

EDITORIALS.

"RATHER ROUGH"

THE Washington *Star* quotes at length from our articles of the 7th inst. on the numerous cases of infanticide, the increase of divorces, and other social horrors and irregularities in Christian cities, and closes its comments on the subject with these words:

"It is rather rough to be lectured in this way upon morality and civilization by the Mormons, but there is some truth in the indictment, and it should be accepted, coming from whatever quarter it may."

We ask the *Star*, is it not rougher for us to be attacked and denounced and legislated against for carrying out a part of our religion which aims to destroy evil, by "Christian people in whose very midst the crimes against God and humanity which we have pointed out, and which the *Star* tacitly admits, are permitted to go unpunished and comparatively undenounced?"

The hypocrisy of the blatant anti-polygamist is unparalleled. The Pharisees of old, who, like whited sepulchres, were fair on the outside, but inwardly full of all uncleanness, are placed far back in the shade by the "Christian" pretenders of the nineteenth century, who invoke the wrath of the populace, the power of the government, the chicanery of the law and the machinery of courts against the practice of Bible marriage, while they wink with smug complacency at the ruin of virtue, the practice of promiscuity, the abandonment of infants, the destruction of pre-natal life, the loosening of marriage bonds and the general tendency to cast off social restraints, that disgrace all civilized nations and are most abundant and vile in the strongholds of religion and piety.

"Rather rough" is it, to be told of corruptions all around them that would sicken their souls if they were at all sensitive to purity, while they prate of "Mormon" wickedness afar off, and point with affected horror, at patriarchal family relations in which virtue is protected and inculcated, at the same time that at every breath they innale the atmosphere of the grossest and most abominable depravity! It will be far rougher, when the Almighty, who knows the secrets of all hearts and whose eye penetrates through the garb of their cant to the rottenness within, comes forth from his place to sweep away the refuge of lies, and the thunders utter their voices proclaiming their deep and damning iniquities. How, ye hypocrites, for your time is at hand, and the rough rocks will fall to hide or the rugged mountains to cover the black abominations now varnished with your sleek hypocrisy!

"IN THE TOILS."

We have received a copy of a book entitled "In the Toils," which purports to be written by Mrs. A. G. Paddock, with the request that we would examine and notice. We have examined and will briefly notice. It is a novel of 301 pages, neatly bound in cloth. The outside is the best part. The typographical work is poor and the printing inferior. The matter is simply trash. It is trash of the worst kind. An attempt is made to weave into romance the hobgoblin yarns concerning the "Mormons," which during the past thirty or forty years have formed the subject for several volumes.

It does not contain a new idea. Baseless stories of mesmeric "Mormons" with glittering eyes, men forced into polygamy, women and girls compelled into marriage, bloodshed as atonement for sins, poisoning, throat cutting and other deeds of horror, Church spies, hairbreadth escapes and such like rubbish, are mixed up with occasional gush and twaddle, the whole constituting one of the stalest and flattest literary messes it has been our misfortune to examine for many years. Beadle's book is a vast improvement upon it, filled as that is with the most transparent falsehoods about the "Mormons."

We have read most if not all of the anti-"Mormon" works of any note that have been published, and consider this one of the sickest in the catalogue. We waded through it in the expectation of finding some new point or some issue worthy of attention, but entirely in vain. It is nothing but a repetition of old, stupid, raw-head-and-bloody-bones fabrications worked up in the form of the modern wishy-washy, semi-religious novel, and is only made plausible by the introduction of two or three names of leading "Mormons." We do not think the book will prove a financial any more than a literary success; the public are tired of these musty, fusty rehashes, and the popular taste requires something new. "In the Toils," is a mass of very old rubbish.

STATE RIGHTS AND TERRITORIAL RIGHTS.

We have noticed in some of the organs of the Republican party very unfair allusions to the Democratic doctrine of State Rights. It is either purposely or ignorantly confounded with the dead dogma of State Sovereignty. The war killed the latter, the former lives as an integral part of our system of government. The object of Republican journals in thus confounding them is to throw discredit on the Democrats, and convey the impression that they still cling to the issues decided in the fratricidal strife which deluged the country with blood. This we consider unjust and misleading, and therefore denounce it, without espousing the cause of either party or desiring to be identified with any of the political sects of the times.

State Sovereignty implied the right of each and every State in the Union, if so disposed, to separate itself from its associate States and establish an independent commonwealth, with all the machinery and powers of a free and distinct government in and of itself. The conflict between the North and South put a quietus upon that idea, and it fell, riddled with Federal bullets and gashed with Union bayonets to rise no more, unless a resurrection should come not anticipated in our national political creed.

State Rights cannot be destroyed without a radical change in the very nature and form of our governmental system. There are certain rights relinquished by each State to the Federal power. But the rest are reserved by the respective States in their individual capacity. The Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, equally so to the Executive, the Judiciary and the Congress of the country as to the several States of the Union, makes this point clear, and establishes the doctrine of State Rights beyond controversy.

