

EDITORIALS

ANOTHER COMET.—The comet with a long tail is gone, and we hear no more of him. He went back apparently much faster than he came. But one Borelli, at Marseilles, has discovered another. This last comet, however, has no tail. A comet without a tail! Pahaw! A camel without a hump, a caméléopard with a bull neck, a unicorn without a horn, a "Liberal" without a lying tongue! Perfect de-characterization.

THE CHAMPION PARDONER.—Governor Moses, of South Carolina, is reported to have extended executive clemency to 421 convicts within the last 19 months. Nor were these criminals all convicted of light crimes or misdemeanors, for many of them were under sentence for murder, arson, and manslaughter. He is certainly the patron of criminals, if not the true friend of sinners, and he ought to wear the belt as the champion convict pardoner.

TILL FOUND OUT.—The Washington *Star* thus moralizes—

"In view of the Divine admonition, how gratifying it is to find so much honest indignation against Beecher, such a steady and unremitting rock-heaving all along the line. It proves the rest of us so virtuous—or, at least, not yet found out."

That is exactly the case with the "Liberals" of this region. Their principal occupation is throwing stones at their betters, and gracious! how incomparably virtuous they are—until found out. Then—well, the less said the better for them.

SQUANDERING THE TAXES.—Says the Gold Hill News—

"The city of New York is fast drifting into bankruptcy. The city government has been managed by Democrats and Republicans, and it has proven a close game between the two to ascertain which has been the most reckless financiers. The Belmont *Courier* suggests that the job be let out to the Independent party of Nevada."

Better let it out to the "Liberal" party in Utah—they would make the people's money fly, if they could get their fingers among it.

ITALY IN A POOR WAY.—We are told that what with brigandage, poverty of the poor, dear food, depreciated paper money, conflict between the spiritual and temporal powers, excess of expenditure over income, with no resource but to borrow, which again only increases the ultimate embarrassment, Victor Emmanuel has not the most pleasant prospect before him. When he asks his Parliament for money, the ministry is forced into a crisis.

It is much the same privately everywhere, here in America, as regards the financial difficulty. Since the panic, all you have to do to drive most men into a crisis, is to just ask them for money, and there they are.

WANTS A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—San Francisco is not the only place where hoodlumism flourishes like a green bay tree. Carson, Nevada, is afflicted in a similar manner. The *Tribune* of the latter place thus complains and suggests—

"In this little country town not a night passes but some hoodlum endeavors to force his way into private residences. Complaints of the kind are brought to us, and we can suggest no remedy beyond the free use of cold steel and leaden pills. Let the people get together and organize themselves into a Protective Society. The ruffians will soon learn the fact and govern themselves accordingly. The town ordinances prove a farce, and there is no other way than to organize a

vigilance committee for the protection of citizens."

There are a number of hoodlums running loose in this vicinity also, and many of them are quite as vicious, lawless, and brutal as their brethren in crime in Carson or San Francisco. The Salt Lake hoodlums do not always go under that name—they have several aliases among them, such as "deputy U. S. marshals," "Liberals," etc., but their nature is of the same generic character. They are an unmitigatedly bad lot.

IGNORING LOCAL AUTHORITY.

THE plain purpose developed by most of the prominent federal officials for Utah, and by those others who compose the "Liberal" party in this Territory, is worth more than a passing notice by all American citizens who proudly rejoice in the principles of democratic-republican government, and who extend their sympathy to all peoples desiring and struggling to obtain a government founded upon the voice of the people.

Strange as it may seem, there are in Utah federal officials who, from their first entrance upon their duties in this region, have betrayed a constant desire and a corresponding endeavor to break down or ignore local law and local authority. This has been several times prominently attempted in marked defiance of the law, and strenuous exertions have been made to urge the enactment of federal law to nullify the local law and supersede the local authorities. Why is this the case? It is difficult, if not impossible, to conceive of a reason that will commend itself to an intelligent and candid man who believes in the American system of popular representative government.

The same overbearing and usurpative object and animus were very perceptible over the late election. U. S. officials presumed to consider the municipal authority entirely void for the day and the municipal officers as usurpers and criminals in endeavoring to discharge their sworn duties. This was a most impudent, insolent, and criminal assumption on the part of those federal officials, as was plainly shown by Mr. Sutherland in his speech in defence of the police, published in the *News* of Thursday. Mr. S. therein shows that this is not a city wherein the U. S. officials can claim any such authority, and that, if it was, they, in this instance, did not take the proper legal steps in the premises. So that the U. S. Marshal and his deputies can be fairly charged with exceeding their duties, and so far as they may have obstructed the municipal authorities in the performance of their duties, and joined in the riot of Monday, and the brutal attack on the mayor, this marshal and his deputies are as guilty of seriously breaking the law and as subject to its severe penalties, as the most insignificant resident in the city would have been. Morally, they are a great deal more guilty, because, being themselves officers of the law, their place and their duty was the more expressly to avoid even the very appearance of disturbing the peace, and they should have been forward to support and second the municipal authorities in their endeavors to preserve good order, rather than the most forward to oppose and assault them and frustrate all their peace-preserving efforts.

