

EDITORIALS.

MOODY AND SANKEY—WORK FOR THEM IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE New York *Herald*, apropos of the return of Moody and Sankey, the famous revivalists, or evangelists, to America, fears they have abandoned their labors in England too soon, there being many sinners and much sin in that tight little isle yet, but nevertheless thinks that their labors are very much needed in the United States. In this connection the *Herald* says—

"They do not return to the United States too soon. Since their departure for the Old World the New World has been increasing in sin and recklessness. Wall street has been almost entirely surrendered to gamblers, who have only spared the general public lately because they find a better field for their peculiar talent at Long Branch and Saratoga. It is impossible to preserve the balance of virtue throughout the world. Some portion of the earth must suffer in order that others may be benefited, and that all that England loses in the departure of Messrs. Moody and Sankey we expect this country to gain. If we should be bold enough to advise these gentlemen we should suggest that they should first go to Saratoga, where the floating population is supposed to be in a very great need of religious information, and secondly, to Long Branch, where the President has attracted some of the ablest politicians, and, therefore, some of the worst sinners in the Republic. They will certainly have this summer ample opportunity for the exercise of their remarkable gifts as the managers of religious revivals, and their only embarrassment will be the selection of the best field. It is said that they are disposed to rest, but while they are idle the spirit of sin will be active. Why should they convert foreigners and neglect their own countrymen?"

WILL WORK FOR NOTHING, PAY A BONUS, AND KEEP THEMSELVES.

IT appears that there really are people who are willing to work without pay, board and lodge themselves, and pay a premium for the privilege of doing certain work. Some of these peculiar people have turned up in New York, and the government is somewhat embarrassed by their offers, as manifest by the following from the *Washington Star* of August 19—

"The opening yesterday of the bids for printing revenue stamps developed the singular fact that the New York firm now doing that work is willing to pay two thousand dollars per month for the privilege. Several other bidders offered to do the work for nothing. The contractors will of course be reimbursed to some extent by the small amounts received for the books, similar to check books, in which the stamps are arranged, but experts say this would be insufficient to cover the expense, and that the principal consideration actuating such offers must be the advertisement the contractors' firm obtains by printing its own address upon each stamp.

"The award for the printing of the stamps will not be made for several days, and for the reason that two legal points are involved which will have to be settled by an opinion of the Attorney-General. These are first, can the government receive money for the award of its own work? and, second, can a bid which offers to do work for nothing be called a bid?"

FIVE PLUMP LIES.

THE following are from the *Davenport, Iowa, Gazette*—

Lie No. 1. "When McKean went to Salt Lake five years ago, the life of a Gentile was of little value in the eye of a Mormon."

2. "That class had no rights which a Mormon was bound to respect."

3. "The whole power of the Territory was then in the hands of Brigham Young; and when the Judge ruled that a Mormon, as a wilful violator of the law against polygamy should not become a citizen, and compelled the attendance of the arch-polygamist himself in court, he did it at the peril of his own life, even within the sanctuary of justice."

4. "Nothing but his dauntless bearing frequently saved him from the weapon of the assassin."

5. "He found that verdicts against Mormons were impossible with a Mormon sheriff to empanel juries, and he represented to Congress that special legislation was needed in Utah to secure the administration of the laws."

The above will do for samples.

DONALDSON THE AERONAUT.

THE story published in the *Cincinnati Times*, and referred to as improbable, in a dispatch in to-day's *News*, was furnished by the *Pembroke (Ontario) News*. The story relates that while Mr. Wilson, an editor of the *News*, and a party of friends were on a fishing excursion up the Ottawa and Montreal rivers, on their way to Lake de Quinzes, and when within fifty miles of the lake, in the dense untrodden forest, Donaldson was found by them, starving slowly with his left arm and leg broken, and gangrene set in. Donaldson is reported as telling them that when he and Grimwood entered the balloon, he intended to descend in the woods, lie quiet awhile, for advertising purposes, then report at the nearest town; that the storm upset their calculations; that it soon caused the balloon to settle; that the escaping gas stupefied them; that Donaldson concluded to save himself by throwing Grimwood out of the balloon; that Grimwood must have had a similar thought, for he pulled out a derringer; that the next thing Grimwood was falling and screaming toward the lake, and the balloon shot away; that the balloon went across the Straits of Mackinac into Canada, but returned; and that Donaldson was aroused from a kind of stupor by the crashing of the basket through the tree tops, and thrown violently to the ground. In conclusion the story states that Donaldson died soon after he was found by the relators.

LOCUSTS AND SALT LAKE.

AT the recent annual meeting, at Detroit, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Prof. C. V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, read a paper entitled, "The Locust Plague and How to Avert It," in which he discussed the merits of five methods with that purpose in view—

1. Destroying the eggs.
2. Destroying the unfledged insects.
3. Exterminating the perfect insects.
4. Encouraging their natural enemies.
5. Preventing their ravages by artificial methods.

