

EDITORIALS.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle*, in commencing to publish seven days a week instead of six, says that it is a mere matter of business, and he reasons that some New York papers do not do it because they cannot make it pay; that however desirable it may be to rest one day in seven, the spirit of competition, as well as many other business reasons, make it impossible in large and enterprising communities for newspaper men to properly observe the Sabbath.

THE great Ute Council at Los Pinos, says a Colorado paper, has proved a failure, the Commissioners having been unable to come to any agreement with the Utes in regard to a partition of their Reservation, they refusing to entertain any proposition involving a sale thereof. The presents and supplies ordered by the Commissioners and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs did not arrive before the breaking up of the council. The delegation of Abiquia and Cimarron Indians, brought from New Mexico by Gov. Arny, special Indian commissioner, left Los Pinos as soon as they knew the resolution of the Utes.

SAYS the Washington *Star*, "The newspapers are still discussing the 'Mormon problem.' They had better wait until the Mormons 'give it up' before they attempt to solve it."

That's a good idea, but the facts are that the newspapers must have something sensational to talk about, and the "Mormon problem" is such a prolific though perplexing subject, yet the perplexity is one of the causes of the pre-lifeness. So it is all right. Yes, it is a capital idea for the papers to "wait until the Mormons 'give it up.' They are solving it all the time, but they have not dreamed of "giving it up" yet, as they are rather long-winded, and good to hold on."

THE success which has attended the expedition of General Morrow to Sanpete and his conferences with the Indians at Springville and Mount Pleasant is a matter of congratulation to those concerned and of satisfaction to the public. The entertainment of Indians in Sanpete and in other counties adjacent, has for years been a heavy tax upon the settlers and sometimes upon others who have gone to their assistance. As the government purchases the land from the Indians and the settlers pay the Government for the portions respectively occupied by them, upon the Government and not upon the hardy and adventurous settlers should come the burden of rendering the Indians such support as may be advisable. The settlers have ever acted upon the old maxim that it is better to feed than to fight the Indians, have endeavored not to resort to hostilities when it could be reasonably avoided, and have ever been ready to make and maintain peace with the red man. This has been difficult and trying to do at times, but peace is better than war, and though the former requires sacrifices, yet they are much lighter than those required by war, besides war leaves many incurable wounds and many heart-searing regrets, while peace is fraught with pleasant memories.

THAT immigrants are frequently robbed in their baggage at Castle Garden, New York, there is good reason to believe, and some evidence to that effect has come within our own personal cognizance. Therefore we were gratified to see in the New York papers accounts of the arrest and incarceration of one of these mean speculators. He was a baggage master, in the employ of one of the railroad companies, and it is to be hoped, if proved guilty, that he will receive exemplary punishment. The baggage of the immigrants, not being in their own hands at Castle Garden, it is at the mercy of those appointed by the authorities to handle it. The New York *Herald* well says—

Public sentiment will applaud the Judge who shall sentence the miscreant to a long term in the State prison, and no plea for mercy will satisfy the popular feeling in regard to the man who could be guilty of such contemptible meanness of crime. If any class in the community needs protection the new-landed poor are that class, and the claim is fully recognized and responded

to by our citizens. To steal from them is like filching pennies from the blind fiddler's cup. No legal penalty is too severe for such a thief.

THE PRINTING GAZETTE, in an article on "The Newspaper," says, "The pre-eminent task of the newspaper of to-day is to supply facts." If that is the case, there are some newspapers not a thousand miles from here which have sadly mistaken their task, for they deal largely in fiction, and that they present in as coarse and repulsive a garb as could easily be devised.

The following is unhappily too true—

Every newspaper, unhappily, is not conducted by men of integrity and honor; and where such men are found in the relation of publishers, their papers will be venal, vulgar and mere instruments to serve the ambition and minister to the avarice of those controlling them. In the estimation of such men the press is simply a money-making machine; it has no mission and no duty that does not look in the direction of the "almighty dollar."

The following is worthy of the serious consideration of all journalists—

The power of this great instrumentality in the promotion of man's advancement in enlightenment and freedom is steadily growing, and how important is it that its control should be in the hands of men who have a just appreciation of their great prerogative, and the uprightness and manliness to subordinate all purely selfish considerations to the faithful fulfilment of their obligations.

SAYS an exchange, "Sentiment in New York is rapidly drifting in favor of having the judges appointed, and not elected." Just the reverse of the sentiment in this part of the world. Here the people are sick of appointed judges, for the very sufficient reason that they are infinitely inferior to the local elected judges, and generally altogether unfit to don the ermine.

