

EDITORIALS.

HOME RECEPTION OF THE ZOUAVES.

THE veteran Zouaves, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, have a kindly place in the minds of our citizens. They appeared to be above the average of the G. A. R. visitors in sound sense and powers of observation. For this reason it is doubtful if any of them accepted of the anti-"Mormon" stuff that a certain clique sought to thrust down their throats. One of their speakers at the reception went so far as to intimate that he could not see that the "Mormons" could be guilty of the conduct attributed to them by their traducers. The same unbelief seemed to run through the whole company. The latter-day Saints are so elaborately, unjustly and brutally abused on every hand, that appreciation mingled with surprise is aroused within them at the slightest symptom in the direction of treating them fairly. They are a grateful people and their memories are keenly alive to a kindly disposition manifested toward them. However slight may be the reason for an amiable recollection of the veteran Zouaves in the minds of the people here, we are convinced it is there. Those tried soldiers of the war appear to be generally liked at home as well as abroad. On their return to New Jersey they were greeted with warmth and enthusiasm, not only by the people of Elizabeth, but as well by the populace of the towns on the way. At Camden, for instance, they were the recipients of a grand banquet in their honor. They carried home with them the finest flag ever made in San Francisco. It cost \$2,000, and required the united labor of two men for four months to complete it. It was presented to them while at the national camp on the Pacific Coast. It is of silk, elaborately embroidered with gold.

ANOTHER TENNESSEE HORROR.

TENNESSEE has lately had a boom in the matter of horrors. One of the latest occurred at a town named Jackson. On the 24th inst. Eliza Woods, a negro cook, was accused of poisoning with "Rough on Rats," Mrs. J. P. Wooten, who died a few days before. She was taken out by a mob and hung to a tree near the court house door. The naked body, with the hands pinioned behind, was left dangling in space.

At an agreed signal the Court House bell was tapped. The mob then made a break for the jail. The front door was broken open and the Sheriff's guards overpowered. The doomed woman was found crouching in a cell and dragged out to the Court Square, every rag of clothing being torn from her body.

After being drawn up once she admitted having purchased some poison, but said it was some time ago, and was for a sore mouth. The mob was divided, some insisting on burning, others on hanging. Finally, amid great shouting, she was drawn up, and five shots were fired into the body as it swung.

We do not see that there is any need to hunt up the musty records of the dark ages to get thrilled and horrified by the bloody deeds of ancient barbarians while there is such easy access to the daily papers giving a relation of current events of surpassing atrocity.

A SPOILED SEA SERPENT STORY.

THE editor of the Boston *Herald* Journal came very near having a sensation in the shape of a sea serpent story to relate. He saw the slimy monster at a distance of a quarter of a mile. That is, he thought he did. But, when he came to nearer quarters with his supposed snakeship, the latter, "resolved himself into a small school of porpoises, whose regular motions in swimming one after the other exactly resembled the humps," attributed to the phenomenon of Master Putnam and others. Distance is an arch deceiver in the sea serpent business.

Talking of water-monster incidents, the writer of this was once conversing with a much esteemed friend about the stories current in this region about the festive Bear Lake monster. To say the least of it, a shade of doubt was thrown upon these sensational narratives. During the conversation a somewhat confused, if not hurt, expression came to the surface of our friend's face, when all at once it dawned upon the doubter that he was addressing one of those who had "seen the monster." The damage was done, however, and an apology would only have made the matter more awkward. However much the existence of the Lake monster of Idaho may be doubted, men of undoubted veracity have solemnly asserted that they have seen it. It is to be noted also that among those who make the statement are men of clear powers of observation belonging to that class not liable to be deceived.

WHAT THE CRUSADE TEACHES.

THE majority of the people of Utah have opportunities for a certain kind of education that cannot be overestimated. We are comforted by the belief that they are being largely taken advantage of. It is for them to turn a present and apparent calamity into a glorious ultimate benefit. There is a divine philosophy in the trials to which humanity is subjected, and especially this is correct in reference to what is esteemed by the Saints as a work established by command of the Almighty, and which they believe has a glorious destiny ahead of it.

