

EDITORIALS

THE WAY TO MAINTAIN CONFIDENCE.

THE *Pittsburg Commercial*, speaking of the iron trade of that city, hints that the reward of the manufacturers, for continuing their business through the period of depression, is already certainly coming, with prospect of coming more abundantly after a while, in renewed confidence, enlarged markets, and increased business. The *Commercial* says—

"By keeping the mills going, even at a small or no profit, new connections have been formed and old ones strengthened to a degree that insures a very large trade from this centre when the recuperative energies of the country have been fairly set to work."

That's the way, and the course of the *Pittsburg* manufacturers, in thus doing all they could to mitigate the evils of the panic and of the dull times and brieften their duration, is an excellent ensample to all other people. When times are dull, it is certainly more characteristic of sagacious and noble citizenship to encourage the continuance of business, to endeavor to maintain and cultivate confidence, and to afford employment to those who depend upon their current labor for their current subsistence, than it is to abandon enterprise, shut up the shop, lock the safe, and button up the pocket the moment the first breeze of a financial panic comes along. One is the way to maintain and increase confidence, revive business, and insure the common welfare and prosperity, and the other is the way to make bad worse, to destroy confidence and business, needlessly multiply human suffering, and prevent the return of general prosperity.

DEATH OF LADY AMBERLEY.—The *London Times* thus speaks of the death of a lady, who made a considerable mark in the free thought literary world—

"The death of Lady Amberley, which it was our painful duty to record yesterday, took place, we are informed, at Ravenscroft, near Chesham, and was caused by an attack of diphtheria, brought on by attendance on her eldest son, who suffered from the same malady. Her bright and keen intelligence, her cordial and cheerful temper and the courage and zeal with which she gave help to every movement in which she discerned the elements of usefulness, will cause her death to be felt as a loss in a circle wider than that of her family and immediate connections."

DRY TIMES AT THE WATERING PLACES.—The fashionable watering places in the east, as well as other places, feel the stringency of the times. Things are not as they used to be. Visitors are scarce, and dollars are scarcer, if possible. Hotels, with rooms for five hundred guests, have fifty or a hundred, and those which usually accommodate a hundred, have a dozen or twenty. The hotel owners lay the fault to the weather. The fact seems to be that pater-familias feels under the stern necessity of economizing more than formerly. So the family watering place vacation is foregone.

LOOSE PARDONING.—There has been some rather hasty pardoning done in this Territory, so some people think. In South Carolina this thing is reported to have become notorious, and a judge on the bench protests against such abuse of the pardoning power. At the court of General Sessions in Lancaster Co., in that State, Judge McKey, July 9, passed the following protestatory sentence—

"I do hereby sentence Calvin Black, convicted of arson, to be imprisoned at hard labor, in the Penitentiary, for life. This convict was ably and earnestly defended by Messrs. Kershaw and Moore,

two distinguished counsellors, assigned by the court.

"The verdict was rendered by an impartial jury of singular intelligence, composed of five white and seven colored citizens, selected by the prisoner, who had forty challenges. The evidence developed the fact that a child about seven years of age was consumed in the burning dwelling-house.

"I do, therefore, in the name of violated law, protest against executive clemency being extended in this case by the Chief Magistrate, F. J. Moses, Jr., who has so prostituted the pardoning power as to make the administration of the criminal law a mockery of justice, and convert the broad seal of the State into the symbol of approved crime."

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.—Some of the officers of the Hawaiian Government have liberal salaries, as is manifest in the action of the Legislative Assembly upon the budget, as reported in the *Hawaiian Gazette*, a few specimens of which we herewith present—

Salary of the King \$40,000, Queen Emma \$12,000, Chamberlain and Secretary \$5,000, Legislature and Privy Council \$15,300, Chancellor and Chief Justice \$10,000, Associate Justices \$8,000 each, Clerk Supreme Court \$3,000, Deputy Clerk \$2,400, Circuit Judges \$2,000 to \$3,600, Police Judges \$1,000 to \$3,000, District Judges \$450 to \$800, Minister of Foreign Affairs \$8,000, support of military, \$45,000, Governors from \$2,400 to \$3,600, Postmaster General \$1,000, leper establishment \$50,000.

