

## EDITORIALS.

## INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE *Cleveland Herald* has an article upon the inauguration of the next President of the United States, the 4th of March falling next year on a Sunday. We present the main points.

The constitution fixes the term of office for President and Vice-President at four years, but does not set the time for the commencement of the term.

Congress, Sept. 13, 1788, provided that the inauguration of the first President should be on Wednesday, March 5, 1789, but the inauguration of President Washington did not take place till Wednesday, April 30, of the same year.

Congress, March 1, 1792, provided that the presidential and vice-presidential term should, in all cases, commence on the fourth day of March next succeeding the day on which the votes of the electors should have been given.

The fourth of March, 1793, when President Washington should have commenced his second term, fell on a Sunday, and his inauguration is presumed to have happened on the following day.

In 1821 the fourth of March fell on a Sunday, and President Monroe was inaugurated on the 5th.

In 1849 the fourth of March fell on a Sunday, and President Taylor was inaugurated on the fifth.

In 1877 the fourth of March falls on a Sunday, and consequently, according to precedent, the new President will be inaugurated on Monday, the 5th.

Every seventh presidential term, twenty-eight years, the fourth of March falls on a Sunday, so that the next year for the inaugural day to fall on a Sunday, provided the presidential term remains what it is, will be in the next century, and in the year 1905.

## WILL THERE BE A GENERAL FIGHT ABOUT IT?

A GREAT many people look forward to the ensuing election for President of the United States with a good deal of apprehension and dismal foreboding. It is understood that the struggle will be a very close one, and that in most of the States the race will be contested inch by inch, that the passions of both parties will be excited to the highest pitch, and that crimination and recrimination will be indulged in freely and to a most exasperating degree.

It looks as if there would be considerable disturbance and some blood shed over the elections next month, and indeed that kind of work has already begun in two or three States in the South. But the real struggle is expected to begin in Congress over the counting of the votes for the next President of the United States. As is well known, the House is Democratic and the Senate Republican, and there are indications that the two houses will quarrel over the acceptance of the votes. It is anticipated that, on some ground or other, one house will reject the vote of one State, and the other house will reject the vote of some other State, in order to be even, and thus, something after the style of the Kilkenny cat fight, the two houses will war with each other until there is nothing left of the electoral vote, and the quarrel may extend into the various States, until every neighborhood will have a very pretty fight inaugurated within its own borders, beginning on this very question.

It is true, Congress may have better sense than to quarrel in this way, but there is no assurance whatever that Congress will. On the contrary, there is much reason to fear that that body will not, but will give way to its political prejudices and heated passions until the whole country is set in a blaze.

It is indeed to be hoped that wiser counsels will prevail, and they may. But each party is so thoroughly possessed with the idea of its own self-sufficiency and of the

ruinous shortcomings and vices of its antagonist that there is little reason to hope for rational procedure and prudent forbearance. The Republicans are filled with the assurance that with them rests the salvation of the country, and the Democrats are equally well assured that if the country is to be delivered from impending ruin it must be on the old established democratic principles. Thus it will be seen that these two contending parties are veritable irreconcilables, and therefore it is idle to indulge in hopes of their reconciliation, and it is difficult to see how they can be harmonized even, as each party is as tenacious as death of its ideas of its own saving power and absolute necessity to the welfare of the country.

There is no doubt that the present winter will be one of the most critical periods in the history of the Union. Meantime, if we can do nothing better, we can at least hope for the best.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Wendell Phillips says there is not a great city on this continent where for twenty-five years the groghops have not nominated the mayor and aldermen. Perhaps Wendell does not consider this a great city.

—The *London Times* says, "The desire to construct the largest single roof in the world was achieved in the roof of the Midland Railway Station at St. Pancras, which now possesses that distinction, having eclipsed the roof of the Imperial Riding School at Moscow by a few feet, the span of the former being 240 feet and that of the latter 235 feet. The roof to cover the large new station at St. Enoch Square for the Glasgow Union Railway has a span of 198 feet and a length of 518 feet. The roof of the new joint station of the Midland, the Great Northern, and the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railways has a span of 210 feet."

—The *Cumberland Allegan* says: "Mr. J. Henry Martin, a boatman from Washington County, who has been in the employ of the Borden Company for many years past, is now getting up a co-operative association among boatmen. It is proposed that the organization will own its own boats, and establish its own store at some point along the canal, where all the supplies needed by boatmen can be purchased. The members of the organization will thus be able to get their supplies at wholesale rates, and also share in the general dividends of the store. It is also proposed to bid for the shipment of coal in bulk."

—It is said that the Indian Territory is the Gretna Green of fugitive lovers from Texas, as marriages in the Indian nation are held valid.

—The place in South Carolina where republican negroes shot white democrats, partly in consequence of which Governor Chamberlain is said to have applied to President Grant for troops to protect republican negroes from democratic whites, has been variously spelled in the dispatches as Camboy, Cainboy, Camhay, Cainhay, Camboy, and Cainboy, the last name appearing to be the correct one.

