

disposition in some quarters to foment and produce a violent rupture. Another dispatch not included in those given, states that the popular sentiment in and around Meeker is in favor of a war. If this is true it is deplorable. Sorely with all the facilities in the field Colorow and his band can be located, corralled, the parties wanted on legal process arrested and the trouble ended. That is the only consistent objective point in sight. All possible pains should be taken to attain it without bloodshed.

Since the foregoing was in type fresh dispatches have been received. From them it is learned that Colorow and his followers have been corralled by Major Leslie. The old chief stands on his dignity, disdaining to treat with cowboys. He wishes to consult with the "Big Chief." In accordance with this wish Governor Adams has been summoned to the front. It is more than likely he will go. It appears from this late intelligence that the soldiers want to fight anyhow, and will do so unless withdrawn. This agrees with the suspicion that the white side of the question has not been entirely free from a desire for a conflict. To the class imbued with this savage and sanguinary idea, a pacific solution of the present small difficulty will be the reverse of what is wanted. They ought to be disappointed.

PELTING THE PRESIDENT.

POLITICIANS are not generally conspicuous for fair and honorable treatment of an opponent, more particularly when a campaign is on or about to open. On the contrary, every trifling departure of remote or recent occurrence is dug up and spread broadcast, no diminution of the unsavory features being permitted to take place while the distribution is in operation. Let a man be nominated for President when the odds are almost at an equipoise and he will find a family and neighborhood history of himself in print in a very short time, one that will startle him for two reasons—that it reviews things that occurred which he had long since forgotten, and that it produces some other things that never had an existence.

Perhaps no man in public life who has labored as faithfully, industriously, intelligently and impartially as President Cleveland, has been subjected to more abuse and so unceasingly bombarded with paper missiles, innuendo, insinuation, misrepresentation, perversion of conclusions, misstating facts, downright lying, and other stock in trade of the political costermonger have been lavishly bestowed upon the Executive, who, so far, has shown no signs of weariness or impatience, but lets the fusillade go on unchecked. He reminds one sometimes of the ox in the fable, on and about which a busy fly had been buzzing for some time, without eliciting the slightest token of recognition. Finally the insect, unable to stand such treatment any longer, called out, "I beg your pardon for disturbing you so much." "I didn't know you were there," replied the ox.

The latest thing in the way of pabulum the flock of human vultures has lit upon is the death of the man who claims to have been Cleveland's substitute during the war. He had a substitute, surely; but this person only claimed to be that person and never put forth the slightest proof to establish his pretensions. But the mere fact that he so claimed caused the opposition to arise and treat it as the truth, with the hope, of course, of throwing at least one mud ball that would stick. It did not stick, however, for several reasons. The man was living, so far as a preponderance of evidence can establish a matter in which issue has not been joined, mainly upon the notoriety which his claim yielded, being somewhat shiftless in his disposition and indolent in his habits; in the second place, the same class of evidence shows that his claim was fallacious and his complaints about unfair treatment a shallow Republican campaign dodge, designed to array the "loyal" elements against Cleveland, it being well known and a matter of record that the real substitute was paid in full by his principal and the government. It all illustrates the meanness of the schemers who design and carry on this twaddle. They only refer to part of the history of the case because the whole of it would make out a complete defense for the accused and is not, therefore, "available for their columns." They not only do not tell the reason why a substitute was procured, how he was procured and who the man really was, but fall back upon the merest fiction for their campaign material, even grossly distorting logical conclusions when handling that.

The whole story is that there were three of the Cleveland boys of military age, and they decided by lot which should go to the field and which remain at home to look after affairs generally and the welfare of their aged mother particularly. The chance fell to Grover to remain and the others went to the front and remained till the close. Later in the war when conscription was going on throughout the country, Grover's name was drawn, and rather than completely sacrifice the home which had already yielded up so much of its strength and substance, he offered a liberal

price for some one to take his place. The offer did not go begging by any means; the substitute was accepted and came out alive. This is not the story entire, but it is the substance of it, and it illustrates how much can be made out of a little and the little itself be a pure invention.

With reference to the above, here is a specimen brick from the San Francisco Chronicle:

"President Cleveland's substitute died a pauper. It is to be hoped that the President will contribute something to a tombstone for the man who took his place in front of rebel bullets. Perhaps, however, he would regard this as an insult to the solid South that he is doing so much to cultivate."

This is what might be called contemptible.

WAR DECLARED AGAINST ENGLAND.

AN announcement that Great Britain has become involved in a war might be expected to create considerable excitement. But while such appears to be the fact, news of it has traveled slowly and has not attracted much attention in this country at least.

