

EDITORIALS.

THE years 1870-71 will form an ever-memorable and terrible era in French national history: disastrous times have overtaken her people; and now, after having been robbed of military prestige and fame, acquired by centuries of victories and prowess, and compelled to drink the dregs of the cup overflowing with humiliation and defeat, they are, seemingly, on the verge of ills more dire than those they have already passed through,—namely, the evils of internecine war.

The ungovernable element of the Parisian population, according to to-day's dispatches, are virtually masters of the city. They have possession of Belleville, Montmartre, the Tuileries, Hotel de Ville, Place Vendome and Palais de Justice. The respectable portion are fleeing from the city in dread and terror, and outrage, violence and anarchy seem imminent.

From the well-known excitable and revolutionary tendencies of the Parisian population, the present position of affairs is what might have almost been expected on the conclusion of peace on such humiliating terms; and unless the power of the government is promptly and vigorously exerted, a re-inauguration of the "Reign of Terror" may be feared. Already have the rebellious crowd commenced the shedding of blood by the execution of Generals Clément Thomas, Le Comte and Vinoy; Chauzey, it is reported, has fallen into their hands, and is to share the same fate.

The ostensible cause for the *emeute* is that the present government has betrayed the trust reposed in it by the people, and that the republic is but a sham. "Republic" is generally the watchword of a French mob, and has been the source of incalculable evil to the nation in the past, and threatens to be in the future. Whatever the present government may be, it has been chosen by a majority of the suffrages of the French people; and its greatest fault seems to be its indecision, and manifestations of weakness and vacillation. At the present critical juncture, instead of acting with decision and firmness with the rebellious mob, it has parleyed and expostulated, which has given boldness to the insurgents; until from Montmartre and Belleville, to which they were at first confined, they now, as already said, have possession of some of the principal public buildings, and are virtually masters of the situation.

M. Adolphe Thiers president of the present Government, is one of the leading statesmen of France, and has been elevated to a difficult, but, to the most dignified position in the nation, by the votes of a majority of his fellow-countrymen, showing that in him and his abilities they confided, more than in any other man, to extricate them from the vortex of ruin and disaster into which their conflict with Prussia plunged them; but if he temporize with, and so play into the hands of, the insurgents, his Government will become the laughing stock of the world, and his brilliant career will terminate in shame, for his ruin and disgrace will be irretrievable.

The position is critical; no government and a weak government are about the same; and a nation in such a fix is like a ship without a rudder on a stormy sea,—disaster and ruin are before it. Such, according to the reports, is the actual position of France. Tidings will be eagerly looked for, by the reading public this side the water and the world. In consequence of the disturbances, it is said the Emperor of Prussia has provisionally stopped the withdrawal of German troops; and humiliating as it may be for the French to reflect upon, almost the only hope for the government, and the restoration and perpetuation of law and order in France, now, seems to be in the re-occupation of their Capital by the legions of their German conquerors.

THE meeting at the City Hall last night, was well attended by members of the Society for the importation and improvement of Stock, &c. Among those present were President Young, Bishop Hunter, President Woodruff, and many members and delegates from the settlements of Salt Lake County.

At the last meeting Messrs. P. Nebeker and H. O. Spencer, were appointed to visit ranges, in order to determine which would be best for the County Co-operative herd. Last night Mr. Nebeker gave in their report. He said that they had visited Point Lookout, which was fourteen by five miles in extent. One hundred tons of bunch grass were mown there during last season; and springs and water are plentiful; the snow, some, seasons falls plentifully

there, and on this account, there are some winter herd grounds better than this, but they are twenty-five miles further off.

A Co-operative stock herd Association was organized for Salt Lake County, with Geo. Q. Cannon, President, and P. Nebeker, vice President; Chas. Crismon, Sen., A. P. Rockwood, Thos. Jenkins, H. O. Spencer, and Joseph Woodmansee, Directors; Hon. Elias Smith was appointed Treasurer; A. M. Musser, Secretary, and R. V. Morris, Assistant Secretary.

Messrs Cannon, Rockwood, Musser and Campbell were appointed a committee to draft a Constitution and By-laws for the Association.

Bishop Callister, of Fillmore, said that the co-operative herds, organized in Fillmore Co., about a year ago, were working well and profitably, and he urged the necessity of organizing them elsewhere. "Sheep should be kept on the mountains and hill sides; and other kinds of stock elsewhere. In Fillmore they have a co-operative butcher shop in connection with their herd. Their stock is valued in and out at cash rates.