The distress and suffering caused by the crusade are appalling in immediate contemplation, but it is difficult to imagine any other array of circumstances than that involved in it that could so completely serve the purpose of teaching so many striking lessons. If they have their proper effect upon the minds of the people the outcome will be grand, and the good results to posterity will be beyond computation. The departures from the rights to which all citizens are entitled in this Republic, without distinction as to race, color, religious belief, etc., stimulate thought and enforce research in relation to what constitutes good government, sound law and equitable and impartial execution of it. Thus are correct principles of political and social organization imbedded in the minds of the thoughtful. The constant infractions that are perpetrated by those who are seeking to crush a people presumed to be helpless, should fill them with detestation of such procedure and inspire them with higher conceptions of true government, and with a determination to uphold its principles. The transformation of alleged courts of justice, with their entire machinery, into engines of oppression, every process being prejudiced and partial in the treatment of a certain class of people, creates a longing for juster methods, when the forms of law will be observed instead of being flagrantly violated. The perpetration of cruelty upon the tender and innocent should fill the heart with an unquenchable desire to administer mercy, with which all the dealings of man with his fellows should be tempered. The exhibitions of anti-"Mormon" contract-edness should cause among the broader classes wider sympathies, desires and aspirations, while the mocking infidelity manifested should increase their trust in God. The unblushing hypocrisy and unmitigated falsehood resorted to by the opponents of the "Mormon" people should cause them to be imbued with a determination to eliminate from amongst them "all lying and deceiving," which are eventually to be done away. The sooner the better. The utter absence of magnanimity on the part of the crusaders towards their victims, should conduce to the cultivation of a largeness of soul. This should be the position of every person who anticipates taking part in what we believe is destined to be the most potent reformatory work ever inaugurated for the regeneration of morals and the maintenance of human freedom. That errors have occurred in its incipient stages needs no admission, for the nature of the work is necessarily progressive. But errors to the energetic thinker and actor in a problem whose operations are to conduce to the common weal, are but the stepping stones to greater advancement. If there is a man in the community, (no matter if he be one who has suffered ever so deeply from the wrongs of the oppressive crusade) whose spirit is not tempered by the experience and observation afforded, he has failed to appropriate the lessons which the situation so strikingly teaches. If the tables were to turn, and the power now wielded by the anti-"Mormon" oppressor were to pass to the hands of the victims, if the latter were to be disposed to retaliate by returning oppression for oppression, cruelty for cruelty, and injustice for injustice, it would demonstrate that the lessons of the crusade had been lost upon them. They would show themselves possessed of the spirit of the Gospel of an "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," but not that of the higher law of returning good for evil, of which Christ was the perfect exemplar. When the lessons of the crusade are learned—including higher conceptions of duty, of the rights of man, of justice and the extent to which mercy should be applied—the onslaught will probably end. Coupled with more exalted ideas of government, order and wholesome regulation, allied with liberty, there must be a more exalted type of morality, a closer social equality and greater regard for those brotherly amenities which smooth the pathway of life. Until a greater degree of advancement is made in these directions the necessary preparation to qualify the community to operate upon the higher plane which the work of God will some time assume, has not been undergone.

A CASE IN POINT.

By way of emphasizing our remarks of yesterday regarding the unwholesome moral influences connected with bathing in the Lake, we will give the main features of a case that has transpired within the last few days. A young man

from a railroad town east of here called at a house in this city, with the inmates of which he had a slight acquaintance, and asked permission of the lady of the house to take a young girl, a mere child in years, employed as a servant, to Lake Park. There was barely time to catch the last train, and the lady hesitatingly consented, having no time to think the matter over, nor to consult with her husband about it. She stipulated, however, that the girl must be brought back on the eight o'clock train that evening, which was promptly and positively agreed to by the young man. Had he done this, the girl would have been absent from home less than three hours.

The eight o'clock train arrived but the girl did not, and her mistress spent a sleepless night. No tidings of the absent couple were received up to five o'clock the next afternoon, when the gentleman in whose employ the girl was, being thoroughly alarmed for her safety, determined to follow and find her. He took the 5.30 train for Lake Park where he found the couple. The young man was profuse in his apologies and explanations. The girl had declined to go into the water, and he had taken her out boat riding. He started back for the shore in time, he thought, to catch the last train for Salt Lake, but missed it by a few seconds. There being no accommodations at Lake Park he was compelled to take the girl on a later train, to Ogden, where they spent the night at a hotel. The next morning he sent a telephone message to the girl's employer, explaining matters, but the message did not reach its destination. The two left Ogden during the forenoon, with an excursion for Lake Park, and spent the day with the excursionists until they were found by the girl's employer, as related above.

This incident proves how easily a designing villain may place a girl in his power, in the manner above set forth. And that instances of the kind, in which gross wrong is done, and which never appear in print, actually do occur, we are thoroughly convinced. However beneficial to the physical health bathing in the Lake may be, the opportunities, influences, concomitants and associations connected with it render it exceedingly hurtful to the morals of those who indulge in it, and especially the young and thoughtless. In the discharge of what we deem to be a grave duty, we advise all advocates of moral purity to refrain from placing themselves, and from encouraging the placing of young people, under the pernicious influences that, to a greater or less extent, prevail at bathing resorts. They should at least be under proper guardianship when visiting such places.

