

EDITORIALS.

ABOUT SAVING.

THERE is an old proverb that "a penny saved is a penny gained." The spirit of this proverb applies hereabout, but the letter does not, because people are so well off in these regions that they take no account of pennies. Nevertheless economy and a proper carefulness in saving small sums, instead of spending them on something or other that can be done without, is the sure road to a comfortable competence. Besides, when a man has thus carefully accumulated a moderate amount, he has in his hands the means either to be just in paying his debts, or if he has no debts, generous in assisting other persons, less fortunate or less prudent than himself, when they get into difficulties, or desire to accomplish any particular enterprise that requires more cash than they have at command. If a person wishes to send for a relative, a friend, or an acquaintance from any European country, or any other part of the globe, by saving up small sums regularly, or as they shall come to him, he will soon find himself master of a sufficient amount to accomplish that purpose. If a man wishes to purchase a farm, or a lot, or a house, or a horse, or a cow, or a wagon, or a sewing machine, or a thrashing machine, or mill machinery, or anything else, a sure way to do it is to begin at once and lay by in a safe place whatever he can, and continue to lay by until the purpose is effected. It is much easier done, too, than many people imagine. Most people, when they take five or ten dollars and spend a dollar here and a dollar there, fifty cents in a third place, and seventy-five cents in a fourth place, and so on, some of these sums at least for things which they could manage tolerably well without, are struck with the rapidity with which the five or ten dollars disappears. Now if these people will take the trouble to save a dollar here and a dollar there, fifty cents here and seventy-five cents there, and so on, they will be equally struck with the rapidity with which the five or ten dollar bill is reconstructed and made whole again. But this is a part of the business which many people seldom if ever come to. We have remarked many times, especially of late years, what a number of people there are whose hands and pockets seem to burn as soon as any money gets into these hands and pockets, and as long as it remains there. Indeed the feet of such people are eager and swift to run up town and their fingers itch dreadfully to spend the money. Nor does anything but spending seem to cure that itch. All this is folly. Not that we have anything to say in favor of parsimony or stinginess, but improvidence and needless expenditure are equally to be condemned.

There are now in this city and will soon be in operation two savings banks, one having as an appendage and the other as a specialty the purpose of receiving small amounts on deposit, and if the people at large are wise they will be forward to take advantage of the facilities thereby offered for the safe accumulation of comparatively trifling sums, on which a reasonable rate of interest will be paid.

Many people are unaware how rapidly the laying by of small sums regularly at interest accumulates a large amount, and they would be surprised if they were to make some fair calculations on that matter. One dollar paid in weekly, with the interest compounded semi-annually, at six per cent. per annum, for five years would amount to \$300 70, for ten years to \$704 85, for fifteen years to \$1,247 36, for twenty years to \$1,977 84, for twenty-five years to \$2,958 74, for thirty years to \$4,277 01. The same small sum paid in weekly at eight per cent. per annum interest, compounded semi-annually, would amount in five years to \$324 52, in ten years to \$803 93, in fifteen years to \$1,514 48, in twenty years to \$2,563 20, in twenty-five years to \$4,122 93, in thirty years to \$6,427 40. Here would be quite a handsome amount for any poor man.

Let us go a little further in this sort of arithmetic. Five dollars paid in weekly, at six per cent. per annum, compounded semi-annually, in five years would amount to \$1,503 50, in ten years to \$3,524 25,

in fifteen years to \$6,239 80, in twenty years to \$9,889 20, in twenty-five years to \$14,733 70, in thirty years to \$21,335 05. The same amount paid in weekly, at eight per cent. per annum interest, compounded semi-annually, in five years would amount to \$1,623 08, in ten years to \$4,025 52, in fifteen years to \$7,581 73, in twenty years to \$12,845 84, in twenty-five years to \$20,637 88, in thirty years to \$32,172 04. A nice fortune for any reasonable man for the rest of his life, and something for his family to quarrel over after his death, if they knew no better than to do so.

THE ITALIAN PADRONES.

