

## EDITORIALS.

## "PUTTING ON STYLE."

ONE of the noticeable follies of the times is the effort of people in moderate circumstances, to make as ostentatious an appearance as the wealthy. A woman whose husband's wages do not average over fifty or seventy-five dollars per month, and who associates with one who is wedded to a man with an income of three or four or half a dozen times that amount, will feel under obligations to dress as well as her richer friend, set as good a table for company, and in other ways display "equality" and show that she is "as good as anybody." Her children, perhaps, go to the same school as the children of her wealthier neighbors, and they want to put on just as much "style" as their companions. This struggle to keep up appearances, when carried to such extreme lengths, cannot result in anything but disaster. The husband and father has the main part of the burthen to carry, although the ambitious mother is also kept continually on the strain. Debts accumulate, money has to be borrowed to satisfy creditors, house and land are mortgaged, the interest eats away the man's income, and he finally loses his homestead and descends swiftly into poverty.

The great fault of thousands upon thousands of people to-day is, living beyond their means. It cripples the farmer who buys machinery and implements for which he cannot pay; it ruins mechanics, clerks, laborers and people of small property, who anticipate their earnings and are thus always in arrears, and when sickness or some unforeseen adverse circumstance combine against them, are crushed beneath a weight which they have made no arrangements to carry. It bankrupts many rich men, who are crowded from the way of prudence by the pushing vanity of their families, in whom desire for display is more powerful than that honor which forbids lust for anything beyond legitimate means of payment.

A little common sense, honesty, and self-denial on the part of people with small means, will be productive of far more solid comfort and genuine happiness, than yielding to a wish for the possession of things that they cannot obtain without plunging into debt. Wants that people sometimes think *must* be supplied immediately, are frequently not absolute needs, and patience would, in time, bring the articles demanded, unburthened with the weight of debt, and thus far more enjoyable than if obtained on the credit which was forced by haste and importunity.

The advice of the poet, "learn to labor and to wait," is most excellent in this connection. The waiting part seems to be the most difficult. But patience is one of the necessary adjuncts to faith and an essential requirement of the gospel. When anything is really needed the question should be, can it be obtained legitimately? If you cannot manufacture or produce it, or pay for it, and yet seek to get possession, you do so at some other person's expense, and are therefore placed under obligations to the creditor. And if you have not a reasonable prospect of making payment, the transaction is dishonest.

In the old world there is not so much painful effort observable among the people of small means to appear on a par with the wealthy. Society has become divided into classes, and though there is a healthy emulation among persons of the same class, yet, generally, the working man does not attempt to move in the sphere of the capitalist, nor the prosperous business man on the level of the aristocrat. These invidious distinctions do not obtain here. We should be sorry to see them established. The rich and the poor meet in the common sanctuary and worship side by side on the same seats in the house of prayer. They are hailed as brethren and sisters, and are not, or ought not to be, valued and esteemed according to the clothes they wear or the number of dollars at their command.

But many people of small means have these lessons to learn: Do

not ape the style, costume nor surroundings of the rich. Pay for what you purchase. Wait for that which you need or want until you can really call it your own. Make no obligations for payments which you have not a good assurance you can meet in the time agreed on. Remember that an old garment paid for is more honorable than rich clothing owed for. One dollar cannot be stretched into two dollars because two dollars are wanted. The only way to climb the ladder to prosperity and ultimate wealth is to live within one's means. Economy without parsimony, liberality guided by prudence, ambition tempered with necessary self-denial, hope that does not run into recklessness, and perseverance unspoiled by haste, will lead the industrious on to fortune and give them present pleasure to cheer their toil.

Positive equality, as some people view the term, can never be maintained or arrived at in any society in this world or the world to come. There are different degrees of capacity and intelligence. Some persons will always have more means at their command than others. If wealth could be properly distributed, it would be unjust and absurd to place in the hands of the incompetent an equal amount as under the control of the competent. "Honesty with contentment is great gain." And while it is the right and the duty of every person to strive to improve his condition in every respect, it is very unwise and also unrighteous for the man with only a dollar to attempt to spend as much as one who has ten; or for a woman who can only pay for calico to try and clothe herself in silk, because her richer neighbor does so.

And to aid in checking the growing desire for unreasonable display, let every man esteem another for what he is, not merely for what he has, and let every woman strive to be a helpmeet to her husband in every deed, aiding him in the struggle of life, instead of heaping burdens upon his shoulders for the sake of style, fashion and an appearance which actual circumstances do not warrant and cannot sustain.

## AN ANTI-"MORMON" RAID.

THE ring that has ruled Oneida County, Idaho, is reduced to desperate straits. The action of the Democratic Convention at Boise in sustaining the delegates represented by Hon. J. H. Hart, and rejecting the bogus delegates with their bogus convention and bogus claims, was a bombshell in the camp of the conspirators. They can see that the prospects ahead are very unfavorable for their continued manipulation of county affairs and finances, and that the probability is the people will regain possession of the power to elect their own officers.

