

In the locality mentioned there is much valuable land to be transformed into prosperous farms and comfortable homes, and the right kind of settlers, bringing with them industrious and frugal habits, should do well there. Such settlers will be as welcome to this Territory as anywhere in the world, and they will find as good neighbors and as true friends as can be found among the children of men. It has been and still is the firm belief of the majority of the people here that the time will come when the valleys of the mountains shall be recognized as one of the most desirable spots on earth, and that people should flock here for refuge in times of danger. As years go by and the scroll containing the history of the nation is unfolded, it becomes more evident that the expectation will be verified. With the arrival of new settlers the particulars about the country will be better known; the mist of dark fables will be dispersed and more people will come to dwell where peace and loyalty reign supreme. Utah is destined to emerge from the obscurity into which she was once so undeservedly plunged, and her people are to be understood, not as represented by those who never knew them, but as they are, the messengers of peace and good will to all.

OUR DEBT-PAYING POLICY.

An eastern friend, who recognizes the evils of the present financial system, but whose remedy is the issue of large quantities of paper money, invites attention in a recent letter to an incident of history, and the result of it, that perhaps may have passed from the minds of many who at this particular time will be interested in recalling it. We all know, says he, now the soldiers in the Civil War were paid in greenbacks, and how, by successive acts of legislation, prompted by "lobbyists," the bonds, purchased originally with greenbacks, have been made (interest and principal) payable in gold. Also, that by contraction of the currency the value of the debt represented by those bonds has been vastly increased, and the value (in money) of the farmer's products equally decreased. In fact, it would take more of the country's products, as wheat, corn, cotton, etc., at the present prices, to pay what now remains of the national debt than to have paid the entire debt twenty-five years ago at the prices at that time. So, while we have paid about three-fourths of the face of the debt, and paid it nearly twice over in interest, we still owe the entire debt when computed in our products at the present prices.

Do we all know that, as our friend asserts we do? It is a grim and indisputable fact, nevertheless; and yet, when men talk about the necessity of our acting courageously and independently of countries where the rule of the Shylock is known to control in everything, we are told that we are a "debtor nation," and cannot do as we could if we were not. But we are not helping matters by issuing more interest-bearing bonds—which was done only a few weeks ago, and is again being urged as a necessity, if we would

keep up the requisite gold reserve in the treasury. Plain, every-day people cannot of course be expected to look at these matters with a financier's eye; but there seems to be a woful lack of persons with that kind of an eye who are able to rise up and explain the inconsistencies alluded to, and point out when and how, if the old rule is still going to be followed, the relief is going to be brought about.

GETTING THEIR EYES OPEN.

It is no new thing to the people of Utah to witness the surprise and in a sense disappointment of usually well informed visitors here, who have come filled with lamentably and absurdly mistaken views of the conditions and characteristics of those who reside in these valleys, but who have been amazed at receiving incontrovertible evidence that their former sources of information were wholly untrustworthy. One of this number is the postmaster of Tipton, England, who made a trip to Utah last summer. The gentleman on his return home told of what he saw here, and so great was the interest manifest that a short time since he was requested to give a public lecture on the subject and responded.

In his opening remarks he describes the uneasiness he felt at making a visit to this Territory, owing to the awful tales he had heard, some of them direct from the lips of an anti-Mormon lecturer who had resided here, and who gave "graphic accounts of lawlessness, treachery, violence and immorality with which he said the Territory of Utah was reeking." The Tipton postmaster then goes on to say, "With my mind well stored with this useful information, it was with mingled feelings I drew near to this worse than heathen country. Before I left my native land, friends tried to dissuade me from taking a journey so perilous, and if I did persist in going to be well provided with revolvers, knives, etc., for my defense."

He reached the quiet city of Provo on a Sabbath morning, July 2nd, and on going cautiously up the street was somewhat reassured by the sight of a Methodist church and a Baptist chapel. Then he put up at a hotel kept by a Mormon, by whom he was shown the tabernacle, B. Y. Academy and other buildings of interest. Regarding the day there he said: "The Sabbath day at least was kept, for quiet reigned, and on the gentle breeze was borne the songs of praise from the house of prayer;" and of his first evening in Utah, at the hotel with its proprietor, he stated: "When the evening meal was over and the sun was setting in the west, we bowed our knees together to our common Father, and with a peace I cannot describe retired to bed and to rest." He went to Nephi next day and spent the Fourth there, witnessing the celebration. He says:

While the performances were going on I put down mental notes. Here was a gathering of the whole city, from the infant in arms to the hoary patriarch. There was not one shabbily dressed sister or seedy looking brother in the whole company—not a rag, not a tatter, not a speck of dirt, not a poverty-pinched face. The street arab and the gutter

children were non-existent, but joy sat upon every countenance and glee flashed from every eye. There were many done among the gentlemen and the ladies would have done credit to the Tipton mutual. I said to my friend Adams, Where are the poor? and he proudly answered, Sir, we have none. I said to myself, Where is the assassin, and where the man of blood? Where the women driven about like slaves, and what of the "bigotry" that brought together Mormon, Presbyterian and Methodist to mingle in the same hymn of praise and bow together at the same throne of grace? My feelings of dread and doubt had given place to peace and tranquility. I had sympathy with Ruth when she said, "This people shall be my people, and their God shall be my God." There was certainly an enchantment, a fascination, that would have kept me here, but another motive sped me onward.

The lecturer gave an amusing account of an argument which he had with an old gentleman who held some extremely radical religious views, and at its conclusion remarked: "I have rubbed against and dined with the humble farmer class, taken a good square meal with the well-to-do tradesman and fruit grower, and have hobnobbed with the millionaire of Salt Lake City, but nowhere did I find a foe unfair or one to try to take a mean advantage." He told how he visited different parts of the Territory, his impressions of Salt Lake City where he was the guest of N. A. Empey, Esq., of his attendance at the Pioneer Day ceremonies in the Tabernacle, and closed his address with the following language: "Life among the Mormons is worth living, and if all the nations of the world were as sober, industrious and as righteous as Utah we should be at least 1,000 years nearer the Millennium."

Utah has suffered greatly from misrepresentation in the past, but the intelligent people of every nation are learning to realize the fact that such a condition as has been described by her enemies does not and never could have existed here. It is beginning to dawn upon the world that the inhabitants of this Territory, Mormon and non-Mormon, are as a rule, thrifty, honest, industrious, peaceful and enterprising citizens whose virtues are not excelled by any other community on the globe. People are getting their eyes open to the truth, and in this respect the past year perhaps presents a record that excels any previous similar period.

JEFFERSON ON CREDIT.

Anent the arguments pro and con on the situation of the United States as a debtor nation and remedies for existing financial evils, the following from a letter by Thomas Jefferson may not be devoid of interest. It never was published until a short time ago, when it appeared in the *New York Sun*. It was found recently by Major G. P. George, of Richmond, when he was looking over some papers left by his grandfather, Alexander Donald, who was a merchant in Richmond, and to whom the letter was written. It is dated July 28, 1787, and in it Jefferson says:

Among many good qualities which my countrymen possess, some of a different character unhappily mix themselves.