

come to be recognized as orthodox, have lent their influence to the fostering of agencies which have notoriously supported disorder and immorality. They have diligently promoted what is known as "Liberalism" in Utah. And "Liberalism" is intimately allied to the liquor element, with the gambling, licentiousness and irreligion which fraternize therewith. Some of them have attended "Liberal" gatherings in which infidelity has been openly avowed as part of the political creed of the faction, and in which the favor of the elements here referred to has been invited, without any sign of dissent on their part. They have also advocated and supported this kind of "Liberalism" on the rostrum and at the polls.

Anything savoring of a recognition of the "Mormon" people as Christians has been distasteful to the extreme to these sectarian preachers, and they have, in most instances, endeavored to intensify the impression that prevails outside of this Territory, that the "Mormon" creed and people are anti-Christian.

The first place, then, for the reverend gentlemen whose remarks we publish, to begin his work, will be among his own fraternity. We say, and the facts prove what we say, that their influence has been the very opposite of that which he wisely desires to prevail in Utah. And they need converting to his views, while the "Mormons" have always labored to promote the objects which he appears to have in view.

On the temperance question the "Mormon" Church takes high ground. "The Word of Wisdom," given by divine revelation, stands as part of the Church doctrine. Wine, strong drink, tobacco, hot drinks, and excessive use of meat are declared injurious to man, and the Saints are advised not to indulge in them, while promises of great worth are offered to those who abstain. As a rule, the Mormons are a temperate people in practice, and if they had control, the traffic in intoxicants in Utah would be in many places prohibited and in all restrained.

As to the grosser vices, they were entirely held in check under "Mormon" power. It was only by the aid of "Gentile" courts and influences that they were established in Utah, and were protected and saved from demolition. The gentleman can satisfy himself on these points, if he really desires information and will seek for it where it can be had unadulterated.

When plural marriage was taught and encouraged by the "Mormon" Church, whatever he may think of the morality of that relationship, illicit commerce between the sexes was

viewed, as it is now, as a heinous crime by the "Mormon" Church, and in no sect of Christendom is it more severely condemned in theory and in practice. The education of the people, the observance of the Sabbath, the religious development of the masses, the spiritual culture of the Saints, the social and moral elevation of the community, cannot be dearer to any one living than to the leaders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, nor is there any one of the ministers of the churches who has done more or will do more than they to promote those desirable objects.

As to whether a union of effort can be effected between the "Mormon" ministers and those of other denominations, we are greatly in doubt. If they were all of the same mind as Mr. Bailey, as expressed in his sermon, there would be very little difficulty in the way. As it is, there are obstacles which seem to be insurmountable. Those preachers do not recognize us as Christians at all. They persistently misrepresent our faith, our intentions and our position. They do not want any fellowship with us. They would rather consort with known infidels and supporters of the evils Mr. Bailey condemns, than fraternize with the "Mormons." This is the Utah situation.

The gentleman says: "It is evidently possible to make Mormonism harmonize with American ideas of political government." If he will learn what "Mormonism" really is, he will find it needs no making. It is in harmony with those ideas. There is nothing incompatible between it and them. And as to "the moral and religious sentiments of Mormonism," they are those of the New Testament. They are those that were entertained by Christ and His Apostles, as expressed in that book.

And while we may differ with Mr. Bailey on many doctrinal points, in the promotion of virtue, morality, intelligence, temperance, honesty, truth, faith in Deity, devotion to all that is elevating and ennobling, so as to fit man for the society of his Maker, our creed and Church stand pre-eminent, and the "Mormons" will unite with the best people of the age in establishing order, peace and righteousness and in overcoming the evils and corruptions of the world.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

In connection with the account of today's (Tuesday's) proceedings of the Irrigation Congress, we are enabled to present the address of welcome to that body delivered by Governor A. L.

Thomas. It is an able and compendious presentation of the subject upon which it incidentally treats. An array of facts and suggestions are embodied in the address that will doubtless be of much value to the congress. The carefully worded speech shows that his Excellency has given careful and intelligent thought to the subject in which he has taken so deep an interest. The relation of Utah especially to the question with which the congress has to deal is clearly and succinctly set forth, and the means of solving the problem looking to the centralization of the population of the great West and the general development of its vital interests are fairly defined. What the Governor has so ably set forth will, we believe, have a salutary effect upon the deliberations and conclusions of the important body now in session with the duty before it of wrestling with a subject of national as well as local importance.

The address of welcome to the city tendered to the congress by Mayor Scott also appears in this issue. It is well worded, modest, and appropriate to the occasion which called it forth.

A RINGING CHARGE.

THE charge to the grand jury delivered to that body on Monday by Judge C. S. Zane presented a sad picture of the demoralized condition of this city. Unfortunately, the portrayal was in every way correct. In the course of his comments upon the appallingly lawless situation, his Honor administered a stinging rebuke to the present city government, stating, in effect, that if the municipal officials neglected their duties that furnished no reason for the grand jurors pursuing the same course.

Among the laws and ordinances the enforcement of which has become a condition of the past are those relating to burglary, prostitution, gambling and the liquor traffic. This criminal official neglect has superinduced an era of crime and immorality that could scarcely have been dreamed of a few years ago as possible within the corporate limits of Salt Lake.

When the tide of lawlessness was beginning to run high last winter, mass meetings were held by the more respectable class of non-"Mormons" to protest against the criminal neglect of the city government. It was stated in one of these numerously attended meetings, by a Protestant clergyman, that it had never before been necessary in the history of this city to call such an assemblage together for the purpose for which it convened. No attention was paid to these protestations against the growing criminality, and the moral