

EDITORIALS.

SMOKING AND DRINKING.

THE practices of smoking and drinking have become widely prevalent in this community of late years. We mean smoking tobacco and drinking intoxicating liquors, and to a very hurtful excess. This is generally acknowledged, but it is a poor acknowledgment to make, one not to be proud of, but rather to bring the blushes of shame to the countenance.

Walking along the streets the other evening, at one point stood five youths, of various ages, none of them fully arrived at the age of manhood. All were smoking cigars or cigarettes. No doubt they all considered that a sign of manliness. Was it not rather a sign of pitiable human frailty? How much manhood can there possibly be in leaning for strength upon a cigar or a tobacco pipe? Is he not evidently a very poor weak creature who needs to lean upon a staff of that kind to support him in his walk through life? A man, made in the image of God, with wondrous capacities, and yet cannot get along through life without a tobacco stem to lean upon for support! What a manly creature to be sure! What a noble specimen of creative power!

If it is a sign of human weakness to depend for support upon tobacco, is it not much more so to depend upon intoxicating drinks for similar support? There is some substance in tobacco, but not much, and that little is deleterious. But does not he who leans for strength upon intoxicants lean upon those things which are deceivers, mockers, flatterers, traitors? Does he not borrow of his future, at a fearful rate of interest, to support his present? Will he not assuredly have to pay that enormous and ruinous interest? What is there that is manly or wise in such a course of life? Is there anything at all commendable?

There is one thing in this connection that deserves serious consideration. The parents of numbers of the rising generation of this community years ago made strenuous efforts to break themselves of these very habits of smoking and using intoxicants to excess, and after severe trials did actually succeed in doing so. Now their children, probably in many instances thoughtlessly, permit themselves to acquire these same objectionable and hurtful habits, and do it in direct opposition to the example and the counsel of their parents. Do the youth of the community fully realize the serious responsibility they take upon themselves under these circumstances? Do they know that they are really under much greater condemnation than if their parents set them the example of such bad habits? They are habits not elevating in their tendency. They are degrading. Is it not very reprehensible to deliberately go down into the pit of degradation, against the example and advice of your natural exemplars, advisers, and protectors, and after they have been in the very same pit and have escaped therefrom through persistent and heroic effort?

PRINCE ALBERT'S MAUSOLEUM.

OLIVE LOGAN, in a letter from London to the New York Graphic, says of the mausoleum which Queen Victoria has raised to the memory of the Prince Consort—

"The entrance to this sanctuary is so scrupulously guarded that even the Queen's children can not enter there without a written permit. An exception to this rigorous rule is made on the anniversary of the Prince's death—the 14th of December—when, after services held in the presence of the Queen alone, members of the royal family and certain officers of the household are admitted. Eye has not hitherto seen the equal in magnificence of this mausoleum; imagination can scarcely conceive it; words are quite powerless to describe it. The rarest pictures, the choicest statues, the most gorgeous gems known to our comprehension, glitter and glow with an almost barbaric splendor on every hand. It

has already cost £3,000,000 sterling, and is not yet finished. Those who have seen the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, will have difficulty in understanding how anything could be grander than that; but that monument to departed greatness is as a Delft plate to a Sevres vase, compared to the souvenir to her consort which the Queen has erected at Windsor. So great is the gorgeousness displayed in this tribute that one can not help wondering what finer or more imposing erection mortal hands could raise in England over the body of the Queen herself."

THE BLACK HILLS PEOPLE.

At a recent convention of the Black Hills miners, Dr. C. W. Meyer, of Deadwood City, and one of the editors of the *Black Hills Pioneer*, was elected as a sort of delegate to attend the Dakota Legislature, now in session. He recently passed through Omaha, on his way to Yankton, in accordance with his election as named above, and the Omaha papers interviewed him, with results here briefly stated.

