

EDITORIALS.

CASH FOR WOOL.

WOOL is coming into the Salt Lake market in large quantities. Only a few days ago ten thousand pounds was shipped here from Nevada, and was purchased for cash at seventeen cents a pound by the representative of one of our local factories. This brings us to a point made in an article which recently appeared in this paper, advising our friends to prefer the home manufacturers to the speculators, in shearing time. The notion seems to be entertained by some that we conveyed the idea that our mill men paid no cash for wool, but only exchanged their products for the raw material. On this head we will repeat the sacred injunction, "Whoso readeth let him understand." Here is what we said, word for word, without change except the italicising of a few letters for the sake of emphasis:

"Wool will bring the cash from traders, and ought to fetch it from the mill men. Our business should be done on a cash basis, and where the factories cannot furnish all money for the wool they need, they should endeavor to mix the pay and give at least a portion of cash with the balance in their products at cash rates."

We were well aware that there are some factories which pay all cash for wool, and that purchase more than they need for home consumption, selecting that which is suitable for their use and shipping the rest away. And the phrase "where the factories cannot furnish all money," etc., is a tacit avowal that there are some factories which do pay all money. But if it will make the matter any plainer and be of benefit to the mill men, whom we desire to see sustained in their laudable business of working up the raw material and making honest cloth, we will say, and do now say in so many words, that there are some of our mills which pay cash for wool and give as high a price as dealers who buy to send the wool away, and their advertisements appear in our local papers to that effect.

What we aimed at, and what we still desire, is to see the factory people and the sheep raisers work in harmony, the mill men paying good prices in suitable form, and the wool men preferring the home workers in their sales, above the dealer, who merely trades for speculation and a foreign market. To effect this harmony, there must be fair dealing on both sides, and if the factory people want the wool product of Utah, they should take means to acquaint the people with the inducements they have to offer. Printer's ink will help them and the DESERET NEWS has always plenty of it on hand.

THE BRANNAN LANDS IN SONORA.

SAMUEL BRANNAN, of California fame, once well known among the "Mormons," is engaged in a scheme for the colonization of certain lands in Sonora, Mexico. His interest in that country was obtained by a grant from the Mexican Government, as a return for services rendered to the Republic when it was struggling against the power of France and the sway of Maximilian.

Mr. Brannan, who took a company from New York round to California in the ship *Brooklyn*, when the Saints migrated from Nauvoo overland to Utah, settled on the coast where he invested in town lots which, when San Francisco became a large and lively city, yielded him great wealth. But his riches slipped through his fingers as rapidly as they flowed into his hands, and he passed out of public notice for some time.

During the days when he was "flush" he very generously aided the agent of the Juarez Government with money for the purchase of arms and ammunition, and this materially helped the Republic to establish itself and throw off the European yoke. Mr. Brannan took the bonds of the Republic, which were then next to worthless in the market, for the cash which he advanced, and now the Mexican Government takes up the bonds, giving him 84 square leagues of land in Sonora under certain specified conditions.

His plan is to induce colonists to settle on portions of this land by

liberal offers and exaggerated accounts of the fruitfulness of the soil, healthfulness and mildness of the climate, natural resources and flattering prospects. A city has been laid out—on paper—and each alternate lot, with 100 acres of farming land, is offered free to bona fide settlers on payment of proportional costs of survey.

From general accounts, Sonora is a promising country, about 4,000 feet above sea level, soil good, water plentiful, and mineral resources enticing. The Brannan projected city is about 400 miles from Tucson, from which place a line of stages is to run when the colony is a fact, and a branch line of railroad is talked of to connect with the Sonora branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road. But by what we can learn from our brethren who have investigated the matter, it appears that those who help Mr. Brannan to bring his land into marketable value will gain nothing but what they can obtain on easier terms direct from the Mexican government. A letter touching on this subject appears in this issue of the News. "All is not gold that glitters," and the sounding sentences which invite farmers to free lands in Sonora are to be listened to, if at all, with a critical ear. Promises are easy, talk is cheap, and those who have land which can only be made valuable by an influx of settlers, are apt to draw pictures and plans which look far brighter on paper and parchment than they appear in nature and on the actual spot.

