

EDITORIALS.

A DESPOT'S LOGIC.

Such forms of rule as that which the Czar exercises, have one baleful feature which alone utterly condemns them. This evil is forcibly set forth in the following language which occurs in a circular recently issued by the Czar's prime minister:

"The gymnasia, high schools and universities will henceforth refuse to receive as pupils or students the children of domestic servants, peasants, tradesmen, petty shopkeepers, farmers and others of like condition, whose progeny should not be raised from the circle to which they belong, and be thereby led, as long experience has shown, to despise their parents, to become discontented with their lot and irritated against the inevitable inequalities of the existing social position."

Thus it is declared, as if in so many words, that the security of the present occupant of the Russian throne depends upon preventing the masses of his subjects from rising out of their low estate. Should they drink from the fountains of knowledge, advance in intelligence, and develop within themselves those attributes that will make wider the gulf which separates them from the brutes, the perpetuity of their national institutions will be endangered.

On the other hand, the glory of a republic consists in the elevation of its inhabitants. Provided only that morality keeps pace with education, the intellectual advancement of the people cannot be too rapid, nor can it reach too lofty a height, for the welfare of the nation, or the safety of all that is good in its institutions.

All forms of rule which chain the intellects of men and forbid them to drink of the waters of truth and intelligence, are, by the operation of the economy of the Creator, doomed. A tide of events is flowing in upon the world which will overwhelm them. Already that tide is dashing dangerously near the foot of the Czar's throne in breakers that take the form of nihilism, anarchism, socialism, and plots and conspiracies of various kinds, and degrees of danger.

The plea urged in justification for keeping the masses down in a state of ignorance, as expressed in the closing words of the above quotation, is the same logic with which tyranny has bolstered its power and false pretenses to beneficence, in all ages. Filial love and sympathy, natural to the children of all nations, is a guard against the danger the Czar pretends to dread, that the youth will be led to despise their parents if permitted to rise above their parents' estate; while the argument which opposes advancement because with it comes a desire to progress further, would destroy, if allowed to operate its full length, all distinctions between men and beasts. The smaller the degree of intelligence the more profound is the contentment among animated beings; ergo, men should be as much like clams as possible. Credence in these teachings of tyrants is happily fading from the faith of mankind.

STILL PURSUING A PHANTOM.

It has been thought by several and said by some that the President of the United States would not be permitted to conclude his present trip without some kind of opposition political capital being manufactured out of it. The first essay, which fell by the weight of its own unmitigated meanness, was attempted by the Minneapolis Tribune, which called the journey "a vote-catching tour," and the result of which was the burlesque of the editor in effigy. Now we have it from Atlanta that among the decorations of the city was a portrait of Jefferson Davis draped with the stars and bars of the Southern Confederacy. This is telegraphed in such a connection that the reader is expected to understand that a Democratic President's visit to the actual seat of Confederate authority had the effect of fishing out its executive and flag, conferring renewed life upon the cause and rejuvenation upon its leader. Perhaps what the dispatches said was literally true, and still the event lacks such significance as would warrant the transmission of its details broadcast through the country. If a person sees fit to admire the chief of the late Confederacy and wants to decorate his premises with the flag of all nations or that of no nation at all, there is no law against it, and he might as well have his way without molestation. It is a case of bad taste on the part of an individual, and that is all there is of it.

SCARLET FEVER CONTAGION.

A GENTLEMAN of this city places the following before us:

"There have been of late a large number of cases of scarlet fever in this city. I believe the spread of the disease is greatly owing to the carelessness, recklessness or indifference of families where cases have occurred. Instances have come under my own observation where children have been down with the complaint and within three days after getting out of bed

have mingled with other children and have even commenced going to school. I believe you would do good by stating in your paper how long after a patient is first attacked he should be declared free from quarantine restraint. There appears to be much ignorance and negligence upon that point."

Since receiving the foregoing statement and suggestion we have interrogated a leading physician on the subject. His reply, in substance, was that a scarlet fever patient was not free from liability to communicate contagion under four weeks from the time of being first attacked, and it would be safer to count upon five weeks. Before he is in a condition to mingle with others the skin should be perfectly clear—free from every vestige of the appearance created by the disease. Besides, all the clothing and other articles that have been in contact with his person during illness should be thoroughly disinfected.

It should not be necessary to urge upon all who may be so unfortunate as to be visited with a contagious disease, that it is their duty to prevent, so far as possible, by wise and effectual precautions, the malady being communicated to other families. This can hardly be too strongly enjoined, as the responsibility, direct or otherwise, involved in being the medium of diffusing sickness and in some cases death throughout the community is not a light one. Quarantine regulations are not as rigidly applied or enforced in this city as they should be.