It appears that England has taken possession of territory on the Orinoco River, in South America, which is claimed by the republic of Venezuela. The latter, having expostulated in vain, has raised an army and purposes the summary expulsion of the Briton from the country in dispute. The region occupied by the English is that surrounding the mouth of the Orinoco, which the Venezuelans claim a title to, derived from the Spaniards.

President Blanco and the government of the injured republic, have recently made efforts to have the United States government act as arbitrator in the matter, but there seems to be no interest taken in it at Washington. President Blanco, who was lately in New York, deplored this, and expressed deep regret that the press of this country had remained silent upon the subject.

NO MAGNANIMITY.

For two or three days past the Rev. Dr. Iliff has been the objective point of attacks from the anti-"Mormon" press of a most cruel and brutal character. That gentleman has, in a mild and gentlemanly way, replied to the cowardly onslaughts. The very tone of his communications—couched in the most respectful though firm language—would have disarmed an opponent with a heart in him. But in this instance the old saying that "a soft answer turneth away wrath" falls far short of fulfillment. In this case it has evidently only served to increase the ferocity of the angry scribe. Surely there can be not the slightest magnanimity in a soul so filled with tyrannical irascibility.

It is a matter of regret that the gentleman should have condescended to notice the attacks that have been made upon him, for he might have known that each attempt to explain would but furnish a fresh opportunity for a renewed assault.

Seeing that we are partly the innocent cause for the inexcusable personal abuse to which Dr. Iliff is being subjected, we regret it perhaps the more. In a lecture on the Methodist mission work in Utah, the reverend gentleman took occasion to defend his conservative course toward the "Mormon" people. The News took the liberty to commend his non-aggressive policy as more consistent than any other with his profession as a religious minister, besides being the only one that any hope of success could possibly be built upon so far as related to the object of his labors. This has caused it to be said of him that he thus renders himself an object of "commiseration" and "suspicion."

Notwithstanding that we regret that Dr. Iliff has been thus assailed for a most absurd reason—not that we have any idea that it will hurt him in the estimation of any sensible people, but because his own susceptibilities appear to have been pained—we are not prepared to retract what we said in the first place. We happened to state that his course indicated that he had some regard for consistency, and that he appeared to be imbued with a sympathetic nature. If any person in any capacity dares to exhibit a spirit of fair-dealing or kindness toward the "Mormon" people, it is a *casus belli* in the estimation of the red hot anti "Mormon" fanatic.

In Dr. Iliff's lecture he denounced the course of newspapers which slander the dead. That is the sorest point in the journal that has, during the week, been abusing him. This was, doubtless, the leading cause for the personal thrusts at him. He mentioned no particular paper, but the allusion to the subject caused the guilty one to show its bristles and void its venom. The bit bird fluttered. The slanderer of the dead and false accuser of the living was rebuked and made mad.

It may not be amiss to say that the recent assaults upon Dr. Iliff are, in place of being applauded, condemned by a good many people who belong to the non-"Mormon" part of the population. There are not a few of that

class who have but small regard for that species of professed minister of the gospel whose chief recommendation is stated by journalistic anti-"Mormon" fanatics, to be that he is an "unrelenting foe of the 'Mormon' Church."

A DESTRUCTIVE VISITATION.

A COMMUNICATION in this issue describes a terrific hailstorm, accompanied by flashes of lightning and the roar of thunder, which passed over the town of Randolph, Rich County, last Tuesday night (August 23d). Before the advent of this visitation the farms and gardens were fairly swilling and blooming with promise of a bounteous yield to the sturdy husbandman. Almost instantly by the merciless pelting elements this pleasing aspect was transformed into a forbidding frown, and the obliteration of the prospective harvest so happily anticipated by the people.

The tone of Brother Snowball's letter betokens the truly philosophical and strong spirit, and we presume it indicates the feeling that generally prevails under the circumstances among the good people of Randolph. Instead of moping over what cannot be helped and against the occurrence of which no human preventive means could be employed, the disposition is to take adversity cheerfully, and by dint of honest labor make the prosperity of the future atone for the losses, hardships and inconveniences of the past.

As the correspondent asserts, Bear River Valley is one of the most beautiful and fruitful in this mountain region, and will yet, in proportion to its extent, be shoulder to shoulder with the most flourishing sections of the northwest. The settlers will bridge the present piece of adversity and at an early day land safely in the green fields of greater prosperity.

A STRAINED ACTION.

WHEN the character of the evidence adduced against Alexander Burt, arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, is considered, it is no wonder that the action of the Commissioner causes some surprise, to say nothing of condemnation. There was nothing in the testimony to show that the defendant and the lady alleged to be his plural wife had met each other during the last five years; consequently no personal association was shown. This being the case the only hooks upon which to hang the action of the magistrate were the fact of the acknowledged relationship of the defendant and his plural wife, to establish which his honor deemed the evidence to be sufficient, and the further fact that Mr. Burt had supported her and her family.

