



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

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THE "ALTA CALIFORNIA" AND THE MORMONS.

THE *Alta California* of the 24th inst has an editorial headed "Utah and her Mines," which is not, however, confined to mining affairs, but comments upon the religion, character and domestic institutions of the people of Utah, as well as upon her mines. The writer is evidently not one of the Mormon-eating class who, unfortunately, so often wield the editorial pen, and who, if they can see any good in Utah or among her people, are not willing to admit the same. It is gratifying to see once in a while, a brother of the quill like this, who can manifest a degree of liberality and common sense while handling Mormon affairs as well as on any other subject.

According to this writer, the coming question, and one which will demand a prompt decision, is, Shall the East or the West reap the profit accruing from reducing the ores mined in Utah? The *Alta* says that a party of gentlemen, occupying a prominent position among the miners of this Territory, were about to visit San Francisco to effect a solution of this query. It thinks that if this branch of Utah trade be drawn to San Francisco the railroad and mill men, and smelters will have to reduce their figures considerably; and it evidently inclines somewhat to the opinion that it will be worth their while to do so, as it says, the present produce of the mines of Utah is \$200,000 per month, with a prospect of continual increase, for Utah promises in a few years to become one of the chief silver producing regions on the continent, no district in Nevada, save White Pine, having given such promise of richness as some of the mines now worked in the Territory of Utah.

The *Alta* is of the opinion that if the mines here prove as rich as surface explorations indicate, a large gentile population will soon be drawn hither, which, of course, will exercise much influence on the future of the Territory. He says, the "bitterness of feeling" which once existed between "Mormon" and "Gentile" residents is moderating; "The Mormons" are trying to make themselves agreeable to the better class of new comers, "many of which in return are unwilling to sustain the old Gentile policy of trying to make trouble at every opportunity and on any pretext."

It then goes over some of the old ground, including polygamy,—which it thinks cannot be perpetuated; it asserts that the general opinion here among the prudent and intelligent gentiles is that the peculiar institution should be allowed, or assisted to die out gently and peaceably." It is of the opinion that the mass of the Mormon people have lost little of their faith in their leaders; that they would bitterly resent the passage of the Cullom or any other similar measure; says that they are proud of their success in building up the Territory; and adds they have proved themselves faithful and diligent laborers, and it doubts not that with kind and prudent management their political institutions can be brought into harmony with the rest of the country. As for our religion, the *Alta* says, as far as it does not lead to polygamy it is no "worse than various forms of superstition tolerated under our laws." It concludes its article by saying that, "as the mines of Utah are rich, and her people orderly and industrious, they may yet become a source of credit as well as wealth to the American Union."

We think there is much to admire in the liberality manifested by the *Alta*, and in the views of its writer; but with all respect to both we desire to ask a question or two, suggested by its article.

Can the writer of this article, who is undoubtedly posted considerably in relation to Utah affairs, deny that the

people here have already proved a source of credit and wealth to the Union? We think he cannot. He admits their success in building up the Territory, says that as laborers they have proved themselves faithful and diligent; and we know that all who visit here, no matter of what nation or persuasion, freely admit that the state of society here is more peaceful, sober, orderly and less marred by crime of any description than any other portion of the earth they have visited. Seeing that this is the direct result of the course of life pursued by the people of Utah, we think they are already a great credit to the Union, and do not need to wait years before they prove themselves to be, as hinted by the *Alta*.

As for becoming a source of wealth to the Union, we affirm, without the least fear of contradiction, that they have been already. There is no need to remind our contemporary of what the people of Utah have done. He is as well aware as we that, to their pioneer labors, the Union is indebted for the opening up of nearly the whole of the national domain included between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean; and thus, in opening up a vast extent of desert Territory, in which industrious millions of population may find homes extend manufactures and vastly develop and increase the aggregate of the nation's resources and wealth, the people of Utah have done more to enrich their country than the same number of people, ten times told, in any other section of the Union, whether the mines here, do or do not prove as rich as the reports in circulation with regard to them lead some to anticipate. We think if our contemporary will permit the liberality and good sense which he evidently possesses, to sway him in this view of Utah affairs he will at once admit that our claims are just and cannot be shaken.

A BIG strike among the boot and shoe makers of New York City is now in progress, and threatens to be an obstinate one. The cause of the move on the part of the "journs" was a heavy reduction of wages by the employers. The latter claim that they have lost heavily in their business the past season, and they formed an employers' protective association, and resolved to indemnify themselves in part by reducing the wages of their employees. This programme was announced to the men, who met in convention and sought to adjust the differences by a compromise, without having recourse to a strike, but the bosses wouldn't budge, and a strike was declared.

