

genius of freedom sheds its genial influence over the vales of Utah, and when the power of the self-seeker who profanes the sacred name of liberty by shouting it with his mouth while there is not a spark of its light in his heart, has departed, then shall the old-time celebration enthusiasm return. The mountains and valleys will ring, as in bygone years with the shout of rejoicing over the memory of the noble work performed by the men who were instruments in the hands of Providence in establishing the best human government that ever existed in the whole history of man.

#### PUBLIC DEBTS.

OUR northern neighbor Ogden has under consideration a project to make important and extensive public improvements to the extent of \$75,000; and as its fund on hand and prospectively for some time will not equal that figure, it is proposed to issue bonds for the amount payable at some future time, which obligations are to carry as light a rate of interest as will enable them to be floated. To meet the interest and provide against the day or days when the bonds would mature and become convertible into par cash on call, a sinking fund would have to be created at once and into this fund an amount deposited continuously proportioned to the whole amount of the principal and interest, and thus, while enjoying the benefits that would arise from the immediate expenditure of the money, the city would be curtailing many of the means of well-being now steadily enjoyed unless the rate of taxation were raised, and against this proposition we fancy every taxpayer would arise as one man and protest.

This is a matter in which our friends of the junction city alone are interested and it is for them to say what they will or will not do. It is thought to make the burden lighter by placing a large part of it on the coming generation, and if the measure should carry at all, this would seem to be eminently wise and proper, since those who follow would in the natural course of things enjoy to the fullest extent all the benefits acquired by reason of the indebtedness, with the additional advantage of a wider and more prolific field from which to draw revenue; so that, if bonds or other obligations can be made so attractive to speculators or patriotic investors that they will pay out ready cash for the return of four or five dollars on the hundred every year for thirty years, we can see as reason why the proposition to divide the burden should not be made the first and chief consideration.

As a rule, going in debt is a bad practice and leads to worse results; there are times, however, when it is necessary for an individual to become thus obligated to another, and occasions when it is imperative for nations, states or communities to do so; but the rule that it is ever so much harder to get out than to get in has no exceptions. Take for example the case of the State of Virginia; during the war it got so overwhelmingly in debt that the ablest financiers could for a time see nothing but bankruptcy or else repudiation and disgrace staring the "Mother of Presidents" in the face. To add to the dilemma, about one-third of the State was cut off and made a separate commonwealth under the name of West Virginia, leaving the entire burden to fall upon the fraction that was left. The debt question at once became the paramount issue in the politics of Virginia, and for several years the repudiation party was strong enough to hold the State, keep two members in the United States Senate, and have things pretty much its own way. Of late the numbers of this organization have dwindled so much that only through an alliance with the Republicans is it enabled to maintain an organization at all; the Democrats have all along favored the funding scheme, that is making the debt payable largely by future inhabitants and giving those who hold securities a small rate of interest, which is certainly the more honorable plan and altogether preferable by bondholders to repudiation. This is substantially what Ogden is talking of doing.

The remaining remnant of Virginia repudiators (or "Readjusters" as they like to be called) now in the United States Senate is Riddleberger, who now has a bill pending before that body as the outcome of the debt controversy in his State. This State debt was about \$40,000,000 in 6 per cent bonds. It was decided to put one-third of this debt on West Virginia and issue new 3 per cent bonds for the remainder. By a process of "scaling," the debt was figured down to about \$25,000,000. The coupons were to be good at par in payment of taxes, and it was this feature that led to the row. Paying taxes in coupons of course put no cash in the treasury, and all kinds of legislation was used to get rid of them, with varying success. Every time the country evaslonists found a scheme Mahone, the inventor and principal champion of "readjustment," would champion their cause. "I believe," said a Richmond banker the other day, "that if any attempt is made to go behind the Riddleberger measure the country will vote to repudiate the debt."

And thus it goes. If, for the sake of public policy, debts must be contracted, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to have a perfect understanding and fair arrangement before the money changes hands.

#### A MYSTERIOUS LEAP INTO ETERNITY.

DEATH has been busy for the past few months in mowing a heavy swath through the ranks of humanity both at home and abroad, and the newspapers fairly teem with blood-curdling accounts of horrible disasters all over the land. To such an extent is this the case, that 1887 bids fair to distance all recent years, fateful as they have been, in the record of its calamities.

One of the most singular casualties that has come under our notice recently, is reported in an eastern journal, and is in substance as follows:

Just as the 12 o'clock express was leaving Boston on the 19th inst., for New York, a man in disordered apparel rushed wildly through the gate and made a dash for the rear platform of the last car, which he barely succeeded in reaching as the train pulled out. He was a Frenchman about 45 years of age and was extremely agitated, so much so that, although he talked volubly, in consequence of his broken English, it was difficult to understand him. As near as could be learned his statement was to the effect that his daughter was aboard the train, desiring to elope. That she was bound for New York, whence she would take the steamer for Havre.

