

## EDITORIALS.

## WEAK DELUSIONS.

THE Bible talks of certain characters being given up to strong delusions, that they might believe a lie, etc. This can hardly apply to those people who believe in these Indian scares, with all that the term is made just now to imply, for these are the weakest kind of delusions, the flimsiest of pretences. It must be that some people love to be deluded. Dupes they are determined to be, and if they cannot pick up strong delusions to believe, they will make weak delusions subserve their insane purpose. A weaker delusion than the Corinne scare could hardly be originated. The whole affair was of the most puerile and contemptible kind. Yet it is played upon as if it were a harp of a thousand strings, and weak imitations and plagiarisms of it are invented, as in the Beaver scare and the Deep Creek scare.

One might ask the question, are these dupes gone completely daft? Is the folly of irrational and extreme credulity at a premium with them? Or what possible solid advantage do they hope to obtain by the exhibition of their marvelous credulity? It is difficult to say. They must have a mania for being duped in the easiest manner and with the most transparent delusion that it is possible to invent or conceive.

## SERVED HIM RIGHT.

THE following paragraph, if true, is highly creditable to the distinguished lady who is the heroine thereof, and shows that the backbone of virtue is not by any means monopolized by men and officers and gentlemen—

"Colonel Baker, the English officer who was lately convicted of insulting a woman in a railway carriage, would have been allowed to retire from the army by the honorable form of resignation but for Queen Victoria herself. He had strong friends among the ruling powers, including the Prince of Wales; the War Office did not want to irretrievably lose a brilliant cavalry officer; and the papers accepting the resignation were sent to the Queen for signature. But like a true woman, she refused to sign them, and insisted on Baker's ignominious expulsion."

## MUST HAVE SENSATIONS.

MANY of the American people evidently can't live without sensations. They have become so thoroughly accustomed to highly spiced artificial life that they are on the perpetual hunt for the sensational, their inventive powers are prostituted and constantly strained to furnish an unending supply for the demand. The "Mormons" are a fertile subject for the exercise of this ingenuity in the direction named, and now with them are coupled the Indians, constituting a combination that seems to have jumped suddenly into favor with the sensation-mongers, who evidently regard it as of the most fertile and promising character. At the same time never were either the "Mormons" or the Indians freer from any desire or thought of exciting sensations, or of wishing to be made the subject of sensations, than at the present time. The sensational rumors regarding them originate wholly and solely with their enemies, and are almost invariably got up for ulterior effect.

Sensational rumors of this kind are generally expensive, and in many respects this expense is worse than thrown away, for needless expense of this kind begets extravagance, and leaves a legacy of public corruption, or an increase of it, which is needless, and moreover is to be deeply regretted.

What have these late sensational rumors concerning the Indians hereabout amounted to? Nothing at all. They were empty bubbles on the stream of time, and everybody hereabouts knew that they were bubbles from the beginning. To all those who may have believed in them may be said, when the next sensation of the kind is offered—

Not all ye hungry, starving souls,  
That feed upon the wind,  
And vainly strive with earthly joys  
To fill an empty mind.

It may, however, be reiterated that such mental pabulum is as costly as it is unsatisfactory, but still it seems to be greatly desired, and when presented is always greedily devoured by those who some people's tastes are unaccountable.

## THE SHOE ON THE OTHER FOOT.

THE following is from the New York Christian Union—

"There is at least one man—a native born American we are proud to say—who has a distinct idea of the nature of the offense committed by the miners in the Black Hills. This gentleman—Spotted Tail by name—said to the assembled miners: 'It is stealing. If this country belonged to the whites and Indians wanted to get gold, they would have to buy it. Whites are different; they come and take it.'"

"Suppose the Black Hills had belonged to the whites—even to a lot of white men as lazy, worthless and destitute of rights as the Indians are supposed to be—and a party of Indians had entered the Hills to dig gold; does any one imagine that even the laziest of white men would have neglected to try a shot or two at the robbers, or that the nearest justice would have promptly acquitted him? But for some reason the Indians have restrained their indignation, and, what is still more wonderful, the robbers have received from the United States government more tender consideration than was ever forced upon the members of the New York Ring by sympathetic officials and editors."

The above does not exhaust the list of pertinent illustrations by a great deal. The shameful and ridiculous Corinne-Indian business comes in here very aptly. Suppose the Corinne people had taken up farms and raised a large amount of grain and other farm crops, which however they have not had the sense to do, but suppose that they had, and the neighboring Indians had pretended to be scared at the Corinnites, and afraid that they intended to make a raid upon them (the Indians), and had demanded of the Territorial and Federal authorities the expulsion of the Corinnites from their farms, and the dispersing of them, the sending of them back to the places whence they came, would it not have been as fair and honorable as the behavior of the Corinnites toward the Indians?

