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It is plainly manifest that a few scheming, unscrupulous demagogues have been endeavoring to make it appear, and to have the appearance go forth to influence Congress and the public throughout the nation, that republicanism is a signal failure, that the iron rule of tyranny is far superior, that it is a dangerous experiment to endow American citizens with their inalienable rights to choose their own rulers and to have a representative voice in regard to the disposition of their own money, demanded from them in the shape of taxes. That is the object of that lying petition, which was submitted to and approved by certain officials who are noted not for their republicanism, their love of liberty and equal rights, but for their unscrupulous endeavors to establish in this great republic a virtual reign of tyranny and irresponsible exercise of authority not only unknown to the law, but unknown in the civilized world.

That petition, it is sufficiently evident, is a fraud, a deliberately designed fraud, so far as it purports to be a reflection of the sentiments of many who appear as signers. Some whose names are appended to the petition, according to their own testimony, never did sign it, never authorized the use of their names to it, and others never knew the contents of the petition. This last named class, there is reason to apprehend, are very numerous. It is highly probable that the large majority of those whose names accompanied the petition never knew the nature of the petition further than that it was a petition against the admission of Utah as a State, and no doubt eloquence and sophistry were abundant to portray to those whose signatures were solicited what a dreadful, blood-curdling, soul-harrowing, hearse-falling catastrophe it would be if the State of Deseret should become an accomplished fact. It is more than likely that the bulk of the signatures were obtained simply under the understanding that it would be a capital thing for the community to be run a few years longer as a Territorial dependency by such immaculate and law-abiding Christian gentlemen as a majority of our present local Federal officials are, especially the judiciary and the quondam prosecuting attorneys, a class of beings who have lately received the flattest possible snubbing for their grossly illegal course, or their known leanings in favor of that course, by the highest legal authority in the land. Some of said local Federal officials it is no injustice to them to say would be doing far more for the interests of the public welfare if they were repairing roads, with ferruginous ornaments appended to their ankles, than by disgracing their official positions by harassing the people with illegal procedure or irritating them with concocting or sanctioning truculent and malignant petitions, or the fraudulent obtaining of signatures thereto, and of then, with all the devout piety of an incorrigible demirep, sending petition and names to Congress as the voluntary, indignant, heart-bursting sentiments of the "abject slave" women of Utah. Bah!

If we were to hazard our guess, we should say that a miserable caucus of a few ambitious malignants hatched that petition, presented it, or rather blank paper for signatures, to disaffected and other people under false pretenses, and secured the signatures of a number of persons, many of whom, had they known the real nature of the scurrilous document, would have lost their right hands ere suffering them to trace a letter commendatory of such a lying, libellous production.

PROHIBITORY liquor legislation does not appear to work well in Lowell, Massachusetts. The past year 2,042 arrests were made there for drunken-

ness, and liquor had been sold in over 300 places in defiance of law, to say nothing of places where it had been disposed of clandestinely. The clergy of Lowell were astonished at these results, and they spent one Sunday recently in preaching against the vice of drunkenness.

STRIKES here, strikes there, strikes everywhere. One of the latest heard of is the strike of the girls, the servant girls, or helps, just as you please, of Dundee, Scotland, and this is what they demand—a half holiday every week, a free Sunday every fortnight, and more limited working hours—from six in the morning till ten at night, if not two hours less than that. The girls also propose some organization whereby the servants can learn the character and dispositions of mistresses previous to engagement. It has been further unanimously agreed that if a mistress compels a servant to wear a flag, something worn on the head, the mistress ought to pay for it. These bonny maidens of "bonnie Dundee" have formed a "trades-union," and at a meeting it was proposed to adopt the rules of the Amalgamated Engineers, which gratitude only would cause to conduce to the increase of amalgamated engineers. Those families who would not concede the demands of the girls were threatened with cold victuals on Sundays, although one considerate maid was willing to throw in potatoes hot.

