

EDITORIALS.

THE TWO GREAT PARTIES—
THE CHARACTER THEY GIVE
OF EACH OTHER.

POLITICALLY the country is divided into two parties mainly. Those politicians who do not affiliate with one or other of these two great parties have not any very appreciable influence on the political affairs of the republic. These two parties are pretty evenly divided as to strength, and may be held to each include half of the politicians in the Union. As the politicians in many respects shape the destinies of the country, it may be not amiss to take a look at them and see what manner of men they be in these two parties. In order to do this the more readily we may take for a sample the Louisiana politicians, particularly as that State is acknowledged to be the hinge of the most important events pertaining to the present presidential election trouble, and the doings of its politicians are making such a noise throughout the land.

What then is the character given of the two parties in that State? Let us see what they say of each other. As published in our dispatches in the News yesterday, the democratic counsel, in their statement to the Senate committee, charge the republican party of the State with doing many unlawful acts; conspiring to carry the State unfairly; appointing their own partisans exclusively as supervisors, contrary to law; refusing democratic representation; appointing corrupt men, United States officials, and non-residents as supervisors, contrary to law; supervisors impeding and denying registration to Democrats, while giving Republicans every chance to register and fraudulently; supervisors refusing to strike off republican names fraudulently registered, and allowing such names to vote; supervisors receiving instructions from republican committees to commit frauds, with promises of reward when successful; intimidating democratic voters, and arresting them wholesale before election; conniving to prevent a full democratic vote; illegally appointing deputy marshals and constables to surround the polls and intimidate voters; spending Government money for partisan purposes; closing the courts against redress; conspiring to make a fraudulent count of the votes cast; having an illegal and partisan returning board, which usurped judicial functions; excluding democratic observers; conspiring to violate the laws in opening and canvassing the returns; the board altering its rules and modifying its proceedings to promote its partisan interests; fraudulently rejecting democratic votes by thousands; declaring an ineligible elector and commissioner elected and appointed.

The above is a heavy list of grievous charges, and if true, or only half true, is sufficient to render such a party unworthy to hold office in the State or the Union.

Let us now take a glance at the character of the democratic party in that State, which we shall find described in the republican counsel's replication to the above charges, which in spirit is, "You're another, and a great deal worse." This replication charges the democratic party of the State with violence and intimidation at the polls; secret conspiracies and leagues; armed brigandage; bull-doing, whipping, shooting, hanging, burning, mutilating and assassinating republicans; systematic terrifying of republican voters; forcing thousands of them to vote the democratic ticket; conspiring for and abridging and denying the right of many thousand republicans to vote; more bull-doing; simultaneous outbreaks in various parishes before election; failure to attempt conviction for the same, and lack of press and public condemnation of the same; menacing with proscription and persecution those who did denounce the outrages; committing horrible murders and assassinations, for political ends.

Here is another list of terrible charges, against the democratic party in that State, which charges, if only half true, show that such a party is wholly unfit to hold public office.

Thus it will be seen that both parties, judging by what they say of each other, are entirely unfit to have anything to do with holding the reins of government.

But it will be said that they are political opponents, and it is customary for political opponents to say all manner of bad things of each other. But are they not "honorable" men? If not, are people who systematically slander each other in the most shameful and brutal manner fit to be put in places of honor and trust, yea, in the high governmental places of the nation? It must be concluded that whether these charges are true or false, the character of these parties is not mended. If they have not done the bad things with which they are charged, they have falsely charged each other with doing them, and a party which would so slander any other party or any person is certainly very unfit to be exalted to places of public trust and emolument. Either way, then, the parties and the country ruled by them is in an unenviable situation.

PIOUS LIES.

THE *Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate* is not famous for either its truly Christian spirit or its veracity. It is particularly addicted to lying about "Mormonism" and the "Mormons." Pious lies, of course, these "*Christian*" *Advocate* lies are, but none the less sweet-scented for all that. Liars are not specially well commended in the Bible, but the *Advocate* does not mind that, as it does not go to the Bible for its peculiar "Christianity."

Here are a few specimen pious lies from this most "*Christian*" *Advocate*—

Lie 1.—"The people did not come to the mountains to make homes, build churches and serve God. A few came because they enjoy the climate and scenery, but nearly all came to make money."

Nine-tenths of the people in these valleys, except those born here, came here not to make money, but expressly to make homes, build churches and serve God. If their main purpose had been to make money or to enjoy beautiful scenery, they never would have come to Utah to live. This is all beyond truthful denial.

Lie 2.—"Utah is suffering terribly to-day from lack of free schools, while throughout our great nation in the east and on the Pacific Coast are the best of schools, supported by the taxation of property. Our children must grow up in ignorance, and our young men and young women be subject to constant mortification when their own ignorance is brought into contrast with the culture of young people who come into our Territory from abroad."

It is well known that, considering the relative circumstances of the people, Utah will compare favorably with any of the surrounding Territories or States in matters of education and civilized culture generally. Any school district in Utah, if its people choose, can have free schools by taxing themselves for the same. Some districts have done so, and some have not.

