

## EDITORIALS

## THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

PRESIDENT HAYES has again used the power vested in him by the Constitution, to veto a bill which has been passed by Congress. As there is no probability of a two-thirds vote in its favor, the bill may be considered dead beyond resuscitation. The veto power of the President is just as legitimate as the enacting power of Congress. It is one of the wise balancing provisions in the machinery of our system of government. Its exercise requires judgment, experience and firmness. Used in the interest of party it becomes oppressive and detrimental to the State; but wielded in wisdom, from conscientious motives and for the maintenance of true principles it is beneficial and worthy of national support.

We are of the opinion that in this instance the President has done well. The deficiency appropriation bill is one of the essential measures of the session. The provisions tacked on to it are not essential, nor necessarily connected with the bill by principle or exigency. Standing on their own merits they would be endorsed by a large majority of the people. The laws for the regulation of elections are in many respects obnoxious, and bear on their face the evidences of their object, namely to give the Republican party undue power for the perpetuation of its control of public affairs. They need great modification, if not entire repeal. But we agree with the President that such changes in these laws as may be considered requisite by the majority of our national legislators, should be embodied in a separate bill, leaving the Executive to approve or disapprove it, distinct and apart from financial considerations.

It may be urged that the Republicans have done repeatedly the very thing now attempted by the Democrats. We do not think that has any valid bearing on the question. If the practice is bad, it should be checked, no matter who originated it or how long it has obtained. It cannot be denied that the object of attaching these repealing provisions to the appropriation bill was, to crowd the President into signing something that he was understood to disapprove. This is not manly nor statesmanlike. It savors too much of force. Congress should not force the President any more than the President should force Congress. The law-making and executive branches of the government are co-ordinate. Neither should infringe upon the freedom or prerogatives of the other. If there is not the necessary two-thirds majority in the National Legislature to pass a bill for the repeal of the obnoxious laws over the President's veto, they must and should remain on the statute book until they can be wiped out by legitimate means. As the Constitution designs that not less than a two-thirds vote of Congress shall overmatch the Presidential veto-power, it seems clear to us that an attempt to compel the President, by financial exigencies, to sign a measure which could not obtain that two-thirds support, is contrary to the Constitution and certainly should not be countenanced by true Democrats, whose peculiar duty it is to stand by the Constitution against the extreme Radicals and reckless innovators, who would tear that sacred instrument to pieces when it bars the way to the success of their schemes.

We think the President is right in his position on this question, and we hope that the reasonable Democratic members will see the point, pass the appropriation bill on its own merits, and then do their best to effect the repeal of the objectionable election laws, leaving the responsibility of failure with the party which President Hayes represents. This will be the right course, and will commend itself to all fair minded citizens in the Union.

## KALLOCH MUST GO!

It really looks as though San Francisco will be able to purge itself of the turbulent element which has disturbed its peace, crippled its business, and given it an unenviable reputation throughout the country. Kearney, the agitator, is now in

jail, and compelled to be really a "Working Man;" De Young, the libeller, is slain, murdered by one of the party of mischief; the assassin is in a fair way to the gallows; and Kalloch, senior, the clerical and official supporter of the anarchists and communists, is likely to be deposed from the Mayoralty and relegated to his level.

The action of the Board of Supervisors reported in our telegraphic dispatches will meet the approval of the solid citizens of the Coast, and certainly cannot prove barren of good results. Kalloch's feelings, while presiding at the meeting and putting the resolution for his own impeachment—for that is the intent and meaning thereof—may be imagined if not described, and regret must be felt by all right-minded persons that the firmness, coolness, eloquence and other good qualities of the notorious adventurer were not enlisted on the side of truth, morality, rectitude and praiseworthy ambition.

Kearney has gone, for his influence is crushed; De Young has gone; and now the Kallochs must go. This is, to them at least, an unexpected paraphrase of the Kearney, De Young and Kalloch triple cry of "The Chinese must go!"

