

EDITORIALS.

PLENTY MORE.

PARAGRAPHS like the following can be met with very frequently in eastern papers:

"Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Hayes have done more to dignify womanhood than all the woman's rights women in the country."

We have not a word to say against either of these eminent ladies, whose example has been excellent, and against whom no word of reproach, we believe, can be truthfully uttered. Their prominent position before the country has made them marks of observation and their modesty, urbanity and wifely devotion are worthy to be extolled and imitated. Mrs. Garfield in particular, has shown throughout her husband's sufferings that patience, faith, hope, fidelity and sympathy, which are the true indications of a wifely spirit. For this she deserves her meed of praise, and none will grudge it to her.

But at the same time there are thousands of women in America and other lands who have exhibited in as eminent a degree all the good qualities which are so extolled in her, and in times of extreme trial, peril and distress have manifested all the heroism, fortitude and sweet graces of loving womanhood that are vaunted so much in her case, although she was the only real embodiment of woman's virtues on the earth.

And, coming to the point of the above paragraph, there are ladies among the party slurred at, who have given the best part of their lives for the establishment of principles that they conceive to be right and of everlasting importance to their sex. They have made sacrifices for the cause they have adopted, equal to any borne by ladies more illustrious in the world's kind of fame, and shown that they possess qualities to be admired by both man and woman. And though some of them may be extreme in their views and their methods of presenting them, and exhibit more of the masculine than is attractive in their sex, many others are as good wives and mothers as any in the world, and while laboring for the right as they understand it, adorn their homes with the glory which true womanhood alone can impart.

Mrs. Hayes filled her position well; Mrs. Garfield has endeared herself to all by her deportment in prosperity and in sorrow; but they are only two among thousands of noble, unselfish, loving and unblemished wives and mothers, whose presence is a solace, whose touch is a healing balm, and whose lives are a testimony that goodness and holiness make peace on earth and prepare the path to heaven.

"JACOB HAMBLIN."

"The Faith Promoting Series" published at the *Juvenile Instructor* office ought to be well patronized by parents and placed in the hands of the children. They are all calculated to promote faith in the true and living God, and lead to lives of righteousness. The latest number, containing the chief incidents of the life of Jacob Hamblin, the well known Indian interpreter, is full of interest from first to last. It is a work of 144 pages, written by James A. Little, in simple style, concise, clear and attractive, and the manifestations of the power of God in answer to prayer are told in a way to strike conviction to the heart, and increase confidence in the providences of the Almighty. The neat little book can be had for 35 cents, and is worth its weight in gold.

WHAT RELATION?

THE following item is "going the rounds":

"Gov. John B. Neil, of Idaho, is very popular among the Gentile population of that Territory, but the Mormons look upon him as a near relative to the angel of the bottomless pit."

Mistake. That's a libel on Beelzebub. Those "Mormons" who have ever heard of him look upon him as first cousin to a popgun and nearest relation to a parched pea in a frying pan. Try again.

Z. C. M. I.

THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this Institution took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in the Council House. The attendance was good and the proceedings were not only gratifying but full of interest to the community, because the facts, figures and results there made known, demonstrated the continued success of a principle which the people of this Territory have an abiding faith in, that is, co-operation.

This great institution, organized and carried on for and in the interests of the people, was never more prosperous than to-day; and despite competition and the small margins of profit possible in this day and age of close figuring, when every purchaser comes to market posted as to first cost and freight of almost every article he buys, it is gratifying to state that not only has a dividend of four per cent. for the six months been declared, but a handsome margin of some \$60,923.47 will be carried to the reserve or surplus fund.

During the past half year, so we gather from the Secretary's report, which, embodied in the President's report, was read to the meeting, there were purchased some \$1,236,091.73 worth of goods; \$170,769.62 was paid for freight, and the cash receipts were \$1,684,925.43. These are truly large sums, but the Institution's business is of such proportion that only "big figures" can represent it now.