Lie 3.—"Utah to-day in her business interests is suffering beyond all calculation from the insecurity to property, from the acknowledged fact that our jury system is a practical nullity and a farce, when Mormons are brought into litigation with Gentiles, giving the latter but little chance of justice."

Everybody knows the falsity of the above extract. "Mormon" juries are noted for rendering fair verdicts when "Gentiles" are in litigation. Besides, the manipulation of the jury system in Utah is almost exclusively in "Gentile" hands, although the "Gentiles" are overwhelmingly in the minority of residents, and half the jurors, at least, are chosen by "Gentile" officials. The fact is, in the Utah courts a "Gentile" has a far greater chance of being leniently, or even justly, dealt with than a "Mormon" has, as all the chief court officers are "Gentiles," and some of them are very bitterly prejudiced against and exceedingly hostile and unjust towards "Mormons."

It is a question how this "*Christian*" lying is supported. The *Advocate* gives the answer thus—

"We are debtors to our noble Church Extension Society for every one of the seven churches in Utah. Without their aid they could not have been built. Therein we feel the relative importance of this society."

"Last September, at its quarterly meeting, in New York, the tract society of the M.E. Church provided, for a period of one year, for the circulation of nine hundred copies of the *Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate* among our Mormon population. Already the work is well under way. Over one hundred Mormon settlements and thousands of Mormon people now regularly receive the *Advocate*, and as fast as we can secure the co-operation of persons who will become bona fide subscribers in the other settlements, according to the terms of the postal law, we propose to add to the work provided by this appropriation."

Like Col. Sellers, the lying "*Christian*" *Advocate* believes in what it believes "and an appropriation."

With all this appropriation assistance, this "*Christian*" lying appears to be an uphill business, judging by the following extracts—

"The Doctor [C. C. McCabe] said of our work that it was one of the most difficult in the whole church. He doubted if any of our foreign fields were more so."

"He exclaimed, while conversing with several members of the conference and Judge J. B. McKean [the immaculate]:

"Brethren, how can you stand in the midst of this INFERNAL SYSTEM?"

"One of the reasons why Methodism does not make more rapid progress in the Rocky Mountains, is, that very few, comparatively, read our church papers."

"We are going it, with a looseness [yea, verily], to use a vulgarism."

"Class meetings neglected, prayer meetings skeletons; all church work without life or power, what can follow but death?"

"We must say, too, that no harder field can be found on the Continent. The population is peculiar, active, earnest, industrious, intelligent, money-making, liberal, worldly and indifferent. Preaching is admired as it is eloquent, short, and interesting, but if it be pure gospel, in dead earnest, it seems to glide over the heads of the crowd like a fleecy cloud over a snowy peak. Where is the power we read of, the power we have seen in other days? Where are our great revivals? Every true minister feels it, mourns over it, and some almost despair in the general dearth."

This is certainly not very encouraging. The "*Christian*" lies do not appear to be well received by those who have arrived at years of maturity—

"Nearly all our hearers, in many places, are adults. They are already fixed in habits of thought, and are not easily moved."

"With all these reasons for our want of success, we continue work hopefully."

"What can we do?"

"Look well to the children and youth."

How long may these efforts be expected to continue? How long can these pious lies stand it? As long as the money comes in, according to the following—

"We will stand it, Doctor, so long as we have success, and make progress in our work for the Master, and the Church Extension and Missionary Society stand by us."

"Herein, again, we must plead the Church Extension cause, for with it is our main hope."

Here is a rather disconsolate conclusion—

"Is there any more power in prayer, any hope of an outpouring of the Spirit?"

"What can we do but to pray and not to faint?"

These "*Christian*" *Advocate* people are not exactly the people to faint, whether they pray or not. As to outpouring of the spirit, they evidently need it of the right kind, but of the spirit of lying they al-

ready have an ample outpouring, as we have herein shown. There is also one thing they should do, besides praying and not fainting, and that one thing is to try to tell the truth and not slander their neighbors, though they be "Mormons." These "*Christian*" *Advocate* people should read Rev. xxi. 8, 27, and xxii. 15.

In the same paper there is a rather remarkable admission by way of contrast—

"Mormon missionaries have penetrated almost every land and isle of the sea on the globe. Like the earlier Mohammedans they have shown a zeal worthy of a better cause, it puts to shame many a Christian man and woman."

There are two things noteworthy in the above—

First—The implication that the "Mormons" are not Christians, a thing which the "Mormons," however, may congratulate themselves upon, at least that they are not such "Christians" as do the tall lying and slandering found in the *Advocate*.

Second—That the *Advocate* can see any good at all in Nazareth, that is, in the "Mormons," and particularly so much good as to

"put to shame many a Christian man and woman" of the type manifested by the *Advocate*, which reminds us that liars, even "*Christian*" *Advocate* liars, do tell the truth sometimes, though only by accident. A *lapsus lingue*, or a *lapsus calami*, when it declares that which is true and commendable, is better than never speaking or writing the truth, even in the "*Christian*" *Advocate*, though its authors cannot be credited with the virtue of good intent.

