

## CONGRESSIONAL INJUSTICE TO THE TERRITORIES.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill fixing the number of its members for the next ten years; and has incorporated in the bill a provision that no new State shall be admitted until its population is sufficient to fully entitle it to one member of Congress. Whether the Senate will concur in this or not, we cannot now say, but presume it will.

We have not the exact figures of the ratio of representation, but the number will be about one hundred and fifty thousand, in which case Colorado may expect to be admitted to the Union when it has doubled its present population, unless Congress should pass a new bill in the meantime fixing the ratio of representation still higher.

There is one reason and one only, which has for the first time induced Congress to insist on a Territory having the full number of inhabitants before admission, and that reason is jealousy in the East over the rapidly increasing strength of the West. Nature and the progress of events, is swamping the East. Young men from the old States, and foreigners from across the sea, come to swell the population of the West; none return to the East. So while that section is barely able to hold its own, the West is steadily increasing its population, and its political power at Washington. For years the representatives of the East have seen their power steadily waning, but only take alarm now because the time has almost arrived when they are outvoted.

Hence, before the power is irrevocably lost to them, they make a rule to guide the future, and delay the actual preponderance of the West as long as possible.

It is not strange that they should so determine. Perhaps we would do the same if in their place, but though we might feel justified in so doing, it would certainly be at the expense of sections which would be entitled to more consideration.

The decision of the House of Representatives at this term is in direct opposition to the policy of the government, from its very foundation. No Territory, unless it be Kansas, was ever kept out of the Union after its future was so well established as to be certain of steady growth. The policy has been to build up the Territories by admitting them as States just as soon as it was certain they contained the elements for a self-supporting and prosperous State, and had barely enough people to meet the necessary expenses. Colorado has all these. Colorado has better schools and more of them, compared with her population, than any of her predecessors. Colorado has built more miles of railroad than any former Territory, and put more money into internal improvements; has more natural resources within her boundary than any State in the Union; her population is as intelligent and law abiding, to say the least; she can support a larger population from her own products than any State in the Union; and she has a population sufficient to entitle her to Statehood.

By a careful estimate founded on the vote at the last Territorial election, she has not far from seventy-five thousand people, and who dares say that these persons are not as well qualified in the science of self-government as the 45,000 of Ohio when she was admitted? or the 25,000 of Indiana? or the 40,000 of Illinois? or the 55,000 of Missouri? or the 25,000 of Arkansas or Florida? or the 45,000 of Iowa? or the 35,000 of Wisconsin? or the 25,000 of Minnesota? or the 50,000 (30,000?) of Oregon? or the 15,000 of Nevada? or the population of any State that has preceded us? None can deny that Colorado is at least as able as any of these, but to gratify the ambitious schemes of the States in the East, all of whom, except the original thirteen, were once in the same predicament as ourselves, a new rule must be established to keep us in a condition of pupillage several years longer. Congress is not doing itself credit by this action, and the members all know it. They say individually, talk with almost whomsoever one will, that they "are satisfied Colorado ought to be admitted, but there is not the least possible hope for it." They throw the responsibility upon their colleagues and dodge the question themselves because they are afraid of the power of the West. The Republicans of Congress can be magnanimous and great on great occasions, but they can be as little as Mexican Congressmen on little occasions.—*Denver Tribune.*

## A NATION'S LIFE-BLOOD.

"Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay;  
Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade,  
A breath can make them as a breath has made;  
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,  
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

An Associated Press dispatch states that at Lisbon the press shows much anxiety over the largely increased emigration of workmen to the United States, and recommends remedial measures. We think it probable that the telegraphic editor who "fixed up" this dispatch for the paper in which it met our eye, mistook for "Lisbon" the word "London." We have not seen that there has been any emigration of workmen or any other kind of men from Lisbon on any scale that is worth the slightest notice. It has long been well known, however, that England is losing heavily of her bone and sinew and the United States has been gaining correspondingly. The former cannot afford to gaze listlessly upon her own undoing. While for many years past the emigration from Germany and Ireland for the United States has been very heavy, that from England has only recently become noticeable. In 1862 the Irish immigrants were four times as many, and the German immigrants three and a half times as many as the English. Last year the living stream poured forth from each of those countries was much wider and deeper, but that from Ireland was not twice as large, and that from Germany was but little more than double, that from England.