## IMPROVING SHEEP.

THE sheep interest of Utah is a very important one. It has engaged the attention of many of our practical men for some time. The business of sheep raising has been very profitable to some and "a losing game" to others. There is no doubt that with proper care, honest shepherds, reasonable-sized flocks and sufficient winter feed and protection, the business can be made to pay a handsome dividend on the capital invested, for this Territory is admirably adapted to it.

Sheep should be grown for both the wool and the meat. Each is a necessity. The butcher as well as the mill-owner looks to the home market for supplies. Those who embark in sheep raising, therefore, should "go one eye" on either requirement, and flocks should be reared with a view to obtaining choice meat as well as good wool.

A flock of common sheep may be very soon improved by the practice of "grading up." The experience of an eastern agriculturist in breeding a flock of fine-wool sheep may prove useful to some of our Utah sheep men, so we append it here as described in the *Rural New Yorker* with the remark that sheep of any desired quality may be obtained by a similar process and a change of rams:

"Commencing twenty-five years ago, with a clearly defined idea of what he wanted, the owner of this flock selected a small lot of the best common ewes he could buy in his neighborhood at a reasonable cost. He then paid a good price for a pure Merino ram, and commenced the process of grading up. In a couple of years the original flock of ewes was discarded entirely, and the young half-blood ewes took their place. Another pure Merino ram was procured and coupled with half-blood ewes; and he has kept on in this way, every year or two buying a new pure-bred male, and retaining the choicest ewes of his flock, fattening and selling off the inferior ones, until he has, as we have said, the very best flock of which this writer has any knowledge. And this is the secret of the whole business; using only thoroughbred males, and selecting from year to year the best females of his own breeding for the purpose of reproduction."

## A PERIPATETIC CORPSE.

We clip the following, under the above heading, from the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Times, as an estimate in which the defunct "Christian statesman," who has undertaken the task of lecturing down the "Mormons," is held in regions where he is best known:

"The remains of this man Colfax were not recognized as they passed through our city. Contrary to established custom in cases where a corpse is old, that of Colfax emits no particular offensive odor under ordinary circumstances. It is only when Schuyler opens his mouth that people naturally become disgusted. The

brains of this fellow, when he was of this world, were located in his ponderous jaw, and as he could harm no one save by his mouth, he was allowed to enter political life by default. His sanctimonious airs, Sunday school ideas in every day life and whining ways, finally carried him into a high position for a credulous public makes mistakes as easily as ducks take to water. When the Credit Mobilier scandal broke out, this cheapjohn man from Indiana was found to be implicated, and shortly after the country had to endure the humiliation of having its Vice-President proved to be a common liar. Robbed in an ill-fitting livery of heaven, Schuyler Colfax had served the devil and himself so well as he knew how. His shame became generally known, and a once gracious people relegated this smiling whelp to the privacy from which he should never have been allowed to emerge. For years he has wisely kept in obscurity, and has only been heard from at rare intervals in some out of the way town where he was advertised to do a lecturing act."

## "A BLASTED HEARTHSTONE."

UNDER the old English common law a married woman was little else than the chattel of her husband. If she had property of her own it became her husband's by the marriage. Wherever he went she was bound to follow, if he so required. He was the master, her duty was obedience. As a power in the State the man was everything, the woman nothing. It is the spirit of that common law, which still keeps up the notion of woman's inferiority, and shuts her out from many of the privileges of citizenship. It is this that makes some men smile, as at a good joke, when women stand up for what they consider the rights of their sex, and that prompts the opposition to woman suffrage and the full equality of woman with man before the law.

In this country especially, of late years, the citizenship and legal rights of the fair sex have been more and more recognized and accorded. Professions too that were at one time fenced in on masculine ground have been thrown open to feminine practitioners, colleges permit the graduation of female students, and the domain of politics is no longer sacred to male ambition but is gradually being invaded by the "strong-minded" women of the nation.