EDUCATION IN CACHE COUNTY.

For many years the Cache County Educational Institute, an organization embracing all or nearly all the teachers in the county, has maintained a deep interest in school work. Its main objects have been to secure the introduction of better methods of teaching, and to increase the proficiency of teachers. That it has accomplished much good in these, and also in other directions, must be conceded. Its influence in the district schools of that county has been marked and beneficent, and has done much to place the county in the advanced position it holds to-day, in respect to education.

The proceedings of the eighth annual session of the Institute, held during the early part of last month, have been compiled by Messrs. W. H. Apperley and James A. Langton, the former being county school superintendent, and the latter president of the Institute. The result is a neat volume, containing minutes of the sessions of the Institute, and a number of lectures and papers delivered and read before it, some of which are highly creditable, and discuss in an able and interesting manner leading topics connected with the district schools. This volume will supplement the efforts of the educators of Cache County to create a greater public interest in educational matters in their field, and it will also tend to enhance the ambition, pride and zeal of the teachers in their profession.

For these and other reasons we commend the example of the teachers of that county. Where teachers organize themselves for purposes of self-improvement and the advancement of the interests of the schools, a powerful influence becomes centralized, and reduced to such a form as admits of its being utilized with success in originating about needed reforms. Uniformity in the management of schools, and the best methods of conducting classes, etc., are among the excellent results of teachers' organizations.

In several, perhaps a majority, of the counties of the Territory, the teachers are organized for purposes similar to those above indicated. In counties where this has not been done, the teachers are behind the times, and will find themselves unable to make a showing in their work as will their co-laborers in counties where organizations similar to the Cache County Educational Institute exist.

An important feature of the proceedings of the latter body, at its late session, was the endorsement of amendments to the school law, suggested by Dr. J. R. Park, President of the University of Deseret, which, if made, would effect some radical changes in the present district school system. The Institute commends the proposed changes in the school law to the consideration of the next Legislature, where doubtless the subject will receive due attention.

ATTACKED BY BEDOUINS.

The following is from a letter written at Jaffa, Sept. 6th, by Elder J. M. Tanner to President George Teasdale, and appears in the *Millennial Star* of Oct. 3d. It will be read with interest by Brother Tanner's numerous friends in this Territory:

"Your favor of August 18th received in which my release appears. Matters were I leave in order. The Saints feel well and look forward with joy to the time when another Elder will be here. I thought, as the people are German Swabians, that one of their own nationality, and a man of some forty or fifty would be most useful. A young

man would find it more difficult to associate with them, as they are mostly elderly people from forty upwards.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, just before day-break, on my way from Mejdil here, I was surprised by a band of eight Bedouins. The young man with me, a young man whom I had the pleasure of baptizing last evening, and myself were robbed and treated rather roughly. God raised us up a friend in the band who not only returned me some of my things, but by his strong arm seized the ghastly looking lance that was aimed at me. We were thankful to get away alive, and I told my young companion that notwithstanding our loss, I felt afterwards like slaying for joy. I feel like saying a lasting farewell to this land, still I must acknowledge that the happiest hours of my life have been spent here, for the goodness of God has been most abundantly bestowed upon me during my labors in this country. More of my experience I shall probably have an opportunity to relate to you later, as I am hurried now. Our total loss, principally clothes, etc., will not exceed five pounds.

DEATH OF HON. E. B. WASHBURN.

These dispatches bring the news of the death of Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, which sad event occurred at the home of his son, in Chicago, at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The cause of death was congestion of the heart and brain, from which it seems he had been a sufferer for some time, but of late he had taken such a decided turn for the better that his physicians announced that it was probable he would have a considerable period of life remaining, so that the blow to the family is emphasized by a bitter disappointment.

Mr. Washburne was born in Livermore, Oxford County, Maine, on the 23rd of September, 1816, and was therefore a little past seventy-one years of age. Like many other men prominent in the public places of this generation, he began life as a printer, his first experience as a worker in the all-preservative craft being in the office of the *Kennebec Journal*. After a course of law at Harvard University he emigrated west and entered upon the practice of law at the town that has since become famous through the anti-bellum residence there of the late General Grant—Galena. He served some seven or eight consecutive terms in the National House of Representatives, being a member of that body when Grant became President. He was at once rewarded for the conspicuous part he took in the great and exciting canvass which resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Democrats by being appointed Secretary of State in the Cabinet. That this was intended merely as a high honor, however, the highest the President could bestow, was evident a day or so later when the long-deferred desire of the gentleman to be Minister to France was gratified with the appointment and he gave up the State portfolio to Hamilton Fish. He remained in France as our representative during the whole of Grant's two terms, and in this capacity passed through the miseries and dangers of the German siege of Paris, where, by his efforts in behalf of German residents, he received the undying gratitude of that nation.