Some British statesmen long since became alarmed at the Irish exodus. We say some, and it may seem strange that any British statesman could view calmly what Disraeli has deprecated as "the departure of the nation's life-blood." But this is a question—a question that has two sides to it—one for statesmen to settle. Some British statesmen do not deprecate emigration from Ireland, and their view of the matter is not contracted. The Irish people are giving up one rich and beautiful land for another. They know as clearly as it is possible to foresee anything that the change they are making is in their own interest and that of their posterity. The success in life achieved by those who come continually allures others to follow. Why any remain in the old land sometimes seems a mystery. "The departure of the nation's life-blood?" Yes, but not the life-blood of Britain. The life-blood of a nation, but not the British nation. It is the life-blood of the Irish nation. And why should the British statesman who loves his whole country, and desires the welfare of all her people, deprecate this "departure?" Without referring to the merits of the irrepressible conflict between the English and Irish, is it not enough to know that there is such a conflict? And is not the shortest road to peace, or rather to quiet, to be found in this very departure which Disraeli deprecates? England has not room for her people. If the entire Irish population can find happy homes in America, America is the place for them to seek. The interests of three great peoples alike demand that the greatest of those peoples (greatest in numbers, at least) should absorb the smallest. We have a place for all the people of Ireland. We need them, and will change their lot from restlessness and misery to happiness and thrift—and while we do this we give our English cousins elbow room.

No, there is nothing in the Irish exodus to alarm anybody; there is in it that which promises good to America, to England, to Ireland. The Irish people cannot live in peace in their native land under English rule, nor can they hope to rescue their island home from the conqueror—at least not by their own unaided exertions. Then let them follow where our own forefathers led. It is English emigration that must arrest the attention of British statesmen. There is an exodus to excite and alarm. This is the "departure of the nation's life-blood." And very soon, if it is not checked, must come the gasping for breath. The English people are not a worn out and effete race. Their leading men are great men. It is not to be believed without further evidence that British statesmen cannot deal rightly with the threatened disaster. Because it is not our funeral is no reason why we should not earnestly deprecate a funeral. We wish the mother land well, and hope that those who shape her destiny will have ever present to their minds the lines of her own immortal poet which we quote above. Let them listen to Mr. J. Scott Russell, Mr. Rus-

sell has the floor.—*Sacramento Reporter.*

## A DYING NATION.

The accounts of the famine in Persia, which continue to arrive in greater detail, bid fair to treat the world to the spectacle of a calamity the like of which has not been witnessed in historic times, at least—the sudden extinction of a nation by want of food.

This has really been the fate of the great states which once filled the valley of the Euphrates, and it is a fate which has for centuries been threatening some modern States—Spain, for instance. Man has stripped the soil of trees, the absence of trees has brought drought; draughts have slowly diminished the productive powers of the ground, and finally destroyed them—the population, in the meantime, dwindling in numbers and vitality. Spain had forty millions of people in the time of the Romans and flowed with milk and honey; it is now an arid region, only half of it under cultivation, with only sixteen millions of inhabitants, and, if modern science had not come to its aid, would probably go the way of Babylon.

Persia was one of the most powerful states of antiquity, and even in the fourteenth century was able to support the army of Tamerlane, who marched without commissariat or baggage, during a bloody contest. It is now almost a wilderness, with a population of two millions—about half of them nomads, which is rapidly perishing from famine brought on by three years' drought. The worst of it is, that, owing to the absence of either common roads or railroads, it seems to be impossible for the charity of the rest of the world to reach the sufferers, so that there is really a strong prospect of the total depopulation of the country.

The moral of this horrible story is—look after your trees.—*New York Nation.*

HE LIKES 'PHAT.—The San Francisco Chronicle irreverently says—

"State printers are usually allowed to charge three regular prices for composition in Spanish. A Sacramento paper, evidently posted on the situation, charges that Deacon Fitch, now of the *Bulletin*, charged three prices for press work, having already charged three prices for the composition. The Deacon doesn't deny the 'phat' impeachment."

COAL AND WOOD!—The cold season is approaching, and now is the time for subscribers to the News to bring in their Wood and Coal, supplies of which are needed at this Office. Bring along the fuel.

## MARRIED.

On Monday, Dec. 27th, by Elder Joseph F. Smith, Mr. T. J. STEVENS to Miss MARIA STRINGHAM, both of this city.

*Mill Star*, please copy.

## OBITUARY.

November 27th, at the residence of her brother, at Cottonwood, ELLEN SANDERS KIMBALL, wife of the late Heber C. Kimball, in the 44th year of her age.

Sister Ellen was a native of Norway, joined the Church of Latter-day Saints in Illinois and came to Nauvoo in 1844, when her marriage took place. She was driven with the rest of the Saints from Nauvoo and journeyed to Winter Quarters, and from there became one of the pioneers in connection with her husband to the valley of the Great Salt Lake. She endured many hardships and privations for the gospel's sake, but through all was a faithful wife, a tender mother, a true Saint, and a ready friend to all around her. She leaves a son and daughter to mourn her loss.

Death demands his tribute now—

O! ye mourners! humbly bow,  
She, beloved, is now in bliss,  
Shall we wish her back in this  
Cold and cheerless world of care,  
A probation all must share?  
Let us, with faith's gifted eye,  
Trace the spirit's flight on high,  
O'er the fields of boundless space  
To realms of love and light and grace!  
Reaching Heaven, its glories roll  
O'er the now enraptured soul.  
See it bend before the throne,  
Each sense absorbed by joy alone!  
Released from death, released from sin,  
Through Heaven eternal praises ring.  
Follow we her bright career  
Onward press, disdaining fear,  
For Christ, our life, shall soon appear.

