

laws of becoming personally polygamous. And Federal judges enforce these laws, or try enforcing them, with a stupid persistency which, if it could be put altogether into practice, would put all the leading male members of the Mormon community into prison and turn nine-tenths of the female members of the Mormon community adrift upon the world with a brood of "children of nobody" and no legal claim to support from anybody.

Burke said he could not frame an indictment against a nation. The more courageous McKean can deliver a charge against a whole peaceable and industrious community. If government had any adequate notion of what the difficulties of the Mormon question were, it would give up the McKean method of settling them and remove that jurist from a position where he can do nothing but mischief.—*New York World*, Oct. 18.

Bayonets as Peacemakers.

The treatment of the Southern problem as a revival of the issues of the rebellion is ceasing to satisfy the better sentiment of the North. It is widely felt among intelligent men that the outrages upon the colored people are greatly exaggerated for political effect, and, in especial, that Federal military interference is not the best way to stop them.

There is no doubt that in certain localities the freedmen have had ill-usage, and in some cases very gross ill-usage. But, as to the extent of it, testimony is to be received with great care. There are at the South a class of adventurers whose political existence depends on keeping the country in a state of alarm in behalf of the freedmen. Many of these men hold office under the general government, and at the same time control the local Republican vote: thus they have double access to the public ear, through governmental channels, and through partisan organs at the North. Thanks to these gentry the reports of ku-kluxism which flood the country just before an election have to be taken with large discount. Again, the North is slowly realizing what an element of barbarism yet inheres in Southern society; that respect for life is far lower throughout the South than at the North; and that the disorders in which the freedmen suffer are but one feature of a low tone of morals which can only be raised by slow influences of time and education. You cannot civilize men by bayonets; and a southern community cannot be brought to the New England standard by the intervention of United States marshals with the army at their back.

Here we are, almost ten years after the restoration of the Union. Are we still to go on attempting to secure order in half the country by marching United States troops to the scene of every robbery or murder? Must the citizen of South Carolina or Louisiana rely for his personal safety upon the Attorney-General's office at Washington, and the military posse? If such a necessity existed, the achievement of which we have boasted would be half a failure. But the necessity does not exist. The time has come when the Southern communities should be left to take care of themselves, after the fashion of Anglo-Saxon communities. The day for bayonets and martial law has gone by. And when we have to fall back on them, as at New Orleans the other day, it is a confession that Government had previously blundered. It had, in fact, grossly blundered, in upholding Kellogg's usurpation at the start; and the military demonstration that repressed the armed revolt of a wronged people was a painful and mortifying necessity. It was a necessity, but it is the business of Congress and the Executive that such necessities do not occur again.

There would be the gravest objections to relying on the Federal military to repress local disturbances, if the military were always used in perfect good faith for the preservation of order. But it is notorious that in some cases they have been employed for a very different end. By the use of United States troops, worthless political gamblers have more than once restored their waning fortunes. We believe that this abuse has been exceptional, but a single instance, or even a reasonable suspicion of it, inflicts the deepest injury on the cause of free government.

The duty of the National Government toward the South is largely one of passiveness. The first thing is to forbear from needless and irritating interference. Let there be no useless exasperation of the whites, and no blow at the public school system, by the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. Then, each State should be left to take care of its own affairs. Not that this or any other policy will instantly or speedily cure all trouble. The South must at best have a long time for recuperation and readjustment. But the Southern communities are to-day as capable of managing their own affairs as they were before the war, or as the pioneer Western communities are now. The one conspicuous occasion for Congressional action is in the case of Louisiana. That State was subjected by Federal intervention to rulers never chosen by the people, and a part of whom, including the Governor, have a two years' longer tenure of office. The fit atonement for the first mischievous interference would be to so far undo it as to secure to the State a fair election. The Government cannot afford to stop short with the forcible maintenance in office of a set of usurpers; and having meddled once for mischief, and a second time for order, it ought to interfere once more for justice. But, with this as perhaps the solitary exception, the let-alone policy is the true one for Congress to pursue toward the South.