—The *Boston Advertiser* says, "A new industry has sprung into existence in furnishing a substitute for sand or sawdust used in sprinkling the floors of saloons and restaurants. The new material is of paper, and is the cast-off of another industry, namely, the particles accumulating from the process of perforating a heavy paper used in working mottoes for framing, commonly called matts. Instead of being returned to the paper mills as heretofore, to be remade for use, it is saved and sold to saloons and restaurants at a profitable though low figure. Being perfectly white, it has a fine, clean appearance, and can be used much longer than sand or sawdust."

—The *Omaha Herald* of October 22 says, "It is a fact, which most observing men have noted, that the climate of Nebraska is gradually changing. The rainfall is increasing steadily year by year. This makes the cultivation of timber an easy matter, and every farmer should deem it a patriotic duty, to do his share toward covering our treeless plains with beautiful groves."

—The *New York World* ventures the following—"A peasant,

who chanced to be walking near a lonely wood met a robber, who asked him if he would like a drink. The peasant replied that he usually about that time took a little —, when the robber knocked him down, seized his purse, and, giving him a sixpence therefrom, said: 'Sirrah, go drink my health.' 'This,' said the luckless rustic, 'is robbery.' 'No, I have only assessed you for campaign purposes,' replied the daring thief. Moral—The above has none but a great moral idea."

—Says the *New York World*, of Oct. 18, Frank B. Cordova was arrested yesterday and fined ten dollars for being intoxicated and insulting ladies in the Grand Central Depot. He appeared in court with his necktie and collar half torn off, and declared to Justice Otterbourg, "The trouble is, your honor, that this officer does not recognize the distinctions in society. I am a gentleman."

—A cow belonging to one Malone, of Mount Carbon, Pa., drank from a tub more than the half of seven gallons of oil at the Tumbling Run Oil Works, and died in a few minutes. Now Malone threatens to sue for the value of the cow, and the oil owner threatens to sue for the value of the oil she drank.

—Is ale equal to wine? The religious papers are discussing the propriety of using ale in the communion service, when wine cannot be had, as was done by a Baptist congregation in Burmah.

—The *Washington Star* says, "The young men recently expelled from the naval academy for refusing to give the names of certain boys who had been indulging in the pastime of hazing, fail to receive much sympathy, and it is right that they should not. The necessity for the supremacy of order in an institution of this kind is apparent."

—A family of systematic murderers has been discovered at Montague, Texas. Seven of them, well armed, are besieged by an incensed community, and are likely to be starved out.

—Popular meetings are being held in Nashville to devise means for the suppression of crime. Mayor Kershival is charged with being the friend and protector of gamblers.

—There are some as diabolical wretches in this country as can be found among the Bashi Bazouks. One James Myers, son of the sheriff of Jefferson County, Mo., is alleged, seduced the daughter of George Bacchus, a feeble old German, and then put fourteen buckshot into the old man's body, because he forbade the graceless scamp the house. At Ramsey, Canada, two young men entered the school-house after hours, violently assaulted the school-mistress, and then cut her tongue out. She managed to write the particulars of the outrage and the names of her assailants, and then expired. Her dead body was found on the floor of the school-house on the scholars arriving the next morning.

—Two physicians, Drs. J. C. Jordan and H. Cabel Tabb had a fight in the market, Richmond, Va., and a dyspeptic fellow, standing by, remarked, "Things are coming to a pretty pass when doctors can't find enough patients to kill, and have to go to killing each other."

—An Englishman has patented an artificial hare for grayhound racing or training, a stuffed hare mounted on a sort of shuttle that runs in a deeply-grooved rail 400 yards long. It is operated by two men with a windlass. This hare on wheels has been tried very successfully, the dogs pursuing it as eagerly as if it were a real animal.

—The *London Times* says, "It may be said that, as far as can be ascertained at present, the territory known as European Turkey, a region considerably larger than the United Kingdom, contains about eight and a quarter millions of inhabitants, among them three-quarters of a million of true Osmanli. Religion divides the remaining seven and a half millions in the proportion of about three Mahometans to four Christians, the former representing chiefly converts made during four centuries of unrelenting despotism."

—A new industry, that of drying eggs, has been set on foot at Passau, on the Danube, and the Prussian military authorities are about to give the product a trial for soldiers' rations.

## RIGHTEOUSNESS IN AUTHORITY.

WHEN the righteous are in authority the people rejoice. But righteousness in officials, the sort of righteousness which makes the people to rejoice, must be of a substantial and sturdy kind. It must be not only the intention to do a fair thing, but the invincible resolution and determination to do it, without fear or favor or hope of unjust reward.

Among the many representatives of the Federal Government that Utah has been favored or afflicted with, there have been some who have desired to act fairly to all classes in the community; and there have been a few who would do that thing, please or displease. But the number of such have been really few. Some have run well for a while, but have eventually been overcome by lust or fear, lust for power and pelf, or fear of being thrown out of office and of losing caste with the party, and have perverted their official power to the prejudice of many of the people.

