

EDITORIALS.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S Geography and the Nile Question in 1872 receives consideration in the New York Sun. The claims of the Doctor that in the great central African watershed, a vast upland valley, river, and lake system, 700 miles wide from east to west, and from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea level, or about the same height as this and adjoining valleys, are the chief sources of the Nile, between 10 and 12 degrees south latitude, are disputed, or at least held to be only suppositional, with strong probabilities against them; in short, that the lake region he has discovered does not belong to the Nile basin.

Webb's Lualaba, the main stream which, according to Livingstone, drains this vast central watershed and flows northward towards the Nile, it is held cannot connect with this latter river by either the Victoria or the Albert Lake, because the Lualaba lies far west of them, and several hundred miles from them is much lower than they are.

Livingstone, and Mr. Edward D. Young in 1867, have shown that Lake Nyassa has no connection with Lake Tanganyika, which Livingstone and Stanley found had no connection with the Nile.

Livingstone thinks his central watershed connects with the Nile through Webb's Lualaba and the Bahr-el-Ghazal, or Petherick's Nile. But this latter river is regarded as merely a tributary of the White Nile, entering it from a westerly direction about 9 deg. 30 min. north latitude. The source of the Ghazal was determined a few years ago by Schweinfurth, who found it about 5 deg. north of the equator.

Captains Speke and Grant were satisfied that the great stream running northward out of the Victoria Nyanza, near the equator, is the Nile, which stream, however, it was afterward found, flows into the Albert Nyanza, discovered by Sir Samuel Baker, north-west of the Victoria Nyanza. Out of the Albert Nyanza flows the White Nile.

It is held that not Webb's Lualaba and Livingstone's streams in the great central basin, nor Bruce's Blue Nile, nor Petherick's Nile, can be the real Nile, but that Baker's White Nile, flowing out of the Albert Nyanza, with the stream flowing into that lake from the Victoria Nyanza, and which has no connection with Livingstone's central watershed, is the true river Nile.

The supposition therefore is that as Livingstone can hardly have been working at tributaries of the Nile, he must have been exploring tributaries of some river or rivers debouching into the Atlantic on the west coast of Africa.

The Sun asks if the following is not a correct answer to the interrogation of how the Nile question stands in 1872—

I. It is known that the White River, now almost universally admitted to be the true Nile, flows northward out of the Albert Nyanza, the great lake under the equator discovered by Sir Samuel Baker in 1864.

II. It is also known that a large river flows into the Albert Nyanza from the Victoria Nyanza, another large equatorial lake a few miles further south, discovered by Captain Speke in 1863.

III. It is satisfactorily established that there is no water connection between either of the above-mentioned lakes and Lake Tanganyika, which lies between two and three hundred miles southeast of them.

IV. It is improbable that Livingstone's reported discoveries have any connection with the Nile.

THE Sacramento Union, remarking upon Indian matters in Utah, says that, notwithstanding the score of economy, "of course it would not do to trust our Indian affairs to a Mormon at a time when we are threatened with Mormon difficulties." This is only another of the many multiplying evidences of the existence of preparations for another Anti-Mormon crusade. The Union knows well enough that, so far as the "Mormons" are concerned, there are no threats nor intentions of difficulties, but there are parties here, and among them Federal officers who ought to both know and do better or be promptly removed, who are incessantly intriguing, scheming, plotting, striving, and contriving to bring about difficulties in Utah. To have things go long peaceably, and harmoniously and prosperously is the last of

their thoughts. If the Union refers to these persons as threatening difficulties, the Union is perfectly right.

THE present presidential campaign has already received the appellation of the campaign of lies, or the lying campaign, an appellation, however, which it is to be apprehended is not very distinctive. That much tall falsifying does characterize the present campaign, there can be little doubt, and further, that much of such falsification is plainly called lying is also evident, both of which we are sorry, very sorry to say.

Parson Newman says "he has carefully gone over all the instances of Grant's intoxication which have been published, and in every instance the facts proved the stories false," which we are very glad to learn. But the New York Sun is not so easily satisfied, considering the parson's statement equivocal, and thus challenges Mr. Newman to make a plumper statement: "If Grant has authorized Parson Newman to deny that he ever got drunk, let the denial be direct and unequivocal, and then the thousands who know the truth will know that the denial is a lie."

Now whether President Grant ever did or never did take a drop too much, is a matter of comparatively trifling concern, but this giving the lie method of dealing with this or any subject is not a very dignified sort of journalism. We call the house to order, gentlemen.

