

DURING the late discussion between Professor Pratt and Dr. Newman, the latter decanted on the virtues of his native city, New York, and offered to prove that the "social evil" was but limited in extent there. This was the opinion of the learned Doctor; many doubted, however, that his expressed views on the subject were in consonance with his real knowledge of the matter. If credit be given to Dr. Newman for an honest expression of his ideas and sentiments on the subject it must be conceded that he is very ignorant of facts in relation to the moral status of the city which had the honor to give him birth. The statements of the reverend Doctor and those of the public journals of New York do not coincide. We extract the following from an article published in a late number of a paper of standing in that city:

"How to keep in subjection that phase of civilization known as the 'social evil,' is a question that has many times been discussed in this city and in our State Legislature, with no practical results thus far. Vice flaunts itself before the eyes of the public bedizened in the most gorgeous habiliments of fashion, apparently for the purpose of being noticed. Its female votaries seem to glory in their shame. They are met with on the grand stands at race courses; they elbow our wives and daughters at watering-places; and plentifully besprinkle every grand ball that is given during the season, advertising their calling by the loudness of their costumes and the brazenness of their stare. It is not so very many years since the presence of these creatures at the ball of a somewhat celebrated military organization was considered sufficient cause by the more decent portion of the pleasure-loving community, to taboo the subsequent entertainments given by the organization, and after one or two slimly attended affairs had been held, the company was compelled to give up their practice of giving one ball each successive season; and this, too, after having held them for twenty-five or thirty years, until the company had considered them a settled thing, and so long as they were conducted in an unexceptionable manner, had crowded to them, affording a good source of revenue to the organization giving the entertainment."

The article goes on to state that New York is, in the matter of licentiousness, copying after the Paris of six months ago; and it shows up the enormity and extent of the evil in its various phases. We again extract:

"These of whom we have spoken are the so-called better class of the depraved. But our streets are overrun with a worse class. In certain thoroughfares, against whose respectability nothing can be urged, it is absolutely impossible for a decent young woman to pass along alone after nightfall without being insulted by some male brute, simply because the prostitutes have made of them a cruising ground, and it is taken for granted that all unprotected females are of this class."

Our contemporary calls loudly for an antidote to the rapidly spreading corruption in—according to Dr. Newman, that city of comparative purity. It thinks that the only hope of placing any check upon the evil would be to legalize it by granting licences to houses of ill-fame:

"The evil has become of such magnitude that it is absolutely necessary that some official action be taken regarding it. It is urged that to regulate it in any manner by the authorities would be to legalize it. The answer to this is, that it exists to an alarming extent now, and is constantly increasing. Past efforts of the police to break it up, as far as possible, have utterly failed, not alone in this city, but in the civilized world."

Several journals throughout the country, in commenting on the manner in which Dr. Newman came out here to discuss the question of polygamy, advised him to first clean out the sink holes of iniquity in Washington and other places before he again attempts to wash the Utah platter. This is excellent advice. Reformation should begin at home. The New York press should labor with the learned gentlemen and endeavor to convince him that the opinion he seems to entertain with regard to his native city is wrong, that it is not such an immaculate place after all. Here is an inviting field for missionary effort which Dr. Newman should not permit to go uncultivated. The cries for an ample remedy for the "social evil" in New York should not be uttered in his hearing in vain. The pride which he expressed as entertaining for his native city, should prompt him to use every effort in his power for its purification.

LEON GAMBETTA is one of the most prominent and powerful members of the Provisional Government of France. He is Minister of the Interior and, in that office, has displayed great skill and wonderful executive ability. A

great and trying crisis, like that through which France is now passing, can scarcely fail to bring to the surface the master spirits of that nation. As one of those, Gambetta bids fair to stand in the foremost rank. He is a young man, being only thirty-two years of age. He is the son of a hardware dealer in the south of France, and, until within the last two years, was unknown to the public, being a briefless young lawyer of the Paris bar. An eloquent speech, in defense of an opposition journalist, prosecuted for an offense against the government, first brought him into notice and secured his election to the legislature. His course since his appointment to the office now held by him, shows him to be possessed of great force of character. He is as bold as a lion and seems to be almost omnipresent in France. He makes and unmakes prefects and mayors, as circumstances require, calls out and concentrates the military resources of the country, and appears to be on hand at every emergency. His last great effort was the establishing of military posts of observation at every available point, that the French forces might not be taken by surprise, by the Prussians. On learning of the capitulation of Bazaine and Metz, his proclamation had something akin to the sublime in it. "There is something that we neither will nor can capitulate,—that is the Republic of France." Gambetta is said to be uncouth in appearance and abrupt in manner, but, be this as it may, he has, so far, shown himself to be one of the ablest and most energetic among the friends of France, in this her trying hour.

