him.

Money Offered.—We are informed that a couple of eastern gentlemen the other day offered \$70,000, on good security, at twelve per cent per annum, and no takers. The way to let money at reasonable interest is to put it out in small sums to different parties, who may require it.

Killing Lucern.—O. B. Huntington writes from Springville, May 4, as follows—

"In answer to an inquiry in the News for a means to kill lucern, Bros. W. J. Stewart and Moses Childs, of this place, each killed his entire piece of lucern by letting water run over it all Winter. No vestige of living lucern could be seen in the Spring where the water had run."

Accident.—About half-past two o'clock this afternoon, while Thos. Manning, a carpenter, was engaged in putting in the ceiling joists of the second story of the new building in course of erection on the west side of East Temple Street, he stepped upon a joist that was not bolted and was precipitated to the next floor below, breaking his arm below the elbow joint. He was taken to the office of Drs. Benedict, by whom the injured limb was set.

Provo.—Yesterday a gentleman from Provo was asked how times were there. His answer was to the effect that either times were better in Provo than here, or that the people were not given over so much to the spirit of grumbling as in Salt Lake. He said that a continuous growl had sounded in his ears from every side, about dull times, since his arrival, and he would be glad to soon again breathe the more contented atmosphere of Provo. The questioner had nothing to say, and therefore didn't say it.

A Caning Scrape.—Quite an excitement was occasioned on East Temple Street to-day, in the vicinity of Carter's cigar store, by a fight between a couple of "sports," one named Bartlett and the other Gildersleeve. These two took to belaboring each other with canes, Bartlett's weapon being broken in the affray.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Pratt happened to be near and arrested them. They were taken before Commissioner Kimball for examination, as it was alleged that one of them had drawn a pistol. Both waived an investigation and each were bound in \$250, to answer to any charge that might be found against them by the next grand jury.

They were also arrested by the City police, and will be tried before Justice Pyper, under the City ordinance, for disturbing the peace and engaging in a fight.

City Council.—The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last night.

Petition of Morton & Tufts, asking for the passage of an ordinance providing for the numbering of buildings in the City; referred to committee on municipal laws.

S. Kirtly and others were granted the privilege of playing baseball on Washington Square on Tuesdays and Fridays.

David Micklejohn was granted an auctioneer's license.

A communication was received from John Rowberry, of Tooele, representing that E. P. Cassidy, who states that he was injured last Fall by falling down the steps leading to the cellar of Taylor & Cutler, East Temple Street, is anxious to have his claim for damages against the Corporation settled, and that he is willing to arrange upon a basis of \$3,000; referred to special committee.

Petition of George Dunford, 11th Ward, asking the Privilege of using the waste water on the north side of South Temple Street, opposite his residence; referred to City Watermaster.

The Superintendent of the Insane Asylum presented certified bills of expenditures during the month of April, amounting to \$867; allowed.

Committee on improvements presented bills for work done at the Bath House and Union Square, \$52.11; allowed.

Bills of Chief Engineer of Fire Department and City Marshal, for April, \$331.35; allowed.

Alderman Pyper presented his report for April. It showed that 102 cases had been before him, \$955.50 had been assessed and collected in cash fines and \$636 in labor.

Bill for printing and advertising, \$65.25; allowed.

Bill of William Hyde, for boarding City prisoners during April \$408.50; allowed.

Bill for police services during April, \$990; allowed.

Adjourned till next Tuesday evening.

That Lecture.—Mr. P. V. Nasby's lecture last night at the Theatre, for the benefit of St. Mark's Hospital, was attended by a large and fashionable audience in the parquette and first circle, the other circles not being so well patronized.

The lecturer was introduced to the audience by Bishop Tuttle in a short but forcible speech.

The lecturer is a middle-aged, medium-sized, rather stout man. His lecture was interspersed with touches of wit, humor, and shrewd sarcasm, which occasionally convulsed the audience, and much oftener caused a general smile. The course of the lecture showed two ways of making human bricks, or bringing a community to the highest attainable state of human perfection—two ways, both extreme, and neither practically adoptive. The first was extreme coercion, the other extreme liberalism. True wisdom lies between—in moderation. The rigid coercionist in the lecture aimed to bring his community up to the desired point of perfection by certain rules and death penalty for every infraction of the laws of the community; and ended in the total extermination of the community, himself included. The extreme liberalist pursued the perfection path by allowing every one to do as he chose, by providing schools and work and amusements and pleasant homes for all, and allowing public sentiment to be the great corrector of all transgressions. This policy proved an eminent success, in the lecture, but a lecture is by no means actual, practical development of a theory.

The moral of the lecture seemed to be to show the policy of endeavoring to elevate a community by driving the members up to a certain standard of perfection set up by fanatical reformers.

Another Fiendish Outrage Attempted.—Yesterday we were pained to have to allude to a most horrible outrage perpetrated by a human fiend, on a respectable young woman in the 7th Ward on Monday night. The victim of this foul deed tells that she supposed she struggled with the brute for at least an hour, and that during her efforts to free herself from his clutches she prayed to God to deliver her from the monster, and she states that he then laughed at her in derision and told her he had come to Utah expressly to ruin "Mormon" girls.

It appears that this diabolical scoundrel or probably some other vile wretch in league with him, attempted a similar outrage last night, this time at a house in the 8th Ward. At this house lives a young married woman, whose husband is now absent, and her mother. Those ladies sleep in rooms adjoining each other, and late last night, seeing a light in one of the windows the younger woman, thinking her mother was up for some reason, spoke, addressing her, and asking if anything was the matter. She was suddenly startled, however, by feeling herself touched lightly. She quickly seized at the object which had touched her side, when, to her consternation, her hand came in contact with the hand of a man, and quick as thought the intruder tried to place a hand over her mouth, but did not succeed; she screamed and the scoundrel darted away through the door. The outcry of the daughter aroused the mother and the latter jumped out of bed and moved towards the daughter's bedroom, when the fellow rushed past her.

On examination of the premises it appeared that this foul brute had gained access to the house by a window into the dining-room or parlor, after which he had secured the means of egress by opening the doors intervening, including the back door, out of which he escaped.

The ladies were unable to distinguish the fellow so as to give the remotest description of him. There