

any country I have ever seen. This is the most charming place in the world—I mean the State, not Frisco. I never saw such crops, such fruits, such flowers, such trees, such native grasses and clovers, nor such pretty hills and valleys and plains anywhere as in California. It is prettier and richer than Old England in June, and that is saying a good deal. I am ravished with the beauties of this country. I assure you I was sick with envy when I was traveling from the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas to San Francisco. If you have never been here you have a treat before you. I am determined to settle in California, and have been over hundreds of miles looking at the country. I never saw such fat sheep in Australia and New Zealand, and with skill and attention I am satisfied California will grow splendid wool—perhaps as good as in Australia. At present wool-growing is in a state of idiocy in this country. The flocks are not culled and the wool not classed, and everything is scabby, and likely to be, as nobody has yet gone in for fencing, and they have no laws for the regulation of sheep herding or driving, etc., etc.

"I hope to get a place here on my return. I have written to my wife to prepare to come over with me in the end of September."

PILLOWS PREVENT RHEUMATISM.

"AMICUS" tells the Cincinnati Times the following story about rheumatism—

"Persons afflicted with this painful disease would do well to apply a very simple remedy, that is, place a feather pillow over their feet every night as they retire to rest. The writer had slight symptoms of the disease, and adopted this remedy, which has been efficacious in his case for the past four years.

"Men may smile at so simple a remedy, but others have tried it and found the benefit. When the thermometer is among the nineties, persons think they could not sleep thus, but it is possible, and then to awake refreshed and free from the darting pains is a blessing."

Those people who have been wont to suppose that pillows were intended to rest the weary head may now see that they have been doing quite wrong all their life, and that it is no wonder they are afflicted with rheumatism and things. Instead of putting the pillows underneath the head, they should be placed on top of the feet, and that drives away the rheumatism and things. Very good if true. Meantime, Dutch people sleep not with a pillow on their feet, but with a whole bed upon their whole body. Do Dutch people ever have the rheumatism?

COLORADO AND BLACK HILLS RAILROADS.

THE Omaha Herald of June 26 says the decision appears to have been reached by Mr. Sidney Dillon and Mr. Jay Gould, during their late western trip, not to build the Black Hills branch railroad till next year, and that Jay Gould positively stated to the editor of the Herald, the day previous, that the extension of the Colorado Central Railroad from Longmont to Cheyenne would be completed in ninety days.

The Cheyenne Leader has the following—

"Memorandum of agreement as to the building of the Colorado Central Railroad, from Longmont, Colo., to Cheyenne, Wyo., and of a railroad from Cheyenne, Wyo., to the Black Hills, or to a point north of Cheyenne, on the road to the Black Hills, and on the North Platte River.

"The Colorado Central Railroad Co. agree to build their line of railroad from said Longmont to Cheyenne within six months. In consideration of said building of said line of railway, the county of Laramie, Wyo., agrees to issue its bonds to said Colorado Central Railroad Co., payable in twenty years, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, redeemable after ten years at par in amounts of \$15,000 each year, to be

selected by lot—said bonds so issued to be in amount \$150,000; said bonds to be issued to said company on or about February 1st, 1878.

"It is further agreed that when ever a railroad shall be built from the line of the Union Pacific Railroad to the Black Hills, or 100 miles on the line thereof, by the Colorado Central Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad Company, starting from Cheyenne, Wyo., the said county of Laramie will issue its bonds, bearing interest at 8 per cent., payable twenty years after date, to the amount of \$250,000, to the company building said railroad, and, in case said railroad to the Black Hills from the line of the Union Pacific Railroad shall start from any other point on the line of said Union Pacific Railroad than said Cheyenne, then and in that case the said Colorado Central Railroad shall forfeit and pay to the said county of Laramie the bonds amounting to \$150,000 so issued as aforesaid, for the building of said railroad from Longmont to Cheyenne, or if unable to return said bonds, then and in that case the said Colorado Central Railroad shall return to the said county of Laramie the sum of \$75,000, being fifty per cent. on the par value of said bonds.

