

## EDITORIALS.

## BRUTAL ATTACKS AND THEIR PUNISHMENT.

NEGROES are said to be adepts at fighting with their heads, Irishmen with shillalehs, Frenchmen with swords, Americans with revolvers, and Englishmen generally with their fists. But many English people in the northern counties, and in Lancashire especially, have a habit of fighting with their feet, to which the custom of some of them of wearing wooden-soled shoes or clogs gives increased brutality and severity. This foot-fighting habit appears to be increasing rather than decreasing. Strenuous measures have been adopted by the authorities against it, but without any apparent satisfactory result. Parliament is now to be petitioned upon the subject, and, as flogging is regarded as the only effective punishment, the request will be offered for the conferring upon local magistrates of power to condemn to the lash for the offense. An Oldham police magistrate thus gives his opinion upon the foot-fighting business—

"The practice of violently assaulting parties in the streets at night by severe kicking has been so common of late in this locality that I venture to remark that in all cases of extremely violent assaults the law would have to be rigidly enforced, and, if it were found to be insufficient, additional power would have to be sought from Parliament to order heavier punishment. My experience teaches me that the moral feelings of the perpetrators of these crimes are so thoroughly barbarous and oblivious to everything that is kind, moral, and just, their habits of life so thoroughly degraded, their homes such sinks of iniquity, that simple imprisonment is no punishment to them. They do not feel it to be a degradation, and the only way to reach their feelings is to mete out to these ruffians as much corporal punishment as they mete to their victims. You are aware that the lash had a salutary effect upon garroters. The conduct of these kickers is equally vicious and dangerous, and public opinion is strongly in favor of its being applied as a means of punishment for crimes of this description."

The public and legal infliction of punishment by the lash has proved so beneficial in England when applied to some criminals of the more brutal sort, that the power of extended application of that mode of punishment may be expected from Parliament. It having proved to be effective with garroters, it has also been suggested that it be applied to wife-beaters, and now to kickers. There are a few cases wherein it might prove to have good effect in this country, such as drunken and violent marshals and deputy marshals, and other brutal characters, when they are found inciting riots at the polls or elsewhere.

## TWO POPULAR PREACHERS.

CIRCUMSTANCES known in part to everybody lead to the belief that Plymouth Church has seen the last of its renowned preacher, as to active services within its walls. Chicago, too, it appears, has lost, at least for a season, its popular preacher, Robert Laird Collier, who is in Geneva, seeking good health. On the 5th of July he wrote a letter, from London, to the trustees and congregation of the First Unitarian Society (the Church of the Messiah), Chicago, over which he was pastor, stating that as his health was gone, he hoped but temporarily, the physicians whom he had consulted, and whose advice sound duty prompted him to follow, had advised him not to return to his post at Chicago for the present. With another letter was inclosed the opinion of Dr. Radcliffe, an eminent London physician, stating, in substance, that Dr. Collier was suffering from brain trouble, and would not be fit for pulpit work inside of three years.

There was a strong disposition on the part of the congregation to extend Mr. Collier's leave of absence to one year, and to hold the pulpit for him for that time. But in view of his ill health, and the probability of its being prolonged for several years, his resignation was accepted as the only alternative, and the committee to the national convention at Saratoga, D. L. Shorey, Murry Nelson, and H. J. Macfarland, were empowered to select a permanent pastor.

The rumor that Dr. Collier had accepted a charge in Europe and had resigned his pastoral duties in Chicago on that account, is stated to be without foundation. His congregation have every reason to conclude that he resigned reluctantly and because he was physically unable to perform his pastoral duties; that while in Europe he has preached several times and been solicited to accept several charges; that if he should labor in the ministry in Europe, it is most likely that he will occupy a pulpit at Leicester, England, with the understanding that he preaches only when able to do so, with a salary of \$3,000 a year; but that he has not yet accepted that offer.

## PUEBLO AND S. L. R. R. CO.

THE Pueblo, Col., *People*, of Aug. 15, says that next Saturday, Aug. 22, the people of that county are to be called on to vote upon the subject of making a slight change in the terms of the issuance of the bonds voted to the Pueblo and Salt Lake Railroad Company, that "instead of being compelled to wait until the completion of the entire road before receiving the bonds of the county, it is asked that the bonds be given to the company as fast as the work of construction progresses, in amounts proportionate to the value of the work done and the materials furnished. In other words it is asked that the bonds can be so received by the company as to be made a sort of legal tender." The company find that, to be of immediate and practical benefit in the construction of the road, a change of the above nature is necessary. By such an arrangement the bonds can be made to render immediate service in the construction of the road, they can be used to grade, tie, and bridge the road, and when that is done the directors are assured that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the rails to iron it, as "they have succeeded in organizing a plan of operations which bids fair to prove successful in the attainment of the object desired, and which will be speedily successful if the proposition now before the people is carried out."

