

CAN'T AFFORD IT.

The United States cannot afford to drive away or hopelessly disorganize a community whose energy, perseverance and courage have developed the resources of a section of the country which, without their efforts, might, and probably would have remained until the present hour, the same barren inhospitable waste as when the same explorers sighted Salt Lake. Putting aside completely the religious aspect of the case, and none can deny that the disciples of Joseph Smith have, under the most trying circumstances, wrought a work, the parallel of which can scarcely be found on the pages of ancient or modern history. Persecuted and impoverished, they have never, even in the darkest day, yielded an atom of their creed, or relaxed a tittle of their determination. When the regions beyond the Missouri were literally the home of none but savage beasts and more savage men, these Mormons turned their backs upon civilization, took up their weary march into the heart of the continent, and on the banks of that mysterious inland sea which few travelers had then so much as seen, they planted the foundations of a city and laid out the boundaries of a little empire. Alone and unaided, deprived of that sympathy which usually follows exiles for opinion's sake, they resolutely faced and conquered obstacles which would have utterly dismayed any race but the noble Anglo-Saxon stock to which they and we belong, and built up a State in the midst of the surrounding wilderness—an independent, self-supporting State, which could exist if all the rest of this Union lapsed into primeval barbarism. How much the Mormons have contributed to the wealth and power of the country by their achievements in Utah, we need not say; but it is no exaggeration to declare that during the same length of time no population of the same size have accomplished more substantial and satisfactory results.

Therefore, we contend that a community, no matter what its code of morals may be, which has done so much in the right direction, cannot well be spared in a republic like this of ours. We need this resolute band of workers, who have shown themselves capable of such grand exertions, and won such a great triumph over the untutored forces of nature.

There is neither sense nor justice in any line of policy whose heaviest weight must fall upon the weak, the helpless and the innocent. Were none but men involved in the polygamy business, there might be ground for argument in favor of coercion pure and simple; but when women and children—the latter certainly free from blame—are to be driven forth as outcasts without hope of relief from any quarter, then coercion becomes unmixed cruelty. In plain words, the government has no right, human or divine, to make the majority of Mormon women concubines or prostitutes, and the majority of Mormon children bastards, if there is an easier and equally honorable way out of the dilemma.—*Missouri Republican*.

To break ones' self of bad habits, understand clearly the reasons, and all the reasons, why the habit is injurious. Study the subject until there is no longer doubt in your mind. Avoid the places, the persons and the thoughts that led to the temptation. Keep busy; idleness is the strength of bad habits. Do not give up the struggle when you have broken your resolution once, twice, ten times or a thousand times. That only shows how much need to strive. When you have broken your resolution, just think the matter over and endeavor to understand why it was, that you may be upon your guard upon a recurrence of the same circumstances. Do not think it a little or an easy thing you have undertaken. It is folly to expect to break off bad habits in a day, which have been gathering strength in you for years.

JUSTICE.—A short time ago the New York Tribune, speaking of certain court proceedings in this city, said:

"The indictment, however, is part and parcel of the legal proceedings instituted against sundry leading Mormons, and, it must be confessed, is not so much in the interest of abstract justice as in that of society."

From which two things are manifest—first, that the Tribune does not consider the interests of justice accordant with the interests of society; and second, that the Tribune does not think indicted "Mormons" are likely to get justice. If the Tribune had said that the interests of justice and the interests of party were not identical, it would have shown a fuller comprehension of the situation.

THE "MORMON QUESTION."

* During the past season I spent some time in Utah. Owing to the more than ordinary favors of both Mormon and Gentile citizens of the Territory, I had a very fair opportunity of judging of the true condition of their domestic affairs. In the first place, among no people that I have ever visited have I seen so much order, sobriety, industry and economy exhibited as at Salt Lake city and vicinity. Every one appeared to be at work—no drones are allowed in the hive.

While there I became cognizant of the fact that the Territory contained a very large number of persons, whom we may term "adventurers"—men who desire to live by their wits. A state of anarchy and disorder is just the thing they wished. But there is another class of citizens, outside of the Mormon population, who desire a different state of affairs. I refer to such men as Col. Buel, Alex. Majors, and others—men who are engaged in legitimate pursuits, and whose individual prosperity depends largely upon the general prosperity of the people with whom they live. Such men deprecate the present crusade against the people.

But there is another class of persons sojourning in the Territory, who are largely interested, and whose efforts are largely directed towards bringing about a conflict between the general government and that people. It is one of the misfortunes of our form of government, that the services of unprincipled demagogues—men who should people our penitentiaries and chain gangs, should be thought necessary to carry important elections, and that after elections are over these lazzaroni political vultures demand their pay, and the administration, feeling the popular sentiment, however blinded it may be, to create the appointment of such characters to places of trust and profit in our midst, and goes to work and converts our Territories into political hospitals, to provide asylums for these political "dead beats."