"The Colorado Central Railroad Company and the company operating said railroad to the Black Hills shall build all such machine shops, etc., as may be necessary for the convenient operating of the said lines of railroad at said city of Cheyenne.

"COLORADO CENTRAL R. R. Co.,
By W. A. H. Loveland, Pres.
"SIDNEY DILLON,
JAY GOULD,
For U. P. R. R. Co.
"A. R. CONVERSE,
W. R. STEELE,
F. E. WARREN,
E. NALGE,
I. C. WHIPPLE,
L. MURRIN,
H. GLAFOKE,
Com. on behalf of Laramie Co.,
Wyo."

ILLEGITIMATE SPECULATION.

"THERE is no excellence without labor." Sweet is the food, valued is the clothing and precious are the homes we earn for ourselves. If toil was inflicted in the beginning as a curse, it has since brought incalculable blessings to humanity. Good has grown out of the apparent evil. It is healthy for the body, invigorating to the mind, and prolific of wealth, happiness, and the fruits of union and progress. Laziness brings forth the rank weeds of vice. Sloth is the source of foul depravity. The idler people are the most corrupt. Industry fills the earth with beauty, and virtue is its close companion.

One of the great evils of the age, and which sorely afflicts American society, is the growing desire to reach wealth by sudden leaps, to acquire property without prolonged exertion. This engenders that spirit of reckless speculation which is characteristic of the times, and which encourages extravagance while it contemns labor. It involves most of its votaries, sooner or later, in financial ruin, and tends to bring them to moral destruction. The feverish anxiety, fitful action, and alternate exultings and depressions it occasions, favor unsteady habits, create an appetite for alcoholic stimulants, and undermine the safeguards of sobriety, endurance, constancy and chastity.

The evils of gambling are well known and are so generally acknowledged that the practice has passed under the ban of the law, in well regulated communities, and is considered disreputable in all good society. But there is a vast amount of gambling which wears the garb of respectability and receives acknowledgement as legitimate business. The manipulations, intrigues and "bullings" and "bearings" of the stock market have most of the features of that other kind of gambling which is branded as unlawful.

Lotteries are conceived in the same spirit, and shapen to meet the same demand for speculative excitement. Generally they are swindles, always they are baneful. They are made popular and respectable by the support of prominent names, and even the influence of religion is exercised in their behalf. This is altogether wrong. The

leaders in society and the instructors of the people should discourage everything that feeds this greed for sudden competence.

All games or schemes of chance should be frowned down. They are wrong in principle and injurious in effect. They are often adopted for the benefit of schools, churches, hospitals and charitable institutions of various kinds, and are frequently resorted to by tradesmen and artists to clear off accumulations of goods that cannot be disposed of in the usual way of business. By pandering to the gambling propensity of the age they may accomplish the object designed, and money thus obtained may be put to worthy uses; but the evil resulting is likely to be greater than the good accomplished, and the young and unreflecting are often, by these means, led, unwittingly, to take the first step in the path to the gambler's fate. "Drawings" for prizes, raffles, picture-ventures sometimes called "Art Unions"; any scheme in which something is risked on a chance of values disproportionate to the investment, may be classed in the same category.

The people who have made these valleys their abiding place, for the purpose of establishing a better order of society than that of the world, should beware of patterning after the forms of customs which have produced evil in older communities. Our rising generations should be trained to habits of thrift, economy, persistent industry and legitimate business methods. Honorable labor, comprising that which creates, preserves or distributes the necessities to life and comfort; informs, directs and improves the mind; or in any way conduces to the welfare of society, should be encouraged and presented to the youthful mind as worthy of all praise. But that which serves to sow the seeds of inordinate desire for unearned riches, promotes illegitimate speculation, or gilds any species of gambling with the thin disguise of high sounding titles or specious phrases of assumed simplicity, should be utterly banished from the life and institutions of the Latter-day Saints.

Cultivate the disposition to earn that which is desired and desirable. Repress the inclination to gamble for it. Veto all games in which chance involves the loss or gain of money. Games of skill for the exercise and development of the physical or intellectual faculties are, many of them, unobjectionable; but the least tinge of the color of gambling, taints and spoils and renders them unfit for old or young.

A competence gained by honest work of any kind is a credit and a blessing to any man or woman. But that which is won by chicanery, deceit, illegitimate speculation, the jugglery of trade or the impoverishment of the unsuspecting, is no mark of honor and no encouragement for the exercise of those virtues that make men and nations great.

DROPPING THE SENSATION.

THE sensation concerning Utah is undoubtedly rapidly declining in the States, if it is not absolutely dead. The head and front of it there, the New York Herald, which for weeks made it one of its principal sensational topics, so far as we can see in four of its last issues that have come to hand, has ignored the subject, with the exception of one non-sensational paragraph from Washington and one brief editorial notice of the same. So the interest in the subject may be considered dead for the present. The lead has petered out. Like all other temporary excitements of the same kind, it has run its course and come to an early and ignoble end, for it has accomplished nothing of any great importance, only to demonstrate once more the slight regard which many American journalists have for truth and justice. Abuse cannot last for ever. The public soon get sick of it, and even many of the abusers themselves tire of it. Then it rightly belongs to them to make restitution to the abused.

The two sensations which the Herald has on the tapis, now that it has got through with "Mormonism and the Mormons," are "Hilton and the Hebrews," and the Russo-Turkish war. In regard to the Hilton-Hebrew question, that

journal is now reproducing the opinions of the press throughout the country, which are generally condemnatory of Judge Hilton's proscription action.

Perhaps we ought to thank the Herald for gratuitously and voluntarily advertising "Mormonism," and to such a large extent as it has been doing for a number of weeks past. If the opportunity offers, why should we decline to reciprocate the favor?

In regard to the recent sensational excitement, we might almost adopt the words of the Apostle Paul—

"Some, indeed, preach Christ even of envy and strife; and some also of good will: The one preach Christ of contention, not sincerely supposing to add affliction to my bonds: But the other of love, knowing I am set for the defense of the Gospel. What then? Notwithstanding, every way, whether in pretence, or in truth, Christ is preached; and I therein do rejoice, yea, and will rejoice."

NO ENEMY BUT THE INDIANS.

THE New York Herald of June 24 says, apropos of the current Idaho Indian troubles—

"After a century's experience of Indian warfare the government seems to know less about it, or to care less about it than at any period of our history. During the past ten years it has had no other enemy than the Indian to contend with. Its policy has been one continuous blunder, resulting in massacres by Captain Jack and his Modocs, murders by Sitting Bull, the sacrifice of General Custer and his regiment and now by the slaughter of the settlers on the Salmon River, in Idaho, by the chief Joseph, in command of the non-treaty Nez Percés. Under a wise and just system of Indian management these atrocities would not have occurred. But as the past cannot be changed it is unnecessary now to do more than refer to the stupidity, indifference and greed which have made our Indian policy a disgrace to the nation."

If the Government has had no other enemy than the Indians to contend with during the past ten years, it may be pertinently asked why has the Herald been endeavoring, so persistently and so vigorously and so long, to make it appear that the "Mormons" were the enemies of the Government and the country, and consequently worthy of condign punishment, even to the extent of extermination? It seems to us that there is something inconsistent in these two stories. Sensation-mongers should have good memories.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The Queen of the Netherlands was buried June 20.

—Professor Muir writes to the San Francisco Bulletin—"As for the Mormons one meets, however their doctrines may be regarded, they will be found as rich in human kindness as any people in all our broad land."

—It is said that, owing to the Hilton-Seligman affair, the Rothschilds are inclined to refuse to do further business with the United States Government. What, refuse to do business with this land of liberty because of the religious intolerance herein displayed! What next?

