

## EDITORIALS.

## ILLEGAL OR FRAUDULENT VOTING.

A FEW days ago we suggested that such an important event as the presidential election was likely to be decided at times by the votes of the bread and butter brigade, those who were on the look out for the loaves and fishes, and who cared vastly more for those material things than for the principles of either the republican or the democratic party. We might have further suggested that the presidential election was very likely to be decided frequently by the aid of a more unprincipled class than the bread and butter brigade. We mean those who vote fraudulently, who act upon no principle whatever, and are only instigated by unmitigated rascality. Much of this kind of voting is charged upon the adherents of both parties, and probably with a great deal of truth. If the fraudulent voting on both sides were equally balanced, of course it would not affect the total result, in the presidential election. But this is unlikely, and certainly would not be known if it were the actual fact, but it would affect the result materially in sections of the country.

It appears to us vanity to charge, on unsubstantial grounds, that the excess of illegal voting was actually on the side of the Republicans or of the Democrats. Both parties had illegal voters in their ranks, there is no doubt, and both parties have illegal votes in their returns, there is no doubt. The probability is that in many localities the Republicans had the largest number of illegal voters, because they are the party in power and they have consequently the patronage and the public funds in their own hands, which no doubt had an immense influence on the number of votes cast for the party. In some other localities it is likely that the Democrats had the greatest number of illegal voters. But in the aggregate the majority of illegal voters throughout the country is likely to have been with the Republicans for various substantial and apparent reasons.

It is to be regretted that there is any illegal voting. But there are so many unprincipled people in this country, especially among the politicians, that the purity of the ballot seems a Utopian idea, indeed a thorough impracticability under existing circumstances.

In order to do away with illegal voting, it seems to be necessary that the voters should learn to act upon principle, high and patriotic principle, and to vote only for the maintenance of high and patriotic principle. The true welfare of the country and of humanity is the right principle to act upon, which can never be consistently developed or advanced by fraudulent voting.

There is perhaps more voting upon principle in Utah than in any other Territory or any State in the Union. If the great number of voters for Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon as Delegate to Congress were to be individually scanned, it would be discovered that as a rule they voted for him upon principle, and principle only, upon the highest and holiest principles that can influence humanity to action. Consequently it is fair to presume that among the ranks of those who supported him with their votes there would be found less intentional fraudulent or illegal voting than among the ranks of those who support with their votes any other member of Congress.

On the other hand, while allowing that some of the voters who supported with their votes the candidate who opposed him for the delegateship there is known to be a comparatively large number of recklessly unprincipled men, and consequently it may be fairly presumed that a great deal of fraudulent voting was done for that opponent, as in Tooele. For unprincipled men can not be expected to act upon principle when what they consider their material interests are imminently affected.

At Blakeney, England, September 26th, Moses Annetts, farmer, of St. Briavels, 85 years of age, led to the hymeneal altar Mrs. Mary Taylor, a widow of 48 summers.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Lawyer Miss Phoebe Couzins, Esq., had a public in the circuit court room at St. Louis the other evening. She spoke of the evils of the times, and proclaimed as the only remedies prohibition, woman's suffrage and education. All former civilizations had failed, because they were built on the degradation of woman, and because they gave a tacit consent to intemperance. Miss Phoebe spoke in figures and further said, that the feminine Prohibitionists were going to take the best elements of both political parties—to leave the democratic party on Mount Nebo, and the republican party in the Valley of Jehosaphat, and pass on to the promised land. When interrupted she announced—"I want gentlemen to understand that when women enter into politics these interruptions will not be tolerated."

