

they are not Democrats. The object of the attempt is obvious. His argument (?) is that the "Mormons" cannot be Democrats, because they would not vote a local ticket which some ambitious young sprouts drew up as the ticket of the Young Democracy. It was not the regular democratic organization, was not recognized by a great many old time Democrats, and excited more good-humored derision than anything else. Yet the Governor of the Territory makes the miserable shift of this, that the "Mormons" cannot be Democrats because they did not run after that unfeathered fledgling. The man's own boon companions must be ashamed of him.

Most of the remaining portion of the report is devoted to recommendations that the non-polygamous "Mormon" people shall be deprived of the franchise for their belief and their membership in the "Mormon" Church, or else that a Legislative Commission should be established, the latter preferred. In justification of the infamous proposition to make political serfs of thousands of citizens solely on account of their religious faith, the Idaho bill is cited. It bears on its own face the stamp of its unconstitutionality and the brand of its infamy. No lawyer in Idaho of any standing, Democrat or Republican, believes it will stand the test of appeal. It will be repudiated by every true American when its provisions come to be understood. As a tool for political adventurers it may answer a temporary purpose, but it is highly improbable that Congress, even when inflamed beyond all discretion by priestly agitation, will seriously consider such an anti-American measure.

The plea for a Legislative Commission, which is Governor Murray's strongest hope—his own self-admired figure of course at the head, will not bear five minutes' scrutiny. The answer to all his references to Louisiana, Florida, the Northwestern Territory, etc., is that in none of these instances is there anything approaching to a parallel with the case of Utah. They were inchoate communities; Utah is an organized commonwealth. Local self-government had not been exercised by either of them; Utah has had an established local government for thirty-five years. Congress had neither recognized nor bestowed upon them any political rights; Utah has been recognized as a political entity and certain rights of her citizens have been acknowledged, or, as some put it, "bestowed" by the parent government. There is no precedent whatever for the destruction of our Territorial government and the establishment of an oligarchy. And there would be no justification for such an outrage. The pretended reasons for its perpetration are false; and if the charges against Utah were true they would not be sufficient to palliate the wrong.

The District of Columbia occupies a very different political position to that of the Territories. Congress has a special constitutional grant of power over that District. It comprehends "exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever." No such power is given over any other part of the country, except the arsenals, dockyards, etc., of the United States. Give the disputed clause as to "rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the United States," its widest constitutional interpretation, and it will not place the citizens of the Territories in the same political situation as those of the District of Columbia, who inhabit it with knowledge of its disabilities. Any attempt of Congress to apply to the organized commonwealths called Territories the special grant of power bestowed in relation to the District of Columbia, would be usurpation and tyranny.

The Governor says he has "stood for six years in the midst of a storm." A little more "Liberal" stump speech buncombe. If there has been any "storm" it has been of his own raising. He has met with no opposition except such as we have offered when he has abused, maligned and wilfully misrepresented the people whose interests he is paid to subvert. And that has been only a paper opposition. He has always been the aggressor. His vanity, ignorance and susceptibility to be stuffed when in company with congenial bibulous companions, have led him into hostility with the people, and they have simply let him alone. The "storm" is a figment of his diseased imagination. He has done all he could to raise a tempest, but the elements have never responded. He is but a stage hero in Utah, and even the tin thunder and the pease rain do not answer to his bathos and gesticulations. He wants to "save" the people here "in spite of themselves." How? By bringing them into worse bondage than Russian serfdom, by wresting from them every political right and privilege. By taking from them all local regulation and vesting it in nine or thirteen enemies with the six-years' storm-tossed paternal gubernatorial "Savior" at their head! Whisky and ten-spots! what a benevolent, salvationist autocrat he'd make, to be sure!

