

EDITORIALS

A FRANTIC APPEAL.

A PERSON by the name of C. C. McCabe, who has heretofore assisted his Methodist confreres of this city in mis-representing the "Mormons" to the people of the East, is now making a frantic appeal to the charitable public to save the M. E. Church at Salt Lake City. We make the following extract from his application to The Ladies League. It is dated from Chicago, and published in an eastern journal. After threatening to present to the General Committee of Missions, etc., the names of those who have subscribed and not paid up, he says,

"The Mormon Church has four hundred missionaries at work in Europe. Armies of converts are continually arriving and making their way to Utah. More than twenty-five hundred have gone there recently. Mormonism is growing stronger and more defiant every day. Our church in their capital city is in peril for want of a few dollars to pay its debt. Can it be possible that a million Methodists and ten thousand pastors will stand by and see it sold—by the sheriff? The debt has come down from \$40,000 to \$7,000, with interest all paid up. I grant that it was a mistake to build so costly a church. The men responsible for the creation of the debt would acknowledge it themselves. But that is not to be considered now, except as a warning to others. *This church must be saved. This debt must be paid. Will you fulfill your pledge? If not, tell me so, and I will seek for some one to fill your place.*"

The Methodist cause here was built up on falsehood and carried on by shameless impudence and calumny. Most of the money expended in the erection of the building now in danger of being knocked down by the sheriff for debt, besides much more that never went into its construction, was gathered by the pious Methodist defamers who traveled through the Eastern States, startling benevolent old ladies, and tender-hearted old gentlemen, with stories of imaginary "Mormon" atrocities, old and exploded statements from out-of-print books and pamphlets, and plausible but utterly untrue narrations of terrible experiences at Salt Lake.

These religious mendicants managed to feather their own nests nicely out of the transaction, and to aid them in their devout work built a huge conventicle, largely on borrowed money, that they might be able to show the Methodist world what great things they were doing among the benighted "Mormons." They ran the concern \$40,000 in debt and by hard scratching the general society has gradually reduced it, but still it is hampered and weighted down as shown in the above extract. And the building is out of all proportion to the uses the Methodists have for it. Their cause here is flat, their members few, and they have been gradually dwindling down towards nothing. The echoes of their nearly empty church sound mournfully on the ears of the few attendants left on their services. It was on this account, and from losing the dignity of being called a "Conference," that such a violent attack on the Latter-day Saints was made at the last gathering of the M. E. authorities in this city.

The dismal failure of the Methodist libelers of Utah ought to stand as a warning to the defamatory priests of other denominations who have established themselves in this Territory. No one objects to their preaching the tenets of their various and clashing creeds, nor their educational efforts of a secular character, so long as they do not malign and falsely accuse those who differ from them. But if they continue to make abuse of the "Mormons" their principal subject of discourse and labor, they will find that their path leads downward, their influence will die out, and their names and work will become a reproach even among their own people, while the justice of offended Deity will surely mete out to them the reward of the liar and the hypocrite.

[COMMUNICATED.]

HOME ENTERPRISES.

A SUBJECT which constitutes an almost daily topic of conversation

and public speaking among the leading members of this community, and the importance of which is readily comprehended by every person of ordinary intelligence, is home manufactures, a phrase which has become almost a hackneyed expression. There is hardly a school boy in Utah but knows how necessary manufacturing is to the temporal welfare of our people and Territory, and yet, with all this talk, and evident knowledge of the subject, there is a lamentable lack of permanently successful manufacturing enterprise. We doubt if there is any country in the world that can claim more advantages for the establishment of varied manufactures than Utah; and there is probably a larger proportion of skilled mechanics gathered here than in any other portion of America; what then hinders our advancement in this direction.

If talk could establish and carry on manufactures, and furnish labor to the hundreds of artisans who are compelled, at present, to work a uncongenial kinds of employment, a busy man might be heard in scores of workshops throughout our valleys and mountains, but talk never will accomplish this desirable result. Capital, combined with thorough business knowledge, is the moving power required in this matter. Let our wealthy citizens, or associations of men of moderate means, seriously consider this important matter with an earnest determination to remedy the evil; engage the services of the best men that can be obtained to manage manufactures; invest enough capital to insure the proper carrying on of any advisable business; and we would soon see a new era of prosperity inaugurated here. There has been enough talk about the subject; everybody realizes the necessity for the establishment of manufactures, and very many deeply deplore the lack of opportunities for themselves and children to earn a livelihood at useful trades; action is what is needed.

As an encouragement to capital, we take pleasure in calling attention to the success attending the manufacturing of boots and shoes by Z. C. M. I. In the Shoe Factory department of that Institution, there are now one hundred and fifty hands employed, not less than three hundred and fifty persons being sustained thereby. During the last six months, over forty thousand pairs of boots and shoes have been made in that establishment, and we have assurance from reliable sources that the demand for goods made by them is rapidly superseding that for the imported articles. The storekeepers and people throughout the Territory are realizing that goods made here are better adapted to their wants than those made elsewhere, and are decidedly in favor of sustaining home manufactures, especially as in the instance alluded to, when the articles produced are of satisfactory quality and reasonable in price.