THE pressure of general public sentiment is all but irresistible, when directed against any abuse or evil. Hence a correct public opinion is the most potent of all reformers. In some portions of the east, just now, public opinion is being called to a monstrous feature in the social system of the United States. We refer to a practice which is prevalent in this country and in England, and notorious for its inhumanity and brutality—namely, the transportation of young children from Italy by the padrones, for the purpose of making them street musicians, image vendors, and putting them to other callings equally disreputable. The poverty of the peasantry of Italy is proverbial the world over. Their fecundity is perhaps equal to their poverty, and children are a burden instead of a blessing, hence almost anything which will relieve their parents of the trouble of providing for them, is welcome. This is why so many hundreds of these unfortunate beings are apprenticed or let to the padrones in this country and in Great Britain.

Most of these padrones are no doubt men who have passed through all the phases of vagabond street life, and they have become hardened and indifferent to the sufferings they make others endure; and there is no doubt in the world, that they are among the very worst members of society in the large cities of every country in which they are tolerated. Their practice is to hire, either personally or by agents, a certain number of children from the Italian peasantry, and carry them to a foreign land, and there, providing them with a small organ and monkey, fiddle, plaster images, or something of that kind, they turn them into the street, with the understanding that they must bring so much money home at night, or be beaten and perhaps go supperless. Children thus circumstanced are complete slaves, and their slavery is of the worst kind. They must procure the amount required by the padrone, honestly or otherwise, it matters not to him, and they soon become acquainted with crime and life in its worst phases, and in time become brutalized and irreclaimable vagabonds.

Such a system is monstrous, and that it is tolerated in countries like the United States and England is disgraceful. Both countries have numerous societies for the protection of the animal creation, and men like Mr. Bergh, who spend their time, means and overflowing philanthropy in preventing cruelty to brutes. In both countries there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of these poor Italian children, who are subjected to treatment worse than any to which brutes are subjected, and whose claims upon the sympathy and protection of the philanthropic are far higher, for they are human and helpless, and strangers in a strange land.

This is a subject which one would think would be worth the attention and labors of the Christian missionary societies. There are scores of them in America and in England, and their members preach and pray, and pay vast sums for the salvation of the heathen. But unfortunately, with these societies, dark-skinned heathen at a distance seem to be the objects of greater interest than heathen at home, for it is certain that, nowhere in the world can there be found any in greater need of salvation in its broadest and fullest sense, than these Italian castaways, and the thousands of street Arabs of the native population to be found in all the large cities of Christendom.

It is gratifying to know that public opinion eastward is setting in against the monstrous evil of padronism. In New York and elsewhere these padrones are being prosecuted, and the children in

their inhuman grasp taken care of. We hope the press will agitate the question, and that Christian influence everywhere will be brought to bear against it until a padrone, under any name or guise, can not be found in the land, and this form of white slavery—one of the most brutal that ever existed—is totally abolished.

AXE GRINDING.

SOME people come to Utah with financial or other axes to grind, and when they think it necessary for the sharpening process they are very gushing in their praises of the "Mormon" people. After a while, perhaps, the grindstone does not work as well as was expected, and then comes a change, and what a change! The "Mormon" people and their leaders, who before-time were paragons of excellence, change to emblems of everything that is detestable.

Those who place themselves in such an unenviable light, as such whilom flatterers and calumniators of the "Mormons," are hypocrites in their own estimation as well as in that of all sensible onlookers. They have no good plea to offer for their cupidity. If they say they were deceived in the people on first acquaintance, it is a sorry compliment to their own good sense and perception. Sudden changes from sugar to vinegar are anything but commendable, and then some of these fellows make such trashy vinegar too. However, such things only show to what shifts some poor creatures are put to get a little bread and butter, or mayhap to gain a little transient applause from a motley crowd of vulgar ignoramuses, and incipient "bummers."

Notwithstanding the barking of little dogs, the snapping of bull curs and the howling of hungry wolves, the "Mormon" system and people march calmly onwards to the high destiny they will inevitably fill. "Truth is mighty and will prevail."

THE BALLOON.

