

EDITORIALS.

THE CONSPIRACY IN IDAHO.

The political pot is boiling furiously in Idaho. There is a fierce determination on the part of the anti-"Mormons" to prevent a large number of citizens from voting. Registrars have been instructed to place on the rejected list, the names of all persons whom they may "suspect" of being connected in any way with the "Mormon" Church.

In Oneida County this has been done in two important precincts—Franklin and Preston. In the former the Registrar refused to administer the oath to all seceding "Mormons;" in Preston the oath was administered, but the names were placed on a rejected list. This was under instructions from the District Attorney of the county, Mr. Standrod, at least so the Registrars have stated in explanation.

Other Registrars claim to have been similarly instructed, but fearing they were not acting in accordance with law, have declined to follow the instructions of this attorney, who seems to be the one-man-power in that county, the precinct officials, most of them, grossly ignorant of law, accepting his dictum as a full and sufficient guide and the voice of supreme authority.

In some precincts where registrations have taken place against his commands, evoking his anathemas and the profanest of oaths, some of the judges of election have declared that they will refuse to receive the votes of these seceders, "because they have been so instructed by Standrod." This person is a candidate for re-election, and he knows that these people who are being denied their rights through his unlawful instructions will not vote for him if they succeed in depositing their ballots.

Whatever may be said in regard to the course of the seceding "Mormons," who have severed their Church connection in order to deliver themselves from the rule of rapacious and corrupt officials, and from political bondage such as has never been known in Utah, the shameful course pursued by officials who seek to violate the law or induce others to do so, in order to effect their own personal ends, must certainly be condemned by all lovers of human liberty.

If any of these voters who are denied registration or prevented from casting their ballots in this way are really attempting to perpetrate a fraud, and to circumvent a judicial decision as alleged, the remedy in the law is all-sufficient. There is no need, as there is no right, to deny them the rights which the law seeks to insure to them. If any person registers or votes unlawfully he can be punished as the law provides. If any voter swears he is not a member of an organization which teaches or advises the commission of an offense against the law, and he is at the time a member of the "Mormon" Church, under the recent ruling of Judge Berry he can be prosecuted for perjury. The remedy in law is ample, for his vote can be declared illegal on a contest before a competent court.

There is nothing in the statutes of Idaho which warrants the high-handed course of these Registrars and is threatened by Judges of Election. The only cause mentioned in the election laws for rejection of registration is the refusal of the applicant to "answer all questions, give all information under his control, take all oaths, and do all other acts and things required of him by law." But Standrod made out a list of questions not required by law and some of the applicants declined to answer those irrelevant queries; others answered all and yet were rejected. The only remedy for this appears to be a mandamus to compel the registrar to place the names on the proper list. But the time was too short for this remedy and the issue doubtful, because Judge Berry, whose bias has been shown in the test oath decision, would have to pass upon the matter.

The law provides for registration on election day by the judges of election in certain cases, but where these officials are under the same thumb and subject to the same dictation as the registrars, the sequel may be anticipated with some degree of certainty.

It is very clear that if a free and fair election were conducted in Idaho, the Republican and anti-"Mormon" officials would retire to that obscurity of private life which is best suited to their talents, their manners and their morals. But such an election seems to be impossible at present. Still there is hope that a sufficient number of Democratic and decent candidates will be elected to the Legislature to make a change in affairs, which will pave the way to future liberty and justice.

and seeing their countenances and their ways. The Lord deliver us from such a fate as the bondage of our friends in the North!

It appears to us that the only proper course to pursue in relation to those officials who have trampled upon the sacred right of suffrage and denied it to citizens fully qualified in every respect under the law to be registered so as to vote, is to proceed against them under the Penal Code. The punishment for such conduct is severe. Any Registrar, Judge of Election or other officer, who neglects or refuses to perform his official duty, or prevents a qualified elector from voting, is declared guilty of felony and is liable to a penalty of a thousand dollars and five years imprisonment or both.

An example ought to be made. The rights of citizens ought to be maintained. And those who violate the law, or aid and abet in its violation, in order to deprive citizens of their lawful rights at the polls, are guilty of a most heinous offense which all statesmen of high standing have denounced as infamous. And there ought to be no hesitation in moving for their punishment, if there is the slightest chance that before a criminal court in Idaho they can be made to receive their just deserts. At any rate their villainy can be exposed and their wrong-doing be held up for general execration.