The Executive owes one great duty to the Southern States, and that is, to withdraw its moral support from the upholders of bad government. It needs only this—as to which there can be no question of constitutional right or propriety—it needs only this withdrawal on the part of the Administration from political alliance with unworthy men, to break the strength of the corruptionists even in South Carolina and Louisiana. It would be too much to expect an Administration to absolutely subordinate party interest to public welfare, until our politics have had a deeper regeneration than there is any immediate promise of. But at least in such a notorious case as that of Louisiana there should be an immediate change. In that State the same man, Packard, is as United States Marshal the chief representative of the government, and as Chairman of the Republican State Committee the prime wire-puller of the Kellogg faction. Not only the welfare of the State but the honor of the government and of the Republican party demand that this should not continue. The Executive can at least withhold countenance from the leaders in usurpation and fraud. We believe that one such conspicuous act of justice would go far to win the South; and that it needs, on the part of the President and of Congress, only a little wisdom joined with sincere good intent, to vastly promote the prosperity and harmony of the whole Southern community, black and white. The war by heroic surgery saved the nation's life; it is time for a spirit of true fraternity to heal the wounds.—*Christian Union*.

Dismissed In Disgrace.

Mr. Sampson, who has conducted the money department of the *London Times* ever since 1846, has been compelled to resign from revelations respecting his connection with various speculative enterprises, such as that of the Emma mine, in which so much British money was sunk along with General Schenck's reputation. His place is filled by the appointment of A. Crump, who has held the same post in the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Sampson retires with a large fortune. The circumstances of his career and dismissal recall those of his predecessor, T. M. Alsager, who was the money editor of the *Times* from 1821 up to the date of Mr. Sampson's appointment. In conjunction with Mr. Delane, the editor of the *Times* and father of the present editor, Alsager speculated heavily in the stock market, and during the great railroad panic which attended the downfall of the celebrated Hudson he was a heavy loser. It was charged that he used the financial columns of the *Times* for the purpose of bolstering up these speculations, and the proprietors of the paper instituted an investigation. The charges proved to be well founded, and both Delane and Alsager were dismissed. Crushed by his disgrace, Alsager cut his

throat and wounded himself elsewhere so severely that he died after lingering about a fortnight. Mr. Sampson was then distinguished as a writer on prison reform and other philanthropic subjects; and when he was appointed money editor of the *Times* he was obliged to promise, on his honor, that he would never be interested, directly or indirectly, in any stock speculation or any company or enterprise which might become the subject of report or comment in the money department of the paper, and to make it easier for him to keep his word the proprietors gave him the same salary as they gave to the chief editor—£2,000 a year—a very large compensation for that time. Nevertheless, the great temptations to which he has been subjected have proved too much for his virtue. For years past it has been supposed that he was open to bribery; and now his fall is complete, and in his old age punishment comes upon him.—*N. Y. Sun*.

Emigration to Mexico.

The Mexican Congress has passed a new law to encourage immigration, and has appropriated \$500,000 to assist immigrants this year. They are to be carried at the expense of the Republic "from the place of their residence abroad to the point of their destination;" provisions will be furnished them during the voyage; they will receive ninety dollars for their support in the first year, and if they are dissatisfied at the end of the second year, the Republic will pay their way back to their native country. When fifty families or more settle in one colony they may constitute a municipal corporation, elect their own officials and adopt ordinances for their local government, not inconsistent with the State or Federal laws. Their lands are to be free from tax (except municipal taxes) for five years, and all their provisions, tools and material for houses shall be imported free of duty, and any vessel bringing more than ten immigrants shall be free from tonnage, lighthouse, anchorage and pilotage duties. All immigrants are declared citizens from the moment of their arrival, and they enjoy all the political and civil rights of native citizens. Public lands will be set apart for them, and each man who desires to till the soil will receive not less than 110 nor more than 1,100 acres, which he can cultivate without charge for ten years, and at the expiration of that period may purchase, either paying the full price down or one-tenth annually for ten years more. Sites suitable for towns will be surveyed, and a lot will be offered to every emigrant, who, however, is not restricted to lands now wild, but may settle in any of the towns, cities or agricultural or mining districts. The law implies that the immigrant may follow any mechanical or laboring occupation, and we presume it intends to give the same liberty to professions; but these are not mentioned.—*Alta California*.