BARGAINS AND NOTES AND
THINGS.

EVERYBODY is fond of bargains. But bargains are not always what they claim to be. People sometimes strain their finances to get a bargain, and when they have got it they find out that some people and their money are parted too soon. People in the country are sometimes taken in by these bargains, as well as people in the city. For instance, a strange peddler comes along. He has some goods which he is willing to part with. He was lucky in buying them extraordinarily cheap, and he will sell them cheap. He met with a great bargain, and he will sell again to others at a bargain for them. They buy and think they have been extraordinarily lucky until they find out that they have paid the peddler considerably higher for the goods than they could have been bought for at a good store. Then it is that the great bargain dwindles in the eyes of the purchasers, and they sadly conclude that instead of having been shrewd and fortunate buyers, they themselves have been rather badly sold.

The peddlers, etc., will take cash in pay, of course they will, when it is to be had. If they cannot get cash, they will take the next best thing, whatever it may be, whether grain or fruit, hay or cattle, animals or their skins. When they cannot get these, or perhaps when they cannot get money, they will take promises to pay, notes of hand, or notes with time, secured by substantial property, and at a lively interest, all cash, or on a cash basis, which means a good deal more than it seems to do sometimes, and is apt to run up higher and faster than the givers of the notes thought would be the case.

So far has this course been pursued in some parts of the Territory that divers of the people find themselves in a very unenviable situation. They have little available means by them, and their names are down on ugly bits of papers as responsible to a greater or less amount, with interest on the same, and some of them find that it is hard to pay the interest when due, to say nothing of the principal. They have placed themselves in this position—what for? To obtain what they might have done without, what they would have been much better off without than with, under the circumstances.

How long will such things be? How long will such a course be fol-

lowed? How long will it be before people conclude that it is better to do without some things than to go in debt for them, and in debt to strangers, paying onerous interest thereon? It is getting time that people know better than to load themselves down unnecessarily with pecuniary responsibilities for things that can better be dispensed with. What is the use of people binding themselves with chains in this unwise way, and making their lives miserable with anxiety? It is better to exercise a little healthy forethought and avoid such enslaving engagements. Who would be free must strive to keep free while they are free.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The New York *Graphic* says the one line in the papers every day that "Commodore Vanderbilt is easier" costs each of the morning journals between \$30 and \$50 per week, an expense that has been maintained now and then with augmentations, since May.

—A Missouri farmer, anxious for Tilden and reform, and despondent over the South Carolina business, went out and hanged himself from a tree which had fallen across a ravine.

—A Washington paper says, "If the thing grows as it has for two years past, the aisles leading to the Senate and House will soon be blocked up with pin cushion, photograph, writing card, and cigar stands."

—Speaking about the presidential election question, the Washington *Star* says, "The complicated question is now precipitated upon Congress, one branch of which is republican and the other democratic. How to settle it short of a descent to the Mexican style of politics is a problem that will task the best men of the country. If we have any statesmen amongst us, this complication will develop them."

—An exchange remarks, "Miss Ellis, the young lady at Wesleyan, who has been forced to resign her post as class poet because her brilliant brother-students did not not think a woman ought to hold it, may comfort herself with the reflection that it was all a matter of prejudice and not of brains."

—If you are a lady, and are going to Washington, remember these cabalistic signs—"Ladies accompanying members of Congress should see that they are recorded by the proper 'signs' in the forthcoming edition of Congressional Directory, which is the recognized authority in making visits and issuing invitations. The * indicates a member's wife, the † a member's daughter, and the ‡ other lady relatives or friends inmates of a member's family."

—This is current—"Archbishop Wood sat in his Philadelphia sanctuary the other day. In came a reporter of the *Inquirer* and said: 'They are going to burn the body of Baron de Palm to-morrow at Washington.' Then answered the Archbishop (says the reporter): 'And his soul will be burning in the other world probably, for I learn that he was a member of a society of unbelievers.'"

—Ireland does not feel the hard times badly, judging by the following—"Ireland is prospering. The bankers there say that the deposits in the saving institutions are largely on the increase, and that working classes and peasantry are doing well and saving money."

—Plenty of shipbuilders in Scotland. Says an exchange, "At the launch of the steam frigate *Nelson* on the River Clyde, a few days ago, it was stated by one of the builders of the vessel that 40,000 men were now at work shipbuilding on the Clyde, and that the Clyde shipbuilding yards could construct the whole of the British navy in two years."

—The New York *Herald* of Dec. 13 says—"Charles Madison, of 160 Greenwich Street, started the 8th of last July, as will be remembered, to cross the Atlantic Ocean to England in a dory. He told his wife at the time he was going to Philadelphia, to be gone a few weeks, but the poor woman soon discovered the reckless task he had undertaken, and she has waited ever since, with the hope deferred that maketh the heart sick, for his return. Her husband, of course, has gone to the bottom, and the woman and her two children are utterly destitute."