NONSENSICAL SANITARY TALK.

A good deal of what ought to pass for insanity is mixed up with the talk about the sanitary condition of this city, which is heard so much in certain quarters. A persistent effort is made to have it appear that the soil in all the central portions of the city is full of poison, which issues forth in the form of deadly and insidious vapors, concealing in their invisible, mysterious and awful convolutions, the angels of death, bearing the dread messengers about on the breeze, and conveying them through open doorways, unprotected windows and down unsuspecting chimneys, to infect with deadly disease, children and adults alike. It is represented that the earth, in the business part of town, is saturated with filth to such a degree that danger to health would result were the surface of the ground broken and the subsoil disturbed and exposed.

A climax in this line of nonsense has been reached in an article in a morning paper of this city, in which it is represented that, because of the awfully filthy condition of the earth in the sewer district, the house laterals ought to be laid in cold weather. Such stuff as this is given out, too, on the authority of "a physician of much experience." An instinct antagonistic to truth, sense, reason and science, is the only apparent motive for the dissemination of such absurd and ridiculous ideas.

In no portion of this city is the soil unclean, or impregnated with unhealthy effluvia, at a depth greater than a few inches. Such a condition is a scientific impossibility. All the efforts of all the inhabitants of any given block or precinct in the city, could not impregnate the soil with filth to a depth greater than a thin layer on the surface. The soil contains elements which immediately amalgamate with filth of almost every description, producing combinations that are entirely harmless. Hence the soil is always clean and wholesome, and always must be. There may, however, be unhealthful accumulations on the surface, which, acted upon by sun, rain and atmosphere, instead of the chemical agents and absorbents of the earth, give forth noxious effluvia.

There may be masses of filth below the surface, such as accumulate in cesspools; but if these are kept well covered with earth they will do no harm to health. If water is drunk from a well so close to a cesspool that the noxious contents of the latter flow into it, disease may, of course, ensue. In laying the sewer laterals no cesspool need ever be disturbed; indeed it is difficult to see what reason there should be in any case to in any way open or interfere with a cesspool in laying a lateral pipe from a house to the sewer main in the street.

According to the theory of the "physician of experience," used as an authority in the article referred to, the laying of water and gas mains should be prohibited except in cold weather, on account of the effluvia liberated from the soil by that operation! The ground should be plowed, and gardening done in frosty weather exclusively! The article under review is intended to be an argument in favor of rushing work on the sewerage system, before proper preparations to do so can be made, under the pretext that the work should be done in cold weather; but the ideas of the writer will strike the mind of a rational reader as being merely the effluvia of a diseased imagination.

THE NEW YORK MAYORALTY.

NEXT to the Presidential contest, the greatest interest centres on the mayoralty contest of New York City. As usual the democrats are divided. If they were united there would be no interest at all outside the city, for the

reason that their combined majorities run all the way from 45,000 to 75,000, and opposition would be simply a matter of form. Not only does the customary division in the Democratic ranks prevail, but as if to further complicate matters and hinder the canvass of the vote, there are five other tickets in the field, making seven in all. The Tammany Democracy are represented by Hugh J. Grant, the other or county faction by A. S. Hewitt, the incumbent; Joel R. Eshardt, is the Republican nominee; Mrs. Cynthia Leonard comes smilingly to the front as the woman's or "Equal Rights" representative; then there are two branches of the labor party and the Socialists represented.

The republicans are in high hopes of electing their candidate, but if their only reliance is upon the breach in their opponent's forces they are likely to fail. It was the same case two years ago, but one of the Democratic candidates (Hewitt) got more votes than either of the other two; still, there is no telling, New York City under Republican rule would be a rare event indeed.

[From Tuesday's Daily, Nov. 6.]

WHO IS ELECTED?

THERE are millions of hearts pulsating with accelerated activity because of the yet unknown result of today's struggle in the United States; and perhaps by tomorrow or the next day half of these will be exuberant, if not wild, because of success, the other half plunged into the slough of despond by defeat. So nearly are the two great parties divided that no reliable forecast of the result was possible and even now it is unknown, all that we have been able to obtain in that direction being prognostications and claims highly colored in accordance with the predilections of those who gave them, and of no more consequence as matters of information than opinions of newspaper readers and political thinkers here at home. It is as well, perhaps, that these effervescent statements are uttered and published, for two reasons—they show an interest in politics, which is commendable, and constitute a measure of safety to the individual in each case, relieving him in the same manner that a locomotive is relieved through its escape valve when too much steam has accumulated.

