

EDITORIALS.

DISRESPECT TO THE HONORED DEAD.

GOVERNOR Sherman, of Iowa, has related his visit to the tomb of Garfield with particulars that have made quite a sensation. We give below his account given to an Elmira reporter, the chief particulars of which are confirmed by the Cleveland Herald:

"I saw President Garfield a day or two ago in Cleveland. You need not look astonished—I really saw him—not his spirit, but his own form and features. I have visited his tomb to do homage to the spot where the Martyr-President was sleeping. The watchman in charge, on learning who I was and whence I came, asked me if I would like to see the President. I was as greatly surprised as you can be. He simply showed me he was in earnest, invited me into the tomb, unscrewed and removed the lid from that sacred casket, and there lay General Garfield before me—just as he looked the day of his funeral—as if in a weary, unrefreshed sleep. I was surprised; for, despite the emaciation of those noble features, I was at once struck with their likeness to the General, as I had seen him alive. I presume that years will pass ere the preserving traces of the embalmer's work will have removed all that is left on earth of Garfield. He was a great man, and it shows in his calm, though pain-shrunken, features still."

Was it not ignominy enough that the soldier statesman should fall by the hand of such a wretch as Guiteau, that his remains must now be put on exhibition? This indecent business ought to be put a stop to at once, and the body of the slain President at last be suffered to remain in undisturbed repose.

IN A BIG HURRY.

A Springfieldian who tries to be satirical and succeeds in being a little abusive, writes us a letter finding fault with the time of our publication of the execution of Guiteau. He says: "It was done on the 30th and you told us on the 5th, only six days after," he adds, "so soon, so glad. Oh! dear me, how quick these editors are!" This is all of the communication which it is necessary to notice.

Now we will inform our ill-mannered "subscriber" that the news of the assassin's execution was received here by telegraph a few minutes after it occurred. The particulars were published in the News of the same evening, also some editorial comments on the subject. This was the first account of the affair published in Salt Lake City. The same matter—telegraphic and editorial, appeared in the Semi-Weekly News of July 4th, the first issue of that paper after the execution. It was printed on Monday night, three days after the hanging.

The semi-weekly paper, to reach our distant subscribers on Saturday is printed Thursday night and mailed by Friday noon. The account, then, appeared in the first Semi-Weekly published after the day of the hanging. It also came out in the Weekly of July 5th, the first weekly edition in which it was possible to appear, as the previous issue was published on June 28th, two days before the occurrence.

What more does "Subscriber" expect? If he takes the Weekly or the Semi-Weekly he cannot reasonably expect to get all the news fresh and promptly; some of it will be either a week or a half a week old. Such a smart man as "Subscriber" ought to get the news every day. Let him forward \$2.65 to this office and he will get the News every day for three months, or if so small a matter is too trifling for the mighty genius who penned the epistle which we have put a pin through as a specimen, let him send \$10.50 and he can get the Daily for a whole year. If this is too slow, he might make a special arrangement with the telegraph and telephone companies to receive the tidings of the times hot from the wires, with all the errors, omissions, obscurities, etc., unrectified. He could then do his own editing and startle his slow neighbors with the news of the day in advance. He

need not then be any longer, what he now claims to be "A subscriber."

GOING THE WRONG WAY TO WORK.

"THE Mormons are certainly a tenacious people. Just at the crisis of their existence we find them preparing to welcome the largest influx of proselytes they have ever received. During the past few months they have gathered nearly a thousand converts in Europe, and it is stated that the new colonists are picked men and women, nearly all young, strong, active and of good habits and morals. The Church of Latter-day Saints is thus being recruited continually, and each fresh batch is sent out to colonize some new location, and thus the Mormon faith is not only kept alive but disseminated further and further all the time. It is a very difficult thing to root out polygamy from such a community. Legal enforcement is regarded by them as religious persecution, and as martyrs they of course become more enthusiastic adherents of their religious system. It is evident that up to the present time the Mormon Church has given no signs of breaking up. On the contrary, it has been growing faster since the death of Brigham Young than at any time before. The Mormon question is a very long way from being settled, in fact, and Congress has yet to find the solution of this difficult problem."

The foregoing is from the Sacramento Record-Union, which has frequently exhibited an acuteness in its comments on the "Mormon" question, quite noticeable amidst the turgid masses of stupidity which disfigure the columns of many influential journals. But we put it to our Californian contemporary, whether it is not an error to expect "Congress to find the solution of this difficult problem?" Has not experience demonstrated that interference by Congress with questions that belong to religion and moral ethics rather than to politics, has only met with failure, as might have been reasonably expected? And does not wisdom suggest, in view of the fact that the "Mormon" Church increases instead of showing "signs of breaking up," the more it is made the object of special legislation, that Congress had better let it alone severely, particularly as under the Constitution the lawmaking body has no jurisdiction over churches, and is expressly forbidden to interfere with religion?

If the "Mormon" faith is kept alive and disseminated further and further amidst the hostility and oppressive measures devised for its extinction, is not this the repetition of history? Will persecution dampen the ardor of devotees or quench the fires of religious zeal? If it did not succeed in the days when the nations were in bondage, will it now, in the era of human liberty, when people refuse to think as they are required and to abstain from that which appears right in their eyes?

