

EDITORIALS.

THE Liberal Republicans of the State of New York admit that the results of the October elections have not fulfilled their just expectations; that while Indiana has done well, that while Ohio has shown that she may be secured to Greeley and Brown in November, and that while Georgia has shown that nearly every Southern State will be for them, "the enormous majority counted against us in Pennsylvania has given our adversaries assurance that, by like disbursements and fraudulent practices, they may carry almost any State they choose, including even New York." They do not conclude, however, that they are beaten, for "there are twenty States, casting nearly two hundred electoral votes, that we can carry if we will."

The New York *Herald*, in commenting on these hopes, thinks that the great battle of November is not lost; but that it may yet be won for Greeley and Brown. There are no indications, it says, in any quarter that the Democrats or Liberal Republicans have given up the Presidential contest, or intend to give it up before the end of the battle. Immediately after the October elections in 1868, there was, it asserts, a demoralizing movement at New York and at Washington among the Democrats for a change of base on their Presidential ticket for November, and this movement, involving a plea of defeat with the ticket of Seymour and Blair, seriously crippled them in the election; but no such demoralizing proposition this time for a change of base has been hinted at in reference to Greeley and Brown. It therefore concludes that "if the administration party of the 5th of November act upon the idea that the issue of the election is a foregone conclusion, and that the election is going by default, they may wake up on the 6th to find themselves the victims of an appalling political catastrophe."

For the race, it is not always
To him who fastest runs,
Nor the battle to those people
Which have the longest guns."

MAINE, following the example of Utah, has admitted a lady to the bar. Her name is Miss Clara Hapgood Nash, and she is said to be the first woman permitted to practice law in New England.

REV. DR. HATFIELD, a Methodist Episcopal minister, formerly of Chicago, has lately created a sensation at a meeting of the Evangelical Ministerial Association at Cincinnati, by calling attention to the appalling prevalence of criminal abortion by American women. He called upon the ministers present to look the evil in the face and confer together as ministers of God, as members of society, and as parents, for the best means to check the evil and save American society and American life from destruction. He stated that upon inquiry and investigation he found that physicians were importuned every day to produce abortions by the ladies of the highest standing. Dr. Hatfield cited the Roman Catholic Church as setting an example of watchfulness over its people in this respect, so much so that he, as a Protestant minister, stood abashed and silent before the Catholics, he said. And even German infidels were raising more children in this country than religious Americans; and if something was not done to prevent destruction of fetal life among the American people, the government of the country would eventually pass into the hands of foreigners.

Rev. Granville Moody, of the same Church, and Rev. Henry D. Moore, of the Congregational Church, affected not to believe the statements, but the former finally acknowledged that there was something in them, but it was essential to be guarded in expression, as there was a reporter present.

That reporter says the remarks produced a genuine sensation, and made the assembled reverends look at each other as if the bottom had been knocked out of things, especially when Dr. Hatfield affirmed that there was not a block in Cincinnati that did not contain women who murdered their unborn children and thought it nothing.

THE Chicago *Tribune* argues that because the regular Republicans were successful in two States at October elec-

tions, it is no reason for thinking the cause of Liberal Reform is defeated. That cause, it says, was not affected in the least by those elections; for "the great truths which are embodied in the Cincinnati platform will still exist as truths after November, as before." Concerning these truths it consoles its readers in the following words:

"They underlie the prosperity and perpetuity of the Republic. They are superior to the accident of an election, which is at best but an incident of the great battle. If Mr. Greeley should be elected, then the Liberal movement will crystallize itself immediately and these truths will be put into practical operation. If Mr. Greeley should be defeated, these truths will remain and possess the same binding force which they are some day destined to exert."

THE recent election of General Hartranft, for governor of Pennsylvania, causes much sober comment among his opponents. Hartranft is reputed to be very affectionately disposed towards private appropriation of public funds and also towards convicts who will vote for him. His nomination for the governorship of the State caused a serious split among his own party, the Republicans, and it is stated that the fear that opposition to him would lose the State to Grant secured the former his election by a decided majority. "Let Hartranft be defeated and Grant shall be defeated also," is reputed to have been the battle cry of many who wielded power and influence, and this shows that the fear of the latter's defeat, as contingent on Hartranft's, was shrewdly and remorselessly wrought upon by a certain class.

That cry is a good deal like the shriek of a pretentious but unscrupulous clique here, who say, "If you defeat us you defeat the government and the republic." Heaven help the government and the republic, if its salvation rests with such creatures as they are, for truly may we freely paraphrase and say, on what a slender thread tremendous things depend!