TWO MODES OF ATTACK.

At the annual meeting of the Presbyterian Missionary Board, held in North Church, Buffalo, May 28th, special attention was devoted to "Mormonism." The telegraph reports that:

"Mr. Leonard, of Utah, said there were 620,486 young persons in the Mormon district, and it was the youthful element that missionaries were working on. Prof. J. M. Coyner, for six years a resident of and worker in Utah, stated that there were 40,000 scholars in the mission there and he wished assistance to furnish his enlarged school. He gave a Mormon lecture during which he said he had analyzed Mormonism and found it included diabolism, animalism, and Mahomedism, the bigotry, cunning and treachery of Judaism and Thuggism, which made a dose for Columbia and he wondered how long she would stand it.

At the afternoon session, Mrs. Dr. Horace Caton, of Palmyra, read a paper on "The Rise of Mormonism." Addresses on missionary topics were made by Mrs. E. A. Huntington, of Auburn, and Mrs. Hamilton and Miss Lucy J. Crittenden, of this city. The last named lady severely criticised the action of Congress in allowing Mormonism to grow, and attacked the veracity of Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon, the would be Mormon Delegate from Utah."

There appears to be a general effort once more among the dear, good, pious souls who yearn after the heathen abroad, and pass by with disdain the greater heathen at home, to make an assault on the Saints who have gathered by the borders of the Great Salt Lake. Those people collect means to provide stockings and Testaments, neckties and tracts for the Hottentots, while street Arabs swarm the cities of Christendom utterly neglected, and white folks starve and rot in the tenement houses and other purlieus peculiar to "Christian" civilization, and ignorance and vice, poverty and crime, spread their blight over thousands upon thousands of the Caucasian race, who jostle these missionizing sectarians when they walk the streets of their own towns.

There are two ways by which these hypocrites propose to attack the Latter-day Saints. One is by stirring up the legislators of the country to fight our religion under color of law. The other is, to use the language of Leonard, "by working upon the youthful element" among the "Mormons." Bold and unscrupulous lying in the first place, cunning and subtlety in the second. Both methods are resorted to by such conscienceless persons as the man Coyner, whose name should be spelled with an i instead of y—for he will coin falsehoods against the Latter-day Saints and pass them for facts among congregations where he can use them to raise cash, with as little compunction as the manipulators of

bogus money deceive the public with their metal or paper counterfeits. Persons of his stamp, after finding the doctrines of our Church impregnable from reason and scripture, are filled with the malignity of "diabolism," and resort to "cunning and treachery" to effect that which they cannot accomplish by fair means. They strive on the one hand to bring force against the leaders of the Saints, and on the other, to induce soft-headed and tender-hearted people in the East to give them money wherewith to lead away "Mormon" children from the faith of their fathers, under cover of a free or partly gratuitous education. The utterly groundless falsehoods that Coyner will tell in one trip among the benevolent, for the righteous purpose of getting money, are enough to fill Satan with envy, and to damage his reputation as the "Father of lies."

We once more direct the attention of parents to the means adopted by these soft-spoken teachers who come in sheep's clothing, but inwardly are ravening wolves. They are solicitous for the lambs of the flock, that they may lead them away from the fold. They openly proclaim their designs when they are away begging for dollars, but with sanctified hypocrisy pretend only to desire the secular education of the little ones when they ply their arts here among the Saints. The "youthful element" is marked for their prey.

Now, fathers and mothers among the Latter-day Saints, will you help them in their base designs? Will you place your tender children under their influence when they return from lying against you and your religion in the East? We feel quite willing to leave the law-makers of the land, and all who seek to strike down the work of God, in the hands of Him who has proclaimed "Touch not mine anointed and do my Prophets no harm!" and has promised, "No weapon that is formed against you shall prosper." But the children who are sought to be influenced are under the charge of their parents, and it is within the power of the parents to prevent the evils designed against their little ones.

