

EDITORIALS.

SOLVING THE "MORMON PROBLEM" BY DEBAUCHING THE WOMEN.

THE New York Herald's plan of solving the "Mormon" problem by the debauchment of the "Mormon" women and their elopement with Gentiles to the surrounding Territories, is not a new plan, just thought of, not by any means. The same journal suggested a similar solution a quarter of a century ago, as will be seen by the following extract from that journal of those times—

"This is momentous news, and very significant withal. It shows that the Mormon women are ripe for rebellion, and that a detachment of the regular army is a greater terror to the patriarchs of the Mormon Jerusalem than Indians, or drought, or grasshoppers. It indicates the way, too, for the extinction of the peculiar institution of Utah. The astonishing results of the expedition of Col. Steptoe, in this view, do most distinctly suggest the future policy of the government touching this nest of Mormons. It is to send out to the Great Salt Lake a fresh detachment of young and good looking soldiers, and at the end of two or three months order them off to California, and replace them by a new detachment at Salt Lake City, and so on, till those Turks of the desert are reduced, by feminine desertions, to the standard Christian regulations of one wife apiece. Unquestionably, if, with a taking detachment of the army in a new and showy uniform, the President were to send out to Utah at this crisis of impending famine, a corps of regular disciplined woman's rights women, to lay down the law to their sisters among the Mormons, they would soon compel the patriarchal authorities of Salt Lake to an exodus to some other region beyond the reach of our gallant army and our heroic warriors in petticoats, who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain."

"The hint should be appropriated by the administration; for, if, under the doctrine of 'squatter sovereignty,' we cannot constitutionally reach this crying evil of polygamy at the Salt Lake, we must reach it by stratagem. We recommend, therefore, to the President and the Secretary of the Interior the policy of detaching another detachment of troops to the Great Salt Lake City, with the auxiliary force of a half dozen regular women's rights women, whatever the cost; and thus, even should the grasshoppers fail to conquer the Territory in the expulsion of the Saints, the work may be done by a revolution among the wives of the Apostles."

Since that time there have been thousands and thousands of soldiers sent to the Territory, good looking ones too, and for a score of years nearly there have been constantly located in the Territory several companies of troops, all which has cost the country millions on millions of dollars. It was at no suggestion of ours that all this needless expense was incurred, for needless it must be confessed it has been, when the crucial question is asked, What has this expenditure accomplished towards solving the "Mormon" question? It has done nothing, which is plainly manifest by the Herald making, in this year of grace, suggestion much similar to its former one as to a desirable means of getting rid of the "Mormon" difficulty, with the further evidence of the futility of the plan suggested in that paper's expressed preference for a solution by disfranchisement of "Mormon" polygamists by congressional enactment.

It might not be amiss to remark that, since this debauchment sort of solution was proposed by the Herald so many years ago, the "Mormon" inhabitants and the "Mormon" settlements and improved property in this Territory have increased twenty-fold or more. If the Herald sees any encouragement in these results, we have no objection. They are encouraging enough to us.

We've seen a man with a ten cent cigar in his mouth talk of hard times, but a woman never complains until she has turned the odds dress twice, and can't find another side to it.—Oil City Derrick.

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

A CIRCULAR informs us that the Tenth Annual Convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association, will be held in Masonic hall, corner 6th Ave., and 23d St. New York, May 24, 1877.

The circular further says and requests us to copy—

"The nation has entered upon its second century of existence, leaving one-half its citizens political slaves. While the form of our government declares woman's demands to be righteous and just, man's legislation still holds her unenfranchised. As in law is found the security of rights, and as woman has been denied the constructive rights of the Declaration and Constitution, she must seek recognition in specific law, by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"The great effort of the National Woman Suffrage Association this year, will be for a 16th amendment which shall specifically declare woman's right to the ballot. The right of petition is woman's only recognized method of influencing legislation; a million names to the 45th Congress would have great moral influence upon Congress and the nation. The United States already has three classes of voters, the black man, naturalized male citizens, and amnestied rebels; each of these has right to the ballot under United States authority. Though by decision of the Supreme Court, in case of Virginia L. Minor, of Missouri, all women were remanded to the States, yet as the National Government had power to invest with the ballot in the above instances, it has like power to enfranchise woman.

