

## EDITORIALS.

## MARKED BALLOTS.

We learn from Colorado papers particulars of a new election law which has been enacted in that State. The next general election there is to be held on Tuesday, October 2nd. The law makes the usual provisions for proper notices, judges and clerks of election, their compensation and other minor regulations. A registration of voters is to be made in every precinct, with which duty the judges of election are charged, and they are to attend to this business three weeks before the election.

The point to which we desire to draw particular attention is the following, which we clip from the *Chief*—

"The ballots are to be numbered in the order received, and the numbers recorded opposite the names of the voters."

This looks very much like the provision in the election law of this Territory, which has occasioned such a terrible outcry from a small minority who are extremely anxious to override the majority. The Utah statute says—

"Each elector shall provide himself with a vote containing the names of the persons he wishes elected and the offices he would have them to fill, and present it neatly folded to the judge of the election, who shall number and deposit it in the ballot box; the clerk shall then write the name of the elector, and opposite it the number of his vote."

It appears that Colorado has adopted this method of guarding the ballot box from the corruptions which have in so many instances rendered void the voice of the majority in various parts of the Union. Even registration has not answered the end designed, but illegal voting has been frequent and shameful, in the largest cities of the land and where the most efficient measures were supposed to have been adopted for the preservation of the purity of elections.

The Utah plan is not new. It did not originate with the legislators of this Territory. It was copied from the Statute books of old established States, and has been continued as the simplest and safest plan of detecting fraud at the polls. In case of a contested election, and in that case alone, the vote of every elector can be legally determined, and illegal voting proven beyond cavil or question.

To guard against any inspection of the ballots for improper purposes, all candidates may be present at the counting, either in person or by representative, and a fine of two hundred dollars is imposed upon any person who shall examine any ballot for any other purpose than to ascertain what candidate has been elected.

For consistency's sake those who make such a rumpus in Utah over our election law, which aims solely at maintaining the purity of elections, should now assail Colorado, and divide their stream of vituperation. But then whoever knew them at any time to be guilty of consistency?

## AN ORTHODOX PHENOMENON.

The *Chronicle* of San Francisco, thinks it has found an honest man. His name is C. C. Pierce, and he is rector of the Episcopal Church at Placerville, California. He has occupied that pulpit for over seventeen years. During that period he has never received any salary, but has depended wholly on voluntary contributions from the townsfolk. He is a bachelor; his wants are few; and the money which he has to spare he expends in books and trinkets for the village children. The *Chronicle* says: "It is a real treat to meet an honest man nowadays; and as one thinks of this noble-hearted clergyman the Lord's injunction to his disciples comes to his mind: 'Provide neither gold nor silver nor brass in your purses, nor scrip for your journey, neither two coats, neither shoes nor yet staves, for the workman is worthy of his meat.'" We do not wonder at so rare an instance of a man laboring in an or-

thodox church, for no salary, calling forth comment. Such a case is almost unexampled, and Mr. Pierce deserves the mention he has received. But that such a case should receive such a notice is significant of the extent of the departure from the command (quoted by the *Chronicle*) which the Savior gave his disciples. Preaching without purse and scrip is an injunction which the Former-day and the Latter-day Saints can observe, but it is decidedly unfashionable among the orthodox of the day.

## THE PEABODY MUSEUM.

It is gratifying to learn that the opening of the Peabody Museum of Yale College, is a complete success. The two-fold object of giving scientific aid to the student and an attractive popular exhibition to the ordinary observer has been attained. The executive of the board to whom the Peabody trust was confided, were Professors J. D. Dana, G. T. Brush and O. C. Marsh, and they have discharged their duty well. At the same time that a neat and elegant structure has been raised, absolute security against fire has been made. Ample light to show the contents of cabinets for the benefit of the student and the public has been provided, and also a plan of construction and arrangement to secure facility and convenience in examining the collections. The *New York Tribune* has devoted several columns, in two consecutive numbers, to describe the curiosities of the Peabody Museum, and noticed the completion, editorially, in terms of high commendation.

Professor O. C. Marsh has been indefatigable in his researches in Utah in relation to that branch of geology which deals more particularly with extinct vertebrates; the older the fossil, or the more remote the period when an animal lived, provided it had a back bone, or spinal column, the more precious the relic would probably be. Not that more recent animals are to be despised; the study of bones of fossil horses has enabled the Professor to trace the history of the equine race to a period—well, we will not venture to hazard an opinion as to the time. He has proved most conclusively that there were horses upon this continent, a fact that was denied by some learned commentators upon the Book of Mormon, simply because there were none of those animals found on this side of the Atlantic when the Spaniards came.

The non-existence of elephants here was also supposed to be a further evidence of the unreliability of the statements made in the translation by Joseph Smith, and now that science has proved the existence of horses, and elephants, and other animals mentioned in the Book of Mormon, it only remains to be proven that they lived at a period so recent as sixteen or eighteen hundred years ago. Perhaps a few discoveries of fossil bones, such as have been found lately, on the other side of Jordan River, west of this city, may settle this question. The tooth of a horse found there is declared to be a fossil by one of the most eminent scientific authorities, because it cannot possibly belong to a modern horse, but it has all the appearance of having belonged to an animal recently dead.

