

EDITORIALS.

It is well-known to our citizens that for upwards of a year past various obstacles have been thrown in the way of the entry of Salt Lake City under the Town Site Act. One claimant after another has set up a claim to some portion of the land embraced within the corporate limits of the city, and one claim after another has been ruled against by the Department upon the evidence furnished by the contestants; the claim of J. M. Orr, who located Chippewa scrip upon a portion of the Bench, being ruled against here by the Register, General Maxwell. There is a claim which has been made by one Williamson, which is yet undecided; but as this can be disposed of after the city is entered, the Register has made arrangements with Mayor Wells to enter the city. The application was made, and the papers sent up to Washington upwards of a year ago, a duplicate application was, therefore, made to-day, and we understand the entry will be made to-morrow. The amount applied for is 5784.64-100 acres. After the entry shall be made, then the Mayor will publish the notice of said entry. After which, under the Territorial Statute, six months are allowed to every person claiming to be the rightful owner of any land within the city limits, in which to deliver a statement in writing, descriptive of the land claimed, to the Clerk of the Probate Court of county, or failing to do this his or her rights will be barred. In case of contest the Probate Court will hear the evidence and decide upon it. Are not further particulars concerning these proceedings to be found in the Acts of the Legislative Assembly, chap. VI., page 4, of the Acts of the session of 1899?

MANY people just now are considerably exercised over things in Utah, and they discuss the affairs, private and public, of the inhabitants of this Territory with much freedom if not with any great depth, thoroughness, or sagacity. Some persons who possess a fair share of intelligence in many other departments of knowledge, appear to jump to the conclusion that the act of taking more than one wife is immoral. Such a conclusion or proposition we deny. There is not a shadow of evidence to support it, and upon those who make such an absurd proposition rests the burden of proof. The tradition of a small portion of the human race says that polygamy is immoral, but the tradition of the immense majority of the human races declares exactly the reverse. And further, among that small portion of the human race which professes to regard polygamic marriage as immoral, polygamic cohabitation is the rule and monogamic cohabitation the exception. Tradition, however, is not the proper arbiter of morality or immorality, nor indeed of any truth. If it were, there would be very little if any progress made by mankind.

The New York *Observer*, a religious paper conducted with ability, has a chapter upon the "Morality of Polygamy—What to do About it in Utah." The *Observer* starts out with the case granted in the following fashion—

"We suppose there is no doubt among Christians as to the immorality of polygamy. It is condemned by moralists who draw their principles from the best source, the will of God, as revealed in His word. The duty of abandoning the vice at once is therefore obvious."

That is a great deal very quickly and very easily conceded by the *Observer*, without argument or evidence or sound basis. But, with equal claims to acceptance, we can thus as easily state our views—"We suppose there is no doubt among Christians as to the morality of polygamy. It is approved and practiced by moralists who draw their principles from the best source, the will of God, as revealed in His word. The duty of supporting and developing this virtue is therefore obvious."

Here we are authorized by Biblical history to stand, and it is a far better position than that taken by the *Observer*. We both have the case in our own estimation, and we certainly think we have the best side of it.

The case thus conceded by the *Observer* in its own favor, it goes on to discuss the question of what is to become of the women and children to be consequently discarded, allowed a difficult problem—

The question has been a troublesome one in connection with missionary la-

bors in heathen lands where polygamy prevails as the universal custom of ages. When a man is converted to Christianity, shall he turn all his wives but one out of doors? Are they to suffer, being no more in fault than he? Missionaries have asked for counsel on this subject, and we have been present when a Presbyterian General Assembly declined to express an opinion on the subject, remitting the question to the mission to do the best they can with it. It has difficulties about it. The difficulties are fewer in Utah than India.

The *Observer* then goes on to say that "Modern polygamists" entered into that relation with their eyes wide open and therefore they have none to blame but themselves, and deserve no consideration, but the men who have more wives than one ought not to be imprisoned—they ought to be condemned by law to support all their wives and children. Stripped of its verbiage, this is the sage conclusion of the *Observer*.