The Crispin's Association in New York is very strong, numbering, it is said, five thousand, and they have resolved not to submit to the terms of the employers. They have made an appeal to the various Union societies of other trades for contributions, and with the aid thus received, and their own funds they are supporting the families of those out of work through the strike. Three thousand dollars a week are required for this purpose. The latest report is that the workmen out of employ are about to start a co-operative factory; and that an organization is to be effected immediately.

This is a sensible conclusion, and if the members of the Crispin Society will use their means for this purpose they may forever emancipate themselves from the tyranny of bosses. If this be the result of the present strike, the protective organization of the bosses will be a fizzle, and their tyrannous measures will work out their own defeat. It is so in everything,—every evil carries its own remedy along.

A SEVERE REBUKE.

IN connection with the University of the City of New York there is a law school where students can receive the necessary instruction to prepare them for this profession. Recently a meeting was held at the University in the evening of the day which saw a number of young gentlemen graduate in the law school with credit, it is said, to themselves and honor to the University. The assemblage was a large one, and comprised men of note in the legal and other professions, old graduates of the University and leading citizens of the city and State. Several speeches were made on the occasion; one by Judge Woodruff, who responded on behalf of the Bench. Among other remarks he said:

"The study of law must be one of love for reason, truth and justice, otherwise the law will become powerless, with none to respect and none to enforce it. We must

look to the young men for the remedy. Go on, then, professors and gentlemen of the law classes: teach your pupils more than precepts—the love of truth and justice."

The next speaker was Judge James Emmet, who responded on behalf of the bar. Judge Woodruff's remarks seem to have given him his cue; for he could only, he said, pursue the line of the illustrious Judge who had just ceased speaking. He alluded to the "Arts of chicanery" and said, in continuation of the subject:

"But the chicanery of the trade to day steps outside the ground of legal quibbles and subtleties, and now it means the secret approach to the bench, and a series of wrongdoings and double dealings which tend to make the law the oppressor of the weak and leads to one system of gigantic fraud. There are charges made against the purity of the bench and the bar. I am not here to arraign; but if these charges are true there is such a decay at the root of our government that sooner or later it must fall. If they are false the indifference with which they are heard is also a bad omen. We know that our credit abroad has been injured, and at home the judiciary has fallen into a by-word. Where there is an unjust lawyer there must be an unjust judge to approach and there must be an unjust client to encourage it."

These words are full of warning, and are the more to be noticed because they come from one whose experience is of such a character as to give weight to his utterances. Judge Emmet knows the charges of which he speaks, are true; but on such an occasion he could but allude to them in the manner in which he did; it was scarcely a suitable occasion to come out and openly assert these charges were true.

THE dwellers in the city of Paris are just now reduced to curious shifts to sustain life, owing to the blockade of the city by the Prussians. The French, and especially the Parisians, are noted for their fancy cooking and their fondness of epicurean pleasures, hence the straits to which they are reduced when compelled to eat the flesh of asses, monkeys, dogs, cats and rats must, one would think, be peculiarly trying. However, they seem to get along tolerably well, which is no doubt due in great part to art in preparing the food upon which they subsist.

A letter published in the London *Times*, about five weeks since, from one of its correspondents, an English gentleman residing in Paris, furnishes some curious facts as regards the quantity and quality of food. He says: "It is not yet a question of surrendering, starving or fighting." The croakers were continually declaring that the provisions were all but finished, but the supply continued and was apparently inexhaustible. So much for quantity.

Now for the quality; and here is where prejudice and a ticklish stomach have to be subdued. It is said that "Hunger is a sharp thorn," and it certainly seems to have a wonderful effect in demolishing squeamishness, and rendering palatable and welcome, if not delicious, such food as would be scouted, under ordinary circumstances, by all but Chinese or Indians.

The *Times*' correspondent says that the largest restaurant in Paris, the day before he wrote his letter, was crowded from five o'clock to seven, and everybody had an eatable dinner of fresh meat, but he admits that it was more likely horse and cat flesh than anything else. He was invited by a friend to go to Hall's to breakfast. He went and had a meal of rat, served with gravy and toast, and he confesses that he would have no objection to repeat the experiment, for the flesh was white and very delicate, like young rabbit, but with more flavor. The meal was one franc fifty centimes per head. The word rat was not mentioned in the bill of fare, *gibier* (game) being substituted. There were two rats in the meal, and the price charged was about fourteen cents each. They are now exposed for sale in some of the shops. Some of the epicures begin to think dogs and monkeys delicacies.