We do not intend, however, at present, to take up the general question of woman's rights, or to handle the subject of her wrongs, but merely make these remarks as a prelude to the narration of a new thing in law as applied to the gentler sex. A woman has recently won a suit for damages for the loss of her husband's affections and society. We believe this is the first case of the kind on record. A man, under the old system, could sue for the loss of a wife who deserted him, and recover damages from her seducer, but a woman had to grin, or weep, and bear it, and had no remedy in civil law against the female cause of her husband's desertion.

Mrs. Caroline Breimann, of Brooklyn, New York, led a pleasant married life until a wealthy widow, Catharine Paasch by name, fell in love with Mr. Breimann, and under a promise of \$10,000 induced him to abandon his wife and bestow his attentions exclusively on herself. The deserted wife sued the seductive widow for damages for the loss of her husband's society and affections, and has won her case in a jury trial, after a ruling in the Brooklyn Supreme Court that the action would lie, on the ground that the legal status of women had been materially changed by the statutes of recent years, not only in New York, but nearly all over the Union.

The verdict was written, and contained this clause, which was the gist of the finding: "In our judgment no amount of money is equivalent to a blasted hearthstone; still we agree to assess the damages at \$2,500." We presume that the jury thought that husband was not of any very great value, or they would have made a higher assessment.

Money is no real compensation to either wife or husband for the betrayal of marital obligations. But if it is proper for a man to sue a seducer for damages, and to obtain by law a financial plaster for a sore

heart, why should not a woman have the same remedy? We refer to the case not as any indorsement of the cash compensation for a "blasted hearthstone," but as evidence of the progress of woman's cause in the land, and as an illustration of the change which has taken place in public sentiment and legal opinion in relation to woman's rights. A woman's blasted hearthstone is coming up to par with a man's. And this may prove a step towards that simple justice which one day will make man's lapse from virtue and honor equally criminal before the law and in society with woman's weakness and woman's sin.

## CLEMETSEAW.

The San Francisco correspondent of the New York Herald had an interview with the now notorious Clemetshaw, just after his arrest for perjury in the Kalloch case, with the particulars of which our readers are familiar. We append the account of the interview, as it establishes without doubt the identity of the too willing witness with the whilom trunk maker of evil repute, who not long since figured in the Salt Lake police court:

"He is an Englishman, about forty-eight years of age. He had in early life been in the British service in the Royal Artillery, and received an honorable discharge. He became acquainted with some Mormons in Woolwich in 1870, and married a Mormon girl. He lost his wife two years later. In June, 1870, he passed through New York with some Mormon immigrants for Salt Lake. He commenced business there as a trunk maker, and supplied Brigham Young's great co-operative institution with 'trunks enough to serve all the Saints till the millenium.' He had trouble with his second English wife, and gave her a Mormon divorce, but lived with her two or three years. Finally, some time last fall, they had a final separation. He had troubles enough. His trunk factory was burned, and he was once charged with robbing a young man's trunk, and the Mormons began to look down on him. Disaster followed disaster, and about the middle of last December he left the city of the Saints to go to Europe. He changed his mind and came here. He went under several names and now turns up in a new role, which promises him a lengthy residence in San Quentin. He drew out for me the positions of Kalloch and De Young during the fatal meeting, and speaks with unwavering hesitation. I have tried to find the sixth shot, but have been unsuccessful. Should other witnesses testify as they promise, the trial will be intensely interesting."

## A MODERN BURNING BUSH.

A SINGULAR story is told by a Cleveland, Ohio, paper of a mysterious flame said to have appeared on several occasions, to the serious annoyance, alarm and expense of a man named John Bush, who came to that city several months ago, from Amherst, where he had resided for thirteen years, and had been a switchman on the Lake Shore railroad. While there his house was destroyed by fire, as he then supposed through a defective flue, but subsequent occurrences have led him to think otherwise.

