

clare he has "no possible right" to refuse!

Of course that will settle the matter. The President must bow to this decree of an irresponsible scribe. So Utah may expect a repetition of the scenes of terror which paralyzed the scenes of terror which paralyzed trade, and disrupted households, and covered its courts with shame in the dark times when fee-flends ran riot and jurisprudence was a mockery. The promoters of peace who desire harmony of interests among citizens of different creeds and parties, may as well give up their efforts. Those who wish to see the laws enforced as in other parts of the Union, without prejudice and without malice, may subside and give place to the clique that revels in discord and delights in class persecutions. The believers in the virtue and strength of unity in purpose and in effort may retire, and let the radical disturbers and minority rulers come to the front, to repel capital, stop progress, and bring again financial chaos.

That is, of course, supposing the President ever hears of this pop-gun fusillade, and hearing, is cowed into submission like some folks nearer home would be. But the probabilities are that the noise and dictation and bluster and fizgig will be wasted, except on the ears of the few who listen to such rhodomontade with admiration.

We do not believe this Territory is going back to the shameful conditions of the Zane-Dickson-Ireland regime, nor that the powers that be design to re-establish or encourage anything of that character. We hope there are men enough in Utah who cannot be lashed into line by the disturbers of public peace, and who will offer determined opposition to a policy of hate.

From what we learn of the intentions of the new Administration, we do not look for the appointment of known agitators, spoilsmen, of "Mormon"-haters or tools of a faction. And as to the fulminations of the supporters of such candidates, they are absolutely forceless in the direction desired, and serve but to tickle the ears of the groundlings and make sensible people smile at their mingled impudence and folly.

OWNERSHIP OF THE SOIL.

It is one of the distinctive features of "Mormonism" to encourage the ownership of the soil. People who embrace its principles and cast in their lots with its people, are advised to become proprietors of at least

enough land to build a house upon and to cultivate as a garden spot. Farming is considered one of the most honorable of occupations and those who till the soil are counseled to be owners of the soil. The following words of Edward Everett are commended to the notice of our agricultural friends:

"The man that stands upon his own soil—who feels that by the laws of the land in which he lives, by the laws of civilized nations, he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land he tills—is by the constitution of our nature under a wholesome influence not easily imbibed by any other source. He feels—other things being equal—more strongly than another the character of a man who is the lord of an inanimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere which, fashioned by the hand of God, and upheld by his power, is rolling through the heavens, a part is his—his from the centre to the sky. It is the space on which the generation before him moved in its round of duties, and he feels himself connected by a visible link with those who follow him, and to whom he is to transmit a home. Perhaps his farm has come down to him from his fathers. They have gone to their last home; but he can trace their footsteps over the scenes of his daily labors. The roof which shelters him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is connected with every inclosure. The favorite fruit was planted by his father's hand. He sported in boyhood beside the brook which still winds through the meadows. Through the field lies the path to the village school of early days. He still hears from his window the voice of the Sabbath bell which called his father to the house of God; and near at hand is the spot where, when his time has come, he shall be laid by his children. These are the feelings of the owners of the soil. Words cannot paint them; gold cannot buy them; they flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart, they are the life-spring of a fresh, healthy, and generous national character."

THE CABINET IN SESSION.

NEARLY everybody is just now thinking and talking about politics and the administration. As a consequence there may be a general interest in the arrangement and methods of the cabinet in session. The President presides, seated at the head of the long table, facing north; on his right are seated the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War and Postmaster-General; on his left are the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney-General; and opposite to him, at the foot of the table is the chair of the Secretary of the

Interior. The private secretary occupies a seat at a small desk facing the southern window, and near the President. This arrangement is not in accordance with the order of precedence observed by Congress in establishing the Presidential succession. If the Attorney-General and Secretary of the Navy should change seats, bringing the former fourth and the latter sixth—the rank alternating across the table—the order would then be strictly correct. The sessions are informal affairs. No persons except those named are permitted to enter the room during the councils, and no official record of the proceedings is kept. The business done or discussed covers all leading subjects belonging to the various branches of administration on which the President may desire information or advice—department reports concerning special matters of importance, appointments to office and questions of general administrative policy.

AN INSTANCE OF BIGOTRY

News has reached us of an incident that lately occurred in Shelby County, Ala., which is striking on the one hand for the element of pathos and on the other for the ingredient of bigotry. A member of a family of Latter-day Saints—a little girl—was taken ill. It soon became evident that her end was near. She was a child of heavenly disposition and devoutly religious. With her remaining breath she sang sweetly the hymn on page 100 of the book:

Lord, we come before Thee now,
At Thy feet we humbly bow;
Do not Thou our suit disdain,
Shall we seek Thee, Lord, in vain?

She sang all but the last verse, in rehearsing which her lips moved, but no sound escaped them, and at its conclusion the spirit took its flight from the earthly tenement.

In due time the remains of the girl were conveyed to the cemetery, where the family and a few friends gathered around the grave. The parents requested that the hymn that had been sung by their child immediately before her decease should be rendered by those present. In accordance with this request the singing was begun, but was brought to a premature and abrupt termination by an unlooked for interruption on the part of Mr. Sturtivant, who was in charge of the grounds. He ordered the singers to desist. They at once complied. He informed them that the body could be interred there, but he