The Philadelphia *Press*, while decidedly Republican, was one of the stoutest opponents of the Hartranft faction, and though defeated, that paper is not in despair, however serious the situation and dark the immediate prospect may be. The *Press* states that danger is most imminent from the triumphant success of the alleged corruptionists, "who assume to be vindicated in corruption," and "are flinging their rude, defiant huzzas in the face of the better men of the party."

That many sincere Republicans are not without apprehensions and even forebodings as to the result of this whitewashing of local corruption for the sake of bolstering up the national party, is manifest from the following passage, "If Republicanism fails in Pennsylvania it will fail in the Union, and if it suffers defeat the President will be powerless to administer the government successfully. These are the thoughts which weigh down sober men, while the grovelling leaders are intoxicated with their escape from merited reprobation, and are casting lots for and parting the raiments of Republicanism."

However, the triumph of right is certain, so thinks the *Press*, and it assumes the prophetic character in the following sentences, "The war against despotism and corruption has been fairly begun, and the reserves of the people are just entering the field. A Reform convention of pure and eminent men will soon throw its broad shield over the Commonwealth, and crush the horde of cormorants who have made our government a reproach. An aroused public sentiment, disentangled from national politics, and quickened by the atrocities and arrogance developed by the last State contest, will soon swell to a flood-tide, and him upon whom it falls will be ground to powder." We shall be glad if the *Press* is right in its prognostications of no desirable a consummation in the land of Penn, and elsewhere too.

THE horse disease, which is stated to be of a catarrhal though not of a fatal character, appears to be spreading rapidly from Canada among the horses in several eastern cities, and to be raging epidemically, so that in some of the cities few horses are fit for duty, and business is consequently seriously interfered with. The cold weather approaches, and it may check the spread and the ravages of the disease. Fortunately a barrier of mountains and plains separates Utah from the Eastern

States, which, with the slight amount of equine intercommunication between those States and this mountain region and the atmospheric variations encountered in such intercommunication as exists, it is to be hoped will prove sufficient to restrict the disease and prevent it appearing on this side of the continent.

Correspondence.

LEHI CITY, Oct. 20, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir:—As an evidence of the superior tendency of the school tax system, I will adduce the following from experience.

Since the fall of 1870, I have been connected with the Lehi school, which at that time averaged a daily attendance of seventy-five pupils; in the succeeding winter that number was increased to one hundred and seventy-five, most of whom were adults. In the spring following, a tax of one and one-fourth per cent. was voted by the people of Lehi, which sum was to be appropriated in building school-houses, purchasing maps, charts, &c., and advancing the interests of education in this place generally.

The first school under the tax system was opened April 9, 1871, with 250 pupils, and an influx of 125 more before the summer session closed. Teachers were employed at a liberal salary; children were compelled by their parents to attend school, a desire for learning supplanted aspirations of a less ennobling tendency, in short everything worked like a charm. What first seemed only an experiment (to the citizens of Lehi), resulted in a complete success.

According to good authority, greater progress was made and more achieved in ten months under the tax system than in any three years preceding its adoption.

From the foregoing I sum up the following advantages for this system of school which no others possess—

First, the poor are educated at the public expense; second the teacher knows where his pay comes from, which is certainly a double incentive to him; third, with equal chances all classes are educated alike, which is sure to result in a unity of thought, motive, and action. Such a thing is to be desired in the kingdom of God, and such causes conspire together in making me an advocate of common schools.

Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL THURMAN.

NEPHI, Oct. 21st, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Our two days' meetings, which closed yesterday, Sunday evening, were very interesting and instructive.

There were present of the Twelve, Prest. O. Hyde and E. Snow, also Elders Jos. A. Young, of Sevier, and C. H. Wheelock and N. T. Guyman, of Sanpete, and our full staff of home missionaries. Meetings were well attended and a good spirit prevailed. Appointments were made for our missionary labors throughout the remainder of the year.

The farmers of this county have raised very good crops, and peace and plenty prevail. One of our best farmers, Bro. J. Vickers, informs me that from a thirty-acre field he averaged fifty bushels per acre of wheat and barley.

No Indian troubles reported of late.
Respectfully, J. GROVER.

LONDON, Sept 30th, 1872.

President B. Young.

Knowing the great interest you feel in regard to the Elders, and their labors, in these lands, I feel a desire to report my own condition, and my views very briefly, on a mission to England.

Since leaving home and parents, I have not fully realized, perhaps, that I am so far away, and probably will not for some time. At any rate, I have not felt as I formerly thought I should, viz., very homesick. I can truly say, I have yet to feel in the least a desire to hasten home, or any undue anxiety in the welfare of my friends and relatives.