—In the Buffalo Courier Shirley Dare accuses O. J. H., of Salt Lake, with being a "Mormon," and detects the "dexterous hand of the Church" in his letter to the New York Tribune, throwing doubts on the recent assassination bugaboo. The idea of O. J. H.'s being a Mormon is particularly funny, as he is one of the most pronounced Mormon-eaters in the ranks of the Utah F. O. H.'s. Shirley criticizes with more dare than discretion.

—On the 21st inst., the orders for the arrest of Tenor W. Park and H. Henry Baxter at the suit of R. B. Chisholm were vacated. In the suit of Warren Hussey against Park plaintiff was required to file security for costs in the sum of \$3,500. Little Emma is still a subject for litigation. We believe that when that mine is delivered from law it will bring forth much silver.

—It is stated that the Emperor William, of Germany, is very much concerned over the disintegrating influences at work in church and society.

—The New York Herald has ceased advertising "Mormonism" and the "Mormons" for two whole days. What can the matter be?

—An eastern contemporary says, "The Nebraska editors who went to Salt Lake have concluded that polygamy is not a very bad institution after all."

—Remarkable! The New York Herald has had nothing to say about the "Mormons" for two whole days! What's the matter with the "Commissioner?" And what is the religious editor about?

—The papers have not yet ceased fibbing about the South. The Washington Star of June 22 says, "Chief Justice Waite said last night that the first he knew of his receiving bad treatment or any marked discourtesy, during his sojourn in South Carolina, he read in the newspapers."

—Mrs. Eichorn, of Cincinnati, worked hard to support her husband for seven years. He did not like work. She then told him she was tired of working to support him, and he must earn his own living. This hurt his feelings so badly that he went out and hung himself.

—Charles Nordhoff, Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, telegraphs to that paper that "it can be positively stated that the whole force of the Government is to be exerted toward the acquisition of the northern States of Mexico." Some people think this is only one of the latest Herald sensations.

—The Deer Lodge (Montana) New North-West of June 22 says of Joseph's non-treaty band of the Nez Percés—"They are physically fine Indians and probably good fighters. They are well-to-do, dress better and have better stock than any other Indians that come into our country, and, barring the times when disreputable white men furnished them whiskey, they have never made any serious trouble in travelling through Montana."

—A violent hurricane did considerable damage in Sarpy and Cass Counties, Nebraska, last Wednesday night. Houses were demolished, the Methodist Church at Fairview was destroyed, barns and warehouses were blown down, several persons and some horses were injured and a herd boy was blown into Walnut Creek and drowned. Two children at Cedar Creek were carried by the blast about a hundred feet and dropped unhurt into a ditch. Don't complain of Utah mountain zephyrs after such a blow as that.

—The Sacramento Record-Union of June 20 says, "At Gutenberg's Foundry a number of men have been engaged several weeks in the construction of improved apparatus for the manufacture of sugar from melons, etc., at the works recently erected at Isleton, and the machinery is now advancing toward completion. We understand that the machinery which the company first obtained, in the East or Europe, failed to give satisfaction, and it was found necessary to replace it with something more complete. Hence the contract which is now being filled here."

—A Washington correspondent says, "There are more vacant houses now in Washington than have been before seen since early in 1861. The reduction of force in the several Government departments has contributed its share to this condition of things, while every one able to get away temporarily has gone or is preparing to go; and were it not for the place hunters that we always have with us, the National Capital would be dreary indeed until Congress re-appears in October, bringing with it the birds of prey always accompanying it."

—From the Sioux City Journal we learn that a sea serpent has been discovered in the Missouri River. It has a colossal head and a monstrous tail, and its length, according to different observers, varies from 20 feet to 150 feet. We do not know how the sea serpent happened to rear its "colossal head" and "magnificent tail" away up the mighty Missouri River. It is a fishy serpent tale, but the "critter" was not discovered by a N. Y. Herald commissioner, so there may be "something in it."