## PROGRESS OF MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Railway Register* gives the following table, exhibiting the progress of railway building in the State of Missouri for the last thirty-two years—

Year.	No. Miles.	Year.	No. Miles.
1842.....	38	1864.....	925
1855.....	139	1865.....	925
1856.....	144	1866.....	925
1857.....	318	1867.....	1,085
1858.....	547	1868.....	1,354
1859.....	724	1869.....	1,712
1860.....	817	1870.....	2,000
1861.....	838	1871.....	2,580
1862.....	838	1872.....	2,673
1863.....	868	1873.....	2,910

And also the following figures concerning the increase of manufacturing industries in that State during twenty years ending in 1870—

Year.	No. Estab-lish-ments.	No. Hands.	Amount of Capital.	Value of Product.
1850.....	2,923	15,208	\$ 8,576,007	\$ 24,324,418
1860.....	3,157	19,681	20,034,220	41,782,731
1870.....	11,871	65,354	80,257,244	208,213,429

The above figures show a steady increase in railway enterprise in that state for the last thirty years, and a remarkable increase in manufacturing enterprise within the last ten or fifteen years.

STEPHENS AND TOOMBS. — Stephens and Hill had a dispute and a wordy fight, and they parted irre-

concilable enemies after all. But Stephens and Toombs were more successful. They had a controversy, but they managed to shake hands and be friends. The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, always wicked in its way, thinks it is strange that none of the newspapers have published the following epic—

Alex. Stephens and Bob Toombs they wanted for to fight,  
And they made their arrangements accordin';  
But Alexander offered Robert his hand for to shake,  
Which Robert he immediately proceeded for to take,  
And they camped on the near side of Jordan.

## THE WORK OF THE CARPET BAGGERS.

THE rabid and riotous course of U. S. carpet-bag officials and their sympathizers, the "Liberal" partisans, at the late election, their manifest determination to endeavor to break down municipal and practically all other local authority, and "run" all office themselves, is having its effect upon business and business men. Sagacious merchants and capitalists at a distance look at Louisiana, at Arkansas, at South Carolina, and other portions of the Union where carpet-bag rule prevails, they see the ruinous effects of it, and they begin to apprehend that such will be the fate of Utah if the carpet-baggers rule things here as they wish. With aggressive missionary judges, wire-working and logrolling prosecutive and drunken, profane and brutal executive officers in power, sanctioned by those in still higher places in the nation, far-seeing and shrewd men can discover no indications of a satisfactory business and financial future for Utah. The boasted programme of these vicious carpet-baggers is radically revolutionary. It is to publicly trample under foot all local authority, to insult, abuse, assault, and defy local officers, to nullify local laws, to abolish all local government, and to rule the people, territorially, countially, and municipally, by federal carpet-baggers, and by them alone, or at most by those who will actively support such a revolution in the spirit and method of governing an integral portion of the republic. In short, whatever may be the pretext, the aim of these carpet-baggers and their supporters is to overthrow and obliterate every remnant of republican government in this Territory, and rule it imperially themselves. That is their object undoubtedly, an object fatally injurious to the genius of American government, and unblushingly and arrogantly designed to de-Americanize the government of this Territory as effectually and as thoroughly as possible.

Men of money and business are not such fools as not to know what such a crusade portends, what it means, what condition of society may naturally be expected to result from such a revolutionary crusade by U. S. officers, if they can carry out the purpose of that crusade. The results can be seen in the deplorable condition of those States of the Union above named, where violence, lawlessness, anarchy, and irredeemable debt are fast swamping all peace, order, happiness and prosperity, and all resulting from the wickedness of those who are in authority.

As a consequence of the measures and threats of the carpet-baggers in Utah, houses in the East which have done extensive business in Utah for ten, fifteen or twenty years are betraying a large degree of apprehension, and are adopting measures of circumspection and surety in their business transactions here, which have never been hinted at by them before. This is a grave matter and cannot help but seriously injure and materially reduce the business of the Territory.

It is likely enough that the reckless carpet-baggers who inflict their pernicious presence upon Utah and seek to destroy its good order and prosperity, will not care a fig for the apprehensions of business men, nor the rights of any citizens. But the public at large is not quite so monomaniacally affected, and

those citizens who support the carpet-baggers in their nefarious designs may, if they reflect a little, see the ruinous direction in which the carpet-baggers are everywhere driving things.

HUXLEY ON FEMININE DISABILITIES.—Professor Huxley, the distinguished English scientist, in a recent letter, says some plain words concerning the "physical disabilities of women," which it may do our young ladies good to read and well consider. He says—

"We have heard a great deal lately about the physical disabilities of women. Some of these alleged impediments, no doubt, are really inherent in their organization, but nine-tenths of them are artificial—the product of their mode of life. I believe that nothing would tend so effectually to get rid of these creations of idleness, weariness, and that 'over-stimulation of the emotions,' which in plainer spoken days used to be called wantonness, than a fair share of healthy work, directed toward a definite object, combined with an equally fair share of healthy play, during the years of adolescence; and those who are best acquainted with the acquirements of an average medical practitioner will find it hardest to believe that the attempt to reach that standard is likely to prove exhausting to an ordinarily intelligent and well-educated young woman."