STILL HELD ON TO.—Our readers will remember the acts of William Governor Morris, U. S. marshal, in San Francisco, in handcuffing certain witnesses in a brutal case of abuse of seamen by ship officers, and marching said witnesses through the streets, the indignation of the public thereat, and the consequent prompt removal of Morris from the marshalship. That removal was richly deserved, but it seems that influential friends still cling tightly to the brutal ex-marshal, for, according to San Francisco papers, he has been appointed, by President Grant, to the office of Special Agent of the Treasury Department, vice C. A. Merrill removed. It does seem as if, for some inscrutable reason, some vicious char-

acters have a way of retaining influence with the appointing power longer than far better men have.

EASTERN COMMENTS.

IN this way does the New York *Herald* comment upon its lengthy telegraphic report of the riot at the City Hall in this city, on the 3rd—

"For the first time the Gentiles were able to insist on their rights being respected, for, like other holy men, Brigham Young's saints are rather an intolerant set. The time has, however, passed when they will be allowed with impunity to deprive any citizen of his just rights."

"This result seems to have been due in great part to the promptitude and coolness of the United States Marshals. Had a riot begun it is impossible to say where the results might have ended; but, fortunately, the struggle was averted and bloodshed prevented."

The above will cause a smile to pass over the countenances of residents of this city, who know the facts. We may say that nowhere are the rights of "Gentiles" more respected than in this city; that "Brigham Young and his Saints" are infinitely more tolerant to the boisterous "Gentiles" than the latter are to the Saints; that all that the people here contend for is their rights, the common rights of American citizens; that the U. S. marshals caused not quelled the riot; that a riot did begin, and a drop or two of blood did flow as we understand.

If newspaper men at a distance would reflect a little more when they comment upon the situation here, they would not make such egregious errors in their comments as they do, nor be so apt to be misled, as they are, by designing and misrepresenting correspondents, who may write or telegraph from this region. Particularly as regards hindering people in the exercise of the suffrage, the charge is not applicable to the "Saints," but it is most pointedly applicable to the more rabid and malicious "Gentiles." Everybody knows that a U. S. judge here persistently refuses to naturalize aliens who practise or even believe in Bible marriage. Everybody also knows that those "Gentiles" have persistently sought to have a U. S. law passed virtually disfranchising and positively forbidding office to these "Saints," because of their religion; forbidding them to be tried by a jury of their peers, forbidding them to sit on juries, repealing their city charters and annulling many of their laws, to say nothing of the fact of having already procured special legislation in Congress, restricting the right of the people to vote for certain local officers, by having the duties of those officers performed by federal officials, with a provision to pay those federal officials out of the territorial treasury.

Anybody acquainted with these illiberal facts would see in a moment that if there was any hindering of voting it would be far more likely to come from these proscriptionist Gentiles than from the "Saints." Some of the U. S. officials themselves, located here, are not legal voters, because they are not tax payers, having no property to be taxed. When a man's worldly effects are all enveloped in his carpet bag, he is not likely to be anxious to pay local taxes. Yet he might complain terribly if the law, in consequence, would not allow him to vote. But some people are always complaining—the world is so slow to appreciate them at their own inflated estimate.

BAD CANDY.—Two years ago the New York *Tribune* investigated the subject of adulterated candy, and came to the conclusion that the number of manufacturers of pure candy was as one to twelve of those who adulterated the article.

In Brooklyn recently, numerous cases of sickness have occurred, and the Board of Health of that city resolved that the Sanitary Committee investigate the materials used in the manufacture of confectionery, "in order that the children at least

may be protected from the evil effects of the dangerous compounds sold under the description of candy."

The New York *Herald* professes to give the substance of a brief interview with a large confectionery manufacturer of that city, who stated that terra alba, a sort of plaster of Paris or gypsum, that comes from South America in ballast, and is sold in New York at two or three cents a pound, is the chief adulterating ingredient; that various other poisonous and unhealthy substances, such as lamp-black, verdigris, prussic acid, gamboge, and various chemical compounds for coloring, are used largely in the manufacture of candy and other confectionery wares, by unscrupulous men who do not care how many people they injure as long as they can make money by it; and that there are not more than a dozen candy dealers in New York, who refrain from the use of the articles named.

