

tion of home industries here as a duty incumbent upon the people, as well as the safest and surest road to increased prosperity.

The Senator takes much interest in Utah and her people, and specially admires the genius of co-operation exhibited by the majority of the citizens, whose facilities, he says, for carrying into effect the principles of that system are unequaled by those of any community with which he is familiar. So attracted is he by that co-operative feature connected with the people of Utah, that he expressed himself as hopeful of introducing and practically operating similar principles in his schools in California. Should he not be as successful as he anticipates he says he will be greatly disappointed.

We are glad to learn something concerning the views on practical subjects of so excellent an authority as Senator Stanford, who is one of the most successful financial men of America. Fortunately he does not belong to that class whose sympathies are confined to a narrow circle. On the contrary, he has given ample evidence of being imbued with a deep interest in the well-being of the people. For their advancement and amelioration he has expended a large amount of means in his time. Had he belonged to the sordid type of mortals he never could have reached the high point of public estimation in which he is held.

CIVILIZATION AND CRIME.

IT IS commonly supposed that what is called civilization is an effective antidote for crime. This supposition is delusive. It is true that when mining regions, where whisky, pistols and lynch law combine in a reign of terror, become subverted to what is called civilization, a more orderly and quiet state of things supervenes. But it may be doubted whether the man who whipped out his revolver with homicidal effect in the early days of the mining camp, is any less a criminal after the establishment of a police system, than he was before. Undeniably elements of courage and chivalry are often associated with homicides which occur in mining and frontier regions. The strong essay to protect the weak, or the lover of justice seeks to execute his crude idea of it, believing that unrefined justice is better than none.

It is noteworthy that crimes committed in such communities as are

here referred to, are generally those of which personal violence forms the leading element. Thieving and robbery, and such offenses against the moral law as have, for their main ingredient, selfishness, or cowardice, or that sort of depravity seen in the slums of great cities, are rare. Cabins are left unlocked, but their contents remain unmolested.

A comparison between the San Francisco of today and of the fifties, will prove the failure of civilization to abolish crime. Bancroft's "Interpocula" shows us that city in the days when the gold fever raged, and when the vigilantes stood between the community and social chaos; when the ballot box had a false bottom, and when desperadoes held places of power. For a time the condition of that city was truly awful; but it was a period during which the criminal elements of the mining regions coalesced with the most abandoned that civilization had sent to the coast, the mixture being one of the worst that could be produced.

Bancroft's portrayal of San Francisco while "California was in her cups," is truly a graphic presentment of a repulsive social condition. But an article in the *Chronicle* of that city, of October 13th, indicates that, were a writer of Bancroft's power so disposed, he might make of the San Francisco of today a faithful picture in which would be depicted more and worse crime than abounded in that metropolitan seaport when her people were drunken with the gold excitement. The article embraces a map of about a dozen streets near Telegraph Hill, and describes the social condition prevailing in that section. The picture is a sickening one, but bears evidence that only a part of the truth is presented in it; for if features which are described actually exist, worse ones must lie behind them.

No chivalry, no courage, no sense of justice, crude or otherwise, appear as elements of the offenses against the law which are incessantly committed here. No strong are seen protecting the weak. Thieves revel here, and the guide points out the dens where garotting and throat-cutting for trifling booty may occur at any time. He tells how parents living here sell their little girls to the most horrible of fates, and the visitor can see for himself the incredible depths to which womanhood can sink.

And yet the tract of soil where

such sights are seen, tragedies enacted and crimes committed, lies in the heart of a great city which boasts of its civilization. The lawless mining camp, or the wig-wam village of the savage, has an air of healthful morality in comparison.

Acts, motives or purposes are criminal which antagonize the welfare of man; and modern civilization is inseparably connected with all three. A force which will develop and train the human conscience is the only antidote for crime; and no matter what may be the intellectual status of a people, in the absence of this force crime will abound.

MORE PRESS COMMENTS ON "MORMONISM."

THERE have been more press comments on the report made by the present Utah Commission than upon any similar document previously formulated by that body. And the extraordinary lengths to which it has gone in making un-republican recommendations as to the treatment of "Mormon" citizens of the United States, have raised the question as to the utility of a body which costs the country so much and does so little. The *New York Advertiser* publishes a communication containing the following sharp paragraphs:

This duty of registration might quite as easily be performed by the secretary of the Territory, as by the congressional committee, at a saving of \$25,000, and their traveling expenses for going to and coming from Utah twice in a year. The only excuse for retaining them in office is like that of the appointment of Corporal Tanner. It not only creates an asylum for old political hacks, but it ends in getting rid of the surplus and in creating a necessity for the continuance of high protective duties. But these champions of patriotism and virtue do not take that view of the case. They have just issued their annual report, and while they are forced to admit that, from causes with which they have nothing to do, there have been scarcely any new cases of polygamy, and that the continuance in the practice is rapidly diminishing, they spread themselves over six or seven newspaper columns in their attempt to demonstrate that their retention is a necessity. They have constructed a theory that they are sent there not only to see the Edmunds law enforced, but in a general way to supervise the morals of the Mormons, and to counteract the influence of the Priesthood, the "hierarchy" and the "theocracy." It is not enough for them that polygamists have been disfranchised, that the pro-