

EDITORIALS.

ANOTHER UTOPIA DISCOVERED.

ANOTHER Utopia has been discovered, and this time the green mountain boys have it. A State with green mountains ought to be productive and its people happy. The Boston *Advertiser* talks of Vermont in the following beatific strain—

"The man who should fairly describe the life of this community in one of the crowded States of the Old World would be thought to be describing some fancied Utopia. The result of such a history is found in a government so easy and simple that taxation is almost nothing. The State tax does not average fifty cents a year for each inhabitant. The shortness and infrequency of the sessions of the legislature indicate the entire satisfaction of the people with its laws. The emptiness of the jails challenges the attention of all intelligent students of social science. The absence of pauperism makes the officials of neighboring States look on with wonder and with envy. And every traveller through her borders has to report the absolute comfort of her people. It would be hard to find in the world a more complete illustration of the success of pure republican institutions administered under the principles of a true democracy than is presented by Vermont."

THE SUFFRAGE—NATURALIZATION.

THE laws of the United States declare every citizen over twenty-one years, and those over that age who have declared their intentions, to be eligible to the suffrage, under certain federal and local restrictions and regulations. The use of the suffrage is not only a privilege and a right, but a duty, a serious duty, a duty binding upon all citizens to an important degree, inasmuch that it has been axiomatically remarked that bad elective rulers are the punishment of the electors for not exercising their right to choose better rulers. It is within the power of those who hold the right to vote to elect to public office the best men that the country produces, and if this is not done it is the fault of the electors alone.

No individual in the community is unaffected by the character and the course of public officers. All are affected, from the highest to the lowest, and all who hold the right to vote are so far responsible for the character and the conduct of those who hold public office in the community. Many shirk the responsibility, but it is there all the same notwithstanding, and responsibility shirked is a weight and a clog, more or less, to the mind. Plain duty neglected is no recommendation of any one. Duty is the one thing above all others that all people should do, and so far as they needlessly fail they are under condemnation, which is not a desirable situation for any one to be placed in. If we do our duty, and then suffer, we are not to blame, and it will be placed to our credit, counted to us for righteousness. If we neglect our duty, and suffer, we shall be receiving our just deserts, be reaping what we have sown, be paid in our own coin, be followed by the natural consequences of our own unwise action, and we have ourselves solely to blame.

It is not only the duty of those who have the suffrage in their hands to vote at the various elections according to law, but it is the duty of all persons in the community who have cast their lots therewith, and are not citizens, to take the necessary steps to become such at the earliest practicable opportunity. Those alien members of the community who have not become naturalized nor declared their intentions to become so, should proceed forthwith and make that declaration as by law provided. Those who have declared their intentions, but have not proceeded any further in the matter, should lose no time in endeavoring to obtain their full naturalization papers, taking advantage of the first opportunity which presents itself of becoming fully naturalized. This is a matter

which should be pressed home persistently to those who are naturally disposed to be careless or neglectful, by the active, wide awake, and influential citizens in every community, city and settlement in the Territory.

The suffrage is not the only privilege and right conferred by citizenship, for there are many others, but that of the suffrage is endowed with influences and fraught with consequences of such a far-reaching and important character that no well-wisher to the country of his adoption can afford to slight it.

R. B. RHETT, THE GREAT NULLIFIER AND SECESSIONIST.

ROBERT BARNWELL RHETT, Sen., died in St. James parish, La., Sept. 14, aged seventy-five. He was Attorney-General of South Carolina, and was one of the most violent nullifiers, also the first to advocate in Congress the idea of dissolving the Union. In 1860 he wrote the address declaring the reason for South Carolina's secession. He was chairman of the committee, in the Montgomery Convention, which reported the Confederate Constitution. During the civil war he owned the *Charleston Mercury*, conducted by his son. The New York *Herald* says of his death—

"To the survivors of a past generation it will recall the times of Calhoun and the nullification efforts of South Carolina under that great leader, and later that thrilling scene in the secession Convention, when the form of Barnwell Rhett was seen to approach the desk to affix his signature to the fatal and fated instrument. As he approached the desk he sank upon his knees and uplifted his hands to heaven, and for a moment bowed his head in prayer. Naturally the proceeding was electric. By common instinct all parties arose, every head was uncovered, and the President of the assembly addressed the Shrine of Grace."

Bishop Tuttle's Way to Settle the Indian Question—Also Another and Better Plan.

THE Montana *Madisonian* of Sept. 7 gives the following as Bishop Tuttle's views of the essence of the Indian question, and the three things needed to be jointly considered and adopted for the everlasting and complete settlement of the same—

"One—The disarming of all Indians, of both tame and transiently hostile tendencies. Unarmed Indians are powerless, and hence controllable. Disarm the Indian and do it effectually. Modern fire-arms are terrific weapons in the hands of Indian savages. The rude bow and arrow is not to be feared, and it is a plaything compared with the needle-gun, so often presented to the Indian by our high officials."

"Two—The obliteration of all tribal laws and organizations among the Indians, and then place them on a common footing as wards of the Government. Treat them as such and wipe out the distinctive features of nations, tribes and clans. In doing this provide a restrictive and humane government for the Indians."

