

EDITORIALS.

OBJECTIONABLE OFFICIALS.

A MAN has been appointed postmaster at Provo, and the citizens of that place, without respect to party, object. In fact, they protest, and have forwarded their protestations by telegraph to the postal department at Washington. They claim that the person nominated for the position—one J. G. Kenney—is totally unfit for it, being a non-resident, a man of bad general repute, and that the duties of the office are being satisfactorily administered by the present incumbent, Mrs. McCausland. These reasons would seem to be sufficient on their face to prevent the almost consummated change—would be almost conclusive elsewhere; but, alas! we have no voice and no influence in such things in Utah, and we fear the efficient and desired official will have to make way for the one whom nobody wants. If that kind of thing were only confined to post offices, it would not be so bad; but it reaches and controls every place in the gift of the government, and some that are not. The object now being sought is to make all offices appointive and suppress the people's will entirely; and if it should succeed, Provo will not think that being merely dispossessed of a competent postmistress to make room for a "hack" not wanted anywhere, is the greatest misfortune in store for it. These are strange times.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE result of the elections yesterday will be a source of surprise to nearly everybody, and a genuine cause of dismay to several. So confidently did the Republicans rely upon recapturing New York that it seemed to be conceded to them in advance, the Democrats apparently lying idly and listlessly on their oars awaiting the inevitable. A majority of 50,000 even was claimed for Davenport, while none of his more prominent partisans were willing to fall below 25,000, but behold the miscalculations of the politician! The result is quite the reverse, and if Hill has not received the immense majority claimed for his opponent, he has swept the State by sufficiently large figures to end all controversy. Having gained the magical trophy of success in the Empire State when the odds were so greatly against him, places Governor Hill in the front rank of candidates for the succession to President Cleveland, whom he succeeded in the gubernatorial chair of New York.

It was in Virginia, however, that the most interesting contest took place. Two sons of the "first families" were opposing each other for the governorship—Fitzhugh Lee, a nephew of the renowned Robert E. Lee, being the Democratic candidate, and John S. Wise, a son of Henry A. Wise, the "fire-eater," carrying the Republican banner. It was more like a family quarrel than a political struggle. Wise, acting in concert with Senator Mahone, had been instrumental in creating a Readjuster party in the State, the object of which was the rearrangement of its financial obligations on a basis of practically nothing on the dollar. They naturally attracted the negroes and the great bulk of the more ignorant whites around their nucleus, and the result was a fusion with the Republicans, by means of which the allies captured and for several years have held the State, until lately the name was dropped from their organization, and they came out as full-fledged Republicans. That seems to have sounded the death-knell of both the allied hosts, Gen. Lee being elected by an immense majority. Both he and his opponent represent, so far as such a thing may be said to have extended into the present day, the "chivalry" of the South, and both are able and popular; but the natives of the Old Dominion, like some other people, despise anything savoring of treachery, hence General Wise was practically defeated before the campaign opened.

In Connecticut the Democrats have made sweeping gains; the same in New Jersey. In Mississippi they had no opposition, but Pennsylvania, Iowa and Nebraska remain unmoved in the Republican column.

Altogether, it would seem that Democratic ascendancy—with a proviso—is pretty well assured throughout the country. The proviso is, that the Republicans must vacate, and the silent message conveyed to President Cleveland this morning from his supporters—notably those in New York—is that he must do his part and permit no unnecessary delay to intervene. In Utah, we have nothing to lose by a change, and can afford to hold our peace and take things as they come.

INCREASING THE POPULATION.

THOSE who array themselves against the majority of Utah's population seem to have that one object in view, and so bent are they upon the attainment of

it and it alone that all things else, even such details as make up a consistent whole, are apparently lost sight of. Consistency is not considered, logic is an unknown quantity in the crusade, common sense is too often sacrificed, and all efforts are blindly bent upon the consummation of a purpose without reference to cause, and with only a blind, staggering gait to the effect maintained.

It is said that we as a community are a long way behind our neighbors in all material respects, our moral standard being nil as against their own full measure. In support of this they bring forth the tattered and torn fragment of inferior population, claiming that with its superior advantages Salt Lake should have a population twice as large at least as is the case, showing, in this connection and repeatedly, how Denver, which was settled later, occupies that position on the census rolls with reference to us; and then they proceed to denounce each and every measure having a tendency to swell our numbers and place us where they claim we ought to have been long ago. If great numbers are so much a desideratum, it would be wise for them and justice to us to take into consideration the means by which it can be reached; other critics might have done so; but these particular people have long since shown that they are not critics, merely fault-finders, having ulterior purposes in view, and as such are not in possession of a high class of wisdom nor disposed to do even-handed justice when the other thing will answer their nefarious purposes better.

