

EDITORIALS.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Mr. Hawksley, in his address at the late Social Science Congress at Liverpool, England, made the following rather sensational remarks—"The population of England now amounts to 24,000,000 persons, distributed over about thirty million acres of cultivated land. There is, therefore, one person to one and a quarter acres, whereas in most of the other kingdoms of Europe there are about five acres of land to each person, and on the entire surface of the earth, exclusive of the Arctic zones, about ten acres of land to each person, or, after a fair deduction for uninhabitable deserts and mountains, probably seven or eight acres of cultivable land to each person."

—The "hard times" cast their blight on public amusements in England as well as elsewhere, judging by the following in the New York Times—"The Westminster Aquarium is apparently in a state of hopeless internal disorder and insolvency. The Horticultural Garden is avowedly bankrupt, and the Queen's other pet project, the Royal Albert Hall, can hardly pay for putty to keep the rain out. The Crystal Palace is also in a bad way, and the Alexandria Palace has just collapsed under an enforcement of creditors' claims. The skating rinks, which have been absurdly overdone, are also coming into the bankruptcy court."

A Washington paper says, "Gen. Sheridan seems piteously that if the hostile Cheyennes and Sioux can be gobbled up, and he is sure they soon will be, the Sioux war and all other Indian wars of any magnitude in this country will be at an end forever. There are many who will not fully share in his belief. Indian wars have been almost continuous ever since the settlement of the country, and it is almost too much to hope that they are finally at an end. If the Indians are to be deprived of their arms they will soon get others through unscrupulous traders, and if the vigilance of the government should prevent this, which is almost impossible, they will resort to their old weapon, the bow and arrow, which, in their hands, is almost as effective as the rifle itself."

—The New York Graphic says that the press of the country is not awake to the perils of the situation political, that 184 Hayes has 185 votes and Tilden 184, according to the laws of human mortality one of this number of electors should die before the votes are counted, and if that one should be on the side of Hayes the result would be a tie.

—The Chicago Courier gives the following—"It is estimated that the names of 3,500 voters were stricken from the registry list in New Orleans by means of the 'sewing machine affidavits.' To certain citizens on the registry lists a sewing-machine circular was sent through the post office, slightly misdirected as to name or number, so as to miscarry, and when they were returned to the bogus sewing-machine agency, with the statement that no such person could be found at the place given, the fact was made the basis of a charge of illegal registration. The playful politicians who invented this device are now supposed to hold the destinies of the republic in their hands."

—Mr. T. B. Scott, of Caradoc, Canada, lost his heifer, and found her in a winding tunnel, thirty feet long, which she had eaten into the stack. She was alive and doing well.

—General Butler defines a bumner to be "one who follows the camp, but is never on hand to do his duty in the ranks except when the call is to roast beef." An exchange suggests that the definition would be more perfect if for "roast beef" the words "hard tack and bacon" or "boiled bullock" were substituted.

—The New York Journal of Commerce says all the States have made a provision for the filling of vacancies in the college of electors. But another exchange has the following—"The states which have neglected to provide for the emergency of a presidential elector's death or absence are Florida with four electoral votes, Louisiana with eight, Colorado with three, and Nevada with three. These four States have eighteen electoral votes. After diligent search the New York

Tribune finds it impossible to find in the laws of these states any clause whatever bearing on this subject; and how vacancies are to be filled, should any occur in the electoral colleges of these states, is a matter of conjecture—undefined for the present at least by written law."

—Ballots, bayonets, bulletins, and bullying occupy the attention of the politicians just now.

—Halsted, of the Cincinnati Commercial, thinks politics are not very sweet-scented just now. He says, "There is a sort of Mexican miasma in the political air." The Louisville Courier-Journal thinks there is "no use trying to lay it on the Mexicans."

—A Methodist Sunday-School teacher, says an exchange, the other Sunday, after explaining the lesson to his class, told the children they might ask him any questions that suggested themselves. A seven year old girl promptly piped out, "Who's elected?"

