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MINING IN THE NORTH.

THE excitement of the mineral discoveries in the neighborhood of Paradise, Cache valley, is increasing and La Plata is the centre of attraction in the north. There have been rumors of "finds" in that region for many years. At first it was "a mountain of iron," that promised to bring wealth to the finders. Later on other discoveries were made. But the present seems to eclipse them all, and there is little doubt that the new mineral developments will be found genuine deposits of lead and silver.

Paradise is situated at the south end of Cache valley. There is an excellent road to it from Logan. From thence to the mines it is said to be of an easy grade, and from what we know of the lay of the land, it cannot be denied that Logan is the nearest and most easy accessible town of importance from the point of attraction.

Brigham City, while not much farther away, can only be approached from that spot by travel over some pretty steep mountains and somewhat rough canyon roads. The same may be said in reference to Ogden. But a railroad up Ogden canyon could be pointed to a point pretty close to the new mining region, while Ogden Valley, nearer still, might be made a point of ordinary foot supplies.

There need be no quarrelling over which place be the nearest and the most likely to receive the train and gain the shipments of ore from La Plata. Each of them will receive some pecuniary benefit, no doubt. And also each of them will be damaged to some extent through the excitement that comes from such causes, the unrest it will bring to the people, and the disappointments that many will feel while success comes only to the few.

We think that Logan will be likely to make the easiest shipping point for La Plata and to be the earliest source of supplies. A great deal of work would have to be done to make a direct route to Ogden practicable. Of course if the mines should turn out to be so extensive and productive as to warrant the erection of a smelter at Ogden, that would be the most feasible place for its establishment, and a railroad most of the way would settle the matter.

We hope our friends in the north will not become unduly excited over this new development. They should remember that on the whole it costs about as much to get out the precious metals as they are worth, and that while the few gain, the many lose in prospecting and working and investing. A farmer with good land and a steady increase will, as a rule, be better off in "sticking to his trade" than in neglecting the soil for holes in the ground. He will enjoy life better, have fewer cuts, less anxiety and more genuine satisfaction in the quiet steady and home life of the thrifty agriculturist, that in the rough, doubtful and often costly and godless struggle of the miners' camps.

There are some men who are suited to the latter life. There are other men who are cut out for the risks of investors in it. We say nothing against them. We do not decry mining. We only warn our quiet farming friends who are doing well and living in contented peace and domestic prosperity, not to catch the mining fever to the detriment of their present condition and perhaps the ruin of their future career.

We hope the new mines will prove to be all that they seem to promise, and that the Territory may receive the benefit of their output. And we hope also that they may not prove a disturbing element among the good people of the North, or bring disorder into the lovely valley where the Temple of the Lord glistens in the clear sunlight, the pride and glory of the people.

FORGETTING HIMSELF.

"An ex-mason, seeing that there was no longer any use of denying certain charges against his client, suddenly changed his plan of battle in order to arrive at success in another way. 'Well, to it so,' he said, 'my client is a scoundrel and the worst in the world!' Here he was interrupted by the judge, who remarked: 'Brother S——, you are forgetting yourself.'"

We find the foregoing in the Salt Lake Tribune. It was clipped, of course from another paper; it is too terse and bright to be original with that sheet. It is so applicable to the very refined and amiable apologist for the "Bad Hot Address" and author of the pleasant personalities to which he indulges when entrusted, that we rejoice to see it for his consideration. If that is not sufficient, he is referred to the rejoinder of W. H. H. in Sunday's Salt Lake Herald, who was treated in one of his choicest buckets of slop, and who returns the compliment on the "tooth for a tooth" principle.

But it seems he cannot let the logan West letter alone. The threatened reproduction of excerpts from old sermons, said to contain language and sentiments similar to those of the "Bad Hot Address," has been made, and the result is as utter failure. Some of the mildest parts of the logan "Address" are given, and some of the strongest sentences are selected from speeches made about a quarter of a century ago, coupled with a bogus report of remarks alleged to have been made in jest by President Young, and the comparison, even then, does not accomplish what was desired and threatened and attempted.

