

## EDITORIALS.

At the late session of the Colorado Legislature an act was passed creating a Board of Immigration, to be composed of five members (with President and Treasurer elected out of and by the five) to be appointed by the Governor of the Territory, a majority to constitute a quorum, the Territorial Librarian to be secretary of the board, the members of the board to receive five dollars each per day (with 15 cents mileage) actually engaged in meetings of the board, county commissioners to elect a corresponding secretary for their respective county, the Governor to designate agents, resident in any country in Europe, to co-operate with the board in disseminating information and encouraging emigration to the Territory.

The purpose of the board may be understood from the following sections of the act—

SEC. 4.—It shall be the duty of said Board to adopt and put in execution such measures as will best promote and encourage Immigration to the Territory, and for this purpose they shall publish and disseminate such useful information as they can obtain concerning the development and undeveloped resources of the Territory, and may provide for one of their number or such other person as the Board may select to attend such Agricultural and Institute Fairs as may be deemed expedient for the display of the Agricultural and Mineral products of the Territory.

SEC. 8.—The sum of six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the use of said Board of Immigration, to be expended in such manner as will best promote the objects of this act, and the Territorial Auditor is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of said Board of Immigration for that amount, and said Treasurer, upon paying the same, shall take a receipt from the Treasurer of the Board thereof, and in no case shall the Territory be bound to pay a larger amount of money than is hereby appropriated.

SEC. 11.—Said Board is authorized to open books of subscription, and solicit donations and contributions of money and other articles from corporations or persons willing to aid, or interested in the subject of Immigration to the Territory, which sums of money, or articles so donated and contributed shall be under control of, and expended or exhibited by, said Board, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, and for the purpose of further carrying out the provisions of this Act the Board may appoint one or more of its members or such other person or persons as the Board may determine upon, as agents of the Board, to visit such places in this country as may be, by them, deemed best for the purpose of giving information and of encouraging Immigration to the Territory. *Provided*, that in no case shall such agent be allowed any compensation except such reasonable sum as may be necessary to defray his actual traveling expenses.

The formation of such a board has not been necessary in Utah, yet its valleys have been populated by thousands on thousands of immigrants not only from all the States and Territories, but from almost all nationalities, mostly before any noise was made concerning the mineral resources of the Territory, and in years when it presented probably fewer inducements naturally to immigrants than any other Territory.

Among the reasons for such extensive and successful immigration, notwithstanding the reputed paucity of the material resources of the Territory, may be mentioned, as standing prominently forth, the uncommon enterprise and liberality of our citizens, many of whom have made large donations, some of them annually for a number of years, for the express purpose of assisting immigrants who desired to come to Utah and make their home in the Territory. But much more assistance has been rendered than by mere donations of means, large and numerous as those have been, and commencing as early in the history of the Territory as when the first settlers had barely had time to locate and turn themselves round. Hundreds of our brave pioneers and later settlers have not only freely given of their means for this purpose, but have also freely given of their time and energies, going forth through the States and through many foreign nations, without any salary or stipulated pecuniary compensation, and not unfrequently bearing their own expenses, seeking, encourag-

ing, advising and otherwise assisting hundreds and thousands of persons, who were desirous to come to Utah and make the wilderness rejoice with the busy hum of industry and with peace, good will and prosperity, material and moral. Numbers of these public-spirited citizens of ours have spent years in this philanthropic manner, crossing the oceans—Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, etc., some of them many times. So that in many respects Utah has set a noble example to other Territories and States in promoting and fostering the progress and prosperity of the community by encouraging and assisting immigration in divers judicious ways, and to a very liberal extent.

We wrote above of immigrants who were desirous of settling in this Territory to advance its material and moral prosperity, and we meant it. In some States and Territories, there is a manifest desire to advance the interests of the community materially, but the moral interests are not considered, not thought of, as if they were not worthy of being taken into consideration. Our citizens did not fall into this great and injurious mistake. All the Territories around us were originally peopled by some of the very worst characters, bad, bold, desperate, reckless men, who hesitated at no villainy, no crime if their purposes could be subserved by its commission. Such was not the case with Utah. Its pioneers were a band of brave, self-denying, devoted men, who wished to find or to found a commonwealth where such things as peace, purity, honesty, virtue, etc., should prevail, and where material prosperity, however desirable in a healthful degree, should not absorb the whole attention of the community.

In order to effect this desirable purpose, many of the more prominent of our citizens have bestowed upon the matter so much of their means and time and thought and energy, and have been careful what kind of immigrants they assisted. That they might secure the best characters in every community they have visited, they confined their assistance almost exclusively to immigrants (with their families and relations and friends who at least professed to believe in God and Jesus Christ, to repent of their sins, and order their lives in accordance with the revealed will of God, so far as it related to them).

