

EDITORIALS

"DISLOYALTY" IN THE SOUTH.

THE South, having been in rebellion against the Government, is open to continual attacks from the "troop-loil" in other parts of the country, and stories of Southern "hatred of the Union" are as rife to-day as at the period immediately succeeding the civil war. The fire of strife is fanned by the politicians, and the "bloody shirt" is still waved over the field of the struggle for office.

We have no doubt that many of the tales that are told of present Southern disloyalty have as little foundation in truth as the accusations of "Mormon hostility to the Government," made out of whole cloth by unscrupulous fellows popularly known as carpet baggers. As testimony in disproof of these reports against the people of the South, we append here a portion of a speech made by General Grant at Bloomington, Illinois, just after his return from Dixie:

"It may be appropriate on this occasion to refer to my trip through the Southern States and to what I have seen while traveling. I have been gratified at my reception in all the recently rebellious States. I passed from Philadelphia to Florida on my way to Havana, and on my return came via Texas from Mexico, thus passing through all the rebellious States, and it will be agreeable to all to know that hospitality was tendered me at every city through which I passed, and accepted in nearly all of them by me. The same decorations were seen in every State that are seen here to-night. The Union flag floated over us everywhere, and the eyes of the people in those states are as familiar with its colors as yours, and look upon it as guaranteeing to them all the rights and privileges of a free people without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. In most of the states, upon the reception committees, side by side, were men that wore the blue and men that wore the gray, and reception addresses were made in part by those who wore the blue and those who wore the gray. We have no reason to doubt that those who wore the gray will fulfil all they have promised in loyalty to the flag and the nation."

NEW ASIATIC RAILROAD.

THE London *Telegraph* gives particulars of a project for a railroad from the Indus to Candahar, on which considerable work has been done. Starting from Sukkar in the province of Scinde, at the extreme west of British India, the distance to Candahar in Afghanistan direct is placed at four hundred miles. Not far beyond Jacobabad, the railway enters on a desert. The constructors had to run water trains daily to supply the laborers. Notwithstanding this difficulty, the line was pushed forward at the very rapid rate of two miles a day. On either side of the desert the land was cultivated, being irrigated by the hill streams. These streams were peculiar in having no mouths, as all the water is absorbed in the plain. The course of the railway on by Sibi to Swal follows the River Nari, and by going through the gorges cut by the river in the limestone Kalipat hills the railway is enabled to ascend with comparative ease to the elevation of 6,000 feet, which it attains at Swal. The Bolan Pass was objectionable for the route because it required sharp curves, stiff gradients, was liable to floods, had a rigorous climate in winter, and it passed through foreign jurisdiction. These difficulties were obviated and an easy ascent obtained by following the course of the River Nari.

The railway would here be at an elevation of about 8,000 feet, but there were no geological difficulties. Here they were upon the border of a desert, from which disagreeable dust storms blew at times. Running down to Candahar they required to take the railway down the right bank of the river, thereby necessitating its crossing several tributary streams in order to avoid these storms. It was impossible for any body of men to cross this desert. They required to go past Candahar

round the elbow, and this was the reason why that town was held so important by all great commanders and politicians from earlier days to the present. The distance by rail from Sukkar to Sibi was 140 miles; from Sibi to Gulistan 170 miles; from Gulistan to Khwaja 40 miles; from Khwaja to Candahar 90 miles, the total length of the line being 440 miles.

Railroads are the great revolutionists of the age. They not only bring divers and distant races into better commercial relations, but to closer communion and mutual understanding. By affording swifter and cheaper means of transportation they are the foes of famine, and are the urgent needs of Asiatic and African nations. More than anything else those portions of the globe are in want of the railroad and the telegraph.

"REBEL WAR CLAIMS."