There is no similarity of style, of spirit, or purpose between them. No "Mormon" ever talked in public or in private or advised or felt like the conductor of the logan "Address." The contrast between what has been raked up from fact and fiction and the "Address," even as modified and modified in the Tribune, is apparent to every intelligent reader.

But whatever may be the opinion as to this, the argument remains that alleged remarks a quarter of a century old, even if under and rougher than quoted, form no excuse whatever for the publication of a slander-breeding "address" that was never made, purporting to have been delivered by a person who never existed, and at a place where no meeting was held. And, further, when the utter falsity and infamy of it was demonstrated so clearly that it could not be denied, the perverted spelling was not made any more genuine than the "Address," by the statement that

"It is as like what is going on all the time, and the ordinary talk and feelings of the majority here, that it might have been delivered even by a Saint."

This is part of the pretended "retraction" published a week after the logan "Address" was printed and after it had been circulated so as to accomplish the bloodthirsty design. And that is what the present apologist for the libel, and gatherer of old scraps of irrelevant matter refers to when he says:

"We submit to a candid public whether a more ample refutation was ever made than the foregoing."

Now then as to its effects. We have given names and dates and circumstances, showing how the circulation of his logan and bloody "address" in Tennessee led to the inhuman massacre of Saints at a Sabbath meeting at Cane Creek. The apologist now says:

"The Elders in Tennessee were imbibed for preaching polygamy."

A few days ago he said they were killed because

"They had persuaded two or three men's wives to leave their husbands, so some young girls to leave their homes to come to Utah to have their souls saved."

It is difficult to follow a writer who is all the time "forgetting himself," but we intend to keep planting him down when he dodges from one falsehood to another, and no matter how much filth he may vomit at us personally, that will make no difference. Both his statements are equally untrue and cowardly.

The associated Elders neither preached polygamy nor induced men's wives or daughters to leave their homes. This calumniation of the dead is in keeping with his slanders of the living, and there is no need to say what he is, the public will perceive his character and supply the natural invectives.

We take this opportunity of of thanking our friends—both "Mormon" and non-"Mormon" who have expressed their regard for the editor of the News and their detestation of the course pursued by the discomfited Tribune scribe, too unable to meet fair argument. But we desire them that his mess of willow scurrility had no other effect upon us than that produced by the clipping at the head of this article — it produced a hearty laugh and the idea that in exhausting his exquisite vocabulary for epithets against the vilest person living that he was "forgetting himself."

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

AS THE name of Morrill is associated with the tariff of 1861, and the name of Mays with the tariff of 1883, so is the name of McKinley with the tariff of 1890. The latter gentleman was, certainly, the chief and respectable author of the existing tariff law, and to a certain extent has been made a political victim to those measures. Reference is had here to his defeat last November, and to the defeat of his party. But this he attributes to misrepresentation and falsehood on the part of his opponents. That is why he is still in the field of political warfare, and seeking the highest position which his native state can give. It knows that both he and his party believe in protection as a national American principle, and that in the face of last November's Waterloo, they are ready to renew the battle.

No better arena could be selected than the state of Ohio to contest the tariff issue. It is really the keystone of our modern politics, though Pennsylvania is usually accredited that position. Ohio is also more a representative American State than any other in the Union, both ethnologically and industrially. Its native population is largely composed of Yankees from New England, and of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians from Pennsylvania. There is also a good sprinkling of white soldiers from Kentucky and Tennessee, while the foreign elements are mainly natives of Ireland and Germany. Industrially two-fifths of the people of Ohio are farmers. Manufacturing with its attendant industries engages a large proportion of its people. Here then we can see question of finding a home market for farm products be best solved. And here are the farmer and the manufacturer face to face the tariff issue, because they can do it face to face.

Though the tariff is the main issue in the present campaign, yet free silver coinage also enters into it. Protectionists and free traders alike, east of Ohio, regard this as unfortunate, because with the silver issue in the field the tariff fight becomes more complicated.

