

## EDITORIALS.

## THE NIHILISTS.

A SHORT time ago an effort was made to belittle the importance of the Nihilistic movement in Russia. We took occasion then to show that the attempt was foolish, and the grounds taken insufficient. Recent events have proven that the organization continues in force and magnitude, and that the great Empire of Northern Europe is honeycombed with sedition and undermined with explosive elements. The latest proclamation of the Nihilists which has come to light in this country, was placarded in the chief Russian cities on the 20th of January, and following is a translation thereof. It does not bear out the idea that Nihilism is either dead or dying:

"To the poor Russian people lying under the yoke of despotism:—After a long time we again address you, brothers. We have been silent, leaving cruel despotism to speak for the holy cause by its gallows on which the heroes of liberty were pitilessly hanged; by the thousands languishing in dark prisons or in deadly Siberian mines; by the sea of bitter tears shed by the wives and children whose husbands, fathers, brothers, and sweethearts became, by the love of liberty, the victims of despotism. Brothers, all these and many other unrecorded deeds of the arbitrary iron hand, which is bound to destroy every human body animated by the Promethean spark, speak to the hearts of true Russians more clearly, comprehensively and passionately than any words. We have, therefore, been silent, as despotism was speaking for us. Despotism has voted its deadly verdict by heartless cruelty and terrorism. But by threatening thoroughly to destroy our liberty, and by bringing us to the gallows or rack with a refined cruelty worthy of Nero, it did not know that it was working for the holy cause of liberty, and only increasing and strengthening the number of our followers among the people. In short it secured nothing else by its reprisals, nor will it in the future. Our blood is always sown on fertile ground, and the more it falls the richer the harvest will be. The executioners of arbitrary power will come to know that all their devilish artifices and cruelties, their pitiless severity to hinder us in the work of the liberation of the Russian people, cannot and will not succeed. The victims who fall are martyrs to the holy cause. Were the number of our enemies ten times greater than it is, victory is sooner or later ours; and we, knowing how much victory will weigh in history and civilization, must conclude that rather too few than too many victims have fallen. The Czar, only to conquer Plevna, shed much more blood than we shall in our efforts to conquer Russia and win 100,000,000 slaves for liberty. We now address you only with the view to strengthen you in the belief that you will soon be free, to inspire you with perseverance and courage, and to assure you that the hour of liberation from the yoke is approaching. For the present we cannot tell you more. Be assured also that we are not isolated, as the Czar's Empire is, but that we have powerful allies ready to fight to the death for our cause. Therefore, unfortunate and dear brothers, let us have patience, perseverance and complete devotion. Victory is ours. Hurrah for liberty and emancipation! Hurrah for the Russian people! Down with despots and their accomplices!"

A Russian correspondent of the New York Herald announces a split in the Nihilistic ranks, and thinks that the more moderate of the conspirators strongly disapprove of the extreme measures of the authors of the recent murderous attempts. But he adds:

"Is the danger thereby diminished? Certainly not—or, more correctly, not yet; for the radicals have contrived to get possession of all the funds gathered together by the associations in their entirety, and as long as their money shall last so long may their infernal machines be dreaded, the influence of ready cash in Russia being enormous. For these radicals—the men who arranged and sanctioned the Moscow outrage—there is no turning back. Their only prospect is an alternative of gallows or suicide. Of this they are well aware. They know what destiny awaits them, and are, therefore, re-

solved to fight to the end, exhausting every resource at their disposal, and to finish by selling their lives as dearly as possible. They are, indeed, desperate and terrible ruffians, who will not shrink from incendiarism on a vast scale, or from wholesale murder when driven into a corner."

From our dispatches this afternoon, it will be seen that General Melikoff, lately appointed Chief of the Supreme Council, has been shot at by an assassin. He fortunately escaped, but his assailant was captured.

