

UTAH AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

A CALL for a People's Territorial Convention will be found in another column. It is very important that each county send its proper number of delegates, and that they be persons who will faithfully represent the wishes of the people in the different parts of the Territory. In order that this may be properly done, the county committees should meet in good season and arrange for county conventions or mass meetings, at which the delegates to the Territorial Convention may be chosen. Each delegate should receive credentials signed by the chairman and secretary of the meeting at which he is elected.

At the Salt Lake County convention held just previous to the last August election, the position which woman holds in politics was recognized, and three ladies were elected members of the county central committee. We do not know of any law or sound reason why the same principle should not prevail in the selection of delegates to the territorial convention, if suitable lady representatives can be found in the various counties, a question which each locality must decide for itself.

The necessity of taking a lively interest in political affairs should be plainly apparent to the people who have built up this Territory. If political power is to be left in the hands of selfish schemers and godless adventurers, the country will gradually but rapidly go to ruin. The light thrown by recent investigations upon the doings of both the great parties at the last presidential election, reveals an amount of fraud, corruption and perjury that is positively startling, and shows the absolute need of the introduction of a purer element into the stream of local and national politics. The good, honorable and truly patriotic people of the country must move to the front, and battle against the evils that threaten to overwhelm our system of government, or the stability of the republic may be counted as gone, and the United States will soon be numbered among the decayed commonwealths, to which monarchist historians point as proof of the inability of the masses to govern themselves.

It may be asked, What has this to do with the people in a Territory, who have no voice in the management of national affairs? We answer, a great deal. The habits of ripening youth are generally the habits of the matured man. A correct appreciation of political principles and a lively interest in political action in a Territory, are likely to be manifested in an increased degree when the incipient State reaches its development as a factor in the sum of the nation's power. On the other hand, indifference and inactivity now, will in all probability work greater injury as the needs for their opposites multiply. People who do not care anything about the election of a Delegate are not likely to have much more interest in choosing Senators or Representatives in Congress, or a President of the United States.

The Latter-day Saints form the majority of Utah to-day. This majority is worth far more to them than many seem to imagine. It means power to put men into office who can ably and righteously occupy the positions to which they are assigned. That means good laws, light taxes, honest administration, order, peace and prosperity, and protection from many crying evils. But the majority of numbers is worthless unless it is active. Every man and woman made by law a voting citizen must exercise the power conferred, or the majority is lessened. A divided or dormant majority is often weaker than a united, working minority. Energy and unity have been taught to the Saints from the beginning. But "what has religion to do with politics?" Ever so much. Our religion is a matter of fact. It is not mere sentiment and emotion. It is a guide through the pathway of this life as well as a preparer for that which is to come. Here is one of

its precepts: "When the wicked rule the people mourn; wherefore honest men, and wise men, should be sought for diligently, and good men and wise men ye should observe to uphold; otherwise whatsoever is less than these cometh of evil."—(Doc. & Cev. n. e. p. 312.)

If we neglect this divine injunction while we are a small people, and manifest to heaven our indifference to the political powers which are placed in our hands to-day, how can we reasonably expect an increase of those powers, and the acquisition of that freedom and influence which we claim as our destiny? It is necessary to our present welfare and future progress that we each take an active part in the small politics of the present, and perform our individual duties as live citizens, whether in the caucus, the convention, at the polls, in office or whatever the time or the occasion may require. Then when larger interests are at stake, having been schooled in the affairs of a Territory, we may advance to positions of influence in State and national politics, and aid in the redemption of the country from the grasp of wickedness and selfish ambition, in saving the Constitution from overthrow and obliteration, and in rescuing the nation from utter ruin and decay.

It was not for nothing that in the rise of this Church God told the people, by revelation, to become acquainted with laws and governments, and acquire a knowledge of countries and of kingdoms. But it is of little avail how much information may be acquired, if we do not "act in the living present." If we are slothful in the day of small things, it is not likely that we will be great movers in the glorious and not distant future of power and dominion.

We hope that the November election will exhibit, in all its features, an increased interest on the part of the Latter-day Saints, in our local politics; that every lawful voter, male and female, will be properly registered; that the right men or women, as the case may be, will be selected for delegates to the convention; that all registered citizens will go the polls, and that the total number of ballots cast will be a true indication of the population of Utah, the fairest, purest and most progressive of those anomalous creations called the Territories of the United States.

THE DESERET MUSEUM.

WE are pleased to learn that the Deseret Museum is likely to be placed in a much more favorable position than it has yet occupied. This morning it was transferred to President John Taylor, as Trustee-in-Trust for the Church, and its removal to much better and more commodious quarters is in contemplation.

