

would not permit any services to be held. Subsequently he even changed his mind regarding the permission for burial, forbidding it to take place.

The mourners were then compelled to convey the remains to another graveyard, where there was no Sturtivant in charge, services were held and the interment attended to.

This termination to the sad affair shows that there are cemetery keepers in Shelby County, Alabama, who are not steeped in bigotry. We do not believe that in taking the course he did Mr. Sturtivant represented the sentiment of the people in that part of the country. We believe that there is too much of the spirit of Southern chivalry in the body of the people to admit of a suspicion that they would even approve such a heartless and narrow-minded proceeding. Whatever censure belongs to the circumstance is attachable only to the man whose intolerant spirit cropped out so conspicuously on an occasion when kindly disposed people sought to pour the balm of consolation into the hearts of the afflicted.

#### IN EACH OTHER'S HAIR.

PERSONS who are hunting for Federal office in this Territory and their friends are in a perpetual state of turmoil. They are divided into groups that are not on amicable terms with each other. They are not a happy family; and instead of falling upon each other's necks and weeping, they indulge in criminalation and reprimand.

Of late the wires between this city and Washington, if reports be correct, have been kept hot with that kind of business. It was stated this morning that no longer ago than yesterday a charge against J. R. McBride was sent east, formulated among those who are not reckoned among his admirers. It could not be learned exactly what the allegations consisted of; it is therefore a matter of conjecture whether it related to his antics in Idaho, when he held office in Boise City, or had reference to something of a more recent date. Be that as it may, it was broadly stated that what was communicated to Washington was not intended to help him to obtain the office of which he is eagerly in pursuit.

The great impediment which stands in the way of the success of the anti-"Mormon" office hunters

in attaining the goal of their desires is, that when an office involving emolument is in view they become hopelessly divided among themselves. Perhaps this is well, as such a situation is likely to lead to the appointment of more disinterested and therefore more appropriate parties.

#### "MORMON" ACQUISITIONS.

THE change of abode of a few people in the Southern States who migrate to Colorado and other points in the west, ought not to disturb the press or the public to any appreciable extent. And yet every now and again inflammable articles appear in the public journals, about the departure of families for new homes in the direction of the setting sun.

But this is because the emigrants are said to be "Mormons." That, of course, makes a difference. If a "Mormon" attempts what other folks can do without comment, it forms the subject of newspaper articles that are copied all over the country.

The *Atlanta Constitution*, for instance, published the following, and it has been extensively repeated as something to excite the public and as evidence that Utah should not become a State:

"Fifteen Mormon disciples in charge of two of the missionaries who have been working in Georgia, passed through Atlanta early yesterday morning. They came in by the late Central train and left by the East Tennessee for the North. Their destination is Salt Lake City. At Chattanooga they were joined by others from Georgia and Alabama. It looks as if Mormonism found a fruitful field in some parts of the South. The converts are, of course, ignorant people who are promised good homes and work if they embrace the faith."

Here is another of the same kind:

"Oxford, Alabama — Tomorrow morning Rev. Hiram Harrison and his family, consisting of a son and seven daughters, will leave for Ogden, Utah. The entire family are Mormon converts, and the conversion of Elder Harrison to that faith shows the wonderful influence the Mormon Elders obtain over the country people of this section. Harrison was one of the leading hard-shell Baptist preachers of this section when the Mormon Elders first appeared here several years ago. For awhile he denounced them from the pulpit and in private, but finally he accepted their teachings and himself and family became enthusiastic Mormons and advocates of polygamy. Harrison has been preaching Mormonism for two years now, and has been made an elder. When he reaches Utah he will be given five wives as a reward for his

faithful service to the church in Alabama."

And still another:

"Chattanooga, Tennessee. — One hundred and fifty men, women and children passed through this city to-night from Georgia and Alabama, bound for Utah, in charge of three Mormon Elders. They go to join the Mormon Church. The party is composed of an ignorant and destitute class of people, who claim they have been promised homes and plenty of work. They are to be followed by another deputation of 100 tomorrow night."

Commenting on this a western journal says:

"Almost every southern paper contains similar accounts of the work of Mormon missionaries among the unsophisticated backwoods people of that section of the Union. They are also industriously employed in Europe, particularly in those parts of England where poverty and illiteracy afford an inviting field for their plausible and deceptive methods. All this demonstrates conclusively that the Mormon church was never more zealous in its nefarious work than it is today. It shows also that the statements of Bishop Sharp are without foundation in fact."

Why should anybody be startled at the migration of people from the comparatively barren soil of mountain regions in Georgia and Tennessee, to the richer lands in Colorado and Utah? Of course sensible people know that the nonsense about rewards to missionaries of "five wives" and other such sensational fiction, is merely the pudding with which reporters fill up their communications and make them interesting to a certain class of minds.

The "Mormon" emigrants from the Southern States have in most instances settled in Colorado. There is not even a claim or a suspicion that they go there to violate any law of the nation or of the State. What has their change of abode to do with any question which has disturbed the country? What has it to do with anything that prominent Utah gentlemen have said when interviewed in the East? What has it to do with the subject of Utah's fitness or unfitness for the responsibilities of Statehood? Nothing at all, in any shape or form.

It ought to be understood by every journalist pretending to be informed on living questions, that no "Mormon" has ever claimed that the Elders of this Church have ceased to preach the Gospel abroad, or that believers have ceased to gather with their co-religionists to Utah and other points of congregation. Also