

Editorial Cares.

The editor of a Texas paper gives the following figures of a statistical memorandum of his every day life; and still people will think that editors have but few cares to disturb their slumbers, and start into the newspaper business to enjoy life:

Been asked to drink.....	11,392
Drank.....	11,392
Requested to retract.....	416
Didn't retract.....	416
Invited to parties and receptions by parties fishing for puffs.....	3,333
Took the hint.....	33
Didn't take the hint.....	3,300
Threatened to be whipped.....	174
Been whipped.....	0
Whipped the other fellow.....	4
Didn't come to time.....	170
Been promised whiskey, gin, etc., if we would go after them.....	5,610
Been after them.....	5,600
Been asked what's the news.....	300,000
Told.....	23
Didn't know.....	200,000
Lied about it.....	99,977
Been to church.....	2
Changed politics.....	32
Expected to change still.....	50
Gave to Charity.....	\$5.00
Gave for a terrier dog.....	25.00
Cash on hand.....	1.00

—Cleveland Leader.

The Death of a Hero.

HOW THE SIOUX CHIEF AMERICAN HORSE FOUGHT AND DIED.

CHEYENNE, October 16.—When Gen. Crook's Command was marching on Deadwood, it came across the village of American Horse (sometimes called Iron Shell).

After a slight resistance, the Indians abandoned their village, but American Horse and two other warriors, together with about twenty squaws and papooses, took up an almost impregnable position in a ravine. Through a parley the women and children were allowed to surrender while the three warriors continued the fight.

Two of these were killed, which left American Horse to continue the unequal fight alone, and notwithstanding that five soldiers were stationed, with cocked and armed carbines, to command the spot where this valiant Indian's head would now and then pop up, he still would rise and shoot, generally hitting some one, and drop, before those posted, with aim already taken, could discharge their pieces. After shooting away all but one of his cartridges and being shot himself through the groin, American Horse surrendered and died.

I give this story as it was given to me by a participant, to show what desperation animates the Indian, and to give an example of his skill and courage.

In all the lives of brave men, of all the deeds ever done on the perilous edge of battle, I find no braver man than this red man; no deed more worthy of admiration than this death-devoted Indian's last act. It seems as if the very arch-fiend's words animated him—

What though the field be lost?

All is not lost; the unconquerable will
And sturdy of revenge, immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or yield.

—Christian in Omaha Herald.

Grant's Illegal Proclamation.

Attorney General Taft, in his proclamation, makes no allusion to section 5,299 of the Revised Statutes, which is the enforcement law of 1871; or to the negro amendments. He backs out entirely and totally from his first opinion given to the President, and adopts the soundness of the criticisms of the World thereon.

Now, neither the law of 1793 nor of 1807, nor section 5,297 of the statutes codifying them, say a word about "domestic violence," but only specify insurrection against a State government. Nor does either say a word about the President's power "to enforce the due execution of the laws" of a State. They only empower him to aid the State "to suppress" an actual "insurrection against it. It is only actual 'insurgents' he can command to 'disperse' and to 'retire peacefully' from an actual insurrection.

What and where is the "insurrection" against the "State" of South Carolina?

This is the way Grant describes it:

"Certain combinations of men against law exist in many counties of said state, known as the 'rifle clubs,' who ride up and down by day and night in arms, murdering some peaceable citizens and intimidating others, which combinations,

though forbidden by the laws of the State, cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice."

Is that "insurrection," or is it violation of the criminal statutes? Can there be such insurrection against a State by such lawlessness unless the officers of the law are resisted by a force which the "State" cannot overcome? Is every combination of thieves, tramps or house-breakers in this city an "insurrection" against New York? Are the "Molly Maguires" in insurrection against the State of Pennsylvania?

Attorney General Taft has been driven from his position, but his latest is, if possible, more disgraceful than his earliest attempt to coerce by bayonets the election of Hayes.

That there are disorder and domestic violence in South Carolina every one sees, but it has not risen to the proportion of "insurrection," and if Chamberlain says it has he knows that he lies. The condition of things in that unhappy state is purely local under our system of dual governments; and the President has no more right to meddle with it than with tramps in New York who murder and rob and burn, or "Molly Maguires" in Don Cameron's own commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—N.Y. World.

POLITICS IN NEW YORK.