There has never before been an election in this country in which such extraordinary efforts were put forth as in that of today. With the light now before us, it is safe to state that not more than one-tenth of one per cent. or one person out of a thousand, of those entitled to vote failed to do so; and if this computation shall hereafter be fully substantiated by the figures themselves, it will be a wonderful showing—would be for any country. It is rarely that a nation can be so worked up over a purely domestic and altogether civil subject as to call out so nearly a totality of its citizens, and that too upon a subject which the majority have not studied at all and only been instructed regarding for a few months.

By the time this issue of the News is placed before the reader, the die will have been cast. There may be a few votes to be polled in California and Oregon, but not enough to change the registered decree. The entire eastern portion of the country, including Colorado, will have spoken in silent but impressive and unmistakable terms regarding its choice of measures and of men, and we have only to await the announcement of the verdict. It may be disclosed to us tomorrow or the next day; certainly within the week. Closeness means prolongation; a decided triumph one way or the other, an early disclosure of the result. Whether Cleveland shall remain in the White House four years longer and Thurman preside over a Democratic Senate, or Harrison with a Republican Congress shall preside over the destinies of the nation for the same length of time, is what we are all waiting to hear now. The electric messengers will not be permitted to remain idle or travel sluggishly in the meantime; and when the announcement comes we hope none will be so frantically joyful or woefully sad as to forget that the world will continue its diurnal rotations and its orbital journey as it has been doing so long, and that there are daily and hourly cares and duties requiring our time and attention—cares and duties which will not be dissipated or modified to any considerable extent, no matter who may sit in the executive chair during the term commencing on the fourth of next March.

Our bulletins will tell all that there is to be told, in characters so large that he that runs may read, from the front of the office up to a late hour tonight, and to-morrow, and other nights if necessary.

THE POPULAR ANDELECTORAL VOTE.

The following table, showing how the different States voted for President in 1884, and the size of the majorities, will be found useful to many for purposes of comparison, at this juncture:

Table with columns: DEMOCRATIC STATES, Pop. Vote, Electors. Lists states like Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, etc., with their respective votes and electors.

It will be observed that all the doubtful States—New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut—went Democratic at that time and are so classed in the above table.

The democratic popular vote in the Republican States is not given, and vice versa.

SALT LAKE STAKE ACADEMY.

A CARD from the executive committee of the Board of Directors of the Salt Lake Stake Academy is presented in the News today. It contains an announcement that will occasion a good deal of regret, especially among the students of the lowest grade and their parents. The discontinuance of the preparatory department with the close of the term which ends on Friday, was, however, unavoidable.

In order to conduct the institution properly and produce the best results, it is necessary to maintain some degree of separation between the students of the lowest department and the higher ones. In the building at present occupied this is utterly impossible. As stated in the card of the committee, efforts were made to procure a separate building contiguous to the Social Hall in which to conduct the preparatory department, but without avail. The action taken by the Board of Directors was, in consequence, the only recourse.

While the step is regrettable in one sense, the necessity for taking it is a matter for congratulation in another. The crowded condition of the academy, combined with the fact that large numbers have been denied admission on that ground, shows an intense desire for the kind of instruction imparted. This is a healthy sentiment and its very existence is bound ultimately to supply the means for its own gratification.

Some of the incidents connected with denials of admission—the ground of want of accommodation, have been quite affecting. In a few instances young men have, before ascertaining whether they could be admitted, given up situations. Their disappointment on learning that there was no room may be readily imagined. One young man plead with the principal so hard that he was taken, he offering on his own accord to be satisfied with only sitting room, without desk space. Others have earnestly solicited that their names be retained on the applicants' list to be admitted whenever any of the students leave—an exceedingly rare occurrence. One young lady had some idea of leaving at the close of the present term, but would only do so in case her sister should be admitted in her stead.

