

EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DESERT NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Tuesday, March 14, 1882.

FAT OFFERS WANTED. NOT PUBLIC MORALITY.

The San Francisco Chronicle remarks:

"After all the excitement about the Mormon question there seems to be no prospect of legislation. Judging from the apathy of Congress in this matter on previous occasions, the Mormons have good grounds for believing that they will not be disturbed. The present effort appears to have been made mainly in a variegated rhetoric and turgid resolutions. If there was any virtue in the leading Gentiles in Salt Lake there might be some hope for successful reform of the evils of polygamy but it is a question with them, not of public morality and the good of the country, but of fat official positions."

That is a blow direct on the head of the mail. There is scarcely a "Gentile" in Utah who cares a jot for polygamy. Ask any of the men who have been sending forth falsehood for the purpose of exciting the country against the "Mormons" how polygamy affects them, and they will tell you with a laugh that it does not affect them at all. It is not a "Gentile" that their main object is to break up "Mormon" control of the Territory; that the "Mormon" majority is so great and the union so close that there is no chance whatever to break it down at the polls; and that they simply want to gain by special congressional enactments the power to run the Territory.

Some of the active agents in the work of revolution have expressed this in our hearing. We know of what we speak. There is not a "Gentile" in Utah who can truthfully say that his "Mormon" neighbor's family relations have any injurious effects upon him whatever. The great public know nothing of the real condition of affairs here; the popular idea is that Utah is one vast scene of immorality and un-governed indulgence; pious people are shocked at the very mention of such things, and are anxious for some extreme measures to put down the evil or sweep it away; the cunning rascals who are lusty for the treasury of Utah, keep up the popular delusion by wilful lies and gross exaggerations, and think to hide up the unconstitutional and anti-republican features of the enactments proposed, by clouds of prejudice and the dust of popular excitement.

Polygamy, let it be understood, is not the object of their attack. One prominent anti-"Mormon" here told a distinguished visitor not long since, that he considered it an insult to the intelligence of prominent men to pretend that polygamy had anything really to do with the conflict. "What is it you desire then," was the question. He replied, "we want to break up this union of the 'Mormons' at the polls, so that we 'Gentiles' may have some show in the management of affairs. The polygamy cry is the best we can raise, because everybody is down on the practice, and it is the only means of making an excitement and bringing a pressure to bear upon Congress."

A federal office-holder, but a few days ago expressed in our presence much the same view. His grievance was that his vote had been counted to nothing. He complained that he might as well have no vote at all. When asked if he could not vote as freely here as anywhere else, he had to admit that he could, but said it had no effect. He was shown that he would be in just the same position anywhere, if he was with the minority. If he was a Greenbacker in a State where the majority were either Democrats or Republicans, his vote would be as much nullified as in Utah. This only enraged him, and with a wolfish grin, common to his countenance when excited, he declared that it was this he was fighting about and he would just as soon shoulder his gun and fight in that way as any other.

Such men have come here and put themselves in direct antagonism to the people, misrepresenting and abusing the majority by every available means, and thus uniting the masses against them, and now they complain of their political impotence. They have created and fostered the antipathy which the people feel for them; they are justly despised for their falsehood, treachery and uncalculated for bitterness, and the people would as soon trust the meanest imps which Lucifer has at his command as such unprincipled defamers and sordid schemers as they. As to polygamy, the fact that they have any real antipathy to it or any other system or lack of system of marital relations is simply absurd.

Those persons who are circulating the nonsense which arouses the people of the East know that there is no cause whatever for their pretended spasms of virtuous indignation, but that Utah is more quiet, orderly, law-abiding, industrious, morally clean and socially pure than any other part of the United States. More than that. Some of the men who are at the bottom of the present movement to upset the present organization of the Territory, and substitute therefor an oligarchy, are notoriously loose in their moral views, and strong stories are told of their salacious proclivities. Fat officials, as the Chronicle says, are the objects of their exertions; either public or private morality has nothing to do with their efforts; and "the good of the country" is as far from their intentions as the welfare of the inhabitants of Jupiter.

The truth will one day dawn upon the people of the United States that they have been duped, under the cry of "down with polygamy," into an unprincipled attempt to violate the fundamental rules and essential principles of republican government, for the pecuniary benefit and emolument of adventures and office hunters, shelled politicians and debauched pettifoggers, whose record is of the most unsavory sort, and who have succeeded in rousing in a few clean men to aid in their schemes, by the same means which are now used in Congress to close men's mouths when they would attack the unconstitutional measures proposed, making them fearful of implied support of "Mormonism" and polygamy.

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FARMING AND MANUFACTURES.

Adam Smith, author of the "Wealth of Nations," is considered the father of the science of political economy. He has a combination of pursuits, and the close proximity of the manufactures to farms, as he says these benefits.

"First by affording a great and ready market for the produce of the country, thus giving encouragement to the farmer to raise his crops, and cultivate such things as would improve their soil, and yet would not answer for exportation in consequence of their perishable nature, and from which could be exported, their own country harvest on account of its neighborhood to the sea, the greater the benefit from the home market. Its produce being charged with less carriage, the farmers could pay the growers a better price for it, and yet afford it as cheap to the consumers as that of more distant countries."