These two points, however clearly proved, do not constitute the offense of unlawful cohabitation, the chief element of which is a "living or dwelling together." The polygamous status or relationship has been declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be non-criminal apart from action, or actual cohabitation. To hold that there is any offense against the law in a man supporting his plural wife and her children is as barbarous as it is absurd. Aside from the cruelty and absurdity of such a construction, it would be a flagrant curtailment of a man's right to spend his means for the support of any person in existence to whom he may tender sustenance and who may see fit to accept of it.

On such testimony as was adduced in the case of Mr. Burt, it is not to be presumed that any fairly disposed grand jury would find a true bill against him, and if a partial one should, it is against a reasonable presumption that an unprejudiced traverse jury would convict.

Heretofore Commissioner Norrell has conducted the cases that have been before him with intelligence and impartiality. In this one, however, he appears to have taken a departure from a consistent course with which no fault has been found from any quarter. Surely this will be evident, on more mature reflection, to himself.

SEND ALONG THE STATEMENTS.

THE request of the Governor for information regarding the material interests of Utah to aid him in making a correct and intelligible report on that subject to the Secretary of the Interior is legitimate and proper. It should be cheerfully and thoroughly complied with. It is doubtful, however, that it will be as widely complied with as desirable. Experience has proved that solicitations of that nature are not regarded by any person in particular as binding upon them. It illustrates the trite saying that "What is everybody's business is nobody's business." We hope that the request of Governor West will not be so regarded, and if no other incentive will induce those who are capable of supplying the needed information, an interest in securing a truthful presentation of facts and figures in relation to Utah should have that effect. There is also the same

sentiment that should obtain in a still more closely local sense—relating to the various counties, besides the interest that all should have in procuring a truthful exhibit of the particular branches of materiality with which they are associated. Send along the statements.

THE RED RIVER RUMPUS.

There is a cloud as large as a man's hand, and no larger, up in Manitoba. The Canadian Pacific Railroad line has been crossed by the Red River Railway Company's track, notwithstanding the objections of the former, which first warned, then protested, then threatened, then went to law and took out an injunction. The injunction was disregarded, like all the rest, and the Red River people went on their way with a whoop and hurrah, and now the other company talks fight and the authorities talk subjugation. It has even got before the Home Government in England, and the question of sending reinforcements if the local soldiery are unable to cope with the difficulty is gravely discussed.

The situation is more nearly a counterpart of the great agitation at present going on in Colorado, than anything else we can think of just now. It is lampooned by the Chicago News as follows:

"With the memory of that terrible struggle known as the Red River war, when rifle bullets mowed the Red River territory as clean as if a McCormick reaper had passed over it, and not less than half a pint of blood was spilled—with the memory of this to chill their marrow, the readers of the *Daily News* may well huddle in their home corners and study with dread the awful portents of the coming struggle over a little Canadian railway crossing. In the dispatches received from the far northwest we recognize that the same ubiquitous, invulnerable and unapproachable war correspondent is upon the ground, and we are confident that if anybody draws a cork in the preliminary skirmish the whole world will reverberate with his resounding report."

THE KINDERGARTEN.

An exhibition lately given in this city, of the results of the work of a normal class who had been receiving instruction in the kindergarten, convinced several local educators who witnessed it that the system of Froebel ought to be appended to our district schools. The kindergarten, in several of the states, is no longer an experiment, but has become a fixed and invaluable institution; hence the objection that it is a new and untried thing cannot be raised against it. New methods characterize our age. Intelligent people now do almost all the work of life, and reach almost every result, in a manner different from that of their fathers. This is as true of the school room as of the farm or factory, and teachers and school officers have need to be progressive.

Hitherto the knowledge gained by the child in the school room has been acquired almost wholly by abstract intellectual effort, but the kindergarten brings to the pupil's aid the physical senses bestowed by nature. Hence the little one's advancement is greatly accelerated and rendered much easier than by the old system.

Another valuable feature of the kindergarten is its tendency towards technology. One of its most marked features in the training it gives to children in the use of tools, implements and materials found in the household. Skill in the use of the eye and fingers, as well as of the mental faculties, is acquired by the children by processes simple and natural, which, however, seem to the little ones, play rather than work. The education of the kindergarten is of a character to develop, from the first, the talent of the child in mechanics, art, music or any other pursuit.

