

more could support a family each. A fall of the tide from low-water mark of thirty feet would reduce the number of the islands to twenty-three, of sixty feet to ten, of ninety feet to five, and of one hundred and twenty feet to one island. The highest hill on the group is fifteen hundred feet high; the population is 33,000; the rental valuation £84,000.

"The Shetland Islands, ninety miles off, bearing north-east, have about the same population, but the islands being more barren, although having more surface, the rental valuation is only one-half, or about £32,000. Many of the Shetlanders are leaving for New Zealand and other places. The principal occupation of the inhabitants of both groups is farming, fishing and knitting. The islanders are healthy and industrious, rather hospitable, averagely educated and intelligent, but very bigoted and much under the influence of the clergy and landlords. They will be a very fine people when prejudice is broken down; it is much modified since my boyhood days, and is fast tumbling down. The religion is Protestant, of varied hues; against the Church of Rome in particular and, like all other sectarian churches, against the Church of Christ in general.

"I am happy to inform you that I have baptized seven very fine people, between the ages of thirteen and twenty-five, since I last wrote to you, and all of them are rejoicing in the hope of eternal life. A good spirit prevails among them. I have also blest one child, the only child of a believing, happy pair. PETER SINCLAIR."

The Mormon Question.

There is a good deal of noise about the relation of the general government to the peculiar people who have made a Commonwealth in the deserts of Utah. Since the solution of the slavery problem there has been no question about which the demagogues have shown so much cant as this Mormon question. We admit everything that can be said against the Mormons. They are polygamists; and it is our duty as a Christian people, to extirpate polygamy, which, with slavery, is a twin relic of barbarism. We admit all this argument, and yet, at the same time, there is another point from which this Mormon question is to be viewed, and it is this: That with all their faults the Mormons are citizens and are entitled to the protection of the laws of the United States.

Laying aside the questions of religion and polygamy, we see in the Mormon country the achievement of one of the greatest works of modern times. When we come to write the history of the Anglo-Saxon race in America the historian will dwell upon the fact that a strong, self-willed man marched thousands of miles over the desert, defying the obstacles of nature and the attacks of the merciless savage, until he found a plain apparently as far removed from civilization as the middle of Africa is to-day; that he there established a community, which, in twenty-five years, has grown to be a powerful, prosperous, well-ordered Commonwealth, rich in every element of material prosperity, its capital one of the finest, if not the finest, city west of the Mississippi, with a hundred towns and villages dependent upon it; a State where frugality, prudence, and most of the virtues which underlie success in life are brought to a high perfection. The historian will say that this was the work of an Anglo-Saxon, of a plain man, governed only by a powerful, resolute and rude intellect. He will say that the people who composed this community were drawn from the lower classes of other nations; that they were taken from worse than poverty and despair to a foreign country and given contentment and prosperity in America. This work is one of the striking problems in our civilization. We think it is Emerson who remarks that, with the exception of Mohammedanism, Mormonism is the only religion of modern times that has shown force. It is not wise for us, in considering the Mormon question, to allow our dislike of polygamy to close our eyes to the true merits of what the Mormons have done in Utah. Nor, because we regard polygamy as a crime, and its existence an ulceration in our society, should we justify the adventurers, the off-scour-

ings of the eastern cities, who have been tempted by the prosperity of the Mormons, and have poured into Utah, meaning to rob the people of what they have sorely earned, and men who go there for plunder, not because they want to make war against immorality and irreligion. It is difficult not to see this Gentile spirit in the proceedings against Brigham Young which were reported recently, of his imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and in the fact that these acts of the federal court were received with "great satisfaction" by the Gentile community. It is difficult not to see in most of the acts of our federal officers in Utah a demagogical spirit which should not be encouraged.

Let us deal with the Mormon question as we should have dealt with the slavery question—peacefully, and to the end that our laws should be vindicated while the rights of the citizens shall be secured. Do not let the avarice of eager, bustling adventurers drive us into injustice toward the Mormons. Polygamy is a sin and a crime in Utah, but at the same time prostitution is a sin and a crime in New York. There is as much reason for the conduct of our federal courts in Utah as there would be for the same conduct in New York, upon the ground that prostitution was here a tolerated and almost recognized evil, and that therefore we, as citizens, had no rights which the federal authorities are bound to respect.—*New York Herald, March 18.*

[Anything, by the abuse of it, may be made a sin and a crime. But we deny that plurality of wives is essentially either a sin or a crime. In this four-fifths of the human race in all ages would agree with us, which is a heavy majority. Comparisons are odious, and we do not allow that there is or can be any comparison between polygamy and prostitution. One is honorable marriage, and the other is shameless debauchery.—ED. NEWS.]

