

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - - Apr. 28, 1875.

RUSH TO THE PACIFIC.

THE uncommonly hard Winter and the uncommonly hard times in the States on the Atlantic slope have not only operated to check the stream of European emigration to this country, and even to reverse a portion of that stream, setting it from this country back to Europe, but have exercised an influence to greatly increase the number of emigrants to the golden land of California. In the months past of the present year, the number of emigrants going over the Pacific railroads has been unwontedly great, and the California papers are discussing what is to be done with them. It is expected that before the close of the present year the population of that State will be increased by 150,000 by emigration alone. Most of them have their eyes set on portions of Southern California, owing to favorable reports and the representations of colony organizations, probably some solid and others of the "wild cat" species. But the first point of interest and destination to these emigrants is San Francisco, which city they are overcrowding, so far as the labor element is concerned, and thereby causing anxious inquiry and interest. The emigrants, rather unwisely, generally, indeed as a rule, refuse to stay in the country, where they would be welcomed, and where labor is in demand, but press on to the great city by the sea, where they are not in demand.

At Sacramento a meeting was held on the 16th inst., under the presidency of the mayor, to consider the question of the establishment of a Labor Exchange and Immigrant Aid Union, with the desire to form a free labor exchange and a bureau to aid emigrants in getting homes in Central and Northern California, where the farmers want hands, and there are acres for the hands that want acres. This would be a good thing for both old residents and new comers.

MONTANA MOVING.

MONTANA is re-awaking to her material interests and the more vigorous and extensive development of her great resources. Active preparations are going on, says the *Avant Courier*, for the early starting of an expedition to the Lower Yellowstone country. Messrs. E. B. Way and P. McCormick are visiting various towns of that Territory, enlisting men for the expedition, the opening of that and the Black Hills country being considered "the salvation of Eastern Montana."

Artesian wells near Helena and woollen mills in the Gallatin valley are also favorably agitated. The first artesian well in that Territory, it is expected, will be sunk in the Court-house Square, Helena, "when, if successful, this basin will be bored until every arable acre is supplied with water for irrigating."

To-morrow (21st) a Territorial Convention is to be held at Helena, to consider the important question of railroad connection for Montana. There is a feeling in some parts of Montana, if any road is to be favored by subsidy, it should be the N. P., though many of the people there are in favor of helping any road that will connect them with the great world outside that Territory.

The N. P. is felt after anxiously, and in answer to letters of inquiry concerning the continuation of the same, the following appears in the *Helena Independent*, written under the direction of Prest. Cass—

"Northern Pacific Railroad Co., President's Office, 23 5th Ave., New York, March 29, 1875.

"Among the bondholders, stockholders and officers of this corporation there is a manifest determi-

nation to push through the construction of the Northern Pacific road.

"On the 15th day of May next the committee of bondholders and the consulting committee of the Board of Directors will meet—and they will not separate until they have arranged a plan to certainly put the road through to the Yellowstone, and to finish it through to that point in the business season of 1876.

"If the citizens of Montana are willing to commence building a 4 feet 8 1/2 inch road at any point to be agreed upon under this company's charter, it would be in our power to aid the work by giving them the land, which its construction under our charter would earn.

"Accept my assurance that the determination to complete the Northern Pacific road was never more earnest among its owners and administrators than it is at present. The road will certainly be built.

"Yours respectfully

"SAM'L WILKESON,
Secretary."

EMIGRATION—A SYSTEM WANTED.

THE New York *Herald* calls attention to the matter that an important source of the grandeur of America is the emigration to this country of many Germans, English, Irish, Swedes, and people of other nationalities, who come and found cities and commonwealths under the stars and stripes. These emigrants not only bring muscle and brain and the sturdy virtues of civilization, but they bring also a large amount of money and other effects, all of which is a direct gain to this country. On the contrary, now that foreign emigration has received so serious a check as it has the past year or so, amounting to probably fifty per cent., there results the corresponding loss to this country, financially and otherwise, which, our New York contemporary thinks, is a circumstance worthy of thoughtful deliberation. Says the *Herald*—

"It would be wise for New York State, or for the general government, to take hold of this whole emigration question and arrange it upon scientific principles. The Mormon church has established the best plan of emigration in the world. By the operations of Brigham Young a Mormon proselyte is taken from his Welsh or English home, caught up in the arms of the Church and safely deposited in Utah—his way protected, his course clearly marked, and every comfort that can be given to a traveler bestowed upon him. But by our system of emigration the practical effect has been that in thousands of cases emigrants who come to America to unite their fortunes with ours through citizenship are dropped into New York, plundered by runners and ticket swindlers and allowed to find their way as best they can where they may. Now, instead of wrangling over head money and the fear of officers, and twenty other trifling questions that every day come bubbling up to us from Castle Garden that have no possible importance to the emigrant, why should not this whole system be reorganized? Emigration is, after all, a national matter, and to us there is no question more important. We think the time has come for our State or for the national authorities to take hold of this question, to do away with the scandals that now surround it and to give us a system worthy of the subject and worthy of a free and generous country."