WRITE TO THEM.

AN Elder who recently returned from a mission to the Southern States, says that many of the Elders who have previously labored in that region and have returned home to Utah, have neglected to correspond with persons whose acquaintance they made while they were in the mission field. He states that in consequence, persons once friendly to the Elders, have had unfavorable suspicions and feelings planted in their minds. Our informant stated to us that in instances in which men had stood forth and risked their lives in behalf of the Elders—and such instances have not infrequently occurred in the South—the missionaries whom they thus befriended, could almost make them feel repaid by writing to them after returning home.

A letter, copy of a Utah paper, tract, book or other token, sent by an Elder to a friend whom God raised up to him in the mission field, would often clinch, as it were, the friendship and confidence of the recipient for and in the sender; and returned missionaries can, in many cases, supplement in this way, and in a very effective manner, their labors in the field.

HISTORY OF SALT LAKE CITY.

THE history of Salt Lake City and its Founders, by Edward W. Tuilidge, is now being delivered to subscribers. It is needless to comment upon the ability of the historian, whose literary productions are well known to the public, and by it appreciated. The volume which is now placed upon the market is a work of great value, and should meet with an extensive sale. It is an authentic history of the chief city of Utah, and no well-informed resident of the Territory should be ignorant of the events of which it gives an intelligent account. The compilation of facts was, as our readers are aware, conducted under the auspices of the municipality, in the persons of its Council; a committee of which body supervised the material inculcated in the book. The fact that the author had such excellent and reliable assistance adds to the character of the history and gives it increased prestige. It includes between thirty and forty steel engraving portraits. The history covers nearly nine hundred pages, while there is an appendix which swells the volume to over eleven

hundred pages. The mechanical appearance of the book is excellent, and altogether it is by far the most important literary production of its class ever issued from the press in this Territory. The price has been placed at seven dollars.

CLASS DISTINCTIONS.

UNDER the head of "Jersey Justice," the Omaha *Herald* gets off the following pithy article in which it "twits on facts" far from creditable to those to whom they relate:

"An odd report comes from Newark concerning the wholesale debaucheries there. It is to the effect that though a number of arrests have been made, the matter will be allowed to drop, because the disgrace, if uncovered, must involve families of respectability. A pretty plea this. The goddess who carries the scales had better step across the Jersey line and be spared her blushes. If it has come to a point where the poor and lowly are subject to arrest for actions that must not be revealed if perpetrated in the circle of purple and fine linen. Jersey has won an undeserved repute for uncompromising justice.

As to the particular crimes at issue it is needless to go into details, and would require the presence of a deodorizer. Suffice it to say they were filthy, and the men concerned are in jail and unable to procure bail. Newark held up her hands in horror at the revelations, and the police began locking up factory girls with a great show of outraged purity. When, however, investigation led to the doors of prominent citizens, the law lost its spinal rigidity in a hurry.

If working girls were guilty, much more guilty are those whose surroundings are of luxury, whose training has been in a moral atmosphere, and who went astray at the promptings of shallow and essentially bad natures. Temptations of money should have had no weight with them: There was the shelter of parental guardianship for them. They need not have exposed themselves to the wiles of such wretches as they did. But having done so, and having fallen, the mantle of riches should not be so broad for them as the mantle of charity for their equally weak but more unfortunate sisters. It is a sad business at best. The unveiling of such an unnatural state of depravity, the discovery of such snarled and lewd villains gives a shock. The discovery has been made. The remedy must be heroic, and it cannot in reason or fairness rest more heavily upon the poor than the rich.

In this Territory the privileged class in the sexual vice business stands upon a broader base than the mere possession of wealth or alleged respectability. Events still fresh in the local public mind have proved that active antipathy to the "Mormons" is a means of insuring immunity from the legal consequence of crimes against common morality. One man charged with an offence of that nature actually set up the plea in the courts that those who brought the accusation against him were "Mormons." Of course, as is notoriously known, he got off scot free.

THE NEW TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

THE full text of the Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the United States will be found in this issue of the News. It extends the treaty of 1842 by the addition of four crimes which were not included in the earlier international document. This increase will extinguish the immunity from the legal consequences of their crimes which certain classes of offenders—notably embezzlers—have enjoyed who have succeeded in skipping over the border to Canada.