How is the population of a State, a Territory or a city to be increased? We know of but two ways—by natural production and by immigration. The "Mormons" have all along encouraged and do still encourage both plans; they pay as much attention to that branch of political economy as to any other, perhaps more than any other. They not only believe in the promotion of one, but both, and have to that end not merely theorized and speculated, but adopted practical measures. By encouraging marriage and domesticity, they found the means of increase in our midst; and by subscribing to the Perpetual Emigration Fund and sending means individually to friends and relatives in other countries, have provided the means for many thousands to migrate to this country, settle down permanently and help to develop its resources. The results of such action are visible; our cities and towns have increased in population steadily and solidly, with but a very slight accession from the ranks of those who come here to censure and do it, but would remain to praise if they spoke honestly and candidly. And what do they say? While calling us to task for not being greater numerically than we are, they at the same time unqualifiedly and without stint denounce the very means by which we are endeavoring to proceed to the situation which they claim we ought to occupy! They ridicule the large families customary in Utah, hold up their hands in holy horror at the prolific propagation of our race by means of plural or single marriage, denounce our immigrating scheme as a fraud, want laws passed to prevent the importation of "Mormons," and in almost the same breath brand us as reactionaries, anti-progressionists, and all that is productive of retrogression in and retardation of the state because our numbers increase so slowly! Is not this a truthful statement of their position in the premises, and ours? And does it not again and still more fully illustrate what we have so often charged and proved, that they are totally unwilling to be reconciled and would find fault even if the commonest kind of common sense were against them and their propositions? It would seem so, if facts mean what they usually import, if logic is all that the term implies.

One would think there was enough to find fault with in the social attitude of those who obstruct the increase of our race by means of destruction before and after birth elsewhere, to give our defamers steady employment, without having to come to Utah to have a flite to gnaw. Go to; you are not wise.

NO LOBBYISTS WANTED.

"THE Mormon corruption fund for use in Congress is to be bigger than ever this winter. It is to be said in their favor, however, that the Mormon lobbyists are never women."—Phila. News.

The above means more than the mere satire which it contains and its entire untruthfulness would lead the casual reader to suppose. The "Mormons" know nothing of any "corruption fund," and have no stock whatever in any corruption agency; but if they had they would certainly send none of the opposite sex to Washington, or engage any already there, to transact business for them. It would be an outlay for us in any event, and our people are not noted for attempts to secure favorable results by either the purchase of men or the dishonor of women. No, we want justice, and will use every honorable means to gain it; but the practices so prevalent in highly moral Washington are not by us considered honorable and therefore not to be used under any circumstances.

The Christian Union, that pious publication which rarely fails to get in some slur at "Mormonism," comments as follows on the recent Epistle of the First Presidency: "The answer to all this, from a Gentile point of view, is plain and simple. If the Mormons have a revelation from God requiring of those who are above reproach to enter into polygamous marriages, under the awful penalty of damnation, they should not take up their residence on territory which belongs to a people who have a revelation which forbids polygamous marriages. The man who feels himself under obligation to have the 'jerks' has no right to come into my parlor to enjoy his religious spasms." The writer evidently intended to convey the idea that the Territory of Utah belonged to the United States when the Latter-day Saints took up their residence here, which is not correct; for it was at that time Mexican, soil and the Latter-day Saints helped to secure it to the United States by conquest. Nor was it true that the people of this nation had then any revelation forbidding polygamous marriages. A special and proscriptive law has been passed by "Mormon"-hating legislators for the purpose of entrapping this people, which may be considered as a revelation, but it has no more the semblance of a revelation from God, nor is it calculated to tend any more to morality, than if issued by Satan himself. If this is the strongest argument which the theological writers of the Christian Union can produce against an order of marriage divinely commanded, and observed anciently by men of God whose memory they pretend to revere, they would show better taste and obtain more credit for consistency by letting the subject alone.

FROM a communication published elsewhere, it will be seen that Lyman Leavitt, one of the brethren indicted in Arizona for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation has been acquitted. No credit, however, for this result is to be accorded to the Judge before whom he was tried, for if he could have had his way he would have been convicted whether guilty or innocent. Our correspondent does not state which Judge the trial was had before, but the synopsis given of the charge to the grand jury sounds wonderfully like the notorious Sumner Howard, whose recent removal from the bench which he has so uniformly disgraced, was a piece of tardy justice for which the people of Arizona doubtless feel duly grateful. The jurymen who ignored the outrageous charge of the Court and chose to be governed by statute law in the case, instead of that enacted by the arrogant Judge for the occasion, are deserving of credit for their fairness and firmness. Their action evinced that they had minds of their own, and did not propose to surrender their own intelligence and the discretion which belongs to jurymen at the dictum of a partisan judge. How different their action to that of some of the juries made to order in this District—that for instance in the case of Aurelius Miner, whose verdict was contrary not only to the law and the evidence but the positive instructions of the Court! Honor to that Arizona jury!