As our contemporary presents no arguments upon the morality part of the question, we have none to answer. To the proposition of legalized compulsory support of one's family, be it large or small, monogamic or polygamic, we do not know that we have any special objections to offer. For us, that is what we have always endeavored to do, and what we always expect to do, so far as God shall give us the means. And we believe this is the universal sentiment throughout the Territory, law or no law upon the subject, for our citizens believe in acting uprightly and honorably without being compelled by law to do so—they try to live above the law. It may be the fashion for men, even "gentlemen," and possibly "Christians" away east to disown women who ought to be their wives or nothing to them, and refuse to support them and their offspring, but such an unmanly spirit has no abiding place in Utah.

The *Observer*, therefore, will readily perceive that, although we have no objections to a law requiring a man to support his wives and children, the enactment of such a law for a people who voluntarily live above it is a work of supererogation, and the idea of forcible execution of such a law is simply absurd.

THE Chicago *Tribune* sagely thinks that if the "Mormons" will give up polygamy, agree to a mild administration, and consent to the withdrawal of their polygamy-preaching elders to some less central and conspicuous station than Salt Lake City has become, the prosecutions (persecutions) might be safely discontinued, and "such a course would be, we are sure, more acceptable to the rapidly-increasing Gentile element of Utah than a continuance of the present system, or, on the other hand, a driving out of the Mormon populace."

The *Tribune* is very kind, and we are duly sensible of the magnanimity of the above proposition. In return we cannot do less than reciprocate and meet our accommodating contemporary half way toward a compromise. In so doing we tender the following generous terms—if the *Tribune* and all other papers and people who and which oppose "Mormonism" will forego their opposition, agree to a mild administration, discontinue their persecuting-prosecutions, and withdraw their anti-scriptural preaching and writing persons and parties to some less central and conspicuous positions than those which they now occupy, the present unsatisfactory condition of things will cease, and a happier will ensue. Such a course would be, we are sure, more acceptable to the rapidly-increasing "Mormon" element of these United States than a continuance of the present unconstitutional system of harassing, oppressing, and persecuting the "Mormon" people, or attempting or even thinking of driving them out of their hard earned possessions, on account of their religion. We hope the *Tribune* can see the point, and will do all that it can to effect a speedy solution of the "Mormon" problem on the very reasonable basis which we propose.

A FEW more paragraphs from the Omaha *Herald*—

It is not at all disagreeable to the *Herald*, nor damaging to its cause, that a few friends of Marshal Patrick hereabouts suppose because he happens to be a citizen of Omaha that, therefore, this paper should stifle its well-known sentiments upon Utah affairs. Those who insist upon abusing us for that lenity towards the Marshal which re-

spect for him and them has heretofore enjoined, may as well understand however, that there is a point beyond which forbearance might suddenly cease.

AN OMINOUS SILENCE.—Not more than a few days ago the sheet over the way rallied us by saying that we did not dare to answer its claim for New England concerning its great names. We answered it once but got no response. Not more than several days ago the same journal charged that the *Herald* had been purchased by Brigham Young—bribed, we presume, with money—to defend his cause and people against the mercenaries in Utah. When asked to explain, reaffirm or deny the statement, the response is an ominous silence. What is the matter with our usually bold contemporary? Has it lost its courage?

ABOUT UTAH "GRANARIES."—The "gristly" and gushing Woods, of Utah, has caused to be sent to the country, through Mr. McKean's telegraph operator, a copy of his Thanksgiving Proclamation, in which this passage occurs: "Our granaries are full." The devil they are! Whose granaries? Who filled them? Did the "gristly" and gushing Woods, or any of his clans have anything to do with filling "our granaries" either "full" or at all, in Utah? Brass-mounted cannon are tough, but the bronzed impudence of the "gristly" and gushing Woods is tougher.

As to Brigham Young, we dismiss him with the remark that he has done more for the development and progress of the United States in this generation than any dozen New Englanders have done, Morse, the discoverer of telegraphy, alone excepted.

Dead Dogs.—The Federal canines who have been howling upon the heels of Brigham Young, George Q. Cannon and General Wells in Salt Lake.

A TELEGRAM comes from England to the effect that extensive labor strikes have commenced in London, with numerous ramifications in other parts of the kingdom. It is significantly added that the men are known to be acting in obedience to orders from abroad. In other words, we suppose, they are acting in concert with and subject to the commands of the International Society. There have been numerous public allusions to the International Society during the past few months, and there seems to be no room to doubt that a formidable combination of working men exists in various countries of Europe, that these men are bound together by secret ties, and act together in concert under the direction of a central committee, and that the object of their association is the elevation of the poor and the abasement of the rich, to be accomplished by means of agitation, strikes, and perhaps revolution; in fact, they have been suspected of using incendiarism as a means to accomplish their ends.

