

## EDITORIALS.

SOME pretty hard things are said of the North Carolina election, and if the half is true, we may with reason exclaim *O tempora! O mores!* One of the most popular of New York papers, the *Herald*, says there has been no election of late in which, from all appearances, there have been such gross irregularities and tampering with the ballot box as in the recent election in North Carolina; that the politicians there beat those of old Tammany in unscrupulousness and bold dishonesty of ballot-box manipulation; that they know how to keep the ballots locked up and uncounted in certain localities, carrying the boxes home with them, till they learn what number of votes are required to accomplish their object; that the law requiring the authoritative public announcement, from the court house door, of the vote cast for all the candidates within a specified time after the election, has not been complied with in several localities; that in Warren county, the poll-holders, contrary to law, carried home the ballot boxes, and did not count the votes till the day after; that in the First Congressional district the boxes were held till it was found convenient to count the ballots; that in several (Republican) counties the vote cast exceeded the voting population; that in Duplin County the voting population is put down at 2,959, and the number of votes reported is 3,485, and so on in Cumberland, Franklin, Halifax, Lenoir, Nash, Robeson, and other counties; that the mass of illegal and fraudulent votes polled appears to be in the counties where the negroes are most numerous and have the political power; that under such a state of things the ballot box is a farce; that the Legislature when it meets will undoubtedly investigate the matter; and that Merrimon may after all be declared governor by a handsome majority. The administration is warned not to interfere, but to leave the local authorities to decide upon and control their own affairs.

Here are some grave charges, which, for the credit of the country, it is to be hoped are not true.

WHAT a dreadful thing it is for the rising generation to have politicians for their parents! It is computed that 60 per cent. of the boy babies of Cincinnati, born since the Cincinnati convention, bear the name of Horace Greeley, to say nothing of the per centage in other cities, towns and villages. Won't many a boy of all that army of boys yet wish he was a girl? Besides, the venerated name of the benevolent sage of Chappaqua will become so common as to fall decidedly below par! The man who becomes politically famous incurs a fearful nomenclatural responsibility. One cannot wonder that poor Colfax was so pathetically importunate to be permitted to retire to private life, when the throngs of little Schuylers, retrospective and prospective, for whose existence he was not responsible, are called to mind with calculating consideration.

SOMETIMES it pays more handsomely to contest a seat in the English Parliament than it has done to contest a seat in the Congress of the United States. In this country it was the custom for both contestants to have their expenses liberally liquidated by the government, and the successful contestant not only secured the seat but the back pay that might have been drawn by his rival. In a late contested case in Great Britain the unsuccessful contestant did far better than that. Captain Nolan, recently ousted from his seat in Parliament as the member for Galway, by Mr. Justice Keogh, found £70,000 contributed by public subscription to defray his (Nolan's) expenses. As the members of Parliament sit without pay, one would imagine that it may be made a better thing pecuniarily for candidates for a seat to contest and not sit, than to run and sit.

WYOMING has been holding two political conventions — one Republican, at Green River, Aug. 14, and another, Democratic, at Laramie City, Aug. 15. The latter sitting three days and one night, and having, says the *Cheyenne Leader*, a very stormy time.

The Republican Convention, Col. Downey, President, informally gave Judge Jones fifteen votes, and Col. Downing seven, for Delegate to Congress for the Territory.

Judge Wm. T. Jones, the present

Delegate, was then formally and unanimously nominated Delegate.

The convention adopted resolutions endorsing the Philadelphia platform and the action of Delegate Jones.

The following is the Republican Territorial Central Committee for the ensuing two years—"G. W. Corey, Chairman, S. M. Downey, Thomas Campbell, Orlando North, P. J. Downs, J. Fosher, J. H. Nason, W. L. Ash, James France and E. P. Snow."

The Democratic Convention, on the 107th ballot, chose for delegate, W. R. Steele, Attorney of the Union Pacific Railroad in the Territory, and a two year old Democrat, his opponents being Messrs Murrin and Sheeks.

## THE MEETINGS AT LOGAN.

LAST Friday morning Presidents Brigham Young and Geo. A. Smith, accompanied by Elders John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, Geo. Q. Cannon, B. Young, jr., and Joseph F. Smith, of the quorum of the Twelve, and a number of other Elders left the depot of the U. C. R. R. by the regular train at 5 o'clock in the morning, en route for Logan, Cache Co., for the purpose of holding meetings on Saturday and Sunday. On reaching Ogden the party stopped for breakfast, and having been joined by Elders F. D. Richards and L. and A. Farr, and a few other leading elders from Ogden, took train on the C. P. R. R. to the junction of the Utah Northern, where they changed carriages and proceeded to Hampton's, whence they were conveyed to Logan in vehicles brought by citizens for that purpose. The distance from Hampton's to Logan was quickly made, the party reaching the end of the journey shortly before 2 o'clock.

