

THE EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

VALE, LIBERAL PARTY!

From a double-leaded editorial in this (November 10) morning's issue, under the caption, "What Now?" in the Salt Lake Tribune, we make the following extract—the italics being ours:

Some of the best and truest men of the Liberal party, considering the full situation, declare that the time has come when a full trial of the people of Utah on the American plan should be made. They urge that if the experiment proves a success, we will all be glad, for that is what we have all been always hoping for; if it fails, it will be easier to successfully appeal to the American sentiment then, than as though we were to keep up the division, and supply to the opposition such excuses as are given for the work on Tuesday last.

We subscribe to that view. We think all Liberals should remain alert Liberals, that is, they should always keep a zealous watch on events as, from day to day they transpire, but *should cease to act as a separate political organization.* We think if the bulk of Liberals decide that this is best, they should at the same time determine in the new line to perform their duty as American citizens. When anything right shall be done, they should give it hearty support; if anything wrong shall be attempted, they should cry out against it and call upon the Mormon people to help them in the work.

All working together we can make a great State of Utah; if the members generally of the Liberal party perform their full duty on the line marked out above, and fail, it will not be their fault, and they can then appeal to their own manhood for defense, and appeal to the judgment of a candid world for their vindication.

Commenting upon the foregoing, the News can scarcely do better than repeat the congratulations it tendered the Liberal party the day after the recent election in this city. We recognize that the remainder of the "bestand truest men of the party" have at last made themselves heard, and we rejoice that the Tribune should have so gracefully joined with them. We believe it had been better if this decision had been reached sooner, but it is still in time to prevent much future wrangling and discord. We would also prefer to note that conversion was the result of absolute conviction rather than, as hinted above, it was essayed as an experiment; but, relying upon the assurance that the experiment can only prove satisfactory, we welcome unconditionally and unreservedly this mighty step towards Utah's advancement, and greet our fellow citizens with all the fervor a dedication that their sincerity can desire.

Not only as ex-Liberals, but as Republicans and as Democrats, *yes*, as patriots every one, should they keep a jealous watch on events as they transpire. In supporting anything that is right, and crying out against anything that is wrong, they may call upon the Mormon people to help them in the work, and the News promises that they will not call in vain. Truly, we can make a great state of Utah, all working together; and if all hands

will now perform their full duty on these lines our bright lexicon will contain no such word as fail!

THE COLORADO UTE REMOVAL.

In another column we publish a communication from the San Juan country, in which much superfluous sarcasm and contradiction is indulged in as to an interview in this paper some time ago with Judge F. A. Hammond regarding the removal of the Colorado Utes to that county. We should have thought more of the framers of the letter if they had desired their real names attached to it; but since this was not their wish, we feel called upon to exonerate Judge Hammond from some of their insinuations. If anything in his interview as reported in these columns can be construed as indicating that the people of San Juan "were on wheels waiting for Uncle Sam to come and give them a few dollars for their improvements," the fault is ours, not his; he never said or intimated anything of the kind. Nor, on a careful perusal of the interview, can we admit that we published anything to justify such a criticism. Judge Hammond has been too consistent and energetic an opponent of the Indian removal to be affected by any strictures of this kind. In more than one lengthy conversation with the editor of this paper he resolutely held to the view that the proposed removal would be a grave injustice, and that the present uncertainty was no less an injustice. But if, in the final contingency, the worst should come to the worst, he appealed to the News as a friend of the people to demand for the settlers ample remuneration for their improvements and rights. We assume that even the writers of the present letter will agree that the existing uncertainty as to their lands is little if any less exasperating than the prospect of the Indian migration; and if they do not think generous payment from the government, and an exchange of their accrued but only temporary rights for others which are permanent, are better than nothing at all, we may applaud their pluck but shall have to lament their judgment.

The position of the News and, as we believe, of Judge Hammond, on this question is identical, and it is this: First—it will be a grave wrong to unload by Congressional enactment a lot of Indians now well-quartered in an adjacent state, upon the lands where a young community in this Territory have for years been successfully trying to make homes. Second—it is a crying shame that such community, having entered upon the lands in good faith and at the expense of great labor and means made valuable improvements, should be informed that the lands are withdrawn from entry and title to them may not be obtained. Third—from both of these two wrongs, the second of which is actual and the first of which is imminent, it is not improper nor impolitic

nor unbusinesslike to look to other directions for relief; and this relief we have hinted at as possible from two sources: (a) an appropriation from the government in payment of the improvements already made when the lands were still subject to entry; and (b) other lands in a favorable location from which the restless home-hunter or speculator has until now been barred, and where, in consequence, bona fide settlers can have a chance to get a suitable claim.

Finally, if we have heretofore misquoted Judge Hammond, or now misquote him, our columns are open to him—either to criticize us or answer those who anonymously criticize him.

DUTY TO CHILDREN.

The sacred obligations of parents among the Latter-day Saints in properly training and educating their children is frequently and earnestly sought to be impressed upon the whole people. It is a principle to which the attention of the Saints in every age has been specially directed. Speaking of Abraham and the blessing he received in the promise that in him should all nations of the earth be blessed, the Lord said, "For I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord to do justice and judgment." Through his integrity Abraham gained the proud distinction of Father of the Faithful. He not only sought to conform personally to Gospel laws and ordinances, but comprehended his duty to the extent that he commanded his children and his household to walk in the way of the Lord, and so far as he was able to lead them therein he did so.

The Savior said to the Jews, "If ye were the children of Abraham, ye would do the works of Abraham." They were lineal descendants of the Patriarch according to the flesh, but that was not sufficient to enable them to enter into heirship to the blessings, spiritual and temporal, that were conferred upon their great progenitor. The Lord proved them with another test, which reached to the fact as to whether or not they had, by a departure from the Patriarch's example of obedience to God, forfeited their birthright. This test of their works judged each person on his individual merits.

When the Gospel was carried to the Gentile nations the same rule was applied to them. If they could do the works of Abraham, they could become heirs to the promise made to him. Those who hear the Gospel in this dispensation are in a similar situation. If they obey the Gospel they are numbered with the seed of the Father of the Faithful. It is not enough for them to run well for a season and then fall away. The Patriarch sets no such example; his work was not partially done; he aimed at faithfulness to all the laws of God and maintained to the end his efforts to accomplish that object.

As seen in the quotation from the Scriptures, one feature of the works of Abraham which the Almighty specially commended was that he commanded those under his control in the way