

## EDITORIALS.

WHAT THE WORLD OWES TO  
POLYGAMIC NATIONS.

The Cincinnati Times says—

"The inevitable result of a joiner of polyamy with new social, religious or political ideas, is their astonishingly rapid growth. When a father can teach his principles to a hundred or so of children, it is not surprising that their dissemination should be tenfold more rapid than under the practice of monogamy. The marked examples of this in history are too well known to need mention; and we cite the fact only, in connection with the rapid growth of the Mormon community, and the extension of their commercial interests within a couple of generations."

"En passant, there is one curious feature about this system, the only instance of the kind that we know of in a polygamous community of wealth and numbers. It has no literature, no scientists, no mechanical inventors. The science, medicine, mathematics, art, logic and belles lettres of our most enlightened countries owe a vast deal more to polygamic nations than all are willing to acknowledge; but it certainly seems that the future will owe nothing to the Mormons."

The Times says truly that the world owes much more to polygamous nations than all are willing to acknowledge. In olden times all the literature, arts, sciences, and mechanical skill in the world was found in polygamous nations. Arabia, Babylonia, Persia, India, China, Japan, Egypt, the Moors included, ancient Mexico and Peru, all were polygamic, to a greater or less extent, and in one form or other. All our arts and sciences originally sprang from the East. The Orient in all time past was essentially polygamic, and so it remains to this day. At the present time four-fifths of the human race practice or believe in polygamy, and probably four-fifths of the people who profess monogamy practice polygamy. If the secret acts of all men were known, the world would be astounded at the wonderful sparsity of men in monogamic nations who have strictly observed pure monogamic principles and each bestowed amorous attentions upon his own wife alone; the number of great men in science, literature, law, war, mechanics, and even religion who, throughout Christendom, have not kept themselves to their own is something alarming, as every man of the world well enough knows. If you take out of the world, out of its history, its science, its mechanics, its literature, all that has been done by men of polygamous practice or belief, and all that has been done by others than men who have strictly abode in the monogamic principle, there will be very little of a world left, and all the swarming human hives of the east, as well as all the nations of high antiquity, will be clean blotted out.

It may be half-jestingly said that if all those portions of the human race and their works had been and were blotted out, it might have been better for the world at large now. Perhaps so, but the fact that such was not and is not the case, proves that the all-wise Disposer of Events thought otherwise.

The Jews always were and are now essentially a polygamic people, except in so far as they have found themselves obliged to conform to the monogamic system in monogamic countries. And the Jews have no mean name in art, science, literature, finance, commerce, religion, music, poetry, and even in mechanics. Even the Christian religion came from polygamic Judea. The Bible is emphatically a polygamic work, and of polygamic origin.

The fact is, national and enforced monogamy is a comparatively modern idea, and with it is ever found, as an essential and inevitable counterpart, the awful degradation and debasement of a large portion of the weaker sex by promiscuous intercourse.

Seeing that the world is so greatly indebted to polygamic peoples, in art, science, literature, etc., it is natural to suppose that the "Mormons" will make a name in these high departments of human intelligence and activity. But they

must have time—that is an essential element. It can hardly be expected that a hundred thousand people, gathered from heterogeneous peoples of all nations, and battling with poverty and deadly opposition from the outset, could, in so few years, bear off the crown of superiority from old and highly cultivated nations, in regard to art, science, literature, etc.

The "Mormons," in their poverty, had to make their pilgrimage to this isolated and remote *terra incognita*, at a time when to do that was one of the most wonderful enterprises in the history of the world, and bravely they accomplished it. Since then they have had, without help, to establish and sustain themselves, propagate their religion, gather their converts from all countries, inaugurate a virtually new system of agriculture, make farms and found cities, institute manufactures, and engage in all the severe and multitudinous labors necessary to the creation, establishment and building up of a community in a far off, inhospitable, arid, barren, and naturally exceedingly forbidding country, and do all this in the face of the most unreasonable, virulent and persistent hostility, not only from the general mob of the uninformed, misinformed, and prejudiced public, but even from government officials also, who, above all other men, ought to pursue a conciliatory and conservative, rather than a radically aggressive and antagonistic, as well as needlessly provoking and aggravating, policy.

But notwithstanding all these heavy labors and opposing circumstances the "Mormons" have done much. They have shown, to an uncommon degree, the force and value of union; they have exhibited an admirable spectacle of enterprise, perseverance, and industry; they have proved the capacity of the great American desert to sustain a numerous population; they have established the best existing system of emigration; they have introduced new (to Christendom) systems of theology, marriage, and ethics; they have proved how the most fearful evils of civilized society may be abolished; and in doing all this they have unflinchingly sustained the constitution of the United States and all really constitutional laws, and stoutly maintained the great principles of civil and religious liberty.