PARTIAL DOWNFALL.—One peculiarity of the recent rains about New York is stated to be their local character, the rain pouring in torrents in some places, without a drop falling in other localities a few miles distant. But, as every one knows, this is a peculiarity of thunderstorms generally, as has been manifested by the soaking showers which have fallen lately in this vicinity, while neighboring localities have not had any rain. Besides, almost any stormy time, in this clear and rarified atmosphere, one can see the storm pouring down heavily in one part of the valley, while in all the rest of it it is perfectly dry, at least until, sometimes, the storm veers round and visits other portions in its course.

OPPOSITION.

It is a doctrinal point that opposition is a necessity. It must be so, otherwise there would be no way of explaining the funny fact of one tenth part of the community arraying itself in open political hostility against the other nine-tenths.

This small minority has been wiggling and working with wonderful persistence and much energy of late—what for? To endeavor to seize offices in the gift of the people. How could that opposition expect to obtain those offices? Could it reasonably presume that the nine-tenths would go out of the ranks of their friends and into the ranks of their enemies to choose officers to rule over them, to administer their civil affairs and to pay away their taxes? That would have been a suicidal course, not to be reasonably anticipated. What people in the same circumstances would have done such a thing? None, while in their sober senses. For it cannot be forgotten that all the time while asking them for their votes, and for years before, the one-tenth has been busy in maligning, insulting and abusing the nine-tenths, in every possible way, and in the most scandalous manner. It may be a Christian thing to forgive your enemies in certain circumstances and under certain conditions, but we never saw a rule of any kind of Christianity or civilization where-in men are commanded or expected to choose their own most virulent and relentless enemies to rule over them. O no, and the opposition will learn that with all its cunning, it must adopt

very different tactics before the nine-tenths will vote for a single member of the motley crowd, or any body who suffers himself to be allied with it. The cloven foot has been made too palpably manifest for that. There is a way to win the affection and gain the votes of the nine-tenths, but the opposition, with all its loud boasts of liberality, has been a great deal too illiberal to succeed in that particular.

The People's Ticket represents the people, those who created the Territory and made it worth having as a goodly place of residence, and the people vote for that ticket because it represents them, and because the nominees upon it are not broken-down political adventurers, the gladly-gotten-rid-of spawn of other communities, lazy and impetuous bums, nor greedy, speculative sharks, seeking their prey, but old established members of the community, who have a standing, living interest in the community and in its continued welfare, and who are in unison or harmony with the people at large in all that pertains to their temporal and eternal welfare.

When the one tenth "Liberal" opposition can convince the nine-tenths of the people that the one-tenth "Liberals" are the real, true, staunch friends of the people, then the one-tenth may get into offices in the gift of the people. Until something of this kind is the fact, the one-tenth "Liberal" opposition will be likely to find that it's no use knocking at the door. We are sorry, very sorry, for the unfortunate "Liberals," but we can't help them. We have given them already no end of good advice, but they seem so perverse and stupid as to persistently reject it.

Accidentally Injured—Harvest.—W. Reeves sends the following—

"CENTREVILLE,
August 1st, 1874.

"Yesterday Brother Ozias Kilbourn, of this place, was thrown from his horse, falling on his left shoulder and side of his face, rendering him insensible for a short time. He was taken home, and on examination it was thought that no bones were broken, but he is severely bruised and suffers much pain. It is hoped, however, that he will soon be around again to attend to his business.

"The harvesting is progressing rapidly, although help seems scarce. In the language of the Scripture, we can truly say, 'the harvest is plentiful, but the laborers are few,' but by that perseverance that characterizes the Latter-day Saints the work will be accomplished."

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 3.

Three of Them.—Three of the Sandy roughs were arrested in this City to-day, on complaint of John W. Sharp.