The "years of adolescence" are the years during which the change from girlhood to womanhood takes place, the extreme limits of which have been held to be twelve and twenty-five. These are the years when the character, as well as the physical structure, becomes more rapidly and more completely developed, and it is the particular time when habits of industry and usefulness should be carefully contracted. But it is seldom that young people appreciate these facts as they ought to be.

## OUSTING THE CARPETBAGGERS.

—The Denver *News* says—

"Carpet-bagism is approved and made a part and parcel of the Republican creed. The *News* cannot swallow it; the people will not, when they come to the polls."

The Pueblo *People* says—

"The most peaceful election ever known," is the news from Vicksburg this week. The whites have elected their entire ticket, and Republican misrule is at an end in that city. It is no wonder that Gov. Ames and Lieut. Governor Davis were anxious to have troops sent to so dangerous a locality."

"Kick out the carpet-baggers," appears to be the prevailing sentiment with the people.

## SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

—The Cincinnati *Times* says the detailed mortuary report for that city for the week ending, Aug. 1, shows that out of a total death list of 110, fifty-four (lacking one of being half) were of infants under two years of age, and asks, "Is there any good physiological reason for this 'Slaughter of the Innocents'?"

The opinion of some people hereabouts is that the reason for the large proportion of mortality of infants under two years of age, in many places in this country, is very largely due to the severities of the climate, which is one of sharp and trying extremes, and especially with the great fierceness of the heat, or as a result of it, does the infant mortality increase. There may be also, as another cause, the ignorance and carelessness of parents.

Children are like young and tender plants, taken out of the hot-house into the sometimes ungenial atmosphere, and many of the little delicate creatures, especially if ill attended, succumb in the first year or two of their outdoor life, before they get acclimated.

In milder, more genial, more equable climates, the proportion of infant mortality is not nearly so great.

A PLAINTIVE CRY—Says an exchange, "A shrill cry comes up from the summer resorts for more young men. They seem terribly backward in coming forward this year."

If more young men do not come forward, the forlorn maidens still have the Scriptural resort of doubling around the young men who do make an appearance.

## HOW ABOUT THE RIOTERS?

THE public is pretty well aware of the riotous conduct of those drunken and boisterous deputy marshals and "Liberal" partisans on the last election day, and justice demands that such disorderly and lawless conduct go not unpunished. If the deputy marshals had no authority there any more than the other citizens, they were guilty of breaking the law and they richly deserve to be properly punished therefor. If they had authority there *ex officio*, they were still more guilty in exciting a riot and in taking part with the rioters in assaulting the mayor, the police, and the election authorities, and in their general peace-breaking and riotous conduct. It may appear to marshals and deputy marshals all very well and a thing to be laughed over, for them to get drunk, use profane language, break the peace, assault the municipal authorities, and indulge in riotous conduct generally; but a court of law and justice, if such court can be found having jurisdiction in the case, may decide very differently. It is time that marshals and deputy-marshals were taught that they are as amenable to the law as other citizens are, or, if such officials are not to be held so amenable, it is time the public knew it.

## RUNNING A PENITENTIARY.

From a table of expenses of the Montana Penitentiary at Deer Lodge City, published in the *New North-West*, we glean the following figures—

For salaries of directors, warden, physician and guards, \$3,772; subsistence for officers and prisoners, \$1,725.68; clothing for prisoners, \$495.12; lights and fuel, \$365.10; repairs and fixtures, \$375.23; total number of days prisoners kept, 5,191, divided into 695 U. S. and 4,496 territorial convicts; amount received from United States for keeping U. S. prisoners at \$1 per day, \$695; amount received for convict labor, \$1,600.34; total received for keeping U. S. convicts and for convict labor, \$2,295.34; amount paid for incidentals each month, \$290.05; actual expense to the Territory, \$4,729.15; total expense, \$7,024.49. Thus the actual cost to the Territory of each prisoner was a fraction less than ninety-one cents per day. For the last five months, during the incumbency of Warden F. H. English, the actual cost of each prisoner to the Territory has been a little more than seventy-two cents per day.

Now the Penitentiary is out of the hands of the Territory and in the hands of the U. S. again.

A NOTABLE RIFLE MATCH.—A remarkable rifle match is arranged to come off in September at Creedmore for the championship of the world. Six of the best shots in Great Britain, who carried off the Elcho challenge shield last year, will compete with native-born Americans, at long range—800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The terms of the match debar all artificial rests, but allow any position of the body. The general impression seems to be that the long range will place the Americans at a disadvantage, but that a corps of Western hunters might soon be trained to become good long-range marksmen.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,  
August 22nd. 1874.

To my numerous friends and patrons throughout the Territory of Utah: Please take notice, to address all communications in care of B. Judson, DESERET NEWS Office.

H. H. WADMAN, M. D.

s60 w30 3t