

Most remarkable are indolence, extravagance and infidelity to their engagements. Cure the two first, and the last would disappear, because it is a consequence of them, and not proceeding from a want of morals. I know of no remedy against indolence and extravagance but a free course of justice. Everything else is mere palliative; but unhappily the evil has gained too generally the mass of the nation to leave the course of justice unobstructed. The maxim of buying nothing without money in our pocket to pay for it would make our country one of the happiest upon earth. Experience during the war proved this, as I think every man will remember that under all the privations it obliged him to submit to during that period he slept sounder and awaked happier than he can do now. Desperate from finding relief from free course of justice I look forward to the abolition of all credit as the only other remedy which can take place. I have seen, therefore, with pleasure the exaggerations of our want of faith with which the London papers teem. It is indeed a strong medicine for sensible minds, but it is a medicine. It will prevent their crediting us abroad. In which case we cannot be credited at home.

There probably will be some difference of opinion among financiers of today as to the practicability of the nation or the people doing business without the credit system, but there are a good many people in the country who wish they had followed in their purchases the suggestions made by the great patriot and statesman. Doubtless Jefferson himself was in a similar frame of mind when, thirteen years after he wrote the letter, he returned to private life so seriously impoverished through general business depression that he was not sure of being allowed to leave Washington without arrest by his creditors, but with such a strict sense of honor that led him to in time discharge his debts to the uttermost farthing.

PROMPT ACTION NEEDED.

This Territory is fast being made the dumping ground not only of men who cannot get employment but of tramps and criminals from the Pacific Coast who are being shipped into Utah by the Southern Pacific railway. These men gather into California from British Columbia on the north to Mexico on the south, and are being sent east over the railway and unloaded here. The avenues for their further movement eastward are practically being closed. In Wyoming they are promptly rejected and turned back, and there is no knowing how soon Colorado will take a similar stand and leave with us nearly the whole crowd to bring serious trouble upon the Territory. As it is, the opportunities for their going east via the Rio Grande Western are very limited, but they are being directed thither. Most of them have to remain on the way, and consequently the section of country along that road from Ogden south and east is being sorely afflicted with their presence, and surely will become more so unless immediate steps are taken to make a change.

On the present occasion the people look, as they have a right to do, to Weber county to close the gates against this incoming horde. As has been suggested heretofore, that county holds

the key to the situation. It has been stated that local officials there, when the "armies" have come upon them, have aided them to continue in this direction with a view to letting them get farther east. It is now time to stop this procedure and to prevent these "armies" being dumped in any part of the Territory. This step is demanded by the welfare of the people who are being made to suffer.

The courts already have indicated how this can be accomplished. The authority of restraining the Southern Pacific from unloading or leaving indigents, criminals, or persons liable to become a public charge or who are a menace to good order is vested in the courts of this Territory and the duly appointed officers, when application for the exercise of that authority is made by the proper parties. Weber county, having the terminus of the Southern Pacific railway, where the dumping place for these indigent "armies" is, is in the position to protect this Territory from further imposition by applying to the court for an injunction forbidding the railway company from leaving here any more of the so-called "Industrialists," or any of the tramps that may travel by its trains. If the Southern Pacific or those farther west who are dealing with it in this matter are desirous that these men shall be helped on their way east they can make arrangements to transport them to where they will not be a charge on this Territory. What is asked is that they cease unloading them here.

If the injunction suggested be applied for there is no question that the court will grant it as the law provides, and thus the matter can be settled once for all as far as Utah is concerned. In making this request upon Weber county the people feel that they are doing only that which duty requires in the present exigency, and they ask with full confidence that the Weber county officials have such an interest in the Territory's welfare that they will act promptly and courageously in the premises.

DO NOT ADVOCATE ANARCHY.

The stand taken by some of the newspapers in regard to the so-called industrial movement is truly amazing. It becomes more and more evident with every day that it is a menace to communities in its way as well as to the safety of the traveling public and the institutions of the country; its true character of anarchy is slowly being unveiled and the germs of revolution are faintly discernible in its aspirations and demands; yet some who pretend to speak for the people, for law and order, denounce the constituted authorities because these do what they can to restrain the devastating flood in its mad rush through the land. Thus one cotemporary in criticizing Judge Merritt's action in landing a band of train stealers in jail argues that if men want to go to Washington why shouldn't they?

The fact that they are poor men is surely no good reason why they should be deprived of the ordinary privileges of untrammelled locomotion guaranteed to every American with his freedom of person. It will be a sorry day for the

country when the doctrine is recognized, especially from the bench, that rich men are free to go and come at pleasure, but that poor men are not.

Unfortunately for this mode of reasoning, it does not touch the real issue at all. Dishonest sophistry shines through every line of it. Nobody denies the right of anybody to go to Washington; nor is it contended that rich men can come and go at their pleasure while poor men cannot. But the question is, whether any band of men can be allowed to go to Washington for the purpose of influencing by force the legislators in their behalf; and further, whether any band of men, rich or poor, can march through the land demanding to be fed and clothed at public expense, and to steal railroad property, resist the authorities and turn things topsy-turvy in a general way. Traveling is free enough, as far as the ticket is paid for, but it has never been understood that the liberty of this country includes the privilege of banding together for the purpose of begging and stealing.

If the laborers have a grievance let them unite in an intelligent effort to bring this before the country in the way the Constitution provides and send as many petitioners to Washington as they can afford to send honestly. If the people's representatives refuse to listen, retaliate at the ballot box. The poorest citizen has just as much political power in his hand as the millionaire, and since people of the latter category are in the minority, there is no reason why the poor should not rule the country by constitutional means, provided they are united and intelligent enough to know what they want and honest enough not to sell their birthright to scheming politicians for less than a mess of pottage. If the "Industrialists" had followed such a course, they would have gained the sympathy of the country, but as it becomes evident that they have chosen a policy fraught with danger to the country, they must be met with stern determination. The country has already decided that the Union must be preserved even at the cost of a million lives. States cannot tear the bonds tied by our fathers. Should it become necessary, it will again be demonstrated that the Union must be kept sacred. One class cannot with impunity rise in rebellion against another class of citizens.

At present the duty is urgent upon the press, as upon all who exercise influence upon public affairs, to plead with the misguided ones and show them their error without partiality and without vilification. The movement is yet in its beginning, but should it continue the time may come when the voice of the wise may be as useless as an argument with Niagara or an appeal to a prairie fire. There should, it seems to us, be no doubt as to the present duty of the press in the matter of a movement so conspicuously unconstitutional and dangerous as that now going on in the country.

DESCRIBING THE killing of a burglar in Chicago day before yesterday, a dispatch says the victim was shot in the barroom and in the act, but it fails to mention the equally important fact that he was also shot in the stomach.