The existence of such an organization is a standing menace to the Emperors, kings, aristocracy and higher classes of Europe, and though at the present the combination may be imperfectly formed, and be comparatively weak, it is still most dangerous; for let the oppressed working classes become even partially united and aware of the extent of their power, and a slight provocation may arouse them to the commission of deeds that will make humanity shudder. They have a long list of wrongs to avenge, the accumulated wrongs of centuries, and the scenes enacted in Paris, during the reign of the commune furnish us with an idea of the manner in which, when they get aroused, they will wipe out these old debts. Even in our own land it has been asserted the power of the International Society has been felt, and branches of the order are said to be organized in many of our leading cities. This combination may yet become a fruitful source of peril to this Republic and its institutions.

But it is in England where the operations of the society are the most to be dreaded. Republican ideas are spreading rapidly there, and accompanying these ideas there is not that amount of education and general intelligence among the lower classes which should exist to prevent a people from running to excess and imagining that liberty is license. They are familiar with their wrongs, and they yearn for a change. The emissaries of the International will not fail to propagate the incendiary and revolutionary doctrines which prevail to so great an extent on the continent, and should they make many converts, the results will in all probability be very disastrous. If the dispatch

received last night be true, that there are extensive strikes in London, and that the strikers are acting under orders from abroad, it means mischief, and though the strikes may be settled without difficulty, yet the fact that British workmen are acting in concert with and receive orders from a society, whose headquarters are in another country, is a condition of affairs fraught with evil and danger to England, and will create well-grounded alarm in the minds of men of reflection throughout the nation.

It is said that half the land in England is owned by less than one hundred and fifty individuals, while the remainder is owned by 356,000 persons. Half the land in Scotland is owned by half-a-dozen persons. A few individuals enjoy this vast proprietorship of land, to the exclusion of the millions by whom they are surrounded, and from whose toil they derive their princely revenues. This is a condition of affairs which those interested in creating dissatisfaction and disturbance will not fail to dwell upon, and it will not bear very much ventilation at the hands of such a class.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D., H. J. RICHARDS M.D.
Surgeons and Physicians,

Offices for the present at their respective residences in the 13th and 17th Wards. w4-tf

O R E S.

A. T. GREEN
COMMISSION MERCHANT

No. 3 Front Street, San Francisco.

Agent for
SAMPLING, CRUSHING, ASSAYING

AND SELLING OF ORES.

Shipments received from Miners, and the entire business transacted with promptness and accuracy.

Merchandise of all descriptions purchased and shipped on commission for country Merchants.

Consignments of Produce and Merchandise received and sold at the highest market prices.

Refers by permission to Jas. Linforth, or Linforth, Kellogg & Co.; J. Hunt, President Pacific Insurance Co.; A. J. Ralston, Sec. Pacific Insurance Co.; Jos. A. Donohoe, of Donohoe, Kelly & Co.; Falkner, Bell & Co.; Badger & Lindeberger; Taaffe & Co., and J. B. Roberts, Esq. w16-tf

KNOX'S
Patent Hard Steel

P L O W S ! !



Made only by
AMES PLOW COMPANY
Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements and Machines.

Quincy Hall, - - - BOSTON, Mass.
and 53 Beekman St., - - - NEW YORK.
Send for Descriptive Circular. w16ly

Pratt's Astral Oil!

WILL not explode or take fire if the lamp becomes upset and broken.

Burns in the ordinary Kerosene Lamp. Gives a clear, uniform and beautiful light, unequalled by gas.

Over 100,000 families continue to use it, and no accidents, directly or indirectly, have ever occurred from burning, storing or handling it.

OIL HOUSE of CHAS. PRATT,

ESTABLISHED 1770,
168 Fulton Street, - - - NEW YORK.
w17 6m

Jno. Dunlop, Wm. S. Malcolm,
DUNLOP & MALCOLM,
Manufacturers of

SEWING SILK,
Tailors' Twist, Saddlers' Silk, Machine Twist,

51 LEONARD STREET, New York.
UNION SILK WORKS,
PATTERSON, New Jersey.

The first Premium was awarded to us at the INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1876. w6m 21