

EDITORIALS.

(From Tuesday's Daily.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

This distinguished scientist, who has been spending four months on a visit to this country, lecturing in some of the principal cities, was tendered a farewell banquet at Delmonico's, New York, Feb. 4, by a number of principal citizens. The banquetting room, in addition to the decorations usual on such festive occasions, was ornamented with the standard of England, the "Union Jack," and the English coat of arms. The proceedings were characterized by enthusiastic devotion to the honored guest of the evening.

Professors Henry and Agassiz had both been invited to preside, but were unable to be present, and the chair was occupied by Honorable Wm. M. Evarts. The Vice Presidents of tables were Judge Daly, S. J. Tilden, John T. Johnstone, H. S. Kendrick, Sterry Hunt, M. Marble, H. Morton, Colonel Dwight, W. H. Appleton, V. C. Marsh, J. W. Coffin.

Among the large number present were Judge Brady; Andrew W. Green; S. H. Strahan; Professor Youmans, W. H. Appleton, Judge Sutherland; Professor Cook, New Jersey; Dr. C. Potter; Professor Rockwell, Institute of Technology, Boston; Professor Marsh, of Yale; M. Killguard, Coast Survey; Professor Brown, Blake University; Professor Blake; M. J. Cottrell, assistant of Professor Tyndall; Andrew White, President of Cornell University; Peter Cooper; Mori, Japanese Minister; Mr. Godkin, of the *Nation*; F. L. Olmstead; Douglas Taylor. A number of other invited gentlemen sent letters of regret at their inability to accept the invitations.

Professor Tyndall, on being introduced to the company by the chairman, made a very interesting address, full of good, sound, practical sense, which was received with loud and long continued applause. At its conclusion Dr. Draper, in responding to the toast to "English and American Science," remarked that he had spent many pleasant hours with his friend Tyndall in England, and the pleasantest in the Royal Institution, which was founded by a native American, Dr. Romford, of Romford, New Hampshire, who went to England and was knighted for his scientific attainments. Referring interrogatively to the possibility of tempting Professor Tyndall to renew his visit to America, Dr. Draper mentioned some of the inducements, reported as follows—

We can show him all kinds of climates. (Laughter.) When he gets home he may say he has been to America, but he cannot say that he has seen the Americans. Dr. Draper said in this connection they would be able to show him how the Irish were transformed into citizens that adorned every profession—(laughter)—and how the woolly headed colored man was Darwinized into a responsible citizen. (Laughter.) They could also show him the much married man of Utah. (Laughter.) Nowhere was there a greater craving for scientific knowledge than in this country. America must try to equal the best that Europe had done. The Canadians would find an eager appreciation of what they had done. Whatever might be the glory of our future intellectual life, let us never forget what we owe to England; hers is the language that we speak; the torch of light that is lighted here was kindled at her midnight lamp. (Cheers.)

Mr. Beecher responded to the toast, "Religion and Science: all Truth is one," Parke Godwin to "The Press," President Barnard to "Scientific Education; it must be begun early," President White to "Relation of Science to Political Progress," and Dr. Bellows to "The Services of Science to Humanity."

Professor Tyndall stated that he had prepared his lectures given in this country for publication. In his course of six lectures delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, the vast hall was packed with the most intelligent and cultivated people of that city and adjacent towns. The ablest men in all the professions—science, law, medicine, divinity, education, besides many of the strongest and shrewdest men of business and a large number of the most cultivated ladies assembled night after night and crowded the hall throughout the whole course. "No such assemblages," says a contemporary, "as have greeted Prof. Tyndall, and followed him with sustained enthusiasm through his whole course, have ever before been gathered in New York," and all this in the absence of "the usual trumpetings of managers—puffs, placards, show-bills, portraits in the windows,

staring sensational advertisements, and the customary arts and tricks by which notoriety is manufactured and 'success' secured."

THE TERRITORIES.—The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent, under date of Feb. 4, says that at a meeting of Territorial Delegates, held on that day, Mr. McCormick, of Arizona, presiding, it was agreed to urge the Senate to pass, without amendment, Mr. Claggett's bill giving the right of way to railroad companies organized under the general incorporation acts of the several Territories. A bill to investigate land grants in Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado was considered. It was also announced that the House committee on Rules had agreed to a new rule to put delegates from the Territories upon certain committees upon which they had not hitherto been represented, among others those of Indian Affairs, Public Lands, and Mines and Mining. This is a step towards justice to the Territories, it is an advance in the right way. But it is only a step, and many more in a similar direction should be taken by Congress without delay.