The trouble does not come from the electing or the appointing merely. It arises from the character and animus of the parties concerned. For New York the electing machinery is tacitly confessed to be inferior in moral stamina to the appointing machinery, hence the inferior character of the judges elected there. For Utah the reverse is actually the case, hence the inferior character of the judges appointed.

For everything there is a cause. If elected judges are of a bad class, it arises chiefly from one of two reasons—either the electors wish to have such judges, or no better can be found. In either case it argues poorly for the integrity of the community. The community here certainly desire to be blessed with upright, incorruptible judges, and such they endeavor to vote for. But appointed judges are chosen usually for party reasons, judicial probity and fairness being at most nothing more than a secondary consideration. That the appointed judges for this Territory are generally of this character is abundantly manifest in several ways, such as their undisciplined eagerness to harass and convict those whom they imagine are not in partisan sympathy with them; their persistent leaning in favor of certain infractions of the local laws; their opposing, on the slightest technicalities, local regulations for the maintenance of peace, morality, and good order, and their own long course of demonstrated illegal administration.

If the people of New York want an upright judiciary, why is not such a judiciary elected? The power is in their own hands. It is lazy and pusillanimous for a people to refuse to elect good judges and then ask somebody else to appoint good ones for them. When good public servants are wanted, they should be chosen, and they should be made to understand distinctly that their tenure of office depends on their integrity. It is puerile and ridiculous to threaten bad elected judges that somebody shall be requested to appoint better. If the action of the elective power is based upon political partizanship, what better can be expected of the appointive power? Nothing, at least such is the experience of the Territories, and New York will do well to seriously reflect ere it sells its elective birthright for a mess of appointive potage. It is wretchedly poor stuff, worse than husks, as people hereabout well know, having, not by choice, but compulsorily, had to partake of it for a long term of weary years.

EVIDENCES begin to creep out that a new crusade against this community is longed for. This is nothing strange, and we are not surprised at such manifestations, for individuals do exist who, for some extraordinary reason, seem to be capable of doing little else than concocting and hatching plots against the rights and liberties of our citizens. Even fools frequently learn by experience, but these plotters seem to be unable to do so. The ill success of one crusade does not teach them wisdom, but, like Pharaoh of old, they are no sooner out of one conspiracy against the people than they begin to devise another. If there is any repentance it is slight and transitory, more apparent than real, leaving them with hearts harder than ever, more unjust, more bitter, more virulent and more ruthless than before.

"The wicked will do wickedly," such is their nature, and the manifestations thereof cannot be long disguised. So long as this is the case, and the wicked have power, will crusades continue to be inaugurated against this community, and so long, at intervals, may they be expected. But the duty of the people is to do that which is right, and then each crusade, as it comes along, although each successive one may be tray increasing wickedness and ferocity, will end in the discomfiture and confusion of its devisers and supporters, just as the last judicial one did, and as all others have done.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, SEP. 10.

"HOME PICTORIAL BIBLE."—We are requested, by Mr. Parker, agent for this work, to state that he will fill the balance of orders for this bible during the present month.

SEED WHEAT.—There are some packages of seed wheat at the Historian's Office, forwarded by the Agricultural Department at Washington, for free distribution. Farmers, please call and get a package, try it and report results.

FRUIT AND FLOWER AWARDED COMMITTEE MEETING.—The Fruit and Flower Committee of the Deseret Ag. and Manuf. Society met this evening at the Historian's office at seven o'clock. Gardeners and amateur horticulturists are invited to attend. Those having summer fruit or flowers with which they expect to compete for prizes should forward samples of the same, and those having varieties of fruit, the names of which are unknown, can have the benefit of the experience of the Fruit Committee.

CROPS—ACCIDENT.—A friend from Smithfield, Cache Valley, informs us that the crops in that vicinity are unusually fine, the harvest generally yielding abundant returns. Bishop Roskelly was absent with a large force of men at work on the Cottonwood fill, and the people were awaiting impatiently the advent of the iron horse in the valley, a consummation certainly looked for this fall.

On Friday last, Sister Mouritson, of Smithfield, while driving an unruly pair of mules, was thrown violently to the ground, the wagon running over her body, fracturing two ribs and seriously injuring her back bone. Dr. Anderson, of Salt Lake City, being sent for, rendered such surgical assistance as was required, and it was supposed, though dangerously injured, she would recover.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, SEP. 11.

Payson, Sept. 10th.—We have a case of small-pox, in a family lately from England. The patient is getting along finely. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The family have been removed from the town. There is no excitement.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mrs. Ann Welsh, corner of 6th and 4th streets, Williamsburg, New York, would like to know the whereabouts of her son, James Welsh. He is supposed to be in Utah. His mother has not heard of him for thirteen years. She will be grateful for any information concerning him. Address as above.