About Judges Lowe and Parker.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The change in the nomination of Judge Lowe, from the office of Commissioner of Pensions to that of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, vice McKean, removed, was made at the request of Mr. Lowe. He was an aspirant for the appointment of United States District Judge of Kansas a year ago, but the President said he did not deem it wise to appoint members of Congress to federal offices. Judge Parker, of Missouri, appointed to the position of United States District Judge of Western Arkansas, is regarded as an able lawyer, was frequently called to the Speaker's chair by Mr. Blaine, and will be remembered as addressing the Chair in behalf of civilizing the gentle savage, while a colored member held the gavel. Judge Parker is in perfect accord with the administration upon the reconstruction laws.—*New York Herald.*

David P. Lowe, appointed, yesterday, as Chief Justice of Utah, is not unknown to this city, having filled the place of Police Judge here, in older times. He has long been ranked as one of the leading members of the Kansas bar, and is considered one of the best district judges that they have had upon the bench. He was elected as a republican, to the Forty-third Congress, and declined to permit the use of his name as a candidate for re-election. Barring a vote for the salary grab, his record is above reproach.—*Cincinnati Times, March 19.*

It is with profound satisfaction that we record the honor conferred upon Judge D. P. Lowe, in his appointment to the high and important position of Chief Justice of Utah. No man in Kansas, nay more, no man in the Union, is better fitted by inclination and education to wear the judicial ermine than Chief Justice Lowe. The people of Utah will find in Justice Lowe a man of integrity; one who will be true to himself, the Government and liberty. While we regret the necessity of his leaving Kansas, we congratulate him upon the high esteem in which he is held by President, Congress and people.—*Leavenworth, Ks., Times.*