It is true the Ohio Republicans take the stand that they have performed what the ballot boxes in the way of silver money by the last silver bill. In doing this they do not commit themselves as opposed to further legislation, but confine themselves for the present to what has been done.

The Democrats on the other hand, are taking an aggressive stand for an absolute free silver coinage measure, and what effect this will have can not at present be determined. But should McKinley be defeated by means of this partisanly side issue, eastern Democrats would not regret it as much of a victory.

The free traders of the Atlantic Coast are fierce anti-free silver men, and of what they regard as two evils, they would take the protection one first. So that the Ohio election is truly a national one. It is even more than that. It is international, for many of the leading English and French newspapers are commenting writerally on it. The London Times says that "British interests" are involved in it. The Manchester Times remarks:

"Whether America will succeed in restoring a new native industry remains to be seen. The will and men are there in abundance. It is merely a question of price and of obtaining a sufficiency of skilled labor. If the permanency of the Washington regime could be depended upon, British capital and British workmen would follow the trade across the seas. But can it?"

The safe demonstration that the question is being closely watched in England. And it is more than probable, should McKinley be elected Governor of Ohio, that British capital and skill would to a large extent be transplanted to American soil. The free silver men should consider this phase of the issue.

TWO VIEWS OF THE McKINLEY LAW.

THE Philadelphia Press commenting on the effects of the McKinley bill in Europe says:

"In England wages are being reduced in all branches of trade affected by the McKinley law. The same thing is taking place on the continent. At Chemnitz, Germany, for instance, large reductions have been made in the pay of the employes in the hosiery industry."

Of course the Press argues that this depression in Europe means activity in the United States. The Cleveland Plain Dealer in reply says:

"One of two things is certain to result from the McKinley exemption bestowed by the high tariff Republican party. Either the reduction of wages and cheapening of quality will enable the foreign manufacturer to sell his goods at the same rate as heretofore, notwithstanding the higher duties in which case no advantage will accrue to the American manufacturer, or, reckoning or remember from the increased "protection," and the foreign workman will be unnecessarily made to suffer; or, the foreign manufacturer will be driven out of the market and into idleness, in which case the American manufacturer will be relieved from foreign competition and will reap higher prices, whilst the American workman under competition with imported labor will have to take lower wages, and the American consumer will be left wholly without protection and twice par worse-ever is admit. It does not seem to us there is much to rejoice over in either case."

NOT AN "ELDER."

A SHORT time ago the leading New York papers noticed a letter from Mr. Charles Ellis of this city published in the Post and protesting against the questioning of "Mormon" immigrants as to their belief. Those papers referred to Mr. Ellis as a "Mormon Elder" which was rather funny as the gentleman is what is popularly known as a "freethinker," though why an agnostic should be considered more of a freethinker than a believer in the Bible is we fail to discover. In explanation we find the following in the New York Post of August 19th:

"Office Standard Post:

"Sir,—My note to you concerning the action of New York port authorities in their effort to make Mormon immigrants aware that they were not Mormons, as a condition of landing in the United States, has been the occasion of general comment in the New York press. Much to my surprise, the papers have named the writer of that note as 'a Mormon Elder.' It would not be a matter calling for correction, were it not that my present taken as the action of a Mormon Elder' is edited of no weight. In fact, the Mormons have long since settled upon the custom of making me their agent with such things. It is only because I am not a Mormon, but an American lover of his city and wise protection for all sorts that I make my protest against what seemed to me a most arbitrary and unjustifiable action of the officers in the matter referred to.

"I have been in Utah two years and a half have been much about the Territory and among the Mormon people have not been in their employ an hour; have not been solicited by them to write or speak in their behalf; have had excellent opportunity to study their customs and conditions, and I can in candor say that in my opinion the Mormons of Utah are going into polygamy as little as are the Roman Catholics of New York. Aside from that one feature of their faith, of which I have any knowledge of them about the they are exemplary people.