When some time had elapsed and the conductor called for the fares, it transpired that the Frenchman had neither ticket nor money. Whereupon the conductor informed him that he had allowed him to come aboard the train on the plea of looking for his daughter, but that he had abused that privilege by traveling so far on the train without a ticket, and informed the Frenchman that when he got to Providence, R. I., he would have him arrested for stealing a ride. This occurred at Hyde Park. Just before arriving at Sharon station, the Frenchman was observed, by one of the passengers through a rear window, standing on the platform between the cars, where he appeared to be looking intently at the truck of the next car, when, all at once, he plunged headlong beneath the wheels and disappeared. This passenger was the sole witness of the rash act. The most singular part of this whole transaction was the fact that although the Frenchman looked through the car window and pointed out to the conductor, his daughter one of two young ladies sitting together on one of the forward seats, yet he made no effort to enter the car or communicate with her.

The body was found near Spaulding's bridge, a short distance below Canton Junction, and was given in charge of Undertaker Murphy. One arm was cut off and the whole top of the head was gone. He was five feet seven inches in height and had on black diagonal pantaloons and laced shoes, very much worn. His suspenders, which were red, were hanging, not having been put over his shoulders, his appearance showing a hurried dressing. He had on a white shirt with no collar, white stockings, and all his clothing was of good material. Near the body was found a black derby hat, on which there was craps three inches wide. It is believed that when he found that he would be arrested upon arrival at Providence, he deliberately committed suicide.

#### STRIKE OF BRICKLAYERS.

CHICAGO is becoming heartily tired of the bricklayers' strike in that city. The *Mail* thus describes some of its effects:

"Throughout the city building is almost at a perfect standstill; great enterprises are either abandoned altogether or suspended for the season; foundations are being placed under cover as if there were no immediate hope of raising the superstructures; many hundreds of buildings are merely begun, half finished, or left incomplete; the brickyards are idle, the quarries are silent, the lumber market is stagnant, capital is resting, and labor loafs around the street corners."

The above is taken from a double-leaded editorial in which an earnest and even peremptory appeal is made to have the strike ended by arbitration. The article nominates as members of the board of arbitration, Hon. John A. Roche, mayor of Chicago a man whose interests and sympathies, the *Mail* says, are equally divided between the employing and the employed classes; Hon. Wm. P. Rend, whom that paper says is one of the largest and most successful employers of men on the continent, who is everywhere recognized for his good judgment in dealing with labor difficulties, and Hon. Jos. Medill, editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, who is also an employer, and as the *Mail* remarks, understands intelligently the numerous grounds for complaint existing on the sides of capital and labor. All these have risen from the ranks of labor, and the *Mail* is confident that, in half a day, they could settle the difficulty.

The strike is a great disaster to Chicago as a city, as well as to the families of the idle bricklayers, and it ought to be ended at once. Why arbitration is not at least attempted is not clear, unless it be on account of what an exchange calls "the foolish, tyrannical, criminal disregard for the welfare of the city which pervades the ranks of the builders and their workmen."

#### SHOULD ORGANIZE.

In order to render lucrative the growing of fruit and summer vegetables, the producers of these crops should organize themselves and their business thoroughly. The kind of merchandise they put upon the market is so perishable that great loss attends the handling of it unless proper arrangements are made to reach the consumers with it, without delay; whereas, if this can be accomplished, greater quantities of it can be sold, and much better prices can be obtained, than under the present haphazard method.

In this Territory, under existing conditions, fruit and summer vegetable growers are in a situation of uncertainty as to when, to whom and at what prices they will be able to sell their products. Hotel and restaurant proprietors, and consumers generally, are in a similar state of uncertainty in regard to procuring supplies, and unquestionably would buy more and pay better prices if facilities were established that would enable them to get what they want while it is fresh, and at such times as they might require it.

California fruit growers have evolved from disastrous experience in this regard a thorough system of organization. The bulk of the export fruit of the State is handled by the California Fruit Union, which finds a market for it. Last year a Chicago firm were made the consignees of all fruit shipments made by this organization, but this year it has been deemed unwise to perpetuate such a monopoly, and the California Fruit Union will arrange to make consignments to as many eastern cities as can receive shipments in carload lots. A dealer in an eastern city who wants a carload of California fruit, knows exactly where to send for it, with an assurance that it will be promptly forwarded, and a fruit grower in that State who must quickly find a market or have his crop spoil on his hands, knows exactly to whom to consign it, and has the assurance of receiving for it the market price.

The advantage of organization among the class of agriculturists referred to is so obvious as to render argument in its favor almost needless. Conditions in this Territory are ripe for it.

