

EDITORIALS.

THE HOT WEATHER—TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF AND OF YOUR CHILDREN.

If you wish to live to see the next Centennial, learn to be very temperate in all things, especially in hot weather like this, when the mercury soars away into the nineties in the shade, and when the nights are not so cool in the summer as they were commonly in former years. In such extreme heat as we have in the day time hereabout it is not healthful to drive the human machinery with strong stimulants, especially with intoxicating liquors. It is not healthful to overwork oneself, nor to work oneself into a passion, nor in any way to overtask or unduly excite one's energies, not even to eat too much, nor to drink too much, for man is not so strong nor so able to endure exertion in hot weather as in cool weather, and he is more predisposed to disease in the former than in the latter. There are a large number of people whom it is not necessary to advise not to overwork themselves, as they are never guilty of doing any such thing in any kind of weather. Still there are others who are.

If you look at the thermometer you will find that at 60 degrees F. it is marked temperate, but in the shade just now the mercury is at 90 or over much of the day. At 98 it is marked blood heat; that is, the heat outside your body is as great as the heat of the blood inside your body. Now 60 degrees is pleasant weather, very favorable for almost any kind of labor or exertion or enjoyment, physical or mental. At any ordinary work or exercise you feel comfortable then, neither too hot nor too cold; that is, if you like work or exercise at all. You can work or exercise moderately all day at that temperature and enjoy it, if you ever enjoy it, and not feel exhausted at the close of the day. The mercury may rise even to 70 or over, and still you will not feel uncomfortable. But if it rises toward 80, you begin to feel uncomfortable, and lazy, which in this instance is nature's warning to be cautious and not to exhaust yourself. If the mercury passes 80 and approaches 90 you feel decidedly uncomfortable and oppressed. When it passes 90 and goes on for 100, it is time to take good care of yourself, for if the atmosphere is as warm as your blood, exertion will tend to make the latter still warmer, and very unhealthy so if continued to the extent of exhaustion, for you will find 112 marked fever heat, that is, the air is as hot as a person is in a fever, when the pulse beats rapidly, the brain and the body generally burn, the tongue is parched, and the whole system is in great and dangerous disorder.

Not only is heat unhealthy directly, but it is so indirectly, for it causes the rapid decay of dead animal and vegetable matter, whence arises sickening and even deadly vapors or gases to poison the atmosphere and endanger human health and life. Hence also another necessity to be careful and temperate in hot weather, not only that the system may be naturally strong in itself, but the more able to resist the insidious approaches of disease created or intensified by the increased heat of the atmosphere.

VENGEANCE ON THE INDIANS.

As the news of the Custer disaster runs through the country there arises a loud and passionate cry for vengeance on the Indians. Sensible citizens, who do not give their endeavors to keep them curbed within rational bounds, do not join in this unreasoning and frantic cry. The Scriptures say, "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord," and although the recent disaster was great and deplorable for the sake of the slain, yet it would be most becoming in the authorities of this great nation to sufficiently inquire into the merits, the justice of the case, and then act accordingly. Crockett's advice was sound enough to become proverbial—First be sure you are right, and then go ahead. But there are many who foolishly

urge a contrary rule of action—First be sure to go ahead, and then find out whether you are right or wrong. This is how the fool always does, excepting that sometimes he never finds out whether he was right or wrong—he has not sense enough for that even, for though some fools learn by experience, others do not, as it is written, "Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."

If the Government authorities wish to do right in this Indian crisis, they will first protect their troops in the field, and the exposed white settlements; then ascertain the real nature of the situation and find out what is right and just to both white and red man, giving the more ignorant and uncultivated party the benefit of any doubts that may arise; and lastly, when a just and wise policy has been ascertained and decided upon, carry it out without wavering. This is the creditable course to pursue.

As for those mad-men who delight in casting fire-brands, arrows, and death around, and think it but sport, and who exclaim, in their blind recklessness, "Exterminate the Indians, and then sit down and discuss the merits of the case," they should be treated as dangerous lunatics, which they are.

In regard to the organization of a regiment of volunteers in this Territory, to go to the Indian country, it may be well enough for those who have a desire to gain that kind of glory, and certainly the troops already there should be protected. But the more calm and candid class of citizens will say they would rather do justice to the Indians than fight them. If justice had been done to them in the past, no such sanguinary scene as the Custer massacre would have happened—it is safe to say that, because Indians have as strong a sense of justice as white men have, and they have sufficient sense to know who are their friends, who are disposed to treat them fairly.

One great mistake in dealing with the Indians is to adopt the policy that they may be annoyed and abused and even killed, but at the same time they must remain unprovoked and as passive as traditional saints and angels under the abuse, or, if they resent the abuse, they must be ruthlessly exterminated. Every people that adopts such an unjust and cruel policy must pay for it some time or other.

CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPTS OF TERRITORIAL RECORDS.