"Three—Do away with the Indian Bureau entirely. Place all the Indians under the control of the War Department—under military surveillance. Leave the work of Christianizing the Indian open to the missionary work of all the churches, and not attempt by governmental favoritism to make it the exclusive job of any particular denomination. If it be possible to Christianize the Indians, the work can be better accomplished by all denominations entering upon it. While an earnest effort is being made to Christianize the Indians, let the War Department control them, and deal by them honestly and justly. The Indian Bureau has proven a failure and Peace Commissioners have worked no permanent good."

We have Bishop Whipple's plan, Bishop Tuttle's plan, the Peace Commissioners' plan, President Grant's plan, and various other plans of various notables. But there is one plan which none

of these great people seem to think of, and a very simple plan it is, being expressed in the following four words—Let the Indian alone.

GOOD WATER.

ONE of the greatest boons in any country is good, clean water. Especially is it so in a naturally dry, arid country like this. Good water is not only a boon, it is a necessity to health, for it is now allowed that the germs of many dangerous diseases are conveyed in impure water, and that such water has been the cause of various mysterious epidemics, mysterious and unaccountable otherwise than on the theory that they were produced by the use of water impregnated with material prejudicial to health, which theory in a number of instances has been substantiated by scientific investigation.

Not only is it more conducive to health to have good water, but the pleasure of using it is infinitely greater than that of using impure water.

It is yet a mooted question whether hard water or soft water is best, most conducive to continued health and strength, when used for drinking purposes. Well water, as a rule, is hard, much of it very hard. Rain water is very soft. For washing purposes soft water is undeniably the best, and in many respects, if not all, it is best for culinary purposes. But for drinking, it is not unanimously so held, though some people prefer it. It is perhaps nearer the truth that water neither very soft nor very hard is the best for drinking purposes. This is the very kind of water that is found in the greatest abundance all over the earth, as if in accordance with a grand creative design that the most necessary and the most useful liquid should be the most plentiful. This kind of water is found in brooks, creeks, rivers and lakes, always of course being the better the cleaner it is. Hence, providentially enough, the first sparse settlers of most lands have found ready brewed to their hands the sparkling liquid best adapted to their daily personal and domestic use in the natural springs and the running brooks, or larger streams, and even the fresh water lakes, near which, as if by instinct, primitive settlers do generally locate themselves.

As settlements expand, however, and grow into towns and cities, and become closely built and more thickly populated, the streams on or near which they are situated seldom if ever retain their primitive purity. Various refuse matters are likely to find their way into the running streams, and the water thereby becomes less and less pure, and consequently less and less fit for use for drinking, culinary, and other domestic purposes. Resort is then often had to wells, some of which are successes and others comparatively or wholly failures. On some of the benches, or other high lands, it is difficult to obtain wells, except at great depth, much trouble, and large expense. Then the trouble of drawing water from deep wells is not inconsiderable, and it is constant, that is, daily, semi-daily, and indeed much oftener than that in most families. To put a good pump in a deep well is a further expense, and not a small expense either.

When you have a well, and you find good water in it, and the water remains good, it is a good thing and handy, though it is more or less constant trouble to draw or pump the water. But it is almost invariably hard water, and not very suitable for some domestic purposes, though it is better than none for any purpose.

In some cases, and especially in gravelly ground and in the lower parts of the city where the water comes near the surface of the ground, the seepage of deleterious matters is apt to get into the well, and injure the water thereof to a greater or less extent, sometimes to such a degree as to render the water manifestly impure and unfit for drinking or culinary purposes. In some parts of the city there are privy sinks running deep in the ground and similar sinks for kitchen slops. Such sinks ought not to be allowed in any city, for it is held by scientific men that a sink of that kind will taint the water of a well within a hundred feet radius, and very likely much further in very porous ground.

Delightful thought, that such a rank source of impurity is situated near to the well from which one draws water for family use! Besides, there are the washings and seepings from corals, stables, and other buildings and enclosures of the kind, which, more or less, are likely to find their way into a neighboring well, unless it is sufficiently protected therefrom. In some parts of this city already, wells have been so evidently contaminated with surface seepings of a most repulsive kind, that the owners of such wells have given up the use of the water therefrom and are looking around for some other available source of constant aqueous supply for the use of their families. The indications are that, as the city becomes more and more thickly populated, these causes of defilement of well water will increase in number, propinquity, and consequent intensity and danger.

THE BROBDINGNAGGIAN AMBITIONS, AIMS, AND OBJECTS OF A CERTAIN PECULIAR INSTITUTION.

THE general Government provides courts, judges, prosecuting attorneys, marshals, etc., and pays them at least in part, also Congress makes certain laws for the regulation of the courts and supposedly for the welfare of the public. Then there are witnesses for prosecution and defense, also counsel for the defense, who usually expect to be paid more or less handsomely. In addition to this there are other expenses connected with the business of the courts. For these various expenses, judicial salaries not included, Congress within the last year or two has voted about \$30,000 of the public money. The Territorial Legislature lately voted nearly as much for similar purposes, and at divers periods has spent considerable time and thought upon the enactment of various laws, all supposedly as a matter of necessity and to further the administration of justice and conduce to the peace and prosperity of the public.