## MECHANICS AND APPRENTICES.

FROM a correspondent living on the Sevier we have received a communication on the subject of mechanics and apprentices. In reply to some remarks of the NEWS, encouraging our youths to learn trades and advising mechanics to take apprentices, the writer says that "farmers look down on mechanics;" that they "command the poorest kind of pay," which he discovered when he first came to Utah; and that an apprentice often destroys more tools and materials during the first two years of his apprenticeship than his labor is worth, and when he learns a little, thinks he knows as much as his employer and starts in business for himself.

We are certainly surprised to hear that mechanics are looked down upon in any part of this Territory,

and also that they receive "the poorest kind of pay." Our experience with that class of working men reaching back for many years, has been of an entirely opposite character. It always appeared to us that a good mechanic was considered quite an acquisition to any settlement in which he located, and that his services commanded good wages and the best kind of pay within the reach of those for whom he labored.

Mechanics have always, so far as we are aware, occupied a favorable position compared with other working men, and, especially in former times when they were scarcer in the Territory than at present, obtained a high figure for their handiwork. Even now there are settlements which are anxious to secure mechanics as residents, and which would guarantee them a comfortable living. Skill is sure to command the respect of a people among whom it is scarce, and the skilled artisan can demand almost his own price, in localities where his services are at a premium.

Of course where the labor market is over supplied, wages of mechanics or of any other workers are bound to suffer reduction. For, in this respect, labor is like any other commodity that seeks compensation. Scarcity raises its market value, redundancy decreases it. But, taking Utah as a whole, it affords ample opportunities for mechanics to find remunerative employment. The difficulty is skilled labor gravitates to the larger towns and cities, and ignores the rural districts in which lie the best opportunities for present work and future independence; and apparently prefers starvation in town to plenty in the country; this is one of its follies and is manifested all over the world.

There is, however, considerable truth in our correspondent's remarks about young men learning trades. Our native youth need training in "stick-to-it-iveness." They are too volatile, too anxious for variety, too impulsive and ready to flit, like the bee from flower to flower, in search of something to please them, while they lack the patient plodding of the industrious honey-maker.

In the old countries, apprentices, as he says, are bound by law to their employers for a period of from five to seven years, and large premiums are frequently paid by the apprentice's parents instead of wages being required as is often the case here. But we must not expect nor desire to graft into this new community all the customs and rules of the Old World. Contracts might be made between the parents of a youth desirous of learning a trade and the skilled workman willing to impart the necessary instruction, so as to secure the rights of both parties. But the long term and close bondage of the Old-World apprenticeship system is not adapted to the genius of American institutions, and is really not needed. The idea of a youth being bound apprentice seven years to learn how to make shoes, or cut out and make up clothing, or lay brick and stone, or shoe a horse and make a nail! And of paying a large sum of money to a person who receives all the results of the apprentice's labor as soon as he becomes useful! This to us is as unreasonable as the learner's expectation of large or immediate wages.

Reason, fairness, and good common sense should rule in these matters. The mechanic should receive a fair compensation for his services in teaching a trade, and should be protected by contract from the loss of his apprentice's services just when they become of value. And at the same time an ambitious youth ought not to be tied up for a long series of years to learn something which he can master in a much shorter period, nor bring grist to his employer's mill without receiving any reward and encouragement himself.

This is a subject of great importance. We have an army of boys growing up without knowledge of mechanical art. The theories underlying various trades should form part of their tuition at school. Industries of various kinds should be started and maintained by those to whom Providence has entrusted large incomes. And persons who have mastered the mysteries of art, and become skilful in the handling of tools, and the manufacture of things needed for the comfort and convenience of mankind, should be willing to impart their knowledge and train the

youth to follow in their path, and fill their places when they shall pass away into the presence of the Master Architect and Workman. And at the same time those who receive the benefit of others' knowledge and experience should respect their preceptors, be willing to remunerate them fully and fairly, either by labor or other payment as may be mutually agreed upon, and honor their contracts by faithful service and diligent perseverance. To impart knowledge is noble and divine. To profit by it is wise and manly. Endurance is a virtue without which there can be no excellence, and skilful industry is wealth to individuals and communities. Mechanics, teach the youth. Boys, learn trades.

## A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

As an indication of the feelings of the sons of Judah in relation to the present Russo-Turkish war and the events that are likely to be evolved from its issues, we copy the following from a recent number of the *Jewish Chronicle*. It is the probable effects of this war upon the Jewish people which gives it an intense interest to the Latter-day Saints. The redemption of Judah is an important part of the Divine programme which they are called to carry into effect, and every movement of men and nations which points in any degree towards the coming "consummation of all things" attracts their attention and commands their sympathies. The *Chronicle* says:

"We do not know in whose hands the Jews would be so desirous of seeing placed the land of their forefathers as that of just, beneficent, and liberal England. We should not then be afraid of fresh colonies of Europeans springing up in all directions. Under England's protection we should have no fear for the safety of the Jews. England has proved by her rule over the multifarious races and religions in India that she knows how to govern people of different nationalities and creeds. We could then as warmly advocate Jewish settlements in the Holy Land, as we are now doubtful about their success. We should know that the Jew would reap where he sowed, and that the capital expended in establishing colonies would be quite safe, and even prove remunerative. We could then trustingly leave history to work out its course in the land which God promised to the seed of the patriarchs in perpetuity. If it were the will of Providence that such colonies should, in the course of time, result in the restoration of the Jewish polity, we should hail such a prognostication with delight. England, we know, would throw no obstacle in the way. It would much rather act the part of a Cyrus than a Nebuchadnezzar. But these events are yet in the womb of the future. They are too far off to be speculated upon. Thus much we may, however, say, the hearts of thousands of orthodox Jews beat high at the bare contemplation of such an event as the possession of Syria and Palestine by England, sending a thrill of unspeakable joy through their frames."

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The debt of New York city, as per the report just made by the Commissioners of Accounts, amounts to \$131,987,450.

Is it a bridge epidemic? Another terrible railroad bridge accident has occurred. This one is seven miles from Des Moines, Iowa. A number of cars are wrecked and several persons killed. For particulars, read the late dispatches.

Talk about your sixty or seventy feet wells as big bores, will you? The Warren Farm Well in the vicinity of Brighton, England, is 1,285 feet deep, six feet in diameter for 400 feet down, and the rest four feet diameter. It took four years to dig and cost about \$35,000. That's worth calling a deep well.

Do good and good will come back to you increased. The citizens of St. John's, New Brunswick, have proved this to be true. When Chicago was burned they forwarded \$10,000 for the relief of the sufferers. Now Chicago has sent \$30,000 for the benefit of St. John's, New Brunswick.

The ladies in this Territory are frequently troubled over the granulation of their preserves. Now, a good housewife generally prides herself upon the excellence of her jams and feels considerably annoyed at their "graining." To prevent this, add a teaspoonful of cream of tartar to every gallon of the preserves, and they will granulate no more.

A young Sergeant of the Signal Service, stationed at Omaha, took ten grains of morphine in a saloon last Thursday evening, exclaiming "Here goes, good bye!" It was a dose enough to kill three men. But his friends took a different view of affairs from the would-be suicide, marched him by force to a druggist, had him pumped out and emeticed, walked him about to keep him awake and made him live in spite of himself. He is said to be a fine young man of liberal education and good family, but he has almost ruined himself with strong drink. Beware the intoxicating cup!

And now it is Ohio that is the victim of the New York *Herald's* denunciation. Poor Ohio! how can it live and bear such charges as these: "The State of Ohio has done more, since the close of the war, to demoralize the public mind and confuse its perceptions of right and wrong in relation to property than all the other States put together. Ohio was the original seed-plot and nursery of the greenback and repudiation heresies, and it has now become the hotbed of a still more alarming crop." This crop, the *Herald* declares, is "Communism." It sees in "the wild platform of the republican party in that State a reason to fear that Ohio is as deeply infected with Communism as it was with repudiation."

Two gigantic pumps and engines are being made in San Francisco, for the water works of the Spring Valley Water Company. The entire distance the water has to be moved by the pumps is 16,600 feet by actual measurement, and the elevation to be overcome, inclusive of friction, about 360 feet. These pumps will throw 5,000 gallons (over 20 tons) per minute. This is represented to be a greater quantity of water through an equal length and elevation of pipe than is thrown by any other pumps known to exist. The capacity of each of these pumps is from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 gallons per day of twenty-four hours. It is, however, designed to work them at a low rate of speed, which will enable them to pump 2,500,000 gallons each.

Now that the Jews and their social standing are subjects of debate in the public journals, a correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, writing from Newport, has announced that that fashionable watering place is greatly indebted to the Jews. It was a Jew, Abraham Touro, whose influence there gave his name to the long and beautiful street that is now called Bellevue Avenue. He and his brother Judah were benefactors of the Redwood Library, and donated \$5,000 for keeping Touro Street in repairs. Somewhere about the year 1760, in the old palmy days of Newport, there were sixty families of the higher class of Jews living in that town. They were of the old race from Spain and Portugal, and these are some of the names they bore; Lopez, Sexias, Riviera, Pollok, Hart, and Touro. Dr. Waterhouse, one of the old New England divines, speaks of their efforts for public education with great commendation.

"Great things from little causes spring." So says the poet, and all nature bears witness to the truth of the saying. Our sericulturists and silk manufacturers should remember this and take courage. As a further inducement for them to persevere we quote the following from an eastern exchange: "In 1839 the first silk factory was started in Paterson, N. J., by Christopher Colt, Jr., of Hartford, Conn., but the venture was not remunerative. In 1852 the town had a population of 7,000. Under the protective tariff of 1861 manufacturers flocked in, and in 1870 the population was 34,000. At the close of 1875, nearly \$6,000,000 worth of capital was invested, giving employment to 8,000 operatives. At the present time, with machine works, cotton mills and other industries closed, the silk mills with their large force of men, women and children, are a salvation to those who would otherwise starve."