Having done all this, under the circumstances and comparatively speaking they may be considered to have done well, and to have given great promise for future greatness. But they are not, as our contemporary thinks, altogether destitute of intellectual ability nor of skill in art, science, and mechanics. Utah had the first steam or other power printing press in the Territories; publishes the largest and, to our thinking, most interesting journals issued between the Missouri and the Sacramento, and between the north and south poles, on these lines of longitude; and has the largest book publishing establishment between Chicago or St. Louis and San Francisco. Type founding and stereotyping are also done here. A Utah photographer has been chosen by the Union Pacific R. R. Company to take views of notable scenes on the route of that road, and his photographs are known and valued in Europe. Utah has both painters and poets, and has one of the largest and handsomest theatres in the United States. Salt Lake is the most beautiful city between the two oceans, and it also boasts the largest house of religious worship, the largest congregations, and the second largest organ in the United States, home-made too.

Nor have manufactures and mechanics been neglected. One of the best classes of wagons that has crossed the plains was built upon "Mormon" suggestions. A "Mormon" invented one of the best washing machines in use. A "Mormon" watchmaker has patents in that delicate kind of mechanics. A "Mormon" engineer has American and British patents in mining steam pump work. Utah has manufacturing of excellent woollen and cotton cloth, also of iron and leather, and is considered at the head of all the Territories, not only in religious and social science, agriculture and horticulture, but also in art, manufactures, and even in mining and in railroad work.

All these things impel the conviction that with sufficient age and reasonable opportunities the "Mor-

mon" community will give a good account of itself, in art, science, literature, and in short every branch of human intelligence, ingenuity, skill and industry, both in invention and execution.

LOW TIDE.—Morality seems to be at a low ebb just now in other places than Brooklyn. At Xenia, Ohio, a school of six hundred children has been greatly demoralized by the alleged criminal conduct of one Dr. Jenner, a principal, with girls of tender age and others of ages not so tender. The Dr. appeared not only to be inefficient for the duties, but to have a mania for embracing and kissing the girls, so that it was almost impossible for a young lady to approach him without being kissed, her hands taken hold of, or still greater impropriety indulged in on his part. Some of the young lady teachers were unexpectedly kissed by him, and insulted by improper remarks and free love suggestions. More than this, a member of the Board gave it as his opinion that, if the statements of some of the girls were correct concerning the Doctor's strange behavior, there was nothing wrong in it. Comment is unnecessary upon such vile sentiments.

POOR FRELINGHUYSEN.—A California journal thus expresses itself—

"Senator Frelinghuysen, some days since, made a speech in his State upon the Poland gag-law, in which he professed considerable ignorance in regard to many of its most obnoxious features. Whatsoever may have been his knowledge of its provisions and his attachment to the bill as it passed, and partly by his vote, it is very evident that his constituents were not much in love with it. The late municipal election in his own city gave him a decided rebuke by showing a large democratic gain, while his own ward, hitherto strongly republican, went, horse, foot and dragons, over to his opponents."

## LATE STORMS IN CALIFORNIA.

—The wind and rain storm in California of last Sunday, Oct. 25, is spoken of as unprecedented in the history of the State, particularly the breeze, the velocity of the wind in not very exposed situations in San Francisco varying from 24 to 28 miles an hour. The rain fall from 12 m. to late at night was about two inches. Nearly double the amount of rain has fallen in that State during the months of September and October than during the same months in any other year since a record began to be kept, the amount being nearly three inches. The recent rains have been general throughout the State, and along the coast from Lower California to Oregon.

NELLIE'S COMING HOME.—A London letter to the New York Graphic says—

"Nellie Grant is going home in January—of course with him. I suppose that an interesting event may be expected about that time, and the young wife would naturally wish to be with her mother at such a season. Moreover, a boy born out of the United States cannot be President, and it is well to look forward to even distant eventualities."

## TAXATION IN CALIFORNIA.

—The Santa Cruz Sentinel, a handsome paper, has the following concerning the rates of (we presume county) taxation on each \$100 worth of property, in each county in California—

Santa Cruz.....	\$1.65
Monterey.....	1.66
Yuba.....	2.60
San Mateo.....	2.40
Butte.....	2.00
Napa.....	1.91
Tuolumne.....	2.50
Mariposa.....	2.30
San Benito.....	1.40
Tulare.....	2.10
San Joaquin.....	1.40
Santa Clara.....	1.40
San Luis Obispo.....	1.65
Sonoma.....	2.40
Alameda.....	1.70
Los Angeles.....	2.16

Solano.....	2.30
Marin.....	1.46
Napa.....	1.91
Calaveras.....	3.30
Contra Costa.....	1.80

NO POLITICAL FUTURE.—Schuyler the smiler in his time has spoken rather harshly of the citizens of this Territory. But he has not made much capital by it. A western exchange says—

"Schuyler Colfax, having been dropped out of politics in consequence of his connection with the Credit Mobilier scandal, is going into the lecture field this season. Ten years ago Colfax was one of the most popular men in the Republican party, and was generally considered to be in the direct line for the Presidency. To-day, every one knows that he has no political future."