THE publishers of the *Graphic* say that they are in active consultation with expert aerostats, in regard to the construction of a silk balloon; that the collapsed balloon, which was of cotton, was far too large; that the experience gained through that will be useful to them in the construction of the next; that they will shortly announce their plans for their next attempt; that they have pledged themselves to send a balloon across the Atlantic, and that pledge will be kept at the earliest possible day. They say they are more disappointed and pained by the collapse of their first balloon than the public are.

It seems that Prof. Wise and the *Graphic* people have quarrelled and probably separated, Mr. Wise being spoken of as very querulous, fault-finding, and unpleasant. Mr. Donaldson is reported as having affirmed his intention of yet attempting to make the voyage at all hazards, and the *Graphic*, in regard to the next balloon, omits the name of Prof. Wise and speaks of Mr. Donaldson and his brave associates.

JUDGE LYNCH A FAILURE.—The "Vigilants" and Judge Lynch have much sway in the State of Missouri, one of the finest States in the Union, but the Missouri *Democrat* does not seem to have a very high opinion of the way they conduct themselves, and raps them on the knuckles after this fashion—

In every county of our State we have secret police organizations controlled by Judge Lynch. We have been sadly made aware of late that these organizations do not at all fulfill the purpose for which they were instituted. They are utterly insufficient to prevent the terrible crimes committed in our vast agricultural districts, and exhibit horrible injustice where they assume to punish crimes. They hang horse-thieves sentenced to the penitentiary, and kill officers of the law taking these thieves to the penitentiary, and at the same time they permit murderers to strut about in public places unmolested, and robbers and thieves to carry out their vocation in open daylight. In one word, Judge Lynch is a failure in every respect, and a coward and cruel scoundrel besides. Under these circumstances, would it not be well for the State to organize a public State Police in every township and county of the State? Such a police would make the mob organizations, now so shamefully usurping the functions of justice, useless and impossible, and would, at the same time, not only punish but also prevent the crimes that have called these mob organizations into existence.

In another article the *Democrat* thinks that if the State can't regu-

late these matters, the Federal Government may be called on to straighten up things.

N. P. R. R.—The Helena, Montana, *Gazette* of Sept. 11, says Mr. Shephard, Superintendent of the United States Express Company, then in Montana, stated that his company had the exclusive right for carrying express matters over the North Pacific Railroad, and that he was sent out by his company to make an examination of the condition and resources of Montana, to gain information relative to the route between Helena and the Muscleshell, and, if possible, to make the journey by river between Benton and Bismarck. If Mr. Shephard could raise a suitable party, he proposed to make the return trip down the Missouri from Benton.

THE SHAH AND HIS VIZIER.—Numerous stories were afloat concerning the Shah during his late visit to Europe, many of which in all probability were false utterly or partially. Just now there comes one dispatch after another concerning him and his grand Vizier—first, the Vizier is deposed, next, he is sent to prison; thirdly, he is appointed to a distant governorship. What the next report will be may be that the Vizier has lost his head corporeally as well as officially. At present, however, the reports evidently agree in the one idea that the Vizier has been "elevated a little lower," as the Irishman would say. For satisfaction now the Vizier can go his way and kick some other human dog, for the sheer delight of revenging himself for his humiliation, if such he has suffered. That is the way the world wags.

WHY DREAD THE "MORMONS?"—The New York *Herald* looks at that Parisian proscription of Emigrant "Mormons" in this wise—

A cable dispatch from Paris informs us that a party of Mormons who had just arrived there on their way to America, have been notified by the Prefect of Police that if they attempt to hold their religious exercises in public they will be expelled from the city. Why should the Parisians so dread the Mormons? The Mormons are not Communists. But perhaps a too healthful reaction is not now wanted in France. Brigham Young in Paris might give some vigorous lessons.

Why indeed? But some people seem to have an instinctive dread of the "Mormons," as some noxious insects have of the light, and for much the same reason.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—Those precious scamps, the Ku Klux, have committed so many outrages in old Kentucky that the Louisville *Courier-Journal* proposes to furnish and equip, at its own expense, a company of men to proceed against the gang, if the governor of the State has not means or power at his command to put them down. The newspapers must be doing something, and they ought always to be on the side of peace and good order.