Mr. Washburne was an unusually bright politician and a man of many accomplishments. He spoke French fluently and German with tolerable ease, was an excellent public speaker and one of the greatest of friends to his friends. In this connection it would be proper to state that the late Hon. W. H. Hooper stood in the dead statesman's esteem second perhaps to General Grant, but we doubt if any other person than the Captain came next. He always had a good word for the people of Utah whenever they were mentioned, and seemed to be a man disposed to speak of men as he found them rather than as interested partisans spoke of them, for which alone we delight to speak his praises and wish him a sweet repose in his resting place.

A PECULIAR DEAD-LOCK.

A RECENT issue of the *News-Miner*, published at Hailey, Alturas County, Idaho, conveys information of a rather extraordinary state of affairs in the district court there. The grand jury had found six indictments for extortion and perjury against ex-officials, and had voted to indict several more for perjury, when the District Attorney declined to draw the indictments, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence against the accused to convict. The grand jury went into court, stated the foregoing facts and asked instructions. The District Attorney addressed the court in justification of his course.

According to the paper quoted, the Judge informed the grand jury that the District Attorney was their legal adviser, and he could not be required to draw indictments when he knew a conviction could not be had thereon.

At this distance, and in view of customs known to have prevailed among officials in Idaho, public sympathy will be with the grand jury rather than with the District Attorney, the former having evidently been actuated by a desire to ferret out and punish offenders against official morality.

The instructions of the court, if correctly reported, were of a character that tended to make of the grand jury a mere machine to be operated by the District Attorney at his will and pleasure. This is a false and dangerous doctrine, and much harm and injustice are its results when practically applied. Grand juries are supposed to act upon their own judgments, oaths and consciences, and not upon the dictum of the prosecuting attorney as to whom they find or fail to find indictments against.

RAISING PORK FOR PACKING.

By the courtesy of George J. Needham, Esq., of the Union Pacific, we have been furnished with a clipping from *Western Resources*, a publication issued at Lincoln, Nebraska, which is a communication written to that journal by General E. F. Test, relative to hog raising in Colorado and the territories. We reproduce a portion of it:

"It has occurred to me to ask you to ease your valuable paper in promoting the hog raising industry in Colorado and the territories. I am aware of the difficulties heretofore acting against it in the past, but from all I can learn that problem has been solved to all intents and purposes.

In consultation with several successful farmers of Colorado, I am advised they are feeding green alfalfa to hogs successfully in summer and dry in winter, with common squash and other vegetables and grain for hardening purposes. Alfalfa allows hogs to make natural growth, but opinions vary as to whether it will fatten them like corn. Whether it does or not, the corn fields of eastern Colorado and western Nebraska and Kansas are sufficiently close to supply any defect in alfalfa food. Be that as it may, in Utah alfalfa and grain are successfully fed to hogs in winter, and quite a number of carloads of alfalfa fed cattle from that Territory and Wyoming have been headed in the Omaha market. It is excellent feed for cattle, sheep and horses with but little labor.

I am deeply impressed with the importance of promoting the growth of the hog raising industry in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and the remaining territories, and should you succeed in enlisting the farmers generally in that section (you have succeeded so admirably with those of Nebraska in other lines) it will add enormously to the material wealth and development of the whole trans-Missouri region.

For places to market the farmers of Colorado and the territories are most favorably situated, as they can avail themselves of the markets of Denver, Omaha and Kansas City, and further east at Chicago and St. Louis. As you know, great packing houses are located at Kansas City and Omaha, and the latter is constantly increasing its plant. So rapidly have these cities increased their facilities they now stand second to Chicago, in the order named, as the great meat producing centers of the world. And at the rate they are increasing it is possible that in the course of a few months or years not a live hog will cross the Missouri River east, because of being 'absorbed' or rather cut up into pork at either Omaha or Kansas City."

Statistics are given showing the vast number of hogs in Nebraska and Kansas in contrast with the small number in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, and the rate of increase in all the states and territories named, for the year 1887 as compared with 1880. One conclusion is that the hog industry could be made exceedingly profitable in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah.