Very few, if any, persons who actively oppose the "Mormons" do make much by it. For a time such characters may seem to flourish like a green bay tree, but after a while they droop, and soon they find themselves in the sere and yellow leaf of public life, with none so poor as to do them reverence.

MINING EXCITEMENT.—St. Helena, California, is the center of a lively mining excitement, some very promising strikes having been made there. The Napa Register of Oct. 29 says—

"The mining excitement at St. Helena increases. Meeting a friend from there this morning, we hailed him as usual: 'How's St. Helena?' 'All crazy,' says our friend; 'mad as March hares over the new mining discoveries. Everybody is up in the mountains with picks and shovels examining croppings, and getting pieces for assays.' The sober fact seems to be that the discoveries already made have proved so good that all are stimulated to further search. Ledges have been located in Spring Mountain District, on Maguire's land, some five miles from town, and five tons of ore sacked and hauled to the depot for shipment to San Francisco for a working test. Langley & Bourne's ledge continues good, and work is prosecuted with vigor. It will be a new experience for this beautiful town to become a bustling mining camp, with picks and shovels, pack mules and red-shirted workmen; but then we are all prepared for changes, and stranger things than that St. Helena should yet be a great mining metropolis are of frequent occurrence in the world's progress."

CALIFORNIA HOODLUMS.—The San Francisco Chronicle says that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the California Prison Commission, October 27, Mr. A. Bull in the chair, the committee appointed to report on the best method of dealing with boys grown up without proper care and training, submitted a paper embodying the result of their labors, which is thus summarized—

"The report attributed 'hoodlumism' to parental neglect, poverty, idleness and evil associations. The remedies must be found in breaking up breeding nests of vice and crime, enforcing the compulsory education law and the law against selling liquor to minors, preventing boys from frequenting places where liquor is sold, suppressing obscene literature and promptly convicting for crime. It was suggested that the Industrial School was filled with those too mature in age and crime to be there. The report referred to the injustice of preventing boys from learning trades, and recommended that cheap amusements be provided for the youth of the city and the means of mental and social culture. Allusion was made to the good work being accomplished by the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society and the importance of establishing rooms similar to those under that society in other parts of the city. The report concluded with a plea for home culture and for the aid of press, pulpit and platform in redeeming the vicious boys of San Francisco."

MARRIED OR NOT MARRIED.—An interesting question is pending away down in Maine, apropos of the Woman's Right's subject, judging by the following—

"It has not been generally known that in Maine females have been appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace, but it so appears, and the question will be a very ugly one, as an opinion of the Supreme court to the effect that such appointments were illegal is anticipated. As these female incumbents have been exercising all the functions of the offices they have held, it becomes an interesting question whether their official acts are not null and void. Couples who have been married by them may naturally be imagined to be in a condition of aggravating doubt upon the durability and sanctity of the relations in which they are living."

OREGON FAIR.—The Oregon people make as much of their annual agricultural fair as our citizens do of their general Conference, judging by the following piece of correspondence from Salem, in the Sacramento Union—

"Thousands of people, wagon-loads of folks with plunder and provender, came days' journeys and camped outside the inclosure, under the young oaks. There were probably a thousand families so camped, and after dark the light of the camp-fires lit up the scene, and visitors passed from tent to tent, giving the most charming social aspect to the scene. The shops on the grounds contained all the necessities and many of the superfluities of life, and drove a busy trade. A more lively and interesting scene can hardly be imagined than that presented by this great body of the people representing the actual life and character of the State, its citizens from childhood to age, and offering an exposition of its products and resources. Fair week is our grand gala time, when the hoarded pennies are brought out and the good time coming is realized."

REV. OR NOT REV.—An exchange says—

"It will be remembered that the Bishop of Lincoln recently denied the right of Wesleyan ministers to be recognized by the title of reverend by the Church of England. The Queen, the head of the church, has recently settled the question adversely to the Bishop's views by addressing the President of the Wesleyan Conference, Dr. Punshon, as Reverend, in a letter in reply to the address of the Conference."

BOYNTON AT QUEENSTOWN.—Mr. Paul Boynton, who sailed from New York with a suit of India-rubber clothes two or three weeks ago, leaving behind him the understanding that when three hundred miles out at sea, he would put on his water-proof dress, get into the sea, and try to paddle back to land, unless some passing vessel picked him up, the Washington Star, of Oct. 27th, says, exhibited his swimming apparatus at Queens-town the day before. He proposed to swim across St. George's Channel, between England and Ireland.

## Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 8.

Resuscitated.—The Footlights has reappeared, Mr. John C. Graham sole proprietor.

Fined.—A couple of women of the town were before Justice Pyper to-day and fined \$100 each.

President and Party.—A telegram from President Young, received in this city last evening, dated Gunnison, stated that his health was daily improving. The party travel from Gunnison to Richfield to-day.

A Sneak.—Last night, during the temporary absence of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wells Jr., a sneak entered the part of Mayor Well's residence occupied by them. He was detected before he could get away with any plunder, but unluckily he escaped.