

practiced in any country. Anointed kings have had their heads struck from their bodies for like offences, for wasting the public treasure and misusing official authority; but in a Republican State the reverse is the case, and wrong is hallowed and exalted, because it is not safe to mob or punish it, on account of the risk we run, while doing that, of injuring the Government. Of course this must be right, because twenty thousand of a majority of the people of Pennsylvania have so decided. We do not intend to dispute the decree. During the campaign we declared that if such were the decision we could stand it as well as any other man, and we mean patiently to abide its effects. But we have a right to ask, How are we hereafter to deal with malfeasance in office, and correct the rule which has made our politics a mere machine for the advancement of clique-designated individuals? The Eighth of October has made a precedent which will long be remembered in this State, for from its effects, before twelve months have elapsed, we shall reap far more of dishonor than the gloomiest opponent of corruption in politics has yet attempted to forebode.

We may not be able to look very far into the future, but we are at a loss to indicate how hereafter we are to deal with villainy of any kind connected with the management of parties and the control of government. The courts are no longer potential, because the pardoning power is at hand to counteract whatever of good is accomplished by these tribunals; and it has been demonstrated that the ballot-box can be used with fearful force to cover up or wipe out proved villainy in office. Anointed kings, as we have already written, lose their heads for their wrongs; unperformed republicans, guilty of every excess, are raised to higher honors, and the people, in the madness of their frenzy, shout, "Long live the Republic!"

The above is a very significant admission by an influential publicist against a powerful and prevailing faction in his own party. It would be difficult to believe such a picture could be a faithful representation of current facts, did we not know, by the force of local happenings, to what base uses political officials can and do put themselves.

THE cry for peace and the profession of it have been and are pretty general, but the practice and the expectation do not so often correspond. The good Book, which so many people profess to revere, but which so few really regard, talks of people crying peace when there should be no peace. The motto of the great exhibition of 1851 was peace, the peace societies cry peace, our chief magistrate after the late terrible internecine civil war, said let us have peace, the motive of the late Imperial council on the European continent was peace, so it said, and indeed one hears of peace professions in divers directions.

But these peace professions and peace dreams are continually meeting with some very rude shocks. The recent Franco-German war aroused many people from their peace reveries and cruelly dispelled their beautiful peace imaginings. Since that war the various countries of Europe have been more active than ever in perfecting their military and naval organizations, thus effectually giving the lie to the peace professions. And now comes Henry Dunat, the originator of the Red Cross Society, a benevolent institution organized to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded in war. Lately Mr. Dunat read a paper before the Social Science Association in London, in which he maintained the necessity of an immediate and uniform organization of the Red Cross Society throughout Europe, arguing that he knew the European continent, that it was his conviction that Europe was on the eve of the grandest events of the century, politically and socially, that a great war was imminent, and that within a few years the continent of Europe would be overturned by a general conflict of nations.

Mr. Dunat may or may not be an alarmist, but few people would be surprised to hear of war breaking out in Europe within a brief period. The time of fierce and destructive wars is not over, nor will it be until men learn to keep their passions in rigid subjection to righteousness, which is not yet. It is to the credit of England and America that they determined to settle their differences by peaceful and friendly arbitration, instead of submitting them to the stern, bloody, barbaric

arbitrament of war. But then these two nations, though sufficiently excitable, are among the most self-controlled of nationalities, and even they are not above the possibility of going to war. Mr. Dunat may be right in his prognostications, in spite of this admirable Anglo-Saxon example of peacefully settling irritating international disputes.

CHICAGO is making an effort municipally to have Sunday kept decently, so far as the shutting up of beer and liquor stores is concerned. The opposition yesterday to the measure was small—only three instances, and those of small beer-guzzling shops. This action of the Chicago municipal authorities is commendable and is worthy of support from all the citizens who wish their enterprising city to enjoy a reputation for good order and sober, decent observance of the hebdomadal day of rest.

It is a very good thing that the great city of the Lakes is not blessed with a perverse federal judiciary, who delight in issuing injunctions for the special purpose of hampering the municipal authorities in their commendable endeavors to maintain a creditable degree of law and order.

THE dispatches state that the New York papers are anything but sweet upon the lectures of Froude, the historian, and his endeavors to present to the New York public his views of the relations of England and Ireland with each other. That is what might have been expected. The Irish vote and influence in New York are evidently too powerful for any person to meet with approval in expressing equitable, candid, and unimpassioned views relating to the political condition of Old Ireland. It is a very rare thing in that city or in many other of our large cities to find a public man who has the moral courage and the conscientiousness to run counter to the Irish vote. If Froude wishes for triumphant success, he should take a view of things favorable to the Irish, other considerations ignored, and present his views in demagogic style. Then his lectures might be a brilliant success.