We have spoken in terms of sharp censure of the unworthy attitude of Delegate Claggett towards Utah, because his conduct has merited the severest reprobation. He has slandered, calumniated, and lied about the people of this Territory in the most shameful manner in the high places of the land, and for it he ought to be held in well deserved contempt throughout the whole Union. At the same time we give him credit for what good he does do, and in this connection commend his endeavors to obtain congressional legislation in favor of railroad construction in the various Territories. A man and a Delegate ought to do a little good, especially one who does so much evil, so much unprovoked evil.

How Is It?—Yesterday we published a number of extracts from leading New York and other papers, of special interest to this Territory and in a degree to the adjacent Territories. How is it that these items did not come over the wires? One would think that if there is anything that the eastern agent of the Associated Press should be sure to send toward the Pacific it is news directly affecting the people of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific slope region. The Salt Lake agent may send a great deal of sensational stuff east and west, which no sensible man believes because of the palpable falsehood on the face of it, but things which actually do occur in the east, and which directly concern the west, the eastern agent should consider it his strict duty to report in his regular dispatches to the Pacific.

(From Wednesday's Daily.

MERRITT'S BILL.

Elsewhere will be found the bill presented in the House of Representatives by Delegate Merritt of Idaho. We publish it that the people of the Territory may know what their "friends" are doing in Congress.

Utah must be growing into an important place when honorable members of Congress consider that to accomplish the downfall of the Territory and the destruction of its people it is necessary to use up the Constitution of the United States, root and branch. Who would have thought it? Besides, how long will the republic survive the day when the Constitution of the Union becomes wholly a thing of the past? A bad cause indeed it must be that needs bolstering up with such an outrageous bill of proscription, pains and penalties as Merritt's. Forty millions of people advance aggressively on a hundred thousand with a bill depriving them virtually of the rights and privileges of citizens! What astonishing bravery, to be sure! What sublimity of moral courage! Talk about blue laws and inquisition, why Merritt's bill puts in the shade everything of that sort.

Men may stultify themselves in this way, may prove recreant to the clearest principles of their own government, and in the height of their madness may endeavor to deprive their fellow citizens of every right and privilege, but there is One who rules above and who will interpose at the fitting time and

say with a power that can not be resisted, "Thus far shalt thou go, but no further."

WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION MEANS.

Not quite so sensational as some of the paragraphs is the subjoined:

THE MOVEMENT FOR REFORM IN UTAH.

WASHINGTON, February 9th.—The following is from to-day's *Chronicle*, Senator Harlan's paper, and is regarded as semi-official:

The purpose of the Administration to reform matters in Utah, creates intense feeling on the part of the ruling dynasty there, and gives great satisfaction among the Gentiles. It ought to be understood that it is not the purpose of the President or of Congress to incite the persecution of the Mormons, and it is not the intention to interfere with their rights of property, their personal liberty, or their right to worship according to the dictates of conscience. The purpose is simply and solely to compel them to respect the rights of others, and render obedience to the laws of the land. The Mormons have determined to maintain among themselves a rule unknown to the country, and while dwelling under the flag of the government, and owing to it paramount allegiance, they have sought to exclude from their midst all who fail to conform to the Mormon faith, and practice a system of persecution that ought to have been rebuked long since. The domination of Mormonism operates as a bar to emigration, except of the type that seeks to perpetuate and strengthen the peculiar institution of Brigham Young. Many who would fain throw off the Mormon yoke, find themselves subject to a species of terrorism, persecution and despotism, that is utterly incompatible with the religious freedom granted by the Constitution of the country; thus at last, the law-making and law-executing power of the country finds itself compelled to grapple with an evil that has been a standing reproach to a Christian people. We cannot believe that Congress will adjourn without setting in motion regulations that will bring Utah to harmony with our political and social system, and lay the foundation of a reputable State.

It would be very comforting to be assured that neither the President nor Congress designs to persecute the "Mormons," nor interfere with their rights of property, their personal liberty, or their right to worship according to the dictates of conscience, were it not that persecution, when there is any, always exists, as Mark Twain says loose virtue does in the Pacific Islands, "only in reality, not in name." Did anybody expect that Grant and Congress would tell the world they purposed to persecute the "Mormons," interfere with their rights of property, their personal liberty, or their religion? It is not what the persecutors purpose, but what they perpetrate, that affects the persecuted. It is not purpose but accomplishment, not words so much as deeds, that are to be considered.