PIOCHE AND BULLIONVILLE RAILROAD.—We are informed that one hundred and sixty tons of rolling stock and iron for this line was lately purchased in the east, sixty tons of which are now on the way to Pioche, the forwarding being done by Gordon & Murray. The line of railroad between Pioche and Bullionville will be 12 miles in length. It is likely that the U. S. line will eventually connect with it at the latter point, which would prove a great benefit to the people of Pioche, in providing for their mineral products a speedy and efficient means of transportation.

BEE.—Mr. James Cullimore writes from Pleasant Grove, September 5th, that, taught by experience, he agrees with Mr. Roberts that it is a good thing to shade the

bee in hot weather, also to place the hives a rod apart to avoid losing queens, but says that he (Mr. Cullimore) extracted his honey every two days, not waiting for it to be capped, and he had no thin flavorless honey, but that the honey, as a general thing, was so thick that it would scarcely run out of the extractor. Any persons who will call at his house can see 1000 pounds of as nice extracted honey, both in flavor and quality, as they wish to see.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT.—There was a meeting of the awarding committee on flowers and fruit, of the Deseret Ag. and Manuf. Society, at the Historian's Office last night. There was some discussion with regard to the kinds of apples most suitable for cultivation in this Territory, and a list of the best kinds was partially made out, and when completed, the information it contains will be made public for the benefit of the people at large. We consider the subject an important one.

Mr. John L. Maxwell, of the 15th Ward, submitted to the committee a very choice collection of garden and forest flowers, specimens of which were shown to us today. The collection consisted of dahlias, double and single geraniums, fuschias, lantanas, everlastings, verbenas, roses, snap dragons, carnations, petunias, and other varieties. They were freshly picked when placed before the committee and were pronounced exceedingly handsome.

CARS FOR THE UTAH NORTHERN.—We had a pleasant visit this morning from Albert Dutton, Esq., who reached this city on Monday evening, having in his charge two new passenger cars—"The Ogden" and "The Soda Springs"—for the Utah Northern line, direct from the Jackson & Sharp Company's works, Delaware. Mr. Dutton started for Salt Lake on the 25th of last month, and had a very pleasant trip. He states that during his journey delegation after delegation of railroad men and others waited upon him, desiring to examine and to learn the destination of the two cars, all expressing surprise that anything so elegant and complete should be for service in the Rocky Mountains. These cars are capable of seating 46 persons each; they are constructed with the latest improvements, having the Miller Coupling Platform, patent ventilators, improved water tanks, etc. They are handsomely finished, the inside being black walnut, ash and chestnut, and cost, we are informed, some where in the neighborhood of five thousand dollars each.

Mr. Dutton expresses great surprise at finding such evidences of civilization and comfort on every hand in Utah; and says that if it were not that business engagements compel his return to Delaware, he should be tempted very strongly to make a permanent residence here.

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY.

OFFICIAL COUNT.

Yesterday Hon. Geo. A. Black, Secretary of the Territory, in presence of Governor Geo. L. Woods, counted the official returns of the election held on the 5th of August, for Delegate to Congress. Mr. Cannon being absent on a visit to the west, he was represented by Hon. S. A. Mann and John T. Caine, Esq. General Maxwell was present in person, and was accompanied by Rev. Norman McLeod. Here is the official count of the vote:

COUNTIES	CANNON	MAXWELL.
Beaver,	401	248
Box Elder,	1361	100
Cache,	1991	11
Davis,	1181	3
Iron,	544	4
Juab,	610	48
Kane,	597	
Millard,	714	
Morgan,	289	4
Piute,		48
Rich,	203	
Salt Lake,	4505	1125
Sanpete,	1861	
Sevier,	452	
Summit,	475	2
Tooele,	828	304
Utah,	2665	35
Wasatch,	379	
Washington,	720	
Weber,	1193	12
	20,969	1,942

Cannon's majority, 19,027.

Piute county also gave one vote for W. H. Hooper, and Salt Lake county one for P. E. Connor.

RECAPITULATION.

George Q. Cannon,	20,969
George R. Maxwell,	1,942
W. H. Hooper,	1
P. E. Connor,	1

A protest was read by General Maxwell against the giving of a certificate of election to Mr. Cannon, the grounds of the protest being of the character that might only be expected from such a source, embodying unsubstantiated and partizan charges. For reply Messrs. Mann and Caine quoted the law relating to the matter, showing that the duty of the Governor was to give the certificate to the candidate having the largest number of votes, and that the congressional House of Representatives only could decide as to the qualifications of the members of that body.