With such an example before us with other successful enterprises, such as the Provo, Wasatch, Deseret and other woolen factories, the Logan Manufacturing company, and a few others we might name, we are led to say wake up ye men of capital and brains, invest your dormant means and energies in manufactures, take advantage of the immense natural resources of the Territory, and experience the pleasure of not only providing employment to the many hundreds who are eager to work, but also the, perhaps, greater satisfaction of benefiting yourselves pecuniarily, which would be the undoubted result of establishing manufactures and operating them on thorough, sound, business principles.

WHAT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY SAYS ABROAD.

THE Cleveland Leader publishes a long article purporting to be the report of an interview with United States District Attorney Philip T. Van Zile, while on a recent visit to friends in that city. His remarks are of the usual character of anti-"Mormon" statements, including reckless and slangy assertions about what takes place in the Endowment House, all of which, by his own showing, is conducted with the utmost secrecy. He complains that "Gentiles are not given an opportunity here to secure a place to live," and yet states, in answer to a question on business at Salt Lake, "The Gentiles, I think, have the advantage so far as trade is concerned. A

Mormon, like any one else, will buy where he can get the best goods for the lowest prices." Two statements that are not remarkable for their harmony. He declares that "Congress ought to do something to wipe out polygamy," but doesn't say what that something should be. He avows that "Mormon fathers commit incest and no punishment can be inflicted on them," and that the "Mormon women are as stiff-necked and perverse as the sterner vessels. When they have made up their minds that two or three or half-a-dozen of wives to one man, is all right; it takes pretty hard work to convert them." The assertion about the "Mormon" men is a beastly falsehood, of which the Attorney ought to be ashamed, but there is truth in his admission about the difficulty of converting the "Mormon" women, which those who talk so much about their being "down-trodden" would do well to make a note of. Among other mis-statements of the Attorney is this:

"Every Mormon is a Democrat, and it is an impossibility to find a single Republican among them. The reason is that the Democrats shield and protect them."

In the first place, every "Mormon" is not a Democrat; we could find quite a number who are Republicans in their political proclivities. And in the second place, our principal sufferings for our faith have been endured under Democratic rule and influences. Trace our history in Illinois and Missouri, and see what was there accomplished. It was Martin Van Buren who uttered the shameful but emphatic sentence, when appealed to for redress of our wrongs: "Your cause is just, but I can do nothing for you." It was James Buchanan who sent an army to Utah to destroy us. Each was a Democratic President. The Republicans have talked much, attempted much, but accomplished next to nothing against us.

National politics in Utah cannot be very fervent, from the fact that we have neither voice nor vote in national affairs. There are few "Mormons" who pretend any membership in either of the great political parties of the country. But there are pronounced Republicans among them, as there are consistent Democrats, and the District Attorney is very much in error. It is an egregious mistake of newspaper men and others to think that because a man holds some office in this Territory he is familiar with the views and sentiments of the people. For most of the persons who for a brief period occupy official positions here, make themselves so obnoxious to the masses by their airs of superiority and their misrepresentations abroad, that they are the least likely of any one to become really acquainted with the people whom they are paid to serve.

The District Attorney has given material to a newspaper man to fill up a column and a quarter of the Leader, and exhibited his own spleen; and that is all there is of the matter.

THEY NEVER SUCCEED.

THE Idaho Enterprise, a Republican sheet published at Boise City, says:

"We know of pretended Democrats coming into the Territory, locating in some of the south-eastern counties and joining the Mormon Church inside of thirty days after landing, for the sole purpose of securing the support of that Church for some office."

Those "pretended Democrats"—if they exist anywhere except in the mind's eye of the Statesman—must be famished Republicans, who have hunted for office in vain in the north, and now turn their coats and try it again in the south of the Territory. Such politicians will do anything for place, and there may be instances of their joining the "Mormon" Church to get it. But whoever knew of their succeeding? Certainly there is no instance of the kind in south-eastern Idaho. The "Mormons" can take stock of that variety of the genus homo as quickly as anyone, and can reckon them up on sight. Of this sort are they who, being with us but not of us, "apostatize" and try their hands as manufacturers of "Mormon" horrors and outrages, whereby to turn a dishonest penny. But they sink into the depths of their own folly and filth, and are lost sight of as either Democrats or Republicans. Of such is the kingdom of Satan.

REPUBLICAN GAINS.

THE news from Indiana and Ohio, delayed by the prostration of the telegraph wires, through a hail storm near Laramie, is not of a very encouraging nature to the Democrats. Ohio is undoubtedly Republican, and this will create no surprise to either party. The most sanguine Democrat scarcely hoped for a victory in the Buckeye State. But Indiana was confidently claimed for the rising party. A fair majority for Landers was positively counted on, and cool and clear-headed Democrats fully expected it. But the returns, so far as they have reached us, indicate that not only is Ohio still Republican by a large majority, but that Indiana is lost to the Democracy.

True, the present issue is only a local one. But it has been looked forward to as a reliable indication of the national result in November, and the tidings of Porter's success cannot fail to be depressing to the Democratic cause, nor to carry rejoicing and confidence into the camp of the Republicans.