H. T. K.

Salt Lake City, Dec. 14, 1871.

At Fairview, Nov. 4th, of diphtheria, LUON-DA HENRIETTA, daughter of Henry and Esther Louisa Carlson, aged one year and ten months.

At Oxford, Cache County, Nov. 7th, JISAO H., son of Gamaliel and Martha Nail, born in McLean Co., Illinois, Feb. 14th, 1861, emigrated to Salt Lake Valley in 1861, and moved to Franklin in 1860. He left a family of thirteen to mourn his loss.

At Spring City, Sanpete Co., December 4th, 1871, of milk fever, SARAH JANE, wife of Sidney H. Alfred, aged 26 years, 4 months and 4 days.

At New Lenton, near Nottingham, October 29th, of consumption, EMMA LYDIA HOONE, aged 26 years.—*Mill Star.*

At Nottingham, October 23rd, of small-pox, ELIZABETH LIVERSEY, aged 12 years.—*Ibid.*

At Manchester, Nov. 2nd, of small-pox, JOHN WILLIAM, son of John and Mary Ann Miller, born June 19th, 1853.—*Ibid.*

At Washington, Washington Co., Nov. 20th, 1871, of lung disease, OSCAR TYLER. Born April 26th, 1825, in Kentucky.

He received the gospel in 1848, removed to Council Bluffs the following summer; emigrated to Utah in 1851; performed a mission to Texas in 1854; volunteered on mission to Southern Utah 1857, where he remained until his death, acting in the capacity of teacher in the Washington Ward the whole of that period; he was also one of the directors of the Sunday school at Washington. In fact, he was a zealous member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He died as he had lived, in full faith of the gospel, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss.—*Com.*

## ESTRAY!

I HAVE in my possession a medium sized dark brown Mare Mule, shod all round, no brands visible, saddle marks on back and sides. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take away.

JNO. R. JONES,  
North of White Bridge at Neal's place,  
d33 s w 1 e

## FOR SALE!

ITALIAN BEES! guaranteed in Good Condition, at \$20.

Also, OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE, ENGLISH BERKSHIRE and MOGEE PIGS, at less than States prices. Send orders for Bees as soon as possible to R. L. Campbell, Salt Lake City, or to the undersigned, as I contemplate going East in February. For particulars apply to WM. D. ROBERTS, Provo City, Utah Co. s81 w41 tr

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator to the estate of Emanuel M. Murphy deceased, requests that all claims against said estate be handed in forthwith and all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to call and settle immediately.

—ESSE E. MURPHY, Administrator  
d11 w413e Mill Creek Ward.

## SALT LAKE IRON WORKS!

ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF DEPOT,

C. B. HAWLEY, PROPRIETOR.

The Only Complete Works in Utah!

Iron and Brass Foundries, Machine and Fitting Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Pattern Shop.

Filling Orders for all kinds of Gearing, Machinery, or Repairs, with Accuracy and Dispatch. Cash Paid for Old Castings!  
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## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that I Daniel H. Wells, Mayor of Salt Lake City, U. T., did on the 21st day of November, 1871, enter in the Land Office at Salt Lake City, U. T., for the several use and benefit of the owners and inhabitants thereof the following described land, namely: Lots 1 and 2 and S  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Sec. 30, all of Sec. 31, S  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Sec. 32 T. 1 N. R. 1 E, also E  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Sec. 25, the E  $\frac{1}{2}$  of N E  $\frac{1}{4}$  S E  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and Lots 3 and 4 in Sec. 35, all of Sec. 36, T. 1 N. R. 1 W, also Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 in Sec. 4, all of Sec. 5, all of Sec. 6, N  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Sec. 7, N  $\frac{1}{2}$  of N E  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and N W  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 8 and Lots 1 in Sec. 9, T. 1 S. R. 1 E, also all of Sec. 1 Lots 1 and 2 and the S E of N E  $\frac{1}{4}$  and E  $\frac{1}{2}$  of S E  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 2, the N E of N E of Sec. 11 and N  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Sec. 12, T. 1 S. R. 1 W, containing in all 5,730 acres and 45 hundredths.

Any person or persons having claims in the above survey of land will file the same with the Clerk of the County Court of Salt Lake County before the 21st day of May, 1872, as prescribed by law.

DANIEL H. WELLS, Mayor.  
Salt Lake City, Nov. 24, 1871.

## NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,  
SALT LAKE CITY,  
Dec. 13, 1871.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by William Turner against John Entwistle for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 13, dated April 19, 1869, upon the North East  $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 20, Township 2 S, Range 1 East, in Salt Lake County, Utah, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 14th day of January, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

GEO. R. MAXWELL, Register.

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