I feel entirely content and my life is continually being made joyful and pleasant by the increased knowledge I receive in regard to the spiritual and temporal blessings of the church, and the increased power I have to perform my duties in administering its ordinances, and in myself of overcoming temptation, governing appetites, &c.

This blessing of power to do these things and to obtain anything asked for in faith, makes me joyful, and my heart burns with

gratitude to God for the knowledge I have of the gospel.

I frequently state to outsiders I am a "Mormon," and would be ashamed to be anything else.

I am universally well treated by Saint and sinner, the first honor me as a servant of God, and the other party treat the curiosity—the "Mormon" boy—exceedingly well, to retain him in their presence and to learn something at his hands of yourself.

I enjoy attending meetings, and thus far I have addressed every one I have attended. Yesterday, I think I may call my "model day." I attended three meetings and baptized three persons, having spoken during the day two hours, enjoying, as I ever do, the Spirit of God in abundance. I find that talking on our principles, and bearing testimony to the truth, are sufficient to overthrow and crumble all opposing creeds, without extra exertion on our part.

I passed Spitalfield market place yesterday and thought, "Here stood President Young, and introduced the gospel in this great metropolis. Surely we can carry out the great work he began." I feel the privilege I have in being called a "servant of God," and I sincerely hope I may ever be worthy of so holy a name.

Elders Fairbanks, S. S. Jones, Thomas Jennings and W. H. Kelsey desire to be remembered, with best wishes and kind regards to yourself and those associated with you at home. We, I think, are united in our endeavors to do good to the human family.

My health is good and my earnest prayer is for a continuance of the same, and eventually a welcome to the bosom of the church and to home and friends.

May God bless you and all good men.

Yours faithfully in Christ.

JUNIOUS F. WELLS.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 22.

APPOINTMENT.—Elder John Mendenhall is appointed to take charge of the Nottingham Conference, upon the departure of Elder Shomas Dobson; and Elder Dobson is requested to give Elder Mendenhall all needed instruction. — *Millennial Star*, Oct. 1.

THE EUROPEAN MISSION.—By the *Millennial Star* we learn that a district meeting was held at Hookley Chapel, Birmingham, on Sunday, Sept. 22. Addresses were delivered by President A. Carrington, and Elders Jas. G. Bleak, Thos. Dobson, John Neff, Ralph Harrison, and John H. Burrows. Attendance very good and attention to speakers very close. On the following evening a concert was given, under the direction of Brother Coleman.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—In a civil case tried before a Justice's court a few days since in Davis county, ten miles north of this city, in which two females were the contestants, a jury was demanded, when three women were chosen among others for that purpose. The deliberations of the jury-women were marked by quite as much dignity and self respect as is ever evinced by the stronger sex, and we understand the verdict was not any less satisfactory on account of the jury not being entirely composed of the male persuasion.

CHANGE OF CLIMATE.—One of the best medicines for children who are suffering from debility, teething, &c., is change of air. We have convenient facilities here for such change. It is not necessary to go to Bear Lake Valley, to Soda Springs or to some other equally distant spot to obtain a change of air—though such trips, taken at the proper season, would doubtless be very beneficial to most invalids—but it can be obtained by going into any of the canyons around us, or by crossing to the Weber, to Coalville, Wanship, Rockville or any of the settlements on its waters, or to Kamas Prairie, or, in fact to any settlement of a greater altitude than this. We have known several cases of severe illness in children checked by a change of air, even as late in the season as this. Good nursing, proper attention to clothing and such a change of air as we suggest can scarcely fail to have a beneficial effect.

THE WEATHER.—It is amusing to hear the various expressions from one and another respecting the weather. It is so pleasant that it ought to suit everybody. The weather of the past few weeks has been simply glorious. With its existence is a delight. But there are some who think they would like a change to settle the dust; others that they would like it because they have an idea that such fine weather cannot be healthy; and others because a storm would put out the fires which are raging in various parts of the mountains around us and consuming valuable timber and fuel. There are others, however, who have potatoes to dig, apples to gather, houses to build, cellars to excavate, fuel to haul from the canyons, who want this fine weather to continue. It looked yesterday morning as though we might have rain or snow, but to-day is as bright and sunny as ever, and the builders and farmers and wood haulers are improving the hours. We think it a mistake to suppose that dry weather is unhealthy in this country. Our dry summers and autumns have been more healthy, if our observations are correct, than our rainy ones. Dur-