The assertion that, "For a number of years an unlawful Territorial Government in part has been persisted in in spite of MY efforts to correct it," is completely refuted by the Governor's own attempt at its proof. His great forte is to present untruthful statements; whenever he attempts to substantiate them he demonstrates his own errors. The evidence he offers is the election by the people of certain Territorial officers instead of their appointment by the Governor. To show that they should be appointed instead

of elected, he cites a ruling of a territorial court and the opinion of the Attorney General. The decision of the court has yet to be judicially tested, and Mr. Garland's opinion is simply an expression of his views, which are not in harmony with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Engelbrecht case.

But granting, for the sake of argument, that Attorney General Garland is right, what then? Nothing more than this: The Territorial Superintendent of District Schools, the Territorial Auditor and the Territorial Treasurer, should be nominated by the Governor and appointed with the consent of the Council of the Utah Legislature. These three officers are all that the Attorney General thinks should be so appointed. The rest which the Governor used to insist should be appointed by him, are properly elected by the people. Now, if the Attorney General is right, where is the "unlawful Territorial Government?" Neither of these officers nor all combined form any part of the Territorial Government. They are simply officers created and appointed by the Government to perform certain duties which it has defined. But Governor Murray repeatedly thrusts forward the palpable untruth that there is an unlawful Territorial Government here, for the purpose of adding to the prejudice which has been created in the country by similar falsehoods. What a weak and miserable cause he must have to support, when he is compelled to resort to these perversions in order to make it presentable!

And now mark this sentence, citizens of Utah! He says: "The last legislature went so far as to strike down the Deseret University by leaving it without an appropriation rather than see the will of Congress carried out in the government of Utah." Is not that a wilful and gross misrepresentation of the facts? Does not every intelligent person, "Mormon" and "Gentile" in Utah, know that the Legislature appropriated a large sum of money for the Deseret University, and that Governor Murray refused to sign the appropriation bill until that amount was stricken out? These facts can be verified by the record. They formed the subject of public comment and discussion for many weeks. The reasons for his refusal, which shifted as occasion required, were formally given to the Legislature. Changes were made and delegations were sent to confer with the Governor so as to have the appropriation approved. He would not sign the bill while it was inserted. When it was taken out he signed it. And yet with these proofs to blast to pieces his false assertion, he parades it before the country in an official document! The University was not stricken down, though he did all the striking which he now shifts to the shoulders of the Legislature. It has been held up by other money, although it is a Territorial building and should be sustained by Territorial money.

On the subject of education, with characteristic unfairness, Governor Murray dilates to the special advantages of private schools. In an appendix he gives statistics and other accounts of the Methodist, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Episcopal, West Education Commission, and Presbyterian schools, and entirely omits the Territorial District Schools, the only ones authorized by the Territorial laws, and the only ones officially reported to the Territorial Government. This is nothing but a deliberate attempt to make it appear that these sectarian private institutions, with which the Governor has nothing to do, are of more importance than the District Schools established by law which exist all over the Territory. What kind of a Governor is that?

The pamphlet contains in its appendix the opinion of Attorney General Garland, to which we have referred; a statement of the land office in this city, and the Epistle of the First Presidency, of October 6th. This latter is an offset to the absurdities and mendacities of the report. Its publication does much to palliate the enormities in the body of the book. Its tone, diction, and simple truth, with the spirit that it bears, form a pleasing contrast to the sophistries, obscurities and self-convicted errors of the report. Governor Eli H. Murray, in his intemperate attacks on the "Mormons," figures much better as an interviewed hero posing for a newspaper reporter than as a compiler of an official statement. His friends should see that he does not put pen to paper, for he will write himself down an ass-pirate to power for which he is totally unfitted, and mix himself up, as in this report, in a mess of contradictions, blunders and inconsistencies. The brochure is a standing disgrace to the Utah Executive.

STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

The attention of the grand jury was called by Judge Zane in open court to houses of prostitution in this city, and also to persons who reside in them or frequent them. It is to be presumed that the grand jury will act upon the Judge's suggestions, and take steps to suppress those houses and prosecute their supporters. We suppose there will be no complaint against such proceedings, however summary and sweeping they may be, except from the keepers of those dens, the women who reside in them, and the lecherous

beings in the shape of men who resort to them for lewdness. How many of the highly moral officials who have exerted themselves so patriotically in the persecution of alleged polygamists will be indicted under the instructions of the Chief Justice, remains to be seen.

The local authorities here have always set themselves against the establishment and continuance of those haunts of vice. If they had not been interfered with by the Federal courts such gilded hell-holes or traps for innocents (?) officials waiting to be tempted, would never have been able to keep up their existence in this community. Ordinances framed for their suppression were rendered invalid by District Court decisions. The city, in breaking them up when they first gained a foothold, was compelled through the rulings of the Federal courts to pay large sums of money to the courtiers whose establishments they routed, and thus the women who live by vice were enabled to make a new and more vigorous start in their filthy business. There was nothing left for the municipal authorities to do than to impose penalties on the loose women who kept or inhabited those houses and the vile men who frequented them for lewdness. This has been done when evidence could be secured sufficient to convict.

A strong attempt has been made to blame the city for the existence of those houses. And yet nearly every endeavor made by the city officers against them has been thwarted, and those who find the greatest fault have been measurably the means of the continuance of the nuisance. It is very clear to our unbiased mind that the guilt involved in the crime of prostitution does not rest alone upon the unfortunate women engaged in it as a business. If there were no male libertines there would be no female prostitutes. To punish the latter and let the former go free, is such partial justice as to amount to injustice.

But how are the chief partners in the crime to be reached? The city has tried in vain by ordinary means, except in a few cases, to obtain sufficient evidence to convict. And now when certain parties here have set themselves to the detection of crime, by which the known frequenters of houses of ill-fame could be brought to punishment, they are denounced in open court by the public prosecutor, who is sustained by the Judge upon the bench, and after being called the vilest of names by the prosecuting Attorney, they are treated as malefactors and put in legal jeopardy for their labors for the public benefit.

It may be made to appear that, technically, they have overstepped legal bounds in laying their plans by which alone these crimes could be detected. Even if this should prove to have been the case, the course pursued against them cannot be morally justified. While the persons detected in their bestiality are set free, the individuals from whom alone the evidence to prove their guilt can be obtained, are prosecuted for their work of detection. When the facts come to be fully recorded, the liberation of a Federal official by a Federal court on the motion of the prosecuting officer, when the proofs of his guilt were positive and complete and unassailed, and the prosecution of the witnesses against him will prove to be unprecedented in judicial annals.

Judge Zane very properly directs the grand jury to indict the prostitutes and also the men who frequent their houses. But how is the testimony to be obtained against the male lechers? The men who have the proofs have been insulted and assailed by the public prosecutor as "scoundrels," whose word he refuses to believe. Yet they are gentlemen whose veracity has never been impeached, and the proofs they have are irrefragable. If their testimony is good against the keepers of bad houses, why is it not good against the Assistant District Attorney, Ex-U. S. Commissioner, open venire jurors and others, who have visited those houses and indulged in obscene antics, lascivious actions and foul conversation too indecent to describe and too vile even to hint at except in general terms?

If the grand jury, acting on the direct instructions of Judge Zane, who we hope was sincere in what he said, shall rid the city of those vile houses and their inmates, they will perform a valuable service to the community, and they will please everybody except those officials and others who have been the chief support of those institutions, and who may chafe under the deprivations consequent upon their suppression. Those persons may utter the same wailings as the Federal officials in the early days of this Territory, who complained that the "Mormons" married up all the women, making it "particularly hard upon the Government officials."

Such institutions are utterly opposed to the wishes and principles of the "Mormon" people. They have been sustained by the enemies of the "Mormons." They have not only been apologized for, but actually recommended as an antidote to "Mormonism" and as a means of entrapping and leading young men away from that religion by the vile paper which is the organ of Federal officials and of the anti-"Mormon" movement, religious and secular, in this city.