The old saying upon the subject of filling "a long felt want" receives an illustration in this situation. The academy fills it so far as its efficiency is concerned, but fails in the extent of its scope. While it is cramped for room its usefulness will be proportionately curtailed. One of the leading efforts of the movement should be to remove this formidable obstacle to progress.

Now that one of the departments is to be discontinued, the way will be opened for the admission of a few more students of the higher grades. These admissions should not be extended again beyond the consistent limits of existing accommodations. There is no use in teaching young people the principles of physiology and hygiene and surround the students with conditions that are practical contradictions of their demands. The other day our attention was directed to an incident in point. A district school room in this city was insufficiently heated. The principal directed two or three of the male students to formulate a petition to the trustees, asking them to furnish an additional stove. One of the reasons presented by the boys was a poser. They stated in substance that while studying physiology and hygiene, they did so at a contradictory disadvantage, the temperature of the room being probably not higher

than fifty degrees. Reference to this condition exhibited an appropriate appreciation of the beauty of consistency.

It should be remembered in connection with the discontinuance of the lowest or preparatory department, that an academy, strictly speaking, is an educational institution whose position is midway between a common school and university and is therefore beyond the preparatory sphere. Local exigencies, however, frequently demand departures from long established customs of older communities. When circumstances will warrant its resumption, it is not improbable that the preparatory department of the Salt Lake Stake institution will be reinstated. It would, however, be still more satisfactory if appropriate local feeders were established from which students could graduate into the academy proper.

THE TAMMANY TRADE.

THE success of the Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York City—Hugh J. Grant—seems to have been accomplished at the cost of a good many votes to President Cleveland. The dispatches partially informed us of the fact that such trading was going on, but left us to infer how much more extensive than what they were able to disclose was the work of "knifing" carried on. Tammany Democrats openly traded with the Republicans, by themselves voting for Harrison in return for votes for Grant. This may or may not have been carried on to such an extent as to change the result, but it is an illustration of how indifferent some politicians are to a general outcome when they can make something personally by laying their professed principles aside for the time being. New York City has hardly ever been noted for the purity of its political practices, and such incidents as those noted fail to excite indignation or even a protest; but it is a great pity that honorable, upright men who are forced, through the stress of particular fealty and present circumstances, to count on such characters should be the victims of the unscrupulous business. Of course this is not the first time it has been done in Gotham; the memory of the oldest inhabitant is hardly strong enough to designate the first event of the kind; nor have its effects been visited upon any particular party. All people and all conditions are merchandise in the estimation of the "kniflers," and they acknowledge no friends in an emergency but those who can be made profitable to them.

SENSATIONAL ELECTIONEERING.

A LATE issue of the Chicago Mail says that the Prohibitionists were distributing throughout the country, the following circular:

Twenty-five snakes running through the streets—that's "free whisky." Twenty-five snakes gathered into a box, in which twenty-five holes are made by the authority of the court—that's "low license." Ten of the holes are closed, and the snakes all get out through the other fifteen—that's "high license." Drive all the snakes over to the next village—that's "local option." Kill all the snakes—that's prohibition.

This must be conceded to be a rather graphic style in which to couch the favorite arguments of the Prohibitionists. The Mail objects to this circular in the following strain:

"This sort of thing is to be discouraged. It is not good politics. Fancy one of these dodgers getting into the hands of a man who—well, who is a little shaky and not quite sure of his surroundings. What would be the result? By the time election day came around he would be past voting for any one. The prohibitionists are going too far."

No political party works with such an intensity of zeal and earnestness as do the Prohibitionists, nor does any political organization in existence fight against greater evils. It is not, then, surprising that the campaign literature of the party should be couched in striking language, and that their arguments should be presented in such a form as is best calculated to make lasting impressions. The experience of many communities in dealing with the liquor traffic is fairly well expressed by the high colored metaphor used by the anti whisky party in the circular above reproduced.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Daily News says: The blue book on the Sackville affair considerably improves the position of President Cleveland and Bayard Lord Salisbury's error lay in not perceiving that the recall of Sackville involved no personal discredit.

The Standard considers that the blue book acquires the foreign office and shows that Lord Salisbury acted with dignity and discretion and removed the only extenuation possible to plead for Cleveland.

Thomas A. Naylor, of Baltimore, Md., has been granted a patent on a "device for measuring ice-cream." Heretofore a man's best girl has served as an ice-creameter.—New York World.