THE Dutch are perfectly at home in the matters of drainage, embankments, dykes and canals. Their country was won and is preserved from the domination of the ocean by these means. Our settlers have done much in the way of canalizing and ditching, but in that business they cannot "beat the Dutch" yet. They are now building a canal to give Amsterdam a quicker passage to the Atlantic than she now possesses. The canal runs nearly east from the Zuyder Zee at Schellingwoude across the narrowest part of the Peninsula to the North Sea at Gelzen, is to cost \$15,000,000 and to be large enough in the narrowest parts for two ships of the first class to pass each other. An immense lock at each end of the canal has just been completed, and the canal is to be finished in two years. The canal is expected to bring Amsterdam within two hours of the ocean and be greatly instrumental in perpetuating her commercial prosperity.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 17.

DISCONTINUED.—The Utah Northern Railroad seven-fifteen p. m. train, from Brigham City on Sundays, and the four a. m. train, from Hampton's on Mondays, will be discontinued until further notice.

THE HOOPER MURDER CASE.—The defense in this case, now being tried at Ogden, plead insanity on behalf of the prisoner Purdy, and the plea seems to be pretty well sustained, according to the report of the proceedings in the *Junction*.

THE LAST COMPANY.—The last company of emigrants from Europe for Utah, so far as we are informed, may be now taking their first affecting lessons in sea-sickness, as they were expected to leave Liverpool yesterday. They will be likely to arrive here in 20 to 22 days, or from Nov. 5 to 7. We do not suppose the company will be numerous, but it may be very good.

INDIAN DELEGATION.—A delegation of Indians, accompanied by Dr. Dodge, Indian agent, and Mr. George Bean, of Provo, the latter in the capacity of interpreter, left for Washington this morning, for the purpose of laying their grievances before President Grant. The Indians composing the delegation are Wanderodes, Antero, Tabiona and Kanosh.

F. R. S.—This is not intended for Fellow of the Royal Society, but it refers to the

other sex and represents Female Relief Society. A suggestion is made in the *Woman's Exponent* to drop the first word of the three in the name of this local benevolent society. This is a sensible idea, for the word female, though definite as to sex, is very indefinite otherwise. If any sexual distinction were desirable, "ladies" or "women's" would be far preferable to "female." Many females are neither women nor ladies, but every lady is a woman, and every woman is or ought to be a lady.

WOMAN'S EXPONENT, No. 10, is before us. This being only the second number that has reached us, we have had small opportunity of noticing this interesting and sprightly journal. We should have been gratified to receive it regularly, but from some cause or other its visits have been thus few and far between. Perhaps it will come more regularly and frequently henceforth. If so, we shall have fair opportunity for more frequent notice of it, as we like to say a good word for our good friends at any time when they give us a fair chance to do so.

No. 10, for Oct. 15, is well filled with varied and interesting matter. The articles are brief, which gives room for a greater number and a wider variety, making a more attractive journal. We wish the *Exponent* success. It is edited with care and ability, and presents a creditable appearance. As a worthy representative of the women of Utah, and a special channel of feminine public communication, it deserves extensive patronage throughout the Territory. Every woman should have it and write for it if she can.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 18.

ANOTHER STAGE ROBBERY.—It will be seen, by a dispatch from Helena, on our first page, that the Montana stage going south, was stopped on Wednesday night, at a point three miles north of Pleasant valley by two robbers, who robbed the passengers of seven thousand dollars. Luckily there was no express treasure on board at the time.

A C. P. Tunnel on Fire—A Train Run Through It.

The following dispatch was received from Virginia City, Nev., last night:

This morning, at 5:30, as the passenger train was coming from Reno, the American Flat Tunnel was discovered to be on fire. The engineer, not being able to stop, put on all steam, and ran through the mass of falling, burnt timbers without any damage, taking the train to Gold Hill and Eng, and returned to the tunnel with the Gold Hill fire department. The fire made such progress that it reached within one hundred feet of the South end, having commenced at the North end. By this time the timbers were burned out, and the tunnel caved in in a number of places, so as to effectually stop the trains. They will possibly have about one hundred feet in the South end.

A. J. Ralston and the superintendent are both on the ground, with a party of engineers, and a large force of men and carts will commence clearing out the debris as soon as possible. They have already run a survey for a temporary track around the hill and started getting out timbers for the tunnel. In the meantime the passengers will be transferred, but the freight will be stopped. The superintendent says he will be able to open the road in two days at the farthest.