On the 18th ult. the first appearance of the mysterious fire that troubles him was seen in his residence on Lincoln Avenue, Cleveland. "Some clothes, a coat, vest and dress, which hung upon the wall, suddenly began to smoke, sending forth a peculiar sickening smell. This was followed in a moment by a dark blue blaze that leaped hungrily over the garments and almost consumed them before the fire was extinguished by the astonished Bush. His wife said that matches in his pocket had ignited, but he was positive there were no matches there. On the following day he went to work as usual, and when he came home was met by his wife, who was frantic with fear. During his absence the fire had appeared seven different times. In the first instance the bed upon which one of the children lay sleeping took fire, re-appearing twice after it had been put out. Being of a superstitious

nature she feared that some evil spirit hung over them and craved for the life of the youngest child. To appease the wrath of the unknown, whatever it was, she went out in the fields and east to the winds all the money they had, some \$30. All but \$10 of this was afterwards found. The father decided to stay at home the following day and watch, calling in a friend to do the same.

By this time the mystery was being noised about somewhat and everybody that came in decided that the children had been playing with matches. There seemed no other explanation, but the youngest stoutly denied this feature of the case. Dr. J. B. McGee, living near, was called in to make an examination. He thought at first that it was an ignition of phosphorus, but on hearing the story in detail gave the solution up. Bush made up his mind to quit the place and move to a house on Lussenden Avenue, hoping thereby to shake off the mystery. On Friday the 23d the fire once more appeared, burning the straw in one of the beds. The straw in a barrel that stood on the shed was also burned in the same manner on Saturday, together with several coats that hung on the wall. The family by this time had nearly become crazy. Many of their household goods and clothes had been destroyed, and some of the neighbors, filled with sympathy, came in and endeavored to console them and pacify their fears as best they could.

But the fire does not appear to have been exclusively devoted to burning up the Bush property. On the following Sunday a lady named Foland called in to converse with and, if possible aid the Bushes. She took off her hat and laid it upon the table, where it had not remained five minutes when a large feather upon it was touched by the strange flame and nearly consumed. A Leader reporter called upon Mrs. Foland herself, who fully corroborated this statement and exhibited the hat as proof.

On Monday the fire appeared twice, each time destroying some clothes. Yesterday morning a child's dress that hung on a peg near the door, smoked, blazed for a minute or two and fell to the floor. These singular occurrences have been witnessed by neighbors, who came into watch out of curiosity, and there is no one living on the street but believes everything that has been told.

The reporter selected one man from the crowd that stood about while Bush was making his statement. He appeared intelligent and ready to tell all he knew. Bush's story he pronounced true in every particular. He had himself seen a coat burn in the mysterious manner described, but, like the rest, could offer no explanation whatever.

The Leader considers that there is no reason to doubt the story told by Bush and others in relation to this singular manifestation. The victim of the fire says he knows of nothing that he has done which renders him worthy of such affliction, and is satisfied that the flame is of supernatural origin.

We do not pretend to offer any explanation of this alleged phenomenon, to vouch for its truth or to dispute its existence, but merely give the particulars as they are said to have occurred, leaving our readers to form their own conclusions as to the facts, the cause and the outcome of this latter-day development of the flame and the Bush.

## THE NORTH AMERICANS OF ANTIQUITY.

We have already made reference to a work entitled "The North Americans of Antiquity," and its remarks about the Mexican calendar stone, corroborating some portion of the Book of Mormon. A fuller examination of the work shows that the author has made extensive investigations into the subject and availed himself of the writings of the best authorities on the early history of this continent. The book, containing five hundred and forty-four pages, including a copious index, is intensely interesting to every student of American antiquities, and particularly so to believers in the Book of Mormon.

The author, Mr. John T. Short, gives an epitome of the historical portions of that inspired work, taking pains to let his readers know that he views it as a fraud, but giving no reason for such an opinion,