

ments, which are the echo of those with which the people in whose behalf Mr. Budge speaks are embued will be backed by intelligent and undivided action. We predict that the people will stand by them and defend them to the last ditch, if necessary, by word and action. Altogether the document has the tone in it, the sound of which delights every lover of liberty.

In one special feature the letter, viewed as a campaign paper, is a model document of its class. In this particular it would be well if the same genius pervaded other exhibits of a political character. There is throughout a refreshing freedom from bitter invective, personal denunciation, epithets, expressions and spiteful vulgarities all of which are so disgracefully common in American political procedure. We contend that the absence of those amenities that should characterize the dealings of man with his fellows are as reprehensible when introduced into the field of politics, as in any other phase of human affairs. Contests of every kind should be conducted upon the principles of common decency and the conditions that good judgment and fairness suggest as those which should obtain in every polemic warfare. When Mr. Budge's example shall be largely followed in this particular it will be fair to infer that a pretty close approximation to the millennium is at hand. At present, however, it is, politically speaking, in the dim vista of the future.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

We have lately seen a number of articles regarding De Lesseps' stupendous enterprise in trying to sever the neck of land which connects Central with South America, by constructing across it his great projected ship canal, which cast serious doubt upon the feasibility of the great scheme. It is now said that the amount of excavation to be done is vastly greater than that stated in the prospectus of the enterprise, while a greater difficulty than this, which was not considered at all before work was actually begun, has fully developed itself.

We refer to the frightful mortality among the laborers on the canal. The climate is simply deadly to Europeans, and the workmen imported from France and other parts of Europe are dying, not simply by scores, but by thousands. Horrible accounts are given of the ravages which disease is making among the laborers, the most fatal malady being yellow fever.

De Lesseps does not admit himself daunted by even the dread foe of pestilence, and by exerting activity and energy that were simply remarkable, he has raised in France a vast sum of money with which to push operations on the canal. He is laboring to accomplish a work which the present age greatly needs, and while the loss of life upon it before it is finished threatens to equal that which might result from a war of considerable importance, it is not probable that the canal will be permitted to become a failure, though many years are likely to elapse before ships will sail across the isthmus of Panama.

Following is an extract from a letter written from Panama to the New York Tribune, which speaks of the horrors of the pestilence:

"There are gruesome sights sometimes in this capital city of M. de Lesseps' Second Republic. Sitting on our veranda late at night, you see the door of the little adobe house across the way open. The woman of the house, who lodges two or three canal employes, peers cautiously out into the street, re-enters the house, and when she comes out again drags something over the threshold, across the narrow sidewalk, and leaves it lying in the gutter. When she closes the door again there is no noise but the splash of the tide on the wharf. Soon it grows lighter. A buzzard drops suddenly down from the roof of the cathedral and perches on the some-thing in the street. The outlines become more distinct. You walk down, drive away the bird, who flies sullenly back to his watchtower, and stand looking in the quick dawn of the tropics at what was yesterday a man—a week before a strong man—a month before a healthy man sailing out of harbor. He is dead of the yellow fever."

The woman with whom he lodged might have sent him to the company's hospital; true, but she did not know what forms or expenses that might mean for her. She did not know what she could, as she will tell the gossips, and no doctor could do more. When the fever came it was God's judgment on these foreigners. He had but little in her house, and what he had was surely hers. It could not be called his now. A man comes down the narrow street, turns aside, avoids the corpse, and goes on to his work. Bye and bye, when many more have passed, a wagon comes and stops. Two men lift down from it a wretched broken coffin, bound with knotted ropes, and roll the dead man in, face down, as it happens. They drive him to the pauper burial-ground, leave him there, and take the coffin off again. This is the seamy side of life in Panama."

A CUTTING AFFAIR TO THE NATION.

In order to grasp the true character of a picture it is necessary to view it as

a whole. If the trouble between this country and Mexico be subjected to this process it will be found to contain but few if any features that are not repulsive, ludicrous and humiliating.

The original figure in the trouble is an adventurer of the Bohemian stripe, and his conduct, in keeping with his status, was unworthy a good citizen of any nation. Yet out of his disreputable doings arose an international dispute that threatened to plunge the two countries into a bloody conflict.