But those barnacles on the ship of Oneida do not intend to let go if they can help it. Schemes are in operation to weaken the forces which are so much in the majority that their united vote must carry the election. Against legitimate opposition and honorable tactics we have nothing to object. But we do protest against the outrage upon a number of presumed supporters of the Democratic cause, which has recently been perpetrated and which was inspired by the Malad ring. We allude to the wholesale arrest of lumbermen and timber cutters, in the mountains above Malad, and their illegal incarceration in jail.

These men had been engaged for some time past in getting out ties and lumber, principally for the Utah and Northern extension. The first movement against them was the arrest of Hyrum Smith, son of Judge Smith, of Brigham City, who was acting as foreman over a number of the cutters. The charge was, cutting timber on the Indian reservation. Mr. Smith was incarcerated to await trial on this trumped up accusation. The next step was a raid into the mountains by Deputy Marshals, for the arrest of all the "Mormons" they could find in the timber regions. Between fifty and sixty were brought down in a drove to

Malad City and huddled into cells, where they have been cooped up without proper food and without covering from the cold at night. It is stated that some of these men were wanted as witnesses in the Smith case, and the officer sent after them, not knowing the men, asked questions which they refused to answer. He was then instructed to arrest them all. It does not appear that they were charged with any offence but refusing to answer. If this is correct, the proceedings are as ridiculous as they are outrageous.

Be this as it may, the nearest point on the Indian reservation is at least four miles distant from the place where they were at work. The railroad extension is blocked in consequence of the stoppage of tie-cutting. And the whole affair is a "job" put up by the Malad ring, which appears to have captured Judge Hollister, who is now temporarily filling the place of Judge Prickett in that district. We are surprised at this, because Judge Hollister has generally exhibited fairness and justice in his official course in Idaho, and has never manifested, so far as we are aware, any disposition to stretch the law or play into the hands of the "Mormon-eaters."

We understand that the matter has been presented to Attorney General Devens, who has telegraphed instructions to the District Attorney at Malad, being convinced that the accused were not taking timber from the reservation, but had the right to cut ties for the railroad in the locality where they were at work.

We are of the opinion that the chief actors in this despicable piece of sharp practice will be very sorry, before they get through with the affair, that they suffered their spleen to get the better of their judgment. They will fail in the object for which they rushed into this illegal course, and the high-handed outrage in which they are the chief conspirators will cost them considerable in more ways than one. Judge Hollister should be careful not to identify himself with any clique or party. The Bench is expected to be incorruptible, impartial and above the reach of political or religious prejudice.

## LAND SHARKS.

A CORRESPONDENT from the country asks for information concerning the demands of some pretended U. S. land surveyor, who is demanding of settlers one dollar per acre, for what purpose is not specified.

The best policy in relation to such persons is to let them severely alone. The payment of monies for pre-emptions, etc., should be made to the land office authorities, and all business connected with the public lands must be transacted with them. There are men of good judgment in all the various districts of this Territory, who can give our people necessary advice and direction in regard to these matters, and the various Stakes and Wards are so organized that none need go astray or be imposed upon by adventurers, through lack of counsel. By seeking for information through the appointed channels much trouble and expense may often be avoided.

In transacting business with the land office in this city there are some forms and regulations with which the general public are not familiar. Brother C. W. Stayner, an attorney, who is well acquainted with all such matters, volunteers to give the information gratis, and to make out the necessary papers at the most reasonable rates. If assistance is needed, he is willing to afford it, and is generally to be found at his office in this city. Beware of land sharks, and don't throw money away on impostors.

## GUILTY, OR NOT GUILTY?

MADISON, Connecticut, a quiet and pretty little New England village, has been for nearly a month in a state of the most intense excitement. On the 3rd ult., a young woman, named Mary E. Stannard, went into a small wood near where she lived, with the avowed inten-

tion of gathering blackberries. Five hours afterward, her father, feeling uneasy at her absence, went in search of her and found her dead at the foot of a knoll partly screened by a birch tree, with blood still flowing from a ghastly wound in her neck. The body was borne to the father's residence, an inquest was held, and the verdict was to the effect that she was murdered by some person or persons to the jury unknown.

But the whole village was aroused, and inquiries were prosecuted which resulted in the direction of the finger of strong suspicion towards Rev. Herbert Hayden, the Methodist minister of Madison. He had been a frequent visitor at Stannard's house; the girl had lived with his wife as help; she had told her sister, Susan Stannard, that she was likely to become a mother and that Hayden was the author of her trouble; and on the day of the murder had informed her sister that she had an appointment to meet Mr. Hayden, but wanted her father to think she was going to gather berries.

Hayden was arrested, and when the examination commenced before Judge Wilcox, the case looked very dark for the accused. His pocket knife, when examined by an expert, was found to contain in the joint and crevice corpuscles of human blood. The wound was apparently made by such a knife, by a person who had knowledge of the situation of the jugular vein, after the victim had been struck on the head with a stone. The deceased had written a letter to her sister from Guilford, a few days before the murder, but reached home before it arrived. It contained a letter enclosed for Mr. Hayden, which she put into the fire before her sister could read it. Several persons remembered the preacher's leaving a church oyster supper, some months previously, at which his wife was present, and going to his house where Mary was then staying. He had spoken to her at her father's well on the morning of the day of the murder, and the inference was that knowing the condition she was in through his villainy, he made an appointment to meet her in a secluded place, struck her down with a rock, felt for the jugular vein and opened it with his penknife.

