

## EDITORIALS.

## CROWDED OUT.

The length of our report of Court proceedings in the case of the attempt to have the prisoner Killfoyle transferred from the custody of Territorial Warden Rockwood to U. S. Marshal Patrick, has unavoidably crowded much editorial and local matter out of this issue, which our readers will readily excuse in consequence of the interest of the matter which occupies our columns.

WHAT an excellent thing it would be if people would mind their own business and let other people's alone! Let other people's alone, so far as over-action is concerned, and as a rule exceptions to which must be of a nature entirely justificatory of themselves. Nor from the reach of these remarks can official character be held exempt. We yield to none in respect for authority, properly constituted and duly patent authority, but it does certainly appear that one Will. Shakespeare made some very acute and sensible observations respecting the fantastic tricks played by many men clothed in a little brief authority, and if he had lived in our day and Territory, doubtless he would have felt inclined to make his language a trifle stronger, if possible, for he was an acknowledged master of lingual expression.

One of the littlest things in American public life is the fierce, bitter, unprincipled struggle over the honors and glories and emoluments of office. Of course all these officials desire, very greatly desire to serve their country. Indeed their anxiety in that respect is frequently excruciating, it must be "tight-papers" for them, for it is sufficiently painful to observers, excepting when they have made up their minds to look upon the subject in the light of ridicule only. But it can not always be looked upon in that light alone. This is a great country, and it is as great in its littleness and meanness of political life as in anything else. The country would suffer naught in reputation if it were not a tenth part so great in political humbug, and the man who really and truly loves his country will seek to reduce its greatness in that particular. He will also consider the whole breed of political bunnies with a feeling compounded of pity and contempt—contempt for their course, and pity that men, with a capacity, at least supposedly, for far more useful and noble avocations, should so persistently belittle and degrade themselves for the paltry prizes of political life.

Probably greater political littleness and meanness are nowhere shown than in the Territories, and in no Territory greater than in this. We have had here Federal officials who have known how to mind their own business, who have tried to mind it, and who have achieved an encouraging degree of success therein. But it is to be feared that of the large majority it ought to be said that they do not mind their own business exclusively, nor do they try to mind it. It may be that they do not know how—if so, they certainly are to be pitied, for it manifests the defectiveness of their bringing up, it shows that their education has been sadly neglected.

Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to be consciously able to speak in the very highest terms of the ability, intelligence and probity of all our Federal officials. But how can we? Why don't they give us a chance, or even half a chance? Don't we wish we could see public virtue, as well as private virtue, sticking out all over them? But they know well enough that it don't, or we should see it, for that is the very thing we are after, and our eyes are sharp enough to see it when it appears. But how can we be expected to see it when it ain't there? What public virtue is there in three or four strangers, though they be official, trying to rule, no less volens, over a hundred thousand people? What public virtue is there in the endeavor to neutralize and indeed ignore the will and voice of the people by disregarding, trampling upon, or violating the local laws, the legitimate expression of the will of the people? What public virtue is there in a man, of no great reputation at home, going to a Territory, armed with a scrap of parchment and a big seal, and straightway imagining that nobody ever knew anything in that region before, that what he does not know is not worth knowing, and that all who believe they know a thing or two as well as he does, are intensely disloyal, public enemies, and all that sort of thing, and in acting upon the strength of such a vain imagination?

If nine-tenths of those who strive so fiercely to obtain political office, and who strive as fiercely to belittle and dishonor their offices when obtained, would devote their whole time and abilities to raising grain and potatoes, they might not achieve very brilliant success in that useful line of business, but they would be far more likely to go about doing good than they are as it is, for in their present official positions many of them are unmitigated humbugs and veritable nuisances.

OCCASIONALLY something is said sensationally about blighted lives in Utah. But here is something from a naturally far more highly favored land, California; something not said sensationally, but wrung from the heart of one, evidently herself a wife and mother, concerning "poor helpless wives and mothers whose lives and happiness have been blasted" by tolerated crime, licensed crime, concerning which little is said and much is hushed for the patent reason that exposure would compromise well known and influential citizens, and bring dismay into cultivated and distinguished circles. This is how a California lady writes to the San Francisco *Alta*:

I sit down to rest after my morning duties are accomplished (for I have a large family of boys and girls), take up the *Alta*, and the first thing my eye rests upon is the great and important subject "The Social Evil." I know, I feel, there are many prayers offered up to Almighty God by the wives and mothers of California that Dr. Holland may be strengthened and sustained in carrying out his scheme for helping the unfortunate class of females who are now selling their souls for dress, and on the other great evil breaking the hearts of the virtuous women and breaking up homes and all domestic ties and crushing all that is pure and beautiful in this life.

