

EDITORIALS

NOW IT'S NEW MEXICO.

Now it is our diagonally situated neighbor, New Mexico, that is knocking at the door of the Union and asking to be let in on an equal footing with the original States, or any other, that have entered since. Our dispatches tell us that yesterday, in the United States Senate, Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form and institute a State government, and providing for its admission into the Union.

The people of that Territory, it is said, are becoming anxious for admission, and the Legislature of the Territory has forwarded a memorial to Congress, asking for the passage of an enabling act to provide for its admission.

New Mexico became an organized Territory of the United States at the same time as Utah did. The population of New Mexico is rated at about 140,000, allowed to be sufficient to entitle it to admission. The Territory is in a prosperous condition, and, says a New York paper, "there seems no reason why it should not come in." It is more than one fifth larger than Utah in extent of territory. It is held to be the most populous Territory in the Union, but it is widely believed that Utah would run it rather closely in that particular, were a fair census to be taken of both.

As regards the composition of the population, nearly one-third of that of New Mexico is said to be of American or European descent, and the rest Mexican and Indian, with a few negroes. So that in this regard, Utah stands a long way ahead of New Mexico, for the population of this Territory consists almost exclusively of the industrial classes of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland and the Scandinavian nations, making, altogether, one of the best and most promising populations that could possibly be brought together, gifted with steady, persistent energy, with industrial habits bred in the bone.

We too think that New Mexico ought to be permitted to take upon herself a State government, republican in form, so that her population might enjoy the full privileges and rights of American citizens, which the population of no Territory is permitted to do.

THE GREAT AMERICAN STEAMSHIP.

ENGLAND built and owns the greatest steamship in the world, the *Great Eastern*, 692 feet long, 83 feet wide and 58 feet deep, constructed to convey 5,000 passengers 22,500 miles.

The next largest merchant steam vessels built in the British Isles are two recently constructed, the *Iberia*, 4,820 tons, and the *Britannia*, 4,750 tons. Both of these have just been surpassed by the *City of Peking*, launched a few days ago at Chester, Pennsylvania. This vessel is claimed to be the largest steamship in the world excepting the *Great Eastern*. The *City of Peking* is intended for the Pacific trade, is 5,200 tons register and nearly 6,000 tons burthen, length 420 feet, breadth 47 feet 4 inches, depth 33 feet 6 inches. She has state-rooms for 150 cabin passengers, and stowage accommodations for 1,800 more.

The *City of Peking* may claim to be the second largest merchant steam vessel in the world, but in the English navy there are iron-clad steamships of similar size and burthen. Notwithstanding, the construction of the *City of Peking* is a triumph for the United States, auguring well for the future of ship building in this country.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE CURRENCY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes thus to that paper, March 22nd—

"The Senators who have so per-

sistently advocated an increase in the volume of currency, were surprised to hear that the President had told the anti-inflationists that any measure looking to permanent inflation would have to run the gauntlet of his veto. Last night and to-day the President was besieged by friends and opponents of inflation, to ascertain the truth of the report. His answer to Senator Logan, who was among the first to call, was characteristic. Said the President, "The report has no foundation in fact. I never thought of doing what has been said I would do, and I never uttered a word to anybody that could be construed into the meaning attributed to me. If I were a member of Congress and the President should threaten in advance to veto a measure I would resent it as it would deserve to be resented."

From which it would appear that President Grant does not feel so almighty important upon the veto as he might do if he were only the Governor of a Territory.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 31.

Confirmation.—The U. S. Senate, in executive session, March 24, confirmed, among other nominations, that of Giles B. Overton, receiver of public moneys at Salt Lake City.

From Summit County.—Bishop W. W. Cluff was in town yesterday. He says the Coalville and Echo Railroad is doing a good business, and had the biggest run last week of any previous one since the road was built.

That Lottery.—We have not heard whether the managers of the Corinne lottery scheme have adopted the suggestion of throwing in a few beef cattle as a prize. It might induce some of the Brigham City people to take tickets.

Helpless.—Last evening an inebriate was so overcome that he insisted on making his bed on the sidewalk opposite Harris' cigar store. He had to be carried bodily to the City Hall by four men. Truly men frequently get below the level of brutes.

The Liquor Question.—The case of Charles Zouman, for selling liquor without license, was to be tried before Justice Clinton this afternoon. It is rumored very strongly that the liquor dealers design combining again for the purpose of fighting the City authorities.

Sacred Biography and History.—Mr. H. M. Cameron, agent for the "Sacred Biography and History of the Bible," an interesting work of 670 pages, illustrated, commences to-day to deliver it to subscribers, among whom are a number of prominent citizens.

Sudden Changes.—The sudden atmospheric changes hereabouts are most extraordinary. Yesterday was as disagreeable a day as could well be imagined, while to-day has been rather pleasant, so that after all March, which came in violent and blustering, goes out gently and moderately, justifying the trite saw about that month.