CO-OPERATIVE HERDING.

KEEPING a cow was at one time regarded as almost indispensable to the comfort of families in this city, and there were few, whether new or old residents, to be found long without one. This was necessary to furnish the butter and the milk, such essential articles of diet whether for the juvenile or adult members of the community. Not that the idea was ever entertained that a cow, unless an extraordinary animal, would pay her way all the year round; but the circumstances of the people were such that, in the majority of instances, they must either produce their own milk and butter or dispense with those articles to a great extent. In the summer and fall there is no question that a good animal would pay her expenses, for then they could be sent with the public herds to the ranges in the environs of the city, and with the food there obtained, and being "slopped" night and morning their wants were tolerably well supplied. But in those days, when hay and other feed for cows was cheaper than now, the cost of keeping a cow up during the winter was a serious item; and some who were too poor to provide the necessities for this, would turn their animals out to winter on the range, when the chances were five to one against ever seeing them again; for in every severe season, many would die of want; and escaping this, they would likely fall a prey to cattle thieves, and hundreds have thus been driven out of the Territory.

Keeping cows, in the city, is much more expensive and precarious now, than formerly, even in the most favorable seasons, for the ranges near are exhausted, and no feed worth mentioning can be obtained nearer than six or eight miles; and when herds have to travel that distance twice a day, in the heat of summer, the time for feeding is so limited that but little real benefit is derived. Under these circumstances, the truth and force of which are realized by all our citizens, the remarks of President George A. Smith, at the late General Conference, and again during the Two Days' Meetings, last Saturday and Sunday, in relation to Co-operative stock herding, are really pertinent and relevant.

The season is now far advanced, and the time for turning out cows and other stock is near; and there is no question if the old custom is followed that the experience of former years will be renewed, and that many will never see their animals again. Co-operative herding, if resorted to for the purpose of caring for the animals only during the cold season of the year would be highly beneficial, and the system might be carried out the coming winter, if measures were at once adopted with this end in view. The expense would be trifling, and the results would be highly satisfactory, for instead of the "critters" being lost, or coming home in the Spring miserably poor, just the reverse would be the case. The animals might be driven to some of the free ranges

within forty or fifty miles of the city, and there attended to and preserved during the winter. Co-operative herding with this end in view merely, would be very beneficial; but if adopted permanently for the purpose of stock raising, its benefits would be immense. The Territory has abundant facilities for grazing purposes, and good beef cattle, whether raised for home consumption or exportation, always find a ready market; but with the present shiftless method of turning animals on the range, to be the owner of several head is of very slight advantage; but under the co-operative system the losses, with proper care and attention, need be very few, and general instead of individual, as now; and the scheme could not be other than profitable and satisfactory in the highest degree. There is no speculation about this. Let reliable men, who understand the nature and requirements of the business, be selected for herds-men, and the results are sure. The expense to each owner of stock in the herd would be light, and however severe the weather might prove he would have the pleasure of knowing that his property was safe.

The plan has been started in some of the counties down south, and we hope to hear of it being commenced here speedily. Let the Bishops, or others, who understand the nature of the business meet immediately, and take the steps necessary for inaugurating the plan at once. Time is money, and co-operative herding efficiently carried out this winter, and there is nothing to hinder it, for the people of this city only, the saving ensured will yield abundant and highly profitable return in the Spring. The plan need not be confined to cows and beef cattle and work oxen only, but with equal propriety and profit may include sheep and other stock.

THE marriage of the Princess Louise, one of the daughters of Queen Victoria, with the Marquis of Lorne, is the great coming event in high life in Great Britain. This is a remarkable innovation upon long established customs, as no member of the royal family of England has married a subject for nearly two centuries, at least no such marriages have been acknowledged as legal. The royal offshoots of England, for reasons of a political nature have long been paired off with some of the half-paundered princes and three-cent magnates of Germany or other insignificant State of Europe. This has been a great misfortune to the people there, and especially during the present reign; for her Majesty having had such a numerous progeny, the nation has not only had to support them, but the royal husbands that have been secured for her girls; and this has added no inconsiderable amount to the pension list of the country. The coming marriage may be an exception in this respect; at least necessity can not be urged if it is not; for the bridegroom, being heir to one of the largest estates in Scotland, it may be supposed that he will be able to keep his wife without either of them being dependant for support upon the fearfully overtaxed laboring classes of the country.