—Credit the New York Mail with the following—"Why do the majority of brides at the chancel-rail squeak out the response 'I will' like a timid mouse? Why don't they speak right out in meetin' like the man?"

—It is remarked that the man who vowed he would not eat another meal until he knew the result of the election must be getting rather hungry.

—Hungry York consumes a thousand tons of grapes this year.

—Maurice Strakosch wants to build an opera house in New York on the site of Gilmore's Garden—one million dollars for the garden, and another million for the building.

—There are 3,500 apartments to let in Metz.

—India is putting up calico factories.

—Dr. Carpenter believes in confining an habitual drunkard long enough to have new food, without alcohol, produce new healthy tissue of the body. Some habitual drunkards should certainly be confined as long as that at least.

—It pays peculiarly to steal girls, according to the following—"An Italian kidnapper, whose business was confined to stealing girls for exportation, mainly to England, died recently, leaving a fortune of \$100,000."

—A fund of £10,000 has been raised in England to aid Jewish mechanics in Palestine to erect houses outside of Jerusalem, and encourage those who express a desire to follow agricultural pursuits.

—The Worcester Press says, "The heaviest democratic gains in South Carolina were where the soldiers were the thickest."

—A cynical exchange says, "It is estimated that 5,000 western girls took husbands this year for the only earthly reason that they were thereby enabled to visit the Centennial at somebody else's expense." Well, the girls will have to be forgiven this time, as they will not want to do that again for 100 years.

—Work has been suspended on all the public pleasure grounds of New York. No funds.

—Charles Hemans, son of Felicia Dorothea, the poetess, "a singularly lovely and accomplished woman," has died in Italy. He is said to have been so amiable and sensitive in temperament as never to have been known to speak ill of any one. Can it be possible? What a poor politician he would have made!

—The Edinburgh Review says that George Eliot's great characters are Hetty in "Adam Bede," Maggie Tulliver in "The Mill on the Floss," Tito in "Romola" and Rosamond in "Middlemarch."

—What the defeated candidate says to his political opponent—

Passer, for me no tear-drop shed;
Were I alive thou mightst be dead.

—New York is to have two-story street cars.

—The Boston Journal says the election excitement has caused several sudden deaths in that city.

—A horse fell into a well near Kingston, Ontario, and may thank a yoke of oxen for hauling him out.

—Two respectable looking men in Brooklyn recently asked to be sent to jail, as they would then obtain something to eat, they having had nothing for several days.

THEN AND NOW AND HERE-AFTER.

THERE was a time, and not many years ago, when perfect security to life and person and great security to property prevailed in this Territory. People could sleep at night with their doors unlocked, and their doors and windows open even, with perfect impunity. There was no one to molest them or make them afraid. Women and children could travel from city to city, from settlement to settlement, and even where there were no settlements, in perfect safety. No one, not even Indians, would interfere with them, and no one entertained any fear of human molestation. It is true, there was a little cattle and horse stealing ever and anon, but that seemed to monopolize the depredatory element, as a general thing, all through the Territory, and of cattle and horse stealing there was then a vast deal less than there is now.

There was a time when a man or a woman or a child might travel through the United States, or through most of it, the great cities excepted, without molestation from white men, under ordinary circumstances. In fact this was the national boast, especially as regards women. Property also was in great part similarly secure to the owner.

That time has gone by, and a very different state of things exists at the present time. This difference appears to be largely due to two causes—the gold and silver discoveries in the western part of the Union, and the civil war between the North and the South.

