

EDITORIALS.

THE MEASURE IN PROGRESS.

As there appears to be a great lack of correct information in regard to the provisions of the bill which passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday, we print it in full to-day, including the one amendment, introduced by Mr. Tucker, extending the appointing power to municipal officers. The full text of the bill, with a few unimportant exceptions, was published some time ago in the *Deseret News*, as furnished by the Judiciary Committee through the Delegate in Congress for Utah. It was afterward, dressed up a little in phraseology, but the differences between the documents as printed then and now are verbal rather than essential.

The frantic rejoicings of the clique engaged in the present effort to destroy local self-government in Utah are, to say the least, a little premature. The bill is not a law. It has now to go to the Senate, where it may receive more rational consideration than was accorded to it in the House, and may there be amended, which would return it again to the House for concurrence, and must go to the President for his signature before it becomes a law of the United States. Comment upon it, then, either pro or con, must not be made as if its enactment was a settled fact. Prudence would suggest a little modesty in assuming what is going to be done by the small minority, who hope through its means to rule over the majority of our citizens.

There are some provisions in the bill which would be of benefit to the people whose religion is assailed by its promoters. The limit put upon the testimony of the legal wife, and the appeal allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States in cases of unlawful cohabitation are of this nature, but the appeal provision would be rendered more just and effective if ball were provided for pending appeal.

The section providing punishment for "polygamous association" is too vague for a legislative enactment. The phrase is too loose and is open to the stupid, vindictive and varied rulings which have been passed upon the term "unlawful cohabitation." The penalty inflicted, too, is extreme and out of all harmony with that for the crime of adultery. "Association," which implies no moral wrong, is made to bear a penalty twenty times as great as that for adultery, which is generally recognized as a crime against both morality and religion. The pious and moral agitators against plural marriage should ponder upon this very virtuous inconsistency. The provisions taking away the right of citizens holding the franchise to elect the local officers who are to conduct their local affairs, and make appointive those positions which should of right be elective in every community, are in direct violation both of Republican and Democratic fundamentals. And the test-oath, formulated with the special intent of preventing "Mormons" from voting who have not violated any law is, repugnant to every person's sense of right and liberty who is not afflicted with that anti-"Mormon" fever which obscures the understanding and perverts the judgment.

The dower provisions are designed to work an injustice against plural wives and their offspring. But they will simply have the effect of complicating transactions in real estate and the conveyance of property. They will have no effect in the direction sought, for just provisions can be made in regard to a man's property irrespective of all such complications. The introduction of those cumbersome common law arrangements is one of the many indications that the framers of the bill were working in the dark as to the main object sought to be achieved.

This is further exhibited in sections six, ten and twenty-two, which repeal alleged Utah laws that have no existence. And as for the provisions concerning the corporations called the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the Perpetual Emigration Fund Company, they will have about as much effect in the direction sought, as blowing against a gale or stopping the flow of a stream with a penny squirt. They might cause some annoyance by litigation and occasion the expenditure of some money to lawyers, but neither the "Mormon" Church nor "Mormon" emigration would be materially affected by them in the remotest degree.

The summary disfranchisement of the women voters cannot be defended on any principle of justice or propriety. If there is any reason why the women should be robbed of a vested right, the same reason would apply to the men. It is simply an arbitrary exercise of assumed power for which there is no adequate excuse.

The fact that the bill would not bear discussion, but had to be forced through the House under the rule of "the previous question," is good evidence of its vicious and indefensible character. A measure which produces a political revolution in a Territory with a hundred and eighty thousand inhabitants, that creates new offences and imposes unheard of penalties, that is a special scheme for a special purpose, ought in reason to be critically examined, section by

section, and carefully debated in the light of calm judgment. But like all anti-"Mormon" legislation that has passed the House of Representatives, it was bullied through with a whoop and a halloo, in the style of a phrenzied political caucus instead of a deliberative body of lawmakers for a nation.

It was understood very well by thinking people here that if the bill, atrocious as it is, should ever come up on its passage, it would go through the House in the same wild spirit as that when the Edmunds bill was passed, men voting for it who were opposed to it and ashamed of their own cowardice, and others knowing nothing of its provisions and caring less because it was against the "Mormons," scarcely any one daring to stem the tide of popular feeling which has its fountain in ignorance and being fed by unreasoning prejudice.

