

EDITORIALS.

A NEW YORK correspondent who has been visiting West Point, gives a lengthy description of the mode of life and the discipline and drill of the cadets at the Military Academy. He says the life of a cadet is a hard one; he has to do as much as every soldier in the army, and he has to do much more; ten years of army life are compressed into four years of cadet life. When a man enlists he chooses his line of service, and he learns the tactics connected with that; at West Point the cadet must not only learn infantry tactics, but he must become proficient in cavalry, in artillery and in engineering. All this he does by practical drills. In addition to these, he has much intellectual study; the mathematical studies are very thorough, as are the studies of the sciences in general. He must become tolerably well versed in the French and Spanish languages. Their style of life in other respects is not very inviting. Individual apartments are perfectly plain. The beds are of iron, and are free from mattresses; a few blankets and comforts spread on the iron slats make the couch on which the young soldier has to sleep. The correspondent, by special permission, ate dinner with the cadets. It was an extra dinner, he says, and consisted of roast beef, mashed potatoes, green peas, horse-radish, pepper and salt and cold water. There was no butter, there was no dessert. The artillery, infantry and cavalry drills are constant, severe and exacting. The cadets perform every act of horsemanship ever witnessed, that nobody but a showman ought to perform. In fact, they have to learn, by actual experience on their own part, how to drill, discipline and train soldiers.

THE *Medical Gazette* in a recent sanitary review of the world furnishes the following interesting particulars: The prevalence of small-pox is diminishing in England, Scotland and Ireland, and in the southern portions of the United States; but is epidemic at Berlin, and prevails more or less in every town and village in Germany, and its ravages are serious in Holland, especially in the towns of Delft, Breda and Amsterdam. In Paris, owing to the infection of the air by the decomposition of the unburied dead, and to the prevalence of starvation, small-pox, typhus fever and abdominal affections largely prevail, and among the wounded pyæmia (whatever that may be) and tetanus, (lockjaw) are common; in Lyons, scarlet fever and hydrophobia are increasing; while influenza, pneumonia, acute articular rheumatism and erysipelas continue without abatement. At Vienna, during the month of April, typhoid fever and petechial typhus were so prevalent that it was found necessary to open a special supplementary hospital for their treatment. Russia, and some parts of Persia are afflicted with Asiatic cholera; and the same disease is very prevalent in Madagascar.

OUR faith in human nature as exhibited by sectarian ministers received a heavy shock in boyhood; and the conduct of the craft at the present time is not in the least adapted to make it sound again. We have met with ministers of popular sects who were gentlemen; but they have been the exceptions. For some reason or other sectarian priests have always been the readiest, so far as we have had the opportunity of judging, to stir up strife, hatred and bloodshed, to head mobs and to urge on crusades against the Latter-day Saints. In every land where the Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints have received abuse and violence, the ministers of the popular sects have been the foremost instigators and perpetrators of these deeds. It was this class which crucified the Savior, and to the present day its members have been true to their traditions.

Since the settlement of these valleys ministers have visited here by hundreds, and large numbers of them have spoken in our public meetings, and during their stay, have had every courtesy shown to them. Many have gone away and told the truth about their treatment, while a large per centage of them have taken the earliest opportunity to slander the people. We have witnessed so much of this that it has ceased to affect us, and when one of this class comes here, and goes away and publishes falsehoods about the

condition of affairs, we are not in the least surprised.

The most recent case of this kind that has come to our notice is that of a Mr. W. H. Boole, who came here with the big tent and was one of the speakers at the Camp Meeting. He preaches, when at home, in New York City. The first Sunday after his return he discoursed before his congregation on the result of his mission. His morning sermon was on "Religion and the Chinese on the Pacific Coast." He gave the people of California a bad character. The Christian power, he said, had dwindled very low in that State. "There was no difficulty in getting a congregation, many of whom were gamblers and murderers." "The whole city of San Francisco is filled with backsliders from the Eastern States." "In all San Francisco there could not be found twenty men and women of the higher Christian standard." These are a few of the expressions which he is reported, in a leading New York paper, to have made. Our neighbors in California whose pride it is to be thought strictly orthodox Christians, will not feel much flattered by Boole's portrayal of their character. It might be expected that he would be rough on the people of Utah; but to thus discourse upon California, is startling.