We hope the grand jury will proceed with rigor, and that the prosecuting attorney will follow up their indictments. That he will not continue to blackguard the witnesses and refuse to

prosecute the accused. That he will be equally energetic against the male lechers as against the female prostitutes. That he will not screen a brother officer against whom evidence may be offered. That the poor creatures who are the victims of the wiles of licentious males will not be singled out as the objects of spasmodic virtue's attacks, while the vile wretches who are the cause of their shame or the promoters of their trade, escape the law's penalties and go free to produce further mischief and work further ruin.

Clean out the dens of prostitution, whether poverty-stricken or palatial. Make the foul business impossible in this city, if you can. But strike at the root of the evil, which is in male infamy rather than female frailty, or all your efforts will be measurably vain. While there is a base demand there will be a corresponding supply. Prosecute the male prostitutes!

A DAMNABLE CONSPIRACY.

UNDER the above heading, the Omaha Herald of Dec. 15th has the following strongly written editorial. That the journalistic giant of Nebraska has rightly denominated the scheme of the pigmy plotters in this city, no one but their abettors and dupes we think will make the least attempt to dispute:

Omaha Bee: The more the situation at Salt Lake is studied the more certain it appears that the recent sensation which resulted in the placing of all the troops in this section of the West under arms, was a false alarm. There is absolutely no evidence to show that the Mormons had any intention of defying the United States authorities or of spilling the blood of the Gentile population.

The Herald said as much when the first rumor of the scare that precipitated the movement of United States troops to Fort Douglas was given currency. It qualified its declaration only through respect for the war department, whose sensible headship it did not believe would be moved to take such action as was taken on any frivolous pretext. The Herald knows the Mormon people pretty well, monogamist as well as polygamist, and it knows their frugal industry, their general good sense and strong characters, and while it was aware that the stringent enforcement of the Edmunds bill was provoking many acerbities and animosities, its confidence in the conservative, law-respecting majority of the prosperous Mormon community was too great to be shaken on the flimsy assertions sent out by the conspirators—for conspirators they were, who invented and disseminated the base, vilifying charges that were sent to the federal authorities and scattered broadcast also by telegraph.

Advices later at hand, such as moved a local contemporary to the utterance quoted above, are confirmatory of the suspicion that a damnable conspiracy was concocted by a gang of rascally republican office-holders, abetted by religious bigots to inflame the public mind, prejudice legislation, and thereby fasten tighter their own hold upon place by posturing as zealots, well-nigh martyred in their efforts to uphold the law. A pernicious lot of scoundrels they are, from Gov. Murray down to the Utah Commission, and including even the federal court minions. Judge Zane, The Herald will say it believes to be a fair and conscientious man, but the republican scoundrels with whom he is surrounded and daily brought in contact in the execution of the laws, are a disgrace to the federal government, and the sooner they are cleared out of the Territory, root and branch, by the president, the sooner the respectable people of this country will be honored.

It is recently that a number of these scamps have been figuring in the local courts as male harlots. And the machinery of the federal courts was invoked to relieve them of the full measure of their responsibilities. That Judge Zane remanded them to the municipal courts is creditable to him in the highest degree. The Chicago Herald states the view which every respectable citizen must hold, in these words:

With these men, on whom the tables have been turned so completely, decent Americans have no sympathy whatever. Judged from almost any standpoint, their offenses are more intolerable than those of the people whom they were sent out to prosecute. Polygamy is an orderly and inoffensive affair in comparison with the promiscuity of the sexes. It is vastly superior to a system which makes men and women pretending to live monogamy the frequenters of bawdy houses and the apostles of incontinence. Unlike the Mormons, however, the people of America will not apologize for these offenders, and they will not seek to rescue them from the consequences of their misdeeds.