#### TO OUR CITY PATRONS.

FROM and after the 1st of July, next, the DESERET NEWS COMPANY will cease keeping subscription accounts with its city patrons, to whom the papers are delivered by carriers, leaving the carriers thereafter to deal with subscribers direct except as to present indebtedness on account, which of course must be settled at the office. One object in this is to save the expense of book-keeping, which the old system has involved. It is also hoped that the proposed arrangement will result in securing more prompt and regular settlements through the facilities which the carriers will have for calling upon subscribers at their own homes to receive and receipt for payments.

The carriers will doubtless be found to be pleasant and trustworthy men to deal with, and we commend them to all who are at present or may become subscribers to the News as worthy of patronage. We trust our patrons will endeavor to give them the necessary encouragement by being prompt in their payments.

The terms for the papers will continue the same as heretofore—for the Evening News \$10 per year, \$2.50 per quarter, \$1 per month, 25 cents per week or 5 cents per copy. To secure the advantage of the yearly rate, it is only reasonable that subscribers should at least pay quarterly in advance, as indeed our terms have always been understood to be, though the rule has not been fully enforced. The SEMI-WEEKLY News will continue to be \$3 per year, \$1 per quarter or 5 cents per copy.

#### THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

In another column will be found an editorial from the New York *Times* of May 22nd in regard to the test oath and registration. It shows that while the enforcement of the Edmunds Act is desired by public men, and that they desire the oath provided by Congress shall be required of voters in Utah, they have no sympathy with the scheme inaugurated in this city to prevent "Mormons" who have not broken the law from enjoying those political rights and privileges that belong to citizens. The *Times* hits the nail on the head when it intimates that the object of the anti-"Mormons" in Utah is not so much to suppress polygamy as to obtain political control of the Territory.

Everybody here, both "Mormon" and "Gentile," knows this to be a fact. "Polygamy" has been merely a cry. The conspirators here have never cared a cent about it sincerely. They want a free chance to run and rob the Territory and they have used the public prejudice on the polygamy question to influence the onslaught, through legislation ostensibly against plural marriage but really against "Mormon" votes. We are pleased to see so powerful a journal as the New York *Times* opening its eyes to this patent fact.

The country desires polygamy suppressed, but it is not anxious that a handful of adventurers shall gain control of a flourishing Territory at the expense of the people who hewed it out of a desert. Neither do sensible men of any party want citizens disfranchised on account of their belief or aliens ready for naturalization barred out of participation in political affairs because of their simple adherence to a creed.

Let the plotters and the local officials who are with them in their ungodly and un-American schemes, take warning! They have been stepping over the line which limits the silent approval of the nation of special measures against the "Mormons." When men are denied naturalization because they believe in continued divine revelation, and citizens are sought to be robbed of the franchise because they belong to an inorthodox Church, it becomes evident that the professed desire on the part of their oppressors to obliterate a practice and suppress a crime is a humbug, and that motives which have not been publicly understood lurk behind the injustice and the wrong attempted. Abroad, polygamy is the thing aimed at, at home it is the supreme control of local affairs by a small and utterly unprincipled minority that makes all the turbulence and hinders the material progress of the Territory of Utah.

#### PITY HIM.

We had concluded to pass by without notice a glaringly infamous leading article that appeared in that most depraved of all journals, the Salt Lake *Tribune*, of last Thursday (May 26th). The reception of a correspondence from Mr. Ben. E. Rich, incorporating an excerpt from the article in question has changed our original intention. We offer it as an apology for blurring our columns with a direct mention of the basest of newspapers—the cowardly slanderer of the innocent and helpless, the ardent champion of the seducer and corruptionist and unblushing advocate of the introduction of sexual vice, drunkenness and gambling as a proper means of leading young "Mormons" away from the path of religion and virtue.

The article that appeared in our nansating cotemporary purported to be inspired by and in reply to one which appeared in the News' issue of the day previous. Ours was prompted by the fact of the seduction and abandonment of a young "Mormon" girl by a wretch whose acquaintance she formed while engaged as help in a non-"Mormon" family. Numerous other instances of the same character were present in memory, and a word of advice to young girls whose circumstances in life render it necessary that they should hire out as helps was the result.