In probabilities are that it will be lost in the Senate, and we do not think that even the self-contained and self-willed President would dare to refuse his signature, however he might despise the measure, in view of the popular demand. What then? Why "Mormonism" will go on all the same. The Gospel will be preached, the Saints will be gathered, persecution and a sense of wrong will only bind the "Mormons" closer together and confirm their convictions so unjustly and unrighteously opposed, and the end sought to be gained by the enemies of truth will be further off than ever. This is just as sure as that the sun shines although a storm is raging, and that God lives though His glorious face is concealed from erring mortals. If needs be, we can suffer and we can wait.

A WISE AND MANLY POSITION.

A SPECIAL dispatch to the *Deseret News* gives that portion of Governor Zulfick's message to the Arizona Legislature which relates to the anti-"Mormon" Acts of the previous Assembly. They are identical in spirit, and mainly so in letter, with the infamous legislation against "Mormon" voters in Idaho, and were copied from the latter.

The Governor recommends their repeal. His grounds for this suggestion are given in plain and forcible language. The sentiments expressed on this point do honor to his heart and brain. Legislation against religious belief is un-American, unconstitutional, unjust and unwise. It ought not to be utilized against any sect or society however unworthy. The right to believe whatever seems proper to any individual is inherent, and is protected by specific constitutional provision. If this right can be denied to one religious body it can be to another, and thus a dominant religion can be established in the heart of this republic. Such legislation originated in bigotry and has only been encouraged or consented to through unprincipled partisanship allied to religious intolerance.

Governor Zulfick's strictures on polygamy are consistent from his standpoint, though opposed to our views from opposite ground. They have color of support in existing laws sustained by judicial rulings. This does not make them morally or religiously right, but gives them standing as recognized secular law which, as the Executive of Arizona, he is required to see enforced. His stand upon the question of the illiberal and discriminating enactments that trench on the religious liberty of a large body of Arizona's most industrious and most profitable citizens, is manly, democratic and in accord with the enunciations of the foremost statesmen of this age and nation.

It is to be hoped that the Arizona Legislature will promptly act upon the Governor's outspoken and fearless recommendation, and that thus our neighbor in the south will be rid for ever of the anti-republican measures that now disgrace her statute book. The Governor is to be commended for his courage and admired for his good sense.

COMMON BARRATRY.

THE creatures who fatten on the perversions of law and justice that are being perpetrated under color of law in Utah, pretend to be astonished at the anger of men who are falsely accused of infractions of the Edmunds law. Supposing the tables were to be turned on them. Would they take pleasantly the annoyance, expense and perplexity occasioned by an unjustifiable criminal action against them?

If a mercenary wretch, for a paltry fee was to swear out a complaint against one of them for polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, drag his wife before a hog-like Commissioner and compel her to submit to the impertinent questioning of a prying and indelicate attorney, and put him to the expense in money and loss of time of defending the baseless charge, would he praise the law and the practice which make such outrages possible, and smile upon all the proceedings? We think not. Yet that is the position, exactly, in which several offending persons have been placed of late.

Groundless complaints have been sworn out without any knowledge of the persons accused or of the acts alleged by the professional swearer. Arrests have been made of innocent persons, witnesses have been compelled to come from long distances and in great numbers, delicate women have been forced from sick chambers, either near their accuser or just beginning to recover from it, and the Government has been put to heavy expenses, and all for what? To harass and annoy men against whom no evidence could be adduced, to answer charges made by a professional swearer to acts that never occurred, and to gratify an inordinate greed for fees!

It is simply abominable. It is a disgrace to all engaged in it. It ought to be denounced not only by the victims to the outrage, but by every honorable man and respectable journal. The fellow who chiefly causes these violations of decency ought to be made to back up his charges of crime against honorable men, or be prosecuted for his villainy.

It may be thought there is no legal remedy for these shameful proceedings. But there is, and the protection of the law should be invoked by some of the victims. The practice complained of comes under the head of "common barratry." This is defined in the Territorial statutes as the "practice of exciting groundless judicial proceedings, and is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months and by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars or by both." Let the pretended sucklers for law, comply with the law or else be brought under its penalties.

A few prosecutions for common barratry would perhaps limit these vexatious suits for fees. A being guilty of such meanness should be an object of contempt among his fellows, but that is not enough to stop him or his mercenary aids and abettors. Give them a taste of their own medicine. Only let it be administered legally, and not by their low-lived and unscrupulous methods. Everything in the shape of man that "excites groundless judicial proceedings" is a criminal and richly deserves to be treated accordingly.

IN TOO MUCH OF A HURRY.

THE rational, conservative and solid non-"Mormons" of Utah do not seem to jubilate much over the step taken in Congress towards giving control of the Territory to the minority of its citizens. The rowdy, criminal, liquor-dealing and gambling elements are uproarious over the prospects which loom up before their excited vision. Free drinks were the rule in certain quarters on Thursday, and the blinks, beats and bummers had a jolly time. Counting chickens before they are hatched has been a common anti-"Mormon" occupation since the news first reached this city of the hasty and heedless action of the lower House of Congress.