WENDEL PHILLIPS tells the Reform League in New York that the coming Presidential election will prove a sort of Kilkenny cat-fight concern; that whether Grant or Greeley or whoever else is elected, this is the last time the Republican and Democratic parties, as such, will take part in a Presidential canvass; that whichever party succeeds, both will die in the effort, proving once more that nothing is more terrible than a victory, except a defeat; that whether the Cincinnati Convention fails or triumphs, it has scattered forever the Republican and Democratic parties, killed both; that the Presidential canvass of 1876 will turn on new questions—the condition of the working classes, the injustice done them by law, finance, privileged corporations, and trade, an injustice which is the root of poverty, prostitution, intemperance, and crime generally.

THE New York *Herald* of May 16 indulges in a two-and-a-half-column, double leaded leader, on the indirect-damage claims, and nearly fills up the rest of the page with exhortatory comments and sensational and somewhat inflammatory equibs and suggestions, apparently put forth as feelers, and also for the purpose, if the public pulse beats favorably, of firing the national heart to a hot potato rejection of the British propositions for settling the *Alabama* controversy.

The *Herald* says the those propositions concerning the constructive or indirect claims are unreasonable; that the Americans have reason, justice, and the best of the argument on their side, but that they weaken before the superior boldness of the English statesmen; that the British government have been driven into their opposition to the American case by political necessity, knowing that the indirect claims have been made a proper subject for arbitration through the remissness of the British High Commissioners; that England sought the treaty, which was never wholly acceptable to the Americans; that through the timidity and incapacity of American diplomats the American government is put on the defensive instead of being on the aggressive.

The question brought before the Senate is thus put—

Shall we accept or reject a supplemental rule to be embodied as one of the articles of the Treaty of Washington, which after setting forth the contentions of England, first, that the indirect claims presented in our case were not included in the treaty; and, second, should not be admitted in principle as growing out of the acts committed by the Anglo-Confederate privateers; and, after agreeing on both sides that this principle shall govern future similar cases, declares that, "in consideration thereof, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect of indirect losses, as aforesaid, before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva."

The *Herald* urges that no deliberation should be required for the rejection of the above "disgraceful and humiliating proposition," but says that influences are at work to induce the administration to yield to it; that some trading Americans are willing, for mercenary considerations, to "sacrifice the honor of the nation;" that Wall Street clamors for the concession "to prevent the simultaneous downfall of the treaty and the market;" as also are the claimants of direct damages, who have swelled their claims to cover lobby expenses; and commercial fossils and charlatans.

The *Herald* claims that the destruction of the Treaty of Washington would only momentarily depress the market value of American securities, and would not lead to war; that President Grant will not yield; that the people of the United States care nothing for the treaty or for English threats, but much for the national honor and self respect, and demand the immediate and unconditional rejection of the English proposal; that Secretary Fish and not President Grant is responsible for the former's concessional suggestions; that President Grant wished to have the consideration and advice of the Senate on the subject.

"As a supporter of the administration up to this point," the *Herald* assures President Grant that concession would be destruction, that the nation trembles for its honor, that 99-100ths of the people would blush with shame at concession, and calls on him to withdraw and reject the supplemental treaty, and on friends and opponents in the Senate to advise such a course.

In the *Herald's* desperate attempt to bolster up this unsatisfactory business, that paper, in true whipper in style, calls upon various Senators, including Chandler, knowing him to be especially "not over fond of the British," to oppose concession, and menaces all, who may advise such a thing, with publicity of their names. The *Herald's* policy evidently is, Whether you have done right or wrong, stick to it.

MUCH talk has been indulged in concerning the reported opposition of the principal citizens of this community and the community at large to the development of the mineral interests of the Territory. Those who inveigh against the citizens upon this account consist chiefly of two classes—the misinformed or ignorant, and the malignant intriguers who willfully misrepresent. In the ordinary run of things what does "mineral development" mean? It means giving the reins to those who thirst for gold. It means a frantic rush to some big thing and real color diggings, where if hogs do not run about with knives already in their throats gold and silver can be had by the shovelful. It means the hasty abandonment of all steady and productive business and a mad helter skelter, pell mell, hurrah for hell race to the land of auriferous or argentiferous promise. It means the production of nothing, but the expenditure of at least one dollar for every dollar of precious metal found in the earth. It means the destruction of peace and good order, the abandonment of principle, the wreck of morals, and the debauchment and dissipation of communities. It means the stimulation of trade to a high degree of feverish unhealthfulness. It means the setting up of a standard for the riotous rallying of the most lawless and most desperate classes in the whole nation. It means putting a premium upon the insane hurry to get rich.