Now, however, it has been discovered that all this is a grand mistake, a mere throwing away of time, energy, talent, intelligence, and money. If it is so, a very great waste and loss to the community it is indeed. It has been discovered that courts are not necessary, that judges, counsel pro and con, marshals, and witnesses are not necessary—all these are superfluities. It has been discovered that appropriations to pay for court expenses are entirely unnecessary, a mere waste of the public funds.

There is an institution, a local institution, that considers itself, "in and of itself," sufficient for all these things, entirely sufficient, abundantly sufficient, more than sufficient; that is prepared to take the place of courts and laws, with all the offices pertaining to the former and all the provisions, pains, and penalties pertaining to the latter; that arrogates to itself the functions of judge and jury, prosecution and defense, law-maker and law-executor; that presumes to judge a case before the Court hears it; and while the Court is hearing it; that presumes to take its own ipse dixit in preference to the testimony of any witness and all witnesses in any case and decide therefrom; that presumes to browbeat and in divers ways flagrantly abuse the judge and the jury, the counsel for prosecution and the counsel for defense, the witnesses on both sides, the defendant himself, the marshal and his aids, the principal citizens concerned or not concerned in the case, and everybody, all and singular, that it takes into its head to so treat, or that does not see as it sees, say as it says, and do as it does, or in manifest sympathy therewith.

Furthermore this arrogant institution presumes to do all this public work "free, gratis, and for nothing," to institute all cases, civil or criminal, that are instituted, try them all according to its own peculiar views of law and justice, and execute such law and justice in its own peculiar way.

It is certainly very kind of this peculiar institution to offer to do so much, and to do it all for nothing. It is seldom that such extreme patriotism crops out, even in this extremely patriotic country, very seldom indeed. When such patriotism does crop out, ought it not to

be taken advantage of with thankfulness? Perhaps it would be, were not the ingratitude of republicans proverbial. Still it is a wonder that Congress and the Utah Assembly, judges and juries, counsel and witnesses, prosecution and defense, legislative, judicial and executive authorities and the great public itself, fail and fail again and again to appreciate the stupendous and self-sacrificing aims and efforts of this extremely ambitious, extremely generous, and extremely loyal institution of which we have been speaking. Sad it is to think that all these glowing ambitions, aims and efforts must continue to go for naught. O the stupidity of the American public, that cannot see the tremendous advantages that would accrue from the acceptance of these wonderful offers of this wonderful and all comprehensive service by this wonderful and all presuming and all arrogating institution!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—A Washington paper says, "Now that the Allen-Goss prize fight is over, the newspapers will be enabled to get back to politics and the income taxes of the presidential aspirants. Business before pleasure."

—The Cleveland *Herald* says, "Thefts and burglaries in the country towns and at farm houses are 'too numerous to mention.' Not a paper comes to hand from the rural districts that does not record thefts of various degrees, from bold burglaries to petty larcenies."

—East Tennessee is suffering from the grasshoppers.

—Hereafter criminals are to be executed privately in Dallas, Texas, in order to prevent public demoralization.

—Ten thousand women and girls are said to have learned to swim at the New York free swimming baths this season.

—At Lirez, Austria, Captain Boynton was stunned in the water by the premature explosion of a torpedo, and nearly lost his life.

—Mark A. Shaffenburg, formerly U. S. Marshal in Colorado, out on bail on charge of embezzlement, went to the Centennial. The bondsmen became alarmed, and surrendered him to the authorities, who took him in charge in Philadelphia, the other day.

—The shot of the British 81-ton gun travels at first 1,600 feet per second, nearly three hundred feet faster than the sound of the explosion of the powder propelling it, so that a body might be hit by the shot before he heard that the gun was fired.

—U. R. Clapp, manufacturer, of Northampton, Mass., was arraigned for assaulting a workman and pleaded, "Not guilty, but I ought to be."

—"A fun-loving Concord girl is crying her eyes out over a serious joke. She and a young man went through the marriage ceremony 'for fun' at the Hedding camp meeting the other day, and she now finds that the young man who performed the ceremony is a justice of the peace." What of that? If bona fide marriage was not intended by her, she is not bound by the ceremony performed. But her folly is just the same.

—Mrs. Tillotson, the dress reformer, says, "If I was a betting man I'd be willing to bet \$10,000 that these dry goods merchants hate us because we are likely to spoil their business by shortening our skirts." The dry goods men know they can trust the women better than that.

—At the dress reform meeting the other day at Philadelphia one lady declared that "as long as she could pay for a train she meant to have one." Just so, but some ladies are not content with having them as long as that, they want them a great deal longer.

—Ah For, a Chinese Christian missionary among his countrymen in Nevada, has gone to British America "in search of a government which can and will protect unoffending persons from injury."

—The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says, "That inscrutable connection between hard times and large families, which is one of the puzzles of social science, compels the school board to increase their accommodations."