

## EDITORIALS.

## CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE.

INTEMPERANCE is the sin of all ages, but it appears to be particularly one of the besetting sins and wide spread and increasing evils of the present century. It is the source of infinite crime and misery, lays the foundation for a vast amount of human suffering and disease, and is a powerful weapon in the hands of the grim monster, Death. The crusades which have been organized against it have been prompted by excellent motives, and much good has resulted from the labors of various temperance societies, although many of the ablest assailants of King Alcohol often injure their cause by the utterance of gross absurdities.

Those who seek to turn the drunkard from the allurements of the deadly cup are engaged in a good cause, and deserve the support and encouragement of all who desire the elevation of this race from the sloughs of vice and degradation. But there are causes for the evil of intemperance which escape the general eye, and to find them one must, in many cases, go back to a period before the unfortunate inebriate ever touched that which is to him the draught of death, even to a time preceding his natal day. The sins of the fathers are visited upon the children, and often crop out from seeds sown three or four generations previously. Appetites are often formed in the womb, and the over indulgence of the pregnant matron in intoxicating beverages, or the entire denial of a craving desire for such articles, results in the reproduction of the appetite intensified and almost irresistible in the offspring.

It has been demonstrated by scientific investigation that an appetite thus inherited often amounts to an actual disease—*dipsomania*, and that some wretched beings who are despised by their more fortunate fellows, as nothing but "miserable drunkards," should be justly the objects of compassion and commiseration, fit subjects for the physician rather than the magistrate and the jailer.

The habit of tippling produces this infirmity in after generations. That is to say, parents who accustom themselves to the habitual use of intoxicating drinks, even if in small quantities, contract a bodily condition which is transmitted to their posterity, to spring forth, like the seed broadcast into the soil, increased thirty, sixty or a hundred fold. And thus the parents who do not commit excess, impart to their children or children's children that which prompts to excess, and tends to such degradation as they would contemplate with horror if they could perceive and realize it beforehand.

Says the enthusiastic temperance lecturer, "the moderate drinker is worse than the drunkard." This sounds like nonsense, and often disgusts the listener so much that sound argument in connection with the subject loses its effect. The hearer reasons thus: "By the same rule the moderate eater is worse than the glutton." But there is some ground for the attacks of the abstainer upon "moderate drinking." The small tippler says "This does me no harm; it makes me feel good. I never drink to excess but can always stop at the right point." All this may be true. But no one has the right to entail upon posterity something that will, in many instances, prove more powerful than will, and conquer the strongest intentions even if backed by the sanctity of an oath; and if what eminent physicians declare is correct, this moderate, habitual dram-drinking does result in such an appetite in future generations as breaks down all restraint, and impels all but those of remarkable force of character for the resistance of evil, forward and downward towards the drunkard's doom.

In view of these facts it requires something more than lectures, homilies, sermons and resolutions to cure the disease and rectify the appetite which produce so much ruin in the world. Mr. Charles Napier, a scientific expert has presented a paper before the physiological department of the British Association, which bears directly

on this important subject and is well worthy of the attention in this country which it is attracting in England. Liebig the Great, advanced the idea several years ago that the use of cod liver oil would tend to create a distaste for alcoholic stimulants, and that abstinence from animal food assisted in conquering the appetite for strong drink. Mr. Napier has studied up the matter and made careful and varied experiments connected with it, the result of which demonstrated the fact that a vegetable and farinaceous diet is opposed to alcoholic indulgence, and that extraordinary cures of drunkards can be performed by its aid.

The articles best adapted for antidotes are macaroni, lentils, dried peas, haricot beans and garden vegetables of different kinds. Highly glutenous bread is good, but it must not be sour, and nothing must be highly seasoned or heavily salted. The theory, according to Liebig, is that carbon, in an alcoholic form, is rendered obnoxious by the carbonaceous starch in the diet alluded to. Flesh-eating peoples indulge much more largely in alcoholic beverages than those whose diet consists mostly of starch. Alcohol and fatty oil impede the secretion of each other through the skin and lungs. Spicy condiments and meats are generally liked by inebriates, and farinaceous food creates a taste for fats and oils.