This is an important matter. The tendency of ultra-Republicanism is towards centralization, the investment in the hands of a few, of the powers designed by the Constitution to be reserved to the many. The effect of such a revolution in our national policy would be the overthrow of the liberties for which the fathers and founders of our country contended to the death. The welfare of the whole people of the United States is comprehended in the preservation of constitutional freedom intact. If a majority in Congress, backing up the Executive, can override the rights of individual States, and under the plea that the United States form a nation, exercise the functions of a government like that of France, the written Constitution of our country will become an obsolete instrument and the way will be made smooth for a Dictator, who will be virtually a monarch, a king in all things but the name.

The powers of the respective States cannot be too jealously guarded. The principle which gives them life is the source and fountain of the stream of freedom. It is as important to true Republicans as to genuine Democrats. It should be held as sacred in the North as in the South. It cannot be violated without vital injury to the whole body politic. It must be preserved at any cost. And they who try to weaken it, or, which has the same effect, to concentrate Fed-

eral power at the expense of State authority, are deadly enemies to the country, and the bitter foes of American freedom.

While touching on this question of State Rights it is but consistent that we should say a word in relation to Territorial rights. It is very clear that under our free institutions the Territories exist as incipient States. They have rights as well as the older and better developed commonwealths. There is nothing in our political system which aims at depriving them of any liberties which they can enjoy with safety to the great body of the nation. Their citizens are not thereby regarded as aliens, neither are they deprived thereby of the rights common to all members of the republic. The method of dealing with them which has come to be regarded as correct is of modern adoption. To regard the people of the Territories as a portion of the "property of the United States," over which the Federal Government has "supreme control," is contrary to the genius of our institutions and subversive of the rights of man. While the full powers of Statehood are denied to the Territories, whatever may be the reason for keeping them in tutelage they should at least have a voice in the choice of their public officers. They should have the right to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, for their own Governors and other officers with whom they have most to do. There is no valid reason why they should not. There are many reasons why they should. To deny them this right is to violate one of the fundamental principles of our political system. Congress is bound by the Constitution to guarantee to every State a republican form of government. Is there anything in our institutions which authorizes Congress to deprive undeveloped States of the same right? And can that be truly called a republican form of government in which the governed have no voice whatever, directly or indirectly, in the appointment of officers who are entrusted with powers involving the lives and fortunes of the people?

We believe in National Rights and in States Rights. We believe also in Territorial Rights, and think that while the former should be upheld by the masses, the latter should be maintained by the Government, and that the subject should be agitated, and the rights of all parties be fully defined and defended, that justice may rule supreme, and this glorious country may move forward to its designed position as the greatest and most exalted nation under the sun.

A MISCHIEVOUS POLICY.

ONCE more the Federal Court here has placed itself in opposition to the local authorities in the regulation of municipal affairs. It is the policy of the higher courts in most parts of the United States to sustain the lower in all things lawful, for the preservation of the public order and the maintenance of wholesome regulations. But in Utah the opposite has been the rule. Measures adopted by the municipal authorities to suppress prostitution, to restrain the liquor traffic within as narrow bounds as possible in a mixed community, and to prevent the spread of other evils of a social character, instead of being sustained by the courts of appeal in this Territory, have in a great many instances been rendered abortive, and the element which in all other parts of the civilized world is sought to be repressed, has here been fostered and encouraged by the Judiciary.

The case to which we now refer is that of an hotel keeper, who was fined in Justice Pyper's court for violation of the city ordinance in relation to billiard tables. He refused to pay the license fee imposed by the ordinance, and on being fined for the offence of keeping such tables without paying license therefor, appealed the case to the Third District Court. Judge Emerson, on Saturday, reversed the decision of the lower court, and based his conclusions on the following:

"The terms used in the charter, by which the authority is granted, clearly show that the grant was for the purpose of regulating mere-

ly, and not for revenue. This being the case, while a fee may be exacted, it must be such a fee only as will legitimately assist in the regulation, and should not exceed the necessary and probable expense of issuing the license and of inspecting and regulating the business.

"The sum charged in this ordinance is manifestly for something more than a fee for regulation."

We turn to the "Act Amending the Charters of Incorporated Cities," approved Feb. 15, 1872, and find the following among other powers granted to city councils:

"Sec. 9.—To license, tax, regulate and suppress billiard tables, pin alleys, or tables and ball alleys," etc.

Of course we do not make any pretence to deep legal learning nor acute judicial acumen. But we think we can understand the meaning of plain, simple language, such as is contained in the above section. What is a license generally issued for? Does not a license to sell liquor answer the double purpose of regulating or restraining the traffic and bringing in revenue? What difference is there in the powers granted to the municipalities by legislative enactment in relation to liquor and in relation to billiard tables? And if technical advantage can be taken with the words "license and regulate," what will be done with the word "tax?" The power to "tax" billiard tables is given in the charter, and is not a tax generally levied for the purpose of revenue? How then can it be consistently argued that the grant in the charter "was for the purpose of regulating" merely, and not for revenue?

