#### EDITORIALS.

#### THE DAY AND THE MEN WE HONOR.

PIONEER'S DAY is Utah's principal holiday. It should be commemorated while time shall last. Its celebration is local, and does not interfere with anything national. When the feuds and asperities that now disturb the political atmosphere of the Rocky Mountains are dispersed, this whole inter-mountain region will resound with rejoicings ou the twenty-fourth of July. For the cutrance of the Pioneers on that day, thirty-nine years ago, was the advest of civilization to the Pacific slope, and all the changes that have been wrought in the States and Territories that then were one vast wilderness, date from the coming of that Pilgrim band through the cafion that opened into

this slient valiey. It was the beginning of a new era for the great West. It ended the reign of the savage and commenced the rule of the white race. New echoes resounded in the mountains. The howl of the wolf, the growl of the bear, and the wolf, the growl of the bear, and the yell of the red man gave place to the sound of the woodman's axe, the rap of the carpenter's hammer, the lowing of klue, the cheery short of the plow-man, 'the merry laugh of childhood and the voice of praise and prayer. The sage brish and stunted willow were cleafed away, streams were turned upon the newly-stirred soll, a magnificent city was planned and laid out, and soon the whole face of the country was transformed. Towns and villages sprang up, and thrifty settlers, pouring in from abroad, spread out pourlog in from abroad, spread out into adjoining valleys, increased and multiplied, developed the

and multiplied, developed the resources of nature, subdued its roughness and beautified its crudeness, and demonstrated what could be done by the union of labor under wise direction in a region sup-posed to be worthless. The surrounding Territories and States are largely indebted to the Pio-neers and their immediate followers for the wealth and comfort which now abound within their borders. Utah formed their base of supplies and made their settlement possible. It was a standing example and a practical illustration of the capabilities of the country and how they could be util-ized. It furnished bread and dinner to the mining camps before agriculture obtained a forebald in the surden and the their surized. It furnished bread and dinner to the mining camps before agriculture obtained a foothold in the north and west. The Ploneers deserve, honor from all the surrounding communities for what they did and what they dem-onstrated. This great country could well afford

This great country could well afford to be leaient and gracious to the grand and noble mea who opened up this vast region to the dominant race, even if the common views of their principles and practices were correct. Their strong convictions and devoted faith are not understood. Their motives are misconstrued, their acts ex-aggerated and their lives ma-ligaed. But if all that is said against them were true, still the country could well afford to treat them with gentle tolerance for the work they performed, instead of pursuing them with gentle tolerance for the work they performed, instead of pursting them with especial vengeance and singing them out for destruction. The rade lawlesness and moss vices of the del-vers into the hills for metals are wink-ed at and condoned, because of the sub-terranean riches they develop. While the alleged errors in religious faith and practice, of those who prepared the way for the bringing forth of all the wealth of every kind that has been wrested from hill and valley, above and beneath the soil, are enlarged beyond all due proportions, and they are hunted down with organized severity that is not common against the vilest malefactors. For all that, they cherish uo feelings of animosity or revenge. They can

For all that, they cherish uo feelings of animosity or revenge. They can look upon what God has wrought, through them, with joy and complac-ency. They will in nowise lose their reward. The foundations that they have laid can never be rooted up. The work they have commenced will go on forever. Posterity will do them justice. The Eternal Judge will pass upon their merits. And millions who yet will taste the sweets of liberty from the tree of their planting, will bless the memory of the Pioncers of "47.

It is a sad commentary on the boast-ed freedom of American institutions, that on the day of celebration, when the people do honor to the founders of the Territory, so many of the early tollers for the good of their race must other romes in security on express either remain in secusion, or expose themselves to the vengeance of a special law framed to entrap them, while some of their number lager in prison because they will not agree to dishonorable and infamous propositions.

tions. They will not promise to cast off and degrade the wives of their bosoms and mothers of their children. If they would but give their word to do this, they could breathe the mountain air in freedom and aid by their presence in making joyful the day we celebrate in honor of their achievements. But their absence must uccessarily affect the character of the ceremonies.

