

EDITORIALS.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The Chicago *Times* of Oct. 23 says, "The following decision closes a long-continued litigation in relation to a great deal of valuable property, once the estate of Stephen A. Douglas. This property was sold and divided by Rhodes, his administrator, who is the defendant in this suit, and afterwards the widow of Douglas (now Mrs. Williams, the plaintiff) sued to set aside the deeds made by Rhodes on the ground that he was in collusion with the purchasers. The decision of the court below was in favor of Rhodes, and the decision is now affirmed, and the alleged cloud on a great amount of Cook county property cleared away for ever."

—Referring to the silence of Josephus concerning Jesus Christ, Dean Stanley shows that it is far less wonderful than the silence of Thucydides with reference to the splendid and influential position of Socrates.

—The Bishop of Manchester recently remarked that Lord Bacon was right when he said that a little science might make a man an atheist, but a larger knowledge of it brought man back to God.

—An exchange says, "The corner stone of Solomon's Temple, which has been discovered, lies ninety feet below the present surface of the ground. In a niche of it was found a Phœnician jar of clay."

—Here is a Centennial experience.—Mrs. Burnham, of Atlanta, visited the Centennial Exhibition, and there met a man who said that he was Col. DeLong, of Boston, and very wealthy. On the second day of their acquaintance they were married, and on the third day the bride was looking for her husband and \$1,300 which had disappeared with him."

—George Sand says of needlework—"I think that this exercise has a natural attraction for us, an invincible charm, which I have felt at every period of my life, and which has often tranquilized my strongest agitation."

—The Philadelphia *Press* says, "The American people are sleeping upon a volcano, and do not seem to know it."

—An exchange says, "At the foot of Niagara Falls, on the American side, an observatory is to be built, so that visitors may view the cataract comfortably without dressing in water-proof suits. The building will be one hundred feet long by twenty-four wide, constructed principally of stone and iron, and built on a massive foundation of masonry. The walls will be seven feet high and two in thickness, with arched roof. The entire end of the building facing the falls will be of heavy glass, affording those within a grand view of the falls, while being perfectly protected from spray."

—The Scotch people are horrified to find that the whisky sold in little villages in that country is adulterated with vitriolic acid, and committees of investigation are everywhere appointed. A Scotchman's whisky is more sacred than a Scotchman's Sunday. It does not do to tamper with either.

—An effort is under way to have the Centennial Exhibition open till Thanksgiving Day.

—Bishop Gilbert Haven, the political Methodist preacher, sailed from New York, Nov. 1, on the bark *Jasper*, 395 tons, with some preacher companions, and 30 negro emigrants, chiefly from South Carolina, for Liberia, Africa. The New York *Herald* says, "They seemed to be rather glad at leaving this land of liberty and equal rights, and no doubt their minds pictured a future of glowing and perennial happiness on Africa's sunny strand. Bishop Haven was in fine spirits. He spoke enthusiastically of the destiny of the colored race—of the day, when, in educated numbers, they would return to their natal soil and redeem a great continent from sterility and barbarism. He dwelt fondly on the prospect he hoped to see arise of great fleets leaving the ports of America laden with intelligent and Christian negroes, carrying the torch of civilization and religion into the haunts of superstition, vice and heathenism."

—Peter Reeves, of North Andover, Mass., lost a child by death on a recent Monday, of diphtheria,

another on Tuesday, two more on Friday, and the fifth on Saturday. The five were all buried together. The sixth child and the father and mother were left ill of the disease, all believed to be caused by defective drainage.

—The Washington *Star* says, "Papers with 'patent outsides' have been declared by courts, both in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, to be not proper mediums for the publication of legal advertisements, inasmuch as they are not printed 'in the county' in which the interests affected by such advertising exist. When the State of New York, a few years ago, issued an election notice containing the proposed constitutional amendments, and amounting at legal rates to several hundred thousand dollars, new papers with these outsides were started in almost every town, the law requiring the publication of the notice three months in every paper in the State." The ephemeral issues continued about three months, pocketed their fee and subsided, having cost their proprietors little more than the price of the white paper upon which they were printed."