Considering the merciless policy of the Czar's administration, and the severe punishments that are inflicted for the most frivolous offences, it cannot be wondered that a terrible retribution is the consequence whenever the oppressed find an opportunity for reprisals. As a case in point we refer to the banishment of Countess Hendrikoff, wife of one of the dignitaries of the court at St. Petersburg, who was arrested and hurried off out of the country without the slightest warning. Her crime consisted in expressing herself, in a gossiping manner, to the effect that in case the Empress should die the Emperor would in all probability marry the Princess Dolgorouki. This remark having been reported to the Czar he at once ordered the Countess to leave the Empire within twenty-four hours. To make sure that these orders were carried out two officers were sent to escort the lady across the frontier. Tyrants should learn that the more violent and repressive they are in keeping down the people, the greater and more destructive will be the upheaval when the day of reaction comes.

## HUMAN WOLVES.

OUR readers have no doubt observed frequent reference in the telegraphic dispatches, to the case of Rev. Edward Cowley, of New York. He now languishes as a convict in the State Penitentiary, where he once officiated as chaplain. Cowley is one of that class of cormorants which fatten on credulity and benevolence. He was manager of an institution called "The Shepherd's Fold," in which a number of young children were supposed to be supplied with both natural and spiritual food, according to their needs and capacities. The institution was sustained by contributions from the charitable, won by appeals from the smooth-tongued but black-hearted "Chief Shepherd."

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, found out the true character of the pretended "Fold," and, under its auspices, Cowley was brought to justice. The "Fold" was a veritable pit for young lambs, who, in falling into it, became a prey to the pious wolf, Cowley. Twenty-four little ones starved, diseased, bruised and emaciated, were brought into court, while others—one little boy in particular—were unable to appear, being under medical treatment and in a horrible condition. The story told in court of the fiendish cruelty of this "Christian" wolf, and of the sufferings of the poor infants committed to his charge, of the immoral influences, systematic starvation and pitiless inhumanity that prevailed in the so-called Fold was sickening and shameful. The case was pushed to an issue without those hindrances and obstructions so common in American courts of criminal law, and the wolf in sheep's clothing is now penned up for a season.

The "Shepherd's Fold" exposure offers one more illustration of the gullibility of the "Christian" public. Others are to be found in the success of the pious frauds who periodically tramp through the States with "terrible disclosures of Mormonism," a subscription list and a contribution box. Lying in the name of the Lord, they work on the feelings of the soft-hearted and benevolent, and rake in heaps of coin and bundles of bills for the ostensible purpose of Christianizing the "Mormons," but for the real purpose of lining the pockets of these canting impostors, brothers to the "Chief Shepherd," Cowley. Verily the voice of humbug is potent in the land, and the human wolves find a feast of fat things as they roam! Like Cowley, their motto is, "Let us prey," but unlike him they will not all meet their deserts in the present life. However, there are prisons in the spheres beyond the veil, and lo! a place is prepared for them all!

## ISN'T IT NICE?

THE annexed is from the Sioux City Journal:

"DEAD HOGS! DEAD HOGS! DEAD HOGS!"

"I will pay more than any living man in Sioux City for cholera hogs and all kinds of grease, as I want them for the soap factory."

JOSEPH MARKS."

This shows what kind of material is used in the manufacture of soap in the eastern factories. Not only cholera-smitten hogs, but diseased horses and cattle are worked up for soap grease, and our laundry women and those fastidious ladies who delight in the scented article, little imagine the kind of stuff they manipulate for washing or toilet purposes.

Utah has no need to import a bar or a cake of the filthy stuff. By patronizing our home institutions, the people of this Territory would act on the principle of true political economy, and while retaining money within our own borders for home circulation, they would secure an honest, wholesome and innocuous article at as cheap a rate as the price charged for the stuff largely made up from poisoned carcasses. Think of it, you who talk home-made and buy importations!

[COMMUNICATED.]