Laying aside considerations relative to the desirability of pork as an article of diet, and viewing it as a product for exportation, there is no doubt that hog raising could be engaged in by the farmers of this Territory with great financial benefit. Alfalfa, or lucern as it is more commonly called, will serve as food for hogs both in summer and winter. For the latter season it would probably be better if made into ensilage, in which condition it preserves to a great extent, the fresh and succulent character it possesses when freshly cut. Hogs will grow and fatten rapidly on green lucern, though it is claimed that grain should be fed to them for some weeks before they are killed, in order to harden the flesh.

Pork packing, and the raising of hogs for exportation, are industries not entirely unknown in this Territory, though they are in an infantile state. For some years the Wellsville Co-op. has packed and exported pork, some seasons shipping several carloads, and George Husler, Esq., of this city, packed, last year, about 500 hogs. There is no reason why the pork packing industry might not become an important one in this city, and other portions of the Territory, and a means of materially increasing the revenue of farmers. Lucern can here be made to nearly or entirely take the place of corn in the great hog raising states, and hence may be made a vastly more valuable product, even, than it now is.

A MORBID TASTE.

The mercantile Frenchman has for ages been distinguished as the perfect embodiment of amiability and refinement, yet there is in France a large class of people who seem to fairly revel in the gloomy, the repulsive and the horrible and are eminently conspicuous for their love of the ghastly and lugubrious. From the Associated Press dispatches we learn that a sale recently occurred in the city of Paris which, from all accounts, was a veritable *bonne bouche* for these ghastly seekers after the sanguinary and the sensational. It consisted exclusively of an innumerable collection of articles which had figured in the conviction of criminals who had expiated their offenses on the guillotine. The collection embraced hats, purses, rings, watches, chains, daggers, knives, revolvers, etc., including lines and other blood-stained articles of wearing apparel.

The sale was largely attended by persons in pursuit of criminal relics, and the bidding in certain cases was remarkably lively. Particularly was this the case with a special collection which was supposed to be the identical knife with which Franzini cut the throats of three of his victims. The purse of another murderer and the handkerchief with which a child had been strangled also brought high prices. But perhaps the climax of dramatic ghastliness is reached when we read that the crowd who surrounded the guillotine fought so eagerly for opportunities to dabble their hands in the crimson stream which spouted from the headless trunk of Franzini.

Two morbid appetites for the sanguinary and the horrible also crop out in this country. Some of our citizens have their bones scraped clean and wired together to dangle in doctors' closets, and it is known that medical students frequently display a variety of articles in which the skin and bones of dissected mortals have been gruesomely utilized. "One of the ladies of Philadelphia," says an exchange, "carries a watchcase covered with a portion of the skin of a beautiful young woman who was found drowned in the Delaware River. It still retains its natural color. Another young man carries a cigar case made of negro skin, a ghastly skull and cross-bones appearing on one side in relief. One of the best-known sargeons in this country, who resides in Philadelphia, has a beautiful instrument case entirely covered with leather made from an African's skin. A young society lady of that city wears a beautiful pair of dark slippers, made of an African's skin, the remarkable lustrousness of whose leather invariably excites the admiration of her friends. Again it is said that in Palermo, Italy, the judges sit upon benches covered with the skins of malefactors who have been executed for offenses against the law.

The bare recital of these revolting incidents is calculated to cause an unpleasant shudder to thrill the sensitive reader, and is sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the veil of civilization that covers the savage instincts of certain classes of humanity is somewhat attenuated.

THE "WORLD" AS AN ECHO.

The New York *World* of October 18th has an editorial on "The Utah Problem." It was prompted by the recommendation of J. Randolph Tucker, that a Constitutional amendment be passed providing against polygamy, then that Utah be admitted into the Union as a State. The *World* drops into the comparatively new groove of opposing journals, marked out since the polygamy objection began to lose force. It is that polygamy is not after all, the great factor in this so-called problem.

Only a little while ago the chorus of the press was: "Let the 'Mormons' provide against polygamy and no one will object to their Statehood." Now that the provision is made, and placed too beyond cavil as to its thoroughness, it is suddenly discovered that polygamy is not the great bugbear. What is the matter now? The *World* says:

"The radical objection to it is its essentially un-American and undemocratic character. It is in direct opposition to the fundamental principles of our government in that it means the rule of a church or hierarchy, and not of the people. It places the temporal authority of the church above that of the national government and authorizes its members to perjure themselves in the national courts. The admission of Utah under present circumstances will throw the state government wholly into the hands of this church. There is a much larger nut to crack here than polygamy."

How ready even the great journals of the country are to adopt the ideas, no matter how fallacious they may be, of any antagonist of "Mormonism." And how determinedly they seem to avoid any investigation of the question except on the adverse side! A prominent New York editor, being informed that certain things he had published about the "Mormons" were wrong,