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MISCELLANEOUS.

No better evidence of a falling cause

could be offered than the editorial

columns of the "Liberator" organs for

the past few days. The confusion of

its action is also pitifully manifest.

Their long drawn sentences are self-

contradictory and pitifully suggestive

of the mental feebleness of the writers.

A juvenile who would compose

paragraphs as appear in the leading

Utah articles of today would be

subject to censure in any well conducted

common school. Take the following

for example:

"Again, I believe that men who

believe, and who have subscribed to that

belief, that certain other people, and

that certain institutions, or society, or

any other way, have the power to

revolute from Almighty God, and

after they have subscribed to their

belief, to say those men, they are not

good citizens, they are not citizens at

all of the Republic. They believe that

those who have subscribed to the belief

that polygamy is a divine institution,

and when the wives and daughters of a

people believe that in order to be in

salvation in the presence of God and

the Lamb, they should be married or

sealed to an upright and faithful man,

when this belief is coupled with the

belief that they are bound to obey God,

and when they have agreed to ob-

edience they are not citizens at all of

the United States. They believe that

polygamy is a divine institution, and

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people believe that in order to be in

salvation in the presence of God and

the Lamb, they should be married or

sealed to an upright and faithful man,

as they are possible. It is not admitted

the country and yet they will stand

between the revolution of duty on the

part of partition owners."

The Chicago News also describes the

movement now in progress and says:

"A spirit of association has sprung up

among the leaders of both sections. By

meeting at the residence of President

against the Mormons and showing the

latter to retain their rights of citizenship

or low-ability citizens it is believed that

the last disturbing power in Utah's local

and national progress has been re-

moved."

Already the new order of affairs has brought an impetus

to Utah enterprise, to the development of

the Territory's resources and the awak-

ening of the commercial spirit in Salt Lake

city and other centers.

"The points of the next important

movement in Utah will be closely

watched by both the old parties. The

advised right of the Territory to

Utah's position of citizenship has been

made solely on account of its poly-

gamous institutions. These being

abolished, Utah will be admitted to the Union

as a state of the nation, and the

character of the new citizenship will

probably determine which one. Tradition

states that as Democrats, but the

Republicans believe that their following

is stronger than has been generally

supposed. The new position of citizenship

in the near future is brighter than at any

previous time."

There are only simple articles on

this question. The claims of Utah to a

place in the Union of States has been

contested for many years, and the

one obstacle interposed by objectors

has been the much exaggerated poly-

gamous question. This has been re-

moved, and in spite of the frantic

assertions of the opposing party of hate

to misrepresent the facts, they are

pretty well understood by the country,

and the leading journals are compelled

by the evidence before them to recog-

nize the shifting and important

of the steps recently taken by the "Mor-

mon" people.

The standard question naturally

suggests itself to the thoughtful mind

when the present political movement

in Utah is considered. But this is

more marked on the outside

than the inside of our Territory.

We do not pretend to say that the

people of Utah are indifferent to this

matter. We do not know that any-

body has set up such a pretense, al-

though "Liberator" writers have al-

leged that it has been done. But whatever

indifference the organization of citizens

on national party lines may seem to

be, it is certain that the present ac-

tivity in view, among both "Mormons"

and "Gentiles" who are active in the

movement, are to settle local differ-

ences and promote local prosperity.

We can go along very well for the

present as a Territory. We have

taxes, and have to make a hard

struggle to get on our feet, and stand-

ing would double the load. There is no

great anxiety on the part of any one,

so far as we are aware, to review at

present those efforts for national recog-

nition which have been hitherto inef-

fectual.

But in the press of the country the

question naturally arises, what is to

be the result of the coming of Utah,

seeing that the only barrier in the way

to her liberty have been removed, and

she is well equipped in every essen-

tial respect for the responsibilities and

honors of sovereign statehood?

The attitude of our press on this

question will, no doubt, decide the

course and arouse the ire of the "Lib-

eral inhabitants of that country.

They were the only people in the new

world that the Spaniards did not con-

quer, Arica, Peru, and Venezuela all

went down before Cortes and Pizar-

ro, but the Aricaucanians held their

ground, and proved as invulnerable as

the peaks of the Andes. Arica, in

fact Arica was called by the other

Americans the Invulnerable State.

When the Spaniards were pushing

their conquest in all directions, the

Aricaucanians did not wait to be at-

tacked. They marched out to help the

neighboring tribes. In their first

battle with the Spaniards they fought

like European disciplined troops. They

were killed into companies and reg-

iments. They leaved with confidence

the fire of the musketry from the Span-

iards, and returned with military or-

der.

They organized a second army, but

the leader was a weak man, and the

Spaniards invaded the territory of

Arica. An old chief then came for-

ward and exhorted his countrymen to

expel the Spaniards. A new chief

was chosen, and then commenced a

war that on the part of the Aricaucan-

ians, for valor, daring and self-sacri-

fice, has no parallel in history. Even

the women fought in the ranks. And

one chief, who in return was accom-

panied by his wife and child, allowed

himself to be captured alive. He was

spared by his captors, and the child

was, as being the offspring of a

coward.

The famous battle of December 5,

1552, between the Spaniards and their

allies on one side, and the Aricaucan-

ians on the other, resembles in a

manner the famous battle of Win-

chester during our late civil war. For

hours the contest was fought with

vigor on both sides. Then the Indians

begin to give way. At this point a

Spanish soldier, who had been in the

front ranks, and who had been

repeatedly wounded, and who had

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repeatedly wounded, and who

join the "Invulnerable State." Some

of the leading papers, however, have

learned to look upon the attitude with

resolute defiance. Among them is the