

THE DANGER OF WAR IN UTAH.

The excitement in Utah over Mr. Cullom's bill for the suppression of polygamy will be greatly intensified when the Mormons discover the actual provisions of the bill, as it has been amended by the Committee on Territories. After describing and declaring polygamy to be a crime, the amended bill provides that, for the enforcement of this law, the President shall send a sufficient body of troops to Utah; and, to this end, he is authorized to employ the regular army, and also to raise 25,000 militia in the Territory. It further provides that the property of any Mormons who may leave Utah on account of this law, or who may be imprisoned for resistance thereto, shall be taken and used for the benefit of the families of such Mormons.

This bill means war. Its terms and its provisions are in the nature of preparations for war. Its execution will assuredly be followed by war. Not only is the regular army to be ordered to Utah, but volunteers are to be called for; and these forces are to be placed under command of the experienced military officer (General Schaeffer) whom Grant has just appointed Governor of the Territory.

As a preliminary to operations, Utah must, of course, be placed under martial law. No jury that could be found there would ever pronounce any Mormon guilty of the crime of polygamy.

No jury, in fact, could be obtained fitted to serve as a body for the enforcement of this law. Either the President or Congress has the power of putting the Territory of Utah under martial law; and if Grant signs this bill, there need be no doubt that he will be prepared to exercise that power.

These who may be declared guilty of polygamy are to be imprisoned, and their property is to be confiscated. We estimate that the enforcement of these provisions would involve the imprisonment of over five thousand persons, and the confiscation of over fifty millions of dollars' worth of property. This confiscation is to be carried out under the pretext of affording support to the wives and families of the polygamic offenders; and it is to be carried out, whether they are incarcerated in prison or fly beyond the authority of the United States. We pronounce it a mere pretext to say that the confiscated property will be used for the benefit of Mormon wives and children. If the polygamic husbands fly from Utah, their families will undoubtedly accompany them; if the polygamic husbands are imprisoned (which is an absurdity,) society will be utterly broken up and destroyed. In either case, the confiscated property would fall into the hands of the Gentiles; and this is doubtless the purpose of the bill.

Will the Mormons fight? Will they fly? Will they give up polygamy?

Fifteen years ago, when the Mormons had less than a quarter of their present strength, they showed their entire readiness to fight for their system. They met General Johnston's army in the mountains, harassed his advance on their strongholds, and, though matters soon came to a point at which warlike operations were stopped, they gave proof of their power to offer formidable resistance, as well as of their willingness to confront any enemy. Previous to that time, when in Nauvoo, they frequently displayed a similar spirit and purpose—having their troops always organized, and standing always in the attitude of "Saints militant and belligerent." In fact, the Mormon Church and army have been "one and indivisible" from the time that they were both organized by the Prophet Joseph Smith.

We do not believe that any one who comprehends the system and spirit of Brigham Young, as he has kept them up for the last quarter of a century, can doubt that the Mormons are prepared to assume a belligerent attitude if the principles of Cullom's bill are enforced against them by military power. They will not give up polygamy, for they hold it to be as much a matter of divine revelation as any other doctrine of Mormonism. They will not resort to flight in the direction of Mexico or elsewhere—not, at least, until they have made an effort to hold their ground in Utah.

Congress should understand this, and the country should be warned of these things, before the passage of Cullom's bill. There is danger that, after the circumstances of the case are developed, the government will be compelled either to back down from Cullom's ground or to undertake a "bigger job" than most people have any idea of. If we force

them into a hostile attitude, the Mormons can give us a very disagreeable, a very wearisome, and tremendously expensive war. Cullom's bill provides for the employment of about forty thousand troops, partly regulars and partly volunteers. The Mormons could give such a force two or three years' fighting, at an annual expense to us of not less than two hundred millions of dollars.

The government should not forcibly interfere with polygamy or Mormonism at all. The Pacific forces are now in action that will make it impossible for polygamy to exist any great length of time. —New York World.

TABLE RETRENCHMENT.