The Institution, it appears, is now sub-divided into sixteen departments and branches; accounts with each are kept separate, so that at the end of each half year the amount of goods purchased, the number of times each particular stock has been turned over, the cost of selling, and profits realized can be seen at a glance. A complete and thorough check system has been introduced, which not only is a great safeguard against loss through errors and carelessness, but it accurately registers daily the sales of each employee, and all errors made. Thus, at the end of each day, month or half year, the officers of the Institution consider that they can tell with certainty the value of each salesman to the house, and rate him accordingly. The system upon which the large business is conducted has been elaborated by years of care and experience, and is as perfect, perhaps, as can be found in any commercial house in the country.

Z. C. M. I. enjoys the proud reputation of dealing justly and honorably with all its patrons. A child sent by its parents to make a purchase, obtains just as good an article and at as low price as if the purchase had been made by an adult or the parents themselves. All the orders for goods sent to the house by mail, are filled with scrupulous care, and, in fact, the house prides itself upon the skill and integrity with which it fills commissions for absent customers. To illustrate this trait of Z. C. M. I. we will mention a circumstance that occurred but a short time since, in the nature of a complaint that reached the Superintendent: One of the numerous country stores had sent orders for goods by mail, leaving much of the selection of articles to the judgment of the house, which were filled with accustomed care and skill. Subsequently, the buyer for this same store visited the city and made personal selections and purchases. Shortly after, the manager of the country store wrote to the Superintendent of Z. C. M. I. complaining that his store was better served when he ordered his goods by mail than when his buyer personally visited the Institution and made his own selections. In the one case, the Z. C. M. I. salesman felt that his experience and good judgment and the honor of the house were at stake; in the other, the buyer was courteously served with what he asked for, and there the salesman and establishment's responsibility ceased.

As one of the solid, substantial institutions of the Territory, Z. C. M. I. exerts a potent influence on our commerce. Its career since the spring of 1869 has been one of which all connected with it should feel gratified. A fair and equitable remuneration has not only been paid to its stockholders, but the people generally have received vast benefits in cheap, reliable articles of merchandise.

The manufacturing departments of Z. C. M. I. demand a more extended notice than our limited space this afternoon will allow; we will therefore merely say that they are steadily growing, and are all doing well.

So great is the demand for some lines of home made clothing, that it is found impossible to keep a stock in hand. The tannery, boot and shoe factory and home made clothing department furnish employment to 230 hands. To these add a force of 170 salesmen, laborers and clerks, and it swells the total to 400 employees. Steam power will shortly be introduced into the boot and shoe and home made clothing factories, which will not only increase the capacity of those departments, but will further cheapen the cost of production, and consequently lower the selling price, which will in turn benefit the people.

We congratulate the officers and Directors of the Institution upon their successful management of its affairs, and trust that as the years roll round, Z. C. M. I. will in the future, as in the past, stand at the head and front of the commercial houses of Utah.

After reading the President's report, an election of officers and Directors for the ensuing year was held, which resulted in the re-election of the old officers and Board as follows:

President, W. H. Hooper.
Vice-President, Wm. Jennings.
Secretary and Treasurer, T. G. Webber.
Directors—John Taylor, Geo. Q. Cannon, Jos. Smith, H. S. Eldredge, M. Thatcher, John Sharp, D. O. Calder.

Z. C. M. I. has a solid reputation in the commercial world, extending to the eastern as well as through the western hemisphere, and should receive the support of all well wishers to the people's cause in the Territory of Utah.

FAREWELL AND GREETING.

It is pretty well known in town and soon will be in the country, that Brother Orson F. Whitney has been appointed to go on a mission to Europe and that he will shortly take his departure. For a little over three years Brother Whitney has been the local editor of the *DESERET NEWS*, and in this position has labored faithfully and ably, to the satisfaction of his associates and the publishers of the paper. His talents are of no common order, and born in poetry and in prose Brother Whitney will be heard from again. He is a rising young man, whose star will yet shine with lustre in the constellations of the Priesthood in Zion, and we predict for him a profitable future in the missionary field and in other walks of life. We part from him with the kindest of feelings, and wish him success and prosperity as a herald of glad tidings to the nations abroad.