President Woodruff deprecated the slaughter of calves; he said they should be raised for work oxen and beef; that would be more profitable in every respect than slaughtering when young.

President Young advised that the grass and herd grounds of the county be retained possession of; that calves and lambs should not be slaughtered, the old ones only being so used. The common stock of the Territory, he said, if properly cared for, could be bred up in five or six generations to be as good as fine imported stock.

Mr. Amos Fielding referred to the success that had attended the labors of men in England, in stock raising on the principal suggested by President Young.

L. D. Young deprecated the practice, common here, of mares, ewes and heifers becoming mothers too early.

Joseph Harker, a man of great experience in stock raising, explained, in a few words the causes of failure in that business, and how success could be ensured.

The meeting was adjourned until 7 o'clock next Monday evening.

THE Chicago Tribune, in a leading article, speaks very severely of Senator Simon Cameron and accuses him of treating the interests of the Republican party and of the country only as merchandise to be sold and bartered. It conveys the idea that there is a "ring" at Washington, whose aim is to convert this Government into a personal one. Of this ring it says:

"Simon Cameron has been the foremost, the leader, the most reckless and unscrupulous, the most selfish, and the most able. Such men as Chandler, and Morton, and Butler, have been but the noisy Lieutenants of the silent chieftain, whose especial province is to corrupt, debauch and then use his victims. These men care nothing for the President. To them he is nothing more than an officer whom it is necessary to control; they are not solicitous for his future, nor for that of the Republican party, nor of the country."

In effecting the removal of Secretary Cox, they greatly weakened the approaches to the President, and, now that they have induced him to demand of the Senate the removal of Sumner, they have reduced the President to the alternative of accepting the Cameron, Chandler, Morton and Butler government, or fall back upon those whom he has grieved or personally alienated.

The article closes with the following language, "No consideration of honesty ever caused him to hesitate in the choice of means, or the accomplishment of an end. The embodiment of corruption, contact with him must necessarily sully, and identification with him must end in that ruin which follows the loss of public confidence and respect."

We cannot see any good reason for indulging in this abuse of Simon Cameron, and we think that the Tribune merely uses him as a scape-goat. It is not Cameron who removed Cox, neither was it Cameron who removed Sumner. It looks as though the Tribune would like to censure President Grant for his course, but feels delicate about doing so, and vents its spleen upon Cameron.

WE take pleasure in announcing that we are sending the last form of the fourteenth edition of the Hymn Book to press, and will have it ready for sale

in a few days. The general cultivation of vocal music in the various cities and settlements of this Territory, and the wide-spread taste for singing among our people, combined with the fact that the practice of attending public meetings for worship and praise is general with all classes of the Saints, has led to almost innumerable demands for the Hymn Book. Up to the present time the people of the Territory have depended for their supplies of this work upon the Church office at Liverpool, England, in which country the thirteen previous editions were published. This method of supplying the demand for works of this description answered tolerably well when the population was not so numerous as it is now. But in these days there are serious objections to such a means of supply. In the first place the tariff on books imported from other countries is a high one; the expense and risk, also, of bringing a sufficient quantity to supply the demand are considerable; and then it is impolitic, and scarcely consistent with our style of doing business, to send money to a foreign community to pay for work to be done for us which we can do ourselves. Within the past two or three years facilities for doing work of this description have been multiplied in this city, and this office is now in a position to do book work which will compare favorably with the average of that done in the Eastern States and in England. There is this advantage connected with issuing the Hymn Book in this city, the means which is required to pay compositors, proof readers, machine men and binders, is all paid out in the community for whom the book is published, so that money paid for its purchase is put into circulation here, and the public are benefited by it.

The only difference in this and the last edition, is the addition of a few new hymns, chiefly sacramental; but they are all at the end, the numbering of the hymns in both being identical until the addenda commences.

The peculiarity of the new hymn book consists in being printed with home-made type, cast in the type-foundry of this establishment. This is a feature which we are satisfied will gratify the public; it is an evidence that when we urge the development of home-manufactures upon the people, we try and profit by our own remarks and give to them a practical effect. Of the quality of type, printing and general workmanship it might be thought egotistical to say anything here; we trust, however, that the class for whom it is intended, will be well satisfied with the book, and also with its price, which we shall place at the lowest possible paying figure. When ready for sale we shall apprise the public through the advertising columns of this paper.