"Much being the case, and the immigration officers in New York knowing of the action of the Mormons on polygamy marriage and their avowal that they would henceforth obey the laws, it became clear that these officers are exhibiting a Pecksniffian concern for religious morals when they undertake to keep out Mormon immigrants. I do not know if any Mormons are living in polygamy in Europe, but I do know that if there are any such there they could not practice their polygamy in Utah if they were permitted to land. A Mormon's word is his bond. When the Mormon Church, 200,000 strong, and it would obey the laws against polygamy, that settled it. Traders notify that the Mormons are the best people in the West for customers. They keep their promises. If any give loaded polygamists of the old time ever witness this promise, it is done in the same manner as the ordinary Christian exhibits his marriage vow. The young people want no polygamy, and where there is no practice, product is useless. I hope, therefore, that the immigration gentlemen in the port of New York, will either compel all servants to abjure their faith or let the Mormons pass. In saying this I speak no prejudice in favor of the Mormons, and can safely say that I would ask the same fair play for any other sect, if it were possible to find officers rude enough and crude enough to appeal to an American's conscience.

"Will the papers that have so generously styled me 'a Mormon Elder' have the kindness to make the correction, and write me down as an American who believes that the American Government, when administered as the Constitution warrants, is the best in the world, and among its glories is its guaranty of freedom of conscience."

Respectfully,
CHARLES ELLIS.
SALT LAKE, August 12.

TERRORS OF THE SALTON VAPORS.

THE Salton Lake is playing fantastic tricks which were not anticipated, and which, at present developments, are by no means pleasing to contemplate. The immense clouds of vapor formed from the constant and rapid evaporation from the hot waters of the lake have, for the last few days, been taking regular excursions towards San Diego, greatly to the discomfort of the people thereabout.

The aqueous clouds coming in contact at the tops of the mountains, with the breezes from the ocean, are condensed so suddenly as to cause torrents such as never were before known to that locality, and in some instances resulting in fearful disaster to the rural towns along the course of the floods. In one instance an immense cloud, presumably saturated with vapors from the desert lake, collapsed so suddenly as to wash away nearly an entire village. A mountain stream which up to now has been entirely innocent of any such deed of disaster, or even a suspicion of such a thing, it is said, swelled to a roaring torrent fifteen to twenty feet deep, carrying everything before it.

These reports may be greatly exaggerated and yet have enough in them to cause astonishment and keen anticipation of what may yet be in store in the same line. Such an immense body of water heated, as it is said this has sometimes been, to a temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit is capable of giving off a tremendous amount of water from its surface through evaporation. The lake is said now to be all of sixty miles long and thirty miles wide and the waters are on the increase or at least not falling.

THE CZAR'S STRATEGEMS.

THE labored war stratagems of the Russian potentates are becoming highly comic. The old man Ivan of his energy for the comforts of his people is getting to be regard an index as any shrewd war reporter would need of his military manœuvers. A little while ago it occurred to him that the fact of the crops not being as good as usual would be a first rate disguise for almost anything he might please to do in a public way. Whether it was real building or grain storing or even the mustering of troops on the frontier, the prospect of famine would explain it all.

For months he has been working a scheme to replenish his treasury. Failing in negotiating a loan as large as he needed, he has now begun a lot of paper money to make up the deficiency. The paper money is ostensibly an antidote for famine but the gold it will bring to the treasury is undoubtedly an "anchor to starboard" in the event of a war emergency.

A few days ago his cause was made public forbidding the exporting of any more grain or flour from Russian territory. The decree was at first denied absolutely, but when the denial failed to operate against the rumor, the action was immediately attributed to the failure of crops. Meanwhile immense stores of grain are being hoarded in the military warehouses, and so the preparations proceed, and while the failure of crops may have something to do with it the fact is worth noting that no energies are wanted on preparations that would not be of excellent service in case of a military struggle.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The Northern Wyoming Canal company, to reclaim 37,000 acres, with $400,000 capital stock, has filed articles of incorporation.