His place in this office, we are happy to add, will be filled by Elder John Nicholson, who returns to the position which he had occupied so honorably for several years and filled until he went to England as a missionary. Recently, Bro. Nicholson has been engaged on the *Ogden Herald*, editing that paper with recognized ability and good judgment. He will now devote his eminent talents again to the *DESERET NEWS*, and with his added experience will be a great acquisition to this journal. We say good by to Bro. Whitney with regret; we welcome Bro. Nicholson's return with pleasure.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

THE numerous friends of the late Elder Feramor Little Young, whose demise at sea has been already announced, will be gratified to learn that it has been decided to hold memorial services in his honor in the Tabernacle in this city. They will take place on the occasion of the obsequies of Apostle Orson Pratt. His remains cannot be presented to the public view, as they repose in peace beneath the deep sea waves, where they are as much under the care of the angels and the eye of Omniscience as if treasured in a vaulted tomb under monumental marble. But after the funeral services of Brother Pratt, the ceremonies will be continued in memory of Brother Young, without interruption, in the same meeting. Seats will be reserved for the bereaved relatives in the front of the stand in the body of the building, the aisle dividing the mourners for each of the departed servants of the Lord. The ushers will attend to the seating of the respective parties. All the friends of Brother Feramor Little Young and sympathizers with the afflicted

relatives are invited to be present as well as those of that departed leader in Israel and great Apostle of the latter days, Brother Orson Pratt. As previously announced, the remains will be on view in the Tabernacle from a little after eleven till shortly before one o'clock to-morrow, and the services will commence at one o'clock.

CORRECTION.

IN our account of the life and labors of Apostle Orson Pratt, it is stated that he started with the Twelve from Far West, in obedience to the revelation, April 26th, 1838. The error occurs in Bro. Pratt's own account, from which we copied the date. We are informed by Apostle F. D. Richards that it should be 1839.

FALSEHOOD REFUTED.

SEVERAL attempts have been made by the unscrupulous enemies of the Latter-day Saints to cause it to appear that the "Mormons" are intolerant towards people not of their faith, and that it is dangerous for ministers of other denominations to introduce their creeds among the people of Utah. Everybody here knows this to be utterly untrue. The Saints understand that it is their duty to accord to others the same rights which they claim for themselves. And they have manifested their willingness to do this in numberless instances. They do not forget that their creed appears false and foolish in the eyes of the multitude in the world, and though the notions and forms and vagaries of modern Christendom look extremely inconsistent and ridiculous to them, they accord the same forbearance to the exponents of those contradictory ideas as they ask for themselves, but have in so many instances asked in vain.

The Latter-day Saints, young and old, are and have been taught to respect the religious opinions of other people, no matter how nonsensical those views may appear. It is a part of their belief, that when the government of God is established in an unfeigned earth, the souls of men will be perfectly free to worship what or whom they will in what way they choose, or to abstain from worship altogether, religion being a matter between humanity and Deity, the freedom of the creature, the agency of man being given of God to all. This liberality of belief has not been a mere matter of theory. It has been exhibited in practice. People of all creeds have been free to erect their houses of worship, to promulgate their views, to antagonize our religion without let or hindrance. Indeed they have been allowed to villify, abuse and misrepresent things which we hold sacred and men whom we regard with honor, and no chastisement has been dealt out to them, but in most instances they have been simply treated with silence and in no case with personal injury.

Yet men who have had as much liberty of speech and action as any one could ask for, have raised much money in the world by playing the role of martyrs to "Mormon" intolerance, and have gained sympathy and cash by picturing scenes of persecution which have never occurred, relating incidents that have been entirely manufactured in their own minds. This course is doubly infamous. It is lying for the lowest of motives—the greed for money. It is false witness which tends to arouse prejudice and bring trouble upon an innocent people.