Oh, Messrs. Editors, for the sake of your own households, and of poor helpless wives and mothers, who feel that our lives and happiness have been blasted by this tolerated "social evil," let your paper, that has ever stood up for right and justice, be ever ready to help in this great cause, to eradicate the great sin that is cursing and blighting many homes in California. I feel that the greatest good you can do to humanity is to uproot this terrible evil, strike at the root and let not an opportunity pass until there is a thorough cleansing. May the Great Father in Heaven bless you in this great work, is the prayer of many.

## MOTHERS AND WIVES.

If one were to believe the sensationalists, one might be led to think that Utah monopolizes the blighted hopes and blasted happiness, but the above tells a very different story, very different indeed, and there are good reasons for the assurance that the mother's note to the *Alta* is a bona fide expression of the feelings of the heart, and not a highly colored picture, gotten up for outside effect and ulterior purposes, as so many of the highly colored pictures of Utah matters are.

This is the place of freedom. A woman here is not obliged to tie herself to a man whom she has sufficient reason to believe is an adulterer and a whore-monger, or have no husband, as is a common option offered to her outside of Utah, but she has full liberty to choose among a noble array of men who are men, whom she has the best reasons to be satisfied are far too manly to dissipate their manhood in illicit, ruinous, and damnable indulgences.

THE famine in Persia is one of the most horrible topics now found in the newspapers. It is a dreadful reality, equal, it is affirmed, to the worst pictures that have been given of it. The inhabitants of this Territory have been favored with a good harvest, but millions of our fellow-creatures in Persia are in the midst of utter destitution, suffering the gnawing pangs of unappeasable hunger until the vital spark vanishes. One sickens at the statements of hundreds of thousands of deaths, of the selling or slaying of dearest relatives to serve as food to others, of the raking up of human corpses to sustain the living, of robbery and murder and ghastliness and desolation everywhere. It is indeed a vexation only to hear the reports of these dreadful disasters.

THE New Yorkers are being called to account, rather. The Germans want to know how the money goes. The *Times*

itches into Tammany. Tilton and others are heavy upon certain harbor and other officers. Mrs. General Sherman and her incidental escort, Mr. Stewart, were recently treated to a savage handling by New York hack-drivers and other roughs, until that lady remarked that "this is a pleasant way the first city of the United States has of receiving strangers," and Mr. Stewart answered that "so long as the city was governed by thieves, and the police force made up of roughs and rowdies, we could expect no better." The police men, when appealed to, "simply smiled," probably having taken lessons of Colfax, the "Great American Smiler." Thereupon the papers make a rush at the hackmen and the roughs, which may be of some service to the public, or may not, for New York is a hard city to expect much repentance or reformation in, although they did reform the "wickedest man" once, after a sort.

It does not speak very favorably for "the first city of the United States" that it should be the "worst governed city," nor for the peculiar kind of civilization that produces such a condition of things in a metropolitan or any other city.

Our citizens are favored with a decent city government, and order reigns, notwithstanding the efforts of some persons to incite and foment disorder. New York might take a few useful lessons from Salt Lake city, in regard to municipal government. If Mrs. Sherman comes to this city, she will be sure of an infinitely better reception than she experienced in New York.

Red silk parasols are to be the novelty next season, to be made very large, and edged with fringe, feathers, or black lace.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

## FOREIGN.

DUBLIN, 4.—The number of police reported injured in the riot yesterday is exaggerated; only six were badly injured and eighteen slightly. Twenty-seven of the rioters were arrested. Disorderly persons were in the streets all night, singing seditious songs. The police station is smeared with the blood of the wounded.

PARIS, 4.—Today being the first anniversary of the downfall of the empire and the proclamation of the Republic, military precautions were taken against dangerous demonstrations, but the day passed quietly, and no disturbances are apprehended anywhere.

The disarmament of the national guards in the cities of southern France will begin on the 15th inst. Troops have been concentrated at points in the south, in such a manner as to insure prompt obedience to the law. As soon as the disarmament is completed the state of siege will be raised.

LONDON, 5.—The *Philomela* capsized near Malta; eleven drowned.

Ashbury's yacht the *Livonia* has been aground off the Isle of Wight; she was got off and is sheltered to-day in Portland harbor, from a heavy gale.

Lord Elcho presided at a meeting of ten thousand miners at Barnsley, yesterday.