A SHAM DETECTIVE.—On Wednesday night Al. Lee called at the house of Felix Rheinbold during the latter's absence, and presented himself to Mrs. Rheinbold as an officer of the city, stating that he held a writ from Justice Clinton for her arrest on a specified charge, which he pretended to read from a piece of paper. Mrs. R. said she was not guilty and was willing to go before the Justice, feeling assured that he would discharge her. On seeing her willingness to accompany him, Lee told her she need not go just then, but could hand some money over to him as security for her appearance the following day. This Mrs. R. objected to, stating she had no money. He then proposed that she hand over a portion of her jewelry. This also was refused. Lee, seeing that he could make no money by the arrangement made dishonorable and disgusting proposals to Mrs. R., when the latter said she knew then that Lee was not a Salt Lake policeman, but an impostor, and that she would report him to the authorities. Lee then beat a hasty retreat. Yesterday Mrs. R. appeared at the City Hall and narrated the above circumstances. Before Lee was arrested, however, he was met on the street by Mr. Rheinbold, who gave him a thrashing, for which he was fined. Lee was arrested and placed in the city jail, pending an examination, which is set for 4 o'clock this afternoon.

NEILSON AND PURDY FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED.—The following, from the Ogden *Junction* of yesterday, are the verdict and sentence rendered and pronounced in the Hooper City murder case:

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

To the Honorable Probate Court of Weber County:

We the undersigned jurors, empaneled to try a case of murder in an indictment

presented to the Probate Court of Weber County, by the Grand Jury of said county, wherein the People of the United States in the Territory of Utah are Complainants, and Thomas Purdy and Neils Peter Neilson are Defendants, do find a verdict of guilty against the said Thomas Purdy and Neils Peter Neilson, of murder in the second degree, recommending Thomas Purdy to the mercy of the Court.

SIGNED,

F. A. Hammond, Wm. T. Baker, Luman A. Shurtliff, James McFarland, George L. Coroy, John Russell, Jeffery Dinsdale, Thomas Richardson, Wm. R. R. Stowell, James O. Stephens, W. W. Brownson, Josiah M. Ferren.

The Court took a recess of twenty minutes, and on return pronounced the following sentence, previously asking each prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced. Purdy replied, "I am guilty." Neilson replied, "I have nothing to say."

SENTENCED.

"You, Thomas Purdy and Neils Peter Neilson, having been indicted for the crime of murder, and found guilty of murder in the second degree, it is the judgment of the court that you and both of you be imprisoned in the penitentiary at hard labor for the term of twenty years; and that the clerk issue a mittimus to the Warden of the penitentiary, commanding him to receive you and each of you into his custody, and that he execute the judgment of the Court and the sentence of the law."

TO THE CHOIR MASTERS AND CHORISTERS OF THE TERRITORY.

I take this opportunity of thanking all those who so promptly responded to the call and, by their energy and diligence, contributed so much to the pleasure and success of the vocal portion of the services at the late General Conference.

That invitation was extended by the consent of President Brigham Young; it was prompted by the desire to promote unity and good feeling among the singers of the Territory and to encourage them in the study of the beautiful science of music.

I believe that the Saints should excel all others in music, and by study, perseverance and co-operation, in time they can do so.

During Conference a meeting of all the choir leaders present was held, and the following suggestions were made to and readily acquiesced in by them:

First.—That the same Book of Church Music should be adopted by all, so that when the different choirs meet at Conference, or at the Two-days' Meetings in the settlements, they will be able to sing together, without difficulty, and avoid the trouble of so much copying and learning pieces.

Second.—That all the choirs shall learn to read music, and persevere until they become good sight-readers, which will facilitate the introduction of a higher class of music, and is the only means to insure a correct rendering of pieces.

At the next General Conference—in April, 1873, it is the intention to have an amalgamation of choirs on a larger scale than at the one just passed. To make the harmonial portion of the services as successful as desirable it will be necessary to commence as early as possible the rehearsal of the pieces which may be selected for that occasion. An invitation to participate is hereby extended to all the choirs in the Territory, and any who may feel desirous of taking part therein, whose names are not already entered, should immediately notify the undersigned, who will forward names of books adopted, and pieces selected, with any other information that may be necessary.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE CARELESS.

Conductor of Tab. Choir, S. L. City.

On Mill Creek Bench, Sept. 27th, of scarlet fever and diphtheria, ALIE, daughter of Maria Griffiths and Mark Surridge, aged 15 months and 2 weeks.

Short was the time on earth for her to stay. On Seraphs, wings towards home she went away. NATHAN DDU OF LYWEL.

Mill, Star, please copy.

In the 17th Ward of this city, Oct. 18th, MOLISSA BENNETTA, daughter of A. W. and Mary A. Cooley, aged 1 year, 1 month and 9 days. Funeral services at 11 a. m. to-morrow, at the house of George A. Neal, 17th Ward. Friends invited.

In this city Oct. 17th, of lung disease, CATHERINE CHARLOTTE, wife of Johan Larson.

Deceased was born in Upland, Sweden, April 29th, 1846.

Scandinavian Star, please copy.

Friday, Oct. 18th, of teething and canker, HENRIETTA EMILY, daughter of George and Mary Ann Sheppard, aged 8 months and 10 days.