Who can freely rejoice and make merry while fond hearts mourn the bondage or exile of husbands and fathers? The

in many tender bosoms. They speak with tones more mighty than words, orry and proclaim the prevalence of big-otry and the reign of intolerance in a land boasting of religious liberty. Those empty stands, where once the most venerated men in Israel were wont to minister, to bless and instruct both old and young, admoulsh the ris-ing reporting when they shall grow to power in the carth, against the the ing generation, when they shall grow to power in the carth, against the exer-clse of force upon religious freedom and the misuse of authority over matters of faith and worship. They should not aid in making others suffer that which taey now endure. Civit and feligious liberity to all freedom of acting to they now endure. Civil and religious liberty to all; freedom of action to every one who does not 'infringe upon the freedom of another; uo restraint upon the service of God according to the dictates of individual conscience; should be motioes inscribed upon the hearts of our youth and made indelible by the descens of the day. by the lessons of the day.

by the lessons of the days We hope the juvenile assembly will be generally attended by the children of this city and county, and that many of the pirrents will be present to view the scene and listen ito the exercises. And while the community spend a day in commemoration of the advent of the Pioucers, we trust that they will not fail to reuder thanks to Him who has blessed this choice had as a habitation for Hispeople, nor for-Him who has blessed this choice land as a habitation for Hispeople, nor for-get the labors, and services and solemn counsels of the wise men and true, who have directed the building up of this Territory, under divine inspira-tion, from its desert foundations to its present fruitful and promising condi-tions of wealth, culture and progress Praise be to God, and due honor to the Pioneers and leaders of latter-day Israel Israell

PROFESSIONAL PERJURY.

WE have had nothing to say by way of comment upon the case in Ogdeu in which the Judge of the First District away with the boodle" in wholesale has figured so prominently, because amounts. Small criminals cannot we knew nothing of its merits. The afford the luxury of a trip to and soreport of the trial for perjury published in this paper has been full and uoped that the new extradition graphic. The public can form their treaty, between Great Britain and graphic. The public can form their treaty, between Great Britain and own conclusions as to the probable the United States, which largely foundation for the story circulated affects Cauada, will make that heretoge about the Judge, and the intentional wrong done by the defendant. We have nothing to say on those points. But we have some romarks to make on a matter incidental success the state of the class here mentioned, suggests reflections apon the popular in the state is the reromarks to make on a matter incidental to the trial.

W. H. Dickson, the District Attorucy for Utah, has become notorious bey for Utah, has become notorious for his intemperate and unwarranted assaults upon witnesses and defend-nuts who are compelled to endure his abuse without the power of reply or defence. Tells has been common with him when he has falled to extort the kind of testimory he desired to obtain. In any court that had respect for itself or regard for the rights of witnesses, such conduct would have subjected the vituperative slauderer to fine and contempt, or at slauderer to fine and contempt, or at least to indignant and telling rebuke. In the Ogden case just concluded. Mr. In the Ogden case just concluded. Mr. Dickson is reported from several sources to have made a characteristic attack ou the "Mornoon" Church, charging that it teaches faisehood and perjury as a religious duty, and that its leaders had encouraged this for "the glory of God." Lawyers claim a great deal of license when they desire to make an impres-sion upon a jury. They may be en-titled to more ircedom of speech on such occasions than would be submit-ted to at ordinary times. But no mem-ber of the bar, whether acting as a

ted to at ordinary times. But no mem-ber of the bar, whicher acting as a prosecutor or defender of the accused, has a right to defaine an individual, a chuerh or a community. That such language as Mr. Dicksou induiged in for the purpose or inflaming the prejudices of the jury, at Og-den, on Wednesday, is per-fectly unjustifiable, every reasonable person must admit. Was not the evidence against the accused suffi-cieut, without assailing the whole people with whom he was connected? Is there anything gentiemanly, pro-fessional or decent in such a course? We here state without hesitation and without temper, that W. H. Dickson's assertion about the "Mormon" Csurch and its teachings is an unqualified and