His evening service was devoted to "Religion and Mormonism in Utah." In his opening sentence, as reported, he said that "they (the Eastern people) imagined that Mormonism would die out of itself, but he believed that it would never die out without the assistance of God." He said, "the mistake made by the preachers was that they endeavored to show that polygamy was not indorsed by the Old Bible, but merely permitted. If Mormonism was attacked on that point, the gun was not very heavy." We suppose from this that Dr. Newman's line of argument did not suit him; and we should infer that he (Boole) thought that polygamy was endorsed by the Old Bible. His visit to Utah seems to have convinced him of one thing, that the "Mormons" know something about the Bible, and that to deny it is not the way to succeed with them. Alluding to the Camp Meeting he said that

"Brigham Young and four or five of his apostles were present one evening when he preached. He denounced their whole system of religion, which was near causing a great row, as the Mormons present got quite excited, but there were five hundred miners and Gentiles ready armed, besides the guns of the United States, two and a half miles distant, which could be turned on the city."

Now, those who were present on the occasion referred to, whether "Methodists," "Miners," "Gentiles" or "Mormons," are in a position to judge of the truth or falsity of this statement. The spirit of falsehood permeates the entire statement, and exhibits the slanderous and vindictive nature of the man who made it, as plainly as though he were to say respecting himself: "I am a falsifier and a hypocrite."

We happened to hear a minister speak on two occasions when we attended the camp meeting, whom we understood to be this man Boole. We never listened to a speaker who impressed us so much with the idea that he would like to irritate his audience, with a view to produce a difficulty, as he did. It struck us that, failing to obtain converts as he hoped, he was anxious for a row, and would accept that as a crowning mercy. What a notoriety it would have given him to have been the cause of a great row, in which "500 armed miners and Gentiles," would have shot right and left, and the guns of the United States would have been turned on the city. This would doubtless have gratified the bloodthirsty disposition of this professed follower of the Lamb of God! How fitting a vengeance that would have been to have wreaked upon a system which he describes as "the most dreadful blasphemy in the face of heaven; the most horrible insult to Christian civilization that ever came out of hell," "the darkest blot in the United States to be found on the face of the world!" "Damnable doctrines," "hatched by the devil!" This man Boole, we should judge by his expressions, had he lived in earlier days would have broiled heretics and thought the deed meritorious. Fortunately he cannot have that privilege now, but he cannot help exhibiting the disposition and stomach he has for this kind of work.

THERE are some people who are very difficult to please. They are chronic grumblers, and any attempt to conciliate them only has the effect to make them more angry, and more determined to find fault. Of this class the publishers of the *Chicago Tribune* are members. That paper has grumbled perpetually at the manner in which affairs have been conducted in this Territory. Before the railroad was completed, and when there was not so many visitors passing through this country as there are at present, thrilling accounts of the dreadful condition of affairs here, the insecurity of life and property and the bloody deeds of the "destroying angels" frequently garnished its columns. Probably no paper in the country experienced greater regret at the necessity which compelled it to exclude these absurd narratives. Its staff could not for very shame, however, continue to publish these stories after some of its proprietors and editors and hundreds of leading citizens of Chicago had been here; for the safety which the people enjoyed here, and the absence of crime in this city and Territory, were known to too many to make the longer publication of the old falsehoods profitable. Still the denunciation and fault-finding did not cease. If there was no further opportunity of dilating upon the "horrible atrocities" committed by the people of Utah through "destroying angels," there were other features in the conduct of the people to be assailed. It has been a foregone conclusion, apparently, with the publishers of that journal that the "Mormons" must be assailed and abused. If this were not the case, why should they continue to misrepresent and malign them after they had every reason to know that for years they had been persistently publishing lies about them?

The condition of the women of this Territory has been a never-failing theme to dwell upon, when publishing anything about Utah in the leading articles or correspondence of that paper. Had we lived outside of the Territory and formed our opinions of the condition of society here from the columns of the *Chicago Tribune* alone, we should have concluded that in Utah the men were cruel tyrants and monsters and the women were slaves, oppressed and down-trodden, cowed and over-awed, without the courage or the opportunity to express their sentiments, and that if they could only get an opportunity, they would speedily throw off the shackles which galled them. Had we not known Utah, but had depended upon that paper as an oracle respecting affairs here, we should have thought that conferring the right of suffrage upon the women would be a boon of inestimable value to them and exceedingly formidable to their tyrants, the men. We can imagine what our astonishment would have been, then, in reading an editorial article in that paper of the 1st instant, in which the writer says—speaking of the document published in the columns of the *DESERET EVENING NEWS* a few days ago by several ladies upon the subject of voting and the care that should be taken by the ladies of the Territory to become acquainted with their new duties as voters—

"That the votes of the sisters may consequently be depended upon to go solid for the straight ticket, so that the enfranchising of the weaker but more numerous sex will only have the effect intended for it—that of trebling the church vote and leaving the opposition still more hopelessly in the minority."