Whatever other results have flowed from those two noteworthy events, one thing is apparent—both caused a wave of demoralization to pass over the Union, the effects of which remain, and in that respect both events have proved a great misfortune and a great loss to the country. Now all sorts of crimes are rife, and they are not confined to any one part of the Union. The felonious exploits of Jack Sheppard, Claude Duval and Dick Turpin are rivalled in various parts of the country. Burglary, robbery, arson, highway and railway robbery on a most daring scale, violent and deadly assault, rape, and murder most foul, are things of everyday occurrence, not alone in the crime-stained purlieus of great and wicked cities, but in the country parts as well. All ranks of society are evidently more or less tainted, from the refined, cultured, and delicate lady, who persistently gives herself up to the unnatural crime of foeticide, with her correspondingly refined and cultured husband, whose embezzling "irregularities," and other unscrupulous speculations, abstract funds for the thousand from the funds that properly belong to others, down to the burglar, the garrotter, the stage or railroad robber, the footpad, and the common tramp.

This latter character evidently is a product of the hard times of the last three or four years. He is of a type somewhat different to his relative of European countries, more intensified and therefore not so meek, but frequently more energetic, determined and aggressive, and consequently more given to active and bold criminality. So far as this Territory is concerned, the influx of the more reckless of the class known as outsiders has produced, to greater or less extent, a condition in keeping with that which prevails generally throughout the Union. A change has come over the spirit of things here as well as in other parts of the country, and in both the change is an unfavorable one. It is of a very demoralizing character. In Utah there is much less security to life, person, and property than was wont to be the case a few years back. Thefts are not uncommon, burglaries are not unfrequent, garrotings are not unknown, nor are highway and stage robberies. Cattle raising has become unprofitable because of the incessant stealings. Assaults upon the person prevail more than formerly, and women and girls can not perambulate the city even, especially at night, to say nothing of venturing beyond its bounds, with the confidence of security in which they once indulged without disappointment.

This is a condition to be confessed, but not to be boasted of. On the contrary, it is a matter that demands serious, sober, thoughtful consideration, for the question naturally arises, Whereunto will these things grow? That is, if they are not effectually checked in some way or other. If they go on as they have been going of late years, every individual will feel under the necessity of being continually upon guard for the protection of himself, his family and his property, nothing will be safe, brigandage will prevail in the country parts and all sorts of crimes will become increasingly common in the cities, until the United States will not be the most enviable place to live in.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 28.

Where Does He Live?—E. W. Bird sends to us for a copy of the Rules of the United Order, but does not give his address.

Lovely.—A right lovely morning this morning, with indications favoring a spell of fine weather. This is the pleasantest time of the whole year, albeit it is near Christmas and a little damp under foot.

Internal Revenue.—The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will show the receipts from Utah for the last fiscal year to have been \$33,000, being considerably more than that paid by any other Territory of the United States.

Concert.—The musical entertainment, under the auspices of the 20th Ward Institute, at the Schoolhouse, comes off to-night. It will be under the management of Messrs. John Daynes, and Joseph J. Daynes, and a goodly array of talent will appear.

From Bear Lake.—Our friend, Bishop William Budge, of Bear Lake Valley, is in town. He will shortly go to Boise City, having been elected Councilor, from Bear Lake County, to the Idaho Legislature. Mr. James H. Hart goes to the same legislative body, from the same county, as Representative.

An Improvement.—President Brigham Young is having a new street opened running parallel with South Temple Street. Its western end will be a block north of the Eagle Gate and the east end will connect with the street in front of the Caine and Parsons residences. This a good improvement.

Discharged.—Last evening John Thomas, arrested on suspicion of being implicated, with the Lee brothers, in the attempted robbery of Mr. Austin and the beating of the Messrs. Hennefer, was taken before Alderman Spiers, when an alibi was proved, the evidence of disinterested witnesses showing that he was at a dancing party at the time the affair occurred, and he was therefore discharged from custody. We are pleased to note this fact, because, as stated by us yesterday, Mr. Thomas' character for industry and honesty is good.