assertion about the "Mormou" Caurch and its teachings is an unqualified and unjustifiable falsehood. We challenge Mr. Dickson to produce anything in the teachings of the Church which would give him an excase for his slander. We throw back the untruth in, his teeth. We think that if he possessed any sentiments of honor or of manhood he would abstain from this public abuse of men, and women. this public abuse of men, and women, and a Church, that are as far above him and his kind in truth, purity and candor, as heaven is above hell, and as fair-minded people are above coward-ly, malignant and low-lived faise-ac-cusers. It the "Mormon" Church teaches

If the "Mormon" Church teaches and eucourages perjury, let ilim cite the tenet, doctrine, require ment, counsel or passage in auy of its standards that inculeates any-thing of the kind. If he cannot do this, and we know that he cannot, in what position do his public and official nt-terances place him? Does he not him-self become the perjurer? Is he not a public slanderer? Does his office give hom the right to villify and abuse a sohim the right to villify and abuse a so-clety or an individual? Is a court of Is a court of vacant seats in the great house erected instice the proper place in which to for worship and jubilation, are tokens vent his wrath and bigotry, and pour of the empty places in many homes and out a stream of malignant falsehood

the sadness that makes an aching void against a religious body of whose creed power, the certainty of everlasting in many tender bosoms. They speak is disapproves? Has as no sense of judgment and of just rewards and with tones more mighty than words, shame, or conception of common deshame, or conception of common de-

cency? #For the time being Mr. Dickson holds For the time being Mr. Dickson holds considerable sway in the courts of Utan. His word appears to be law with the oig judges as well as the hittle commissioners. But he should not become inflated too much on this ac-conat. His importance will not last for ever. A small puncture will col-lapse a very large wind-bag. Modera-tion accompanies wisdom, and the needs to study temperance of speech. It is popular just now to assail the "Mormous." He may guin a little "Mormous." He may guin a little temporary hotorlety by his horr-duate zeal and flery invec-tives. But he will gau nothing in solid reputation, nor in those qualities that make the enduring man, by de-scending to the tricks of the petiliog-ger, and in calling foul and false names like a blackguard. Mr. Dickson can attend to his duties with all the force and lerv of an

Mr. Dickson cau attend to his datles with all the force and lervor of an anti-"Morinon" prosecutor whose work is a labor of love—to say nothing of money, and we shall have little cause for complaint. But when he goes ont of his way to vilify, abuse and insult the innocent, and tell unnitigated falsenoods about the Chnich and people with whom we are connected, we trust, in life or death, trial or prosperity for time and eternity, we expect to remind him and the public of his wrong-doing, and express our sentiments at his inexcus-note conduct. We do not expect him to act conduct. We do not expect him to act like a geutleman, but he might at least act like a man.

#### EDUCATED RASCALITY.

## CANADA has been for some time the paradise, or at least the country of refuge, for dishonest bank officials. defaulting cashiers, forgers, and that class of educated rascals who "get

journ in the Dominion. It is to be

scholastic theory that crime is the re-sult of ignorance. The worst crimi-nats produced in this and probably every other country are educated rogues. We use the term cdu-cation in its commonly ac-cepted sense, facts are continuany demonstrating the failacy of the gene-ral botton in regard to the moral effect of book learning. Sin is really the result of knowledge rather than of ignorance. It is the m-derstanding of right which constitutes the inaquity of doing wrong. The scholastic theory that crime is the Te-

the intquity of doing wrong. The depth of the sin is in proportion to the knowledge of the eval. In this sense, the more intelligent is the criminal, the greater is the crime committed. Some of the sayings or the incomparable Mazarene are nere appropriate: "This Some is the condemnation, that light has come into the world, and men love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil." "If I had not that light come ye would not nave had sha; but now i am come ye have no cloak for your shus." "He that knoweth his Master's will and doetn it not shall be beaten with many stripes; but he that snew not his Master's will and yet did things worthy of stripes, shall be ocaten with lew stripes." And the saying of St. James is in consonance therewith: "Increfore to pain that Encount is in a since will judge men's acts