In connection with the publication of the new treaty we have annexed Article X. of that of 1842. By combining it with Article I. of the later agreement, the reader has before him the entire list of crimes for which those who commit them are liable to extradition from either country.

The document appears to have been carefully and judiciously drawn, its provisions being fair and necessary. A resort to subterfuge in order to obtain possession of the person of a fugitive under a specious pretext is rendered impracticable, by the requirement that any person subjected to the process of extradition shall not be tried for any offense other than that upon which his transfer from one country to the other is accorded. The need of such a safeguard has been demonstrated by instances that have occurred in this country of criminals having been obtained from Great Britain, to which land they have escaped, and when handed over to the local authorities the charges upon which they were secured were ignored and they were punished for others.

So far as relates to the crimes added to article X of the Treaty of 1842, the new one will not be retroactive, but will merely have force upon those committing offenses after the ratification of the later agreement. This is just and fair, being in harmony with the international institutions of both nations. What would be unconstitutional in a national sense should not be allowed to constitute an element of interna-

tional agreement. In their contracts with each other nations should act in strict harmony with their own fundamental principles and institutions.

Every person who desires to see humanity preserved from sinking back into barbarism will endorse unreservedly the provision regarding the liability to extradition from either country of persons guilty of malicious injury to property whereby life is endangered. This has special reference to dynamiters, and the recent developments in Chicago show that the need for the international arrangement is as great in the case of the one country as the other. There is no provision, however, in relation to persons who concoct and develop destructive dynamite plots in either country against the other. That is a matter that must necessarily be left with the particular country where the schemes and conspiracies are hatched, and their suppression will largely depend upon the nature of the sentiment, aside from treaty stipulations, internationally entertained. History and observation prove that, in human affairs, feeling, independent of law, largely influences the conduct of one country toward another, as in the case of individuals, of which nations are but aggregations.

SOUND JUDGMENT.

THE proceedings of Chief Justice C. S. Zane, yesterday, in discharging from custody William H. Lee and John P. Ball, were of considerable importance. Commissioner McKay, by whom they had been examined in relation to their ability to pay fine and costs, imposed as part of the judgments for unlawful cohabitation, declined to take that action. In addition to having served the terms of imprisonment to which they were sentenced the prisoners each remained in the penitentiary thirty days in accordance with the requirement of the United States statute in relation to the remission of fines, etc. Having been remanded to custody by the Commissioner, they were taken before His Honor, the Chief Justice, on *habeas corpus*.

The case of W. H. Lee was the more interesting one, because of the vital character of one of the points involved. Had the court ruled otherwise than it did and the position been substantiated by the higher tribunals, a large portion of the people of Utah would have been deprived of the benefits of a most wholesome and humane law, whose purpose is the preservation from financial ruin, by legal action, of the family of a man whose pecuniary affairs are embarrassed. The local statute defining property exemptions shows clearly on its face that it was intended to cover the means by which the family obtained subsistence. Mr. Lee's farm was shown to be his sole source of income. It was clear also that it was impracticable if not impossible for him to live upon it at the time the country was settled, and to have separated, by judicial decision, the land from which the sustenance of his family was obtained from his place of actual residence, in the meaning of the term homestead, would have defeated the leading if not the sole object of both the national and local statute.

The strength of Judge Zane's position, in taking the broad view of the question, is increased by the fact that the government was the creditor in the case. It is outside the genius of sound government to be oppressive or destructive, the true spirit which should actuate it being humane and preservative. So far as the unification of the farm and residence under the title of homestead is concerned in cases such as that of W. H. Lee, it applies in civil as well as criminal cases.

In John P. Ball's case the way was clear; the court could see from the evidence that the applicant for discharge was exempt, and acted accordingly.

We have occasionally taken issue with the Chief Justice when we deemed him in the wrong. It is too common among men to ignore that which is good and fair in the official conduct of those from whom they frequently and strongly disagree. This spirit is unjust and honorable people will not indulge in it. We hope ever to be found as ready to give credit to an opponent as to one who operates in our own line. In fact it gives us much more pleasure to take advantage of an opportunity to commend than to offer blame when strictures appear to be called for. We are more than gratified to be able to say that no sounder or more consistent decisions could have been given than those of Chief Justice Zane in the cases under consideration. They favored the broad and magnanimous aspect of the law.

INSTRUCTION REGARDING STIMULANTS AND NARCOTICS.

FOURTEEN of the States of the Union have enacted laws requiring instruction to be imparted in the public schools regarding the effects upon the human system of alcohol and narcotics.