The individuals who occupy federal offices in Utah Territory, in collusion with other kindred spirits in the Territory, have determined to make the most of it. Coming into the country they find a peaceable and industrious people, who, after a quarter of a century of toil and privations, many of them having had to dig the roots out of the ground to keep their families from starvation—they find this people to-day possessed of money and property. They want it. Their impecuniosity prevents them from getting it in a legitimate way, and so they must devise some other process. The plan adopted is to goad them to desperation, and to force them into a conflict with the United States authorities, which they and we know can have but one result.

Now, the question arises, "To whom will this people turn for protection and relief?" A few years ago this question could have been answered very satisfactorily. To that great and glorious government, under whose aegis we have grown and prospered, until we are now one of the first powers on earth. But times have changed—people have changed, and rulers are not to-day what they were in the days of Jefferson and Jackson. Different motives guide our rulers now from what was done in those halcyon days. The greatest good to the greatest number is no longer an axiom. But what good reason is there why the present administration should not interfere and prevent the annoyance and vexation, and possibly ultimate destruction of the people of Utah?

It is true that the federal officials in Utah, by the character of their lives, would indicate that their abhorrence of polygamy would not be very great if the Mormons were poor, and had nothing that could be confiscated. But of one thing I am satisfied; they are not the style of men who would regard the interests of the many women who believe themselves to be lawfully wedded wives, and of the still more numerous little children, who would be cast forth into the world, branded as prostitutes and bastards, if this unholy and unnecessary crusade should be successful.

I am not a Mormon, and never expect to be. My aversion to the institution of polygamy is as great as that of any other man. I want to see it abolished, but in doing so I wish due care to be taken of these ignorant persons who have had nothing to do with its establishment or practice. That the Mormon people are sincere in the belief of their peculiar tenets, I am well convinced, and whoever calls them an

ignorant and besotted people is a very greatly mistaken individual. More general information you will not find among our own people, and as for institutions of learning Indians might well be proud of what Utah contains.—*Cor. Miami County (Indiana) Sentinel*.

A CARLYLEAN PROPHECY.—A western exchange says a few years ago a prominent citizen of the United States was in Europe. He met Thomas Carlyle, that wise and clear-headed old Scotchman, who watched the two kinds of government anxiously as a school boy watches for the hour of recess Carlyle said:

"As sure as the Lord reigns, you are rushing down to hell with desperate velocity. The scum of the world has got possession of your country, and nothing can save you from the devil's clutches. A wide weltering chaos of corruption will be your doom."

The old literary Scotch terrier growls out some things just as true as they are keen and bitter. Judging by the paragraph quoted, he well comprehended the character of many U. S. officials who, when they get into the Territories, clothed with "a little brief authority," if we may be pardoned for adopting the language of a once widely venerated document, "obstruct the administration of justice," endeavor "to prevent the population" of the Territories by "obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners," deny citizens the right to sit on a jury, depriving them "in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury" of their peers, causing individuals "to be tried for pretended offences," practically "abolishing" the "most valuable laws," subjecting the people "to jurisdiction foreign to the constitution," and in divers other ways attempting to "harass" the people, and "eat out their substance."

However this may be in regard to many appointees to the Territories, we are loth to believe this Carlylean prophecy of other federal officials elsewhere.

THE CRUSADE.—Respecting the inception and the conducting of the current crusade, the Helena (Montana) Gazette talks in this way—

The Zion's Herald, a Northern Methodist organ, claims all the credit of the present raid against the Mormons for that church. It says the crusade was begun by the debate of Dr. Newman, advanced by the great Methodist camp meeting, and is now to be consummated by Judge McKean. We hope Judge McKean will have better success than the Washington preacher; for all parties, even the _____, came to the conclusion that Dr. Newman made a very weak argument and was fearfully worsted. We should regret to learn that because he is Grant's pastor, and Bishop Simpson's pet, our Government is moved by chagrin at the result of an uncalled for theological discussion, based on the most absurd grounds that a learned theologian ever occupied. If the movement against the Mormons has any merit, it is in the interests of the law, and should have no color of the spleen of a discomfited preacher, falling back on carnal weapons.

INVESTING.—The Gold Hill News says—

"London just now is moving through the experience of New York and Philadelphia ten years ago in the matter of gold and silver mining stocks. It is said that mining companies based upon properties in California, Nevada, Utah, etc., are being organized in that city at the rate of about one every other day, and that they are doing well. One London journal contains the prospectus of five new companies of this character, with an aggregate of \$5,600,000 capital. Four of those companies are based upon undeveloped mining properties of which very little is definitely known in this country. It is none of our business how England spends its money, but this fact suggests some little reflection in the way of financial history."