We recently noticed the shameful falsehoods circulated about McMillan, of Sanpete, and Gillespie of Brigham City. The former has in private acknowledged the untruth of much that has been printed as if by his sanction, but has failed to present the truth in a public manner. The latter has given his name as an endorsement of the falsehoods told about his experience in Brigham City. That we might be posted as to the facts, we made diligent inquiry as to the alleged persecutions he had endured, and found that they never existed. And that the truth might be learned from authority, we have asked for a statement from well known and reliable men of Box Elder County and following is their statement which can be depended upon. J. D. Burt is Probate Judge of the county; A. Nichols is the Bishop of Brigham City, an

old citizen and a public man of undoubted veracity; A. Christensen, a Justice of the Peace and holds other official positions which give him opportunity of obtaining information upon all public affairs in the city and country. They have handled the Presbyterian preacher very gently, and it is evident that while misrepresenting a community well known to be peaceable and orderly, has been treated with far more consideration than he deserved.

About two years ago a Presbyterian priest by the name of S. L. Gillespie made his home in Brigham City, during which time he has often scandalously misrepresented our people. A specimen of his falsehood has been published recently. A number of such has been repeated from time to time which we have taken no particular notice of on account of the glaring and self-evident inconsistencies contained therein.

He says that the brethren who conveyed his goods from Corinne to Brigham City, on his removal were summoned before the High Council to answer for it as a great crime. No such case was ever before the High Council. Neither has he been threatened or spoken about in any congregation in any such manner as he asserts. Our public speakers are moderate in the tone of their remarks when they have occasion to allude to parties and creeds that are in theory and practice opposed to us. Should they ever use such violent phrases as are quite common with the great men of our nation, when drawing party lines, etc., Mr. Gillespie would no doubt think they should be tried on a charge of treason. Did he ever hear a stump speech at election time?

Ex-President Farr, of Ogden, never came here as stated, to hold a special meeting to remind us of our misdeeds towards the reverend; there existed no cause for it. We remember he chanced to be present once in our Sabbath meeting, and upon the request of Pres. L. Snow addressed the meeting, but we have been at a loss to find any person then present that can remember that he pronounced a single sentence having a direct or indirect allusion to such matters, and Mr. Farr has not been here at any other time to attend meeting since Mr. Gillespie came here. Nothing could be more false than the assertion that Mr. Gillespie had applied in vain to the chief of police for protection against disorderly boys causing annoyance around his premises. It would take several columns in your valuable paper, Mr. Editor, to specifically refute all the false charges laid to us, of which Mr. Gillespie is the author, hence we make a general denial, and declare all the articles of this nature unauthentic and without foundation in truth. All there is about the persecution that he speaks of is this: Brigham City is not entirely free from idle boys any more than other country towns, from which he may have suffered some petty annoyance, but neither he nor any member of his family has been hurt, nor did anyone ever attempt to hurt them. As soon as he made the city marshal, (chief of police) acquainted with the existence of such annoyance, prompt measures were taken to stop it.

About that time the craving for intoxicating drinks began to be felt among the rowdies, and some sort of a saloon was afterwards opened, which had no good effect in the interest of order. The police record shows a case wherein a young man, upon the testimony of Mr. Gillespie, was convicted of disturbing a small meeting held for worship by him, by holding on to the door of the meeting house for a few minutes, and thereby hindering ingress and egress, for which he suffered five days imprisonment in the county jail, and paid a fine of \$20. In another instance, rowdism not being confined to Mr. Gillespie's place, another young man at the hour of midnight threw a rock violently against the front door of the residence of one of the oldest "Mormon" settlers in town, for which he was fined about \$20. Such acts are not countenanced by the people in any manner wherever perpetrated, but it is not possible in every instance to convict the guilty parties. Windows have been broken of houses wherein we worship God, and a number of our oldest citizens have been troubled much by rowdy youths without redress.

Mr. Gillespie coming here as a stranger, and publicly and privately denouncing our people, such a phase as "saintly animals" applied to us, being a fair index to the spirit of his