The disagreement was over a matter that could have been adjusted in a dignified way between the two governments without one or the other of them engaging in unqualified threats of what it would do to the opposite party in the contest, in the event that certain demanded concessions were not complied with. Such threats are especially unbecoming when they emanate from the more powerful of the disputants. It is not an elevating spectacle to see a large muscular man threaten to whip a small and somewhat sickly boy. This incongruity can be carried up through every department of human affairs, as an ignoble position for the strong to threaten the weak, until it reaches international communications. All that was needed was a little calm official discussion between the two governments to set matters right and settle upon an international principle equitable and just to both sides.

The lamentation in the first place was lamentable, and the present status of the subject is most humiliating. Evidently Mr. Sedgwick, the envoy extraordinary, dispatched to Mexico, is on a par with Cutting. That is seemingly his condition so far as dignity of character is concerned. At the first statement of his disgraceful escapade, he should have been promptly recalled. But what if it could have been subsequently shown that he was not guilty of the conduct attributed to him? The fact of his guilt or innocence should have cut no figure in his being called home or retained as envoy of the United States. The dignity of the nation demanded his recall forthwith, as the Republic cannot afford to have a scandal upon its name perpetuated. If Mr. Sedgwick's conduct could have been subsequently shown to be in keeping with the dignity of his mission, it could have been exhibited as well after his recall as before. That would have rectified his own reputation, that of the nation could only be maintained by prompt action in the premises.

The indications are strong in the direction of Mr. Sedgwick's conduct being proved to be as bad as it was represented to be. The gentleman was evidently not born great, and is one who had greatness thrust upon him. Being evidently of small calibre, he became inflated with the hugeness of his own importance, and as "Pride goeth before a fall, and a haughty spirit before destruction," when he was probed the gas of his own vanity, which had kept him afloat, escaped. The consequence was a collapsed.

The hesitancy, not to say refusal, to depose him from his official position and thus abbreviate a scandal that has already swelled to unwarrantable and unnecessary proportions, appears to be remarkable, on account of its apparent un wisdom. This unsavory affair needs a bucket of official cold water dashed upon it that the flaming tongue of a disgraceful scandal may be subdued if not immediately extinguished.

Every once in a while a war whoop is heard on the Texas border, and vehement calls are made to precipitate a conflict between the two nations because of some real, imaginary or trumped up wrongs perpetrated by Mexican marauders. These reported impetuosities are to be taken with a good deal of salt. Doubtless the same wild notes are sounded by the festive Greasers in the ears of their government against the ruffian element along the American side of the line. The Cutting affair aroused the expectations of the fighting element along our border, who hoped to see evolve from it a real sanguinary international row that would enable them to extend their lines some distance into the Mexican country.

A good deal of weakness and bad judgment have been exhibited in the manipulation of what ought to have been a very small matter, easily manipulated.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

THE result of the Maine election is a clean sweep for the Republicans, they having elected the Governor, State ticket, all the members of Congress, and an overwhelming majority in the Legislature, which elects a United States Senator. For this choice political plum, the sitting member, Senator Hale, a staunch Blaine partisan, will doubtless succeed himself. The election possesses something of significance apart from the mere fact of determining the present political complexion of the State, as the "Plumed Knight" entered vigorously into the canvass and made it virtually his own fight, the national contest in 1898 being of course the object conspicuously in view. In this connection it may be asked whether or not Mr. Blaine has commenced his campaign too early;

of course he places himself more prominently before his party and the country by reason of his achievement, but more than two years are left in which to mature plans for his defeat, and in the light of past events and the fact that he is now in earnest in his efforts to secure the Presidential prize, will not the forwarding result in fore-arming on the part of his enemies? That he is an able, even a brilliant, politician cannot be denied; but the United States, and of late years the Republican party, have been in the habit of sitting down on brilliant men.

A SPECIMEN SLANDER.

THE San Francisco Chronicle, a paper which is generally unscrupulous in its utterances regarding the "Mormon" people, publishes the following:

"The holding in New York of fifty-one Mormon recruits in order that the circumstances of their importation might be investigated, is a move in the right direction. There is no question that during the last few years hundreds of European paupers have been brought into this country by the Saints under contracts, which make them as undesirable immigrants as Chinese coolies."