It has been a common objection against the people of Utah Territory that they have been too willing to accept the counsels of President Young in their business and other affairs. The practice savored, in the estimation of many, of a disposition to bow to, what they pleased to call "the one-man power," and to this they were opposed. This opposition, however, would not be manifested to the exercise of this power or influence by a political leader; for if a statesman or politician could induce people to accept him as a guide to the same extent, he would be viewed by these critics as a remarkably smart man and a man who deserved the influence which he wielded.

President Young has always had the confidence of the people of this Territory, because he has always counseled them wisely and in such a manner that, when his suggestions have been carried out, they have resulted in benefit to those who have accepted them. These results, so often repeated through a long series of years, have inspired unshaken confidence in the counsel which he gives; and the majority of the people, when they see persons deliberately reject his suggestions, conclude that before long they will see cause to regret having done so. They entertain this opinion regardless of the position or views of the parties to whom the suggestion is made, whether "Mormons" or "non-Mormons."

The correctness of this conclusion is just now receiving very striking confirmation right before our eyes, in the case of the continental railroad. When the preliminary surveys of the routes were made for the railroad across the continent, Mr. Reed, the Engineer of the U. P. R. R., examined the route to the south of Great Salt Lake, and gave it the preference over the northern route. In this preference he was joined by President Young, whose lengthy

residence here, and thorough experience in and familiarity with the country entitled his opinion to great weight; and so satisfied was the U. P. R. R. Company upon the point, that had that the decision rested entirely with them the route south of the Lake would doubtless have been selected. But the C. P. R. R. Company had a voice in that decision. Their engineers had examined the country north of the Lake, and they decided it was the better line for the road. It will be recollected that our citizens called a mass meeting for the purpose of considering this subject, and they endeavored to bring sufficient influence to bear upon the companies to induce them to bring the Road south of the Lake. And in taking this action we firmly believe they were generally prompted by higher motives than those of a mercenary character. President Young had but one opinion upon this subject, and this he repeated to the officers of the company whenever a route for the Road was canvassed. He invariably urged the route south of the Lake as the better one of the two, and his remarks respecting it to the Company's agents, had they known him as well as the people of this Territory do, would have been conclusive. They would have accepted his counsel, and built the Road on that line. But they did not; and yet there was no good reason offered for not doing so. Probably the best cause might be found in the idea that Salt Lake City would be injured and lessened in importance by leaving her at one side, and another town, that should overshadow her, be built up at the North.

Two years have not elapsed since the last rail was laid, and how does the case now stand? What man of judgment that has traveled over the line, and made himself familiar with the country, has not readily perceived that an egregious blunder was committed by leaving Salt Lake City at one side? But these are only individual opinions and views and may not amount to much. It is the traffic that conclusively decides questions of this character; and how does that stand? Will not the most prejudiced admit, now that mining districts are being opened in Salt Lake and Tooele Counties and vicinage, and bullion and pig-lead are to be shipped in large quantities East and West, that it would be very advantageous had the great through Line ran near this city? Had there been the prospects for traffic at Salt Lake City two years ago that there are now, can it be supposed that the Railroad would have avoided it? Certainly not. But a man of very little brains could decide which was the better route now. At the time the decision was made it required prescience, or the prophetic gift to speak confidently as to which was the better and more profitable route, and unfortunately for the Railroad Companies they had no men among them who possessed that gift, and they had not faith sufficient to lead them to accept the counsel of a man who had it. They have learned an expensive lesson; but we hope it will not be wholly unprofitable to them. It has become an axiom among the Latter-day Saints that there is always safety in counsel, and that success invariably follows strict obedience to it; can not the Railroad Companies endorse this axiom, and vindicate the people of Utah for following the counsel of the prophet?

An interesting and popular method of getting evidence on which to base application for divorce in the East, it seems, is for one party to employ a private detective to dog the footsteps of the other so as to obtain the necessary evidence for the purpose. The detective follows the husband or wife, as the case may be, like a shadow, until the damning evidence is secured. A pleasant reflection for married people to think that their partners may have private detectives on their track!

By our dispatches we learn that Col. J. W. Forney has been appointed Collector of Customs at Philadelphia. The effect this will have upon the tone of the Colonel's journal, the *Press*, we shall be interested in watching. He has not been very chary in expressing his disapproval of the policy of removing Sumner from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, and though he has not exactly denounced President Grant for his share in that business, it has been plain to be seen that he considered his course wrong and indefensible.

A child tied crape on the door knob to see if the carriages would come to take her out riding, as they did the family across the street.