A LITTLE MORE OF THE CONCENTRATED.—This is the way in which a certain young falsifier endeavors to cover over his mendacious inventions, but the cover is too thin entirely—

"Salt Lake City, April 17, 1875.

"The Mormon papers are virulent against correspondents in this city, for sending what they call untruthful and sensation reports over the wires. The object is clearly understood here. The removal of Governor Woods and other officials is accounted a great triumph by church

orators and editors, and this point gained they now seek to obtain control of the wires. The treasonable utterances of Brigham Young, reported in the *Chronicle*, are regarded as very damaging to the Mormon cause. The prophet is unguarded in his expressions, and the more discreet of his friends desire to confine their circulation to Utah, where the people are used to such things. This is the sole motive for the abuse."

It is almost needless to add that the above is from the *S. F. Chronicle*.

WATER SUPPLY.

NOT ONLY Salt Lake City, but San Francisco, as well as other cities of the metropolitan species, is discussing the important matter of water supply.

On April 20 the report of Chief Engineer Scowden was presented to the board of supervisors concerning the water supply of that city. The report is long and minute, and from a synopsis of it in the California papers it appears that six different schemes are reviewed in the report, with the following summary of estimates of each—

Blue Lakes.....	\$25,581,414 00
Clear Lake.....	22,014,611 22
Laguna Merced.....	2,223,177 20
Calaveras Valley.....	10,455,052 00
Spring Valley Water Works.....	8,744,928 12
Pescadero Creek.....	5,946,027 00

For the present and coming ten years the quantity of water contemplated to be delivered to the city and county of San Francisco, with a prospective population of 500,000, is 100 gallons per diem to each inhabitant, or 50,000,000 total every 24 hours; for the second decade a supply at the same rate for a million of inhabitants. New York has 80 gallons per head per diem. The canals, tunnels, and flumes are estimated to convey 100,000,000 gallons every 24 hours, but at first the syphons and one pipe line are to be laid for 50,000,000 gallons, the increased capacity to be added when needed.

All the plans proposed are for gravitation works, except that of Lake Merced, where pumps are contemplated.

The Calaveras scheme is favored by the engineer.

RELIGIOUS TESTS.

AMERICA, meaning particularly the United States, is termed, with something of boastful affection, by sanguine Americans, the land of freedom, the land of liberty, and the countries of the Old World, on the contrary, are termed the lands of tyranny and oppression, and their governments effete despotisms, wherein privilege and power are banded together to exalt the few and proscribe the many.

Here in the beginning of the United States government, a decided and far reaching antipathy to religious tests was manifest, and was a salient feature in the Constitution, from which that feature has never been eliminated. So it still remains, a component and distinguishing portion of that document. Religious tests are expressly prohibited as qualifications to office or public trust, and Congress is expressly forbidden to make any law interfering with the faith or practice of any religion.

Still there are individual officials in these United States who hold on to religious tests where they think they have the power to do so. There is nothing in the constitution, the federal laws, or the fair discretion of officials to favor religious tests in any way, but it is done by transforming discretion into indiscretion, and by violating the spirit of the constitution and of constitutional law. Here is a specimen from an exchange—

"Julius Nieland of Philadelphia wanted to be naturalized. He possessed all the qualifications for American citizenship except a satisfactory religious belief. After inquiring into the nature of his theological opinions, Judge Ludlow

endorsed on the petition: 'Refused on account of being an infidel.'"

This Judge Ludlow thus makes religion a test as to right of citizenship by naturalization. He possibly would do the same as to right of citizenship by nativity if it lay in his power.

However he does not seem to be so strict in his religious test as some others do. He apparently is only anxious that the candidate for naturalization shall make profession of some sort of religion, no matter particularly what sort. But an infidel, a man of no religion at all, is his special abhorrence, and he will not have such an alien naturalized on any account, if he can hinder it.

Utah has had a stricter judge than Judge Ludlow, in regard to religious tests, and yet, paradoxically enough, not so strict. The late Chief Justice of Utah was very strict in this regard, and at the same time very lax. We never heard of him refusing to naturalize an infidel for that cause, a murderer for that cause, a burglar for that cause, a thief for that cause, a traitor for that cause, an adulterer for that cause, a whoremonger for that cause. He may have done such a thing, but if he did we have no recollection of it. He never refused any man naturalization for having no religion, so far as we have heard—was not anxious on that point at all. But, being a bit of a theologian himself, if a candidate was a religious man, if he made any profession of religion, the Judge was wonderfully particular as to what religion that man did believe in, or rather what he did not believe in. For some singular psychological reason, the Judge would admit people professing any sort of religion, one alone excepted. That one exception was the "Mormon" religion. Let a candidate express his faith in that religion with anything like firmness, and his case was hopeless. It would have been better for him never to have any religion at all, to be an unmitigated and confirmed infidel, believing in neither god nor devil, heaven or hell, than to believe in "Mormonism" with a belief involving practice, which all true belief does, so far as hope of becoming an adopted citizen of the United States was concerned.