But supposing this to be the correct view, how is the city to "regulate" billiard tables, ball alleys, etc., if not by requiring all who keep them to pay a license? Is not the imposition of licenses one way by which the liquor traffic is "regulated?" And is this confined merely to a sufficient amount to pay the expenses of inspecting the business and issuing the license? One of the reasons why heavy licenses are imposed for the selling of intoxicating drinks is to keep it within certain prescribed bounds, that it may not become too general; the same rule holds good in relation to the keeping of billiard tables.

The game of billiards may be in itself a very harmless kind of amusement. But it has come to be associated with drinking, and in places where billiard tables are kept for the public, the playing is often for drink as well as money. Drinking and gambling, perhaps in many instances in a mild form, are common concomitants of billiard playing, and therefore it is considered wise by the City Fathers to impose restrictive licenses upon games of this character. And it appears to us that it should be the part of higher courts, to sustain the municipal authorities in all reasonable efforts to regulate such matters for the benefit of the public, instead of playing into the hands of those who fight the local power, and thus help to create and foster a spirit of lawlessness and contempt for civic regulations. The license or tax upon billiard tables is ten dollars per month for one table, and twenty dollars per quarter year for each additional table. If this is excessive, the injustice could be made to appear by a fair statement of facts to the City Council, and modification could be made if requisite. But the ruling of Judge Emerson has the appearance of a violent stretch of language and of common sense, to accommodate those who set themselves above the ordinances of the city, passed with a view to the maintenance of public order and to deal out equal justice to all parties immediately concerned. It is the McKean policy again revived. It is mischievous in its nature and disastrous in its effects.

A NOVEL PICTURE.

It is not often that "Mormonism" or the "Mormons" become a subject for the fine arts except in ridicule or misrepresentation, but it appears that a Danish artist has wielded his brush in the correct portrayal of a "Mormon" missionary work. We clip the following from the *Millennial Star* of July 7th:

"We are indebted to President N. C. Flygare for a photographic copy of a very fine oil painting, which

hangs in the Royal Art Gallery of Copenhagen. Mr. Laugaard is the artist, and his productions are very popular. The subject of the picture is a novel one. It represents 'a Mormon Elder proselyting in the house of a carpenter in Jutland.' It is quite life-like. The Elder is in a standing position, holding an open Bible and engaged in explaining its doctrines and principles to the inmates of the house, who appear much interested in what he is advancing. The details of the painting are clearly defined and well worked out."

CIRCULAR.

To the Elders and Saints throughout the world:

It is well known that the notorious among the persecutors and traducers of the Latter-day Saints are the preachers of many religious denominations. This is the experience and observation of the Saints and Elders in America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the islands of the seas; and to-day, foremost among the implacable opponents of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and his people, are the clergy, who represent the most malignant type.

In collating the tragic history of this Church, it is deemed very fitting that the names of these priests, and the names of the denominations to which they belong, together with the character of the opposition they have provoked, be conspicuously entered up, with the lawless acts of their willing confederates, which is now being compiled.

Will the Elders and Saints at home and abroad please be prompt in sending me this information. Write their names in full. Give the names of the Churches, the character of the opposition, the dates and places where it occurred, and the approximate number of witnesses known to the facts thus related.

As far as possible verify and statement by affidavit before a competent person such as a magistrate or notary.

The "Mormon" papers will publish this circular.

A. MILTON MUSSEY.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

By circular forwarded from Australia we learn that our missionaries are holding regular preaching meetings on Sundays at 3 p.m., in Turner's Hall, 105 Elizabeth Street, Sydney.

The further particulars of the killing of Elder Joseph Standing, which will be found in our telegraphic dispatches show that the deed was, as we declared, a cold blooded murder, entirely unjustifiable. We have hopes that Governor Colquitt will discharge his duty in searching out the circumstances and the assassins.

Moore's Rural Life is the name of a new illustrated monthly paper for the farmer, fruit-raiser, poultry breeder, stock-man, gardener, and country people generally. It is finely printed on good paper, its illustrations are excellent, and it is reading matter full of information. It commenced in June and is published at \$1 50 a year, by the Rural Life Company, 34 Park Row, New York.

The *Drover's Journal* gives this advice in regard to the bones which accumulate wherever meat is used for diet: "Burn them with your wood, and the ashes thus enriched is one of the most valuable of all fertilizers. Money cannot buy an article which will so fertilize your soil. Bones thus consumed will quadruple the value of wood ashes which in themselves are among the best of soil enrichers."

The project to provide the inmates of the penitentiary with books, magazines, papers and other reading matter is a good one which we hope will be liberally supported. The benefits it is likely to produce may be seen at a glance without argument, and we advise all who are able to contribute to do so without delay. James Dwyer, our enterprising book dealer has quite a collection which he intends to donate, and persons desiring to add to the stock may leave what they wish to send at his store on Main Street. Let it be commenced at once.

War is a costly business. The time will come when the nations