

## EDITORIALS

## EXPENSE OF THE TERRITORIES.

RECENTLY a report was submitted to the United States Senate by Senator Boreman, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and accompanied by a communication from Secretary Richardson, concerning the expenses of the Territorial governments. It appears that for the last year, the cost of the various Territories respectively to the federal government was as follows—

Colorado .....	\$48,351 08
Montana .....	60,653 34
Arizona .....	57,289 98
Dakota .....	53,522 24
Idaho .....	57,520 44
New Mexico .....	58,848 08
Utah .....	50,896 08
Washington .....	59,332 79
Wyoming .....	48,988 78

If the legislative expenses for the biennial session are included in the above figures, a less estimate will be needed for the ensuing year, at least in some of the Territories. This is evidently the case, as the committee stated that the average annual expenditure for each Territory was \$27,266.87, unless the figures are wrongly reported, as they are very low.

In concluding their report the committee say—

"It must be conceded that the development and growth of this territory will tend to add to the wealth and prosperity of the nation, and it can be no less apparent that the thousands of hardy and enterprising people within its boundaries, who, by their sacrifices, energy, industry indispensable to success in border life, are thus contributing to the resources of the country, have a right even though it necessitates a small annual draught on such resources, to demand a recognition of their situation, wants, and interests by the establishment of a local government that will be accessible for the transaction of their necessary business at only a reasonable expenditure of their time and means."

## THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

THE Montana Yellowstone Wagon Road and Prospecting Expedition has proved a failure. At last accounts many members of the Expedition had returned to Bozeman, and the main body was coming in. The Expedition failed to find paying mines or to found a settlement. It met the Sioux and was driven back by them. The projected expeditions from Bismarck and the N. P. R. R. and Cheyenne do not appear to have started. Many of the Expedition wished to remain in the lower country, gold was reported there, good prospects were found, the country was a fine one, the Indians would fight desperately to retain possession, but a few hundred good men could defy the whole Sioux nation. Vernon, to whose reports of the country the Expedition was largely due, slipped away to Fort Benton, and it was thought he would not be seen at Bozeman again.

**ALCOHOL vs. WATER.**—Alcoholic liquors have long been held to have at least medicinal virtues, and it will require strong argument to bring many people to a contrary opinion of those stimulants. But European scientists are not unanimous in their favor. Sir Henry Thompson, the cremation champion, gives his opinion that, as a medicine or a component part of medicine, alcohol does more harm than good, experiments showing that its use lowers the temperature and stimulates without strengthening the action of the heart. Another physician declares that water is much better than alcohol in liver complaints. A leading surgeon in the British army strongly condemns as most injurious the practice of serving grog to soldiers and sailors.

However it may be in a general way, there is a wide spread understanding and belief that spirituous liquors are a very potent application for snakes (in your boots) and for snake bites on your person. But our own experience furnishes no evidence on either of these points.

**HIGHLY INDIGNANT.**—The editor of the Gold Hill News, in a fit of spasmodic virtue, cries out that it is a disgraceful thing for Congress to admit Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon to a seat in Congress as Delegate from Utah. That is wherein we differ from our Nevada contemporary. In the first place Congress could not well do otherwise than give the gentleman named his seat—he had an indubitable right to it; and in the next place, if Mr. Cannon is a polygamist, we consider it an honor to Congress to have at least one honorable polygamist numbered with its members. Congress needs a little of the salt of the earth.

**CEMETERY AT SALT LAKE.**—In the United States Senate, May 6, says the Congressional Record, the President *pro tempore* laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. No. 347), granting a portion of the United States military reservation at Salt Lake City for cemetery purposes. The amendment was published in yesterday's (Thursday's) NEWS.

Some of the members were in favor of referring the amendment, but the Chair withdrew the bill and amendment for the present.

**INFLATING THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.**—The Washington Star of May 1 relates the following anecdote of President Grant in regard to a third term—

"Yesterday the good-looking Representative from Brooklyn, Stewart L. Woodford, had occasion to gallant several ladies through the White House. In one of the rooms is a large life-sized picture of President Grant. This was particularly admired by the ladies. Extending their peregrinations to the upper floor, Mr. Woodford secured for his guests an interview with the President. He received them cordially, and in an animated conversation which ensued one of the number took occasion to allude to the very fine oil painting. 'Yes,' said President Grant; 'Mrs. Grant and myself have often been puzzled as to what disposition should be made of it after retiring from public life; it being so very large, no ordinary room will contain it.' To this, by way of a little humor, Mr. Woodford responded by suggesting that there might be another four years' service as President fall to his lot. 'Ah,' said President Grant, 'that would be an inflation of my term of office; and as I have taken occasion to pronounce against inflation, the suggestion would also, for consistency, have to be vetoed.'"