It is generally conceded that extravagance and love of display have wonderfully increased within the past few years among the people of the United States. This is not confined to the wealthy, but among all classes, there seems to be a constant effort to seem to be something more than their means warrant. The tradesman and clerk of to-day are not content to live and appear in a style commensurate with their station in life, as their predecessor of twenty or thirty years ago; but broadcloth, jewelry and luxurious food must be had, whether their incomes will stand the pressure or not. This is a prolific source of evil, both physically and morally. Disease of body is engendered and developed by it, and there is no doubt that to this desire, three-fourths of the dishonesty, peculations and embezzlements so common in business circles to-day, may be traced. This disposition is not alone characteristic of the male sex, but is cherished to an equal or greater extent by the ladies, as may be seen by the elegance and luxury of their attire and adornments; and among them, it undoubtedly leads to an incalculable amount of immorality.

Among the people of Utah outcroppings of this tendency to extravagance are very visible. A marked change has crept over them in respect to dress and diet during the last few years. The plain but wholesome food, necessitated by their circumstances in the early days of their settlement here, is not relished now as then; and if all do not live luxuriously there is a growing disposition to do so at least among the great majority of the old settlers, who have become tolerably well off. The same is true with regard to dress. There was a time in our history, since our settlement in these valleys, when almost all the clothing, worn by male and female was of home-made material; it was not so elegant as the style of dress now prevailing, but it was comfortable and comely, and besides, there was no need for an extravagant outlay of means to procure it. But it is very different now. Our people are no longer satisfied with home-made clothing, but they are copying after the fashions of the world at large, as far as their means will allow, and smart and elegant attire is considered indispensable by many.

Improvement is desirable and always commendable, but extravagance is foolish, if not wicked, and the necessity of suppressing it in dress and food is constantly dwelt upon by the First Presidency and the elders in their teachings; and revelations, given by the Lord in these last days, are often quoted, urging the Latter-day Saints to let their dresses and adornments be the work of their own hands; and for some few years the "Word of Wisdom," replete with the very best advice in reference to diet, has been persistently urged upon the people. It is on some points falling under the latter that we wish, more especially to call attention at the present time.

A disposition to live in an unnecessarily luxurious manner is evinced by nearly all whose means will in the least allow of it; and this is more especially visible in our social visits to, and intercourse with each other. Then every nerve seems to be strained to make a fine display, and every delicacy possible, regardless of expense, burdens the festive board. This should be checked or in many ways it will result in evil. We have little doubt that it is helping to check that one-ness of feeling that would otherwise be developed amongst us, and which we are aiming after; for many who like to pay social visits to their neighbors and friends, and whose presence would oftentimes be welcome, refrain, through a feeling of pride, which is very natural, because their means prevent them from making what they consider, a fair return for the profuse hospitality with which they are treated. This, in itself, is a great evil; for that one-ness of feeling so desirable, and the prevention of class distinctions can

never be while there is an apparent necessity for the continuance of such foolish display.

Physically and financially too, the evil consequences arising from such habits are very apparent. The increase of bodily ills among the people here, we believe to be attributable in great part to departure from that simplicity of diet which prevailed in former years; while, in a community like ours, where many men have such large families, if not checked, this tendency to extravagance will lead to great inconvenience pecuniarily. Hence, we regard retrenchment in these directions as one of the necessities of the times.

We were glad to receive, the other day, the minutes of a meeting, held under the auspices of Sister E. R. Snow, Mrs. S. I. Horne, President of the 14th Ward Female Relief Society and other ladies, for the purpose of inaugurating greater economy in "table entertainments." This is a very good and necessary move and should receive the hearty co-operation of every man and woman in the Territory at the head of a family, or who hope to become so. We trust the steps then taken for retrenchment in this direction will be successful, and will extend, not only to eating and drinking, but also to dressing and controlling the fashions. The ladies, we feel satisfied, can bring about any desirable reform if they are but united in their operations, and in this movement we heartily wish them success.

We append the minutes of the first meeting held for the purpose of effecting "Retrenchment in Table Entertainments."

MINUTES OF LADIES' CO-OPERATIVE RETRENCHMENT MEETING.

Held at the residence of Brother Joseph Horne, 14th Ward, Feb. 10th, 1870.

A representative from most of the Wards of the city was present. Mrs. Mary Isabella Horne was appointed President and Mrs. Sarah M. Kimball Secretary.

Meeting opened by singing; prayer by E. R. Snow.