All this is very curious, when one considers that the Constitution and constitutional law not only do not sanction, but are opposed to, any religious tests whatever in civil matters.

HARD ADJECTIVES TO A STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE Illinois Legislature has had some hard things said of it during this last session. The Nevada legislature, lately adjourned, previously resolved itself into a "bear garden," in which all rules and rule but that of license were contemned. The Missouri *Democrat*, having spoken severely of the "matchless stupidity" of the Illinois solons, adds the corroborating testimony of two Chicago papers. Here is the following from the *Times*—

"For unadulterated assninity and unmitigated rowdism, the Lower House of the Illinois General Assembly can distance all competitors. Scarcely a day passes but the members indulge in the foulest blackguardism of each other, accompanied by demonstrations of insubordination that would disgrace a pot-house caucus. Parliamentary usage is set aside with the utmost recklessness; neighborly courtesy appears to be a thing wholly unknown; common decency is a tradition that has but a vague existence among them. A few of the mongrel legislatures at the South, composed principally of untutored negroes, have witnessed scenes of a like character, but of late, since the negroes by association with gentlemen have imbibed a little culture, such scenes have become uncommon—in fact, are not likely to again occur save at the capital of the great State of Illinois."

And the *Tribune* comments thus—

"As the close of the session of the Illinois Legislature draws near, Speaker Haines improves every opportunity of demonstrating his claim to the title of the worst pre-

siding officer within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. His inability to prevent the daily recurrence of scenes of the most disgraceful disorder and confusion—the result, manifestly, of the contemptuous disregard which his course has inspired among the Democrats—and his persistent obstruction of legislation which is supposed to affect his private interests, together entitle him to lasting renown in his own peculiar department of science. In short, as a failure, Haines is a pronounced success."

These boisterous legislators should come to Salt Lake, when the Utah Legislature is in session, and study the civil, courteous, genial, fraternal deportment of our legislators, if they wish to improve their own, and creditably represent a great people.

A LATE SEASON.

THE present season is an unusually late one agriculturally. Generally early field and garden "things" are up and growing visibly before this time. We have seen peas four inches high a month earlier than this, but to-day few are above ground. It is customary to do the earliest gardening and field work in March. But little was done in that month this year, the elements not being propitious, nor the soil in a fit condition. Conference week was a wintry time, but the next week or two Summer seemed to have suddenly broken in upon us, throwing everybody into a hurry with the Spring digging, ploughing, sowing, and planting. The trees are bursting into flower and leaf, and the prospects are, notwithstanding the lateness, of an excellent year for fruit of all kinds, moths permitting. Of grain one can hardly speak yet, as most of it has but just been put in the ground.

Late seasons are often favorable seasons especially for fruit, as the frosts are less likely to do extensive damage. Last year the Spring season was late also, but crops of all kinds were good, and of many kinds excellent. It may be the same this year. Nothing seems to be badly threatened, except the apples, and those not by the seasons, but by the codling moth, that should be coddled to death.

THE BLOCKADE.—The blockade on the railroad eastward is partially broken, but only partially at present. It is true, passengers arrive and depart, being staged over the breaks, or walking over them. But we have received only one mail from the east since the blockade. As to freight, that must wait a little longer. Perhaps the R. R. authorities and employees are doing the best they can, and in a week or so we may have the mails coming up to time and the freight rolling into this valley also, as usual.

This blockade, however, recalls vivid reminiscences of the annual blockades in Spring time when stages were the fastest means of general conveyance. Then no freight was expected in the Winter time, except it came from California, by the Southern route. In those days of isolation, it was no uncommon thing for there to be an accumulation of mails in the Spring, somewhere on the Eastern slope, and some of them accumulated so rapidly and heavily and stuck so fast that they never reached their western destination at all.

Now that the rails extend all across the continent, similar hiatus experiences are not anticipated, though the present blockade, caused by sudden and heavy Spring freshets, presents some of the unpleasant features of the old style hindrances.

LACK LEARNING.—The San Francisco *Chronicle* complains that the judiciary of California is not a strong one, and in point of legal learning is not up to that high standard which has been attained in many other States; that too many cases are taken under advisement; that the judge who demands that a case shall be fully argued at the time is in a better condition to