—The London *World* says—"Polo playing in India is yearly becoming a wilder sport. It is in every probability true that the best polo players in the whole world are the indigo planters of Chumparun and Tirhoot, in North Behar, who have never been beaten in India and whose small broad-backed Arab ponies, with a dash of Cutch and Kattiwar blood in them, are simply unrivalled. The true Kattiwar horse is probably a cross between four breeds—the wild ass of the Runn of Cutch, the Persian, the Arab, and the ordinary horse of Western India. Kattiwar ponies, with a strong element of the Arab in them, are probably the best polo ponies in the world. They are extremely nimble, easily trained, quick eyed, and have immense perseverance. Here, indeed, we have their fourfold breeding exemplified at least in three particulars. From the wild ass they inherit indomitable perseverance. Captain Nutt, of Bhownuggur, once chased a sorely wounded wild ass on two relays of horses more than forty miles! Then the Persian is almost always a docile and easily trained horse. Finally, nothing need be said of the nimbleness of the Arab. There are polo ponies in Behar for which their owners would laugh at being asked to take £500."

—The Council Bluffs *Globe* heads the President's Thanksgiving proclamation, "More Bayonet Rule in the South!" The bayonet may be in turkey that day.

—The vegetarians do not seem to be increasing and multiplying in Scotland. At a meeting called on their behalf in Glasgow, Scotland, September 22d, only five came during the whole evening. Three of the five at last voted to adjourn *sine die* and repaired to a public house to drink.

—A Red Cloud Agency correspondent of the New York *Sun* writes, Oct. 25—"I must not omit to mention a valuable acquaintance that I made to-day. My friend, who goes by the singular appellation of 'Old Hundred,' is a Texan steer of an exceedingly quiet disposition and docile demeanor. He should be as religiously worshipped by the Indian ring as was Apis, the sacred bull of the ancient Egyptians, for he has been sold and resold countless times to the agent by the Indian beef contractors. He was early taught to work his way back into the main herd, after being once weighed, and finally it became second nature to him. It is impossible to say how many hundred times this old fellow has run the gauntlet, or how much money he has made for the contractor and out of the government. If he ever dies, or happens to be killed, his magnificent horns should grace the halls of the Interior department."

—Sicily has a new journal, *Il Marfiso*, founded and edited in the interest of the brigands with which that country swarms.

—A grand white marble skating rink has been erected in Clapham Road, London.

—The Sacramento *Bee*, talking of the election excitement, says, "The occasion is too solemn for thinking, earnest citizens to indulge in levity or abuse. It is an occasion, rather, for calmness of thought, kindness of action, loving words and prayerful hope!"

—During Mr. and Mrs. Baudman's performance of "Hamlet" at Bristol, England, recently, in the closet scene an elderly gentleman in the dress circle, seeing the sword of the Prince plunged through the arras, and the body of Polonius fall seemingly dead upon the stage,

jumped up and, exclaiming, "It is most disgraceful that all these can sit quietly here and see an aged person deliberately murdered," rushed out of the circle, and bounded out of the house.

—A naturalized Chinaman at San Francisco, on election-day, cast the first Mongolian vote ever given in California.

—The San Francisco *Chronicle* thinks that "in spite of all the turbulence and turmoil attending a presidential canvass, it is an educational process calculated to enlighten all who participate in it in regard to the principles of free institutions and the duties and responsibilities that devolve upon the citizens of a free government." Also that "there is no exaggeration and no extravagance of language in characterizing it as a spectacle possessing the elements of moral sublimity."

—Rochester, New York, is claimed to be the place where men use their fists and their feet to keep their wives in order.

—The London *Times*, talking of the recuperative power manifested by France, recently, says, "The Germans do not hide their wonder at the prosperity of a country which paid them £200,000,000 after the war, and yet is now far better off than themselves."

## CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN VARIOUS CITIES.

ALTHOUGH New York has a more liberal water supply than any other large city in the world, yet the people of that city are scared because they have not enough, the down town people using so much that the up town people can scarcely get any.