The large firm of Leyston & Stone, lumber manufacturers of Tipton and Tyrlake, is about to establish tinplate works in the United States.

Diphtheria prevails to an alarming extent at Reno, Nevada. The public schools cannot be opened for some time owing to the scourge.

Reports from New York state that a perceptible improvement has taken place in the Stock Market. Wall street is resuming its wonted activity.

James Hill was arrested for forgery at Great Falls, Mont., on the 22nd inst. He claims that he is a Mormon of the first. Dr. Hill of this city, in fact a brother of his.

A Kansas man named Shaw has invented a kind of clock which will propel street cars. Eight of his clocks will be placed under each street car, each clock wound up in a barrel 25 inches in diameter.

The campaign appears to have opened in Iowa. Gov. Boies, who is up for re-election, is referred to in the opposition press as a Blander Boies, a self-convicted liar, and a political pawn, and it is yet nearly three months to election day.

Sixty-one years ago August 4th, the survey having been made and the town laid out, the first map of Chicago was duly recorded. The population then was 350. Chicago has grown. The population is now considerably over one million.

Ira Smith, a Chicago miner, while laying a carpet in the cabin of the yacht "Auxiliage" swallowed a tack which he held in his mouth for convenience. He is now suffering intense agony. He can not move without causing intense pain.

The Earl of Clancarthy, husband of Belle Bilton, the music hall singer, is now in sore financial straits. His family means have been sold, and his chambers have been denuded of their furnishings. Even his tailor has gone back on him, but he has several suits of clothes yet left.

Great excitement prevails in Kansas owing to Senator Peffer's speeches about that state. Circulars are being distributed calling on the people to forward a monster petition to Washington against Peffer taking a seat in the United States Senate. Charges will be preferred that if proved may lead to his expulsion.

The fruit growers of the Pacific coast are endeavoring to secure cheap rates to the East for their products. Owing to the high rates little profit results from shipping to the Atlantic States. Here is one good reason why California should favor the Nicaragua canal, and then be rid spendent of the railroad combines.

The Duke of Sutherland has, with the assistance of the Scotch Land Courts, raised the rents two to three per cent. all over his Strathbalisian estate. A circumstance quite unprecedented. The "Duke" was fortunate in having an accommodating court to raise the rents, which will eventually rain the crofters' homes.

Count Von Moltke's "History of the War of 1870-71" is said to be a very interesting work. When he wrote the book he was 69 years of age. His own name is mentioned only twice. The book, it is said, will become a German classic. Von Moltke says wars will occur so long as independence prevails among nations. He deplores the necessity of war, and hopes something may be done to avert war.

In Tennessee there is quite a fight between the State and the lessees of convict labor. The lessees and sub-lessees sent communications to the State Board of Prison Inspectors on the 19th inst., the Cherry Mattox Manufacturing Company requesting in their letter that the order of removal be rescinded and the order prohibiting the working of the Tennessee Coal Mining Company be modified so as to permit the men to resume work at once, on condition that arrangements for improving the condition of the mine be completed. The board refused to modify or rescind the order. J. E. Goodwin, sub-lessee, has filed a bill at Nashville to enjoin the removal of the convicts from Briceville.

With regard to the Keely cure for morphine and whisky victims, the postoffice authorities consider it an evil. They claim that to deprive of gold not only removes the taste for liquors, but during the period of active treatment, paralyzes the memory. Patients, they say, forget the names of their friends, their own names, and the names of places. Dwight postoffice is persistently annoyed by quantities of letters whose envelopes bear the card of the Keeley institute, but are not addresses to anybody. Sometimes the letters are superscribed "John Smith, Illinois," or simply "John Jones." Frequently it has been ascertained that the patient had addressed the letter to himself, imagining he was using the name of a friend. These letters go to the general delivery, and are then forwarded back on the Dwight postoffice, whence they continue to be a source of much discomfort.

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