THE political world is wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement to-day over the elections in the three influential States of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Both parties, it appears, are confident of success, and both parties, consequently, are liable to disappointment, and almost certain of it in part. The condition of the polls will hardly be known to-day here with any close approximation to the truth, and, judging by the North Carolina reports, may not be definitely known for a number of days. If the polling runs close, of course both parties will claim the victory, and both may fire salutes and rejoice accordingly. As over the southern election just named, the wrong party may claim the triumph and engage in a furore of premature rejoicing. For our own part, we may consistently and patriotically wish that the really victorious party will be the one which will labor most assiduously for the common welfare, for the public good is what every citizen should desire and seek all the time, independent of party or personal considerations.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 9.

LOST.—Yesterday a person lost, from his wagon, between the U. C. depot and this Office, a U. S. Yaeger gun. The finder will oblige by leaving it at this Office for the owner.

FIRE AT GRANTSVILLE.—Bro. Ara Sabin, of Grantsville, had the misfortune to see his stables, corrals, chicken coops, a horse, 60 chickens, harness, &c., burned a little over a week ago. Origin of the fire unknown.

GONE TO RETURN.—A circular from the "Presidential Head Quarters, Omaha," informs us that the illustrious Geo. Francis sailed to Europe, for his family, Sept. 7, expecting to return to America and commence another lecture tour by October 15.

INFORMATION WANTED OF James and Thomas Gribble, sons of John Gribble. When last heard from, about fourteen years ago, Thomas was living near Monterey, Cal., and James near Marysville, Cal. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by their father. Address, Paragonah, Iron Co., Utah. Cala. papers, please copy.

A BEE MEETING was held at the City Hall, Oct. 8th, 7 p.m.

There was a full attendance of ladies and gentlemen from various parts of the Territory, nine counties being represented.

After prayer by Elder W. Woodruff, Mr. George Bailey, of Mill Creek, reported extracting 1,760 pounds of splendid honey during the months of July and August, from 30 stands of Italian Bees, and had doubled the number of his swarms during the season. His bees were still gathering honey, and he was confident that he would not be under the necessity of feeding them in the Spring.

Samuel Bateman, of West Jordan, had one swarm of Italian Bees last Spring. He extracted 200 pounds of honey and divided his during the season several times, and has now five strong swarms. His bees work almost entirely on rabbit bush.

Mr. Whiting, of Spanish Fork, raised

the enormous amount of 1,900 pounds from 24 swarms. He thought that catnip, mignonette, sainfoin, and what is commonly called stinkweed, cannot be beaten for feeding.

Interesting remarks were made by the various speakers, many of whom differed as to the best mode of wintering bees. Some were in favor of leaving their bees on summer stands and protecting them from the severe winter storms by throwing carpeting or gunny sacks around the hives. Others preferred to put them in dark cellars and that they should be kept in a semi-dormant state.

Mr. Thurston remarked that Bro. Murphy of Mill Creek, from swarms added eight more, and extracted 500 lbs. of good honey. In his observation and experience he discovered that there was a great difference in places of even close proximity in regard to successful bee culture.

Elder Wilford Woodruff remarked, in relation to the different kinds of bees, that his experience, although limited, taught him that the Italian Bees are the most profitable to keep and much easier to handle than the Black ones, which should be Italianized as soon as possible throughout the Territory. He did not think the Italians were half as rebellious as the Blacks. His little children played among his bees (Italian kind) and they never got stung.

The meeting adjourned *sine die*, subject to the call of Pres. Musser. Benediction by Elder Rogerson.

R. V. MORRIS, Secy.

THE Carson Appeal of Sept. 26 says: We understand that the tunnel forming a connection with Rella Lake and the summit flume is completed, which will add a stream full as large as Clear Creek to the waters of our valley, and afford a sufficient quantity for more extended operations of this company. There is now twenty-one miles of this flume, built at great expense, and much of it in almost inaccessible places. But the water now flows rapidly in this artificial channel, and bears with it the burden of commerce, and delivers at the Carson terminus from three to five hundred cords of wood, or a proportionate amount of timber daily. It has created a monopoly it is true, but unlike other monopolies, it has benefitted the small dealers by putting up the price of wood almost 100 per cent. It has opened up a large tract of timber and made valuable that which was most worthless before. It has given Carson a new lease of active life, in more extended commercial transactions. It was a good investment for the first owners, and we see no reason why it should not be a better one for the present. To it and the railroad we owe our present success and prosperity as a live town.