While we trust in God for protection against violence, we are expected not to play into the hands of our enemies, and when they openly avow their intentions, is it not the densest kind of infatuation for any of us to aid them in their nefarious work? It is written that "offenses must come, but woe unto them by whom they come." And if woe will come upon the enemies of God's people and God's truth, how much deeper will be the condemnation and punishment of those who professed to be Saints and put their children into the power of the wicked to be led into the way of destruction?

Let these greedy adventurers lie on and pass round their hats for the dollars they worship; give them no excuse for pretending that they are molested by the "Mormons," but treat them with silent contempt, and be careful that they find no place with honeyed words and lying tongue to catch our children in the trap set for their feet and baited with the pretense of scholastic advantages.

ARE YOU REGISTERED?

IN order to vote at the approaching August election every citizen must be registered. According to the provisions of the Act of 1878 every person, male or female, desiring to be registered must take an oath that he or she is twenty-one years of age, and has resided in the Territory six months, and in the Precinct one month next preceding the date of registration; and further, if a male, that he is a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States; and if a female that she is either a native born or naturalized citizen, or the wife, widow or daughter of a citizen of the United States. The same qualifications are required to vote at any election, including that of School Trustees.

It is the duty of the Assessor in making his regular assessment for taxes every year to make such changes in the Registry List as are requisite, adding the names of qualified voters not already there on their taking the above-described oath, erasing the names of those who have died, and changing the position of those who have removed from one Precinct to another. Those who are properly registered need not register again.

But it is quite possible that many

of these changes will escape the attention of the parties immediately interested and of the deputy assessors. Therefore the law provides that "during the week commencing the first Monday in June of each year," the assessor shall enter on the Registry List, at his office, the names of any voters which have been omitted, on their appearing and taking the required oath.

Next week is the time thus appointed. All persons therefore, otherwise qualified to vote, who are not sure that their names are on the Registry List, or that they are entered in the proper Precinct, should go to the Court House next week and get the matter rectified. It is not enough to be registered on the City List; that only entitles a citizen to vote at the municipal elections. To vote at the school, county and territorial elections the voters' names must be on the County List of the Precinct in which they reside. All citizens should, in duty, attend to this important regulation.

WHERE IS THE WOOL GOING?

SHEEP men are now busily engaged in their annual shearing. If the "muttons" feel the change which has sent the mercury up into the nineties as much as bipeds do, they will certainly be glad to get rid of their surplus clothing.

This ought to be a good wool season. The past winter was favorable to sheep. The increase was large and the quantity and quality of the wool product ought to be very satisfactory. The wool market is brisk but fancy prices are not to be expected, in view of the extension of the sheep-raising business throughout the country. Still our sheep men have every prospect of large profits this year.

And here is food for a little reflection as well as for meat eaters. What is to be done with the wool product of 1881? Is it to be sent out of the Territory by speculators? Or is it to be kept within our own borders for home manufacture? Most likely a portion will go out and another part will stay at home, for all the wool raised in Utah is not adapted to the requirements of our manufacturers, and some has to be disposed of outside to bring needed cash into the country.

But we certainly ought to retain at least as much good wool as is required for our own factories and the home demand. We therefore ask our wool-growers to give the mills a chance before selling elsewhere, and advise the mill men to offer the best possible inducements to the wool raisers. A little cloth of good quality is useful in every family, and sound, honest cloth is far preferable to shoddy. But people can't live altogether on cloth, and don't want to be swapping and trading all the time to make "turns" so as to get what they need. Wool will bring the cash from traders and ought to fetch it from the mill men. Our business should be done on a cash basis, and where the factories cannot furnish all money for the wool they need, they should endeavor to mix the pay and give at least a portion of cash, with the balance in their products at cash rates.