Woman's Exponent for April 1 contains "Editorial Notes," "This Year's Emigration," "Floral Hints," "Facts and Figures," "Poetry," "International Exhibition," "Labor in Literature," "A Good Proposition," "Home Affairs," "Household Hints," "Government, People, and Privileges," "Tight Dresses," etc.

Start Right by all Means.—Old minister Wells, the predecessor of Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Braintree, himself a Scotchman, used to say: "It behoves every Scotchman to be right; for if he be wrong, he will be forever and eternally wrong."—*Ex.*

Our honored Chief Justice must be a Scotchman, then, with the added misfortune of having started wrong.

Provo Woolen Factory.—This factory is in operation and is turning out some splendid cloth of various kinds, including broad-cloth and doeskin. A gentleman who recently saw some cloth made there from the wool from President Young's Merino sheep says it is very beautiful, being of exceedingly fine texture. The factory has now 3240 spindles.

The people should sustain that factory in every possible way.

Searching Party.—We learn that

the people of Forest City, American Fork Canyon, intended turning out *en masse* yesterday and hunting for the body of Van Yosmer, the missing mail carrier between that place and American Fork.

It is supposed that he has been murdered by a man named Burton, who was arrested on suspicion, below Fillmore, a short time since, and who is now in prison, at Provo, awaiting further developments. Should the body be found by the people it is probable that its condition will show whether or not the unfortunate man really met with foul play.

Touching.—A person standing in the doorway of a store yesterday evening, where a keg of pickled cucumbers are kept exposed was witness to the following incident. As a brace of urchins passed out of the store, the foremost stopped, and taking up a cucumber, began to eat it with a coolness only equaled by the vegetable itself. The other ventured the query, "Is it sour?" "Yes." "Get me one." "Get one for yourself." "I don't like to; that would be stealing. You get one for me." The witness, in relating the above, said that no one need tell him that honesty had departed from the earth. There is a moral in that incident.

A Thrifty Store.—The stockholders of the 20th ward co-operative store held a meeting last night, at which the report for the last six months was read by the secretary and superintendent, Brother Geo. Reynolds. It showed that business had been done during the time mentioned to the amount of nearly \$15,000, and a dividend of \$1.75 to the share of \$7 each was declared for the half year, 25 cents to be added to each share, and the balance, \$1.50, to be paid to the shareholder.

Considering the general dullness of the times the statement was very satisfactory, and was beyond the expectations of the stockholders. The store is one of the thriftiest and most prosperous in the Territory.

Willard City.—"A. C." writes from Willard City as follows—

"The Willard City choir gave a concert at the Court House here on Friday eve. Their various exercises were very pleasing. It is a live choir.

"A terrific disease has started among young children here. When it makes an attack in force it bids defiance to all remedies. It grasps the throat of the child and inflames it to such an extent, in a very short time, that breathing becomes a death struggle, and ends in death sometimes two or three days after the appearance of the first symptoms of the malady. It is thought to be related to diphtheria. Should its spread become general, the consequences may be fearful."

Jewish Passover.—The Jewish feast of the passover commences to-morrow evening and lasts six days. It will be strictly observed in every part of the globe by orthodox Jews, of whom there is perhaps a few in this city. It is probable, however, that their numbers hereabout are not excessive, considering the number in Salt Lake belonging to the Jewish race, for were it otherwise it is probable they would make a move in the direction of erecting a synagogue in which to conduct their religious exercises.

During the passover week those who observe it eat no other kind of bread save that which is unleavened. The feast is commemorative of the destroying angel of the Lord passing the houses of those whose door posts were sprinkled with the blood of a lamb, when the firstborn of the families of the Egyptians were stricken with death, according to biblical history.

Provo.—We learn from Elder Elias Morris, who attended the three days' meetings at Provo and arrived from there last night, that a most excellent time was enjoyed there. The meetings on Friday were for, and were attended by, the Bishops and councilors and other members of the presiding Priesthood of the stake.

On Saturday and Sunday the public meetings were attended by people from all the settlements of the county as well as in Provo. The meeting house was crowded, many being unable to gain admission to the building.

Bishops A. O. Smoot, E. F. Sheets, John Brown, John B. Fairbanks, David Evans, A. K. Thur-

ber, L. E. Harrington, H. Miller, and W. Bringham, and Elders George Halliday, H. Snellgrove, Elias Morris and others spoke to the people, the principal topics dwelt upon being the necessity of the people being self-sustaining, in producing what they consume, the organization and classification of labor, etc.

On Saturday night there was a meeting of the High Priests' quorum, at which Father Carter, on account of old age and feebleness, resigned the presidency thereof, and Elder David John was appointed to fill the vacancy thus created.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Schools—The Drama—Young Men's Institute—Spring Work.

LEHI, Utah,
March 26th, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

We have been blest with a season of intellectual and moral improvement, in every department of this community.

The interests of Sabbath schools in this city, in the last six months, have been altogether remarkable for progress and development. The brethren and sisters seem to be alive to the important duty of "training up the child in the way it should go." Three hundred and fifty pupils are in regular attendance, who, with teachers and transients included, make an aggregate of nearly four hundred engaged in the glorious work.