Of late years one of the principal causes of official defection in this regard has been the weakness of official humanity when confronted by the coarse, brutal bullying of the ring organ. No capital worth boasting of has ever been made by such defection, but the poor weak officials do not seem to think of that. They are evidently too scared to think of the subject in a cool and rational manner, and hence their knees totter, their backbone weakens, their teeth chatter, and they succumb after a very brief siege. Thenceforth they become to a greater or less degree servants to those whom they have listed to obey.

There is a true saying, "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you," and if these weak-kneed, slim-backed, nervous officials would only take time to think a little, and assert the dignity and integrity of their manhood, if they have any, they would soon find out that the ring organ and the ring itself, notwithstanding all their indecent brow-beating and ferocious bullying, are impotent to inflict permanent injury upon those who righteously fear them not, and who will not swerve from the path of duty to please them. In fact, for all people, official or non-official, there is only one path of safety, and that is the path of duty, which is to those who follow it the path of righteousness.

## THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE *New York Herald*, of Oct. 19, commenting upon the recent proclamation of President Grant, regarding the condition of South Carolina, and ordering the stoppage of insurrection, says—

"The President of the United States is not in relation with very good sources of information as to the events of the day and the condition of the country, and, in consequence, there are several statements in his proclamation in regard to South Carolina which are erroneous."

"1. It is stated by the President that insurrection exists in several counties of South Carolina; but this is not true."

"2. It is stated that these insurrections 'cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice.' As the 'ordinary course of justice' has not been tried, how can this be known?"

"3. It is said that the Legislature 'cannot be convened in time to meet the emergency,' which is incorrect, for the Legislature can be convened sooner than troops can be taken there."

## A NICE THING IN A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

THERE was a dispatch in Wednesday's NEWS of a rather extraordinary nature, confessing or indicating so much of certain party animus and policy that it seems to merit republication, and a more prominent place among passing news. It runs as follows—

"CHICAGO, 24.—The *Times*' Washington special says Senator West has arrived from Louisiana, in company with Secretary Morrill and Secretary Chandler, having had an interview with Don Cameron. The object of the conference was the securing of an order for a large transfer of troops to Louisiana, as has been done in South Carolina. West thinks the State can be carried for Hayes if several thousand soldiers can be sent to that State to work with the deputy marshals in controlling the election. On West's representations, Chandler advised that a similar order be issued as had been sent to South Carolina. An early report of the outrages in Louisiana is expected, so as to form a basis for a proclamation and a transfer of troops. It is expected that the additional troops needed will be taken from Phil. Sheridan's department. A similar formality will be observed in Mississippi as soon as this Louisiana matter is disposed of. The administration hopes by this use of the soldiers to carry three States of the South, and so make good the possible losses in the north."

This whole paragraph is of itself so expressive that we shall indulge in no extended comment upon it, merely reducing it to its principal points thus—

1. Three federal secretaries and a senator have a conference.
2. The object of the conference is to have a large military force sent into Louisiana.
3. The senator thinks that if several thousand soldiers work with the deputy marshals in controlling the election the vote of the State will be secured for the Republican party.
4. Consequently a large number of troops are to be sent to work with the deputy marshals to control the election and secure the vote.
5. Therefore the election in Louisiana is to be controlled and the vote secured by federal deputy marshals and federal military.
6. A hasty "bloody shirt" report is to be made, on which to base a proclamation and orders for an irruption of troops.
7. When Louisiana is thus disposed of, Mississippi is to be treated in the same way.
8. By the use of soldiers to carry the vote of three southern States the administration hopes to counterbalance Republican losses in the north and save the whole country from a Democratic administration.

Concerning all which we may simply ask if it is the latest and most improved version of the freedom and independence characterizing this boasted land of liberty, this much vaunted democratic republic, this model form of government of, for, and by the people?

We may further observe that there is a little ring of turbulent partisans hereabout, who would be very happy to secure the vote of Utah by means of federal troops and deputy marshals, if these aids could be obtained to control the election, said partisan ring well knowing they could never secure the vote by any fair means.

## Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden Junction, Oct. 28—

Symptoms of this loathsome disease have appeared in two more places. One in the immediate neighborhood of the Third District school-house, and the other at Mound Fort. It is premature to say decidedly that these are cases of small-pox, but they both have that appearance.

Provo Enquirer, Oct. 28—

Patton has been going it with a high hand for some time past, as our reports and remarks in this paper have told our readers; and he has exacted illegal fees from the citizens for patents, notwithstanding he denied it so impudently and blackguardly. Several men in Provo and vicinity have had illegal fees extorted from them by him, proof by affidavits having been sent to Salt Lake City to that effect.

Beebe's new mill, which has been in course of erection for some months past, in Provo, had a trial run yesterday (Friday). It ground about sixty bushels, turning out a splendid sample of flour. It runs "like a trivet," and is everything the owner can expect.