In its adaptability to the needs and nature of little children, Froebel's system is so far in advance of the old methods of instruction for them, that school teachers and officials have but to learn what it is in order to be impelled to an enthusiastic endorsement of it. As to the difficulties in the way of its adoption, they are easily overcome. No change need be made in the school-room or furniture heretofore used by primary pupils, further than the addition to the latter of necessary apparatus, which need cost but a few dollars. The main obstacle, and indeed the only one worth mentioning, in the way of the introduction of the kindergarten as a part of the school system of this Territory, is a lack of teachers having a knowledge of the new system. It is easily learned, however, and primary teachers having any aptitude for their calling, can, under proper instruction, in a brief course of lessons, acquire sufficient knowledge of the kindergarten to make a beginning at teaching it.

HOW TO PROTECT FISH AND GAME.

THE frequency with which the press of the Territory is appealed to for information as to the manner in which fish and game can be protected, is surprising. The taking or destroying of

fish or game in the manner, or during the seasons, of the year, prohibited by statute, is a criminal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment. If any citizen knows or has reason to believe that the law is being violated, he may go before a magistrate and make affidavit of the facts within his knowledge, or of which he may have reliable information. A warrant is issued, the accused person is arrested, witnesses are subpoenaed, a trial is had and judgment is pronounced. Fish and game are protected by enforcing the law enacted for their preservation.

A deplorable case of the destruction of fish in the Sevier River is reported in a communication from David Crafts, which appears in another column, and from which it would seem that citizens along the stream do not know what steps to take to prevent the extermination of the finny tribe in it. The fact that many of the fish that are being destroyed are the progeny of imported stock, placed in the stream at great expense and by the action of public-spirited citizens, aggravates the case.

Every person who is responsible for the plucking of a dam in the Sevier River, without constructing a fish way over it, as required by law, is liable to prosecution. Neglect to construct fish ways, a thing involving but trifling expense or trouble, has resulted in the destruction of tons of palatable and prolific fish, that had already made that stream a great source of food supply, and would rapidly have increased its value in this regard, to the settlers along its course.

GOV. BARTLETT'S CASE.

A DISPATCH received from San Francisco Wednesday night, said that Governor Bartlett was prostrated with paralysis and not expected to live. Later, however, he rallied a little and this morning it was thought he might recover.

The Governor's example is but that of many others, who conceive that because they have a duty to perform in which the public are interested, that no matter if its correct and complete execution saps the life and destroys the health, it must be done. The result is the mind is always strained to its utmost tension, the nerves are unsettled, and through want of sufficient and proper physical exercise the blood becomes stagnant and impure and this undermines the superstructure very rapidly. Heart, liver, lung and kidney troubles are more frequent among sedentary people than any others for the reasons stated principally, and diagnoses have shown that nine times out of ten the ailments were functional rather than organic, and attributable to the loss of balance in the system by not fairly dividing the work between the different portions of the body. If a man be industrious, ambitious, persevering and determined, it is apt to be bad for his health to place him in a position where books have to be constantly overhauled, authorities consulted, ideas formulated, writing of the most voluminous character done, and, in short, a state of things prevails which absorbs his thoughts by day and drives away his repose at night. The condition to which Governor Bartlett has reduced himself is only one among myriads. President Cleveland found it necessary to take an early vacation this year and shortly after that another, then take things more easily after his return. The dispatches nearly every day contain the announcement of the death of some prominent man of letters, generally of Bright's or heart disease from a medical standpoint, but in reality from mental overwork.

If Governor Bartlett should yield to his malady, his successor (Lieutenant Governor Waterman) will be a Republican, he himself being a Democrat.

CHEAPER FUEL.

Six dollars per ton is too high a figure to charge for even a good article of coal in this city. At any of the mines, in either Utah or Wyoming, that ship coal to this point, the cost of mining is not more than from eighty cents to one dollar per ton. Two dollars per ton is as high a figure as ought to be charged for freight from even the most distant mines, hence the cost of the coal laid down in this city ought not to exceed three dollars per ton. If our information is correct, this is, in fact, about the actual first cost of most of the coal sold in this city. A hundred per cent. profit on such a staple as coal, is entirely too much. Twenty-five per cent. would be a handsome profit, making all due allowance for capital invested, wear and tear on plant, salaries, etc.

Now that cold weather is approaching, a tendency to a drop in the price of coal, which has lately been shown here, is a highly gratifying circumstance. The price of coal ought to come down. It is so abundant and so near at hand that there is no justification for maintaining the figures that have heretofore prevailed.

A cowboy in the Panhandle celebrated the Fourth by tying a bunch of firecrackers to his bronco's tail, lighting them and jumping into his saddle. The bronco celebrated a little too, by shooting off a rocket—the cowboy was the rocket. His physician thinks he may be out in time to participate in next year's celebration.