The following purports to be a table of the water consumption in several of the largest cities in Europe and America—

Daily Consumption per Inhabitant in the Cities of the United States.	
Gallons.	Gallons.
New York..... 95	Boston..... 60
Chicago..... 80	Philadelphia..... 56
Hartford..... 80	Cincinnati..... 53
Reading..... 75	Baltimore..... 50
Albany..... 75	Lowell..... 44
Buffalo..... 63	Cleveland..... 43
Brooklyn..... 60	Providence (use meters)..... 30
St. Louis..... 60	Milwaukee..... 25
Foreign Cities.	
Dublin..... 60	London..... 83
Glasgow..... 52	Liverpool..... 30
Paris..... 38	Manchester..... 21
Edinburgh..... 35	Sheffield..... 20

The following table exhibits the population and total daily consumption of several large cities—

Inhabitants.	Gallons.
London..... 3,700,000	122,000,000
New York..... 1,200,000	114,000,000
Philadelphia..... 750,000	42,000,000
Manchester..... 750,000	16,000,000
Chicago..... 475,000	38,000,000
Cincinnati..... 275,000	15,000,000
Sheffield..... 265,000	5,000,000

## FIRST IN WAR, BUT NOT IN PEACE.

It has been stated and is understood that Germany declines to accept the invitation to send articles to the French Exhibition of 1878, and for the reason that she is afraid of coping in the arts of peace with the enemy she so completely vanquished by the arts of war a few years ago.

Dr. Julius Lessing, Director of the Royal Industrial Museum at Berlin, protests against the Exhibition and against Germany having anything to do with it, and for rather curious reasons. He says—

"While France, owing to circumstances which I cannot judge, is enjoying material prosperity, the depression of industry here is a well-known fact. The 'speculation period' did infinite harm; the demoralization of workmen can only gradually be counteracted. The heavy decrease of income among people of the wealthier classes brings with it the want—than which none is more keenly felt—the want of orderers and buyers, so that Germany has no reason to choose this particular time to retrieve former defeats."

"It would be simply impossible to get anything ready in this time that could indicate a real turning back from the false path into which German industry has struck."

Here is furnished another proof that the prosperity of conquest is not the best aid to the real welfare of a nation.

## MORE AND MORE WARLIKE.

THE news seems to be getting of a more and more warlike character, as regards both hemispheres. In Europe Russia is preparing for war, so is Turkey, so is England, so is Austria, and probably so are most of the other European nations preparing, though in a less prominent way, for warlike contingencies. The political pot seems to be in a high boiling condition, and the least untoward act would have it boiling over into the fire, with heaven knows what serious consequences. The utmost circumspection of the Powers more directly concerned is apparently necessary to prevent the spark of war from bursting into a flame which would eventually envelop nearly all Europe and parts of Asia in its fiery embrace.

In this country, too, the situation appears to be growing more and more critical. The bone of contention is the counting of the votes, and the probability seems very clear now that unless both parties manifest greater moderation there will be shortly a terrible disturbance in these United States, entailing one of the fiercest civil wars on record. We certainly live in times when great events may happen. Their foreshadowings already appear very plain.

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE POLITICAL REVULSION.

THE New York *Sun* presents the philosophy of the recent revulsion in politics from the Republicans towards the Democrats in the following manner—

"As we regard it, the choice of Mr. Tilden is an affirmation of the doctrines in which the American Revolution originated, and on which the republic is founded."

"I. The Fathers of the Revolution dreaded, above almost all other things, military prestige, as dangerous to the liberties of the people. There was no constitutional impediment in the way of a third term to General Grant; but the people preferred a peaceful citizen, on whose shoulders a star or an epaulette had never shone."

"II. It was a leading idea in the foundation of the Government that power should return at short intervals to the people, and that it could not be safely intrusted to the same hands. We believe that the public sentiment is strongly in favor of a general rout of the office holders, and that one moving cause in Mr. Tilden's favor was the belief that he would make this change."

"III. For eight years we have had a personal, semi-military, and corrupt government, conceded to be such by the great journals of its own party. There was a general apprehension and belief that, though diminished in degree, this system would be substantially continued under Hayes. The doctrine of the Fathers was that all public offices were established, not for the benefit of the holders, but of the people conferring them. There was confidence that Mr. Tilden would make all his appointments in compliance with this vital principle."

"The election of Mr. Tilden we regard as the second dawn, the reproduction of the era of the Revolution."

## Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 21.

At Omaha.—The Omaha *Bee*, of Saturday last, states that Elder D. M. Stuart and missionary party passed through there, on the way east, on Friday.

Elder William C. Staines was in that city stopping at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mormon Missionaries.—The steamship *Wyoming*, of the Williams & Guion line, left this port yesterday afternoon for Liverpool, taking among her passengers Bishop John Rowberry, of Salt Lake City, together with the following Mormon missionaries—George Atkin, Thomas Barratt, Charles D.

Evans, William Stokes, John Proctor, John Tracy, John E. Christenson, Yens E. Nelson, Richard Steele, George Barber and Ben Jensen. Upon their arrival at Liverpool the missionaries go to the districts already allotted to them, embracing England, Wales and Scandinavia; Bishop Rowberry will superintend the labors of the various missionaries traveling from country to country. About sixty missionaries are to leave Utah within a short time to locate themselves in different parts of the United States for the purpose of making conversions. — *New York Herald*, Nov. 15.

Land Patents.—The following has been published—

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, }  
Salt Lake City, Nov. 20, 1876. }

The following Homestead patents have been received at the General Land Office for delivery to the following persons:

John Williams, F W Schoenfeld, N C Murdock, Charles Gurney, Jesse McCarrroll, Neils Anderson, Andrews P. Madsen, John L Jones, John P Jones, David Turner, Albert Smith, Lars C Gensen, Joseph Cluff, Benj Hiskey, Rmanuel Kichman, E W Van Eiten,	John Nash, Ellen Hundley, J. Lee Jones, James B Hamilton, George Nokes, Charles A Harper, Marion Camp, Wesley Norton, Michael Christensen, Clark Amos, Alorzo D Rhodes, Edgar Sessions, John Sessions, Abm R Marchant, Thomas Collins, George Moses.
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MOSES M. BANE,  
Custodian General Land Office.

The News.—The WEEKLY DESERET NEWS is the oldest paper published in all the Rocky Mountain region, its publication having been commenced in 1850, being consequently over twenty-six years old. We have some satisfaction in the belief also that it is one of the best family papers published in America, and we have had the most indubitable evidences that it has wielded and does continue to wield an influence for good, not only at home but also in distant portions of the globe.

The Semi-Weekly NEWS is not so old, having only just passed its tenth year, but its character as a reliable journal, as a matter of course, is similar to that of the WEEKLY.

The DESERET EVENING NEWS to-day enters upon its tenth year, the present number being the first one of the new volume. At the conclusion of the ninth and commencement of the tenth volume we take occasion to thank our numerous patrons for the excellent support which they have given it and we are gratified in the belief that they have been satisfied with the principles it has enunciated. It has been the aim of the editorial management of the NEWS to make it what it purports to be, the paper of the people, and, as such, it has uttered no uncertain sound, not being liable to be "tossed to and fro by every wind of doctrine," religious, political, or otherwise. There is but one legitimate course for a respectable journal to take, and that is the "right," and that is what the NEWS has aimed to do.

Employment Wanted.—There is a large number of women, mostly young, in this city, who are ready and willing to work, but are unable to find employment. This fact has been forced upon our observation by the result of an advertisement that has appeared in the NEWS for the last day or two, promising steady employment for a few good seamstresses, who have their own sewing machines. One of the effects of this notice is that at least fifty persons have called at this office on Saturday and to-day, making inquiries about the advertiser. Here is presented an opportunity for philanthropically inclined, well-to-do people, to do a good thing by providing honest, industrious, respectable people with the employment they need and desire. We state it as an incontrovertible proposition that it is the plain and unmistakable duty of the rich to do this, whether they choose to do it or not. We believe there is more responsibility involved in the holding of riches in this life than is generally supposed, and that men will be held accountable, in a day to come, for the use they make of them, and there can be no doubt that those who apply them so as to be of the largest general benefit to their fellow creatures will be entitled to the greatest consideration in the general summing up of things.