It was concluded that the surest way would be to "carry the war into Africa," that is, to attack the insects in their home in the Rocky Mountains, employing the soldiery, if necessary, to accomplish the purpose.

That last would be a capital idea. Better than sitting down on their haunches at Corinne to prevent the people there from being frightened to death. Think of the soldier boys out on the benches, chasing the locust, and following the grasshopper!

The Secretary read Dr. A. S. Packard's paper on "The supposed Ancient Outlet of the Great Salt Lake," in which it is conjectured that the lake once flowed out through the bed of an ancient river, which can be partly traced, beginning 100 feet above the present lake level. The reduced altitude of the surface is supposed to have been caused by evaporation.

A MODIFIED SENTIMENT.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* a short time ago was inclined to be

jocular concerning the erection of a monument to Mary Pomeroy, who charged that the Rev. Glendenning had ruined her. The *Republican* suggested that those of us who had not been seduced would have to get along without monuments.

The Springfield *Union*, in a more sober spirit, thinks that the circumstance of the erection of the monument by subscription, and mainly by women, is an indication of a charitable modification of public sentiment towards unfortunate girls. The *Union* regards it "as evidence of the growth in these latter days of a more charitable and pitying disposition towards women who fall through their love for and trust in men. For it is not to be supposed that these women (for they were mostly women) who raised the money for this monument to Mary Pomeroy dead, would have cast her out of the synagogue had she been alive. If they are consistent, their tribute of pity and tenderness for the dead girl is a promise of pity and charity and sympathy for her sisters who, after a similar lapse, have the fortune or misfortune to live."

DRUMMING UP SENSATIONS.

AN "important meeting" is said to have been held at Beaver, Aug. 24, D. P. Whedon, chairman, Chas. I. Swift, secretary.

The following has been published as part of a report of the meeting—

"Mr. Hawley briefly and eloquently stated the object of the meeting, producing a letter from A. S. Patterson, official reporter in the late trial of John D. Lee, soliciting aid from the loyal citizens of Southern Utah, to enable him to insure the publication of the trial of Lee. The book, containing all of the testimony and speeches of most of the counsel, will fill about 200 pages in print; also that the attention of the President, Senate and House of Representatives of the United States be directed to the deplorable condition of the social, religious and political affairs in Utah; the impossibility of getting justice in the courts under the present jury system, and the necessity of an earnest appeal to the legislators of this great nation to protect her citizens; to modify the jury system that now prevails—in effect making the administration of justice a disgusting farce and a sarcasm upon the law of the land.

"General Maxwell suggested that the meeting strongly protested in the name of every law-abiding citizen in this part of Utah against the removal of any of the troops from Camp Cameron, but rather on the other hand to solicit the government to increase the garrison by sending a company of cavalry to this post as soon as practicable.

"In pursuance to a vote of the House, the following committees were appointed: Committee on the publication of the history of the trial of John D. Lee. Chairman, C. M. Hawley; Presley Denny, G. W. Morehouse, Robert Kershaw, Jacob Hess (Piute county), and Daniel Page (Iron county).

"The following committee was elected to protest against the removal of any of the military forces at Camp Cameron, with instructions to draft proper and fit resolutions or a memorial to the President of the United States on that subject: Chairman, Chas. J. Swift; James R. Wilkins, C. M. Hawley, G. W. Morehouse, Presley Denny, Frank Brown, and Robert Keyes. This committee will also communicate with General Sheridan upon his return East, setting forth the oppressive and exigencies inducing their action."

The publication of this pamphlet has two objects in view—first the making of money directly by the sale of the book; second, the making of money indirectly by using the book to create political capital. Pelf is at the bottom of it all, and to obtain this any promising measures are acceptable to the members of that ring. Nothing comes amiss to them.

The "deplorable condition of affairs in Utah," is mere claptrap—it means anything or nothing. "Impossibility of getting justice,"

and "earnest appeal" for more legislation, are of the same class of cheap stock phrases.

The present jury law (Poland Bill) divides the choice of names for jurymen between federal officials and local officials, the choice of the federal officials being supposed to be in favor of the ring, and the choice of the local officials being supposed to be adverse to the ring. As the ring numbers but a fraction of the people of the Territory the present law unjustly gives them far more than their share of the number of jurymen, on even any reasonable basis of minority representation. But this is not sufficient for them—they, the small ring minority, want all the jurymen to be of their selection. This they term amending the jury law, in order to get justice done in the courts.

The effort to have the number of troops at Beaver increased is of the same character as the Corinne scare and the call for troops to be stationed there. It is wholly for effect first, and wholly for money last.