Some people may see in these things desirable results. We must confess that we do not. We have conversed with persons of intelligence, experience, extensive observation, and high public station, who are not prejudiced against "mineral development," and their views coincide with ours that it is to the best interests of a community to encourage first and most strongly those branches of business which are productive, regular, steady, legitimate, and of immediate and every day utility, in preference to encouraging the wild rush after gold and silver, the reckless chase after glittering minerals. To us it appears of the nature of a libel upon the best human nature to say that the presence of gold or silver in the earth is the most powerful and effective inducement to the settlement of any region that is in any wise capable of sustaining human life by soil culture and other productive pursuits. Again this great hullabaloo is about gold and silver. One seldom if ever hears of any hue-and-cry over the discovery of iron and coal, minerals

far more commonly and extensively useful than either gold or silver. It is true, we did hear a little teapot tempest over the Ogden tin discoveries, but all that has subsided into serenity now and nobody's sleep is disturbed on that matter. For our own part we never could see why a community of 100,000 people, be the same 50,000 more or less, should neglect their proper business and run wild after a few ounces of gold or silver or "tin" of any kind, scarce as deposits of those metals are, when that community can make itself a thousand times more comfortable by developing the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial facilities of the country, the two former of which produce articles of undeniable and general utility, and the latter aids in their economic collection, preservation and distribution.

Gold and silver ruined Spain and Mexico. The same means is contributing much to the present prevailing debauchment of the United States, and it is beginning to work its accustomed evils in the German Empire, flushed with the French indemnity spoils. We blame no one for wishing to see Utah escape these evils, or be afflicted with them as lightly as possible. Of the two, it is infinitely better for any community to plow and sow, and reap and mow, to handle the saw, the hammer, and the file, and to engage in legitimate commerce, than to run recklessly after either gold or silver mines.

England's greatness manifestly arose and depends not upon the insane rush after gold mines, but upon the steady, enterprising, energetic and skillful development of her agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial facilities. We are not of the class who believe that agriculture alone will make any people rich, unless their wants are exceedingly simple and few. But agriculture is the foundation of the solid prosperity of a nation, and manufactures and commerce are also essential to a high degree of prosperity. Mining, that is, for the precious metals, comes last. It can be very well done without, and it is ever a business dangerous to the steady, solid, permanent prosperity of any nation. If the man who makes two spears of grass grow where one grew before, is a public benefactor, then the man who makes acres of grass and grain and fruit and timber and tons of flesh grow where none grew before, must be much more of a public benefactor, and just such public benefactors have the members of this community at large been. It is therefore sheer impertinence for any one to bring against them the flippant charge that they have not encouraged mineral development, that is the furious, demoralizing scramble after gold and silver deposits. It is by no means demonstrated that the man who spends five dollars in digging half a dollar's worth of gold or silver out of the earth, is much of a public benefactor thereby.

However, when a community have properly developed their agricultural, manufacturing and commercial facilities, if they really need a little gold and silver, we never heard a sensible man oppose the proposition for such a community to develop their gold and silver mining resources, if they have any, even though a dollar's worth of the precious metals should cost two or five dollars' worth of labor to procure it. We have heard no person of intelligence oppose the prosecution of gold or silver mining as a steady, regular, legitimate, paying business, but we think all intelligent men would deprecate the fact of a community forsaking the indubitably useful and productive pursuits of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce for the feverish and oft-times to many ignis fatuus pursuit of gold and silver mining.

THE wet and cloudy weather appears to have passed and a clear, sunshiny, hot time to have set in, which we are bound to say will not last a week before there will be abundance of grumbling because of the heat and the dryness of the atmosphere. However, we do not see any reason to complain. The present month has been unusually favorable to grain and vegetation generally. It has been exceedingly agreeable to the webfooted portion of our population. The time for the salamandrine portion is ensuing, so that there are times for all persons as well as all things, that all may be satisfied.

So far as we have heard, the prospect for fruit, grain, and vegetables never was better, apricots perhaps excepted. Peaches, apples, pears, plums, and small fruits give extraordinary promise, and it does one good to look at the growing small grain. The spring has