Upon arriving at Logan the party were greeted by the enlivening strains of the brass band, and a procession of the children of the Sunday schools of the city. The next morning the town presented an unusually quiet, holiday appearance, business being in great part suspended, and long before 10 o'clock the people were to be seen flocking to the bowery to attend meeting, there being a large attendance of the citizens of Logan, many from Providence, Smithfield, Hyrum, Paradise, and probably from every settlement in the county.

On the stand besides the President's party were President L. Snow, of Box Elder, W. B. Preston, Presiding Bishop of Cache County, Bishops Hyde, of Hyde Park, Pitkin, of Millville, Liljenquist, of Hyrum, Hammond, of Providence, Hughes, of Mendon, Roskelly of Smithfield, Merrill, of Richmond, Hatch, of Franklin, and Maughan, of Wellsville, and a large number of other local authorities.

The choirs of Logan, Smithfield and Hyrum were in attendance, and added greatly to the pleasure of the meetings by their very excellent singing.

The congregation on Saturday morning was addressed by Elders Geo. Q. Cannon and F. D. Richards and President Geo. A. Smith, after which the meeting was dismissed for two hours.

At 2 o'clock the bowery was well filled, and after the usual preliminary exercises, the congregation was addressed by Elders Joseph F. Smith, R. F. Neslen and Henry W. Naisbitt, when an adjournment took place until 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

On Sunday morning a meeting of the children attending the Sunday schools of the several wards of Logan City was held in the bowery, commencing about half-past 8, there being present on the occasion several hundred pupils, very neatly dressed and presenting a beautiful appearance. After singing and prayer, Elder Card, Superintendent of Sunday Schools in Logan City, examined the children on the life, mission and death of the Redeemer, and the first principles of the gospel which he and his followers promulgated; the history of the Latter day Church—the birth of the Prophet Joseph Smith, the first appearance to him of the angel, the discovery of the plates from which the Book of Mormon was translated, the date of the organization of the church, the death of the prophets Joseph and Hyrum, the exodus of the Saints to the Rocky Mountains under the guidance of President Young, and other points in the general church history, a prompt and correct reply being given to each question by nearly every scholar present, evincing an acquaintance with the principles of the gospel and church history which we feel satisfied many adult members of the community do not possess.

Addresses were then delivered to the children by President George A. Smith

and Elder George Q. Cannon, explaining the advantages of early education and of proper training in youth, and exhorting them to refrain from every evil practice, be diligent in study and obedient to their parents and teachers.

This meeting was one of the most interesting we ever attended, and the appearance, conduct and proficiency of the children were creditable in the highest degree to themselves and to their parents and teachers.

At 10 o'clock the religious services for the people commenced, and by that hour every seat and most of the standing room within the bowery were occupied, the attendance being much more numerous than on the preceding day, owing to the much larger influx of visitors from the surrounding settlements.

The first speaker was Elder John Taylor. At the close of his discourse Bishop L. D. Young attempted to address the congregation, but as he was still weak and suffering from the effects of the injuries he received when thrown from his carriage a few weeks since, he was compelled to desist.

Elder Wilford Woodruff was the next speaker, the morning's services being brought to a close by a "ten minutes' sermon" from President Brigham Young.

Dismissed until 2 o'clock. At 2 o'clock the bowery was filled to overflowing, many being unable to obtain admission, the congregation numbering about five thousand persons.

The first speaker was President Young, who addressed the people on a variety of topics, among others on the advisability of establishing, in Logan City, a branch of the Z. C. M. I. wholesale department, so that all the settlements in the northern portion of the Territory might obtain their goods at wholesale prices at Logan, and avoid the trouble and expense of freighting them from Salt Lake City. A motion to carry out this project was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

President Geo. A. Smith then addressed the people at some length, and was followed by Elder Geo. Q. Cannon, bringing to a close one of the most enjoyable seasons of the kind that we ever had the privilege of attending. The meetings throughout were lively, the teachings were pointed and pertinent—just what the times required, calculated to rouse the lukewarm, and to make the diligent moseo, and were unmistakably dictated by the Holy Spirit; the general feeling of the people in regard to the meetings was, that they really had had a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

The company left Logan at about a quarter past 9 yesterday morning, being conveyed in carriages to Hampton's, where they embarked on the Utah Northern, and were rapidly conveyed to the Junction, and thence on to the C. P. R. R. line to Ogden, arriving there at about a quarter past three in the afternoon. Here the party remained for two hours and a half, taking dinner in the interim, leaving Ogden by the regular evening train, and reaching this city, in safety and well satisfied with their trip, at ½ to 8 o'clock.