The first practical effect of the bill upon the ignorant and lawless "Gentile" mind was exhibited over Jordan, where some impudent fellows attempted to "jump" some land that has been occupied for a long time by a "Mormon" farmer. It is on a school section, and they thought it gave them a fine opening to steal. While engaged in preparing to erect a small house on the property, the claimant asked them what they were doing upon his land. They replied, in a defiant manner and in threatening tones, that the Tucker-Edmunds bill had just passed and the "Mormons" would see what the result would be.

These are little "straws," but they show which way the wind blows. The breeze should not disturb the Latter-day Saints in the least. It is gratifying to see the calmness and equanimity of feeling among them, in striking contrast to the absurd and indecent hilarity of their enemies. The predominant sentiment is deep regret that the representatives of a great nation should so forget themselves and their high responsibilities, as to close their eyes and stop their ears against reason and prudence, and trample upon these sacred principles of human freedom that are alike essential to Democratic and Republican politics, in response to an irrational popular outcry. That is of greater moment than the local effects of the bill, recklessly rushed through the House and to which such factitious importance is attached by the unreflecting. It is a very bad bill, being oppressive and un-American in principle, and should it become a law many who now throw up their hats and get drunk in their rejoicing over the one step towards its passage, will be surprised and chagrined over its actual effects upon themselves and upon the Territory.

"The death knell of Mormonism," by which some foolish persons designate the measure, has been rung so many times that it has become a veritable "chestnut bell." Its ding dong is a familiar sound to the matured Latter-day Saints, who have heard its clanging for nearly half a century. The ringing has only served to waken the system supposed to be doomed to greater activity and more robust vitality. That will be the effect of the present effort to stamp the life out of it. Everything

in the way of persecution and injustice to its adherents will serve to make it the stronger, and disappointment will most certainly overtake all who count upon its decrease or scheme for its overthrow.

The antics of the creatures that expect to profit by the scheme to take all the local offices out of the hands of the people are not to be wondered at, except on the ground that they are so premature. Anticipation is often more than the reality. We believe it will prove to be so in the present case. Common sense people will reserve their gladness or their gloom, as the case may be, until there is definite cause for either. At present there is no substance on which to build either rejoicings or regrets. Wait till the bill becomes a law before reckoning upon anything with its figures, for changes may be effected that will materially disturb the prevalent calculations, and "too previous" exultations may be turned into depressing sadness. The wise will wait and say little.

The action of the Senate, in its non-concurrence with the House amendments to the bill, was not celebrated with free drinks or any addition to the hasty jubulations of the noisy crowd. It acted more as a wet blanket than a further stimulant, and sobered off a few of the exuberant anticipators. We appreciate the gravity of the situation and perceive the danger that threatens the liberties of the people of Utah. B we have no fears as to the effects which the measure, if it passes, will have upon "Mormonism" or any of its institutions. The trouble will be in another direction. The disasters probable as results of the scheme will be of a character affecting all classes of the community, and will eventually be as much if not more deplored by respectable "Gentiles" than by consistent "Mormons."

To a true Latter-day Saint, the loss of property, position, and even liberty, counts as dross to the fine gold of his faith and the riches of his religion. With the speculating and fortune-making non-"Mormon" the former are almost everything. He cannot see from our standpoint, comprehend our motives nor enter into our feelings. We have aims that are out of his reach and above his contemplation. There is a tenacity about "Mormon" character that is proof against every human intrigue to dissolve it, and the word FAILURE will be once more inscribed upon the crafty endeavors of men and the Evil One to destroy the "Mormon" system.

"Mormonism" has outlived every much wilder storms than are likely to burst upon it from such tempered blasts as the crude bill which has caused these intemperate and precipitate rejoicings among its foes. And when this has blown over, the ruin that will be wrought will not affect its followers half so much as its opposers, while its principles will have received wider attention, more correct appreciation, and, we believe, a more devoted and consistent practice among those who have formally accepted its doctrine and yielded to its authority.

THE ACTION OF THE SENATE.