**JERUSALEM.**—There is some prospect of famine at the holy city of old Jerusalem, judging by the following from the Jewish Chronicle—

"We deeply regret to learn that a famine threatens the inhabitants of the Holy City. Alarming news has reached Sir Moses Montefiore, and the venerable baronet, in his capacity as president of the board of deputies, convened a meeting of the board last Wednesday to consider the communications which had been sent to him on the subject. It is earnestly to be hoped that the matter will be seriously considered, and that after ample relief shall have been forwarded for urgent and immediate necessities, steps will be taken by the board of deputies—strengthened and informed by the authentic communications which have from time to time appeared in our columns—to appoint a committee of practical members of their body for the purpose of investigating the condition of the Jews of the Holy Land, and of considering the feasibility of adopting means by which industrial resources may be encouraged, and the periodical incidences of distress may be avoided."

It is also stated that the Baroness

Burdett-Coutts has made a proposition to pay the expenses of supplying Jerusalem with pure water, and this proposition, excellent as it is, has made trouble already. One plan for carrying out the generous offer of the Baroness was to clear out and restore the Pool of Bethesda, which is now half filled with filthy refuse, and is in a worse condition than when the angel troubled it.

**A VILLAGE OF WOMEN.**—The king of Dahomey has the reputation of maintaining an army of Amazons, and occasionally a more limited number of Amazons is seen on the mimic stage. An Amazonian village, or woman's community, it is said, is in course of establishment in Massachusetts, within the limits of the town of Woburn, twelve miles from Boston, and the frame of the first building was raised last month. In this community all the land is to be owned by women, and, so far as the management of the affairs of the village is concerned, woman suffrage is to prevail, to the utter political disqualification of men. The members of the community are obliged to assent to a constitution which is to govern it, but further than this they are not restrained, except that they are expected to attend, at least once a week, upon the uncertain religious service to be held. The village is to be called Aurora. Each house is to have its garden. The main reliance for moneyed success is to be on corporative schemes. One of these is the establishment of a laundry, where full facilities are to be afforded for doing work on a large scale, and competing with the famous Troy laundries. Men are not to be excluded from the village, nor from some ownership of property, nor from the opportunity of work; but widows and maiden ladies will likely be regarded as preferable to married women, even though the husband be only a kind of inferior adjunct to the woman.

This will be a remarkable enterprise, and its progress, whether it shall be in the way of success or failure, will be regarded with much interest by the public at large. The men are to be congratulated on the fact that they are not to be altogether shut out of this feminine Eden, but are to have a little chance to share in its paradisiacal joys.

## THE GREAT QUESTION WITH UTAH.

THE Omaha Herald, considering the resolution of the House of Representatives to investigate the domestic relations of the Delegate from Utah and learn whether he is or is not too much of a family man for the members of that honorable body to associate with as one of themselves, concludes that "polygamy is a doomed institution," and that "our Mormon neighbors should accept the situation and gracefully yield it," etc., on the score of expediency and "in deference to the unwritten laws of the world's public opinion which so universally condemn it, and against whose silent operation written constitutions and statutes are powerless to contend."

These suggestions indicate an apprehension that Congress with the nation at its back will trample the constitution under foot in the eager desire to uproot "Mormonism," or polygamy. Well, suppose Congress does? Would that be any excuse for the "Mormons" violating and abandoning the constitution? Not a bit. That and the Declaration of Independence were framed to be the text-book of American government, and if Congress should be minded to apostatize from the political doctrines therein laid down, is that any reason why the "Mormons" should be like-minded and apostatize from those doctrines also? We can not see that it is.

It may or may not be that "polygamy is doomed," as the Herald asserts. But if it is, it will be for the first time in the history of the world. It is not such an easy matter to "doom" a true and vital principle, which Congress or any other body will find out if it tries

long enough, as the poet aptly says, "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," because, "Th' eternal years of God are hers."

## THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

H. J. HOPPY, acting secretary of the Yellowstone Expedition, in a letter to the Helena Herald, gives some particulars of the Montana Yellowstone Expedition, a few items of which may be interesting to our readers, especially those interested in mining matters.

The Expedition passed through rough, broken country, back from the river, and through beautiful valley lands along it, but found no gold. The river was crossed on the ice, at the mouth of the Little Porcupine, March 24. A party of twenty-five men re-crossed the river and followed up the Little Porcupine forty or fifty miles, crossed to the Big Porcupine, followed it down to the mouth, found a sandstone formation but no diggings.

March 29 the Expedition started for the Rosebud, twelve or fifteen miles, and fell on a Sioux war party of about fifteen persons, who fled. The Expedition followed the divide of the foot hills of Wolf Mountain, and March 31 fell in with more Indians, who also fled, after exchanging shots, but were seen again. Bostick, a picket, tried to talk with them, but was shot five times and beaten almost insensible by seven Indians in ambush. He is doing well at Fort Ellis. Rifle pits were dug and the camp went to sleep, but were awoken by an Indian attack. But little firing was done. At daybreak the Indians retreated. It is believed that four Indians were killed.