Personally, and as an integral portion of the community to be more or less benefited by the above mentioned organizations and investments, we must rejoice therein, and we may take occasion once more to state that recent and current investments of capital in this Territory would have been much larger, had not they been prevented by unwarrantable judicial proceedings. At the same time, we ought also to remark that if our foreign friends invest in any possibly wild-cat institutions, as indicated by our contemporary, those investing must bear the loss and those misrepresenting the character of the mines must bear the blame.

WADING.—We always consider Salt Lake City one of the cleanest and pleasantest cities of its size and amount of population that can be found in the Union. It is the city between Chicago and San Francisco that one experiences the greatest desire to dwell in. Still, in damp times, underfoot, like the present, the streets are not the most agreeable places in the world, and any persons who exert their ingenuity and energy towards a more improved sanitary condition and a little less mud, are entitled to the

honor of being considered public benefactors. The frost king is friendly in the matter of roads, but he is not strong enough at present in this locality. However, our citizens are not the worst off in this particular, judging by the following from the Gold Hill News:

"OUR RIVER OF MUD.—The filthy confluence of mud of Main street was never more thoroughly disgusting in its total nastiness than it is to-day. No one can cross the street without wading about knee deep through the dark brown flowing compound, except at two points—the block crossing in front of the Bank Exchange, and the railroad crossing at the upper end of town. More crossings are needed."

AN OUTSIDE OPINION.—A gentleman at Salt Lake City, who is as far from any Mormon sympathies as any one can be, expresses the opinion that the method adopted for crushing out polygamy is not a good one. He says that the federal officers in the Territory only excel the Mormons in bigotry.—*Banner of Light*.

Bigotry is a very poor quality to constitute the only excellence of any one, especially of an official representative of this great republic. We should like to see it honored by having nature's nobility for all its representatives.

MORE ABOUT NO TIN.—We find the following in the Colorado Miner of Nov. 30th—

"CENTRAL CITY, Nov. 27, '71.

"H. B. Grose, Esq.:
"Dear Sir:—Having tested the rock submitted for assay for tin ore, I fail to find a trace of that metal present."

"Respectfully, &c.,

"E. E. BURLINGAME,

"(Register.) Territorial Assayer, Col. Ter.

"So there is no tin in Utah. What mining camp will get up the next tin excitement?"

How is that again for tin? Surely the next report ought to be in the affirmative. Two negatives in English destroy one another, or, what is better still, "are equivalent to an affirmative." And we have had more than two negatives. The affirmative, therefore, according to Lindley Murray, prevails even in this tin question, which is highly satisfactory, and we congratulate the Ogdenites and all others concerned thereupon accordingly.

We also glean the following from the Miner—

"A committee of gentlemen authorized by the people in every voting precinct should be appointed without delay, to lay before the officers of the Union Pacific R. R., the situation of affairs in this county, in regard to building a railway up the valley of Clear Creek to Idaho and Georgetown. Who will move in this matter and when?"

"J. A. Varnes, an old resident of this place, but who has been prospecting in Utah during the past summer, has just returned from the land of the Saints. He informs us that the mines of Utah are rich and yielding large quantities of ore and that the Mormons are a quiet, industrious people."

So far, Mr. Varnes manifests good sense and an absence of foolish prejudice against the "Mormons."

RESPECTABLE NASTINESS.—The citizens of New York a short time ago had spread before them a delectable feast in the Rosenzweig case, and now San Francisco is reeling in literary viands of a character almost as nasty. At least so thinks the Reese River Reveille—

"The press of San Francisco is gathering a rich harvest of scandal which it eagerly spreads before the public as fast as gathered. What with details of family squabbles brought out by the trial of the Hawes will case, the Chronicle libel suits, and the disgusting details of the Turner-Ortiz breach of promise case, the taste of the most depraved must be gratified to surfeit. The evidence in the latter mentioned case is one of extraordinary nastiness, and it is to be regretted that the public appetite for scandal is such as to tolerate the introduction into the family circle of such lascivious and demoralizing stuff as this young woman's testimony. Belonging, as she does, to the best class of American society, the daughter of a man whose name occupies a proud rank among the illustrious men of his country; she stooped so low as to publicly recite, without blushing, the story of her shame. The poor excuse that she yielded to this Mexican's wishes for nearly two years on the strength of a verbal promise of marriage, is a lame one, indeed, when we consider that her alleged seducer was old enough to be her father and could not speak English, that she knew very little Spanish, and that notwithstanding these obstacles, their intimacy commenced after a three months acquaintance."

Which is all very well on the part of the Reveille, only that so long as man is the cause of woman's shame, we must protest against his right to cast the first stone or any stone at all at her. Man can see woman's faults, but can he see his own? If he can, he has enough to look at.