according to their light and opportuni-ties. The ignorant sinner is not to be tes. The ignorant siner is not to be compared in guilt with the educated criminal. But in earthly courts the respectable, cultured malefactor gen-erarly gains sympathy from judges and erarly gains sympathy from judges and the public, while the untubled and low-inved law-breaker is universally condenned. And yet the poor uniet-tered rough is not nearly as culpable as the reflaced and lettered villain who has misused his superior advantages. This is not an arcounct arguing set

This is not an argument against edu-cation, nor is too natencee. It simply show that the cultivation of the in-tellect of uself does not furnish an antidote to crime. Simply knowing what is right and what is wrong does not impart a leaning to what is good. o what is good. to be cultivated There is sourching to be cultivated which common secular information does not reach. The morai and spiritual nature must be touched, and fostered by proper influences or the training will be incom-plete. The orighter the intellect, the more polish put upon the mentality of the individual who has a tendency in the wrong direction, the greater crim-inal will be the result. 'fnere is more power developed for evh. The blade is sharpened and the hand is skilled to-cut against good. The cultured sconn-drel is the worst foe to society; the most dangerous criminals are the edu-cated ones. cated ones.

The lack in the modern system of Scholastic teaching is in its secu-is banished is a poor apology for a training place for children. Righteousness, morality, truch, virtue, honesty, faith, devoton, honors, charfsy responsibility to u higher, The lack in the modern system of scholastic teaching is in its secu-larism. A school from which God is banished is a poor apology

and power, the certainty of everlasting judgment and of just rewards and judgments, are as essential to propuration as the icominon rudiments of learning, and without them or there is no true education. They cannot there is no true education. They cannot be taught entirely apart from religion, though they may possibly be kept is not very clear. To the naked eye not charged with the bloodshot and indammation that come from anti-the ligion, though they may possibly be kept is not very clear. To the naked eye not charged with the bloodshot and indammation that come from anti-"Mornaon" of gotty. But those plat-form builtes have no other theme for any occasion, and they must twang their one the first, for the spiritual is the real; is in favor is should be subordinate, and when that is be abordinate, and when that is dormant or imperfectly awakened and influenced, the whole being is more likely, to go wrong than to do not light and when it is neglected the whole world is sure to be out of joint. Ketorin is a necessity in modern education, and religion must yet take its proper place in the schools. There real is not and true schence will perfectly awakened of knowledge toward the goal of a perfect numanity."

#### OFFICIAL PARTISANSHIP.

THE order issued by President Cleveland to office holders to abstain from "obtrusive partisauship," has stirred up quite a little breeze among the active politicians. They endeavor to ridicule the distinction made by the President between the liberty of the citizen and the official influence of the office-holder in election matters. They between them, and that the contempt to rational and deceased to see visitors from we are pleased to see visitors from the requirement to abstain from participapretend that there is no difference of the Government, meaus interference with their individual freedom as citi-ZEES.

zeks. These complaints come of course chieflyfrom Democrats. They are the "ins," and they want to use all the power their position affords them against the "outs." The propriety, justice and honor of the course marked ont by the President are ignored, and they seem to treat the whole thing as a "Murwunp" idea, unworthy of the head of their party. But we heard no such complaints from Democrats when a similar order was issued to Republican office-holders by President Hayes. "hey seem to have forgotten that. They treat the present presidential view as a new thing under the sun, and writhe under the restraint imposed upon them as though it were something novel and unprecedented. They will probably feel easier if they make note of the order issued by the Republican successor of Grant. It was as follows, and was issued June 22, 1877: "No officer of the General Governa-