—The Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, remarked lately, in reference to Woodhull, that there were two Victorias in the world, one at the top and the other at the bottom of her sex.

—The attacks of the French radical journals upon the Empress Eugenie have led to investigation of her family records, and the legitimacy of her birth has been established beyond dispute.

—At Alexandria, Va., petty thieves, men and women, are sentenced to receive so many lashes. An officer gives them a portion of the number of lashes, then turns them loose with the injunction to return on such a date and receive the remainder of their whipping. It is said that consequently that community is troubled with a less number of thieves of the petty class than any other community in the Union. There has not been one application for the balance of the whipping.

—The New York *Methodist* comes to the defence of American women, in respect to the charges of their weakness and do-nothingness, and makes these remarks—"I have known cases where a woman has raised six children in ten years, and done all her own housework and sewing besides. Hercules would have thrown down his club in despair at such a task." Who denies all this?

—An exchange gives the following picture of the condition of the Christian city of New York—"Dr. Raborg, of New York, gives a most deplorable account of the situation of the homeless poor of that city. He says that among them are forty thousand vagrant children, and that many soldiers' widows, dependent on sewing for a living, are at times compelled to seek the police stations for shelter and a place to sleep in. With respect to the homeless children he states that hundreds of them become confirmed drunkards and thieves before attaining the age of twelve years, supplementing the statement with the assertion that there are grogeries at which a child is sold a drink of intoxicating poison for a cent. Dr. Raborg personally investigated these matters, and claims to know whereof he speaks. He adds that all the metropolitan asylums for needy children are over-crowded, notwithstanding the large number left to the mercy of the streets."

—Truckee is to have a glass manufactory.

—An English paper says the advent of the Colorado potato beetle has produced a sort of panic in Europe.

—John Morley says, "The best thing that I can think of happening to a young man is this—that he should have been educated at a day school in his own town; that he should have opportunities of following also the higher education in his own town, and that at the earliest convenient time he should be taught to earn his own living."

—William A. Caldwell, the present season, thrashed 1,164 bushels of oats produced from ten acres of ground on the hill about three miles north of Lewiston, Idaho. That is at the rate of a hundred and sixteen and four-tenths bushels per acre.

—Mr. Thomas, of North Yamhill, Oregon, raised eighty-six

bushels of wheat by measurement and ninety-two by weight on one acre of ground this past harvest.

—The Chicago *Times* suggests that Sergeant Bates carry the Russian flag through Turkey.

—Dr. E. A. Freeman, author of the "Norman Conquest of England," is said to be the most scholarly historian since Gibben.

—Richmond, Va., boasts of a goat that took the whole police force to arrest it.

—The *British Quarterly* says, "Science, in the rigid sense of the word, refuses to take cognizance of soul, simply because it sees no sure data for any reasoning about it."

—Germans are said to have poorer sight and wear more spectacles than any other people.

—An exchange has the following—"The distressing sensation known as 'stagefright,' which often afflicts nervous people inexperienced in public speaking, can be relieved by a few whiffs of ether. Dr. William Puller, of Montreal, says that either this remedy or a minute dose of morphia will remove the spasm of the cerebral vessels, the violent palpitation of the heart, and obviate the confusion and forgetfulness with which the sufferer is seized, so that he does not have to wait for the symptoms of reaction to set in to enable him 'to get warmed up.'"

—A republican organ says, "Viewed merely as a matter of dollars and cents, it is desirable that the democratic party should be defeated." The Democrats reason the other way.

—Malignant diphtheria is ravaging Pine Bush, New York.

—Mast in Kentucky mountains lies on the ground a pint to the square foot. Good for the hogs.

THE BREAD AND BUTTER BRIGADE.

IN most elections in the States, the vote of the bread and butter brigade exercises a large influence, and not unfrequently in all probability decides which party has the majority. But in a close race like the present contest, one can easily imagine the dilemma in which the members of that brigade found themselves, not having any trustworthy idea as to which party was likely to win, and therefore not knowing which horn of the dilemma to take. For of course it is all important to them that they be on the winning side, that being the side on which their bread is buttered, and a dreadful thing it must be to them to find that they have unwittingly attached themselves to the losing side. Not but that they are perfectly capable of turning their coats any way, inside out or outside in, and on marvellously short notice, but still it is somewhat inconvenient to do so, and then there is the uncertainty that the coat turning will be acceptable to the new party in power. Besides, all parties have a large following, of their own color, of hungry office seekers, who have first to be provided for, so far as there are loaves and fishes, bread and butter for them.

When the democratic party went out, in 1861, not a few Democrats went over to the incoming party, not a few who had made considerable of a record in the outgoing party, and who subsequently occupied prominent positions in the incoming party. So if the Democrats should come into power next year, it will be nothing strange in politics to see numbers of Republicans, and some prominent ones, summer-saulting out of the republican ranks into the democratic ranks, turning their coats neatly in the operation, and ready to maintain that they were always really good Democrats.

Of course half a million more or less in patronage and perquisites, is considerable to fight for, particularly when that may be far below the figure actually obtained by hook and by crook. Still, it is rather humiliating that a national election and the consequent fate of a great nation like this should hinge, in large part, upon the action of the most worthless portion of the community, those who would vote for either party, and particularly for the party that was likely to win.

If there should be a change in the party in power, we may expect to see, among the unscrupulous and

noisy partisans who vegetate hereabout, many notable changes of opinion and profession. Many of the unco "loyal," who heretofore have been staunch and blatant supporters of the party now in power, will become converted into equally staunch and blatant Democrats, and they will be ready to swear that they were always good and true Democrats at the backbone, though nobody would have dreamed of it, not even themselves, so long as the Republicans were in power. It will be interesting to look out for the unprincipled turncoats, should Tilden sit in the presidential chair next March.

THE QUADRENNIAL FEVER.

THE people of the United States are passing through their regular quadrennial attack of political fever. This time they "have it bad." The affection has struck in deeply. They are in a condition of high fever, and are scarcely in a state of sanity. They are half delirious from hope, fear, and suspense. The tension is very straining, and there are indications in places that many people can hardly endure the strain. The closeness of the contest, and the fact that upon it hangs the official life or death of the party in power, and the resuscitation to or continued absence from office of the other party, renders the present struggle one of unwonted interest, and to many one of all-absorbing and racking excitement, imminent with dearly cherished hopes and almost frenzied fears.

People will work themselves up into such feverish excitement, when there is really no necessity for it. For whether the republican or democratic party shall gain the ascendancy for the next four years, it will not matter so much as many people may think it will. If one party succeeds, the country will not therefore be immediately transformed into a veritable paradise on earth. Nor, per contra, if the other party succeeds, will the country be likely to be instantly transformed into a pandemonium. Neither party is so horribly bad, and neither party is so angelically good, as the other party represents it, and as so many people delude themselves into believing. Both parties have their virtues and both have their vices, and the virtues of either are none too brilliant nor the vices any too venial. Both parties have more need to reform than to boast, and yet the country may be moderately prosperous under the dominance of either. For there is a Providence that shapes the destinies of nations, and that interposes and overrules when necessary, no matter which human party is in power.

The common practice, then, of people allowing themselves to be worked up into such a condition of intense and wearing excitement over presidential elections is not a prudent one. Their extraordinary excitement makes little difference to the result, except to themselves, and that difference is unfavorable to them. It is better to take things quietly, coolly, and philosophically, as most of the Utah people do, evincing only a sufficiently lively interest to show that they have a proper regard for the welfare and happiness of the country. "Anything further than this is unprofitable and vain. People should learn to take things easy."

STILL THE SUSPENSE.

THE election "agony" continues. There is no prospect of immediate abatement. The report of the "honest count" deputation to New Orleans, when it comes, may dispel the clouds and enable both parties to see eye to eye as to the result of the election. At the present time they simply don't. They see as exactly opposite a condition of things as they would if looking in two exactly different directions and on two exactly opposite scenes. Each party is still professedly confident of its own success and of its opponent's defeat. To those less excited and less partisanly interested the whole affair still maintains a rather nebulous condition. The best thing we can recommend, under the circumstances, is

that the people generally pursue their ordinary avocations as usual, letting the election fever cool down as fast as possible, and by and by the politicians will declare the conclusion they have come to, provided they come to any definite conclusion, as to the real result of the elections. If they conclude to fight about it, the country will hear of that too, and soon enough.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 14.

More Emigrants.—A company of emigrants from the City of New York, and the town of Lawrence, Mass., started from the former place on Monday, 6th inst. The company numbers thirty souls.

Procession.—On the occasion of moving into their new hall, in the Hussey building, the Masonic fraternity marched in procession, in full costume, headed by a band of music around upon the streets today. The turn out was very large.

District Court.—The trial of the suit of James McKnight vs. William Nelson, involving the right of possession of the printing and other materials of the defunct Mail Printing Company occupied the time of the Court to-day.

Discharged.—J. G. Brown, examined yesterday afternoon, on a charge of being implicated in the robbery of the 20th Ward Co-operative store, was released from custody, the evidence being insufficient to warrant his being held to answer to the grand jury.

A Chinaman Killed.—Hing Lee, Chinese merchant at German Gulch, Montana, was stabbed and killed, between October 27th and 28th, for plunder, supposed by Chinamen, says the *New North-West*. He was respected and trusted by everybody. He was supposed to have \$5,000 gold in his cabin, and was expecting soon to return to China. He was the most wealthy Chinaman in that part of Montana.

Missionaries.—Through a private letter we learn that Elders John Morgan of Mill Creek, and T. O. Angell, Jr., of this city, had arrived at New York, and had been assigned by President B. F. Cummings, Jr., of the New England missionary district, to labor in the northern counties of New Hampshire and contiguous regions. When heard from (7th inst.) the Elders were in good health and spirits.

Going East.—To-morrow morning a company of missionaries, under the direction of Elder David M. Stuart, for the St. Louis district, leave for their field of labor. The names of the party are Elders David M. Stuart, C. F. Middleton, Jos. R. Porter, Joel R. Porter, N. V. Jones, M. S. Cummings, Joel Ricks, John Ford, W. B. Smith, W. W. Jackson, F. B. Clarke, John Fitzgerald, Samuel R. Bennion, George Hackett, John Cook, Dominicus Snow, Philip Hurst, Alonzo R. Winters, Joseph Shipley, William Thurgood, Chester Loveland, Samuel J. Wing, Amos Maycock.

Cattle Thieving.—Last evening Lawrence Walker, having been followed from the Point of the Mountain West to this city, by Theodore Spencer, was, at the instance of the latter, arrested by the police, on a charge of cattle stealing. When taken in charge, he had possession of three head of animals, which he had driven from the range. One of them belongs to Mr. Spencer, another to Mr. Chambers, of the Point of the Mountain, and the owner of the third has not yet been discovered.

Subsequently a person named Cannon was arrested on a charge of being a participant in the stealing, and the preliminary examination of the two was set for two o'clock this afternoon.

Street Crossings in the Fourth Ward.—The following came in this morning—

"SALT LAKE CITY,
November 14, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

"In your issue of November 13, you stated that the 6th Ward and one or two Wards east of the State Road had commenced grading their street crossings, but your informant failed to say anything about the 4th Ward. Perhaps he had been in the Ward on some previous occasion and had been swamped. He