THE DOWN HILL OF ADVERSITY.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* speaks thus of the daughter of the late Chief Justice Chase since the shrinkage of her husband's wealth in the late panic—

"The sorrows that came to her were felt by all, and no woman has ever descended so gracefully from the dizzy heights of fortune as she; called in the hey-day of her prosperity the Queen of American society, she is in adversity still a queen. When the order was issued by the Holts of New York, for the seizure of Senator Sprague's property, of course the family residence was taken. Mrs. Sprague, with her charming children, gathered up her personal belongings in the shape of pictures, statuary, &c., and moved to Edgewood, the late residence of her lamented father, and there in great seclusion she lives. Her luxurious carriage has given way to a little rockaway, and her retinue of servants has been reduced to four. We saw her the other evening at a charitable entertainment. She wore deep mourning; her face was pallid and careworn, but her smile was just as sunny and her voice was just as cheery as when there was nothing but peace and wealth about her."

A SLAP IN THE FACE.—Prof. Goldwin Smith, an old bachelor of about forty-five, from what he saw in the United States, having concluded adversely to woman suffrage, and indeed to universal suffrage, gets a good many hard raps from the suffragists. An old maid, Miss Ursula M. Bright, of England, indignant at his repudiation of the woman's electoral cause, gives him the following slap full in the face—

"There are 800,000 more women than men in Great Britain, and it is particularly cruel that women should be taunted with contempt for matrimony by a man who has himself done nothing to reduce, even by one, the overwhelming numbers of those condemned to involuntary celibacy."

Goldwin must have felt particularly cheap after that.

THIRD TERM.

A LONG Branch correspondent of the New York *Herald* thinks General Frank Blair should be written down as among the prophets, because, in 1868, he said, in substance, that if General Grant were put into the White House he would never be put out while he lived. The correspondent claims to have found out the sentiments of President Grant upon the third term question, to the effect that he does desire and expect nomination and election for a third term, not as the candidate and standard bearer of the republican party, that having survived its usefulness and lost its popularity, but as an independent candidate of a new party, composed of the liberal republicans, the combined forces of the opposition, the army of officeholders, the

Grand Army of the Republic, the capitalists, bankers, brokers and bondholders.

The information, it is claimed, came from a leading liberal republican, who had a conference with President Grant at his Long Branch cottage, which is said to have been something like the following—

"After the usual introductory formalities, the liberal republican ambassador having stated the object of his visit and his desire for a free interchange of thought and suggestions, the President said that the country had manifestly had enough of the rule of the republican party; that the party had fulfilled its mission and outlived its usefulness, and that the people, tired of the corruptions and demoralizations of the republican party in Congress, and tired of its extreme sectional measures, were ready and anxious for a change. Next in the course of the conversation, the President suggested that if the liberal republican party would take the lead in nominating him upon the platform we have indicated he had no doubt of the success of the movement. The liberal republican negotiator submitted, however, that his party was but a handful of men, and that of themselves, as a party, they could do nothing. The President replied that they were a respectable body of independent men, that their principles were acceptable to the people, and that in moving for his re-election in opposition to the regular republican party they would first bring over the democratic party, and that in the next place all the Southern States would support the movement; and, again, the moneyed interests of the country, desirous of avoiding any dangerous changes or experiments which, while aiming to displace the Republicans, will support the President for another term as the national standard bearer of this new organization. The President also submitted that the Executive patronage would prove an element of considerable weight in this new party undertaking, and that, with all the forces to back it which he had indicated, defeat would be impossible and success certain."

"Furthermore, we are informed that when these high contracting parties separated, it was with the promise on the one part that the liberal republicans, so far as directly represented in this conference, will move in behalf of General Grant for a third term, and with a promise on his part that to strengthen this movement the President will veto the Civil Rights bill if passed at this coming session of Congress; will insist on civil service reform, notwithstanding the objections of this Congress; will urge a universal amnesty in his next annual message, and to the extent of his power and resources will clear out the carpet-baggers and prove himself to be a true friend of the South and of Southern rights under the constitution."

If President Grant would clear out the pesky, disturbance-breeding carpet-baggers, he would earn the gratitude of the nation, and it would be comparatively easy to forgive him for trying to inaugurate a third term.

SELF-PROPELLING FIRE ENGINE.

—A self-propelling steam fire engine is made by a noted manufacturing company in the East. It has been tested in Boston and New York. Two men manage the engine under a full head of steam on level ground or on inclined planes as easily as though drawn by horses. The engine attains any speed desirable, and is considered the *ne plus ultra* of fire engines for promptness, efficiency, and endurance.

WELL DESCRIBED.—This is how an Arkansas farmer described one of his cows—"She raises her tail higher, bellows and paws the ground, and makes more fuss than any other critter on the farm, and gives less milk."

That's about how the "Liberal" partisans hereabout skirmish around.

WRAPPING PAPER. of various sizes, some of the best ever manufactured here, for sale at the NEWS Office.