If the holding of the "Mormon" immigrants was "a move in the right direction," why was it not sustained by the courts? It was a move in an entirely wrong direction, and was in violation of the law as interpreted by the Treasury Department, and as authoritatively expounded by Judge Andrews, of the Supreme Court of New York, in his decision releasing the detained immigrants. The detention of the persons referred to was an outrage on the spirit, intent and letter of the law, and upon common sense and justice. It had no higher motive than the gratification of a spirit of religious intolerance and bigotry, superinducing a pressure upon some of the Commissioners of Immigration."

If "during the last few years, hundreds of European paupers have been brought into this country by the Saints," what has become of them so soon? Where are they now? They must have been "rescued" from among the "Mormons," for there are no paupers to be found now in the community. If the "Mormons" have brought into this country from Europe paupers in considerable numbers, those paupers have become transformed into self-sustaining citizens, presumably by the aid, influence and example of their friends and co-religionists, and hence the credit which the people here should receive for their zeal in the cause of practical philanthropy.

But if, as is really the case, the "Mormons" have not been importing paupers into this country, the Chronicle's statement becomes a slander, pure and simple. The facts are that the converts made by the Elders in Europe are not obtained in poor houses, prisons nor other like institutions. They are largely drawn from the working and middle classes of society—from circles that practice honesty, industry and thrift. This is proven by the works of the converts themselves, after they settle in Utah, for pauperism and its kindred evils and vices are practically unknown among the European immigrants who have come to this region as converts to the religion of the Latter-day Saints.

A BRIGHT WRITER.

FOR a fine specimen of literature that sparkles all over with the acclimations of genius, we commend our readers to the description of a Confederate camp-fire. Its writer evidently possesses marked ability. A keen perception of the beautiful, of the humorous and pathetic enabled him to rapidly grasp the details of a picture, while a fervid imagination that occasionally soars into the region of the poetic, enabled him to paint it with the hand of an artist. His rhetoric is enchanting, the result of his impressions being a production that would adorn the pages of any periodical in the English language. Our contributor is a Utah youth, and a graduate of the Brigham Young Academy of Provo.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE LEARNED FIRST.

KNOWLEDGE which is not useful is not valuable, and it is of worth only in that proportion in which it enhances the happiness of its possessor. That knowledge which the pupil will need first should be taught to him first, and that which will be of the greatest practical value should precede studies designed principally for amusement or ornament. The truths which may be thus expressed ought to serve as guides to school teachers and trustees in deciding upon the studies to be pursued in the schools.

Utah is advancing in the direction of improving her school system, and in the cause of education generally; but there is reason to fear that our Territory is too closely imitating the common school system of the Eastern

States, which has been severely criticised by practical and influential men who are thoroughly familiar with it. The principal complaint against it is the lack of practical value and utility in the education which it imparts to the pupil, and in his deficiencies after graduation, in those accomplishments which are urgently needed in the practical affairs of life.

The results of an education under the district school system now in vogue in this Territory, are not as satisfactory as they might be made. A young man may leave the school of his district after progressing as far in it as its curriculum will allow, and still be very deficient in knowledge that might easily be taught in a district school, and which is of much more real wealth and importance to him in active life, than much he has learned there.

He may, for example, be able to locate the boundaries of the most insignificant European state, and not know how to draw a promissory note, an order, draft or receipt. And yet, in the practical affairs of life, he will be called upon to use a knowledge of commercial forms a hundred times, where he will be put to inconvenience once through inability to "bound" a petty state of Europe. He may be able to state the distance from the earth to any planet in the zodiac, and be unable to write a concise and intelligible business letter. And yet there is no comparison between the two accomplishments in point of practical value. He may have mastered square and cube root, and yet not know how to write a bill of sale of a horse. But under the laws of this Territory if he buys or sells a horse without giving or taking a bill of sale of it, he is liable to a fine of \$300 and imprisonment for six months; whereas it is scarcely possible that he could, in the ordinary affairs of life, suffer a penalty of any severity through ignorance of square or cube root.

A young lady may, under our present school system, learn to draw birds and other objects very nicely, and yet be wholly unable to make her own clothes. She may acquire an extended knowledge of algebra, and yet have no idea what to do in case a younger child of the family is taken sick. She may learn a great deal of the history of ancient Greece and Rome, and still know almost nothing of her own physical organization, and of those accomplishments which she will find so necessary when she shall become a wife and mother.