"No officer of the General Goveru-ment should be required or permitted to take part in the management of po-litical organizations, caucuses, con-ventions or election campaigns. Their ventions or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, pro-vided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No ossessment for political purposes on theore or suborninates should be al-lowed. The rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the General Government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements. R. B. HAYES."

minds are so warped that they cannot see straight when they look at the "Mormon" question, and their tongues are so trained to crookedness when they talk on this subject bind them to serve God in purity and when they talk on this subject bind them to serve God in purity and abstan from everything unchaste. tell the truth. If it were not for the deep disgnst which their conduct ex-cites, we should feel profound ply for the poor creatures who exhibit their venom and folly and mendacity on the grant definition of the serve God in purity and abstan from everything unchaste. The New York lady inviting Utah wo-deep disgnst which their conduct ex-cites, we should feel profound ply for the poor creatures who exhibit their venom and folly and mendacity on the profession of the serve God in purity and the serve God in purity and the serve the serve God in purity and the serve the serve God in purity and the serve the the poor creatures who exhibit their venous and lotly and mendacity on every possible occasion, and lexert themselves so strongly to mislead vis-itors to this Territory. The "Mormons" have never at-tempted to reseut such doings, but

tempted to reseut such coinces, but have borne the abuse of the shancerers almost in silence. The miserable crea-tures are a cowardly set. They know they are safe, and their falsehoods will not be met with any kind of retaila-tion, so they let their vile tongues run, in the full license of satisfied immu-nity.

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orgie of defamation and contribute to the stream of billingsgate avainst a community whose works are sufficient evidences to fair minds of the fuise-hood of their traducers. One speaker, from New York, it might be supposed would have had sufficient prudence, it not good taste, to abstant from echo-ing hoels against a people of whom he knows nothing, when his own name is now before the public, coupled with charges that materially affect his repu-tation and which he declares to be false and malicious. We understand the object of the poor plotters against Utan in trying to

We understand the object of the poor plotters against Utan in trying to inflame the members of the G. A. R. against the "Mormons." But they will gain nothing by their machinations. They only show the uter blackness of their venomous hearts and the com-plete absence of principle in their seared and shriveled consciences. Their ant: Mormonism" has become a mania, and they are every day more and more the o.jects of foathing and contempt to rational and decent peo-ple.

We are pleased to see visitors from other portions of this great country flocking to Utah, but we are not impressed with the good manners, the culture, the intelligence, the progress or the superiority in anything of such persons as come here and, without snowing anything of our aftairs, as-sume to correct imaginary errors, dic-tate what the people there inust do, exhibit gross ignorance of incts and conditions, and bluster and threaten like a set of half-incoriated bragarits. We expect wind and tury, verbai mush We expect wind and tury, verbal mush and including as from the resident fanat-ics, but have reason to look for a triffe est nodesty from visitors unconnected with local affairs or local disputes, and who receive nothing but cour-tesy from the people among whom they sojourn for a day. The effects of association nave re-ceived another exemplification, and

ceived another exemplification, and the truth of the old copy book acage is once more illustrated tuat, "Evil com-munications corrupt good manners."

### LOOK AT HOME!

A LADY who spoke at the rink gathering on Monday night, invited the womeuot Utah who desired to be "free from bondage and live in virtue" to "come to the Department in New York." She had doubtless been deceived by the clerical and legal and official defamers of the people here, and had no conception of the vastly purer moral as well as natural atmosphere of this city compared with New York.

expected to conform his conduct to its requirements. R. B. HAYES." The only difference in the two mana-festoes is propably this: R. B. Hayes was instable and inslucere, and publishes ins order as a mere form; Grover Cle-veland is binnt and straightforward and means just exactly what he says. THE RAVINGS AT THE RINK. THERAVINGS AT THE RINK And yet one would thing that

and peace. If she can tind no poor wretches that need a helping hand right in her own neighborhood, she should pray to God to open her eyes that she may see, and then learn to look at home, and get rid of the beam in New York before she takes a G. A. R. microscope to hunt for a mote in Utah.

# IMPORTANT ISSUES IN CALI-