The wool raiser and the wool manufacturer ought to come close together in business without any middleman to draw profits from either side. But it is not reasonable to expect the producer to dispose of his wares at less than the market price just for the sake of a sentiment. Our mill men must be lively and fair dealing, and they will doubtless get all the wool they require. And our sheep men, when it comes to a choice between home workers and speculators, should by all means give the former the preference. We should all aim to build up the Territory and promote home interests, and this can be done in a large degree by a little consideration and just dealing in the wool trade.

WATER IN CANAL.

A SUGGESTION TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

SALT LAKE CITY,

May 31, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

It is with much pleasure that our citizens learn from time to time of the satisfactory success attending the labors of the City Fathers in their determination to furnish us plenty of WATER from the River Jordan for irrigation and other pur-

poses. The idea of supplying us with water from that source was well conceived.

An opinion is entertained by many, which we would like to advance through the columns of the News, for the consideration of the City Council and others interested, namely, it appears to us that it would be profitable for all, to lay large iron pipes from the point where the canal reaches the corporate limits of the city, about four feet below the surface of the land, to the point or points of distribution for general use. This arrangement would save much good real estate, and it is supposed valuable property, in the form of buildings. We assume the position that the cash that must be paid for the land and improvements thereon, through which the canal will pass, and the great cost of building good, substantial bridges over several wide streets, would be enough to purchase the iron pipes suggested. By the adoption of this plan, all the aforementioned valuable property would be saved, and a perpetual source of revenue to the city treasury.

Safety of life is also another consideration. A large body of water running through a populous part of the city is very dangerous, especially so when it runs through lots in immediate proximity to dwelling houses and where children are found playing around in large "flocks."

Most respectfully,
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SUIT AGAINST DELEGATE CANNON.

THE public are pretty well acquainted with the infamous proceedings by which a certificate of election for Delegate to Congress was given to a person who was not elected, and 1,357 votes were made to stand more than 18,568. The scheme to defraud the people of Utah of representation in the National Legislature was formed on the supposition that the unpopularity of the "Mormons" would give countenance any outrage by which they could be placed at a disadvantage. And was thought that Congress would be so anxious to catch at a pretext for excluding the "Mormons" Delegate, as to join in the plot to defeat the popular vote in Utah, and admit an anti-"Mormon" candidate although he was not entitled to the seat either in law or in equity.

But the conspirators reckoned without their host. The wrong attempted was so flagrant and palpable, and so grossly a violation of the principle upon which our government is founded, that it met with almost universal condemnation. Congressmen and editors joined in denouncing it, and the public, although filled with prejudice against the "Mormons," could see the infamy of the lawless and unprincipled attempt to trample upon the rights of a large majority and strangle the popular voice in the interest of a few adventurers.

However, the concoctors of the scheme imagined that by impudent and push they could so far accomplish their purpose as to make the fraudulent certificate, which carried a lie on its face, stand as *prima facie* evidence of the election of the defeated candidate and put the elected Delegate on the defensive, with the trouble, costs and disadvantage of contestant for the rights to which he was plainly entitled. They thought that they could get A. G. Campbell's name on the roll, get him sworn in at the opening Congress, and keep Delegate George Q. Cannon waiting around in the committee room and the lobby until his case could be brought to a hearing, while event they intended to postpone as long as possible by every means that they could employ.

Meanwhile—and here is where certain attorneys were particularly interested—they expected to draw the salary of the office, which would make a nice little contingent fund that their simple tool did not need but which they were figuring in and this would grease the wheels of the conspiracy machine and make it run pleasantly. But "the be-laid schemes of mice and men gang a-glee," and so it proved in the instance. It appears that the spurious certificate did not work its purpose; the bogus Delegate's name, seems, did not get upon the roll; the monthly portion of the Delegate's stipend did not roll into the attorney's pockets; neither did the proceeds for the minority candidate