The Marquis of Lorne is son of the Duke of Argyle, one of the richest of the British aristocracy, and Secretary of State for India. Princess Louise may be envied by some of her sisters, in more respects than one: she will not be under the necessity of being a pauper on the nation's bounty; and her husband, not being a member of any royal house, it is not unlikely that the marriage is one in which the heart and feelings of the lady, more than State policy, have been consulted,—a privilege which should be enjoyed by ladies who have the misfortune to be born royal, as well as by the peasant or the beggar.

THE capture of monarchs on the field of battle is a rare circumstance; in these latter times royal personages seldom take the field, and when they do they generally manage to keep out of harm's way. In the present war between France and Prussia the rulers of both nations have sought fame and renown on the tented field, and with what result, is generally known. History furnishes a few instances in which Kings have been captured on the battle field, among which may be mentioned the English King, Stephen, at the battle of Lincoln, in the year 1141. Henry III, also of England, was taken prisoner at the battle of Lewes, May 14, 1264, in a contest between the barons and the royalists, in which the latter were defeated. David II, of Scotland, suffered a

like mishap at the battle of Nevill's Cross, on the 17th of October, 1346. King John of France, at the battle of Poitiers, on the 19th of September 1356, was captured and taken a prisoner, first to Bordeaux and then to London, by Prince Edward of England, surnamed the Black Prince. Francis I, of France, was captured at the siege of Pavia, Feb. 24th, 1525, and carried prisoner to Madrid. And last, the Emperor Napoleon III, was captured by the Prussians, on the 1st of September, 1870.

THE VERDICT IN THE LIQUOR CASE.

AT the verdict of the Jury, in the liquor saloon case, in which Englebrecht & Co. are plaintiffs, and Jeter Clinton and others are defendants, rendered this morning in the Third Judicial District Court, sitting in this city, we have no doubt in the world that the members of the "Ring" are rubbing their hands joyously at their triumph; for none in the least cognizant of the facts in the case, can doubt, that the movements of the plaintiffs in the case, in defying the ordinances of the city, and the whole matter, from its inception to its close, on that side of the question, has been manipulated and contrived by the horde of conspirators against Constitutional law now infesting this Territory.

There is one thing which will not fail to strike all who have taken any note of the progress of this case; that is the amount awarded the plaintiffs by the jury. In the argument and ruling of the Court, published in the News a few days ago, the point under which treble damages—were claimed, namely, the malice, wilfulness, etc., with which the plaintiffs charged the defendants, was virtually overruled, and the offence, as plaintiffs claimed it to be, was reduced to one of trespass merely, for which, under the statutes of the Territory, only the amount for the actual damage done could be claimed or awarded. But, in face of this the jury, from which, at the time it was empanelled, every "Mormon" was excused for cause, peremptory challenge, etc., return a verdict for treble the amount, evidently assuming, in spite of the opinion of the Court, that the defendants did "wickedly, wilfully and maliciously" perform the act for which they have recently been tried. We, fully anticipated that this jury, would render for plaintiffs the amount of actual damage; but we did not suppose that prejudice would so far overpower judgment, reason and the evidence in the case as to lead to such a verdict. But this is on a par with the entire proceedings of the "ring" towards the people of Utah; their whole efforts are to deprive them of Constitutional liberty and rights; and the verdict in this case, when it is fully made known to the public, will be so construed by all impartial men.

We trust the gratulations of the party will be shortlived, and that the defendants will take their case to the Supreme Court of the United States. There at least, we feel satisfied the award of Constitutional justice, will be granted even to the citizens of Utah.

THE city of Metz, one of the chief strongholds of France, and the seat of large and important branches of manufacture, &c., has been brought prominently before public attention during the present Franco-Prussian war, from the fact that almost from its commencement, an enormous French force, under Marshal Bazaine, has been confined within its walls by a large besieging force, under Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia. In future history it will occupy more than ordinary prominence from the fact that Marshal Bazaine surrendered the large force, 150,000 men, under his command, to the besiegers, without attempting any achievement worthy of his previous military fame and reputation. Seeing that this city is likely to be so famed, or rather notorious, on account of its surrender to the Prussians, some particulars of its history may not be uninteresting. It is the capital of the department of the Moselle, and has a population of 55,000. It is situated on the river Moselle, which, in its course through the city, is crossed by fifteen bridges. Various branches of manufacture have been carried on within its walls, including woollen goods, hosiery, tiles, nails, embroidery, &c., &c. It possesses a fine old gothic cathedral, which was commenced about the middle of the 14th century, the spire of which is over 370 feet high. One of the largest arsenals in France was at Metz, also a common foundry, a military hospital, capable of