The other side of the case was, that a *post mortem* examination showed that deceased was not *en cinta*. Evidence was pretty favorable that about the time of the murder the minister was engaged at his residence, nearly a mile from the spot, moving a pile of wood. Hayden's wife swore that the penknife in question was in the house all the day of the murder, and that her little boy cut his finger with it and hence the blood corpuscles. The Judge ruled out the testimony of the deceased girl's sister as to statements made to her not in the presence of the defendant. Mrs. Hayden testified that her husband went home at the time of the oyster supper, at her request, to put the children to bed, and that he was not gone ten minutes. There was no direct evidence that Hayden ever had any improper relations with the girl. The letter written to him may have been a proper one for advice from a girl to her pastor, and the consequence was that the defendant was discharged.

But previous to the close of the case, the prosecuting attorney desired to introduce some rebutting testimony which he was not ready with, and therefore asked a continuance, which was not granted; he also considered that the testimony of the conversation with the deceased girl's sister was improperly excluded, and believing that the Judge was prejudiced in favor of the accused, he withdrew from the case.

Mr. Hayden's congregation, almost without exception, believed in his innocence and received him back with demonstrations of joy. But there is a probability that the case will be reopened, as the prosecuting attorney claims to have newly discovered evidence implicating the

minister. Mr. Hayden preserved a calm, unruffled and dignified demeanor throughout, but there are still grave suspicions hanging over him which nothing but a full and complete investigation will settle. This may yet occur, but, in carefully canvassing the full reports of the case, we fail to discover any evidence of sufficient importance and clearness to brand the preacher with the terrible crimes of adultery and murder.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* considers the Treaty of Berlin "only a truce." In the light of recent developments in the East relating to Afghanistan, this saying has a great deal of pertinence. Only a truce! If this is really so, what heaps of treasure and hecatombs of lives will be sacrificed as a basis for a real treaty or another truce!

Women are beginning to consult the interests of woman. The English *Suffrage Journal* announces that a legacy of £100 was left in the last will of the Hon. Mrs. Norton (Lady Stirling Maxwell), toward "the good cause of women's suffrage," and that a legacy of £500 has been bequeathed by the late Mrs. Geo. Oakes, of Sydney, for the same purpose.

The great heathen god Juggernaut is bankrupt. His keeper some time since was convicted of murder in a British court, and an officer was appointed to take his place *pro tem.* and handle the enormous revenues as offerings. A "Christian" acting as a heathen idol keeper! The natives have declined to make any donations, the expenses have been greater than the income, and the creditors threaten to sell the god to pay his debts.

Farmers, here is a suggestion that may be of value to you: Dissolve common salt in water, sprinkle the same over your manure heap, and the volatile parts of the ammonia will become fixed salts, from their having united with the muriatic acid of the common salt, and the soda thus liberated from the salt will quickly absorb carbonic acid, forming carbonate of soda; thus you will retain with your manure the ammonia that would otherwise fly away, and you have a new and important agent introduced, viz., the carbonate of soda, which is a powerful solvent of all vegetable fibre.

Deadly poison should never be handled in haste. Dr. Everts, of Rushford, Minnesota, who had been giving to a lady named Carpenter, liquor strychnine, U. S. P. a safe medicine when properly administered, is suffering the consequences of neglecting this precaution. Having occasion to replenish the bottle in which the weak solution was kept at the patient's house, he took it to his office and prepared the medicine. But being in haste to attend a case in the country, he left for Mrs. Carpenter a bottle, containing undiluted liquor strychnine, which was of the same size and appearance as the other, by some error, the corks which were labeled, being exchanged. The consequence was, that Mrs. Carpenter took half a grain of strychnine, and in half an hour was a corpse. Dr. Everts had handled drugs from his childhood, and this was his first terrible blunder.

Mr. David O. Calder has placed upon our table the following beautiful new songs with choruses, the description of which we give from his "Thematic Catalogue of Popular Music of the day." "Lingering Under the Roses," by Arthur Baker; "one of the prettiest sentimental songs published." "Forgive the Word in Anger Spoken," by Geo. W. Persley. "This is one of the best and latest songs of Mr. Persley, combining all the grace and beauty so characteristic of his former popular songs, and bids fair to attain a popularity unprecedented." "Dreaming of Little Footsteps," by Arthur Baker. "A pretty song with a very fine and effective chorus. Sure to please." "Kiss and Forget all the Past," by Arthur Baker. The publishers have already sold 7,000 copies of this popular song. It is certain to attain a deserving and enduring popularity. We have also received a copy of Richardson's "Musical Hours," containing 20 vocal and 14 instrumental pieces of new music, by popular composers, full music size, and worth, in sheet form, \$13.60, for only \$1.00.