The Sacramento Bee says of the white (cottony cushion) scale, the ravages of which are viewed with such apprehension in that State: "There should be no attempt to disguise the fact that the dissemination of this formidable pest is a most serious danger. Unless the most prompt and radical measures are taken for its extermination wherever it appears, the insect will be very apt to 'solve the fruit problem' in a way that will make a further consideration of freight rates unnecessary. The fruit-growers of every county should band together and employ inspectors to enforce the destruction or cleansing of infested trees. The enemy flies on the wings of the wind, and co-operative action against it is necessary. The salvation of property worth millions of dollars, and the preservation of what has promised to become the greatest industry in the State, is involved in this matter. Let it be remembered that no vineyard, or orchard of any description, is safe from this fearful pest, which thrives on the eucalyptus even. It kills every tree or vine that it attacks, unless remedies are promptly applied. It has recently appeared at Healdsburg, and numerous other localities in the wine-districts, and is not unlikely to spread through the whole State."

The organ of the French population of Mexico, the Trait d'Union, publishes the following: "The year 1886! In the Church of Obevemmel (District of Treves), there is a stone tablet that contains the following inscription in German: 'When Easter shall fall on St. Mark's Day, and St. Anthony shall chant us the gloria on Whitsuntide, and St. John shall present himself to us on the day of Corpus Christi, the earth will resound with cries of anguish.' Now in 1886 Easter comes exactly on St. Mark's Day, the twenty-fifth of April; Whitsuntide falls on St. Anthony's Day, the 13th of June; and Corpus Christi comes on St. John's day, the twenty-fourth of June. So we shall soon see if the sad prophecy is to be realized."

The vital statistics of 1884, recently made public, include some interesting facts about divorce. During last year 614 divorces were granted, which number is 41 less than in 1883, but 144 more than the yearly average for the past 20

years. Of this number 26 per cent. were decreed for adultery, as compared with 24 per cent. in the previous year; 45 per cent. for desertion, as against 49 per cent. in 1883; and 13 per cent. for intoxication. For adultery the ratio is 8 per cent. lower than for the past twenty years; for desertion, 3 per cent. higher; for intoxication, 4 per cent. higher. Sixty-seven per cent. of the total number were granted on complaint of the wife. The proportion of divorces to marriages is one divorce to 28.2 marriages.

SUGGESTIONS FROM A NON-MORMON.

AN ADVOCATE OF FAIR PLAY CANNOT SEE WHY THE "MORMONS" SHOULD NOT ENJOY THE SAME IMMUNITY FROM PERSECUTION ACCORDED TO THE CATHOLICS.

LOWELL, Oct. 24th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Inclosed I send you a clipping from the Boston Sunday Herald, that you may see how the papers talk in this locality in regard to "Mormonism."

I am not a believer in the Book of Mormon, nor any other book claimed to be written by inspiration, but at the same time I am in favor of fair play, and don't see why they should try to suppress "Mormonism" and at the same time allow nunneries to run and even subsidize them by exempting them from taxation.

According to the statements of Father Quinn, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, these

NUNNERIES ARE HOTBEDS OF LICENTIOUSNESS

and debauchery, immensely worse than free lovers' abodes, and yet they are allowed to run just because they are stronger than the "Mormons." The politicians are afraid of them, you should give them a dose of these things and see how they relish it. The Catholics say their institutions are of God, and why not yours just as much? I have

A SUGGESTION

to make, and that is that you establish nunneries of your own and orphanages to go with them the same as the Catholics have and then there will be no trouble, as the children can all be taken care of in that way or they can be strangled at birth as some of them are in nunneries. A word to the wise, etc.

By the way, there was an orphanage burned here in the East a short time ago, and the parentage of a large number of the children—160 in number—could not be found on the register; so you see, it makes all the difference in the world who it is that do these things. Oh,

START THE NUNNERIES,

by all means, and then the government won't know which to attack first, except the weakest, perhaps.

But, seriously, I think it would be a good idea to announce that such is the design of the "Mormons," and see what a howl the disgruntled will give in their chagrin. Of course, God can do the inspiring and the Church Elders can do the work just as well as the Catholic Church and priests can in their affairs. You can organize the nunneries on just the same principle as theirs, and no one will dare to dispute its rightfulness more than the other.