This is a question that can be easily tested and proved. If the inordinate craving for strong drink which is the bane of the age and the curse of many talented, able, and otherwise estimable men, can be cured or cured by a vegetable and farinaceous diet and abstinence from fleshly food, the world ought to know it, and those who bring the facts to light and to the attention of inebriates, will do more for the cause of temperance than all the sensational orators who ever declaimed from the pulpit or the platform.

In this connection we commend the attention of our readers to the Word of Wisdom, which, in addition to being opposed to the use of strong drink, except for the washing of the body, also shows that meats should be eaten "sparingly," and that it is pleasing to the Lord if they are only used "in times of winter or of cold or famine." Every revelation given from heaven is adapted to the conditions of the people to whom it is given, and this like all others will be seen, on examination, by the light of experience to be founded in the deepest wisdom, to be strictly in accordance with true philosophy, and to be of vast benefit to those who will receive and practice it "according to the spirit and meaning thereof."

## "ODD WOMEN."

THE *Scottish-American* makes the following pertinent remarks:

"Go where you will there is sure to be one woman over. No matter whether the observer be casually travelling in the railway carriage or on the steamer, or by any other mode of transit, or whether he mentally pairs off the sexes as they congregate at a private party on the deck of the yacht, or even riding in the park, still there remains the odd lady. The fact is patent to all who will take the trouble to look for it. Those who have the ordering and arrangement of any social gathering where it is desirable, in the fitness of things, that equal proportions should prevail, are only too well awake to the difficulty of excluding this disturbing element. It seems to baffle all calculation."

In view of the above described condition of things, the question that arises is, what is to be done with the "odd lady?" No matter what statisticians may say about the equal numbers of the sexes, it is a fact generally conceded that in nearly all communities—newly settled districts furnishing the exceptions, the women of marriageable age outnumber the men. No matter how nearly equal may be the numbers of male and female births, nor if the former outnumber the latter, almost everybody notices the preponderance of marriageable ladies. In public, in the social circle, at places of amusement, or in church, this disparity is generally observable.

It appears there are a good many "odd women," as the *Scottish-American* calls them. And what is to be done with them is a serious question for social scientists to answer. We think the "Mormon" solution to the problem the best, the most natural and the surest and most efficient of any that can be offered. Make it possible for them all to be married and become mothers, if they so desire. There will then be few "odd women" in the world. Nearly all of them will be mated. Much trouble, misery, crime and other evils will be avoided or cured, and the world will be the better for it. If there are not enough marriageable men "to go round," and many of them who could marry will not, let the marrying married men take the odd women and love, honor, cherish and support them, and the term "odd women" will have no place in comment or conversation.

## A FALLACY EXPLODED.

THE war between Russia and Turkey has served to explode one of the most widely accepted of fallacies. The Ottoman Porte was popularly considered an effete nation on its last legs, tottering with natural decay and ready to fall into the grave of departed empires. The title of "The Sick Man" had been fastened upon it for many years, and it was supposed to be indebted for its existence to other Powers, England being its chief supporter. The idea that it could resist the assaults of the Colossus of the North, single handed, for a month, was not entertained, and unless some other and more stable Governments interfered for its protection its doom was settled as sealed for ever.

One of the reasons assigned for the supposed weakness and decadence of the Turkish nation was its practice of polygamous marriage. The violent opponents of that system pointed triumphantly to Turkey as an evidence which could not be gainsayed, that feebleness and national destruction were the sure consequences of plural marriage. The difference between the "Mormon" and Turkish social systems was never considered in the argument, although they are as unlike as possible, but the doom of the former was predicted from the alleged results of the latter.