ONE of the "cries" which the Republicans are vociferously repeating just now is that of the "rebel war claims." They are earnestly endeavoring to scare the country with the apparition of an immense appropriation, should the Democrats succeed in November, to pay off the war claims of Southern rebels. The annexed paragraph from the Omaha *Republican* is one of the statements going the rounds, on this question.

"There are rebel claims on file, the payment of which is not prohibited by the 14th amendment, amounting to \$2,523,000,000—a sum in excess of the national debt incurred by the North."

The answer to this is that under the Constitution the payment of "rebel claims" is impossible. War claims can only be paid to "loyal" people, and the Omaha *Herald* thus knocks the bottom out of the above fabrication of the *Republican*:

"Up to 1879 the whole amount of claims vouched for as being 'loyal' amounted to \$5,873,735.23, of which \$4,069,527 were from the North, and only \$1,203,208.21 were from the South. This record is from a carefully prepared and undisputed statement by Clerk Smith, of the Claims Committee, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky and the District of Columbia being included in the South."

Hancock and English are not to be defeated by such scarecrows and bugaboos as these schemes to frighten the ignorant, and some better "cries" will be required to turn the popular tide which is bearing the Democracy onward to victory and leaving their shouting adversaries on dry ground.

MELIKOFF'S WAY WITH THE NIHILISTS.

LITTLE has been heard lately about the Russian Nihilists. They seem to have quieted down suddenly and astonishingly. This noticeable change is accounted for by a Vienna journal in the course pursued by Count Melikoff, which if correctly described, shows him to be as humane, as ingenious, and a great improvement on the average Muscovite official. His method is thus described: "Discarding the intimidation so disastrously practiced by his predecessors in irresponsible power, he addressed himself, shortly after accepting office, to the delicate enterprise of making terms with some of the leading members of the secret associations, then in custody and awaiting their trial. Toward these persons he employed such convincing arguments that they imparted to him the names of their principal accomplices, upon the condition that they should not be molested by the authorities—a condition which Count Melikoff has honorably fulfilled to the letter. The revelations, however, thus made to the dictator, enabled him to approach the persons in question with such directness that they could not but perceive themselves to be absolutely at his mercy, and feel that it would be to their interest rather to come to some advantageous arrangement with him than to persevere in machinations which he was only too obviously in a position to frustrate at any moment. With admirable sagacity and discretion, Count Melikoff kept each amenable conspirator secret to himself, and conducted all his conciliatory negotiations in person, trusting no official and betraying no seceder

from the revolutionary organization. He privily sent a large number of his "converts" out of Russia in the character of secret political agents to Roumelia, Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria and so forth, keeping others at home on "retaining salaries" until an opportunity for employing them actively should arise.

It remains to be seen whether the formidable movement that now seems so still, is really suppressed or only diverted or is taking a rest preparatory to a greater outburst. If Melikoff has really succeeded in breaking up the organization he will be entitled to the highest honors that can be conferred upon him by the Czar.

WATER AS NUTRIMENT.

ANENT the question of the nutritive qualities of water, about which some discussion was had here lately, we find a communication in the New York *Herald* of August 24th, from Dr. George Hamilton, of Philadelphia, giving an account of one John Ferguson, of Killmellford, Argyleshire, Scotland, who lived eighteen years on water with once in a while a drink of clarified whey, using no solid food whatever. The account, vouched for by competent witnesses, was published in volume thirteen of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

We do not refer to this with a view to discuss the authenticity of the statement, but merely to draw attention to the conclusions of those who investigated the subject, which are similar to those advanced by the News, and are contained in the following sentence:

"This is an instance to convince us that a great part of the gross meats which we greedily destroy is not necessary for the support of animal life, and that there must be some other qualities in the pure element of water than have fallen under common observation, since they have supported this man in health and in vigor for so many years and supplied the evacuations necessary in the animal economy."

IMPORTANT TO ALL CITIZENS.