School Trustees.—At a meeting of the tax-payers of the 20th School District, held last evening at the 20th Ward school house, B. H. Schettler, John Nicholson, and Henry Pusey were elected a board of trustees.

Coal.—We learn that the Upper Wasatch coal mine, and one of the Robinson mines, on the Weber, are now in working order, and teams can be loaded up there. One of the Wasatch Company's mines was damaged by the late cloud burst to the extent of \$2,000.

Funeral Services.—The obsequies of Brother John Gibson, accidentally killed in Parley's Canyon, on Saturday night, took place at the 20th Ward Meeting-house this afternoon, but owing to the lateness of the hour we are unable to give any particulars.

Brother Gibson was a most industrious and much respected citizen.

Information Wanted.—Mr. E. A. Trisler, 114, South Main Street, St. Louis, wants to learn the whereabouts of his brother, George E. Trisler, who was in this city, when last heard from, eighteen months ago. Any person able to give the desired information will confer a favor by communicating it to Mr. E. A. Trisler.

Bitten by a Dog.—We learn that some time to-day, a little daughter of Brother Mark Lindsay, of the 20th Ward, was bitten by a dog. It is stated that the bite was so severe as not only to lacerate the flesh of the injured limb, but to

break the bone. The brute, which belonged to a man named Henry Hughes, was afterwards killed by Brother Lindsay.

Tremendous Rain-fall.—A few days since there was a most copious rain-fall on the western shore of Salt Lake. It was the heaviest pour ever seen thereabout, and caused the land in places to be submerged to the depth of a foot, turning the grass quite black, and damaging the hay crop to some extent. The clouds seemed to open and the water poured down in sheets.

Very Scarce.—Tooele County and neighborhood is an excellent grazing region, and heretofore a great deal of butter has been produced there, supplying the market to a considerable extent with that needed article. This season, however, it is very scarce there, and brings 40 cents a pound in Grantsville and Tooele. The cause of this scarcity is ascribed to the fact of but few of the cows having calves this year, a result of the severe spells of weather of last winter.

Mayor Wells Arrested.—About three o'clock this afternoon, Major Bird, deputy U. S. Marshal, served a warrant upon Mayor D. H. Wells, arrested him and took him before Commissioner Toohy, who released him on \$1,000 bonds to appear in one week from to-day to answer to a charge of resisting a U. S. deputy marshal in the discharge of his duty. If this is not piling it on thick, and adding insult to injury, in view of the brutal assault made on the Mayor yesterday, we would like to know what is.

Liberal Voting. How it was Done.—As a lady was passing one of the polling places yesterday afternoon, a couple of jovial voters who had been depositing ballots and whiskey most of the day, met, and after the customary greeting, one of them staggered round and slapping the other on the back, said, "Less (hic) go in-an-vote." Bilk No. 2 exclaimed, "I've (hic) voted twice already." Never (hic) mind," said his companion, "you must reklet this 's the (hic) 'Liberal' ticket." "You bet your (hic) life," said the invited, and they staggered to the polls to assist in steadying the ark of the republic.

Obsequies of Elder E. L. Sloan.—The funeral services of Elder Edward Lennox Sloan took place at the Twentieth Ward Meeting-house this morning. The building was filled by the relatives and friends of the deceased. On the stand, besides Bishop John Sharp and counselors, were President D. H. Wells, Elder Erastus Snow, Presidents Joseph Young and George B. Wallace and Bishop L. D. Young. Suitable addresses were delivered by Elder Erastus Snow and President Joseph Young. A large number of printers were there, members of the D. T. U. being the pall bearers. The proprietors and all the employees of the *Herald* office were present. The remains of deceased were followed to the cemetery by a large cortege.

From Truckee.—We had a call to-day from the well known and enterprising Truckee lumber merchant, Mr. D. W. Parkhurst, formerly of this city. He was accompanied by Mr. C. A. Bragg, also of Truckee, who, in connection with Mr. E. J. Brittle, is in this city in the interests of the Truckee Lumber Association, which is an incorporation combining all the lumbering interests of that part of the country. All the mills on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevadas have united in an agreement not to sell outside of the Association, and the latter finds the outside markets for the lumber. The three gentlemen named purpose establishing a branch of the association in this city. The capital stock of the company is \$1,500,000.