The labors of Elder John W. Young, with a view to the establishment of an institution in which the chief products and natural peculiarities of Utah could be seen at a glance, deserve high commendation and ought to be appreciated by the public. He has expended about \$30,000 in forming a nucleus around which can be gathered objects that will constitute a true representation of Utah's accomplishments and capabilities, besides the time and thought and care bestowed upon the enterprise. Already a fine collection of curiosities, native and foreign, has been made, and when it is exhibited in a suitable building, with proper classification, better light and more harmonious surroundings, its extent and variety will be better understood and its usefulness better appreciated.

Professor Barfoot, the curator, has been quite devoted in his endeavors to carry out the design of the projector, and has done admirably considering the difficulties with which he has had to contend.

The original owner has parted with the museum simply because it had reached a position when it needed more support than one man could be expected to afford, and with the hope that the change will increase its proportions and benefits. We think the people of Utah will take greater interest in the museum now that it is a public instead of a private affair, and hope that contributions will come in from all parts of the Territory, that it may soon become an institution of which all our citizens may be proud.

A SAVING TO FRUIT GROWERS.

UTAH is a fruit-growing region, made so by the blessing of Providence and the determined industry of the "Mormon" people under wise direction. Until the codling moth and other insects appeared in our orchards our fruit was incomparable. It is to be fervently hoped that the pests will be swept away and that Utah will again stand in the front rank among the best fruit producing portions of the Union.

How to dispose of fruit to the best advantage is one of the questions that interest a great many of our readers. Dried fruit has decreased very much in price of late years, and with our meagre facilities of preparing it for the market, it pays the producer but poorly. The changes taking place in our climate to make the old method of sun-drying precarious and unsatisfactory. The recent rains followed by extreme cold, quite uncommon at this season, have spoiled hundreds of bushels of fruit exposed in the open air for drying. The changes of temperature make sun-dried fruit unsightly and, consequently, less valuable in the market.

Anything which will aid in this matter will be a boon to thousands. We notice that a new Fruit Dryer has been introduced into California which appears to be very successful. It is called the "Walters." A model of this apparatus will be on exhibition at the coming Territorial Fair, and the thing itself will be set up at Mr. H. B. Clawson's premises next April. It is designed for neighbor hoods rather than single fruit growers, and appears to be the very thing needed in Utah, as it will materially cheapen the process of drying. The following description of the apparatus is from the Los Angeles Star, which strongly endorses it as a success among the fruit growers of that section:

"The machine itself is about 12 feet high by 14 feet in length. To the left in the enclosure is a furnace, the heat of which can be regulated at pleasure, while the rest of the house or box is occupied by a large wheel, in which is inserted moveable trays, which, when the wheel is turned adjust themselves so that the fruit cannot fall out, and each tray in turn is loaded at the door, from which the fruit is put in or taken out. A boy 15 years old can handle one of the largest kind with ease. Two thermometers are placed inside, and the heat is so regulated that there is very little difference between the upper and lower ones. A lot of apertures at the top and bottom insure a perfect system of draughts, which regulate the currents of hot air. It is very perfect, and the samples of fruit shown that were dried by the machine were beautiful, and the fruit looked rich and toothsome, and was free from the usual shrivelled appearance."

THE TOOEELE STRUGGLE.

THE Tooeele muddle continues. The defendants not being able to find good and sufficient sureties on their bond for appeal, and the plaintiffs not being willing to accept "straw" bondsmen, the peremptory mandamus should have been issued. But, after the different stays of proceedings with which they have been indulged, the defendants are now permitted to begin over again, and make a new appeal. Five days time will be allowed in which to file their bonds; five days more will be given to the plaintiff in which to object, then several days further for the defendants to perfect the bonds satisfactorily, and if they fail to do so there is no saying but that the court may allow them to repeat the farce *ad libitum*. However, we do not think it likely that the Judge will allow such ridiculous trifling with the law to proceed further, but that if the necessary bonds are not filed and the appeal perfected after these delays, the mandamus will issue and the count proceed.

The men who desire to retain offices in which the people do not want them, evidently think they will wear out the plaintiff, by the law's delays and the tricks which

lawyers know how to play when the Court is willing. But we think they have made a great mistake this time, and that they will get tired of litigation to hold positions that do not belong to them, much sooner than the people's officers-elect, who are struggling to obtain their rights and the triumph of popular suffrage against fraud, violence and chicanery. The right will surely win. Let its champions hold on to the end without wavering, and they will be certain of victory.

A CASE WITHOUT A PRECEDENT.

LAST Thursday an unusual scene was witnessed in the Fourth District Court of California. District Attorney Murphy, who was prosecuting a case against a Mrs. Hodgdon for malpractice, announced to the court that one of the jurors sitting on the case was guilty of perjury, having violated his oath by offering to friends of the defendant to procure a disagreement of the jury for the sum of \$500.

It appears that the juror referred to—Samuel B. Husselman, approached the son and daughter of the defendant, and explained the manner in which he thought he could hang the jury, namely, by buying two jurors to act with him. An appointment was made to meet him on a subsequent occasion, and, meanwhile, the facts were communicated to the attorney for the defence—Judge Alexander Campbell. To his great honor, instead of availing himself of this opportunity to help his client, he at once gave information of the juror's villainy to the Court and District Attorney. Detectives were placed on the track of the offending juror, and his next conversation and offers were overheard by the officers.