SOME of the Methodists appear to be introducing a highly colored vein of politics into their religion, and others do not seem to be very well satisfied about it. "A Methodist" writes to the *New York Sun* in a rather indignant manner, and brings up an old Revd acquaintance not in a way to do the gentleman much credit. It is none other than the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, who, with other brother reverends, is presented as being just now far more anxious to convert people to politics than to religion, to Grant than to Jesus.

"A Methodist" goes into the antecedents of the Rev. Newman, and says that during the war and while Gen. Banks was Major-General commanding the Department of the South, headquarters at New Orleans, Dr. Newman appeared in that city. A few days subsequently, by military order, the Carondelet Street Methodist Church, the first in point of wealth and influence in the South, was turned over to the Rev. Dr. Newman. The old pastor was dispossessed, he and his congregation, upon a military order, and at the instigation and request of the Rev. Dr. Newman. In less than a month the old pastor died of a broken heart.

General Canby succeeded General Banks, and upon his accession, on the petition of the trustees of the Carondelet Street Church, their house of worship was restored to them, and the Rev. Newman was set afloat once more. He went to Washington and laid his

case before President Johnson, who is said to have answered, "Mr. Newman, if you wish a church, go and build and day for it, as they have done."

Through political influence the Rev. Newman became chaplain of the U. S. Senate, and pastor of the Methodist Metropolitan Church in Washington, and made a polemical expedition to Utah, his expenses being paid here and back. Subsequently, through the same influence, he obtained a free pass to Labrador and back. And now, says "A Methodist," the Rev. Newman is religio-politically stamping for the bridge that has carried him safe over.

Here is a specimen of the Methodist religio-political style of preaching, being extracts from a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Fowler, printed in the *Utica Herald*:

"The visits of sovereigns are always eras in the histories of towns. Time is reckoned from them, and monuments erected in honor of them. This not only is characteristic of monarchies, but is also characteristic of all humanity, and hence exists in republics as well as in other forms of government. The President of these United States has recently passed through this city. Every townsman, I trust, has honored him while he was here."

"We need good voters as well as good candidates. Therefore vote for Grant! And especially we need Christian voters; for the evangelization of the land is its only salvation. Therefore vote for Grant! We need far more Christian politics. Vote for Grant! You must be good Christians to be good citizens. Vote for Grant!"

"He that is not with me is against me; have you made your election, and who is your ruler?"

THE religious vendetta in Belfast, Ireland, has extended to a shameful degree, and one almost wonders at the backwardness of the authorities in suppressing the mobbing. These bloody party riots are things that should not be trifled with in any country. It is all very well to issue proclamations and read riot acts, but the mobbers should be made to understand that the public peace must be preserved at all hazards, and after due and prompt public warning (perhaps excepting the case of riot for bread to sustain life), the rioters should be mowed down wherever they appear. If there be party feuds, religious or political, they should be confined to words, as the tongue is sufficiently aggravating. But to put the peace and lives and property of thousands of innocent citizens in jeopardy to satisfy the vengeful passions of religious partisans is a matter that should be straightened out with immediate dispatch and inflexible determination, if it takes the life of every riotous partisan engaged in the disgraceful outbreak. Shoot them down on the spot without mercy.

POLYGAMY, as practiced in Utah, has developed a new and interesting feature, which is likely to result in a large accession to the Mormon Church of such as desire to profess a paying religion, and would fain blend the law of Brigham with the profits of the Gentiles. The homestead act is responsible for its development. It entitles any "head of a family" to select and enter into possession of a homestead, and, as is frequently the case in all families, a discussion has arisen as to the identity of this head. While the Mormons recognize the male Mormon as the head of one family composed of a company of wives and a brigade of children, the Federal law declares the family of which he is the head to be composed of none but his senior wife and her offspring. This would leave about fifteen women and fifty children per "head"—the word is used advisedly—composing fifteen aggregations or communities, which were families *de facto*, if not *de jure*. The Land Commissioner, by a recent decision, has vested the headship of these families in the mothers, and so qualified them to enter homesteads. The result, practically, has been to make each Mormon a repeater of real estate, holding as many homesteads as he has wives, and rivaling in the extent of his possessions the Utes of Colorado, who require four thousand acres apiece whereon to follow the angleworm to his native hole and chase the bounding grasshopper. A profitable field is here offered to those desirous of the comforts of several homes. It is not improbable that ere many years Mormonism will have become aggressive as to territory, and that the Utah market will demand all the surplus virgins of Massachusetts wherewith to pre-empt and people all the unentered acres west of the Mississippi.—*Mo. Dem.*