It is not merely a local misfortune, but a national humiliation, that the worst governed city in the United States is the commercial metropolis. We should have reason to blush for the country if national pride were dismissed from the class of motives which influence our public men. The greater part of what foreign visitors learn of the Great Republic is learned in this city. It is here that they take their first step on American soil; it is the local institutions of this city that they first examine as specimens of the working of our institutions; they spend more time here than in any other place on the continent; they return here from flying excursions to other American localities; here they receive more social courtesies and have larger opportunities for intercourse with our people than anywhere else; and when at length they re-embark for Europe the chief impressions of the American Republic which they carry back and diffuse in their own circles at home have been derived from their observations in New York. Our credit and estimation abroad depend so much on the experience of intelligent visitors in this city that it is to be regretted, for the sake of the country, that our local administration does not furnish a better model of the working of free institutions. This metropolis, is, therefore, "a city set upon a hill," and ought to be a model for the whole country of generous and elevated politics as well as of fashions and social entertainments. But, unfortunately, in all matters connected with the wise working of popular institutions, it is better fitted for a warning than a model.

The bad state of our city politics may, perhaps, be explained, if not extenuated. In the first place, we have our proportion of the scum and dregs which infest all populous cities, with the difference that, unlike the great capitals of the old world, our municipal affairs are under the control of universal suffrage, which gives the vilest a share in the government. So long as we were mainly an agricultural people our institutions worked admirably, but the most difficult part of the problem which we are attempting to solve came in with the growth of large cities. To secure good government in cities by means of universal suffrage is part of our political experiment which causes most doubt and anxiety to thoughtful patriots.

In the city of New York, besides having this great obstacle to contend against, we have been unfortunate in the unrestrained predominance of one political party. Free institutions, even at their best, require a tolerably equal division of parties for their successful operation. Free government is necessarily a government by political parties, whose chief function is to watch each other with keen vigilance, to trip up their opponents when they make mistakes, to expose their abuses when they are false to their trust, and oust them from power in the next election when they have forfeited public confidence. But in order to accomplish these salutary

results the two parties need to be so nearly balanced that that part of the community whom party ties do not bind very closely can turn the scale in a contested election.

When a political party is so strong in numbers that it cannot be made promptly responsible for malversation, free institutions are more corrupting and intolerable than despotism itself. We have had a hideous experience on this head, both in the national government and in the municipal government of this city. In the nation at large the republican party has possessed such overwhelming strength that it has been relieved from all real responsibility and has felt it safe to venture on anything. The same thing has been true in the politics of this city, where the democrats have been as overpoweringly strong as the republicans in national affairs. Free institutions, which are the same thing as government by parties, are the worst possible, when the minority is not strong enough to put the majority in fear and force it to pay a decent respect to public sentiment. It is a great misfortune to the democratic party that its strength is not more equally distributed throughout this State, instead of being concentrated in the city. Both our State government and our municipal government would be better if, in all the localities, the strength of the two parties were so nearly even that a bad nomination or an unwise measure would put the offending party out of power. The bane of free institutions is a party majority large enough to release it from the restraints of public opinion. The chief reason why the municipal government of New York is so bad is the vast preponderance of one political party in the city. Such a party, feeling secure of victory in any event, the leaders who manipulate it abuse their influence. Wherever the majority is so large that a party nomination is thought to be the same thing as an election the worst candidate has equal chances with the best. The one antecarat or few leaders who pull the wires secure the nomination of their pets or tributaries, and public offices are regarded as the private property of party managers. The mass of voters in neither party take any active part in working the machinery of nominations, and the only security for good candidates is a wholesome fear that the people will not endorse bad ones. This security is destroyed whenever a party is so strong that a nomination by it is equivalent to an election.—New York Herald, Oct. 16.

Beet Sugar in California.

The Santa Cruz Courier gives the following highly favored statement of the workings of the beet sugar mill at Soquel, but omitted in it a list of the dividends:

"The factory has the capacity for turning 9,000 tons of beets annually into first class, wholesome sugar; but the land they have under cultivation only furnishes them about 6,500 tons. They would purchase 2,500 tons more, at \$4 50 per ton, if they could be had. As the production is short this year, they will not have enough beets to run them more than five months, and will make in that time 1,040,000 pounds of sugar. They consume fifty tons of beets a day, making therefrom 8,000 pounds of sugar, this being 8 per cent of the whole weight. They are turning out fine crushed A, granulated, and B sugar, the most of which is shipped to the San Francisco market. The works have been in operation for seven years, the cost of construction being \$100,000. Now we will produce a few figures given by Mr. Otto, in order to see whether this investment is a paying one: Its total production of sugar in five months, or 130 days, is 1,040,000 pounds, which at 11 cents per pound, the average price, gives a sum total of receipts at \$119,600. We will take, as an example, one day's run, and from the expenses and profits of that length of time we can see what the total amount of clear money is:

50 tons of beets at \$5.....	\$250 00
16 cords of wood at \$3.....	48 00
66 men's wages, aggregating.....	90 00
100 tons of coal.....	5 00
30 sugar barrels at 70 cents.....	21 00
Chemicals.....	4 00
Freight, 4 tons at \$2 per ton.....	8 00
Repairs in machinery, belts, &c.....	10 00
Commission on selling 8 tons.....	24 00
Insurance for one day.....	3 00

Whole cost of one day's running.....\$472 00
8,000 pounds of sugar at 11½ cents..... 920 00
Leaving the net profit of.....\$448 00

"Calculating at 130 days' running—26 days in each five months—makes an aggregate of \$53,240 clear money per year made; in seven months, if they had beets, would make \$81,536; allowing a discount on the seventh month for shrinkage in the beets, of 1 per cent., we have a deduction of \$116 48 to make from \$81,536, giving a clear gain of \$81,419 52. Besides this, 2,700 tons of pulp are produced from working the beets into sugar which the company itself uses, and is worth to them \$2 per ton, aggregating \$5,400; also 300 tons of sirup, suitable for distilling or manure, worth \$10 per ton, \$3,000; 500 tons of lime refuse, worth \$20 per ton, making \$10,000; showing a profit, one year with another, of nearly 100 per cent., or a clear gain of \$99,319, 52."

We are told that a lad in Iowa put vitriol on her scalp for the removal of dandruff. We do not care to present painful scenes, but she certainly said it was the dandruffest experiment she ever undertook.

The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin says cider is so cheap this year that farmers are paying people fifty cents a barrel to drink it, and able bodied men are making from \$1 to \$2 a day at this rate.

Inquisitive school board officer, to Hibernian parent—"Was your boy born in Glasgow?" "No, sir, an' I hope he never will be!"

MARRIED.

At Salt Lake City, Oct. 21, 1876, by Prest. D. H. Wells, MR. FREDERICK STIMPSON, son of Mr. William Stimpson, to MISS SARAH JANE PARKER, daughter of Mr. W. C. Parker, all of Riverdale, Weber County.—Ogden Junction.

DIED.

In the 6th Ward, Salt Lake City, October 31, at 6.20 a.m., MICHAEL STOCKDALE, aged 68 years, 2 months and 5 days.

Deceased joined the Church in Devonport, England, in 1851, of which branch of the Church he was president over twelve years; emigrated to Utah with his family in 1864; was in the strictest sense a faithful husband, an affectionate father, and a true Christian. He died in full faith of the gospel.

Millennial Star, please copy.

At Moroni, Oct. 25, of teething and diarrhoea, THOMAS H., son of Jacob and Betsy Ferguson, Born at Meadow Creek, Oct. 14, 1875.

NOTICE.

Territory of Utah, ss.
County of Salt Lake, ss.

In the Probate Court in and for the aforesaid County and Territory.

MAGGIE H. STARK,

Plaintiff,

vs.

HENRY H. STARK,

Defendant.

Summons by publication.

The people of the United States in the Territory of Utah, send greeting; to Henry H. Stark, defendant.

You, the said Henry H. Stark, defendant, are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, Maggie H. Stark, in the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake county, Utah Territory, and to answer the complaint filed therein against you, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or if served out of this county but in this district within twenty days; otherwise within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought for the purpose of obtaining a decree of divorce annulling the bonds of matrimony between the said plaintiff and the said defendant, and for the purpose of obtaining a decree from said court, awarding the custody of William Henry Stark, a minor child, the lawful issue of said marriage, to the said plaintiff, and for costs of suit, &c.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required the said plaintiff will take judgment against you according to the prayer of said complaint above mentioned.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court at Salt Lake City, county of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, on this 28th day of September, A. D. 1876.

D. ROCKHOLT,

Clerk of the Probate Court, Salt Lake County, Utah.

LOST!

STRAYED from 19th Ward, Salt Lake City, a span of ponies, middle aged, one a light bay or sorrel, branded figure 2 and letter J on left hip; the other a brown; both newly shod in front. The horses recently brought from Soda Springs, and were once owned by Antoine Jensen, Weston, Idaho. Finder will please return them to me and be compensated for trouble.

W. H. HOOPER.

NOTICE.

TO J. W. Snyder.—I hereby notify you that I have expended in money and labor the sum of Fifty Dollars, being the amount of legal assessments due by you for the past year on your interest on Three Hundred and Seventy-five (375) feet in the Clara Lodge, situated in Blue Ledge mining district, Wasatch County, Utah. Should you fail to pay said sum within the time prescribed by law your interest in said lode will become forfeited to me as co-owner, by virtue of the Act of Congress approved May 10th, 1872.

FREDERICK REICH.

April 29th, 1874

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