## OUR GROWING CITY.

THERE are certain features of this, "The Queen City of the Mountains," which have always arrested the attention of strangers and tourists, and have been a convenience and blessing to the citizens, particularly during the hot and sultry months of summer. Every rippling stream while making dreamy music to the ear, has by evaporation, contributed to the humidity of the atmosphere, and consequently to the general health, while the facilities secured by the irrigating sects, have made foliage possible and finally luxuriant in a once treeless and shadeless Territory. Yet in looking over the city the observer sees many vacant places where trees are not only needed to impart continuous shade, but also to give that order and unity which are a testimony in favor of the city itself, and impart additional value to adjacent property. Some people are indifferent in regard to the planting of shade trees and probably there are no powers which can be exercised by the city to compel such planting, although the general weal might be enhanced thereby; but as example is contagious, there are certain leading authorities who might aid materially in this matter.

The Bishops of our wards have much influence, and pride in the general and orderly appearance of their districts, and might suggest the advantages of a little improvement in this direction. The trustees of our School districts should plant trees, and the teachers could easily interest all their scholars in preserving the trees when planted. Every meeting house should be surrounded by trees. The vacant places around the Temple Block and other grounds or buildings will no doubt in time be thus adorned. Such public property as the 14th, 10th, 11th, 20th and 21st Ward meeting and school houses might be made very attractive by planting trees, fencing the grounds, and otherwise catering for the public interests and gratification.

Our business houses on Main and other streets have foolishly hewn down the thrifty trees, instead of simply trimming them a little higher than common. While in this hot and comparatively arid country, they have been removing the shade, in the business streets of sunless, foggy, rainy London and other large cities of England, tree planting is being inaugurated and will no doubt be extensively practised.

But the greatest change could be effected by the city authorities if they considered it prudent. No doubt many understand that it was originally intended to plant shade trees down the centre of every street. There never was a more favorable season than the present for a commencement in this direction. Probably a beginning could be made at the southeastern corner of the city, and then the work continued inwards from year to year as means and success might justify. But other varieties than the locust tree are needed, such as the green, black and moun-

tain ash, the white and English elm, the sycamore, pine, walnut and other trees which would be a pleasing improvement. In lower lands the quaking asp, balsam, Lombardy poplar and some soft woods would do better, and a few years would not only give us shady sidewalks, but shady drives every where, and for these centre line trees, the diversion of but a little water would give them, if well planted, all the chance for growth desirable, only in such planting and with such trees thirty feet apart would be near enough to plant. Were these trees once started, and they and the side-walk trees properly trimmed, the centre of the street would be the best place for gas lamps. Putting them in pairs to reach past the prospective growth of the trees, they would give more light on the sidewalks than any lamps now impart, obstructed as they are by trees already planted.

When the city should be thus far advanced, every centre of four streets could have its grand fountain with lamps surrounding, save on the upper street, where those places should be reserved for statues of the leaders and founders of this growing empire in the desert. If public spirit and enterprise should then launch out into making every street a good drive, or so that vehicles could use them in connection with the attractions first mentioned, this city would maintain its present proud supremacy as the best laid out, the most interesting and the most attractive on the continent, combining country and city, business and pleasure, beauty and utility, a resort for the tourist and the invalid, a monument to the inspiration of its founders, and the glory of those who by industry and patience have redeemed it from barrenness, and fulfilled the prophecy of the pioneers, who saw its present and future in vision.

Spring season and opportunity are close by. Tree planting for ourselves is a duty and privilege, and every man who engages in and practises tree planting is a benefactor of posterity, who while enjoying the grateful shade, the work of willing hands and hearts, will bless the memory and perpetuate the customs and industry of their fathers, until earth blooms as Eden and the desert becomes in very deed "a fruitful field."

## HOW IT WORKS IN KANSAS.

AN attache of the Milwaukee Journal of Commerce, who has been taking observations in Kansas, thus communicates to his paper particulars of the way in which woman suffrage works in that State. His testimony is valuable in considering the subject of the influence of woman in politics:

"One sees in Kansas many new and unfamiliar sights, but none more interesting than that of ladies voting. They have the privilege of voting in all matters pertaining to schools. As far as observation goes, the ladies have minds of their own. They neither vote for the handsomest men nor the ones their husbands tell them to vote for, unless the candidate is, in their opinion, the proper one. Their votes cannot be bought. They are universally on the side of morality and temperance; hence the workers in the temperance cause are warm advocates of equal suffrage. Election days pass quietly. If there is any drinking or fighting done it is not at the polls. Everything is orderly there, notwithstanding contrary reports circulated by anti-suffragists in the eastern States. Candidates keep carriages running for the accommodation of ladies, but a great many walk up and deposit their votes. As the result so far has been very satisfactory, even to the men (the brutes), it will probably be but a short time until equal suffrage is granted. The men show their gallantry and faith in the ability of the ladies by appointing them to office. The enrolling clerks of the Legislature are ladies, also a large proportion of county superintendents, who, in every instance, discharge their duties in a manner that gives universal satisfaction."

## LET THE EVIL BE CHECKED.

THE remarks of Judge Emerson at Provo, on the occasion of the sentence of a prisoner, concerning the liquor traffic and the powers and duties of city councils and city of-

ficers in relation thereto, have raised His Honor considerably in the estimation of the lovers of peace and good order in this community. Judge Emerson very properly drew a line between the provision by civic authorities of a place in each city where liquors can be obtained for necessary purposes—such as medicinal, manufacturing and chemical uses—and the unchecked establishment of saloons devoted to the indiscriminate sale of intoxicants. He endorsed the efforts of officers for the enforcement of city ordinances, and encouraged the suppression of whisky shops.

If such sentiments as these had been entertained by Judges who have sat on the bench in this judicial district in past times, we should not see so much intemperance as may be witnessed in this city to-day. Judges professing the Christian religion have fostered and encouraged the traffic in liquor, by ruling against the city authorities and the city ordinances and in favor of liquor dealers who defied the law. It is freely asserted all over the world that rum and Christianity are simultaneously introduced wherever the modern missionary finds an opening. It is certain that with the growth of what is called "Christian civilization" in Utah, the social vices of the world have rapidly increased in this Territory, and that the very worst of them have derived their chief support from the class whose professed object has been "the regeneration of the 'Mormons.'"

It is to be hoped that we now have, in many instances, officers in our midst of a different stripe. Men who do not wish to see the law enforced against one class of offences while others are ignored. Who while upholding the majesty of Federal law are not unminful of the dignity of the dignity of local law, and who are equally willing to punish infractions of the latter as to hunt out and discover violations of the former.

We therefore trust that our municipal officers will be vigilant and prompt endeavors to enforce the laws in relation to the traffic in intoxicants. Some of the city councils have power by charter to prohibit the sale of liquor; all of them have power to regulate it. That stringent measures should be adopted and carried into effect to at least restrict this business, is plain to every observer. The bill passed at the recent session of the Legislature for this purpose was a good law, or would have been if it had received Executive endorsement. That it was not signed is one more proof of the venianness of the system which clothes the Governor of a Territory with autocratic powers and gives to one man, in a republic, greater authority than is wielded by many monarchs. In the absence of that measure, county and city officers will have to proceed under such laws and ordinances as are in force.

This indiscriminate selling of liquors, to which Judge Emerson refers, should be stopped or considerably curtailed. Dealers who supply intoxicants to an inebriate should be punished, also those who sell liquor to young boys, and who carry on their evil trade on Sundays. We hear of saloons in this city where youths of tender years meet to play billiards, smoke and drink liquor, and where they are supplied as freely as though they were grown men, matured in the practice of this evil habit. We do not think that in this city an attempt to suppress the liquor traffic would be wise, and we are sure it would not be successful. But we do think that it might be regulated more stringently than at present, and that means might be adopted to prevent our youth from congregating in places where they are trained in these debasing ways.

One thing presents itself to reflecting minds in this connection, and that is the need of the establishment of places and appliances for harmless recreation for our young people. They want fun. Their nature craves amusement. If this is not supplied in a legitimate and harmless way, many of them will break through the traces and get it where they can, right or wrong. Repressive measures are needed against evil that it may not be suffered to flourish unchecked, but Wisdom cries aloud to the fathers in Israel to provide innocent pleasures for the youth, and to enlist on the side of the Lord the harmless amusements which are made use of in the cause of Satan.