The Little Colorado.—The Arizona Miner of Nov. 17 says—

"Governor Safford has written an extended account of his recent trip to the Little Colorado country, which we find published in the Citizen of the 11th. His interview with the leaders of the Mormon colony is interesting, as that people are becoming an important element in the population of this country. One of the head men informed the Governor that within the next two years they expected their colony would number 2,000. They have built a saw mill and sell lumber in the mill yard at \$10 per thousand feet. They have also a grist mill, and are about to erect a woolen mill and wagon factory. The mountains near them abound in hard wood, suitable for wagons."

Not Eastman.—The name of the gentleman who was first assaulted on South Temple Street, on Saturday night, was Austin and not Eastman, as heretofore published. It is now generally conceded that his lungs are perfectly sound, and that as a runner he is somewhat of a success, judging from the shortness of the time it took him to put a distance of several blocks between himself and the highwaymen and his brave rescuers.

Conference at St. Louis.—On Sunday, November 5th, the Saints of the St. Louis branch of the Church held a conference at 1,310 Broadway, Elder Andrew Burman presiding, and Elder F. Schrepel acting as clerk.

Elders Burman and Moffath addressed the conference, and the general and local authorities of the Church were presented and unanimously sustained by the votes of the assembly.

At the date of the holding of the conference the St. Louis Branch numbered thirty-eight persons, as follows:

One Seventy, six Elders, one Teacher, one Deacon, and twenty-nine members.

Hunting Burglars.—Last night a young man, who had been indulging too freely his bibulous propensities, was on his way home, his road leading over the hill a short distance up City Creek Cañon. He was not only filled with intoxicants, but also with a strong desire to gain distinction by effecting the capture of a dozen or more burglars, should they cross his path. An aged Frenchman, a shoemaker, having been out to supper, was returning that way to his place of lodging, and suddenly appeared before the young man, who covered the old gentleman with a five-shooter, and shouted, "Hold up your hands!" But, unhappily or otherwise, he did not understand English, and didn't hold up. As may well be imagined, this old son of St. Crispin thought he had got into a bad scrape, feeling convinced that he had been set upon by a veritable brigand, of the Lee stripe, and this impression was strengthened when the young fellow actually fired off his pistol.

A friend of the young man who had been following him with a view of seeing him safely home, appeared on the scene, and he was pressed into the service to take the supposed veteran robber to the City Hall, under the comforting threat that, if he didn't assist, his brains would be blown out, so the trio marched to the building named. At the Eagle Gate they met with a couple of gentlemen on their way home, and the elated young desperado-catcher called upon them also to aid him in taking "this robber" to safe quarters, and, seeing the situation, they walked along with them.

On reaching the office of the Police Captain, the poor old shoemaker was speedily released and the young fellow who thus wanted to extemporize himself into a valiant officer of the law and protector of the public weal, was provided with lodgings for the night, and this morning had to pay a light fine.

St. George Temple.—We learn, by private letter from St. George, that the lower rooms of the Temple are all finished, as are also the first main room and all the side rooms, and, in fact, that but little work is now required to complete the building to the top, which will probably be done within a few weeks, when the structure will be ready for the purposes for which it has been erected.

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 28.—The house burned on Friday last, three miles from this place, was the property of the sisters of General Wade Hampton, but was occupied by him and known as his house.

About 9 o'clock General Gordon, United States Senator from Georgia, and General Johnson, State Senator of Virginia, with Messrs. Peck and Jeffreys, members of the legislature, demanded admittance to the State House. The rotunda was filled with troops and arms stacked around the Washington statue. The members of the legislature exhibited their certificates from the Supreme Court of their election, and a corporal of the guard refused them admittance under orders of Demies, who was standing by. The democratic members then met in caucus, about 11.15 a. m., and proceeded in a body to demand admittance; in the meantime Gen. Hampton had an interview with Gen. Ruger, who then changed the orders so as to allow any one to pass the sentinels, who claimed to be elected members of the Legislature. Under this change of orders all the members are being admitted slowly as the corporal of the guard examines their credentials. Members are thus admitted to the State House but not to the Hall of the Senate or House of Representatives. The democratic members of the House, after gaining admission to the State House, proceeded to