These few random examples of the manner in which the time of the pupil is spent in acquiring knowledge vastly inferior in practical value to something else that might be learned in the same time, might be extended indefinitely; and they show that, greatly improved as is our present school system there is still great room to make it better.

If such changes could be made in it as would put in the foreground those studies which are of the greatest practical utility and importance to the pupil in actual life, leaving others of a less urgent character to be learned afterwards by pupils who have the time, means and taste to pursue them, an infinite blessing would be conferred upon the school population. But so happy a state in our schools as this cannot, probably, be brought about except by a slow process of abandoning old customs and adopting new ones; but this change ought to be made as rapidly as possible.

ILLEGITIMATE METHODS.

COMMUNICATIONS, both verbal and written, have been received from sources which we deem reliable, giving accounts of methods that have been adopted by some of Marshal Dyer's deputies, which are, to speak with mildness, entirely illegitimate. Recently the town of Wellsville was raided by a number of deputy marshals, who made every effort to capture the individuals they were after, but without success. Presumably spurred by disappointment, they began resorting to a species of strategy in violation of the personal rights of individuals. When they saw some reputable citizen on the street, they would approach him, and with a show of authority, require him to accompany them from one part of the town to another. They produced, while thus behaving, no warrant of arrest nor other legal paper, but simply by the use of assurance, would lead the victim of their stratagem to suppose himself lawfully detained. The object of this course is apparent; they were evidently trying to make stool pigeons of citizens in whom the community had confidence. For a deputy marshal to be seen about town in the company of a well known and reputable citizen, would be a decided advantage to him in his work. In one instance of which we have been informed by letter, deputy marshals, at Springville, arrested a man whom they found on the street, on the ground that he had netted polygamists of the proximity of the officers.

We have been requested to explain what are the rights of citizens who have been thus treated. In answer we wish to say that a free people still inhabit these mountain valleys. They are free, and they always will be free, notwithstanding that some of their liberties have been temporarily suppressed. The detention of the persons referred to in Wellsville

and that of the man at Springville, on the grounds alleged, assuming our information as to the facts to be correct, was totally without the authority of law. The victims were not lawfully deprived of their liberty for an instant, and there is no reason why people should submit to such unwarrantable and insolent official behavior. The United States Marshal of this Territory expresses himself to the effect that he will require his men to perform their duties thoroughly, but he will not permit them to step beyond the bounds of their authority. If his aids who were recently on active duty at Springville and Wellsville acted as charged, it is due to himself and the character of his important office that he make an investigation. It should be one also that is searching and not *exparte*. Further, his own interest requires that such doings should not be permitted, as he is the person responsible before the law. If such conduct is allowed to go unchecked, without doubt some person will be met with that will not let the matter slip, but will test by action in the courts whether the liberties of people against whom there is no legal process are to be thus interfered with. While the process of the courts may not be resisted, unauthorized restriction of the liberty of the citizen should not be permitted. It should have a summary stopper put upon it.

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OFFICE 34 Murray St., New York.

SUMMONS.

In the Probate Court in and for the County of Summit and Territory of Utah.

Third Judicial District.

Elizabeth Jones, Plaintiff,

vs.

Owen Jones, Defendant.

To Owen Jones, Defendant, Greeting:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Probate Court, in and for the County of Summit and Territory of Utah, and to answer to a complaint filed against you in said Court by said plaintiff; within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after service on you of this summons, if served within the County of Summit, Utah Territory; otherwise, if served outside of said county but within the Territory of Utah within twenty days, and within forty days if served elsewhere.

This action is brought against you by plaintiff to dissolve the bonds of matrimony alleged to exist between you and the plaintiff; and for the care and custody of three minor children, the issue of said marriage, on the grounds of habitual drunkenness and a failure by you to provide for defendant.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer as above required, the plaintiff will apply to this Court for the relief therein demanded.

Witness the Hon. Alma Eldredge, Judge, and the seal of said Court, affixed at my office in Coalville, said County, this 18th day of August, A. D. 1888.

THOMAS ALSTON, Probate Clerk.

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