The following is a portion of the proceedings of the U. S. Senate, June 29, as reported in the *Congressional Record*—

"Mr. HITCHCOCK. The Committee on Territories, to whom was referred the bill (S. No. 934) to provide for furnishing certified transcripts of territorial records, have had the same under consideration and direct me to report it back without amendment and recommend its passage. I presume there will be no objection to the bill, and I ask for its present consideration.

"There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It makes it lawful for each secretary of the several Territories of the United States to receive for all certified copies of records and papers in his official custody furnished by him to any person for private use a fee of fifteen cents for each one hundred words for such copy and fifty cents for his official certificate thereon.

"Mr. EDMUNDS. Fifteen cents per hundred words is too much.

"Mr. HITCHCOCK. Not in the distant Territories, I think.

"Mr. EDMUNDS. Ten cents is enough; but I do not object to the bill.

"The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed."

THE REYNOLDS CASE.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory, published in the *News* of yesterday, sustaining and confirming the action of the District Court in the Reynolds case, sends the case up to the court of last resort—the Supreme Court of

the United States. If the case awaits the regular order of cases appealed, it may not be determined in less time than two or three years, owing to the great number of cases already on the docket, waiting to be disposed of. If the Reynolds case should be advanced, it may be decided at any time at the option of the court.

Some people have the idea that if the present case should be decided in that court against the defendant it would be an end to appeals in polygamy or bigamy cases, but we do not see that such result would by any means necessarily follow. There are two main general points on which cases are appealed—one is the merits of the case as to the constitutionality of the law offended, and the other is the legal technicalities of the case and the question of errors in the proceedings of the lower courts. If this case is ultimately decided upon legal technicalities and errors of procedure in the lower courts, it will by no means follow that subsequent cases will not be appealed on questions of technicality and errors of procedure. If the U. S. Supreme Court should decide this case as regards the constitutionality of the law offended, that would be the end of court controversy upon that point, but it would not necessarily be the end of controversy and of appeal concerning technicalities and errors of procedure, and hence on the latter accounts polygamy cases would still be appealable, and would very likely be appealed on such grounds.

Generally the constitutionality of the law in a case is one of the last things which lawyers take up to appeal upon, or courts to consider and decide upon, as it is not pleasant for the judicial branch to decide in opposition to the legislative and executive branches of the Government. In this decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory we do not see that the Court took up the great and decisive question of constitutionality.

PITY THE APPLE TREES.

The apple tree is in rather poor plight. From being our best it has come to be our poorest fruit tree, the crop to be least relied upon for advantage or profit. First the worm took the fruit, and now the leaves turn rusty and many of them fall off. On examining the trees they are found to be badly infested with minute moving specks, which, through a magnifying glass assume the appearance of active red bugs, termed by some red spiders, though they have nothing of the appearance of spiders. A caustic wash might destroy them, though this is too much trouble to be used as generally and as frequently as might be necessary, as the insects come early in the spring and continue all the season. We believe this is the third season of their appearance in this city.

These small insects cause the apple tree to become a filthy tree. If you sit under it you are liable to become covered with them, and if you brush them off and crush them your clothing is covered with red stains, something like those results from the crushing of bed bug—only much smaller.

As long as these insects continue, the apple tree is not a profit, but a loss and a nuisance, and there is no encouragement to plant that tree. Nevertheless it is not advisable to destroy the apple trees, for it may be that we shall have the good fortune to find the insect pests gone one of these years, and then the apple tree may again take its place as our most useful and most valuable fruit tree, and the one most to be depended on for profit. At present cherry, apricot, peach, plum, and pear trees are much more satisfactory to the grower than apple trees, and much more certain to bring a profitable return. The worms are found in the pears as well as in the apples, but not to nearly so great an extent in the former as in the latter.

This year grapes are a general failure in the city, owing to the late snows and frosts. But most seasons they do very well where they are trellised and properly attended to, especially the early and hardy varieties.

VENGEANCE FIRST, JUSTICE LAST, IF EVER.

At the meeting at the Federal Court House, on Saturday evening, on the subject of volunteers for the Indian war, Mr. James B. McKean was present and president, on which occasion he dispensed to the audience some of his peculiar wisdom. He was one of those excitable and rabid fellows whose votes were first for vengeance, right or wrong, and then to discuss the question of justice afterward. That is sometimes done in civil life. The murderer on the scaffold has a little time given him to meditate upon the right or wrong of his veneful acts, but it is too late then to be of any avail to him. The time to consider the justice, the right or wrong of an action or a course of procedure is before acting, not after. It is often utterly useless to consider deeds in the light of justice after they have been committed. He believed the present was not the time to consider the right or wrong of the Government's policy towards the Sioux. His idea was virtually to take vengeance on them, to conquer them, or to exterminate them, and then to consider whether the Government or the Indians were in the wrong.

A man who talks in this fashion demonstrates not only that he is unfit to sit upon the judgment seat, but that he is destitute of the elementary ideas of justice and woefully lacking in common sense.

GOVERNOR HAYES SPEAKS A PIECE OF HIS MIND.

