

Written for this Paper.

THAT ELECTION—WHAT NEXT?

The agony is over, the smoke of battle already begins to clear away, and sober second thought asks, "what has been accomplished?" We may assume that somewhat of a protest against past and present conditions was intended, but is any radical change likely to be inaugurated? This can hardly be expected, for the business world will not allow further meddling at present, and every experiment is at least entitled to a trial before its condemnation. This will leave the tariff, which includes the western interests of wool, lead and silver, just as they are today; for as to the latter, however much members of the G. O. P. may dogmatize, it is committed to demonetization almost beyond controversy.

So far, therefore, as the election is concerned, it is likely there will be a disappointed country and here a disappointed Territory, save as the natural and inevitable reaction against business stagnation may assert itself by virtue of necessity and as a matter of course. It is not at all improbable that there will be the inkling of an idea here, and in the country at large, which obtains with more force abroad, and that is the little power which legislation exerts over the laws of demand and supply, of trade and finance, of prosperity or depression, both or all of which seem amenable to a law which is as yet but little understood.

The fundamental thought of pure Democracy appears to the mind of the writer to be this, that "God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth," and has given them diversity of climate and products, of skill and faculty; and it appears as if upon the face of things He understood that intercourse and exchange should be as free and unobstructed as the flow of the waters, the air we breathe or the interchange of states in the same confederation.

Many of the restrictions of society and nations are man-created and artificial, they are the product of kingcraft, priestcraft, and money-craft. National characteristics, institutions and even languages, are in fact the product of enforced isolation and cultivated enmity. Men have been led to believe that neighbors were of necessity selfish, and that interests were without semblance of unity; and that the measure of propriety was always local; and so communication has been hampered, is now hampered, by the old feudal spirit of power and encroachment, with such resistance as the weak were able to exert against the strong. What is called "protection" appears to be against the spirit of brotherhood. Its free course is barred by custom houses and exactions under a variety of disguises. But the cloven foot seems visible everywhere alike, or, if this is an eternal principle and meant to be the universal rule of action, our policy of interstate trade is erroneous, and Utah should establish custom houses on her borders so that nothing could come in here free that interfered with her calculations or the establishment of industries deemed essential to her people, under the sovereign rule of the coming State.

On the question of gold, which is

agitated, and will be, it would be easy to conclude that when a nation is in debt to others, and under contract to pay that and its interest in gold, gold is sure to be in demand, and to appreciate continuously, particularly when such an illustration can be presented as was done recently in the pages of the *Financier*. This represented John Bull as seated on the globe, with the reins in his hands which ran from thence to every nation under the sun almost, and he remarks, "there is but five billions' worth of gold available for currency in all the world, and the world owes me twenty billions in gold; and I am not in favor of bimetalism!" Somewhat over eight hundred millions of American national bonds are held in England, it is said. There did not appear to be patriotism enough at home to absorb these; the interest was not enough for the speculative American spirit, and so we have heavy tariff and tremendous taxation, which makes free trade an absolute impossibility, unless some statesman shall arise and from new methods secure revenue enough for the necessities of the nation from year to year. But even this mountain of debt is still to be increased and the probability is that the fifty millions of new bonds now to be issued will all be absorbed by Europe; and this says nothing of all other bonds and securities, state, municipal, railroad and companies which almost cover the land!

However, the NEWS is neutral in politics and may object to its correspondent airing views which have political complexion; but the purport is not propagandism, only to point out that there is an immense field for exertion in Utah irrespective of partisanship or their ideas. Here is a favored land, occupied by a thrifty and ever-increasing population, with all the consequent lines of action and openings that are essentially our own, for which we ask no aid and need little or no legislation. Homes are needed in Utah by the hundred; many already occupied need removal or renovation; land can be broken or subdivided; orchards can be planted; trades are needed; carpenters, stone laying, adobe making, blacksmithing, lumber and furniture are in demand, with all other mechanical pursuits and ability therein, business and trade as well being essentials of a prosperous community. Wisdom would suggest that work for personal comfort, enlargement and progress should command that enthusiastic attention which has been devoted so warmly and readily to securing something which is chimerical at best, which involves a craze, whether for place or notoriety. That there are civil offices to be filled is in the program, and that some must fill those positions is equally true. But when temporary position is sought in preference to a continuous line of industrial action by our young men, they are victims of a disease which is liable to become chronic, and leave the subject thereof valueless to society and a burden to himself.

There is such a thing as an over-anxiety to become rich, as seeking too eagerly for sudden wealth, for a short or easy cut to affluence or independence. Money is looked upon as the sine qua non, the beginning and the end of life. The moralist and the

divine both urge in vain that "the love of money is the root of all evil"—men see the power, the influence it gives, if only for personal gratification or to lavish upon loved ones of one class or another, and it hardly seems in harmony with human nature to wish and work for it as a means of doing good. But a great deal can be done without money. It is not an all-essential; it is not wealth really; and never was there a better illustration of this than the early history of this Territory. Men then would work for a piece of land, a building spot, for logs, for firewood, for flour, molasses, lumber, pickets, lath, apple trees, or anything almost, particularly if sweetened with an occasional store-order or butcher's due bill; or in the country perchance it was a calf, a colt, two or three sheep, a piece of home-made sheep's gray, some grain or potatoes, with now and then a dollar in money—until the two or three hundred dollars per year with board was exhausted. Then came organization—the land waiting, a team hired or borrowed to break it, trees set out, then a team as before to haul a few logs as opportunity offered; afterwards building, perhaps fencing—the calf or more growing, then a team at two years old, able to do a little; next a wife, a few chickens, a cow, a pig—a home in fact—meaning real wealth and taxable property.

Now this was no doubt a round-about way. Barter had its disadvantages, but it was effective; and today we know scores of gray-haired men and women, enjoying in the sunset of life the fruits of early toil and management; many with large families scattered around, repeating in part the routine of the fathers, with facilities superior, though they are not imbued with the same patience, pluck and thrift which told in years gone by.

Not probably that a return to that time is necessary or desirable; but there is independence for many a young couple who are "wishing they had a start," trusting to father or mother or to luck, when muscle and will would be raising wheat, chickens, butter, fruit, wool or using as auxiliaries for progress, mechanical ability as indicated in paragraphs above. The resources of the soil, the air, the water, the mountains, the neighborhood, are not yet or likely to be exhausted. There is comfort, independence, wealth, when faith and works are married by willing authority, and as President Young said of silk, that it was "in the elements," so wasay of all other things demanded for subsistence, "they are in the elements," waiting the command of intelligent effort, that upon the waste places may be set the "families" of Israel "like a flock," and that bachelors and old-maids so-called may cease to grow in numbers until they are unknown in determined and industrious Utah.

DESERET! DESERET!

Allow me to suggest that if the good people of our Territory would rather have our State, when admitted into the Union, come in under the name of Deseret than Utah, now is an opportune time for them to commence a wholesome agitation of the subject. I have learned from a source I consider