The same correspondent, writing a few days later, says the supply of beef and mutton would be consumed in a fortnight, then the people would be compelled to live on horse when they had the luxury of fresh meat, or to follow the example set by certain Hebrews on one occasion, and live on lentils and vegetables; and he thought that the formation of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego societies was probable.

The correspondent tells a laughable "sucking pig" story. He and a friend went to Brabant's to have breakfast. On

the bill of fare they found *Cochon de lait* (sucking pig). They instantly agreed to have it; but being rather dubious about it being the genuine article, they called the waiter, who, in answer to their inquiries, assured them it was really a little pig, and a sucking pig. When asked, "Is it a young pig?" he hesitated, and finally admitted that it was a *Cochon d'Inde* (a guinea pig).

The *Daily News* says the following list of prices of provisions in Paris was furnished it by a correspondent residing there, and when it is remembered that five francs are a dollar, it will be readily seen that the masses of the people of the besieged city are in a deplorable fix:

"Onions 25 sous the litre; chicoree, 50 centimes the litre; French beans, 2f. 25c. the litre; cauliflowers, 1f. 25c. each; potatoes, 7f. the bushel; eggs, 59 centimes each; fat poulet, 20f.; butter, fresh, 35f. the lb.; do. salt, 14f. the lb.; a goose, 25f.; turkey, 65f. rabbit, 18f.; a carp, 20f.; a plate of gudgeons, 6f.; ass, 6f. the lb.; sausage of Lyons, 32f. the lb.; smoked hams, 16f. the lb."

IN an editorial article, headed, "General Grant and his Disappointed Party," the New York *Herald*, of a recent date, gives its readers an idea of the condition of the Republican party, and suggests, for the consideration of the President, a policy which, if carried out, will result in the unification of that party. It says that

"General Grant, one of the most amiable and reasonable of men, singularly disposed to avoid quarrels and to cultivate peace and harmony with all men, and particularly with the magnates of his party, is threatened with all sorts of disasters by his disappointed party leaders. Universally recognized as the Republican candidate for 1872, it would be supposed, according to the elementary principles of common sense, that all the leaders and managers of the party, looking to their own interests, would be harmonious in his support, however discordant among themselves. But the truth is that Tom, Dick and Harry, each for his petty personal disappointments, are resolved upon revenge against Grant and his administration, and as each of these local leaders has his band of followers, the whole Republican camp is becoming demoralized."

The *Herald* proceeds to cite instances where these "magnates" of the Republican party have come out against General Grant, opposed his policy and pronounced his administration a failure. First in the list is Senator Fenton, then follow Senators Sumner, Schurz and Trumbull; it alludes to others in general terms. It shows the mischief which these soured and disappointed party leaders may work if not taken in hand in season, and quotes in support of its views the cases of Martin Van Buren and Millard Fillmore. These men failed to get the party nomination, and ran as the candidates of a third party, and though not successful in getting elected themselves, they had their revenge in witnessing the defeat of the regular nominees of their parties—General Cass in one instance and General Fremont in the other.

The drift of the disaffections of these prominent men, who claim to be among the lights of the party of General Grant's administration, the *Herald* thinks, is towards a third party organization. It, therefore, recommends to the President the policy of cutting off all mutineers from the recognition of the administration. It compares a political party to an army, and argues that the old rule is a safe one "he who is not with us is against us," and therefore it goes in for rigorous measures. A political party must have an absolute head, it says, it must have discipline in all its details and subordination, or it will go to pieces. A scheming traitor inside the party lines, it asserts, can do more mischief than a regiment of declared enemies; General Grant, therefore, should contrive in some way to get up a congressional caucus on this question of party discipline, and at this caucus some test should be applied which will solve the problem whether Tom, Dick and Harry are with Grant as the recognized head of the republican camp or are against him."

If General Grant were to adopt all the suggestions which the New York *Herald* has to propose for his guidance, he would soon have his hands full. It is a most unreliable counselor, from the fact that it is not sincere. No President, or their leading man, can tell how far to trust it. In the present instance its advice may be good; for "desperate diseases, require desperate remedies," but what assurance has President Grant that if he were to adopt this policy, the *Herald* would not be the first paper to denounce him for it?