A prominent British farmer, who was foremost in advocating improved agriculture in England, Alderman Mechi, who, from his occupation and great experience, is a most competent judge, in alluding to profitable farming in England, says:

"It is precisely because British farmers have their customers, the British manufacturers, almost to their doors, and that other grain growing countries have not any manufacturers, that British agriculture is rich and thriving."

As a community, we are gathering people from the nations of the earth who have been accustomed to following a great variety of pursuits. At present our country, and wisely so, is agricultural, but unless we can create a market for our farmers where they can get good prices for their commodities, agriculture will not prosper. This would take steps to prevent, for numerous reasons. Our object should be to combine and seek to make every branch of industry profitable. We cannot do this for our farmers by carrying their grain to distant markets, because the grain-producing countries can more than compete with us. We should, then, make every effort to make our own country the consumer of its own productions, especially its cheapest, by encouraging manufactures of every description, and the first to aid in these enterprises, by his patronage and surplus means, that he may have a market for his own productions at home.

For those people who are coming from the nations we should create employment, so that as soon as they arrive their friends would be enabled to send them at once to where they could get something to do, that they need not have to roam the streets where they are subject to come in contact with the lawless and the fault-finder. The greatest good that could be conferred upon the "new arrivals" is to give him profitable employment. Are we not of the household of faith, and has it not been said, that he who does no distant date everything he will make his own household worse than an infidel? And you may take the average man, and he has a much higher regard for the man who works in his own home, and obtains his daily bread than he has for him who only furnishes theories and sermons. Many of our people have the highest respect for those not of our faith who are hiring them to work in their homes, and would stand by them in an emergency, while these hireling priests and office seekers might be as much despised as the man who works in his own home, and let us make use of our numbers in making friends of our own people, for if we have not been faithful in the righteous mammon who will count on you the true riches said the Savior.

We have done well in the manufacture of woolen goods, and the prospect looks very promising that as no distant date everything he will make his own household worse than an infidel. The quality and yield of wool is much improved, cotton is being raised in our settlements in Arizona, and should be encouraged, so we could make our own clothing entirely from the raw material.

The boot and shoe manufacture is doing well, and nothing splendid, and the most careful part of the community prefer the "home-made."

The manufacture of soap is to a certain extent a success and should be patronized.

Our foundries and machine shops are growing institutions, and no person who is the welfare of his country at heart, will import machinery or other articles that can be as cheaply made at home.

For wagons, agricultural implements, stoves, and every description, malleable iron in its multifarious uses, and other things, we have the mechanics, experienced hands in the above branches, and these articles made here, and thus business for our young men would be introduced, who have no taste for farming, teaming, or common labor. But we should commence the manufacture of iron first and foremost. Every man of sense says so, and when we get to making our own iron, these other industries would spring up like magic, for iron could be made so much cheaper than it could be brought here, and it would no longer be asked, what shall we do with our sons? There would be profitable employment for all.

The officers and crew, 18 in number, were left on board with no services, his boat and are probably lost. The men say the ship was leaking badly all the time, and could not float but for a few hours longer. The names of the survivors are Edward O'Neil, Chas. Lamsin and Hugh McDonald.

Disasters.
CHICAGO, 13.—Malicious accident last night cut the rubber tubes connecting with the air brakes on 86 cars lying in the yards of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago & Alton and the Burlington yards.

Organized Train Robbers.
LITTLE ROCK, 13.—A Ft. Worth special agent: A regular organized band of train-robbers is operating in that State. Last night a rail was removed from the Gulf of Colorado & Santa Fe track, 60 miles south, on a high embankment. The north-bound express train, which was carrying \$25,000 in gold, was stopped, and the robbers, who were armed with revolvers, attempted to rob the train. The train was stopped, and the robbers, who were armed with revolvers, attempted to rob the train. The train was stopped, and the robbers, who were armed with revolvers, attempted to rob the train.

Suspended.
WILKESBARR, 13.—Saylor & Co., stockbrokers, have suspended. The firm says the suspension is temporary. Their dealings being extensive with New York and Chicago brokers.

Fatals.
RICHMOND, Va., 13.—The failure of Robert, Beal & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, is announced. Liabilities not stated.

Confirmed.
WASHINGTON, 13.—In executive session the Senate confirmed Walter A. Smith, of Colorado, United States marshal for the District of Colorado.

\$75,000 Fire.
NEW BLOOMFIELD, Pa., 13.—The Duncannon Iron Co.'s rolling mill is burned, loss \$75,000; insurance, \$25,000. Three hundred men are out of employment.

FOREIGN.

Death in a Coal Mine.
MADRID, 14.—Six persons were killed by an explosion of fire damp in the coal mines at Belvest.

\$100,000 Fire.
WINNEPEG, Manitoba, 14.—A fire broke out shortly after midnight in the McEary grocery store, and burned the stores from the Ontario Bank on South to the Montreal Bank at the north along the west side of Main Street. Loss \$100,000; insurance, \$25,000.

LITTLE COLORADO STAKE CONFERENCE.
The quarterly conference of the Little Colorado Stake of Zion, convened at Sunset, on the 25th and 26th of February, 1882. There were present the Presidency of the Stake, Bishops of all the Wards but one, High Councilors, Presidency of the ward, High Priest Quorum and others. President Jesse N. Smith, of the Eastern Arizona Stake, was also in attendance.

Utah Territory.
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