Six days after leaving the Yellowstone, the Expedition, having travelled all the time without other than snow water, arrived at the Rosebud, April 3, and found plenty fresh Indian signs. Soon after midnight, guns were heard, and by two o'clock the firing became earnest. At daylight it appeared that about 800 Indians had surrounded the camp and secured the best positions. About 200 had guns, a few needle guns. Finally the Indians were charged and they broke and ran like sheep. One white man, Woodward, was wounded in the arm, and thirteen horses disabled or killed. Twenty-five or thirty Indians were killed, seven scalps taken, and ten horses, besides guns, pistols, bows and arrows, buffalo robes, etc.

After this fight dissatisfaction began to appear in camp, the leading murmurers being those who claimed to be mountaineers and trappers, and whom the party looked upon as leading men in case of trouble with the Indians. The only one of that class who stood firm was W. Hamilton.

Volunteers offered to go to the supposed diggings at the head of the Rosebud, within fifteen miles, if the Expedition would wait for them at the forks of the stream. There signs of rifle pits dug by Lord Gore, twenty years since, were seen. Most of the men wanted to cross the mountains and follow up Tongue river, but the captain and lieutenant of the Expedition were determined to return as soon as possible.

A very fine grass country was traveled over for several days, and on the 11th the Expedition camped on a tributary of the Little Horn River, about half way between old Forts Phil. Kearney on Tongue River, and C. F. Smith on the Big Horn, with the Wolf Mountains East, and the Big Horn Mountains to the Southwest. This was a more open country, with streams running in every direction, and buffalo and abundance of other game in sight in the distance.

At breakfast next morning the Expedition were attacked by Indians, 400 or 600, on fast horses, who were defeated, after a fight of three or four hours, and twelve or fifteen were killed and one scalped. Here Yates, of Radersburg, was killed. After the fight the Expedition crossed the Little Horn in sight of some Indians, and camped there for two days, during which it stormed continually and the Indians kept up a desultory skirmish. Some of the men proposed to stockade there, and a party offered to go to Goose Creek, where one man claimed he had obtained over

a dollar to the pan, but the proposition was overruled.

The Expedition traveled westward and on the 18th were again attacked by Indians, who were charged and driven off, several being killed, and one scalped, and several needle guns were captured. About 1000 Indians were seen leaving the hills after the fight. On the part of the Expedition some stock were killed and a number wounded. That was the last seen of the Indians.

April 24th, the Big Horn was crossed at Fort Smith, and a last but futile effort was made to keep the Expedition in the country.

Between the Little Horn and Fort Smith on the Big Horn, gold was discovered, where there was a chance to prospect, in all the tributaries of both streams, and the men were so fully convinced of the existence of rich mines, gold deposits, in that section, that nearly 100 men of the expedition signed their names and pledged themselves to return to the Big Horn country the present season, starting at the latest by September 1.

Shortly after crossing the Big Horn, the Expedition split up and struck for home.

Mr. Hoppy says that 120 men of the Expedition will vouch for the correctness of his statements, that he tried all he could to have the Expedition remain, and that he is positively going back as soon as possible. He further says—

"A great many men here are eager to join us in our next expedition, and I am convinced we can muster 200 men by that time, if not sooner, to return to a country where wild plums and grapes grow in abundance, and the buffalo and elk and all kinds of game and fowl are as plentiful as stars in the heavens. It cannot, besides, be excelled for agricultural and grazing purposes. The country through which we travelled is, without exaggeration, as much superior to this portion of Montana as this is superior to the Snake river country."

That is a very flattering picture of the Big and Little Horn country, and, if true, there can be no doubt that the region described will not remain many years longer unsettled by the whites. A country so desirable, mineralogically and agriculturally, will not long go a begging, or be left wholly to Indians and wild game.

## ELECTION OF TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

—In the U. S. House of Representatives, May 11, Mr. Steele introduced a bill (H. R. No. 3,320) to enable the people of the Territories to elect their governors and all other territorial officers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

## CONG. COM. ON MANNERS.

—The suggestion in the Tribune correspondence some time ago for the establishment of a Congressional Committee on Manners meets with general approval. We are all glad to recognize the authority of our purest and best in manners of decorum as well as in those of honor and morals, but the variety of examples of deportment set by the Solons on the floor is apt to be confusing to the students in the galleries. It is, for instance, clear that the proper place to carry the feet is on the desk; but there appears to be great divergence of views in regard to the amount of hose which ought to be visible between shoe and trowsers. Of course no member who respects himself will comb his hair anywhere but in full session. Yet there is a lamentable lack of agreement on the point whether it should precede or follow the ceremonious picking of the teeth. The personal intercourse of members also needs some regulation. On main points there is harmony—it is admitted that no gentleman should object to being called a sneak-thief or dog's-meat man in Committee of the Whole—but there are serious doubts whether it is in accordance with strict etiquette to call a member a "drunken scrub" on the second reading of a bill. These are delicate points, and the sooner they are settled the better it will be for the rising generation. A nation is judged to a great extent by the manners of its rulers, and few even of the effete despots of Europe