But contrary to the expectations of all beholders, the supposed emasculate Turks displayed a vigor and endurance, a courage and determination, which challenged the admiration of the world, and caused their powerful invaders to pause with astonishment and to realize that they, too, had wrongly calculated the strength and pluck of the misjudged Moslem.

Superior numbers, resources and finances may give the Russian hordes the ultimate victory, as those forces prevailed in the struggle of the North against the South in our own civil war. But Turkey has made a grand stand against the encroachments of its powerful enemy, and proven the world in error as to her stamina and powers of resistance. With far greater odds against her than France met in the war with Germany, Turkey has held out longer and inflicted much more damage upon the foe. Yet France was considered *par excellence* a military power. Its prestige was unsurpassed on the continent. Its finances were sound, its army thoroughly organized. Its population was homogeneous and undivided by sectional, religious or provincial feuds. It was in no danger from any other than its one powerful foe. Yet in six months France was under the foot of Germany, its army half captured, its frontier fortresses were in the hands of the enemy, its very capital, the pride of the whole nation and the civic flower of the world, was in the grasp of the conquering Teuton.

But Turkey, the Sick Man, the effete and sinking nation, the feeble, dying relic of oriental barbarism, attacked by an enemy whose strength and proportions were so immensely greater that resistance was deemed impossible, with a depleted exchequer and damaged credit, with contiguous provinces in open revolt, has stood off the enemy for over seven months, inflicted upon him a loss of at least 70,000 men, not reckoning

the Roumanian losses, and all that the mighty Muscovite can boast of as actually taken, is a fortress in distant Armenia. Plevna may fall, and the Moslem may have to sue for peace, but the war is not yet ended. Constantinople is not directly menaced, and Russia has little to vaunt of in the campaign, which was expected to be an overwhelming and almost unobstructed march to the shores of the Bosphorus.

That victory shall ultimately perch on the Sultan's banners is too much to anticipate. In all human probability, the Crescent will wane under the shadow of the Cross. But one thing is certain, the world was wrong in its estimate of Turkish vigor, ability and endurance, and is deprived of its anti-polygamic argument derived from an error as to its effects on the much maligned and little understood nation, now gallantly struggling against a towering and gigantic foe that has marked it as the prey of inordinate ambition.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Talmage declares that no man has a right to be worth \$100,000,000.

Statistics show that there are 484,000,000 sheep in the world.

Recent floods in the Argentine Republic destroyed 40,000 head of cattle and 800,000 sheep.

The Horseshoe Fall at Niagara is said to have become a right angle rather than a curve.

The "Fifth Duchess of Hillhurst" lately fetched \$22,500 in England, the largest price ever paid in that country for a cow.

Somerville, Massachusetts, has a shed stocked with wood, saws, and sawbucks, and tramps can there earn their dinner or go without it.

The *Prairie Farmer* thinks that "Thanksgiving" with mud boot-top deep is not exactly the orthodox thing.

If you ride a velocipede in Liverpool streets, you must have a bell upon it, or pay \$5 as often as you are complained of before a magistrate.

A Chicago clergyman contends that no true woman will ever let a man put her shoe on. He must have a small foot and a large cheek to attempt such a thing.

"*Mulum in Parvo Gardening*" is a new English work, wherein the author shows how \$3,700 can be made annually from an acre of land. But he expends \$5,000 first.

Mr. Thomas Rivers, the celebrated horticulturist of Sawbridge-worth, England, is dead, at the age of 79. He originated a number of choice varieties of peaches and nectarines.

The Archbishop of York ought to count himself happy. An English ritualist speaks of him as "a third-rate man with first-rate luck." Alas! how many people think they are first-rate men with third-rate luck!

Elder Evans, the Shaker, hits pauperism a hard blow by advocating compulsory labor for all tramps, to pay for their food and clothing and by saying, "Let us make every body work who is able, and take care of the rest."