Under existing laws, the people of the Black Hills country are considered interlopers on Indian reservation, and neither federal nor local government is bound to protect them, nor have they representation in either territorial or federal councils. The portion of the Hills now located is in Dakota, but adjacent portions likely to be soon settled are in Wyoming. The people of eastern and western Dakota are antagonistic, having nothing in common, the former being agricultural, the latter mining. Consequently the Black Hills people are anxious to have a territorial government all to themselves, and in this interest they elected Dr. Meyer to go to Yankton, and also Washington, bearing to Congress a memorial and petition for a territorial government for the Hills country.

The Doctor goes to Yankton, in the interest of the miners, to head off the water grant speculators. The new territory proposed embraces about 80,000 square miles, and extends from 102½ to the 170th degree of longitude, and from the 43d to the 47th degree of latitude. North-east of the Black Hills, and within the above boundaries, is an extensive agricultural country, abundantly timbered with red and white ash, pine, spruce, cedar, and oak, and all kinds of vegetables can be raised there. The country is alive with game, and in several streams are four or five kinds of fish.

There are in the Hills about 10,000 people, living in a chaotic state, with no laws to protect them, except that of animal force, that of Judge Lynch.

It is proposed to name the new territory Eldorado, for Dr. Meyer says it has wealth enough to pay off the national debt, though a vast amount of capital will be necessary to develop the mines, which capital will never be attracted there until something more satisfactory than lynch law prevails. The miners are orderly, but roughs are expected.

The Dr. was confident of ultimate success in the application for a territorial organization, but in case of failure application would be made to become a part of Wyoming.

The real wealth of the Hills was in the quartz deposits. He said—

"The quartz formations have puzzled the oldest miners in the west, as well as some of the foremost scientific men of the country. All the theories of the past have been that clearly-defined walls are necessary to protect the precious metal by nature's supreme law. All our quartz is conglomerate in character, and instead of being in veins is built up in mountains, and seems to have been located in the present shape when in a soft, lava-like state. It all contains free gold in greater or less quantities. I have picked specimens that would pay \$1.50 an ounce. From eight ounces I have extracted \$5.00, \$4.10 from seven ounces, and \$2.40 from ten ounces of this conglomerate rock. We have the quartzite that contains free gold, but in minute, floury particles. The gold districts of the Black Hills are Deadwood, Whitewood, Custer, Bear and Sand gulches, which form the boundary lines of a large area where gold abounds on every hand.

"The silver is in the galena ore. I have known it to assay \$830 a ton. The supply is inexhaustible. The ore contains a small quantity of arsenic, but not enough to render its working detrimental and is easily reducible even by the most crude method. The silver districts are Custer, Bear Buttes and False Bottom.

"The principal placer mines are located in Deadwood, Whitewood and tributary gulches. There is no doubt that every gulch in the Hills is rich in gold to a greater or less degree, and with the introduction of hydraulic machinery can all be worked, which will give them a permanent wealth.

"The success of the Hills as a gold-bearing district is now settled beyond a doubt. It is a fact, but not generally known, that over \$7,000,000 was taken out last summer.

"The leading mines are the 'Hidden Treasure,' on Hidden Treasure Gulch; the 'Charles Wesley' and 'Sarah Compton,' on False Bottom; 'Golden Star' and 'Alpha,' on Gold Run; the 'Big Cheyenne' and 'Blue Lodge,' on Yellow Creek; 'Golden Gate' and 'Father DeSmet,' 'Seek no Further,' on Deadwood; 'El de Refugio,' 'American Flag' and 'Florence,' on Bear Butte, and 'Webfoot' at Custer.

"Deadwood is bound to be a big city, most assuredly. That's a settled fact. There are several other good points for towns: Spearfish, on the Spearfish river, will be the centre of the agricultural district; Galeana, which is in the centre of the silver-bearing quartz region on the Bear Butte; New Chicago, on False Bottom, surrounded by one hundred locations of silver and quartz mines; Lead City on Gold River; Gayville on Deadwood. These points from their accessibility and splendid supply of water are certain to be thickly settled and will be large towns."

Dr. Meyer expected to have a steam press and run a large daily next summer, as there would be an immigration of 100,000 people, and a large number of stamp mills would be taken into the Hills the ensuing season, and then there would be gold and employment enough for everybody, which may or may not all come true.

"PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."

REV. H. M. GALLAHAR recently, in a lecture in Steinway Hall, New York, on "Put Money in thy Purse," is reported as saying that honesty, truthfulness, and industry were the surest way to success, though nearly every one acted as if he thought differently; that there was more energy, power, and ambition put into the pursuit of wealth than anything else; that everybody and everything needed money; that it was the stirring impulse of the mind; that there was a secret about the making and keeping of money, and he believed he had found it out; that the one unfailing law of money getting was that you should set your heart on it, make home and friends secondary to it, rise early, work late, sell what you wouldn't eat, never give anything away to the poor or in charity, discard your poor relations, put aside your finer feelings, and then you would be likely to "die rich and go to the old Nick." If you succeeded in putting money in your purse, words were inadequate to express the homage and power it would bring you. However, said the lecturer, in spite of all the wealth hugged by the young and old, this was the truth—the most happiness came to him who lived best, loved most, and bestowed most.

THE WICKEDNESS OF GREAT CITIES.

At the second public meeting of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, according to the *Herald* of that city, Mr. Samuel Colgate in the chair, Secretary Comstock read a lengthy report, portions of which were to the following effect—

"That in all, 244 arrests had been made of persons guilty of dealing in and exhibiting obscene books, prints, pictures and photographs; very few of those who had been arrested had been made to suffer for their offences; that Recorder Hac-

kett had given a cheering promise that all cases brought before him should be quickly tried and that the guilty should have a full measure of criminal justice dealt out to them. Twenty-one tons of obscene matter—books, plates, prints and so on—had been seized and destroyed, and many thousands of letters, circulars and other agencies for carrying on the criminally disgusting business, had been seized and burned. It was shown that these vile letters and circulars had been sent by hundreds to the young men, women and even children of the most respectable families in this city and Brooklyn; that lists of the names of the youths of both sexes attending our academies and colleges in both the cities named had been obtained and the circulars sent to them; that they had been sent broadcast over the land, and that in Philadelphia, where the evil was extensive, the courts and other authorities had not afforded the Society sufficient encouragement to leave hope for desirable progress there."

MARY CLEMMER ON PRESIDENT GRANT.

A GREAT many things have been said and published concerning President Grant's personal and social characteristics, his appearance, his habits, his manners, his smoking, his drinking, etc. Here is one of the latest expressions, by a lady, Mary Clemmer, in the New York *Independent*, and we re-publish it with the more pleasure because it is a favorable report—

"I met him just above the Treasury, with his son 'Buck,' as tall as himself, and the best looking of the young Grants, and made the comment: 'The President looks like a gentleman.' He did not always look quite a gentleman. In the earlier days of his administration he did dump his hands in his pocket and travel slowly along the street with a smoking cigar in his mouth. He does no such thing now. The stories that you read of the President going along the street in this fashion at present are all fictions. Neither does he any longer use his pockets as mittens. His hands are carefully gloved, and he carries a substantial cane. He is thoroughly well dressed, as if his habiliments were the outward expression of an inward renovated self. I know of people who would say, comparing him with his former self: 'The President looks as if he had got religion.' Just as the newspaper man (the woman did not say so) declared that the President was very red in the face, that he was about to have the apoplexy, that he smoked fifteen or twenty cigars a day, and was 'drinking himself to death,' the President slowly emerged from the White House, in his right mind, wearing exceedingly good clothes, no cigar in his mouth, a cane in his gloved hand, and his head erect, and eyes alert, and walked down Pennsylvania Avenue; and thus, erect, cigarless, and well-dressed, he has continued, almost daily, to walk ever since."

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 23.