It ought not to be a matter of surprise that "Mormonism" flourishes in this year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, for this has been a season of the most widespread agitation that it has ever encountered. The natural effects of this heated and mistaken opposition has been to consolidate the forces of the "Mormon" Church, and render more intense the faith and devotion of its members. The death of President Young could not affect the system because it is not dependent upon any man or body of men. It contains elements of vitality and strength that the world little dreams of, and is capable of continuance, no matter what may be its environment. Remove its head, it will grow another; lop off any of the limbs, they will shoot forth anew; try to crush it and its component parts will but hold closer together and exert greater energy than before.

The solution of the "Mormon problem" will never come from Congress, and cannot be accomplished by the methods of force. Yet these will be tried again and again with similar results to those already achieved. And what are they? The Record-Union has in part described them. "The Mormon question is a very long way from being settled," and just as sure as force, abuse, misrepresentation and absurd laws are the means used to effect a settlement it will not only remain unsettled, but will increase in perplexing and irrepressible phases and features. We do not court op-

position and have no desire for difficulty, but we sincerely hope that "Mormonism" will continue to incur the displeasure of the wicked and provoke the anger of the hypocrites, that it may not settle down into everlasting inertia, but may be stirred up continually to push its way towards the great and glorious destiny, which is foreseen by those who labor in its interest and who understand it best.

A SAFE METHOD OF MINING.

It has been estimated that no less than a thousand persons a year lose their lives in England, from explosions of gas accidentally lighted in coal mines. Carelessness in blasting is in most instances the cause of these terrible fatalities. Science has been prosecuting its researches in the line of discovery of something to take the place of powder, nitroglycerine and other explosives, that will answer the purpose for disengaging large masses without the danger incurred in the use of the commonly employed agencies.

Wedges have been tried in places where the flow of gas rendered the usual methods impracticable, but these were found to do the work in too slow and imperfect a manner to take the place of blasting forces. And now a new, cheap and effective plan has been devised that ought to be known in this country, and that if as efficacious as described, ought to take the place of the dangerous compounds which have hurried so many persons unprepared into another world. It is thus described:

It consists in using cartridges made of lime, which have been thoroughly ground and then pressed into form. Holes are drilled in the coal, similar to those used for ordinary explosives, and into these are inserted the lime cartridges, having a thickness of about two and one-half inches. Just above them, and also in the drill holes, is put a thin tubing of iron, so arranged that water forced to its extreme end will return along on its under side. The holes are then clamped up, as if an explosion of gunpowder was to take place, and then, by means of a force pump, water is sent through the tubing in quantity equal to the amount of lime used, after which an iron tap on the tubing is shut off to prevent the escape of steam. The water advances from the extreme end of the bored hole, slacking the lime as it goes on, and forcing outward whatever air there may be in the boring. The force of this confined steam is enormous, and by its aid, great masses of coal are broken off, without the shattering effect which comes from the use of ordinary explosives, and without the least danger of igniting gas which may be in the mine.

All workers in mines should make a note of this and try how it works. It is said to answer the purpose admirably, and while it is a saver of life, is also—and this will have the greatest weight with some employers—much cheaper than the ordinary methods employed in mining.

THE "NEVADA" IMMIGRANTS.

On the arrival at New York of the company of "Mormon" emigrants that left Liverpool by the S. S. Nevada, a representative of the Sun went on board to see what the Saints were like. He gave an account which was published in the Gotham luminary, that "shines for all," and we take the following from that paper:

It was the largest shipload of "Mormons" that has landed in this country in many years. So far, this year, a ship load has come every month for the rest of the year, but none so large as this one. The converts are gathered together from all over Europe, and at stated times are shipped in charge of a missionary. The missionary in charge yesterday was Mr. R. R. Irvine, and he was accompanied by thirty-three other missionaries, whose two years' term of duty abroad had expired, and who are going home. These missionaries were well-dressed, intelligent-looking men, and might have been taken for a conference of orthodox ministers.

The emigrants themselves seemed to be better off than the usual run of immigrants. They were comfortably dressed, and looked like sober working people. The number was mostly made up of entire families, and there were few single per-

sons. 629 of the 927 were Swedes and Norwegians, and 191 were English, Scotch and Welsh, the others were of various nationalities. The Scandinavians were mostly farmers and fishermen, while the British were generally mechanics. There were 100 children and among the adults the number of the men and of the women were about the same.

The majority were under middle age, and there were no paupers. They will start this morning on the Erie road for Salt Lake City, and will then be distributed over the "Mormon" Territory. Many of the immigrants are well supplied with money. One child three years old died on the voyage.

As there will no doubt be several descriptions of the company given by newspaper men who never set eyes on them, and stories will be told of their uncouth appearance, the large number of women for "harems" and other imaginary peculiarities of "Mormon" immigration, we have clipped the above paragraphs from the Sun, written by one who inspected the company, as a set off against the yarns of reporters who make up fanciful accounts, in their offices, of people and things that they have never seen and know nothing about.

THE TROUBLE BEGUN.