"Let us therefore meet and discuss the best methods of attaining this great object."

The circular is signed by Matilda Joslyn Gage, Ch. Ex. Com., and the information is respectfully given also that all contributions to this convention should be sent to Ellen C. Sargent, 1733 De Sales St., Washington, D. C. Letters should be addressed to Mrs. Gage, Fayetteville, N. Y.

For our part, we ought to wish well to the National Woman's Suffrage Convention, for the women have done good things for us, and if they all obtain the suffrage we are satisfied many of them will vote in our favor, that is, in favor of equal rights for the "Mormon" people, in common with all other citizens.

THE GRASSHOPPER.

THE grasshopper has become an object of interest to a large part of the country. Congress has appointed a commission to watch these insects and inquire into their history, depredations and habits, several States have legislated on the subject and offered rewards for the destruction of the pests, the people of the State of Minnesota, after fighting them heretofore, are going to fast and pray on the third of May for their destruction, and various private persons in different sections of the country have made suggestions as to the best methods of preserving the growing crops from the ravages of these increasingly numerous and much to be feared insects.

A Saline correspondent of the Kansas City Journal gives the following remedy—

"We have had the grasshoppers hatching out here for some time past very numerous, but the pests are beginning to be things of the past. We have got the upper hand of them. It is very simple and easily managed, and we are killing millions of them.

"Take a piece of sheet iron, say ten feet long and two or three feet wide; turn up one side about one foot for a back, saturate a piece of cloth (calico or anything) with coal oil and place it on the sheet iron; place the iron on the ground, and two boys can draw it. The 'hoppers will jump onto it as it is drawn along. They touch the coal oil and it kills them almost instantly."

The Omaha Herald of April 25 gives the following advice—

"Preserve your flowers and plants! It has been discovered that kerosene oil is a fatal draught for the grasshopper and that he will not frequent localities where it is placed. Experiments made by Captain Luddington during the past few days have demonstrated the fact that a rag saturated with kerosene oil and placed near plants will prove an effective and fatal barrier to the young grasshopper and preserve flowers and plants in localities infested by them. Not a single grasshopper can cross the charmed circle made by the oil and live, and it has been proven that they possess a lively repugnance to the odor of coal oil. Cut this out and paste it up where you can see it, and if the grasshoppers hatch out in your yards to such an extent that they will damage your plants and flowers, try the experiment. With coal oil at thirty cents a gallon it might prove too expensive to spread over a large field, but it can be used with good effect among the shrubbery in the yards and gardens."

"Nixie," a Brownville correspondent of the same paper of the day before, gives his views of how to scotch the young 'hoppers—

"Let the Herald sound a note of warning. Buy no machines. Be deceived by no pertruded preventives to keep grasshoppers off trees. There is just one way to catch and destroy young 'hoppers, Ditch, Ditch, Ditch. All other ways are frauds. This is the way to do it. Plow a deep furrow where you want your ditch; rake out the loose dirt with a weeding hoe; put down another furrow; rake out the loose dirt again; shave down the inside till it overhangs a little; spade down pits in the bottom of your ditch every twenty feet, make them the size of a spade-blade square and twenty inches deep; watch the young 'hoppers get into your ditch, and unanimously move along it till they strike a pit. In they go headlong and hold each other down till you put on a spadeful of dirt and stamp it down with vicious energy. These funeral services may be conducted continually 'till the last armed foe expires.' No other plan can hold a candle to this, to all of which your correspondent pledges his life, his sacred honor and forty acres of corn.