It is plain that nothing that the people of Utah can do will satisfy the *Tribune*. Before the railroad was built and the female suffrage bill was past, the women were, according to it, groaning in bondage. The "heirarchy" exercised over them a crushing despotism. But the railroad is completed, the hundreds and thousands who were to flood Utah and obliterate her "barbarism" and emancipate the women, have come; and the "poor, oppressed" ladies have been enfranchised; and yet the *Chicago Tribune* is not pleased! It sees in this document, published by the ladies, the evidence of its official origin; it emanates from the families of the leading elders; and, never forgetting its old tone and habits when speaking about Utah, it talks about "the facilities for close espionage over the people at elections and elsewhere," which these ladies possess, and then utters the opinion which we quote above! What shall we do to please this poor thing? It wanted officers of the right kind here. It has them. A railroad was desirable. That is now com-

pleted. It was eager for mines to be opened, so that crowds could rush hither. They are now being worked. It was anxious that the women should have greater freedom. The Legislative Assembly was willing to accommodate it upon this point also, and gave the ladies the franchise. Will it inform us what it would like next? If it can be suited, we would be pleased to know how; for it would be better for its health and prosperity to stop its silly grumbling.

THE following statistics of the American press, are from Rowell's American Newspaper Directory for 1871:

The whole number of periodicals issued in the United States is 5,983, with 73 to be added for the Territories, and 363 are printed in the Dominion of Canada, and 29 in the British colonies, making a grand total of 6,438; of which 637 are daily, 118 tri-weekly, 120 semi-weekly, 4,642 weekly, 21 bi-weekly, 100 semi-monthly, 715 monthly, 14 bi-monthly, and 62 are issued quarterly. New York has the largest number of publications, 894, of which 371 are printed in New York City, and Nevada has the smallest number issued in any State—only 15. Nevada has more daily than weekly papers, and is unique in this respect, every other State having from three to twelve times as many weeklies as dailies. Tri-weekly papers are more common in the South than semi-weeklies, while in the Northern States the facts are reversed.

The largest number of daily papers published in the State is 89, in New York, Pennsylvania is second, with 61. Next comes Illinois, with 38, and California has 34, being the fourth on the list. Delaware and Florida have each 1 daily paper. Kansas has as many as Vermont, West Virginia, Mississippi and Arkansas combined. Nebraska and Nevada have each more dailies than either Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, West Virginia, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Maine or Mississippi.

Of the 74 publications issued regularly in the Territories, 13 are daily and 50 weekly, 4 tri-weekly, 4 semi-weekly, 1 appears monthly, 1 semi-monthly, and 1 bi-weekly.

The papers of New York State have the largest circulation, averaging 7,411 each issue. Massachusetts is second, with 5,709 average; then comes the District of Columbia, 4,323. Nevada has the smallest average circulation, only 516, while Florida averages, 616, Arkansas 650, Texas 701, and Mississippi 753. The average circulation of all daily papers published is 2,717, of the weeklies 1,590, and of the monthlies 4,081. The average edition of all the papers printed is 1,842, which, multiplied by 6,438 the entire number of publications, gives 11,858,796 as the number of copies in which an advertisement would appear if inserted once in all. The same advertisement, if continued one year, would be printed the enormous number of 1,499,922,219 times. The total number of publications printed in an entire year in North Carolina will supply only four copies to each inhabitant, equivalent to one paper to every soul once in three months. Mississippi, Florida and Arkansas do but little better, furnishing five copies per year. Alabama, Minnesota, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia all print less than enough to give each inhabitant a paper once in five weeks, while California gives 82 copies per year, exceeding every other State except New York, which prints 113 copies per year for every soul within its borders. As New York papers circulate everywhere, while those of California do not go very much out of the State, it is evident that the papers issued there have a better local support than in any other State in the American Union.

In the District of Columbia we find that one newspaper is published for every three square miles of territory. Massachusetts has one to thirty square miles, and Rhode Island one to fifty; then comes New York, with one to fifty-seven; Connecticut has one to sixty, New Jersey one to sixty-three, Texas one to 2,345, Florida one to 2,693; while in the Territories one newspaper spreads its circulation over no less than 14,465 square miles.

More than 1,000 new newspapers have been established since the 1st of March, 1870, and the number of new ones announced since January 1st, 1871, has averaged nearly four per day. The number of suspensions is about one-fourth as large as that of the new issues announced. Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell &