

EDITORIALS.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—A Frenchman proposes to reach the North Pole by means of a balloon. All other methods of travelling in the Arctic regions having failed, recourse, he says, must be had to aërostation. By this means alone can the hitherto insurmountable difficulties experienced in attempting to traverse the mountains of ice which bar the way to the desired object be overcome. Captain Nares, he maintains, might have reached the Pole in a very few hours, had he been provided with aërostatic appliances. He then might have taken observations, landed at the Pole if he chose, and got back to civilization to report if he could.

—Captain John Codman, in the New York *Evening Post*, don't believe there will be any war. "It is not a sectional dispute," he says, "and if we went to war we should be obliged to bombard each other's houses across the streets and to fire our pistols over our dining tables. That settles the question of war. It would be altogether too promiscuous, and could only end like the battle of the Kilkenny cats." He proposes that the electors meet as wise and patriotic men, and give Hayes and Tilden, or Tilden and Hayes, as may be, the first and second places in the government.

—The New York *Herald* says, concerning the action of the South Carolina board of canvassers, "The throwing out of two democratic counties gives the State and the Legislature, which carries a United States senatorship with it, to the republicans. The audacity of this act betrays great desperation. If undone in the course of justice it will stand as a monumental infamy. Even if the Court fails to reach the board the electoral vote of the State will be little better than stolen goods, which will taint the receiver as well as the sharp practitioners who purloined it. Can the republican party afford to take its first instalment from the doubtful States with the highest judicial tribunal of South Carolina crying, 'Stop thief!' after its nimble carriers?"

—The New York *Staats Zeitung* takes a melancholy view of the situation. It thinks the people of the United States "incapable of fulfilling the mission inherited from their fathers" and ought to "confess that in spite of our good resolves we are no longer capable of self-government." It concludes that "the downfall of our proud Republic is only a matter of time, unless this depraved nation can gather renewed strength out of its deepest humiliation."

—A New York correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that Tupper's short poems are of the lovey-dovey order, that his dramatic prose is as heavy as a leather pancake, and that he is able to read neither with effect.

—The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* represents Congressman Frye as a perfect hero in the strife political. That journal says of him, "He spoke sixty-two times during the campaign, in Maine, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, frequently to crowds of three thousand and upward. Often he spoke twice a day, being taken from town to town by special trains that he might be as nearly in two places at the same time as the inventions of electricity and steam in this age will permit. His speeches were everywhere received with great favor; almost always he spoke alone from two to three and a half hours. No speaker on the stump has done better service than Mr. Frye, and he returns home in good health."

—Scott's Texas and Pacific Railroad is in operation 443 miles, gross earnings for the last year over \$1,500,000, net earnings over \$670,000, these results obtained from 325 miles of the road, the other 118 having been but recently finished.

—One Girard de Gate Bourse, according to the Paris correspondence of the Boston *Advertiser*, a French counterfeiter, who put 1,603 100-franc bills and 144 200-franc bills, counterfeits, into circulation, was tried in 1881 and sent to Cayenne for life. When there he tried to escape, but got entangled in the river weeds and was eaten alive by crabs.

—A French physician thinks Pius IX won't Peter out for ten years yet.

—The Washington *Nation* thus quotes interesting news from the New York journals—*"The fog lifted—The Graphic.* The fog has lifted.—*N. Y. Commercial.* The fog lifted yesterday.—*Times.* The fog which hung over the city has lifted.—*World.* The misty gloom has lifted with the fog.—*Sun.* The fog raised.—*Herald.* The fog has lifted.—*Mail.* And not one of them told us how much it had lifted."

—Our Dumb Animals says—"Cats are exceedingly fond of the herb valerian, and a few cents' worth, which can be bought at any druggist's, strewed around a kitchen door, would soon attract even a timid cat." Now if the O. D. A. will tell what to strew around a kitchen door to drive cats away, a much greater service will be rendered to all communities.

—An exchange says, "Never was the importance of one vote so forcibly illustrated as in this contest."

—Of Hughes and Mullins, the alleged Lincoln body snatchers, it is said, "Their object was to bury Lincoln's remains in some secluded place, and to give them up only on payment of a large sum of money. They expected to receive two hundred thousand dollars for their singularly horrible undertaking."

—Tweed is reported to have said of his Ludlow Street jail lodgings, "They are the best quarters I have had since I left," and of his board there, "I enjoyed the meal more than for a long time past." Surely he'll never try again to run away from such a comfortable residence.

—The New York *Post* concludes that the sharp practice of the South Carolina board of canvassers "will not convince the country that the canvas was honest and fair." Honest work does not need such sharp practice.

—Boss Tweed is in charge of the same sheriff from whom he escaped before.

—Many "Paris fashions" are said to be of New York manufacture.

—That one vote is yet quite a wonder, and the negro sees it in this light—"Sam—'Well, son, what's de news to-night?' Tom—'De bulletin board say Mister Hayes is 'lected by one vote.' Sam—'By jes' one vote! What a mighty lucky thing dis boy voted, for if he hadn't Mister Hayes would have got left suah!'"

—Dr. Bellows, in a sermon recently in New York, treated the narrative of the fall of Adam and Eve as a fable. He thought that they were not at any time innocent or nearer perfection than many persons who lived after their day. Consequently, they never fell from perfection. He denied that they were the first human beings on earth, and averred that the human race existed long before Adam's time.

—The New York *Herald* gives the following as from a private letter from one of the leading Republicans of Massachusetts—"What think you of the result of the election? I hope Tilden will get it as the matter stands." The *Herald* comments upon the above thus—"That is what to-day nine out of ten of the honest Republicans think; and we say to the Republican leaders, plainly, that they have become within the last week objects of suspicion to their own party and the public, equally with the returning boards in whose proceedings and character they are involved; and that unless they at once and conspicuously condemn and oppose themselves to all trickery and to everything which bears even the faintest odor of intended fraud they will see the honest men of their own party rise up in public meetings all over the country to denounce them."

—Sacramento delinquent city taxes for the year amount to \$30,000, or 15 per cent of the whole.

—M. Abadie died recently in France, after making a fortune of \$4,500,000 by the manufacture of paper for cigarettes. "Our boys" are frequently seen making paper cigarettes in the streets, but it is to be feared that they will come nearer losing four and a half millions than making that money by their cigarettes.

—A New York paper remarks that it took a man-of-war, 519 men, and 300 tons of coal to bring Tweed home again from a foreign shore.

—Incendiarism is frequent in Long Island.

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS.

EVIL communications corrupt good manners," and that is one powerful reason why, among the youth of the Territory, and with some who are older, occasionally a tendency to adopt the vices and the lawlessness of the more reckless outside visitants is manifest. This is one of the great evils which result from the presence of such an objectionable element in the community—corrupting the young, the inexperienced, and the less stable members thereof, who, if not brought into contact with such vicious company, would be restrained and kept within decent bounds by the law-abiding sentiment of the community.

One cause of the greater prevalence of criminality in this Territory in later times than formerly is the course which some of the judicial and executive officers of the law have taken. Some of them have manifested plainly that their main object was to prosecute, or rather persecute, prominent citizens for imaginary crimes, while the vicious parties engaged in actual crime, moral as well as statutory, have been scarcely looked after, or by no means properly punished, and in some cases they have been actually turned loose again on the community upon the flimsiest and most disgraceful pretences. So that sometimes it has been a question whether the laws were not made, or at least administered, to favor and shield real criminals and punish the honest portion of the community.

This kind of procedure at various times in the history of the Territory has tended to embolden the unscrupulous and more reckless classes, at the expense of the law-abiding citizens, and has had a bad influence upon some of the youth who may have been naturally a little inclined to wild ways, but who, under more favorable circumstances, would have been restrained from vice and crime in a great degree.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, is in Washington, where he recently arrived by special car from his home at Crawfordsville, Ga. He stood the journey remarkably well, says the Washington *Star*, looks considerably better than he did several years ago, and states that his general health has considerably improved since June last, in fact that he has gained about ten pounds in weight. That paper thus continues concerning him—

"He is still suffering from rheumatism in the right foot, however, and cannot walk without aid of crutches. The night before leaving his home in Georgia he was serenaded by the colored people, and on taking his departure a large number of his friends, among them at least two hundred colored men, bade him goodbye. If his health continues as good as it is now he intends to regularly attend the coming session of the House. On being asked if he did not anticipate a lively session, he said, with a serious expression, 'I anticipate, at any rate, one of the most interesting and important sessions ever held. Grave questions may arise, and probably will arise, and my own hope is that a spirit of moderation and of calmness may possess every member. I would deprecate excitement, and so far as lies in my power I shall try to allay it. I sincerely and earnestly hope a spirit of patriotism will prevail, and that in the adjustment of any complications which may arise, the only aim may be simple justice, and a full compliance with the requirements of the Constitution as framed by the fathers.'"

WANTS THE HONEST REPUBLICANS TO SPEAK OUT.

THE New York *Herald* seems to be getting anxious for the "honest republicans," the rank and file, to come to the front and speak right out in meeting, protesting against letting the country go to the dogs through the rascality of the political tricksters. That paper thus invites the conservative Republicans to a demonstration of some

kind in the desired direction, in order to help to save the country—

"Is it not time for honest Republicans all over the North to speak out? to let these political gamblers know that they must stop? The Democrats are silent and passive; that is their duty; they must remain so. But the Republican merchants, lawyers, clergy, farmers, mechanics—can they afford to remain silent when such things are done in South Carolina and preparing in Louisiana? Evidence accumulates that there is a concerted plot to count in Mr. Hayes in the three disputed States by open and shameless trickery. That is not what the Republican masses want. They wish fair play. Is it not time for them to speak out in public meetings?"

In a later issue the same journal addresses "the merchants and bankers" direct to somewhat similar purport, thus—

"Unfortunately, as the days pass by we have less and less reason to hope for such absolute and conspicuous fair play as the public sense of justice demands, while the instances of sharp practice, of petty trickery, of a disposition to take improper and suspicious advantage of the powers in the republican hands do undoubtedly increase. It is a lamentable fact that thoughtful people are less confident of a satisfactory and creditable settlement to-day than they were a week ago. Is it not time for the republican bankers, merchants and manufacturers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati and other Northern cities to take some notice of these facts? Would they not do well to consider if their own interests would not be so greatly imperilled by an uncertain and unsatisfactory result as to make their protest in favor of the most open and honorable course by the republican managers in the South and against everything which bears the appearance of concealment or wrong important and necessary?"

"What the people want is not opinions; what they want, what we must have if we wish to escape great and interminable calamities, is a count of the votes so fair, so public, so honest that every republican in the land may rightfully ask his democratic neighbor to accept the result as above just suspicion. But the proceedings of the South Carolina and Louisiana returning boards are already of a nature as even republican journals recognize open to just suspicion."

"What they have most to dread is chronic discontent—such a deep-seated dissatisfaction as would result from a belief in the minds of reasonable men, that unworthy means had been used to count in a President. Such a state of doubt would lead to an intolerable and ruinous condition of business. It would operate as a fatal impediment to a return of prosperity. It would disturb and gradually sap private as well as public credit. It would force prudent men to reject new enterprises, to keep their capital locked up and their means in hand; it would make uncertain the value of all public securities, and this would slowly, but surely, appreciate the value of gold. It would largely increase the number of the unemployed, add to the prevailing distress, and embarrass every operation of legitimate industry and commerce."

"We say plainly to the capitalists, the bankers, the merchants and manufacturers of the country, and especially to those of them who are republicans, that if by their silence they consent to and suffer what their protest can prevent—a count of the votes which shall lie under the just suspicion of having been 'cooked,' they ought to set their houses in order, for they will court very grave calamities. When the count is declared, if the processes by which it has been arrived at shall not be so conspicuously fair and honest that every republican may justly expect his democratic neighbor to accept it, then we shall begin to live with the threat of a general panic hanging over us. Thereafter a very slight cause will create a run on the banks and particularly on the savings banks. No prudent merchant will buy and no cautious manufacturer will dare to produce more than his cash orders warrant. No importer or wholesale dealer will dare to sell his wares on credit to a distant customer. No capitalist will venture to invest in securities into the value of which will enter an unknown and incal-

culable factor of uncertainty. And the evils of which we speak will not merely endure, they must increase month by month; for the President, be he Hayes or Tilden, will hold his office for four long years, and the doubt we have supposed will be present to the public mind and conscience during his whole term."

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 5.

First District Court.—The First District Court opened, at Provo, yesterday, Judge Emerson on the bench.

Missionaries Departed.—This morning Elders J. D. H. McAllister and Edwin Tufts left for the east. The former will labor in the Southern States District, under the direction of Elder Henry G. Boyle, and the other under the direction of Elder Henry Grow, in the Pennsylvania District.

Left His Home.—A week ago yesterday, David Patten Kimball left his home, without notifying his parents, and is supposed to have gone north, in company with a young man about twenty-two years old. He is seventeen years old, large for his age, has light hair, light blue eyes, and fair complexion. When he left home he was dressed in a brown plaid coat, dark gray pants and best, brown hat and blue checked shirt.

Any person knowing anything of his whereabouts will oblige by forwarding the information to this office, for his parents, who are in great anxiety of mind concerning him.

Honiton Lace.—Last evening a beautiful piece of Honiton lace was brought to this office. The lace was a border for a lady's handkerchief, composed of roses, etc., and was four inches wide. It was made on the pillow, at Morgan City, Morgan County, by Mrs. Lizette Ursenbach Compton, now of this city.

This is a species of skilled industry which might be profitably carried on in any of the settlements of this Territory by women and girls, at their own homes, provided those who have means would patronize it. The carriage of such work would cost almost nothing, even to New York or across the ocean. There is no law to debar Utah girls supplying the eastern markets with that kind of lace, provided a surplus remained after supplying home demands.

The Temple.—A very large amount of roughly cut rock, for the inner portion of the Temple walls, is already prepared, eight courses of that class of material being pretty well advanced. On account, however, of the preponderance of workmen who are capable only of doing the rough dressing over those sufficiently skilled to do the fine work, the surface rock lags considerably behind, and hence the call of the First Presidency and the Presidency of the Seventies for the quorums of priesthood to supply a large proportion of skilled stonecutters. The foreman on the block is endeavoring to obviate this difficulty so far as possible by placing the young hands, as far as practicable, upon the easier kind of face rock, but this merely helps the matter in a small degree, and therefore the necessity still continues for a larger number of expert stonecutters to be engaged on the Block.

Already the large quantity of rough cut stone lying around on the Block requires that the space should be economized, and, of course, as this class of work increases the ground will be still more fully occupied. With the present force of fine stonecutters it would take most of the Winter for them to prepare the base string course, which goes entirely around the building. It is expected, however, that this force will be materially increased and the various departments of labor go forward more proportionately. Altogether the work on the Temple is progressing very favorably, and a few more fine stonecutters will make the progress still more rapid and satisfactory.

The work of building Temples is one of inestimable importance, not only to the Latter-day Saints, but to the Saints of all ages, and even to the whole human family, and it is a labor that all who have received a glimmering of