If the purpose of the administration is simply to do what is represented by the *Chronicle* as above quoted, then there is no cause for sensation, there is no cause for troops, there is no cause for extreme special or unconstitutional legislation as now engaged in, there is no cause for any stir or concern at all, for the very things professedly desired are already characteristic features of this community. The rights of others and the laws of the land are respected by our citizens, though not by some of the carpetbag judges and other Federal officers, the "Mormons" acknowledge allegiance to the government, people of all creeds or of no creed are at perfect liberty to settle in Utah or to turn their backs on it, the terrorism, persecution and despotism that exist here come from Federal officials and their friends, there is absolutely no bar to emigration to or from Utah, except lack of money, and that bar is not peculiar to this locality, anybody who wishes can throw off the "Mormon yoke," and moreover there is no "Mormon yoke" to throw off, and we do not know what can be evil enough to be a "standing reproach to a Christian people" whose great men revel in Credit Mobilier and similar corruption—certainly there is no such evil practiced by the people of this Territory, though there may be by the carpetbaggers and their adherents who infest the community.

In a word, then, it is plain that this newly gotten up crusade rests entirely on a foundation of smoke, there is no substance to it, and before President Grant and Congress get through with it they will discover that they have been very badly hoaxed. But this is a day of hoaxes. Washington is groping under a dark cloud of hoaxes, from Hoax Ames to Hoax Claggett and Hoax Merritt, and Hoax McKean, and Hoax Hawley, et al.

THE OTHER SIDE.—The *Alta California* of Feb. 10 has the following—

PROTEST FROM SALT LAKE LAWYERS.

A private despatch from Salt Lake says: A protest numerous signed by members of the Utah Bar, will be sent immediately to the President and Congress, denying the allegations made in the memorial lately sent to the President, from certain lawyers in Salt Lake City.

The protest, it is said, vigorously refutes the charges made against the Legislature, and shows from records that the failure to secure jury trials rests with the District Courts, and not with those organized under Territorial laws. Evidence is also adduced to prove that the Territorial laws do not differ materially from those of other States and Territories, and are ample for all purposes, if the Federal Judges would act in accordance with their promises.

MORE SENSATIONAL.—Here is another sensational paragraph—

THE PRESIDENT DETERMINED TO ENFORCE THE LAWS IN UTAH.

New York, Feb. 9th.—A Washington special to the *World* says that President Grant yesterday expressed himself strongly in favor of the enforcement of the laws in Utah, if it takes the whole available military force to sustain it. General Sheridan has been summoned here to give his advice, from personal observations, of the best localities, within a day's railroad distance of Salt Lake City, for the temporary encampment of troops.

(From Thursday's Daily.

THAT LAWYERS' MEMORIAL.

Elsewhere we publish a memorial of certain lawyers in Utah, presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, and relative to affairs in this Territory. The document is copied from the *Congressional Globe*, the official paper of Congress. We place it upon record in the columns of the NEWS that our citizens may know who their very officious and very kind "friends" are, may know and hold in remembrance, and hand down to posterity, for detestation and execration, the names of the men who are viciously egging on the President and Congress to jeopardize the property and lives of our citizens and destroy the peace, good order, and prosperity of our fair and thriving Territory, the most prosperous and promising of any in the Union.

THE AUGUST STABLE.—Not a few of the papers throughout the country are very much concerned just now in regard to the recent remarkable revelations of congressional corruption, and are casting about for promising ways and means of remedying the evil. The *New York Sun* calls attention to the fact of the brief space of time remaining for the forty-second Congress to purge itself of the filth attaching to it. There can be no manner of doubt that if Congress would set to work diligently to cleanse its own skirts it would have no time to spare to complain of the condition of those of its neighbors, that if it would carefully remove the beam from its own eye, it would see clearly to take out the mote from the eye of Utah, if there is one in.

The *Sun* thinks if the testimony against them is true, Caldwell and Clayton, if not Harlan, should be promptly expelled; Patterson indicted for perjury and subornation of perjury; Colfax impeached by the House, tried and condemned by the Senate, and indicted for perjury by a grand jury; also that Kelley, Garfield, Bingham, Brooks, and Ames should be expelled, as the testimony in respect to each of these five last named "is as strong as was ever produced before the House as a justification of expulsion in all its history, and in its essential elements it is far more damning than has sometimes been deemed sufficient to warrant that extreme measure," and that Kelly and Ames should be sent before a grand jury.

