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ELDERS MORRIS.

A Dispatch from headquarters of the Southern States mission, Chattanooga, Tenn., states that reports have been received there of several cases of mob violence of "Mormon" Elders in the South. These have taken the form of a number of anti-"Mormon" resolutions, denunciations of marriage, and even tarred and feathered. Elder Jack, president of the mission, has transferred Messrs. Cundiff and Gardner to other fields of labor, the Elders then, and will probably appeal to other governors in a similar way.

We hope these gentlemen will find their way clear to afford the protection asked for. Mob law is never in any State, no matter for what purpose it is applied, and sooner or later it will act as a mortal poison to free institutions. We do not believe that people of the South generally approve of such attentions as these, and we remember of the gospel in the South period of their rulers, we have this they are those the unpardonable outrages sometimes committed against the colored race. There are a few individuals who, disregarding the rights of colored citizens, usurp both the law-making and administrative power, thus instituting a regular reign of anarchy. At times they select some wight for a victim, at other times Elders, and now "Mormons" will. The Southern States road, in the interest of civilization, put a stop to such proceedings, or at the source of time there may be another "problem" before the nation.

As for the "Mormon" Elders, they offer no State, no city or town, no locality, in violation of any law or for any but lawful and most commendable purposes. Their social record is a most powerful testimony to the world, if compared with the records of others. They are entitled to the rights guaranteed by the law to American citizens, and to the courtesy citizens expect to be extend to the stranger in their midst. It should be understood in the South, as elsewhere in this country, that when such rights is disregarded, not only is an injustice committed to ward the parties aimed for action, but the fundamental principle of our government are to that extent violated.

The question of the responsibility for the outbreaks of "Mormon" Elders is one of great importance. Now, as formerly, it is easily traceable to the source. The editorial falsehood, published by day and by night for almost a year past, from origin and by place is commencing to bear fruit.

Elder Rich recently, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, expressed his opinion that the sentiment is worked up by certain schemers, who are afraid that "Mormonism" will break up their churches. This is the cause of the new crusade. The modern inquisitions of Hinks are troubling for their trade, and they have now set forward that the sound of the Gospel of Jesus caused to be drowned in the wild music of a mob.

Since the above was penned it is learned that Governor Candler of Georgia has promised to take steps for the suppression of the Hickman proceedings in that State, and that he has offered a reward for the apprehension of the persons that brutally assaulted the three Elders in Jasper county. We hope other governors will take similar action, and as far as Gospel sound then extinguish the flames of persecution that blazed forth. Let those who pretend to fight under the banner of the crucified One meet their antagonists with kindness and courteous terms, but let it not be proclaimed to the world that in this age the honor of Humanity will hide many under the American flag.

COUNTRY ROAD-MAKING.

The subject of good roads has been agitated commendably in the East, but as yet the West, and particularly this region, has paid little attention to it, even to the war of discussion. There are so many miles of roadway, and the country is so sparsely settled in many sections, that the making of generally good roads is one of such considerable proportions as to appear to some like a Jonah on the venture. It would be to make any attempt to gravel good roads, say, within a few years. In the way of enhancing cost, the agricultural department has outlined some by which an ordinary country road can be made in good condition, working a little at a time, at from $100 to $200 per mile.

While the matter of good roads is one that cannot be tackled in this section of country the way it has been in France and England, and in some parts of Northern States, yet in the general movement is a movement that might be made adapted to this state. Leaving out consideration of the difficult mountain roads, it will be conceded by all hands, for with these we have nothing to do, or particular portions of the State, that as a general thing the roads are in an absolutely excellent condition during a great portion of the year. This only does this state of affairs prevail in country districts, but right into the towns it has to do in sections of the larger cities. To many thousands of dollars in county expenditure, from poll tax and other sources, goes in attempts at improvement. And one who will note the use the roads are put to, in this, that and the other fashion, cannot but conclude that vast sums of money are wasted for lack of a uniform system to construct good roads.

In this connection, legislative action might be effective in preventing much of the waste, and developing a system of country roads that in time would become a great convenience to the people of the State. In the legislature, now in session, there are a number of members of the class of a back, around, say, if the people care to see effective legislation in the session, where they want to be asked a uniform system of road repairs and building, to be carried out with a definite end in view, and not with a lot of unconnected patch-work. Yet in a few years the results of admirable work under a good state commission would not fail to impress the public with its advantages. It is a long time before some legislature will meet, yet not so long but any put among officials who are often interested in road work and work to the interest of public thoroughfares, to consider suggestions for building road facilities on "bogy roads throughout the State.

HALF HOLIDAYS.

We agree with the Ogden Standard that it would be of great general benefit if it practicable could be given a half holiday on the middle of the week during the hot months. Stores should not be open for excursions, for the simple reason that that day is set apart for other purposes, which are of the greatest importance for the well-being of the individual and for society. It would be a great convenience to many if it could be kept closed for half a day, but there are many places in which it would be more without detriment to the business, and with the custom soon inaugurated, it would soon become established as widely as possible. It has been found that employes treated with consideration and regard for their welfare will more than repay this in solidarity for the interests of the employer.

The relations between employers and employes in Utah is generally speaking, the best we know. According to the investigation recently held here and bearing on that subject, the general conditions of prosperity and contentment in Utah is accomplished in our State Universe. It is a fact that congratulation and felicity of relations between the classes mutually dependent on each other.

This is all due to the spirit in which this union was once united and maintained from the earliest days of domination. Everything practicable should be done towards continuing and strengthening the good feeling and contentment, and none so far notice in giving employes a chance for recreation occasionally, without impeding them of the Sabbath rest, is therefore highly commendable.

SECRETARY WILSON.

The visit this week to Utah of Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, was brief, and for a cabinet officer was quite a guest. Mr. Wilson's trip was thus time was set apparently directed to Utah, though it is full of interest to the people of this intermountain region. There is one feature about this cabinet officer that has not characterized all advances to the President who, in these past, have had to deal with western interests. This is his desire to associate personally with the people of various sections, and contrast from those direct their needs as it relates to his department of government.

As he drove journey from the coast, Secretary Wilson did not deem it advisable to stay over in this city, he was loss on a direct session when he was making more particularly now affairs of the West. Yet while passing through, he stopped at Provo, addressed to some business men, and made a brief talk which is of interest to all parts of the State, and to give to another column of the "News."

Time was when the powers in this State of an cabinet official who is able as close to the President as does Secretary Wilson, in matters of such great interest to Utah as the agricultural bureau, establishing experiment stations, would have attracted considerable special attention. Yet such there are no such plans for this visit, nor so many other matters to draw public notice from the practical work being done by this cabinet, that he will receive but passing notice. Yet the people of Utah have reason to be glad to welcome the Secretary Wilson, for the good work he is doing in a quiet yet effective manner, to further the interests of agriculture throughout the Union. May his visits be followed by a period of lasting benefit, and his message of hope and good wishes be every part of the country, so far as to be also and contentment results, have a greater effect on other called to his cabinet position.

AN EX-AMERICAN.

William Waldorf Astor is receiving much attention at present in the press towards his renunciation of his American citizenship and acceptance of the position of a subject of her most gracious British mistress. He is even now the nominated to Dowager Alfred, a man more but less known down in Europe as that of a Prince, who contributes to the Astor fortune. Mr. Astor's Lord Lord Lord