But, in the language of the Christian Union, for some reason the Indians have restrained their indignation, and, what is still more wonderful, the Corinne robbers have received from the Territorial and Federal government more tender consideration than was ever forced upon the members of the New York Ring by sympathetic officials and editors!

The parallel is particularly pertinent, and to the white men who were optionally engaged in this local scare and ejectment, and all who sympathize with them, it is perfectly disgraceful.

Calling things by their right names, these shameful Indian scares are actual robberies—they rob the Indians of their hard earned crops and of the right to dwell in peace and to learn the peaceful and useful industries and other commendable arts of civilization, and for all this disreputable kind of business the rascally whites receive "tender consideration," and have all their ridiculous desires granted by the governmental authorities.

## THE SEASON.

THE weather was hot enough in August, being up in the nineties for hours in the day time, during most of the month, and causing a good deal of sickness, especially among children. Toward the end of the month the heat declined somewhat, but this week, especially in the fore part, the mercury has exceeded ninety in the shade, and everybody has been complaining of feeling the worse for it, while the little children manifest that its effects upon them are anything but healthful.

The pouring rains of Wednesday laid the dust most effectually so far as they extended, and the roads, the vegetation, and the atmosphere are much improved in consequence, but the heat, night or day, has not yet been greatly reduced. Indeed the nights this week have been as warm, as unrefreshing, and as unrefreshing as those at any time during August, at least so it has seemed. This however, cannot continue long, and last night was an improvement.

Henceforth we may expect cooler nights, and cooler days, though a few of the latter may be hot enough.

So far as the dust has been laid by the rain, it may be expected that the roads will be excellent now. A little more rain may fall, as it generally does, about conference time, which will still further improve the roads, otherwise they will be likely to be dusty and unpleasant until late in October, when cold rains, cold winds, and possibly snow and sleet may be expected.

There have been many pleasure excursions during the Summer, but really the summer time is not very enjoyable in these valleys, it is too hot and debilitating. But September and October are not usually so. They are not infrequently comparatively cool and very agreeable, either for pleasure or work. Therefore the time now and for a few weeks ensuing is the time that may be pleasantly and profitably employed by all who can and who wish to actively enjoy themselves and finish up the list of their picnics and excursions for the present warm season.

## SOME RESULTS.

AMONG other probable results of the Indian scares started of late in this Territory and its vicinity, there are two which are almost certain to ensue. One is that the characters who originate these scares, knowing them to be groundless, will, by and by, if they persist in their scare-raising course, actually come to believe their own lies to be true, and falsely imagine that real danger does exist. The other is that the public at large, deceived so often by these unscrupulous scaremongers, will, if the baseless scares be persisted in, soon come to pay no attention to them, be perfectly heedless of them, regard them as of no more concern than the idle wind, as the cry of "Wolf! Wolf!" causelessly raised, came to be unheeded, even when the wolf actually did come to depredate.

Thus the enemies of the "Mormons" will learn by experience that ultimately only telling the truth about them, or anything in connection with them, or supposed to be in connection with them, or aimed to be made to appear to be in connection with them, will pay, or will be taken notice of, as wished, by the intelligent and rational portion of the public.

## OBSERVING THE SABBATH.

THE following has been a standing law to Israel since the time of Moses—

"Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.

"Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work:

"But the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates:

"For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it."

The Sabbath has been observed by Hebrews and Christians generally, with more or less strictness, in all generations and in all nations. The Hebrews still observe Saturday as their Sabbath, but most Christian people accept Sunday as their Sabbath, the latter being the Lord's day, or the day of the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

In old times the Jews were many times strongly censured by their prophets for not properly observing

the Sabbath day, and great promises were made contingent upon its faithful observance, in connection with the faithful performance of other duties.

In these latter-days commands consonant with that above quoted have been given for the observance and the benefit of the Latter-day Saints. In the Doctrine and Covenants, sec. XXII, par. 4, is the following—

"And the inhabitants of Zion shall, also, observe the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

Again, in sec. XIX, [par. 2, 3, 4, 5, occurs the following, which is more explicit—

"And that thou mayest more fully keep thyself unspotted from the world, thou shalt go to the house of prayer and offer up thy sacraments upon my holy day; for verily this is a day appointed unto you to rest from your labors, and to pay thy devotions unto the Most High; nevertheless thy vow shall be offered up in righteousness on all days, and at all times; but remember that on this the Lord's day, thou shalt offer thine oblations and thy sacraments unto the Most High, confessing thy sins unto thy brethren, and before the Lord.

"And on this day thou shalt do none other thing, only let thy food be prepared with singleness of heart that thy fasting may be perfect; or, in other words, that thy joy may be full. Verily, this is fasting and prayer; or, in other words, rejoicing and prayer.