At last Great Britain has entered into actual and active hostilities against Egypt. This morning the fleet opened fire upon the fortifications at Alexandria, and the batteries returned the fire, without damage, however, to the ships. The result, unless something occurs now altogether unexpected, can easily be divined. England will occupy the land of the Pharaohs, with very probable entire subjugation of the country. Egypt cannot stand alone against such a power as Great Britain, and even if the Mohammedan element of Asia should be aroused to rally under the banner of Arabi Pasha, the lack of the real sinews of war—hard cash or sound credit—would render such an attempt futile.

The reluctance of Gladstone to plunge into the horrors and expenses of war is proverbial, and it is only under the pressure of circumstances that he has felt compelled to engage in the present hostilities. But England's honor, and what is of much more concern to "a nation of shopkeepers," England's commerce required something more than romances and heavier than threats.

Egypt with a population of scarcely 4,000,000, and an annual income of but \$42,000,000, has a debt of close on to \$490,000,000. This burden has been placed upon the shoulders of the people by the extravagance of Oriental rulers, but the debt is owing to Europeans who, through a board of control, collect yearly enough of the revenues of the country to pay the interest; hence the hostilities excited against the "infidels," on which Arabi Pasha hopes to be raised to such power as at once to throw off the Turkish yoke and free the country from its financial obligations to foreign bondholders and tax-collectors.

The Sultan, according to the dispatches, expresses the intention of the Sublime Porte not to take part in the present conflict, but what will be the Turkish attitude should England seize upon Egypt, under pretense of her interest in the Suez canal and her financial claims upon the country, is not easy to determine. The other Powers, as well as their vessels of war, are watching closely the progress of the fight, and there is an opening in the land of the pyramids for a pretty general scrimmage among the chief nations of Europe.

THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS PALESTINE.

It appears that the spirit of gathering to the land of their forefathers has obtained such a hold of the minds of Jews in southern Europe, that a notice has been issued from the Turkish Government through the Consul-General at Odessa prohibiting the colonization of Hebrews in large numbers in Palestine. The Jewish World says:

It appears that this step was taken by the Government in consequence of the unusually wide extent which the movement has attained in Russia and Roumania, it being apprehended that grave troubles would

attend a possible sudden influx of millions of poor Jews. In spite, therefore, of the law of the Koran, which even the Sultan himself is not permitted to prevent strangers from settling in his realms, it was deemed advisable to put some check to the movement by issuing the proclamation. A correspondent of that paper states, at the same time, that the notice has reference only to the Holy Land, to which only single families will be allowed to emigrate whilst no restriction whatever is put on emigration to Syria and Mesopotamia, where large tracts of land are procurable for colonization. A large body of emigrants wishing to found a colony in the Holy Land will require the sanction of the Sultan.

THE "MORMON" IMMIGRATION.

THE New York World has something to say regarding the "Mormon" immigration which, being true, is contrary to the general idea concerning that class of arrivals from the Old World, and altogether different from the descriptions given by "enterprising reporters," who manufacture "interviews" and make up scenes and sensations with pencil and paper and a vivid imagination. The World says:

"The immigrants under Mr. Irvine's charge are chiefly young men and men of middle age. They looked hardy, energetic and intelligent. Many of them had no profession, life, and are going to Utah to become farmers. Others had trade and have brought their tools with them. All had enough money to take them to their destination and support them there for a time, as the Church does not receive paupers and does not encourage the immigration to Utah of any but a self-supporting class. It is noticeable that among the immigrants are several people who do not adhere to the Mormon religion. One of them, who is accompanied by his wife, said he was going to Utah to engage in his business as a provision dealer. His parents had lived in Salt Lake City for many years and had prospered there. His wife had no fear of any division in her husband's affections. Indeed, it appeared that the polygamic feature of Mormonism was the least thought of by these men and women. When the reporter spoke to them about it, suggesting that it was a possible attraction there came over their faces a look of mild surprise as though it were perfectly new consideration. A man in going to Utah is not allowed to take with him more than one wife."

In regard to the motive which prompts this emigration, the World states:

"The religious idea prevails among these people. They were unwilling to accept any other cause as an explanation of their coming to America. Said one of them: 'I did not believe in the law of God would not have left my home.'"

"Why do people in Europe join the Mormon faith?" asked the reporter. "Is it because of any inducements given to emigration to America?"

"No, sir! I don't believe it is. I think it's religion. I left a better home in the old country than I expect to find in this in many's long day."

"Among the immigrants were many single women, who were generally accompanied by brothers or fathers. Among these women there was but little thought, evidently, of anything more than that they were going to a new home. There were several married women in the party who were going to join their husbands, who have already been one or two seasons in Utah. Several spoken to said they had no apprehension that their conjugal relations were in any danger."

One man and his wife were noticeable among the crowd for their great age. They said they were going out to meet their children who had long lived in Utah. The old man said that he had been a Mormon for thirty-three years, and that he had never before set foot on American soil."

Concerning the returning missionaries the following remarks are made:

"These are an earnest-looking, clean set of men. Mr. R. R. Irvine is in charge of the party. He is a young looking man who came to