The autumnal military manoeuvres have been successfully inaugurated by a force of thirteen thousand men marching to Aldershot and Sandhurst yesterday, pitching their tents, cooking, resting, striking and returning cheerfully, a total distance of eighteen miles.

DUBLIN, 5.—There was fierce fighting all the night; the police were driven to their barracks, when they received reinforcements, and charged the crowd desperately; but they were driven into their barracks again. The rally was repeated several times, but with the same result. A bar of iron was thrown from a public-house at the police, which led to the storming of the house and the capturing of the inmates. An attempt was made to rescue them by the mob, and in the battle which followed the house was completely wrecked by the mob in its frantic rage. Half of the policemen engaged in the affrays were injured. The prisoners sang national songs all night. There is great excitement and it is increasing.

PARIS, 5.—There are 60,000 troops in this city, and a constant patrol is kept up. Lyons, Marseilles and Bordeaux are filled with troops.

LONDON, 6.—The Dublin Sunday riot will prove premeditated. The wounded constable, McCarthy, is dying.

Earl Derby made a brilliant speech

on the land question, yesterday, at Liverpool, on the occasion of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society show. Fifteen royal field batteries passed in splendid review at Aldershot yesterday.

Fifty more German substitutes struck work at Newcastle, on the plea that they were engaged under false pretenses.

Queen Victoria is unable to attend divine service.

Eighteen thousand persons emigrated from the Mersey, in August, to the United States.

It is reported that the Marquis of Lorne is to be governor of India and the Marquis of Landsdown governor of Ireland.

Vesuvius commences to eject lava.

The tramway from Blackfriars to Greenwich is opened to-day.

By an accident to-night on the Great Western Railway at Reading, sixteen persons were hurt.

The Republicans have issued a programme as follows:—The application of the federal principle of the abolition of titles and privileges, the suppression of monopolies, the abolition of armies, compulsory education, the state to provide work for able bodied men and sustenance for those incapacitated for work, nationalization of land, popular legislation and the diffusion of Republicanism.

A terrible explosion occurred this morning in a coal mine near the town of Wigan in Lancashire. Some fifty persons who were in the seam of the mine at the time of the catastrophe, were cut off from communication with the outer world, and it is feared all have been suffocated. A party sent down to ascertain the condition of the men who had been buried alive, are still in the mine and have, it is thought, perished. The neighborhood of the disaster is thronged with relatives and acquaintances of the supposed victims, and scenes are of the most heartrending description. The details are awaited with anxiety.

ROME, 6.—Official. Vincenzo is minister of works, Ribotti minister of marine, Gaddo Prefect of Rome. The latter is entrusted with the transfer of the capital.

PARIS, 6.—The condemned Communists, except Lullier, have appealed to the courts.

Thiers has appointed the Duke d'Aumale Governor of Algeria.

Bourges is to become a military centre, extensively fortified, and arsenal to be established. The Metz military school will be removed there. The question of creating a line of fortifications between Chanzey and Autun is discussed.

VERSAILLES, 6.—Rumors of dissensions between Italy and France are denied.

The government has informed the municipalities that they are not allowed to petition for dissolution of the Assembly.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Grand Vizier is dead.

MADRID, 6.—The King pardons prisoners, visits bull-fights, and becomes popular.

LONDON, 5.—Dr. Karl Marx, the leading spirit of the International Society, died to-day, aged 53.

A strike occurred to-day among the workmen at Bradford.

A special dispatch from Dublin says more riots are apprehended. The police are ordered to use their revolvers unmercifully. The soldiers are still under arms in case of an emergency.

From Shiraz, June 23. The report is that the famine in Persia had almost come to an end, but the distress caused by it would continue for a long time. The price of bread had fallen considerably, but all the property of the poorer classes, excepting only the most necessary clothes, had long since been sold or exchanged for bread, and it was but too evident that starvation would be the fate of a great many more. On the road from Bushier to Shiraz one could see at many places half of the interred bodies. At the caravan-sary, about 30 miles from Shiraz it is stated that 200 died of starvation in a week. Kazeroon, a town eighty miles from Shiraz, is half depopulated. Its inhabitants went to Shiraz, Bushier, or other large towns. A great number died on the roads and crowds of beggars in the last stages of destitution waylaid travelers. Sanguinary fights, often resulting in loss of life, took place over the carcasses of mules, donkeys, or horses which had died on the road. Robberies with violence were frequent. At Yezd and Kerman the famine raged more than anywhere else. Eight cases where children had been killed and devoured by parents were reported.