THE bill appointing commissioners from each State and Territory to conduct the centennial celebration of Independence Day at Philadelphia in 1876, provides for the issuance of \$10,000,000 of stock in shares of ten dollars each. The commissioners have apportioned the shares among the several States and Territories and the proportion for Wyoming is \$2,360, the smallest, Dakota with \$2,500 being next. We have no idea of what benefit these shares are expected to confer on their possessors; nevertheless, those persons in this Territory who are interested, have now the opportunity of knowing how many shares are within reach—by paying for them.—*Cheyenne Leader*.

Ten thousand human beings set forth together on their journey. After ten years, one third at least have disappeared. At the middle point of the common measure of life, but half are still upon the road. Faster and faster the ranks grow thinner, they that remain till now become weary. At three score and ten, a band of four hundred yet struggle on. At ninety these have been reduced to thirty trembling patriarchs. Year after year they fall into diminishing numbers. One lingers, perhaps, a lonely marvel, till the century is over. We look again, and the work of death is finished.

A preacher, one slippery, frosty morning, was going home with one of his elderly members, when the old gentleman slipped and fell. When the minister saw that he was not hurt, he said, "My friend, sinners stand on slippery places." "Yes," replied the old man, looking at the preacher, "I see they do, but I can't."

An exchange gives the following as a sure way to drive bed bugs from old beds:

"Take green tomato vines, put them in a basin or tray, pound them to pieces as fine as possible, then stain the bed-

stead which they inhabit with the juice, fill the crevices with pieces of vines, and lay leaves under the ends of the slats. If this is practiced twice a year, not a bug will remain in the bedstead."

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY.

Monday, 7th, 2 p.m.

The choir sang:

"All you that love Immanuel's name,
Whose spirits burn with ardent flame."

Prayer by ELDER JOSEPH F. SMITH.

"Awake, ye Saints of God, awake!
Call on the Lord in mighty prayer;"

was sung by the choir.

ELDER CHARLES C. RICH was the first speaker this afternoon. He spoke of the beneficial results of obedience to the will of God, as manifested by the way in which the Almighty had blessed the Latter-day Saints, temporally as well as spiritually. He also alluded to the harmonizing tendencies of the principles and spirit of the gospel, as seen in the gathering together and uniting in the strongest bonds of brotherhood so many people from various nations as were represented among the Saints in the valleys of Utah. The speaker continued for some time, dwelling particularly upon the necessity of the people performing duties pertaining to the present in order to lay an immovable foundation for future happiness and glory. He also bore testimony that Joseph Smith and Brigham Young were prophets of the living God.

Brother and sister R. L. Fishburn and Brother George Gilbert sang "The Mountain Brave," the grand choir joining in the chorus.

ELDER ERASTUS SNOW was the next speaker. The main portion of his discourse was devoted to explaining the peaceful nature of the mission of the Savior, and in showing that the mission of the servants of God in this age was of a similar character. He also spoke of the saving and happying agencies of the gospel of Christ, as made manifest in the satisfactory condition of the Latter-day Saints. The fears of those who entertained the opinion that the Saints were evil disposed and inclined to wrong their fellows were entirely groundless. Their mission, like the Savior's, was one of peace and good will to mankind. They were desirous of saving all people from the tide of corruption with which the world was flooded, as well as from poverty and distress. President Young, under the blessing of God, had done more in this direction than any other man living. Numbers of people had been brought from the midst of poverty in the countries of Europe and were now enjoying a competency of the comforts of life in these valleys.

ELDER ERASTUS SNOW addressed the assemblage. He stated that the Lord had said that Zion consisted of the pure in heart. The nations had corrupted their ways and the Saints had therefore been commanded to come out of the various nations of the world, and they had been called Zion. The Saints had been separated from the world by the preaching of the gospel. They should also separate themselves from the corruptions and errors of the wicked, that they might carry forward the work of regenerating the human race. The gospel was sent for the salvation of all who would be obedient to it, for Christ died for all. There was nothing in the constitution or principles of the gospel calculated to inflict injury on anybody, but they were designed for the peace and happiness of mankind.

In the course of his remarks Elder Snow treated upon the necessity of compliance with the law of tithing, the word of wisdom, attending to secret and family prayer and other practical duties. If the Latter-day Saints would thus live in purity and holiness, reproving wickedness of every kind, they would soon become a terror to evil doers, for the arm of flesh was powerless when raised against a people who were pleasing in the sight of God. The Saints opposed not their enemies with carnal weapons, but by faith. He concluded by bearing testimony to the truth of the gospel.

Conference adjourned till to-morrow, Tuesday, at 10 a. m.

The choir sang the anthem:

"O, Father, whose almighty power,"

in a most beautiful and effective manner.