A CHOICE OF EVILS.—When we come to consider the amount paid to different members of the royal family of England, which really is paid by the people, we begin to see what an expensive luxury monarchism is; and when we come to consider the amounts which are stolen by public officials, the very poor service many of them render in return, and the fact that as a rule office-holders expect to make their fortunes during their term of office, be it long or short, we begin to see what an expensive luxury republicanism is.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—This is the picture the New York *World* draws of the next President that ought to be—

An honest man, a temperate man, a chaste man, a law-abiding man, a capable man, a high-toned man, a statesman, we venture to hope will be the next choice of the people of the United States for their President.

A good picture. If an original can not be found for it anywhere else in the Union, there is no doubt that the bill can be filled in Utah.

— Delaware city is eating butter that emits fifty cents to the pound.

COUNTRY HOMES.

TODD'S COUNTRY HOMES, and How to Save Money. By Sereno Edwards Todd. Bradley & Company, Philadelphia. Sold at Dwyer's.

This is a book of 656 pages, well bound, with stout covers and beveled edges, printed in large, clear type on thick tinted paper, and liberally illustrated. It is "a practical book by a practical man," and is almost encyclopedic in its range of subjects, so far as rural matters affecting the farmer are concerned. The illustrations are mostly of the practical kind, and the whole work is strongly utilitarian. In several important and interesting particulars the author relates his own experience, which is always highly instructive, and never dull.

The work consists of sixteen chapters—1, Rural Architecture, Glossary; 2, Choosing a House; 3, Rural Architecture; 4, Painting and Ornamentation; 5, Wells and Cisterns; 6, Barns and Out-buildings; 7, Ventilation; 8, Domestic Economy; 9, Ice and Ice-houses; 10, General Farming Operations; 11, Horticulture and Pomology; 12, Breeding and Rearing of Horses; 13, Breeding and Rearing Neat Cattle; 14, Breeding and Rearing Sheep; 15, Rearing and management of Swine; Rearing and management of 16, Poultry.

So far as the limits of the work will allow, a farmer will find something upon everything connected with his business and with country conveniences and comforts. He will learn how to cultivate his land; how to breed, rear, and manage horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc.; how to harvest and secure his crops; how to build him a house and barn; how to build out-houses of various kinds; how to raise fruit; and in short how to do successfully and satisfactorily the thousand-and-one things which a well-to-do farmer finds in the course of his multitudinous and various labors. It is a book which should be in the library of every farmer, as it is a work of reference as well as of pleasant entertainment for a spare hour or two.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 23.

CALLED.—We were favored with a short visit, to-day, from Alderman Walter Thompson, Councilor Joseph Parry, and Marshal W. N. Fife, of Ogden City.

OPENED TO AMERICAN FORK.—The Utah Southern R. R. is now completed to American Fork, and commenced carrying passengers and freight to that place to-day.

FAVORING STUDENTS.—Students, having occasion to travel over the Utah Central in attending school in this City, can now obtain tickets, good for one hundred and forty-three miles, for two and a half dollars.

FIRE AT RIVERDALE.—Last evening a fire occurred on the farm of Mr. W. G. Childs, at Riverdale, Weber county, and before it was extinguished it consumed five hundred bushels of wheat and a wagon, and wholly or partially destroyed a good frame barn. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE SECOND YEAR.—The Ogden daily *Union* to-day commences its second volume with good prospects, although hoping for enlarged support, especially in Ogden and vicinity, which we trust it will receive, for it is an enterprising, spirited, spicy, and ably conducted paper.

A BIG WHIRLIGIG is being fitted up on the Market house lot, which attracts considerable attention from the little folks. There are six boxes attached to arms extending from a center post, each of which will hold four children, and in addition a number of wooden horses on which the youngsters can imagine themselves the best of circus riders.

FULL OF IT.—Now-a-days the atmosphere is full of dust, palpable and impalpable, all the time, causing a constant haze, which, when illuminated by the rays of the setting sun, has imparted to it a peculiar, gorgeous, golden glow. Just then it is very grand to look at, but it is not pleasant nor can it be healthful to breathe all the time an atmosphere so thoroughly impregnated with dust, much of it consisting of decidedly unpleasant components.