



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday, June 16, 1869.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OGDEN CITY, June 12, '69.

I AM indebted to President George A. Smith, who accompanied President Brigham Young, for the following particulars of the locating of the line of the Utah Central Railroad. As you know, President Young, Vice President Wm. Jennings, Directors Feramorz Little and Christopher Layton, General Superintendent Joseph A. Young, and Chief Engineer Jesse W. Fox, officers of the U. C. R. R., left Salt Lake City on Thursday morning, and at the Hot Spring met, by appointment, the leading citizens of Davis County, numbering at least one hundred men, nearly every public man in the county and many of the farmers being there. The wagons and carriages numbered nearly forty. Leaving the road the party struck through the bottom, and after as careful an examination as possible under the circumstances the northwest corner of Bro. Daniel Wood's farm, lying about a block east of the meeting house at Bountiful, was selected as the point near which the depot for that place should be located. Bro. Daniel Wood strongly urged that the line east of his farm should not be interfered with by the line, he and his neighbors preferring that it should run through his farm, he offering the land for nothing. President Young, before fully deciding upon this point for the depot, called upon Bishop Stoker and the people of Bountiful to express their feelings. They were unanimously in favor of the place located.

From Bountiful the party proceeded to Centreville, when a point about a quarter of a mile from the town was chosen for the depot in the same manner as at Bountiful, the people's wishes as well as those of the owners of the land being consulted.

Farmington was next reached, and after the party had dined, they proceeded to examine the land west of the town. Bishop John W. Hess had looked out three routes, either of which he thought might answer; but as there is only a narrow strip of land between the town and the Lake his feelings rather leaned to the western route of the three, as by that the line would run through a barren piece of land. An examination of the route caused the President to conclude that the line could be run there at ten thousand dollars less expense than by either of the other two. Before deciding upon adopting it, however, he called upon the people to learn from them whether they wanted Farmington to come to the railroad or the railroad to come to Farmington. The reply was in favor of the latter proposition, so a route about half a mile west of the meeting house was selected. Bishop Hess has since expressed his entire satisfaction with the route, and says he and his people are willing to undertake the grading through his ward.

After examining the route as far as Kaysville President Young put up at Bishop Layton's for the night. Starting out in the morning, a site for the depot was selected in the vicinity of Bro. Barton's brick house, a distance probably of not more than eighty or one hundred rods west of the meeting house at Kaysville. From this point the party went to the engineers' camp, about two miles from Kaysville, and examined the profile of the route as far as surveyed. There are three corps of engineers already at work, and more are wanted, as men are waiting to take jobs of grading, all that has been surveyed having been let out.

Under the guidance of Chief Engineer Fox the party proceeded along the line as far as the Weber, giving the route a thorough examination. Grading parties were at work all along the line and several portions were completed. The big cut, leading up from the Weber River onto the bench, is

being rapidly pushed through. The engineers were instructed not to have any grade on the line exceed forty feet to the mile, or any curve exceed three degrees to the mile.

From all indications the line will be completed at an early day. The grading is being taken hold of with energy and spirit, and the people feel deeply interested in the project. President Young and the other officers of the U. C. R. R. have taken the right method to secure their good feelings. Probably their course is unexampled in the history of Railroad building. But the Utah Central Railroad is not being built by a company solely to make money or for its own benefit, but for the good of the people and country, and it is desirable that whatever is necessary to make the scheme a success should be done by the common consent of all concerned. Prosperity attend it, is the wish I hear expressed on every hand.

STOP DISFIGURING THE WALLS AND FENCES!

WHEN the young nature-born elders of the Church go on a first mission to the various countries of Christendom, being entirely unacquainted with the manners and morals which prevail there, they cannot but be surprised at the number of obscene and disgusting quack advertisements to be found in the newspapers, and the handbills and inscriptions of the same character that deface and disfigure the walls along the streets in every direction. Wherever you may go throughout Christendom, this evil exists, affording the most unmistakable indications of the purulent and impure condition of the social systems of present day civilization.

Now, into the columns of a Utah newspaper, at least in one of acknowledged respectability, we are happy in the belief that an advertisement of the above class, has never been admitted; and the same remark is equally true with regard to the walls of buildings along, or at the corners of the streets of our cities. The stranger may walk through every street of every city from the northern to the southern frontier of the Territory of Utah and we confidently hazard the assertion that his eye will never be offended by these shameless expositions of and dissertations upon human frailty, disease and shame.