We took the ground that they were safer in the preservation of their religious faith and their virtue in engaging to work for families of their co-religionists than for non-"Mormons." The article was temperate, considerate and consistent, yet the scribe of the *Tribune*, dipping his pen in a mixture of filth and gall, misrepresented it from beginning to end and construed it into a direct insult to the whole non-"Mormon" population. The falsity of such an interpretation can be at once observed from the following extract from what we said, in explaining why we considered the course we recommended to young women as advisable:

"It is not because there is an idea that there are not moral, upright and respectable families outside the pale of the Church. A view of that kind would be incorrect. But the question of danger or safety is not easily ascertained; therefore as a rule it is safer for girls who hire out to go into families of their co-religionists. The danger—which has been frequently exemplified—from taking any other course may not necessarily exist in the family who engages the services of a girl but from consequential associations more liable to be formed from the connection than if she went among those of her own faith, who directly as a religious duty, are interested in preserving her from moral injury. And it may not be denied with truth, that there is a class of debased creatures claiming to be men, in this city, who look upon "Mormon" girls as their proper prey."

Respectable and sensible non-"Mormon" people will see at a glance that no such element as a wholesale insult to them could possibly be made out of such reasoning. It can be and is twisted, however, by men who give the most palpable evidences that that is the class to which they do not belong. It could only be comforted by a wilful prevaricator who makes it a business

to show that one portion of the community is at eternal warfare with the other. It will also strike the unprejudiced observer that no earnest religionist, no matter what his theological views might be, could take any other position than that assumed by us without being open to the charge of insincerity. If his attitude were otherwise it would show that he had neither faith in the power of his religion nor in the moral integrity of his co-religionists. And if it be conceded that such a faith is in him and he neglected to exert an influence to throw around the unwary the safeguards which those conditions constitute, he would be derelict in his plain and straightforward duty.

Our own words, already quoted: "That there is a class of debased creatures claiming to be men, in this city, who look upon "Mormon" girls as their proper prey"—have been verified by a host of pitiful incidents involving the ruin and degradation of innocent and unsuspecting young women. The writer of the calumnious article which aroused the indignation of Mr. Rich and many others knows this as well as we do. The journal for which he writes also proves the truth of the statement. In its own columns have appeared, as already intimated, the direct and unqualified advocacy of sexual vice gambling and drunkenness as a means of breaking up the "Mormon" Church by leading young Saints out of its pale, within which such damning practices are prohibited. If our evil-eyed cotemporary would like us to give ample quotations from its columns on this point they will be promptly furnished.

In speaking of the writer of the article which prompted Mr. Rich to manifest his burning indignation at the point of the pen, he applies some strong statements, bordering, if not trenching upon the epithetical. While the inciting cause of his intensity of feeling is a potent excuse for his exhibition in that way, none of us should forget that, so far as possible, it is the evil men do that should be reprobated. The deplorable condition of the creatures who descend to the lower levels of depravity and perpetrate it causes them, to a certain extent, to be objects of commiseration. In dealing with matters of this kind the element of sympathy may not be wholly ignored with propriety. No matter how degraded, unjust and vicious a man may become, the fact should not be allowed to entirely slip from view that he, at least, is human.

#### A MERITED SCORCHING.

Editor Deseret News:

What a cowardly cur that man must be who occupies the editorial chair of the *Salt Lake Tribune*. If it be true that "from the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," what must be the moral character of a wretch who uses the following language about young women who may be under the necessity of working for clothes to wear and bread to eat. Yesterday he said:

"But the average Mormon girl that engages in service is a natural gad-about. As soon as night comes she wants to be in the streets, for that is what she has been accustomed to all her life. So trained and with her passions abnormally excited by her teachings from childhood, a great many of them know no such thing as virtue from almost childhood. It is not infrequent to see sixty or seventy Mormon girls on a night bathing train who show plainly enough that they have not a virtuous thought in their minds."

Those girls when they want ribbons and gew-gaws will work a few days at a time, and they prefer to work for Gentiles, because they are sure of their whole pay. When one of these help gets in trouble, the whole history of her life is concealed or ignored by the *News*, and her working for a Gentile is set down as the primal cause of her shame."

This must be the same villain who, a few years since, said he rejoiced when he saw young Mormons associating with the prostitute and the gambler, when he saw them entering those dens where human beings are fed on that demon alcohol. What an adulterous, contemptible lump of corruption must occupy the place of a heart in that man's breast, if we may judge from his thoughts! What a vile excuse for a man this wretch must be! He is a coward; for no one but a coward would attack a community of women in such a way. He is a liar; for it would be impossible for truth to dwell in such a vile tabernacle.

How dare he attempt to impeach the virtue of these women? Indignous as he may be, he has scarcely found opportunity to drug and outrage them all. He must be lower than the lowest libertines. A common pimp is said to have some scruples about publishing the dishonor of his innocent victims; and even a common pimp is said to look with contempt upon the man who boasts over sexual conquests which he never accomplished.

Nero was a gentleman compared with this contemptible whelp who speaks of poor, hard-working girls as heifers. The creature who wrote that is not a man; he is a mongrel cur.

BEN. RICH.

OGDEN, May 27, 1887.

—Three companies of troops have been sent into the Sweet Grass Hills, Montana to watch for British Indians,