"If any idiotic cuss is determined to put on style and use machinery, he may use Nixie's Patent Grasshopper Exterminator—to be used in connection with a pit four or five feet deep, and three feet square. Get two log chains and hook them together. Get enough gunny sacks to make a seive the length of your chain and fasten the chain on as a sinker. Put a stick to each end and man to each stick. Drag your seive over the ground patiently and carefully and land your haul in the pit mentioned above. Do this and kick machine peddlers off the premises, and you shall receive your rewards."

Many of the farmers and gardeners of this Territory have had considerable experience with the 'hoppers, and the prospect is that their experience in that line is not yet at an end.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The Czar terms his military officers gentlemen and the common soldiers his children.

—The recent decision in favor of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, in New Orleans, ends forty years of litigation on the subject.

—The New York Herald says, "There are no complaints of dull times at the Post Office, the quantity of mail matter received and transmitted exceeding by twenty per cent, that of the corresponding season of last year."

—The Chicago Tribune says Mr. Jay Gould has obtained control of the Michigan Central road through a majority of its stock, and adds, "Mr. Gould now controls a continuous line from Buffalo to Ogden. He only needs the Erie and the Central Pacific to complete a great through line. The former will pass into his hands before long, as he has been buying up its stock for some time. As to the latter, he can make arrangements with the managers as satisfactory as if he controlled it himself. It has to depend on his lines, as it has no other eastern connections, and must therefore harmonize with him."

—The New York Herald says, "The Japanese are becoming social guests wherever they go, but the Chinese are received with favor nowhere."

—It is said that a plot of freehold building land, having frontages to Upper Thames Street and Little Trinity Lane, London, lately sold at a fraction over £1 per square foot.

—The famous eight to seven electoral commission talked 153 columns of the Congressional Record, of which the democratic seven monopolized ninety-four, but the republican eight got more than even in the voting.

—The Omaha Herald of April 21 says, "The Elkhorn Valley is constantly lined with white-covered wagons, wending their way to the fields of wealth—the Black Hills."

—The snatching up of the best vacant lands in California under cover of the new Desert Land law, is termed by the San Francisco Chronicle "the most gigantic land grab of the century."

—J. C. Goldsmith, formerly Oakley Hall's private secretary, is of the opinion that Mr. Hall is so demoralized that he does not know what he is doing, and that he became so partly through his morbid study of the drama.

—Mr. Johnson, of the Louisiana Legislature is one of those few statesmen who say what they mean. He earnestly remarked the other day, "All I say is, just give Johnson his mileage and let him go home."

—The Columbus (Neb.) Literary Society has decided that Utah with polygamy should not be admitted into the Union. So the question may be considered settled, we suppose. But what will become of the Union in that case?

—The New York Herald says "The rejoicing of the Louisianians over the removal of the troops is feeble compared with that of the troops themselves. The American soldier instinctively hates local police duty and is certain that he never entered the service for any such purpose."

—The Harvey County (Kansas) News says that Mr. A. A. Egbert, late Assistant Supt. of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, is appointed Division Superintendent of the western division of the Union Pacific, taking the place of Mr. J. H. Clark, who is appointed Assistant Superintendent of the U. P. Road.

—The New York Sun says, "Once more the Khedive of Egypt is particularly hard up for money. The financial difficulties of his Government are so severe that nobody is now paid in the public service, from Minister of State to grooms and gardeners. To meet the frightful pressure the Government is about to resort to the expedient of giving a concession to M. Blanc of Hamburg to set up an official gambling establishment. Should England seize Egypt during the impending troubles, the common officials at least will have cause of rejoicing."

—The Washington Star of April 19 says, "Those who are in a position to know represent the President as being keenly alive to the necessity of liberal systems of education throughout the country, and especially among the freedmen of the South. He gave an earnest of his appreciation of the importance of this subject yesterday when he said, in his address to the National Academy of Science, 'The cause of education is of great interest to me, and whatever aid I can give during my administration in furtherance of the progress of scientific studies, and of education in general, will be most cheerfully rendered.'"