"And inasmuch as ye do these things with thanksgiving, with cheerful hearts and countenances; not with much laughter, for this is sin, but with a glad heart and a cheerful countenance; verily I say, that inasmuch as ye do this, the fulness of the earth is yours: the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air, and that which climbeth upon the trees and walketh upon the earth; yea, and the herb, and the good things which cometh of the earth, whether for food or for raiment, or for houses, or for barns, or for orchards, or for gardens, or for vineyard; yea, all things which come of the earth, in the season thereof, are made for the benefit and the use of man, both to please the eye and to gladden the heart; yea, for food and for raiment, for taste and for smell, to strengthen the body and to enliven the soul.

"And it pleaseth God that he hath given all these things unto man; for unto this end were they made, to be used with judgment, not to excess, neither by extortion; and in nothing doth man offend God, or against none is his wrath kindled, save those who confess not his hand in all things, and obey not his commandments. Behold, this is according to the law and the prophets."

The desecration of the Sabbath day is not only a religious offence, but is also an offence against the civil law, and is punishable by the municipal ordinances of this city, as may be seen by the following section of an ordinance, Revised Ordinances, chap. VII, Sec. 28, page 64—

"Any person who shall be convicted of skating, hunting, fishing, or any kind of sporting, or who shall keep open any bar, shop, store, or any other place to carry on any kind of business or amusement, or who shall participate in any kind of public amusement, or unnecessary business or labor, or who shall barter, sell, or give away any spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors, except for medicinal or sacramental purposes, within the limits of said city, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be liable to a fine in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment."

Especially in England and America has the Sabbath day been observed as a day of rest from common labor, and for religious observances, and the Scot people and the Puritans have been the most noted people in paying rigid regard to that day. But, as shown above, it is incumbent upon the inhabitants of this city municipally, and upon the Latter-day Saints religiously as well, to pay a proper

attention to the Sabbath, as a day of rest from secular or unnecessary labor, and as a day specially set apart for religious meetings and other religious observances.

There is, however, a disposition evidenced in many of the citizens, and among some of the Latter-day Saints, to disregard the proper observance of the Sabbath, by engaging on that day in unnecessary labors and practices, by playing games, getting up drinking parties in the canyons and elsewhere, also by engaging frequently in picnic and excursion parties. Perhaps an occasional longer or shorter trip into the country on Sunday by persons who are closely tied by business all the rest of the week, cannot be considered particularly censurable. Still these Sunday trips or excursions are not so pardonable in persons who have not that excuse to offer, and in these latter cases the example is not a good one to set before the young people, who naturally are more or less impatient of restraint, and are inclined to employ Sunday not in going to meeting, but in running here or there without any necessity or valid excuse for their going.

It seems right that this neglect of showing proper regard for the Sabbath should be discouraged, and all things leading that way, public excursions, etc., included, and it is the duty of the bishops and the teachers in their several wards to give attention to this matter, and exhort their people to a more commendable observance of the Sabbath than some people are inclined to manifest.

HAPPY MASSACHUSETTS.—Notwithstanding the long and loud complaints of hard times, the Old Bay State is in good and prosperous condition financially, judging by the following paragraph—

"Money is so plentiful in Massachusetts that one savings bank at Northampton recently refused to accept deposits on account, and a Springfield bank has had to send money away for investment. Despite the hard times the savings deposits are increasing, though the deposits are smaller in amount than usual, evidence that people are becoming impressed with the necessity of economizing rigidly."

## Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 14.

Personal.—Marshal W. N. Fife, of Ogden, called upon us last evening, and gave a good report of that flourishing city.

At Liverpool.—Through a telegram to President Brigham Young we learn that Elder Albert Carrington, wife and son arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last. All well.

Waterworks.—The excavations are being dug on South Temple Street, from the Eagle Gate to the News office, to receive the water pipes. Mr. Ellerbeck is pushing the work along.

Papers Lost.—A couple of envelopes, filled with legal and other papers, have been lost by deputy sheriff Florence. They are of no use to anybody but the owner, and the finder will confer a favor by leaving them at the sheriff's office, or at the City Hall, for him.

More of It.—This morning Mr. B. H. Schettler had to doubleboard the windows of a vacant house of his, in the 20th Ward. The boys had played smash with the glass through the chinks between the single boards. A few examples of the youngsters who engage in this nuisance of rock-throwing are wanted.

Severely Cut.—A gentleman named Alvez, engaged in the meat business in Beaver, received a severe injury on Monday last. While skinning a beef, the knife slipped and struck him on the wrist, severing one of the large veins and inflicting a deep gash. Dr. Herbert dressed the wound, but not until at least a quart of blood had been shed.—Beaver Enterprise, Sept. 9.

That Cattle Case.—To-day Oliver Shafer was arrested on a charge of being implicated in the cattle-stealing arrangement, in which Phil. Kohlmeier is deeply interested.

The examination was to take place this afternoon, before Alderman Raleigh, ex-officio Justice of the Peace, who occupies the bench of the Police Court, during the temporary absence of Justice Pyper.