While this is true of Utah both in the past and present, we have noticed, of late, a tendency to disfigure the walls and fences in portions of this city with announcements of various kinds. It is true that they are not of the class of which we have been speaking, but if the practice is not nipped in the bud it may continue until the disfigurement is general. Under no circumstances or with however great an increase of Gentile population should permission ever be granted for the streets and public buildings of our cities to be plastered over with announcements of the character we have referred to above.

We should like to see this practice stopped at once. If parties want to announce to the public that they are prepared to sell very cheap groceries or dry goods, or a quack nostrum or panacea for any and every human ill, there is a legitimate way to do it, and not the least necessary for disfiguring the fences before dwelling houses or the walls of the most prominent public buildings. If, where this has already been done, permission had been obtained from the owners of the property so defaced, there would not be so much cause of complaint, but we have been assured by parties whose property has been thus defaced that no permission has been asked and that the daubing has been done after the hours when decent people retire to rest. This is the height of impudence, and parties taking such unwarrantable liberties deserve fining for their effrontery.

The citizens whose fences and buildings have been thus disfigured should lose no time in erasing the inscriptions made, and warn such offenders, if necessary, that like intrusions will not be allowed in future. Check the evil at once, or we may soon see the corner of every street and the front wall of every public building smeared, and the fences before many dwelling houses, defaced and disgraced with the lying announcements of every description of quacks and impostors.

THE "TERRITORIAL ENTERPRISE" BEFOGGED ABOUT THE "MORMONS."

THE Virginia, Nevada, Territorial Enterprise, a paper edited with considerable ability, occasionally takes a fling at the "Mormons," and when so doing invariably evinces a spleenish, vindictive spirit and dishes up for its readers the horrible stories, arrayed in all the glory

of gory adjectives, so much delighted in by, and in full vogue among, "Mormon" eaters or "Mormon" haters ten or fifteen years ago, but which, now-a-days, are laughed at and derided everywhere, by everybody possessing an ordinary share of common sense.

In its issue of Saturday last the Enterprise has an article under the caption of "Trouble among the 'Mormons,'" in the first line of which the editor says "the Mormon Managers are in trouble." The editor of the Enterprise is, no doubt, well posted in relation to the affairs of this Territory; but the truth of the above assertion depends wholly upon the parties referred to as the "Mormon Managers." If the Enterprise means the authorities of the Church here we beg leave to assure him that his announcement is entirely without foundation. It is a pity that the editor and readers of the Enterprise should be disappointed, but it is better that the truth should be told than that they should cherish a delusion. Now if the gentleman means by "Mormon Managers" those here who are so anxious to manage "Mormonism" and to control the affairs of the people of Utah according to their own peculiar notions, we can most unqualifiedly indorse his statement, believing that their troubles are great—in fact that they are up to the lips in deep waters; and we hope and believe their troubles will continue and increase.

After the first line of the article quoted above, the Enterprise adds, that although the Pacific Railroad is adding to the wealth of Utah, and enabling many of the Saints to turn an honest penny, and is furnishing apostates and dissenters with a ready "escape" from Utah, it is very generally interfering with the "plans of the Church directors."

The above is strangely inconsistent, and nothing could more plainly show the ignorance of the editor of the Enterprise. Why any man, having the least scintillation of truth in relation to the matter, would never talk about anything thwarting the plans of the Church authorities that helps apostates away from Utah! That is just what they desire, and desire it as ardently as ever any farmer desired to separate scabbed sheep from the pure and clean. It is one of the benefits, which it has long been pleasurably anticipated, would result from the completion of the railroad, and few things could be more pleasing to the "directors of the Church" than to learn that apostates are taking their departure, and it would afford them very great pleasure, to learn that the last in Utah had taken his departure.

The editor then proceeds, telling about there being a great many apostates here who dare not avow their sentiments because of the danger attending such a proceeding; thanks, however, to the railroad the danger is not quite so great as heretofore, for while parties, in the past, wishing to sever their connection with the Church and leave the Territory, had to surrender their property to the Church leaders, and afterwards fell victims to those terrible hobgoblins, existing only in the fears of the wicked and corrupt,—the "Danites," they can now take the train to Corinne, where, under the protecting *Egis* of Christian civilization, they can in safety prepare for their hegira from this to a happier clime.

How supremely ridiculous this stuff sounds to all in the least cognizant of the facts in the case. It might have passed current, as we have already said, years ago, but to attempt to foist such "bosh" upon intelligent men and women now is really to bad, and an humble apology is due from the editor of the Enterprise to his readers.