It is reliably stated that evidence has been secured against more than one hundred leading Gentiles, many of them in the federal service, sufficient to warrant their arrest for adultery and fornication. The Herald would advise the municipal authorities to prosecute every one of these cases to the end. It would further advise the most searching investigation into the allegations promulgated during the recent "scare." Probe to the bottom every charge, and see if the authors of them are not the rascals who are being punished for their own offenses. Put the Gentile accusers on the stand and make them tell what they know. The Herald ventures that behind it and un-

der it all will be found a damnable conspiracy to influence legislation and prejudice the authorities at Washington.

The Herald does not uphold polygamy. Time and again it has advised the Mormon people to come within metes and bounds. The laws of the land must be obeyed and sustained. What this paper does claim, though, is that malicious falsification and criminal assaults have wrongly prejudiced the people of this country against a religious sect, whose rights and privileges are as large and as varied under the Constitution as those of the people of any other religion. The Mormons are a God-fearing, sober, industrious, intelligent, fructifying people. The Herald would therefore advise the public, its legislators and executive officers, to be not too hasty in making up their verdicts on this question. Let all the facts be brought out.

Meanwhile, try a change of federal officers in the Territory.

A PITIABLE ATTEMPT.

THE head of the "Josephite" movement has been regaling audiences in this Territory with stale gossip and old wives' fables about polygamy and kindred topics. The Ogden News gives a report of one of his recent lectures (?) in the junction city. Here is an extract from it:

"The speaker drew strong and vivid pictures of life in polygamous households, and illustrated the 'straying from the law of God,' by the people, in a striking way, when he told of a Salt Lake woman, now alive, who has been 'sealed' to ten men, and a 'Beaver' woman who has had thirteen husbands, one of whom 'she paid to her Bishop' as tithing."

If that is the kind of stuff he deals out to the public, there is no wonder that his audiences in Ogden have been so small. Joseph's "main holt" is misrepresentation of polygamy, of the practice of which he personally knows nothing, and pettifoggery attempts to show that his venerated father did not enter into plural marriage.

As to the actual workings of the system, he is dependent upon what other people, some of them characterless, choose to tell him. Of the plural family connections of his father, he has had evidence enough to substantiate the facts and secure conviction in any honest man's mind.

He says he prefers not to believe it. But conviction fastens itself on a rational mind when the proofs are strong, in spite of his preferences. There are very few people here who believe in his sincerity when he attempts to argue away the testimony of living women who were sealed to his father and were his wives to all intents and purposes. And while he pretends to disbelieve that which thousands here are as certain of as of the existence of his father, his efforts in any direction will be vain.

The most pitiable feature of the erratic course of the oldest son of Joseph the Prophet is his vain and sophistical and persistent attempt to argue against an established and irresistible fact.

A DISGUSTING TIRADE.

THE conviction of Mr. Hemenway, editor of the Ogden Herald, for libel, draws from the organ of the male prostitutes a stream of filth and vituperation that we think must disgust even the bitterest enemies of the editor, who has talked too plainly to suit a certain class. The gentleman's offense in the case [which has gone against him, was merely the publication of a common belief; that is, that certain Federal officials, to use a vulgar phrase, had "pooled their issues." Whether this was true or not, it was common talk. But the editor openly made the charge, and it appears has not been able to substantiate it. In another article he used the term "crooked" in regard to a decision of Judge Zane's. Supposing the expressions of the Ogden editor to be really libelous, there is no justification for the abuse which is injected at him from the Tribune squint this morning. In describing his own ancestry for eighteen hundred years, tracing it back to Ananias and Sapphira, the author of the Tribune blackguardism need not think to make the public consider his billingsgate justifiable because of his descent. And when we take into account the daily libels which have appeared for years in that advocate of prostitution, we are led to marvel at its "gall" while accustomed to its common mendacity. If the Tribune scribes were punished for all the libels published in its disgraceful columns, this life would be too short for their imprisonment: their penalties would have to stretch a long way into eternity. There must be considerable good in Mr. Hemenway, even if he has made some errors, or the venom of the foulest sheet on earth would not be spouted so violently against him.

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