FORGER PARDONED.—Nebraskans are excited over the pardon of Webber, forger and swindler, by Gov. "Bob" Furnas. Webber had been sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. A hundred dollars reward was immediately offered by Sheriff Turner for the rearrest of Webber on eleven other indictments.

An American lady, who was ill for several months at a Swiss hotel with the small-pox, was surprised upon her recovery to receive a bill at the rate of \$1,300 per month, her illness having driven all the other boarders away.

STRAYED.

CAME TO MY PLACE IN THE SIXTH Ward, one sorrel HORSE, white stripe in face and two white spots on the back, no brands visible. The owner can have the animal by paying all damages.

FRED. LEWIS,
d286 a 6th Ward, near the Canal.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession:
One dark brindle BULL, eight years old, has a brand resembling A J on left hip, square crop off and slit in end of left ear, underbit in right ear.
If said animal is not claimed and taken away within ten days from date, it will be sold at public sale at the K-stray Pound, Moroni City, at 2 p.m., Nov. 3rd, 1874.
AARON HARD,
District Poundkeeper.
Moroni, Oct. 23rd, 1874. ds&w a

TAX NOTICE.

ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
COURT HOUSE, Salt Lake City,
October 1st, 1874.
THE TAX-PAYERS OF SALT LAKE County are hereby notified that their County and Territorial Taxes must be paid within fifteen days from the date hereof, to save costs and sale of property.
R. J. GOLDING,
Assessor and Collector.
P.S.—Wheat taken in payment of taxes, delivered at Miller & Son's Mills.
w38 R. J. G., A. and C.

FIRECLAY.

The Best Sample of Fire Clay produced in Utah. Furnacemen and Smelters, please send for samples. All orders by mail promptly attended to.
Also agent for the TWIN SISTERS POLISH.
H. H. WADMAN,
GENERAL AGENT.
Address, lock box 1123, Post Office, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
w38

HOME MANUFACTURE.

WASATCH WOOLEN MILLS.

I AM CONTINUING TO PURCHASE and paying the
Highest Price for Wool,
And for the better accommodation of my customers I have opened an office opposite the north side of the Townsend House, Salt Lake City, where I will try and keep on hand Docks, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Repellants, Tweeds, Meltons, Linseys, Sheetings, Battings, Single, Double and Triple Yarns.
Parties having WOOL to sell will do well to call and examine our CLOTH and PRICES.
Samples mailed on application. Wool Sacks furnished.
JAMES MCGHIE,
LESSEE.
w38

Special Notice.

ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, I WILL

Sell Out my Entire Stock of Furniture at Eastern Cost and Freight

being desirous of leaving for California.

J. M. JOELSON,
Groesbeck Block.

ESTD 1853
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING BREAD.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is Perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes Delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is the Best, because perfectly pure.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Be sure to ask for