THERE is a good deal of speculation in relation to the action of the Senate in appointing a committee of conference to confer with a like committee from the House of Representatives upon the Tucker amendments to the Edmunds Bill. As we understand it, it portends nothing favorable as against the passage of the measure practically as it stands. Its reference to a conference committee signifies haste to propel it to final action, the regular routine of business being departed from in its present treatment. The ordinary method would have been to refer it to the Senate Judiciary committee, whose findings would have been submitted to the body for debate and action. By the tactics adopted these proceedings have been avoided, and, providing an agreement is reached in the conference of the two committees, all the proceeding necessary in either house will be to adopt or reject the report. The bill in its entirety in that case does not come up again before either branch for argument. The adoption of the report practically enacts the measure, its subsequent passage being a mere matter of form. That the action of the committee will be the drawing of the fangs of the tiger is scarcely to be expected.

The chief significance of the action of the Senate—beyond its non-concurrence in the amendments—is hurry to reach a consummation. For this purpose the usual gag-rule has been resorted to.

WOMEN IN THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

"Let her adorning, be the workmanship of her own hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates." Such is the injunction in the good Book.

Whether the gentler sex have been reading up on this subject and resolved to profit by the commandment, or whether they have been goaded into action by pointless editorials on "What

shall we do with our girls?" certain it is, if we may credit reliable reports from all over the land, that while the sterner sex are afflicted with annually increasing labor troubles and strikes, the gentler sex are gradually yet surely extending the field of their operations, until they are almost abreast their former lords and masters in nearly every vocation of life. In fact their encroachment upon what has been considered the exclusive domain of man in the various arts and professions has been so rapid and extended of late that it is a wonder some "sand lot" orator has not formed a party for their suppression with the legend inscribed upon his banner, "The women must go."

The latest development in this line is reported from Chicago and if the enterprise proves successful, which there is little reason to doubt, the example is followed, as it most probably will be, many generations will not pass away before the leading question will be not "What shall we do with our girls," but "What shall we do with our boys?"

An eastern exchange has the following:

"Sixty Chicago women, comprising widows, mature maidens and blooming damsels, have organized and established what they are pleased to call 'Our Girls' Co-operative Clothing Manufactory.' All these women belong to a ladies' assembly of the Knights of Labor and are very enthusiastic members of that organization. Last September, when all the trades turned out in grand parade to celebrate the national labor holiday, several of the girls offended their employers by turning out in the procession. A number of them were discharged and others were subjected to petty oppressions. Seeing that the contractors who do the manufacturing for the large wholesale houses were discriminating against them, the girls concluded to start a factory of their own. They organized a co-operative company, placed the shares at \$10 each, allowing no individual to hold more than one share of stock, rented the upper floor of a building and fitted it up with twenty-nine sewing machines and all the appliances necessary to the business. Those of the girls who are unable to pay \$10 down are permitted to pay twenty-five cents a week from their wages until the full amount is contributed. The girls will receive the same wages every week which they receive from the contractors, and dividends will be declared at the end of each year, the profits to be divided in proportion to the amount of work done by each. They employ six or eight men to do the pressing and other work which is too laborious for women, and have all the work they can do. The organization has a full staff of competent officers, and the entire institution is under the superintendence of Miss Mary McCormick, a woman of experience and superior intelligence. The institution has just settled down to active business and its future will be watched with interest."

BISMARCK BEATEN.

For several days the German Reichstag has been laboring with a bill providing for a strong army to be enlisted for the period of seven years. The government took a more than usual interest in the measure, and it is always concerned in such things, being essentially a military nation and relying upon the army first and diplomacy next, as the shields of national independence. To the end that all possible influence might be brought to bear upon the members of the national legislature to secure enough votes to make the bill a law (for the Reichstag contained a decided majority against the government), appeals to patriotism were made by the supporters of the measure through the press and the forum; even the venerable Count Von Moltke was brought forth from his comparative retirement and made to do yeoman service in appealing to the patriotism of the statesmen, while, as the heavy artillery of the struggle, Prince Bismarck, Chancellor and Premier of the Empire, the power behind and in front of the throne, contributed the mighty and hitherto invincible support of his personal efforts and positive demands. He more than pleaded—he expostulated, almost threatened, showed the members why they should not permit the national status to hang suspended by the gossamer thread of legislative caprice, doing a thing this year and something else next, but that they should arise above party fealty at this time, when Germany is agitated within and menaced without, and be equal to the occasion of extending such unquestioning loyalty to the Empire as would place it upon a secure foundation for at least seven years to come. This, he said, meant peace; anything else meant insecurity and hence a temptation for would-be despoilers near at hand and abroad. He did not want war, but thought the best and cheapest way to avoid it was to be fully prepared for it at every point and at all times.

Herr Windhorst, the leader of the Liberals (the most pronounced of the anti-government parties) offered an amendment to the bill, limiting the time of service of the soldiers to three years. He looked upon a longer term as savoring too