It is very likely that there are apostates here who have not sufficient honesty and manliness to avow their true sentiments. But what are such miserable poltroons afraid of? Nobody cares whether a man or a number of men are apostates if they feel a desire to be so; it will never affect in the least anybody but themselves, and we feel assured that any apostate who has the frankness and honesty to avow his true sentiments would command more respect here than the whining hypocritical hound who, while professing to be in fellowship with the Saints, is at heart a renegade, and recreant to the truth.

It is easy to perceive where the editor of the Enterprise obtained his, thunder, we were going to say, but "gas" is the more appropriate word; but that is no excuse at all, but rather to the contrary, for dishing up such stuff to his readers, among whom there must be a large share of intelligent men and women. We regret to see a brother of the quill manifesting such an amount of gullibility, prejudice and bigotry; it is alto-

gether beneath the dignity of an intelligent Christian editor.

Now, friend Enterprise, do not be so eager to regale your readers with evil reports about Utah and its people. It might be beneficial to you to make a short trip to Salt Lake; you would find that there is some good in Nazareth. If you have the least inclination to come, we shall extend you a cordial greeting, notwithstanding your past scurrilous and abuse. As for the "Danites," do not be afraid of them; if you behave yourself as decent men are in the habit of doing, you will feel a greater sense of security here than in any city you have ever lived in; and more than that,—the scales of bigotry and prejudice with which your mind is now, evidently, so armor-bound, may fall off, and you will find that the people and institutions of Utah are good and sound, notwithstanding the stories trumped up and so persistently circulated by those who furnished the inspiration under which your article, headed "Trouble among the Mormons," was written.

THE NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CUBA.

THE recent action of the Spanish volunteers at Havana, in forcing the resignation of Captain General Dulce, has led to the appointment, by the Provisional Government of the mother country, of General Caballero de Rodas, to fill the position vacated by Dulce. General de Rodas' life has been spent in the profession of arms, but until the late revolution in Spain, which terminated in the dethronement of Queen Isabella, he was obscure and unknown.

The removal of Dulce, it is said, was owing chiefly to his manifestations of sympathy with the insurgent cause in Cuba, but from the course of De Rodas since the triumph of the Spanish revolution there is not much reason to believe that his sympathies will lean to the popular cause in Cuba, and this may have been the principal cause of his appointment to the Captain Generalcy of the Island.

De Rodas is a little past the prime of life, being about forty-seven years of age. He is considered a brave and daring man, but his course a few months ago, in suppressing the attempts of the Spanish Republicans at Xeres, Cadiz and Malaga fully attests that he is not overburdened with scruples, or with humanity. When the real lovers of popular liberty in Spain made a demonstration in favor of a Republic in the places named above, the suppression of the movement was entrusted to De Rodas, and it was attended with such cruelty and ferocity that his reputation for the time was almost equal to that once achieved by the lady-whipping Austrian General Haynau, who rendered himself so hateful in Europe some twenty years ago by his cruelties to the Hungarians. The men slaughtered at these places through the mismanagement and cruelty of De Rodas belonged to the ranks from which he himself sprang, and to the very party who had elevated to power Serrano, Prim, and the other military demagogues who have since ruled the people of Spain and betrayed the cause of popular liberty in that country.

With a man like De Rodas for Captain General, and one like Yalmazeda in command of the Spanish forces, whose recent ferocious proclamation in Cuba has rendered him so notorious, it may reasonably be anticipated that an exterminating and sanguinary policy will soon be inaugurated towards the Cuban insurgents. Such a policy may have some good effects, it may result in more thoroughly rousing the inhabitants of the Island, and in cementing them more firmly in their efforts for freedom.

Were it not that the laws, framed by the royal and aristocratic legislators of Europe, which now form the basis of the present system of international policy, prevented the departure of thousands of men from the shores of the United States, who are willing to risk their lives and would ask for no greater fun than to strike in aid of Cuban independence, the struggle now going on there would soon be decided, and a splendid country and a brave people would speedily be liberated from the galling chains that, for years, they have been compelled to endure to enrich and fatten the worse than useless scions of royalty and aristocracy in Spain. If the old saying that the "end justifies the means," can be used with force and point in relation to any matter occupying the public mind at present, it might be in the case of the United States government refusing to see or interfere with the departure of men and munitions of war to aid in securing the freedom and independence of the "Gem of the Antilles."