WE find it necessary to recur to a subject which we have recently treated of on two or three occasions. The election for Delegate to Congress will take place in the coming November. It is desirable that the vote polled on that occasion shall be a fair representation of the political force of the Territory. At present there are many persons, otherwise qualified to vote, who cannot take part in any election because they have not complied with the provisions of the registration law. It is the duty of all such to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded to register in time for the approaching election.

In consequence of the double registration in this city, some confusion has arisen in the minds of citizens, and at the August election not a few who thought that they had fully complied with the requirements of the law found themselves unable to exercise the suffrage. It should be clearly understood that the registration required by the city ordinance as a qualification to vote at a municipal election, does not confer the right to vote at a precinct, county or territorial election. It is not enough to have one's name upon the Registry List of the city alone; every citizen's name should also be on the county Registry List. If a voter's name is on the county list, in all probability it will also be on the city list. But the rule will not hold good reversed. For while the City Assessor may copy from the county list, the County Assessor is not authorized to copy from the city list. The safest way for each citizen, is to satisfy himself beyond doubt that his name is on both lists.

Under the law no citizen who is properly registered can vote in any other precinct than that in which he is registered. So if a voter living in a given precinct when registered, has since removed to another, his name must be transferred, or he must be registered anew, before he can cast his vote. These rules that apply to male voters apply equally to female voters.

There still seems to be a misunderstanding in regard to the time when errors or omissions in the county Registry Lists may be corrected. Section Five of the Registration law says

"The Clerk of the County Court

shall deliver to the Assessor the Registry Lists whenever necessary for the revision thereof, or adding names thereto, and the Assessor, in person or by deputy, shall, during the week commencing the second Monday in September in the year 1878, and every second year thereafter, enter names of voters on the Registry List in the manner provided in section three of this Act, etc."

The second Monday in September is on the 13th inst., one week from next Monday, and from that day till Saturday the 18th inst., citizens who are not registered and are prepared to take the necessary oath, may have their names added to the list, and those who have removed from the precinct wherein they were registered, may have their names transferred by appearing at the office of the Assessor, which, in Salt Lake County, is the County Court House, corner of Second West and Second South Streets in this city.

Those whose names are not found on the county Registry List, after the time we have mentioned, will not be able to vote at the November election. Therefore every male citizen who is over twenty-one years of age and a tax payer, and has resided in this Territory six months and in the precinct one month next preceding the time appointed for registration, should be assured that his name is duly registered, and every woman over twenty-one years of age, having the same residence, who is a native born or naturalized citizen, or the wife, widow or daughter of a citizen, should do the same.

After the passage of the Registration law, few of the opponents of the People's Party availed themselves of the privileges of the law and were in consequence disqualified to vote. The absence of opposition has superinduced apathy, and our elections have been void of excitement and deficient in public interest. But the so-called "Liberals" are awaking to a sense of their folly in ignoring a law which, in spite of all their outcries and misrepresentations, put forth with a view to obtaining its repeal by Congress, they are forced to acknowledge is as fair, equitable and honest a measure as any election law in the country. They now propose to register and vote. This is commendable on their part, and shows much more good sense than holding back and grumbling without reason. If they can fairly elect a Delegate they have a perfect right to do so. And if they cannot they have the right to try.

We have no word of blame for them for exercising their political rights. On the contrary, we are pleased to see their activity because we know it will stir up corresponding or greater activity in the People's Party, and that is what is needed. But we do find fault with their endeavors to misrepresent their opponents and, in a vain attempt at argument against the aims of the People's party, to falsify its principles and malign its leaders. However, that is all the better for our cause. While they take this course they will fail to win from our ranks the few faithless or discontented, who, instead of being led away by such attacks, will be roused to union with their friends, feeling a common indignation at the libels uttered and a common contempt for those who make and publish them.

