

EDITORIALS.

THE RENEWAL OF THE WAR
ISSUES ILL-ADVISED.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* talks in the following sensible style concerning the Republican campaign policy of the renewal of the war issues, the "haunting of the bloody shirt," and the Southern outrage dodges—

"The renewal of the war issues by the Republican managers, as a party necessity, has proved tolerably successful for the thirty days that it has been running. But there are nearly sixty days more to the election, and there are already signs of a popular reaction against it. Unless it is led by fresh Southern outrages, there is danger that this reaction will take a deep hold and spread, and that a majority of the voters will come to the conclusion that our party not having been able to put down the rebellion, abolish slavery, and secure peace, after fifteen years' trial, it may be quite as well to let the other party have a turn at the job. Anyway, it is a false and cruel playing with fire that is dangerous both to the players and to the country."

GEN. CROOK IN THE BLACK
HILLS.

GEN. CROOK had a great time on his arrival in the Black Hills settlements. At Crook and Deadwood Cities he was received with ovations. The people of the latter place turned out *en masse*. Two public meetings were held, one in front of the Grand Central, and the other in the Theatre. Both meetings were enthusiastic, and much feeling was displayed on the Indian question. A petition was presented to the General, requesting him to have a military post established at the northern point of the Hills. The General, who does not appear to be much of an expert at speech-making, made the following response, according to the *Chicago Times*—

"Citizens of Deadwood and American Citizens:—My sympathies, as you know, have ever been with the mining interest of the continent, wherever situated. There is no need for me to make mention of a matter which many old miners whose face I can recognize as being from the Pacific slope can attest. The sympathies of the lieutenant general are, I know, also with you. I am not aware of any lukewarmness in your case on the part of the country in general. I see before me an immense number of stalwart men who ought not to fear any force the Indians can bring in here."

"A voice—But we can't fight and do mining at the same time. There was a man killed by the Indians not a mile distant from here to-day."

"Very true. I can understand all that. But the Black Hills, unless a very small corner, are not in my department. General Terry commands here. In order to show you, however, that I am willing to use such influence as I may possess for your benefit, I promise to deliver the document into the hands of General Sheridan. [Applause.] My command have had a hard and almost unapproached march from Powder River to the Belle Fourche. They had to live on horse meat. So had I, but I know that the Indians had retired northward, as after events at Slim Buttes amply proved; but, citizens, while you welcome me and my personal staff as the representatives of the soldiers who are here encamped upon the Whitewood, let me ask you, when the rank and file pass through here, to show that you appreciate their admirable fortitude in bearing the sufferings of a terrible march almost without a murmur, and to show them that they are not fighting for \$13 per month but for the cause—the proper development of our gold and other mineral resources, and of humanity. This exhibition of your gratitude need not be expensive. Let the private soldier feel that he is remembered by our people as the real defender of his country. [Applause.] I thank you, gentlemen, for your very cordial reception."

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE
WITH ELECTIONS.

THE articles we republished yesterday, extracted from the New York *Herald*, concerning Attorney General Taft's circular of instructions regarding the duties of U. S. marshals at elections, will have been perused by our many readers with considerable interest. As things look now, it is manifest that the Attorney General has based his instructions upon a law which the Supreme Court of the United States has declared is null and void in whole and in part.

The use of U. S. troops at elections and the duties of marshals thereat, according to the Attorney General's theory, are applicable to elections to federal office or place, that is, the elections of members of Congress, presidential electors, and President and Vice President of the United States, but not to the election of purely local officers.

The ground for such use of marshals and troops is found in what is known as the enforcement law, which the U. S. Supreme Court has pronounced unconstitutional. The ground in the constitution on which the enforcement law is based is the 15th amendment, which the U. S. Supreme Court holds simply authorizes, in this connection, the United States to see that there is no denial of the suffrage on account of race, color, previous condition of servitude, etc.

The quarrel is a pretty one as it stands, and except for purposes of a test case, as is desired, the conclusion may be arrived at that all prudent U. S. marshals and deputy marshals will be very careful not to commit themselves by over officiousness at the forthcoming elections. If they do they may find themselves in an awkward predicament before the courts.

TIMES AT FALL RIVER.

A FALL RIVER (Mass.) correspondent of the New York *Herald*, interviewing Mr. Seavey, a friend of the operative classes in that seat of manufacture, reports the following as the answer to a question why the operatives remained there and worked for the reduced wages—

"Unfortunately for them many of them are compelled to do so because they have not money enough to carry them elsewhere in search of work; others cannot go because when the land fever prevailed here in 1872 they invested their savings, accumulated through years of honest, frugal toil, in real estate and in the putting up of a little cottage or a tenement block, and could scarcely give away now what cost so much then. There are, however, many of our most skilled operatives returning to the old country, as was stated in the *Labor Journal* and the *Daily Democrat*. One Fall River steamship agent sent to England seven families the Saturday before last, driven home by the proposed cut-down, and in one of these there were four good loom weavers. The price paid for weaving print cloths in England, same reed and picks to the inch, is a trifle over twenty-nine cents per cut; for precisely the same work a Fall River weaver gets only nineteen cents. Fall River used to have the best help in the country. It will soon have the worst. The very lowest kind of French Canadian help is rapidly taking the place of the skillful, experienced Lancashire help. The difference which this will make to our retail merchants in a year or two will be immense, as many of the French Canadians herd together after the fashion of the San Francisco Chinese, and instead of spending their earnings in the country and city where they receive them, when they have scraped a little together they take it off to Canada."

A NUT FOR THE EVOLUTION
THEORISTS.

IN regard to Prof. Huxley's evolution theories, a correspondent of the New York *Sun* makes the following noteworthy remarks—

"In connection with Prof. Huxley's hypothesis of evolution an idea suggests itself, which has not to my knowledge been discussed.

Geology teaches us that our globe was at one period in a molten state, incapable of supporting any form of life. When it became sufficiently cooled for life to be possible, where did the elements of vitality come from? Prof. Tyndall and other scientific men have disproved the possibility of spontaneous germination. Vessels enclosing various fluids containing vegetable and animal matter have been exposed to the temperature of boiling water and then been hermetically sealed. Where proper precautions were taken to exclude all possibility of the entrance of foreign matter, no length of time has been sufficient to cause the appearance of mold or other forms of life, which are imparted by the atmosphere to decomposing matter. It is impossible that our earth could have received at any period vital matter from the other planets, as it is well known that the great speed imparted to aerolite bodies falling through the voids of space causes them to become red hot upon entering our atmosphere. This heat would be sufficient to destroy all vital principle. If Prof. Huxley can trace back everything through a natural process of evolution to the 'gelatinous mass,' there his process of reasoning meets with an impassable barrier. That mass, viewed entirely in the light of reason without aid of revelation, can in no way have reached our earth without a special process of creation. If we follow his own course of reasoning, and apply it to scientific experiments upon spontaneous generation, there is no possibility of an isolated body, whether it be our earth in space or a fluid enclosed in a hermetically sealed vessel producing forms of life of itself after a million years or more, when it has failed to do so after two years."

TRY IT YOURSELVES, LADIES
AND GENTLEMEN.

STRANGERS who visit this Territory manifest an extraordinary curiosity concerning the social condition of the people here. Gentlemen, and ladies more especially, often appear extremely anxious to learn as much as they can of what they term the inner life of the Latter-day Saints, their family organization and experience and their social relations and arrangements.

Perhaps this curiosity is natural and therefore in a degree excusable. At the same time, taking another view of it, it is not so clear why it should be so general and so powerful. When we consider that family and social conditions more or less similar to those which exist among the Latter-day Saints of Utah have prevailed in all ages, and indeed among the majority of the human race in all ages, then it is somewhat a matter of surprise that such manifest and prying curiosity should characterize most visitors to this Territory. All sorts of questions are asked of "Mormon" men and women, by these inquisitive visitants, concerning domestic matters. Many of these questions, if preferred anywhere else, would be considered decidedly impertinent and even impudent, and would be here, by the visitants themselves, did not the idea unaccountably prevail, apparently, that the "Mormon" people have not the common sensibilities of humanity, and that impudence, impudence, and insults to them, that would not be tolerated with other people, are perfectly *en regle*.

One may talk for a week in answering questions concerning domestic arrangements and experience, and then the inquirers would have no more than a vague, shadowy idea of the reality. Who can convey to another, totally inexperienced anything like, an adequate idea of the experience acquired by and in marriage and paternity and maternity, any kind of marriage? Who can impart to another a vivid idea of the joys and the sorrows, the desires and regrets, the hopes and the fears, the temptations and the trials, the victories and the triumphs of matrimony and family life? No one can. By personal experience alone can any one realize a correct understanding of these things.

To all those inquiring persons, therefore, who are so exceedingly desirous to obtain a correct insight and realization concerning the domestic and social life of the Lat-

ter-day Saints, it may be appropriately answered, try it. Try it for yourselves, ladies and gentlemen, and then you will know. You will know a thousand times better than anybody else can tell you.

INFAMOUS PUBLICATIONS—
HOW TO REMEDY THE
EVIL.

THE Oakland (Cal.) *Transcript* of Oct. 1st has the following upon the above subject—

"Is there no law in this State, no public sentiment to suppress such infamous, libellous, blackmailing sheets as the 'Jolly Giant' and the 'San Francisco News Letter'? Must citizens who are outraged resort to a double-barrelled shot-gun for redress? Is the moral sentiment of the community so debased that a jury cannot be found to convict a wilful and malicious blackmailer and libeller? Such seems to be the case. The public mind seems to have become debauched by the sensation press of the country, so that it seizes upon the nastiest scandal with avidity, devouring it with a relish, preferring the scrapings of the gutter of society, rather than the daintiest morsel of intellectual refinement. It is debauching the youth of the country and sowing the seeds of moral leprosy, and if suffered to continue, society will degenerate to the debased condition of a moral pest-house. If there is no law to suppress these infamous publications which sow scandal and libel and licentiousness broadcast, then there is cause for the organization of another Vigilance Committee, which shall summarily dispose of such fountains of pollution, wiping them out, that they may no longer send forth their corrupting influence to demoralize and debase."

"The respectable press of the country owe it to society, and the conductors owe it to themselves, to denounce this public scourge, and create a moral sentiment so powerful that these foul birds of prey, these carrion vultures cannot exist in society. Society depends upon the respectable press for protection. Let it be rendered, and that effectively."

Sheets of the infamous, libellous class are not unknown hereabout, whose sole stock in trade is reckless slander of good citizens and respected and honored members of the community. If such shameless sheets were not supported, they could not exist. The responsibility and blame for the fact of their existence, therefore, lies chiefly with those who sustain them. Newspapers cannot be run without substantial means of support.

PURE WATER RUNNING INTO
YOUR OWN HOUSE.

GOOD creek water being perhaps the best of all water for general purposes, especially when filtered, causes the people of this city to be very favorably situated for a water supply, as City Creek is an excellent stream, and constantly abundant for all domestic uses for a much more densely populated city than this is. The fall of the stream is rapid, and sufficient, without artificial pressure, to take it into the highest rooms in the main portions of the city, which is a great advantage.

The city authorities, with laudable enterprise, have built filtering reservoirs and laid pipes to convey the water of the creek to the principal portions of the city, and also have put in numerous hydrants for use in extinguishing fires and in sprinkling the streets, as well as a few plain running fountains for street use for drinking purposes.

It now remains for the citizens, who reside where the pipes are laid, to take advantage of these circumstances and have service pipes laid to take the water into their houses, so that they may enjoy the inestimable boon of good, clean water constantly at hand and in their very rooms, as many of them as they may wish, and in quantity and quality all that can reasonably be desired.

The City Council evidently desires to supply householders with the water at as low rates and on as favorable terms as can be fairly expected. It is really worth a good

deal to have pure water in one's house to draw upon at will. The single circumstance of a degree of resultant good health, to say nothing of the other circumstances of convenience and the time and labor saved, is a matter of no slight consideration.

With the water service laid into the house, what a great saving it is to the housekeeper! You go to the tap and turn it, and you have a swift stream of more than ordinarily pure water, in your kitchen, or any other room, without any trouble whatever. The water is not only clean and sweet at all seasons, but, coming through the ground, there is a considerable uniformity of temperature in it throughout the year, and consequently it is cool in summer and winter, not ice cold at any time, but at a more pleasant and healthful temperature all the time.

What a difference in the quality and the convenience of this water from that which runs in the ditches, either in summer or in winter. In summer it is warm, and frequently muddy, sometimes very muddy indeed. In winter it is icy cold and sometimes muddy too. While neither in summer nor in winter is it very clean and sweet.

Then think of the time and labor expended in going back and forth to the ditch, and dipping and carrying the water into the house, which very often is fit neither to drink nor to cook with after you have carried it into the house, carried it in night and morning, and many times between, every day. Even when you have a well, the labor of drawing or pumping the water amounts to considerable in the course of a year, all of which is saved by having the water service taken into your house from the street pipes.

Perhaps it could be said as a truth that after having had the enjoyment of good water service in the house for a time, no family would be without it, if they could reasonably help it.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 10.

Rain.—Showery last night.

Missionary Company.—We are requested to state that Elder D. W. Jones' company of missionaries expect to concentrate at St. George, Washington County, on or about the 1st of January next, preparatory to starting for their field of labor.

Accident.—We learn, from Supt. Sharp, that the Utah Southern Railroad section foreman at Sandy was run over by a hand car this morning, breaking his leg. Surgical aid was promptly forwarded to the injured man.

District Court.—Tuesday morning, Oct. 10.—Daniel H. Wells vs. Patton and Greenway; motion to dissolve injunction allowed.

R. C. Chambers vs. Wm. H. Pitts et al; trial continued.

For Mexico.—Elders Heleman Pratt, J. Z. Stewart, M. Gonzales Trejo and accompanying missionaries for Mexico expect to leave for that part of the continent some time next week. The starting point will be Draperville.

Fire.—Brother James Hancey, of Hyde Park, Cache County, sends the following, under date of October 7th—

"This morning, about ten o'clock, the corral, shed and hay stacks of Luther C. Burnham were totally destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$150. The origin of the fire is supposed to be through children."

An Important Question.—If a man and an officer is to be mulcted in the extraordinary amount of four dollars costs for contempt, how will he be able to buy whiskey enough to sustain him in future raids in the cañon? There is such a thing as bearing down too hard on a fellow. A fellow can't swear very hard without a little whiskey inside him, even if he is an official.

An Omission.—In our notice of the Priesthood Meeting at the Old Tabernacle, held on Sunday evening, we inadvertently omitted to state that among the reports given in relation to the building of the Temple in this City, was one by Elder Davis, President of the Elders' Quorum, which was very satisfactory, showing that the Elders were alive to their duty in that respect, and that Brother Davis and counsel have been energetic in the matter.