However, in the coming struggle the Democratic forces will not be daunted by the apparent defeat in Indiana. On the contrary they will, in all probability, be roused to greater activity and exertion, and have yet, by the probable capture of the vote of New York, fair chances for ultimate success. The surprise in Maine is more than offset by the outcome in Indiana, and it renders the situation doubtful in the extreme, with the odds slightly in favor of Garfield.

A great deal of money has been spent in the local contest in Indiana, and the financial advantage is no doubt on the side of the Republicans, as they have the official assessments, in addition to private donations, to fall back upon. If the campaign in November is decided by the longest purse, we are of the opinion that Hancock's struggle, gallant though it may be, will prove another "lost cause."

PRIZE MUSICAL COMPOSITION.

AN opportunity for distinction is open to our Utah musical proficients. The Cincinnati Musical Festival Association offers a prize of One Thousand Dollars for the most meritorious composition for chorus and orchestra, to be performed at their fifth Festival in Cincinnati in May 1882. The competition is open to all citizens of the United States no matter where their place of birth. Following are the conditions:

Works offered for competition must not occupy more than one hour in performance.

A full score, and piano score, accompanied by a sealed letter, must be placed in the hands of the committee on or before September 1st, 1881, and should be addressed to "Committee on Prize Composition, Musical Festival Association, Cincinnati, Ohio."

The scores must not contain the name of the author, but must bear a fictitious name. The accompanying sealed letter must bear the same fictitious name on the outside, and also a return address, and must contain within the name and address of the author.

No letter will be opened until a decision has been reached awarding the prize, and then, only the letter of the successful competitor. The other compositions and letters will be returned to the return address indorsed on the outside of the sealed envelope.

The author of the prize composition shall own the copyright of his work, but the Association shall have the right of performance at any and all times, and also of publishing such copies as it may require for its use, free from copyright.

The scores submitted, of the successful composition, shall belong to the Association.

Utah contains quite a number of talented composers and a few who have a genius for music. To compete for this prize will be good exercise for them, and if either of them should succeed it would not only give them name and fame in the musical world, but would stand to the credit of our Territory. Who will make the trial?

A PETTY CONSPIRACY.

THE Utah "Liberals" having captured the Governor, and used him at their gatherings in a manner to make him appear ridiculous before the public, now propose to manipulate him in his official capacity, and render him still more foolish in the eyes of the whole country.

Mr. Fotheringham, who is County Clerk of Beaver County, was a member of the Legislative Assembly at its Twenty-fourth session. Being re-elected to the office of County Clerk at the August election, it is necessary, according to the peculiar wording of an Act passed at the last session, for the re-elected officer to obtain a commission from the Governor. The Beaver "Liberals," smarting over their defeat at the late election, are now endeavoring to make trouble with the successful candidates, and have appealed to the Governor not to issue a commission to Mr. Fotheringham. They base their application of the clause of the Organic Act which provides:

"That no member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term," etc.

The "Liberals" claim that the Governor has decided not to issue the commission to Mr. Fotheringham. But then they will "claim" anything. However, it is sure that they have been endeavoring to influence the Governor in this direction, and it is not impossible that he will act according to their wishes, seeing that Mr. Fotheringham is a "Mormon," that the Governor has publicly allied himself with the "Liberals," and that he is not conspicuous for extraordinary sound judgment.

We do not see how the language of the Organic Act can be twisted, or in any way distorted, to apply to the case of the Beaver County Clerk. The office was not created during the time that the incumbent was a member of the Legislative Assembly; it has been in existence for a great many years. Neither was the salary or emoluments of the office increased during that time. Indeed the salary and emoluments of that office are not determined by the Legislative Assembly at all. The salary and emoluments of the County Clerks are fixed by the respective County Courts, the Legislature does not interfere in the matter in any manner whatever.

The object of the restriction in the Organic Act is clear. It is also wise and in accordance with a constitutional provision concerning the Congress. Its intention is to prevent legislators from creating offices for themselves and increasing the emoluments thereof, thus appropriating public moneys for their own aggrandizement. But the provision has no application to the case at issue. There is nothing in the Constitution, the Organic Act nor the laws of the Territory to prevent or disqualify any man from holding at the same time the offices of County Clerk and Representative to the Legislative Assembly. Neither is there any valid reason against the holding of these two positions by one person. They are not incompatible. They do not interfere with each other in any way. Indeed one is a help to the other. The County Clerk, in the exercise of his calling, learns many things which are valuable in discussing general measures for the good of the public, and the Legislator, understanding the full intent and meaning of the statutes enacted, is the better qualified to perform his duties as County Clerk.

We do not advance this for the purpose of advocating the general union of the two offices in one person. We believe that as a rule, when there are plenty of suitable men, the various offices in the gift of the people should be distributed as much as possible. But we see no reason, and there certainly is no law, against the holding and exercise of the offices of Representative and County Clerk, while much can be said in favor thereof.

All that the Beaver "Liberals" can succeed in accomplishing in this movement is to make a little trouble in their own county for a little while, which will result in no benefit whatever to them or their cause, but rather have the effect of dis-