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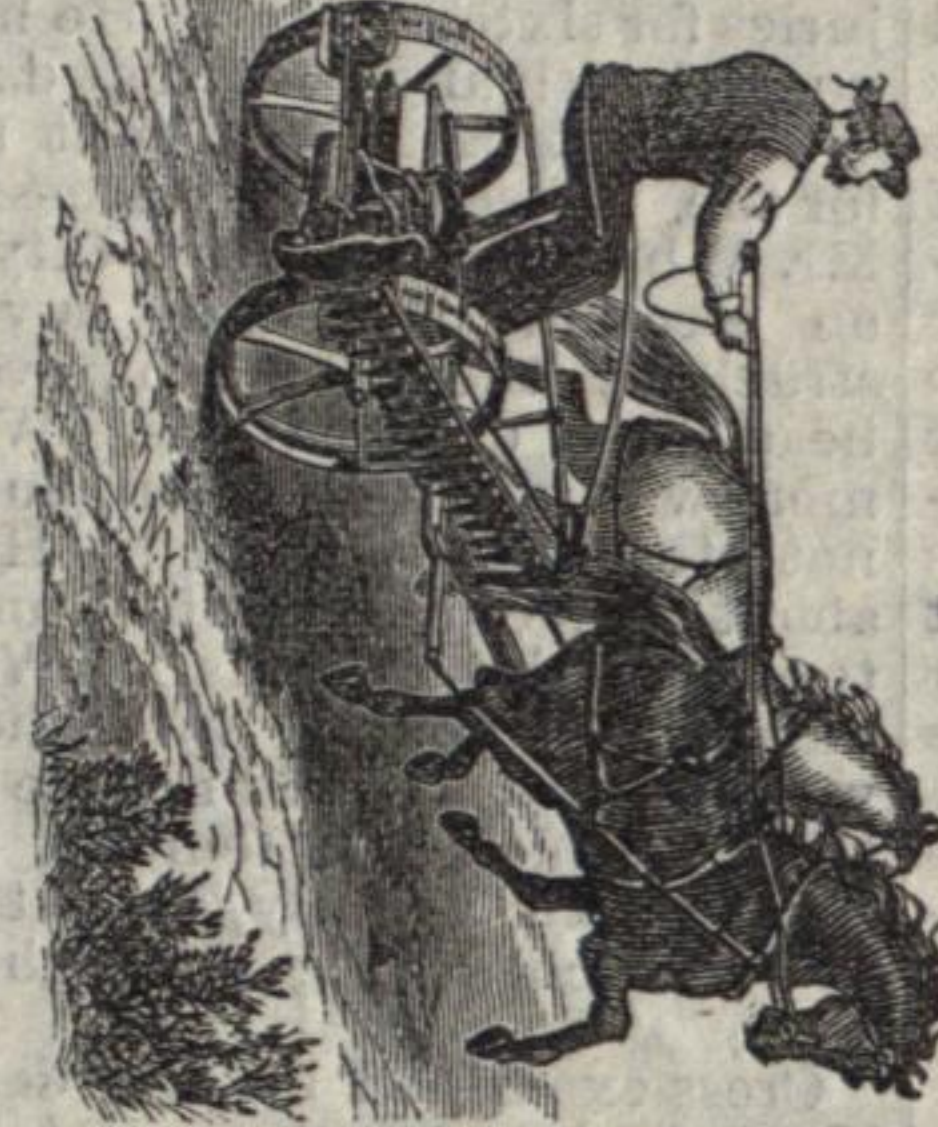
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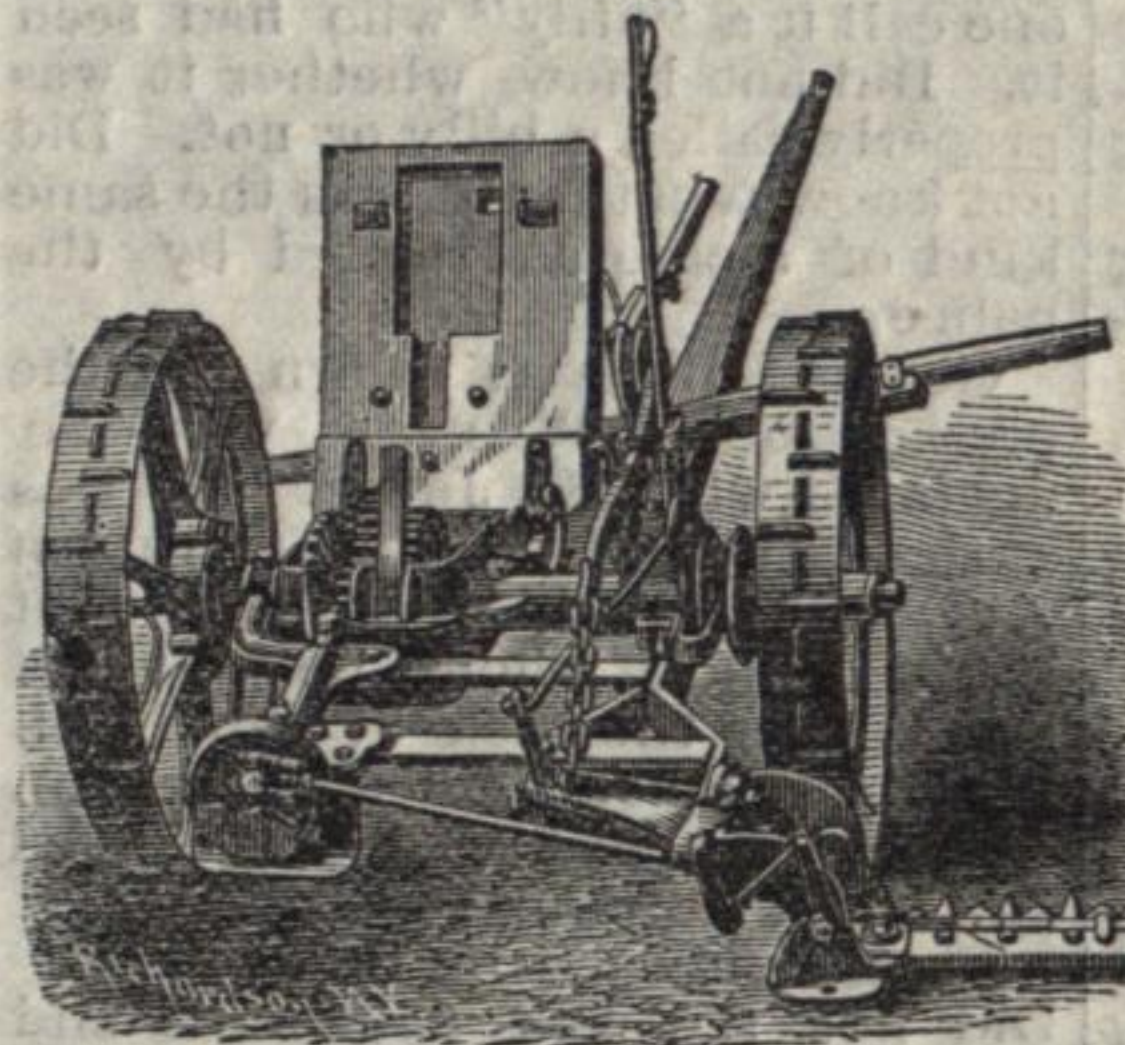
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Mower Folded.



Self-Rake Reaper at Work.



Showing Gearing.

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In introducing them to the farming public of the Far West, we desire to call attention to some of the important features of these Standard Machines, and ask an examination of the same by all who contemplate purchasing a Mower or Combined Mower and Reaper the ensuing season, being satisfied that inspection will lead to a sale.

An examination of the Machine will show that the main or driving wheels are of large size, and are placed further apart on their axle than usual, giving the machine greater steadiness when in use, especially on rough, uneven ground.

Two frames are employed in the construction of this machine, and the same system of gearing as used in the other Chiefs, but it is arranged centrally in the frame, which serves also to shield and protect it.

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