George Francis Train shows by figures that his regular dinners cost him five cents each, which he thinks is enough for any working man. Perhaps when he takes an extra feast, George expends another red cent.

Mrs. Frances Alexander, of Mount Clemens, Michigan, beautiful, educated, intelligent, and previously well behaved, left her husband and eloped with a circus performer. She went with her equestrian charmer to Canada, when the romance ended by her poisoning herself to death.

It is said that should manufactures increase as rapidly in the south the next ten years as they have the last ten years, and agricultural interests continue to prosper, southerners won't care a button whether they have protection or free trade.

There is a difference between theory and practice. An Englishman invented an engine, with gunpowder as the motive power, carried in small quantities from a hopper by a revolving plug-tap to

the cylinder for explosion, which was effected by a heated wire. The inventor set his engine in motion, but now he is, Where? Echo answers, "Where?"

A Philadelphia temperance lecturer, Dr. C. Clavering Howard, by name, says the *New York Sun*, was found by the police in the latter city, so drunk as scarcely to be able to stand. His pockets were full of temperance literature, one sample being a programme for a temperance meeting at Pittsburg, which ran thus—"A meeting for the purpose of organizing the prosecution of practical temperance will be held at the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Dr. C. C. Howard, of Philadelphia, will give a synopsis of the temperance institutions of the country." The old style—"Do as I say, not as I do."

## Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 11.

Ogden Items.—From the *Journal*—

Negotiations are active looking to the erection of smelting works on the site of the old iron works.

N. C. Flygare was to leave Ogden this morning on a mission to Scandinavia.

Shot.—On Sunday, at Franklin, while he was under the influence of liquor, Tom O'Grady drew a pistol on Mr. Fancher. The latter took the weapon from him and shot him in the back of the head, inflicting a scalp wound, three inches long. O'Grady is foreman of the surface hands on the Utah Northern railroad extension. He will recover.

Acknowledgment.—Brother Joseph H. Dean requests us to publish the following, which was handed in by him this morning—

"I herewith return my sincere thanks to my brethren and sisters who have so liberally donated of their time and means to assist myself and family on our mission to the Sandwich Islands, and I assure them that the same is thankfully received and duly appreciated."

District Court.—Tuesday, December 11th.

Hugh Sloan vs. John Sloan: motion to dismiss appeal overruled; plaintiff excepts.

D. R. Firman, assignee, vs. J. Bateman et al; motion for a new trial overruled.

The People, &c., vs. Fred. Carter et al; decision of the Justice of the Peace declared to be erroneous and void.

Returned Home.—This morning we received a call from Elder John Alger, of St. George. He returned yesterday from a mission to Missouri and Indiana, to go on which he left St. George on the 9th of May and this city on the 6th of June. He preached in the two States named wherever he got an opportunity, but, as a general rule, the school-houses and other public halls were closed against him, compelling him to do most of his preaching in a private capacity. He baptized three persons, and brought a party of five with him. They are, William Billington, wife, son, daughter and mother. Some others purpose coming out to Utah from Missouri in the Spring. The family above mentioned will accompany Elder Alger to St. George.

Grand Opening.—Mr. James Dwyer had his grand opening for the holiday season last night. There was a perfect rush to see the splendid display of goods, lasting from about six o'clock till ten. There is probably no exhibition in the line equal to it between Chicago and the Pacific Coast. The most important and imposing department is the stock of books, comprising those of the best standard and other authors. Book presents for the holidays are among the most sensible, and are, when of the right kind, always in good taste, and, perhaps more than presents of any other form, complimentary to the recipient, as manifesting an appreciation of his or her good taste and inclination by the donor.

The toy department is also well stocked with an apparently endless variety in that line, too extensive for enumeration. The display is seen to the best advantage by gaslight, and is well worth a visit.

Heliotypes.—Good pictures are silent but intelligent companions. They express an unuttered elo-