The *Sun* then utters the following—

Will Judge Poland's committee meet the question with such candor, conscientiousness, and courage as the facts demand? Will they do their duty? In such an emergency dare they shrink from performing it? Do members of Congress imagine that they can smother this investigation, or even smooth down its worst features, and let off these corrupt Senators and Representatives with a few mild and meaningless words of rebuke, to be administered in the House by speaker Blaine, and in the Senate by Schuyler Colfax?

We warn Congress that if they adjourn and leave these corrupt men undisturbed in their seats the two Houses will sink into public contempt with the American people.

Who would have thought that a Congress that had before it such a

heap of important self-vindictory work, would have dreamed of flying off at a tangent to assault Utah by the infliction of an unprecedented bill of pains and penalties? Is it done to distract public attention from its own sins?

COLFAX.—According to the dispatches published in the NEWS yesterday, as well as according to the testimony and denials of it formerly given, there are some immense lies pending between Oakes Ames and Schuyler Colfax. Ames has his books and some testimony besides his own in his favor. Colfax has his "halibi," that is, his own testimony that he did not receive the money from Ames, and, in connection with it, that of some of his relatives that he did receive from other sources, about that time, the amount of money that Ames claims to have paid him, but that of course is no proof that he did not receive the money from Ames. On the other hand unless Ames produces a receipt from Colfax, there will continue to be a large sized loop hole for the latter to crawl through out of the scrape. As to the public, it will believe of each of these gentlemen as it pleases. But many of Colfax's warmest friends are considerably exercised over the affair. Ames' testimony was a very troublesome bombshell in their camp, and they hardly know what to do with it. Upon the whole some of them seem to be in a condition to wish that they had not endorsed Colfax quite so strongly in the past. Bross, of the *Chicago Tribune*, and Bowles, of the *Springfield Republican*, his old time friends, do not appear to manifest by any means so fervent an affection for him as they did in the days of "Across the Continent," when Schuyler was generally believed to be a virtuous and pious, and known to be a rising young man. The *Tribune* has published some rather hard things of him of late, and the Washington correspondent of the *Republican* says that "a New England Senator properly characterized" Schuyler's position in these startling words, "I don't believe Mr. Colfax has perjured himself, but we hang people every day on testimony like that on the records of the committee against him," and that the committee did not doubt that Colfax received the \$1,200 from Ames, but had forgotten all about it. The *New York Tribune* says, "the ruin of Mr. Colfax is only a little less complete than that of Senator Patterson."

A MODEL POLITICIAN.—Now here is a capital story of a model Louisiana politician, as we find it in the *Washington Star*—

The testimony of Capt. Theodore Jacques in the Louisiana election investigation, occasioned much amusement in the room of the committee. Jacques, whose days have fallen into the serene and yellow leaf, he being about 60 years of age, was United States supervisor of elections under the enforcement act at the late election, and according to his own statement, committed both forgery and perjury in behalf of the Kellogg interest. He subsequently got disgusted with Kellogg and went over to the Warmoth party, and hence these disclosures. The closing portion of Jacques' testimony yesterday is subjoined:

Mr. Carpenter.—"Well, when did you turn round and become an honest man?"

Witness.—"Well, I don't know that I can call myself an honest man yet. [Laughter.] But then I've got out of politics, and haven't got no more to do with 'em."

The witness denied that he received any consideration for forging affidavits, taking false oaths, etc., in Kellogg's interest, and said he had recently bought a farm valued at \$500 an acre, and depended upon his father, who lives in New York, to pay for it.

Mr. Carpenter.—"So you are going to be an honest farmer, are you? Now how long have you been playing this shenanigan—this stuffing of ballot boxes, etc?"

Witness, (looking towards the ceiling as though trying to remember).—"Ever since '58 or '60. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carpenter.—"Where were you at the time?"

Witness.—"In Champagne County, Illinois." [Laughter.]

Mr. Carpenter.—"Did you stuff any ballot boxes out there?"

Witness.—"No, I didn't do anything of the kind in Illinois."

Mr. Carpenter.—"Perhaps you had no chance there. [Laughter.] Did you stuff a ballot-box the first chance you got?"

Witness.—"No, but I did the second, though." [Laughter.]

Mr. Carpenter.—"Then you resisted the first temptation?"

Witness.—"Yes, sir." [Laughter.]

Mr. Carpenter.—"Well, now tell us how you came to leave Kellogg, whom you helped to elect by your crimes?"

Witness.—"Well, sir, I went home and swore by G—I'd never make another false affidavit. The fact is I got disgusted with the business."

The witness gave his testimony with an air of honesty, and did not seem to comprehend how stuffing ballot-boxes, forging election returns, and taking false oaths at