Silver and Gold. — Brother William Boaz, an aged gentleman, who resides in the 8th Ward, has handed us the following descriptions of methods for ornamenting silken fabrics with silver or golden devices, which he believes could be practically used for purposes of embellishment—

"If flowers or any other figures be drawn upon a ribbon or other piece of silk, with a solution of nitrate of silver, and the silk moistened with water, be then exposed to the action of hydrogen gas, the silver will be revived, and the figures, firmly fixed upon the silk, will become visible and shine with metallic brilliancy."

"By proceeding in the same manner and using a solution of gold in nitro-muriatic acid, silk may be permanently gilded at an insignificant expense, and will exhibit an appearance the most beautiful that can be conceived."

The Corners.—The corners, on the sunny side of East Temple St., are made lively, these cold days, by the familiar presence of the members of the "loafers' brigade," the

ranks of which appear to be gradually increasing to the proportions of a formidable host.

The mental and physical energies of this band appear to be devoted to the diminution of cigars and cigarettes after the most approved manner of the art of transforming the "human form divine" into an animated smoke-stack; also in extracting, with the aid of the gastric juice emitted from the glands in the region of the masticatory organs, the narcotic essence of a quid of tobacco, outwitting each other in the adroitness of their expectorations. These practices, embellished by the graceful attitude attained by digging the hands deeply into the pockets of the unmentionables, and the indulgence in conversational and personal remarks not generally conspicuous for poetical effect or refined tendency, constitute the usual labors of the ordinary corner lounge.

An Important Matter. — Yesterday afternoon the remains of a little girl, named Agnes A. W. Farmer, were brought in from Fort Herriman, for the purpose of holding an inquest, to determine the cause of death, it being supposed to have ensued from "leading," by drinking the waters of a stream used by the reducing works of the Revere Mine, situated above the settlement.

A post mortem examination was performed by Doctors W. F. Anderson, J. M. Benedict and E. B. Young, resulting in the discovery that the deceased came to her death by cerebro-spinal meningitis, but whether the disease and therefore death was superinduced by "leading," they were unable to state without making a most minute and careful chemical analysis, which the parties concerned were not prepared to enter upon.

During the inquest held by Coroner Taylor and a jury, John S. Walker, James Farmer, Robert Dansey and E. L. Stocking were examined as witnesses, and the evidence adduced showed that since the crushing and reducing works before mentioned had been in operation all kinds of animals had died suddenly, and that the health of the settlers had been deleteriously affected, thirteen head of cattle and one horse having expired with strange symptoms, during the past month, besides numbers of fowls, cats, dogs, &c. While the health of those people who had used the waters of the stream already alluded to, the only one, by the way, within reach of the settlers, had been injuriously affected, those who used exclusively snow water, were not so injured. A couple of the witnesses were examined then and there and showed symptoms of "leading," giving strong evidence of the bad effects proceeding from the pollution of the waters by metallic substances.

The gentlemen composing the jury were Hadley D. Johnson, Henry C. Fowler and Millen Atwood, and their verdict was, as a matter of course, in accordance with the finding of the surgeons performing the post mortem.

There are about 250 people living in Herriman, besides about forty at the Revere Mine and ten at the "jigger" or reducing works, making in all about 280 people who are all likely to be seriously injured in health from this cause, and most of them also seriously in property, by the destruction of animal life, besides the strong presumption that human life has been and is likely to be sacrificed in the same way. True, the direct proof has not been shown, but the evidence is very powerful, nearly if not quite amounting to an actual demonstration. This is a very serious matter, affecting the most vital interests of a thrifty little community of people—their health, property and even their lives; and what is life without health? The action on the part of a portion of the settlers in having this partial investigation was proper, and it is to be hoped it will not stop there; it is a matter of such importance as to demand public attention and effort as well as private, and we hope steps will be taken to protect those people from injury and damage by the cause indicated.

Utah and Salt Lake.—A correspondent of the Omaha *Herald* writes thus from this city, under date of Jan. 15—

"Passing the most remarkable and strikingly bold scenery I ever saw, we enter Utah, where the sage-brush and barren soil is in-