THE GREAT FATHER OVERRATED.—The *New York Journal of Commerce*, referring to the report that the Rev. D. S. Hinman, of the Sioux Commission, recently told the Indians that the Great Father could not keep white men out of the Black Hills, any more than the Sioux could prevent the rain falling when the clouds were ready, says that this confession of weakness could only confirm the Indians in their opinion that the Great Father is a much overrated person, and is no more worthy of their respect than that of the white men whom he cannot compel to obey the laws; and that the Indians may well argue that if the President is incompetent to execute the present treaty, what confidence can they have that he will live up to the one which the commissioners wish them to ratify?

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.—The *Montana New North-West* thinks the people of Corinne might have been really frightened, might have been in dire apprehension, but that it is almost incredible that the Indian attack professedly expected was meditated, or that really any danger existed as stated.

That's so. We do not believe there was a single person in this city, nor more than very few, if any, in the whole Territory, gullible enough to believe that the slightest danger of an attack upon Corinne ever existed, or was ever dreamed off by those farming Indians themselves. The whole affair was a wicked piece of unprincipled intrigue.

PRESENTATION TO GENERAL GARFIELD.

GENERAL JAMES GARFIELD was presented with the badge of the Army of the Cumberland, at a reunion of the Forty-second Ohio Regiment at Cleveland, Aug. 25. Hon. J. H. Rhodes read the address of welcome. Gen. G. W. Morgan delivered an address. The presentation speech was made by Col. S. A. Sheldon, which was happily replied to by Gen. Garfield. Captain F. H. Mason, historian of the regiment, addressed the assembly and read a portion of the history of the regiment, which is to be published, with illustrations from drawings made by Sergeant O. J. Hopkins, of Toledo.

A number of resolutions were presented and adopted, and in the evening the members of the regiment and their friends had a pleasant steamboat excursion on the lake.

GIVE THE LADIES A CHANCE.—A San Francisco paper, speaking of California children, says—

"Looking over the figures of the school census we find that there are now 280,000 children in California

under fifteen years of age. * * * * * This is a good showing for a young State. Give the ladies a chance and we can get on without any further Eastern emigration. Even if Europe withholds her people and the citizens of our Atlantic States should prefer their ungenial climate and ungenerous soil, let them stay at home, our future is secure."

Nowhere in this wide world are the ladies given such a chance, such a many chances, as here in Utah. California is nowhere in comparison.

FAITH AND WORKS.

ONE of the most note-worthy instances of the power of faith in God, accompanied and followed by works of a most commendable kind, can be found in the career of Mr. Muller, who lives near Bristol, England, and who, during the last 45 years, has supported orphan children by charity, without asking a single human being for so much as a single farthing. He now supports six large establishments by free will offerings. An exchange speaks of him and of his work as "one good man's work" as follows—

"Mr. Muller, of England, received last year, from all sources, \$250,000. He has six public institutions complete in all their parts, which for size and convenience would compare favorably with any public buildings on Blackwell's Island. Each of the six establishments is perfect in itself. Each one was completed, paid for and occupied before another was begun. Mr. Muller has been for forty years in his field of rescuing and educating the orphan children of England. Since 1830, when he gathered his six children into a small cottage in Bristol, till the present hour, he has received as voluntary offerings and expended over \$3,000,000. He has refused to preach in London, though he has been assured of a donation of £10,000, quietly saying, 'If the Lord wishes me to have that money, he will send it to me.' He has refused to have his likeness taken, though assured that millions of copies would be sold for the benefit of his mission. His answer was, 'This is not the way the Master would have me carry on his work.' Mr. Muller is over sixty years of age. He is of medium size, slightly built, erect as a soldier, hair fleecy white, but magnetic. He assumes no superiority over his brethren and associates. His prayers are like familiar conversations with a very intimate friend. His speech is broken English, as 'de Lord will provide.'"

EMIGRATION TO MEXICO.

Now is the time if any adventurous and enterprising souls wish to emigrate to and settle in Mexico, the government of that country offering extraordinary inducements to emigrants, as will be seen by the following from an exchange—

"The Mexican Congress, on the 31st of May last, passed a remarkably wise and liberal colonization law, of which we have seen no notice in any California or Eastern journal. We think that its provisions should be made known to the public, in order that all parties interested in it may be placed in a position to avail themselves of the advantages it offers. The law authorizes the Executive to enter into contract with individuals or companies for the introduction of emigrants into Mexico, and to pay such individuals or companies a stipulated amount for each family landed at any given point in the Republic, and a larger amount for each family settled within its territory. The President is further authorized to make advances equal to one-half of the bounty agreed upon to aid in carrying out the contracts. Lands will be sold to colonists at reasonable credit and upon easy terms of payment. Families will be furnished with one year's subsistence, and the government also engages to make pecuniary advances to enable settlers to purchase utensils for agricultural purposes and to construct their dwellings. The emigrants coming into Mexico under this law are to be exempted from military service, from national and department taxation, from