The Sandy Affair.—We learn that the brutal conduct of the "Liberal" roughs at Sandy continued during the whole of yesterday, until about five o'clock in the evening, and Mr. John W. Sharp, who maintained his post at the polls, as a guardian of the peace, was threatened, abused and maltreated, and was unable to obtain assistance to quell the lawless proceedings. The filthy, abominable language of the "Liberals" was so sickening as to prevent lady suffragists from going to the polls, and, indeed, electors generally were prevented from voting, about seventy being the number of votes polled.

At about five o'clock in the evening another attack was made on Mr. Sharp, when his lip was cut open by a blow from one of the roughs. The train had just arrived from this city, and, seeing how matters stood, a few of the railroad hands jumped from the train and, in a few minutes, cleaned out the cowardly crowd, who soon "showed the white feather," and ran in every direction, after one or two of them got a drubbing.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS.

Deputy U. S. Marshals Outrage Law and Order.

Mayor Wells Brutally Maltreated.

At all of the voting places of the various city precincts, excepting that of the Fifth, the City Hall, the election yesterday proceeded in a quiet and orderly manner. There it soon became evident that there was an intention on the part of the "Liberal" element to create a disturbance, in the consummation of which they had two palpable objects in view, one being, on the part of the instigators, to produce an open rupture, that a hue and cry might be raised against the "Mormons," with a view to getting them into trouble, and the other, which was plain to everybody, was to get possession of the Fifth Precinct-ballot box.

The city police were at the polls and did all in their power to maintain the peace, in which laudable object they were constantly obstructed by a host of U. S. deputy marshals who acted as if they had been sworn in for no other purpose than to harass the police, arrest the latter and make a general row. After officer Phillips had been arrested, as stated in the *News* of yesterday, Captain Andrew Burt and officer Andrew Smith were arrested also, but for what cause it is difficult to say, unless it was for endeavoring to keep the peace. All three were placed under \$300 bonds for their appearance.

J. M. Orr, who was quite drunk, made an attempt to go in at the place where voters passed out, and made a disturbance because he was prevented. The police arrested him and placed him in jail. W. P. Appleby made a pompous demand for his release "in the name of the United States." Captain Burt said he would not release him without written process, which was afterwards forthcoming and he was set at liberty.

Thomas Winters, a very quiet citizen who had been appointed to assist in keeping the peace at the polls, was pulled and knocked around by a crowd of those marshals, some of whom were about as rough and dirty specimens of humanity as there is any need for. Mr. Winters' great physical strength prevented him being knocked down and trampled upon, and while he held on to the hitching post in front of the City Hall building the combined efforts of the crowd who had hold of him, could not move him until Captain Burt stepped up and told him to go quietly.

A very inoffensive, quiet man, named Palmer, was also arrested at that time, for trying to save Mr. Winters from getting hurt. He was taken off in a carriage by a big, soft-looking fellow with a pumpkin head, and feeling that he did not like his quarters, Palmer tried to escape. He managed to roll out of the carriage, hurting his head in the descent, but was afterwards recaptured, after a lively chase.

Captain Burt went to U. S. Marshal Maxwell and asked him to lend his aid in preserving the peace.

The marshal, who was much befuddled, said, "By G-d, Burt, I will, this is a d-d outrage." But soon afterwards, as if repenting of his conciliatory attitude, he said, addressing himself to Captain Burt, "G-d d-n you, I've had you arrested once to-day already and will again," to which the Captain replied—"When I speak to you, Mr. Maxwell, I do so as a gentleman, and do not use such language to you as you address to me."

Late in the afternoon, while there was great confusion and disturbance, Mayor Wells appeared upon the scene, and, standing in front of the entrance to the polling place, was about to exhort the people to keep the peace, when U. S. Deputy Marshal J. M. Orr seized him by the arm and endeavored to pull him into the crowd. Others of the same