—The Washington Star of April 16 says of United States Marshal Fred. Douglass, "To-day Mr. Douglass received a letter saying: 'You black Thief, now that a fraudulent President has appointed you to a fat position under the Government, I suppose you will make good the money you stole from the freedman's savings bank; if you don't your life will pay the many depositors who have suffered by what you stole you dam black Thief show this to the Nigger Lying President he may go the way Lincoln went if something is not done.' Mr. Douglass says that he is himself one of the depositors of the bank to the amount of \$2,000, which he refused to take out, although he had an opportunity to do so."

—To ward off a shot from a 100-ton gun requires a shield of not less than three feet of solid iron. Why not use a thinner casing, with powerful springs at the back to deaden the blow?

—The London Lancet says, "Surely, cookery should be regarded as a branch of liberal education. Every young girl should be taught to make the most of food by preparing it with the greatest skill and at the least cost."

—The Boston Traveller says Senator Blaine knows that the white liver has got hold of a majority of the Boston press, and that, though the disease is national, the acute sore is at the Hub.

—A Washington paper says the recent gale literally strewn the sea with wrecks, and that the steamship Virginia, at Philadelphia from Charleston, reported that on April 17, south of Cape Lookout, she passed "for twenty miles through large quantities of wreck stuff, ships' yards, masts, &c."

—Says the New York Herald—"Another proof of the demoralized condition of our police force is afforded by the announcement that the Commissioners deem it necessary to put secret spies on the rank and file of their department. Set a thief to catch a thief is an old maxim, so the Board set policemen to catch policemen. But who is to watch the Board?"

—The New York Sun of April 16 says, "The Rev. H. McDowell, in his sermon in St. Agnes's Catholic Church, yesterday, while on the subject of marriage, said: 'All hail to Justice Shea of the Marine Court, who is not a Catholic, but a Christian and a gentleman, for refusing to marry a couple last week, and who took the stand that the ceremony of marriage does not belong to the civil Justice, but to the clergy and priesthood.'"

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, MAY 1.

May Day.—Notwithstanding the inclement condition of the weather quite a number of parties of young folks indulged in May-walking today.

Important Mining Suit.—The suit of Samuel Kahn vs. the Old Telegraph Mining Company, now pending in the District Court, is creating considerable interest in mining circles. It involves the ownership of the valuable property known by the above-mentioned name.

Periodicals.—From Mr. Dwyer we have that excellent periodical, the "American Agriculturist," for May, a most valuable work for the consideration of farmers and gardeners; also "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," and "Harper's" for May 5th. Here too is "Spanish Self Taught," by Frantz Thimm, price only 25 cents. We have Dwyer's "Catalogue of Useful, Standard, and Miscellaneous Books."

An Impudent Scoundrel.—At a late hour last night a fellow went to the house of Mr. Edgar, in the Third Ward, during that gentleman's absence. He coolly informed Mrs. Edgar that he wanted something to eat, that he was going to have it, and furthermore that it was his intention to remain all night. He went to the larder and helped himself to what he wanted, and, as may be imagined, the lady was greatly alarmed. She managed to get out of the house and returned soon after with several neighbors, but in the meantime the scoundrel had decamped.

Mortuary.—Salt Lake City Sexton's report for April. Males, 23; females, 15. Of these, adults, 18; children, 20. Causes of death as reported—lung disease, 8; old age, 5; diphtheria, 4; convulsions (infantile), 3; heart disease, 2; dropsy, 2; inflammation of bowels, 2; spinal affection, 2; typhoid pneumonia, 1; brain disease, 1; inanition, 1; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; internal injuries, 1; died at birth, 1; general debility, 1; suicide, 1; accidental (cave of dirt), 1; total interments, 38.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Sexton.

That Entertainment.—The entertainment, at the Social Hall, last evening, for the benefit of the 18th Ward Sunday school, was attended by a fair audience, but not so large as the character of the performance deserved. It would be invidious