GOVERNOR HAYES has written a letter, formally accepting the nomination for the presidency, and expressing his opinion on some things. He heartily concurs in the republican platform in a general way. He abominates the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," believes that honesty, capacity and fidelity should be the test for appointments to office, and asserts that if he is elected he will make appointments on that principle. He is inflexibly opposed to a second term, and will not be a candidate for re-election, favors early resumption and non-sectarian schools, and also advocates the speedy and complete pacification of the country upon the basis of equal, full and free constitutional rights and obedience to law. He wants a pure, efficient and economic public service, strict regard for the public welfare in appointments, speedy and unsparring punishment of official rascals, a sound currency, free and secular education, simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and these he will labor to secure if he is elected.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The man who has "just one word" to say is out at large for the campaign.

—Seth Green, the fish-culturist at Rochester, N. Y. recently, saved the lives of two Germans whose boat was capsized.

—"Brick" Pomeroy's wife is going on the stage.

—Mary Jane Scantler, a little girl of New York, took sick and died. The doctor found in the house a bottle of soothing syrup, which the mother said had "soothed the life out of that child."

—Turkey, the "sick man," does not die very quickly nor very easily. Sir Thomas Roe, English ambassador to Constantinople in the times of James II, wrote home in dispatches which have often been quoted since—"Turkey is like the body of an old man crazed with vices, which puts on the appearance of health, though near its end." That was about 200 years ago, and Turkey is not dead yet.

—Green gooseberries are in the market, and paregoric is in the drug store.

—Mr. and Mrs. Rogers died in the loss of the *Waco*, Galveston Bay, November, 1875. The heirs are contesting a claim to a sum of money left in the bank by Mrs. Rogers. The question is, "Which died first, Mr. or Mrs. Rogers?" Upon that depends the question whether her heirs or his heirs can claim the money. They should divide it among them.

—The *Washington Star* of July 8 says, "Gen. Vaudever, superintendent of the Red Cloud agency, makes a doleful report to the Commissioner of Indian affairs regarding the condition of supplies at that post. At the date of his telegram there were only one issue of beef and three issues of flour on hand. The feeling of the Indians was friendly, but was not expected to continue unless additional supplies were promptly forwarded. The Sioux at that reservation were on the war path, but the Cheyennes had nearly all departed. Similar reports of the want of supplies have been received from the Red River Cheyenne agency."

—Clara Sherman, daughter of Eugene Sherman, of East Providence, died recently of hydrophobia. Her mother was bitten three weeks before by a rabid dog.

—The *Washington Star* says that northern cities are becoming quite common, but there are none in that city (must not Blaine's be excepted?), and that "the fact is that Washington is undoubtedly the coolest city during the hated term in the United States." There are several kinds of coolness. "Cool as a cucumber," for one.

—Elder H. W. Naisbitt, in a recent lecture at Ogden, propounded the question, "What is to be done with our boys?" as an anti-thesis to Anna Dickinson's lecture, "What shall we do with our girls?" The girls would answer the former question thus—"Give us the boys, and we will take care of them." Vice versa, the boys would answer the latter question thus—"Give us the girls, and we will take care of them."

—Miss Eytinge, through an eastern paper, indignantly denies the *New York Sun's* reports that her husband was given to ill-usage towards her. The *San Francisco Chronicle* says her husband, Mr. Butler, is in that city, acting as her agent, and denies the statement in the eastern papers about the attempted suicide of his wife, or that he was in Milwaukee at the time. She simply took an overdose of laudanum by mistake.

—The *Californians* are rejoicing that although the army and navy at the glorious Fourth shanty battle at San Francisco failed to hit the target once during the whole engagement, yet the cannonading was successful in drawing down refreshing showers from heaven, an unusual thing in July, and the suggestion is made that it would be well to utilize the army and navy in that way in dry seasons, as it would be cheaper than irrigating the crops.

—This year is called a lucky year for governors. The Governor of New York and Ohio have been nominated for President, the Governor of Indiana has been nominated for Vice President, and the Governor of Pennsylvania has buried his mother-in-law.

—Blanton Duncan sent a telegram from St. Louis to Representative Blackburn, June 28th, which he said, "Tilden smashed and growing worse, or count me a liar." As Tilden was nominated, it is in order for the mathematical inclined to count what Duncan is.

—The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* says, "Now it is said that the closest figuring can reckon up only 250 additions to the church membership of New York as a result of ten weeks Hippodroming and the expenditure of \$150,000. The money might as well have been given to the English Society for the Conversion of the Jews."

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, JULY 11.

The Grand Jury.—The grand jury are in session in their room, Washatch Hotel building, to which the District Court will remove on the 20th inst.

Naturalization.—It may be well for aliens desiring naturalization to know that that kind of business is attended to any morning when the Third District Court is in session.

Captured.—R. J. Filce, who escaped from the Farmington, Davis county, jail some time ago, was recently captured at Moroni, Sanpete. This morning he was brought to this City, and placed in the jail for safe keeping.