We anticipate a large vote in November. We hope that each party will come out in its strength. There is little chance for an attempt at fraud. The returns will measurably show the voting strength of both sides. Now let the People's party do its level best. Let the polling list be a true record of the number of its supporters. Let every man and woman entitled to vote go to the polls and let the total vote cast for our Delegate bear a respectable ratio to the census of the Territory. That this may be possible, do not forget, friends, to see that your names are placed on the county Registry List, and in the proper precinct, before Saturday, September 18th, in the year of our Lord, 1880.

BLASPHEMOUS ASSUMPTION.

In a recent sermon, Talmage thus blasphemously assumed to speak for the Deity:

"Go preach this gospel. You say you are not licensed. In the name of the Lord Almighty I license you. Go preach this gospel—preach it in the Sabbath-schools, in the prayer-meetings, in the highways and in the hedges. Woe be unto you if you preach it not."

If this is not taking "the name of the Lord in vain," we do not know how that sin could be more openly committed. Talmage has no more right to commission gospel ministers than to appoint an ambassador from the United States to Great Britain. His assumption is just as vain as usurping the functions of an earthly government would be. And if the unlawful exercise of authority is punished by human law and earthly courts, how much more shall the arrogance and blasphemy displayed in such acts as that of Talmage be punished in the royal courts on high!

An impostor who pretends to act in the name of the United States may work much mischief among those who are deceived by his assumption, but the evil wrought by self-appointed representatives of the Most High God, bears no comparison to the former in magnitude and consequences. Talmage not only administers unauthorized ordinances in the name of the Holy Trinity, but boldly takes the place of the Almighty to license others in the work of deception and folly. Verily, the Lord is indeed "slow to anger and plenteous in mercy."

"FRAUDULENT TRICKS."

A SHORT time since one of those "whole cloth" falsehoods which are so frequently fabricated and sent forth by certain papers, about the doings and sayings of the "Mormons," was started in this city, and copied abroad as an item of news. It was to the effect that the census enumerator in Oneida County, Idaho, had made up a false report, and that this was "one of the old fraudulent tricks of the 'Mormons.'" The enumerator was named as "Bishop Fisher," and he was charged with counting in all the emigrants that passed through Blackfoot last June, running up the population from 150, its actual number, to 700. What object "Bishop Fisher" had in this alleged nefarious business the public were left to conjecture. It could be of no possible benefit to him, would have no bearing whatever on the "Mormon" question, and had nothing at all to do with Utah.

"One of the old fraudulent tricks of the 'Mormons,'" is exceedingly rich. Just as if the census was an annual affair, and that the "Mormons" were in the habit of fixing up the statistics of population for folks in other Territories. And the idea of talking about fraudulent tricks of the "Mormons" in Oneida County, Idaho where the fraudulent tricks of the "Gentile" Republicans have kept the Democrats, including the "Mormons" who are greatly in the majority, out of any voice in public affairs for many years! Why the fraudulent tricks of the Malad ring have been for a long time a byword among people of both parties in Idaho, and were thoroughly exposed when Delegate Fenn contested the election, and gained his seat in Congress by proving the frauds perpetrated by the Republicans in that very county.

But this is not all. The paragraph about the census to which we have referred, contains no element of truth whatever. The *Blackfoot Register*, which certainly will not be called a "Mormon" authority, fully refutes the falsehood and states that

"Bishop Fisher did not take the census of Blackfoot, nor any portion of Oneida County through which emigrants pass on their way to Oregon or Washington, and at that season of the year there were very few emigrants passing through that part of the country. The census of this portion of Oneida County was taken by J. A. Straight, who is not a Mormon."

Of course this will make no difference to the miserable scoundrels who make up these wilful falsehoods. They will not publish the facts in the case, but will lie on till they have filled the cup of their iniquity. Anything to malign the "Mormons."

The orthodox plan of demolishing "Mormonism," by sermons or newspaper articles is to imagine some nonsensical idea, advance it as part of the "Mormon" creed, and then proceed to refute it or ridicule it. Very ingenious, if not ingenious. Editors and preachers very seldom attack any real tenet of our Church,