A clear case was thus made out against him, and the whole affair was exposed in open court. Husselman made no reply and would ask no questions, but heard the exposure in undisturbed silence. The Judge was at a loss how to proceed in the matter, but made one step in the right direction, by adjudging him guilty of contempt, and imprisoning him five days and fining him \$500 for each contempt, that is, ten days imprisonment and \$1,000 fines, and to stand committed till the fines were paid. He will be prosecuted for asking a bribe, the penalty for which, under the laws of California is imprisonment for not less than ten years.

The difficulty of the subject is, that Husselman remains one of the jury empanelled to try the case, which is still in progress. He is in the County Jail, and only eleven are left. The jury was discharged for a few days, to give time for deliberation on the best course to pursue, the Judge finding no precedent to guide him in his decision.

Judging from the frequent escapes from justice of notorious criminals, the singular verdicts of juries and the obstinacy with which they are often prevented by one or two of their number from agreeing, we are forced to the conclusion that the singularity and lack of precedent in the Husselman case, are seen only in the exposure and punishment of the guilty one, and the honorable conduct of the attorney for the defence. Lawyers seem to think it their business rather to work for the interest of their clients than for the right, the vindication of the law and the triumph of justice, and few of them would take the course of Alexander Campbell. The punishment of bribery and perjury is also extremely rare, and therefore those crimes increase with fearful rapidity, and society pays the penalty of winking at official iniquity and corruption.

The retribution that has suddenly overtaken Husselman should be a matter of congratulation in the Golden State, and if the examples of Attorney Campbell and Judge Morrison were followed by lawyers and courts generally, crime would be visited with judgment and the guilty would not go scot free, as is now frequently the case, to the discredit of our judicial system and the great majority of society and the country.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

AMONG dispatches to-day comes the announcement that the Porte has accepted the reforms proposed by England for Asia Minor, and that they will be extended to the whole Turkish Empire. This is one of the effects of the alliance between England and Turkey, and is an evidence of the power of Great Britain and the increase of her influence upon eastern affairs.

Another dispatch is of greater moment. It brings news of a new treaty, by which England is to obtain the protectorate of Egypt. Negotiations have been in progress lately with the French Government, for the purpose of securing its silence, if not its aid, while this transfer should take place. It now appears that France will take a hand in the new arrangement, and that Egypt will pass from under the rod of the Mussulman into the control and benefits of European institutions.

Egypt, the land of the Pharaohs, whose history and civilization date back to the ages of antiquity, which has been for centuries under the ban of the divine displeasure, is emerging from bondage as heavy as that which it once placed on the Israelites, and under British influences may gain something of its ancient vigor and prosperity.

Egypt, since its decadence, has been successively under the dominion of the Persians, the Greeks, the Romans and the Turks. In 1798 it was conquered by the French under Napoleon Bonaparte, but they were driven out by the British in 1801. Soon after, Mehemet Ali became Pasha of Egypt, who succeeded in a campaign against the Sultan, but after his decease the country gradually relapsed into the power of the Porte, the Khedive paying tribute to the Sultan.

The value of this tribute is about \$3,500,000 per annum, but is heavily mortgaged for loans contracted by Tuskey. If this treaty has really been consummated, which is doubtful in spite of the telegram, England has no doubt advanced money to the Porte for the reversion, which will aid in meeting the expenses of the late war with Russia. Whether the movement has been consummated or not, it is certain that England has been figuring for Egypt for some time, and the interests of that government in the Suez Canal, coupled with those of her Indian possessions, and backed by her desire to block the path of Russia to the East, make the control of Egypt a question of grave consideration to the British Empire. Beaconsfield will not stop at the acquisition of Cyprus.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Pestilence usually follows war. The rinderpest is ravaging Roumania. Better that the beasts should suffer than that mankind should perish.

A Franco-Jewish company has been organized and has obtained a permit to extract bitumen from the Dead Sea. This is emphatically the age of utility.

Here is a new remedy for bee stings, which is said to be as efficacious as it is simple: Take a fresh tomato leaf, crush it and rub it upon the part stung. The pain will disappear immediately, and without the slightest trace of swelling.

Farmers and orchardists, the best time to top-dress grass land is in the Fall. Spread the manure over the soil before snow falls, instead of leaving it in heaps in the fields. Then the moisture will soak it into the ground and fertilize the grass roots and tree roots, penetrating where it will do the most good.

Sixteen persons have been prostrated and four have died, in the village of Montclair, "the garden spot of New Jersey," from drinking milk which had been exposed in a dirty house of a milk-seller, where two children were sick with typhoid fever. Milk is a great absorber of poisons and contagion. Make a note of it.

A little girl in Cincinnati, when asked by her Sunday school teach-