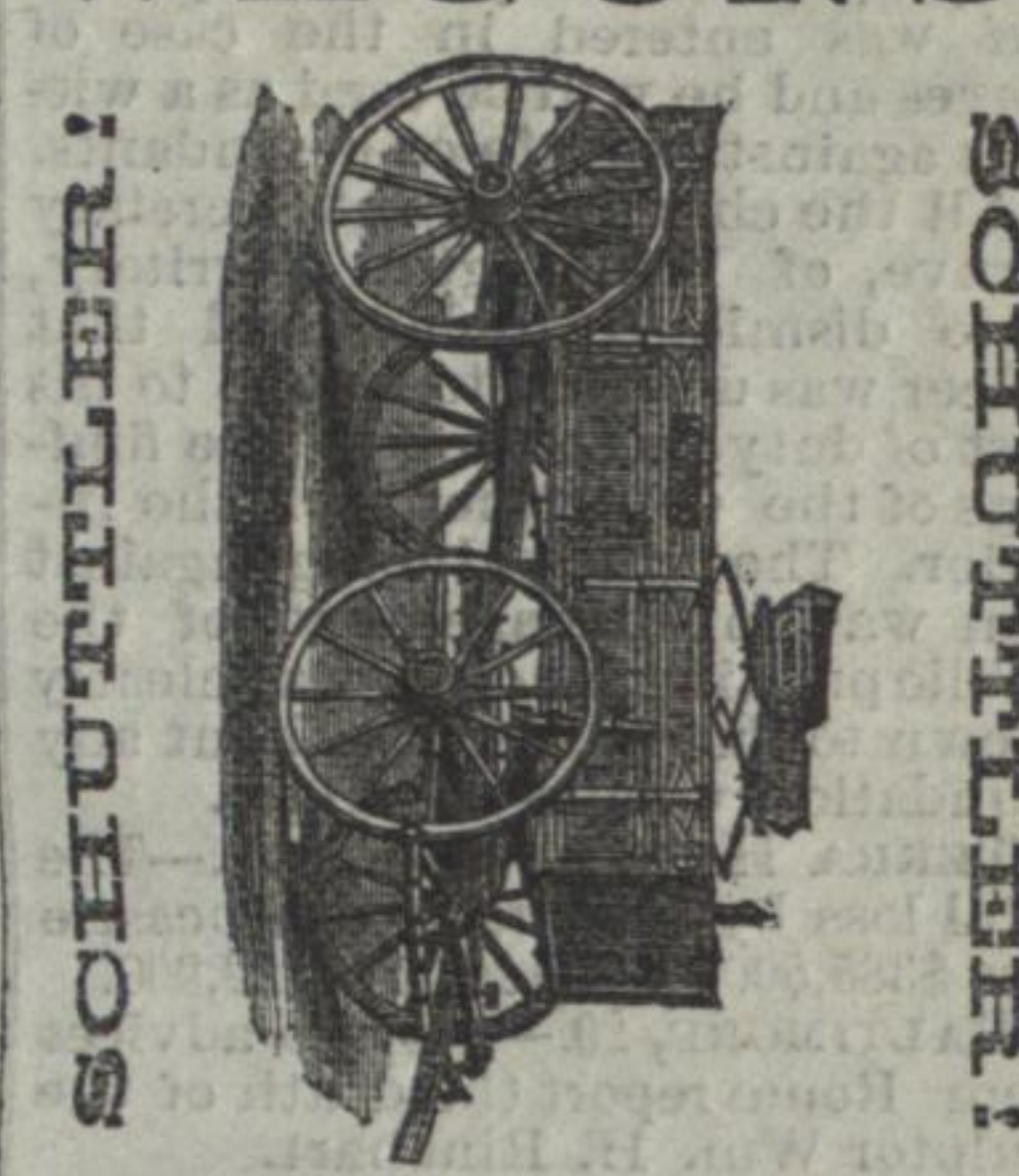
DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER.
And do not be put off with any other kind.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight.
Sold at wholesale and retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

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69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.

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Made from the
BEST SEASONED
AND
Toughest Timber.

Thimble Skains made extra strong from the best quality of metal, and none but seamless skains used.

Every part of the SCHUTTLER Wagon is made in the best manner from the very best materials.

The SCHUTTLER Wagon is the Standard Wagon of the United States.

Get the BEST and you will find it the CHEAPEST.

EVERY WAGON FULLY WARRANTED.

Call and examine the Schuttler Wagon.

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WE ARE NOW PREPARED to receive orders for BRANCH and WARD RECORDS, of a new and improved form, which has been approved by the presiding Bishopric and others.

We shall make them of four, five and six quires each, holding 2,040, 2,568 and 3,090 names each, respectively, and the price will be for four quires, \$12.00, five quires, \$13.00, six quires, \$15.00. Each book will contain a suitable Index, and be well bound in Cloth and Russia Leather, with ornamental lettering pieces for name of the Ward on the side. The book being of a large size, we do not think it advisable to make them over six quires.

Specimens can be seen at the Office, and orders received for size of book required.

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