Judge Zane has no more right to accuse Mr. Brain of hypocrisy than the Pope of Rome. If one is to be believed, why not the other, and as for blasphemy in Mr. Brain, I can only say that the Almighty has stood a lot of it since priestcraft began. What say you?

Yours for fair play,
WM. BAILEY,
64 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

ARIZONA ITEMS.

AGRICULTURAL RESULTS AND PROSPECTS—LYMAN LEAVITT, PROSECUTED FOR POLYGAMY AND UNLAWFUL COHABITATION, ACQUITTED.

PHENIX, Arizona,
October 27th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

I pen you a few items from our sunny clime, hoping they may be of interest to some of your many readers. Our crops have been very good the past season, considering that it has been unusually dry. The river is quite low, still there is water sufficient for irrigation purposes if it was used with the same economy that it is in Utah, which I think it will be in the near future, and the Salt River valley will yet be one of the most desirable places in the West. The people of the valley have a kindly feeling for our people; still they think we are inclined to marry rather much, their prejudice upon this point being the result of their not understanding the principle of our belief pertaining to marriage. However, they differ with us honorably, and we find no fault with them for that. Our people have been favored in many ways by many of the principal business men of the valley, prominent among whom stands the firm of Guss Ellis & Co., of Phoenix.

It is court time here now, and Brother Lyman Leavitt, indicted for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, has just had his trial and been

ACQUITTED.

He was ably defended by Judge A. D.

Leman, of Phoenix, assisted by Edwards, of California, who made an impressive plea, based upon the convicting of the defendant on public opinion and taking a stand in favor of law and right.

Judge A. D. Lemon followed with a less impressive exposition of facts. The prosecuting attorney, not, while doing his duty, fully aware of the venom or ill will of many of your Utah persecutions, evidence was to the effect that the defendant had ceased to live with any one wife even before the passage of the Edmunds law, and had the passage of the act lived with than one wife. The judge, in

CHARGE TO THE JURY

showed an amount of prejudice looked for from him. He charged if a first marriage had been proved to have taken place before the passage of the Edmunds law, and that a second marriage had been proven to have taken place after the first, no matter when or where, then they were guilty. One jurymen asked the judge if they were to be governed by the Edmunds law in this case. The judge answered "No; you are to be governed by the law as I have given you. Verdict.

"NOT GUILTY,"

and Brother Leavitt returns to the daily walks of private life. Thomas Father Crismon is passed for a man and the cause of truth moves usual even tenor.

Your brother in the Gospel,
C. R. ...

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"Up here, in Southern Montana, the atmosphere is so light and thin that it is rough on married people. The court it will be seen that the divorce will be before the judge. Where the air is so thin people must be cautious in getting married. Butte Miner.

Utah, under recent "interpretation" from the bench, has a system of such things that might suit some of our neighbors. Here, marriage can't marry, and vice versa, without the assistance of courts.

"Sacramento is experiencing a season of dull times. There has been a shooting scrape here for a week."—Record-Union.

Our neighbor should not complain about having a little spell of rain, but vails elsewhere continually. Cheer up, you are in business. Cheer up, you are in business.

"Polygamists themselves, with their crime, retort with a vengeance to monogamous communities, cast the first stone if they could for can. But the Utah plague must be cut out."—N. Y. Telegraph.

Won't some kindly disposition point out the connection between premises and the sequel?

"The Virginians seem to be a little hunched, and his crowd is overthrown until the election takes place, only danger now is from the south."—Savannah (Ga.) News.

The Virginians are like the people we know. They prefer their enemies to people who remain with them until tempted by a chance, then become the bitterest.

"King Milan of Serbia has had a power to your elbow. He has been trounced, the world's verdict is 'Serbia right.'—San Francisco (Cal.) News.

We have all noticed at one time or another when once the big boy is in the smallest chap in the crowd to fight him.

"The rumors concerning Grant Sartoris are not true. Those intimate friends who enjoyed the confidence of the earth, Her domestic affairs are not together pleasant nature, peculiarities of her husband terminate in a separation, and its cause of any fault of hers.

Another one of the fruit of a monial "eligibility."

"A Georgia humorist has introduced a Confederate bill as a donation to the Grant monument fund. The thing peculiarly appropriate as the Monument Association is receiving 10-cent contributions. It is just what a Confederate would do after Grant took the field. The armies against the rebel General Sherman on his march through Georgia."—Record-Union.

But that kind of money would not buy a good monument as Grant would have it.

"The Mormon missionaries are having a hard time showing a decided aversion to and cobble-stones."—Butte Miner.

That seems to be the only way their enemies are capable of acting against them. "The Mormon leaders in Salt Lake City are acting very foolishly in trying to rouse the rank