Twelve months ago, scarcely one hundred and fifty were registered in our catalogue of pupils. The contrast between the present state of affairs, and that of which I speak, is highly commendatory of the efforts of those whose perseverance has wrought the change.

The day schools, also, are flourishing as well as could be expected, considering the present financial distress. Three schools were in operation during the winter, with an average attendance of three hundred and twenty-five pupils. Competent teachers, with few exceptions, were employed, and satisfaction generally was given, so far as the knowledge of your correspondent extends.

Our principal amusements during the winter, have been theatrical entertainments, given by the Lehi Dramatic Association. The manager is a man well calculated to succeed in the business, being himself a natural actor. A great many moral lessons and side-splitting performances have been presented in the last few months, and a full house almost invariably rewarded the efforts of the troupe. But the season is getting so far advanced that the members will probably resume their original characters until the "melancholy days" again are come.

As another means of intellectual improvement, the Young Men's Institute recently established is not the least important. It has already acquired a degree of importance, unexpected by even its most ardent constituents. The chief object in view is proficiency in oratory and general information. As a necessary consequence of which design, lectures on religious, moral, and scientific subjects, constitute the principal features in the programme of the young aspirants. The institute will probably continue during the summer months.

The business of the season has fairly commenced, and farmers are beginning to have that rustic appearance which reminds one that bread is made by the sweat of the brow.

SAMUEL THURMAN.

Congress and Utah.

Editor Deseret News:

The present session of Congress presents an anomaly in legislation. The introduction of several bills for the same ostensible object, indicates disunion and weakness, accompanied by a feverish anxiety unbecoming a deliberative body representing the wisdom and interests of a great nation.

There is apparent, in the projectors of these bills, a consciousness of being engaged in a bad cause, and of consequent inability to handle the "Mormon question" from their standpoint. Although evidently aware of treading on dangerous ground, incentives to evil preponderate.

Should special legislation for Utah become an accomplished fact,

a precedent would be established for vindictive legislation against any religious sect or political party which a dominant majority might deem it for their interest to suppress. This would naturally result in violent revolutions, which would spread mourning and desolation around the hearthstones of a nation which had proved itself unworthy the blessings of freedom by unsheathing the sword for its destruction.

Oppressive legislation, on the part of the general government, would doubtless entail some suffering and loss on the part of the Latter Day Saints, but deliverance would come in united energetic action, and in the end their trouble might be measurably forgotten, in view of the woes of our common country.

There is a class of reckless adventurers who prefer any kind of greatness to none at all. This aching void, the result of a corrupt ambition, when accompanied by empty packets is too much for their slight tincture of honesty, and if they can replenish their finances by attaining even a criminal notoriety, they gratify two leading propensities of their nature. It is unfortunate that such human weeds should be able to vegetate on the soil of Utah. It is equally unfortunate that a class of men have found their way into our national legislature, whose only claim to statesmanship is their accidental position, and that this fact should be manifested in a willingness to crush a people whose virtues are a standing rebuke to their vices.

History will do justice to aggressors on constitutional rights. If the Chief Executive of the nation is using the influence of his high position to assist the effort to crush an innocent people, the act, contrasted with his many victories in favor of free institutions and human emancipation, will make the contrasts in his character glaring and significant.

To all this low intriguing of mission officials with Washington authorities, this wire working, this threatening without being able to perform, this snapping at the "Mormon Problem" as though they fancied they could gobble it up, there is, doubtless, a motive power behind the scenes, which may be aptly designated as the "Praise-God-Barebones element of modern sectarianism." "With but little charity and still less gospel, with more professions of sanctity than sanctifying principles, with a hypocritical cant, more becoming the members of the long Parliament than the advocates of modern piety and American freedom, they are ever ready to raise their hands in holy horror at any innovation which comes in contact with their vices and preconceived notions.

JAMES A. LITTLE.

Lucern (Alfalfa.)

At present, as the cattle are dying on the range by the hundred, the stockraisers and others have the blues, and people have got nothing with which to feed their starving stock, it seems to be the proper time to remind all who are interested, of procuring winter fodder for their animals in the future.

It should be remembered that, by a natural consequence, to winter stock on the wild range will, in our settled valleys, within a few years, belong to the past. Therefore, if we want to be stockraisers, or at least keep the necessary cows for our households, we must provide food for them at home through the winter.

This side the rim of the basin, the localities are few where even sheep can be wintered on the wild range. It is cruel, to say the least of it, the way in which our sheep generally are wintered now. It is a reasonable excuse, that it hitherto has been a necessity. Co-operative farming will be likely to improve and develop our wool raising, the co-operative farms being able to winter our sheep.

To avoid a repetition of the present great losses and sufferings of stock, on account of the hard and prolonged winter, let every household, this spring, sow at least one acre of lucern for each cow, horse, etc., he calculates to keep. Anybody who is not a farmer, but wishes to winter stock of any kind, should ask his neighbor farmer how to put in the lucern, that it may not be a failure.

Lucern does not prosper on bottom land, but on warm bench land, where there is a good supply of water for irrigation. It takes from