President Horne stated the object of the meeting. All present expressed their sentiments upon the subject under consideration, and the following persons were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting:

E. R. SNOW,
M. T. SMOOT,
S. M. KIMBALL.

The committee proceeded to prepare resolutions, which were read before the meeting and unanimously accepted, of which the following is a copy:

Resolved:—That we, realizing the many evils growing out of the excess and extravagance which our present customs require in the great varieties of dishes demanded in table entertainments, do mutually agree to unite our efforts in sustaining by our examples Table Retrenchment in all of our visiting associations and social parties.

Resolved:—That, as health is the main-spring of happiness, and economy the way-mark to prosperity, we recommend a careful consideration of the results of our present mode of fashionable table serving.

Resolved:—That by carrying out the principles of retrenchment, the time, strength and means, redeemed from useless labor and waste, shall be devoted to noble purposes—such as instructing each other and the rising generation in the principles of physical and intellectual improvement, dietetics, &c.

Resolved:—That inasmuch as many of our good and worthy citizens are deterred from inviting company by the consideration that they cannot compete with their more affluent neighbors, and are thereby deprived of many rich and profitable interviews, we say that henceforth any table neatly spread, with no matter how plain, but wholesome, food, shall be considered fashionable.

Resolved:—That, as women of God, we feel it a duty incumbent on us, not only to manifest our "diligence in all good works," but to unitedly exert all our power and influence to annihilate degenerating habits and customs, and in establishing such as will benefit future generations.

Resolved:—That we invite all good women to co-operate with us, by their influence and example to aid in this important enterprise.

On motion the meeting was adjourned till the 19th inst., in the Society Hall, 19th Ward.

Dismissed by prayer by Mrs. Z. D. Young.

After which Mrs. Horn carried out the theory of the meeting by seating the entire company at a neatly spread Retrenchment Table, the meal consisting of good bread and butter, with stewed dried apples, one kind of cake, blanc-mange, with cream and preserves, and

cold water, where, with unclogged stomachs and unclouded minds, each enjoyed "a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

MRS. MARY I. HORNE, Pres.,
MRS. SARAH M. KIMBALL, Sec.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On the 13th instant Mr. James Manogue, a native of Kilkenny county, Ireland, a resident of Virginia, Ma., and brother of the Reverend Father Manogue, of St. Mary's Church in that city, was killed by being thrown from a railway car, the wheels of which, when he was discovered, rested upon and had terribly crushed both of his thighs.

The *Gold Hill News*, of the 14th, speaking of the occurrence says:

"The most unfortunate portion of this accident—the death of Mr. Manogue—appears to be the result of the very practice that men, children and in fact everybody, has been so often and so earnestly warned against, by both the officers of the company, and the public press—that of getting upon the freight cars without permission or proper care and attention for their own safety."

This should be a warning to folks hereabouts, both young and old, to keep off and out of the road of trains, unless they have business there and know they are out of danger.

A writer in the *Scientific American* speaks of the death of John A. Roebeling by lockjaw, and says that a small quantity of turpentine warmed and poured on to any such wound as his, will relieve all tendencies to lockjaw at once. He says that nothing better can be applied to a cut or bruise than old turpentine—that it will give relief almost instantly.

The ear-ache may be almost immediately relieved, unless proceeding from tumors in the head, by the following treatment: Wash out the ear with soap-suds and a syringe, holding the ear down so the water will run out. When the inner surface of the ear is dry, drop into it three drops of a mixture composed of two parts sweet oil and one of chloroform; then tie up the head in a warm flannel.

Says the *Little Falls (New York) Gazette*: "We don't intend to offend anyone; but we beg to be permitted to remark that a man too mean to pay the printer must have a small soul. Small! Small is no name for it. You could blow such a soul through a hummingbird's quill into a mosquito's eye, and the mosquito wouldn't wink. A million of them could dance quadrilles on the point of a needle, and leave room enough over for a full grown burying ground."

Rest is not quitting
The busy career;
Rest is the fitting
Of self, to its sphere.

'Tis the brook's motion
Clear without strife;
Fleeing to ocean
After its life.

'Tis loving and serving
The Highest and Best;
'Tis onward, unswerving!
Ah! that is true rest.

GOETHE.

At a teachers' institute, in Ohio, recently, a lady teacher was giving the word hazardous to spell and define, and did it in this style: "H-a-z, haz, a-r-d, hazard, e double-s, ess, hazardess—a female hazard."

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