The results of this policy have been highly gratifying. A class of people have settled this Territory who, it is neither egotism nor flattery to say, are decidedly superior in morality to the people of any other Territory or State in the Union, and by natural sequence there has been less immorality and less crime of all kinds in Utah than in any portion of the Union, in proportion to the population.

This substratum of morality in the population has made Utah what she is—the most promising commonwealth that the United States can boast, and it cannot fail to tell favorably and decidedly upon the future of the Territory and those adjacent, demonstrating the good sense, far-seeing sagacity, and the true patriotism of those who have exercised controlling influence in the community, from its inception to the present time.

If our Colorado neighbors, or any other people, can see anything in the policy pursued by our citizens in this matter of encouraging immigration, that they may deem worthy of admiration, they are free to follow copy.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper thus reports Mrs. Emily Pitts Stevens, who spoke a good word for the men in the recent Woman's Suffrage Convention—

She said she had not been listening to the resolutions and could not speak to them. All present knew her sentiments and it was not necessary to repeat them; but she would say this much—she did not think the men had been treated fairly. What we want is not woman's rights, nor men's rights, but human rights. The men were not to blame for the present status of woman any more than the women themselves were. It was the fault of circumstances, under which all suffer alike. She knew the good men of the country were in favor of women having their rights. Let women stand up for their rights if they want them. She believed the men of this nation were going to help the women out in this thing. Mrs. Leland Stanford had lately told her that she had been converted by her husband. He had advocated woman suffrage for twenty years. She believed all intelligent men thought women were their

equals. She would not be a man if she could; but would like to be a free woman. It don't do to abuse the men. It don't pay to abuse them. We are only half civilized in this nineteenth century, anyhow.

At the same Convention Mrs. Churchill said—

Women had always loved men. Is maternity to prevent her from sitting in the council room? That class of men who are solicitous for the welfare of nations must know that maternity should be made honorable. When savage men come to a stream, they get on their wives' backs and make them carry them over. She would rather be an Australian woman and dive for clams than have to bear all obloquy and inconvenience of loving men. (Mrs. Churchill referred to the social evil bill.) I think there is little danger of our races becoming indistinct by giving them the ballot. We may by the ballot compel men to take care of every child that is born, and that is more than they do now.

Mrs. Dr. Willis was rather severe on the men. Said she—

We have city fathers; I wish we had a few city mothers. The men pay more attention to licentious women than they do to us—and they know it.

THE movement to secure a State government for Utah is now fairly under way, the delegates chosen by the late convention we may shortly expect to hear have arrived in Washington, where they will proceed to lay before Congress the wishes of an immense majority of the people of the Territory, and those people, in a little more than a week, will have the opportunity of voting upon the constitution adopted by the convention, and of electing a representative to Congress for the State of Deseret and Senators and Representatives for the Legislative Assembly.

For the ensuing few weeks much speculation will be indulged in concerning the probabilities of the admission or non-admission of Utah to the rights of statehood. A few persons in the Territory oppose the movement for a State organization, but we have never been able to see any justifiable grounds for such opposition. The pith of the reasons assigned therefor, so far as we can comprehend them, is like this—"We should like to rule Utah; we have some influence with the Federal appointees for Utah Territory; if Utah become a State, our influence will be scarcely felt, as the bulk of the inhabitants have no confidence in us; therefore, we will do all we can to prevent the people from obtaining a State organization and with that the common rights and privileges of American citizens, and endeavor, with all our energies and abilities, to have the people kept in Territorial serfdom until we think we are able to secure the authority to rule over them." So that the local opposition to a State organization is simply a matter of selfish ambition at the expense of the rights and privileges of the people at large, and should be so considered in the action of the people in this movement.

Among the opponents of this Territory's assuming statehood, outside of Utah, some appear to consider it the duty of Congress to keep a Territory out of the Union as a State as long as it can possibly be done. Now we respectfully assure all such persons that they entirely misconceive the proper nature of the relations existing between Congress and the Territories, and the true spirit of American liberty, and are verging on the iron rule policy of despotic governments.

In the primitive history of the United States, almost all the vast region "beyond the Mississippi" was a veritable *terra incognita*. The "territory northwest of the Ohio," extending westwards to the Mississippi, and not included in any of the States then organized, may be likened to the region embraced within the present Territories. At that time the political doctrine was in accordance with the true spirit of American liberty, true republicanism, which was that the people of that "northwest territory" should be encouraged to assume the dignity of statehood and consequent self-government as early as was reasonably practicable. In this republican spirit, "An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio," was ordained, a portion of which ordinance reads as follows—

"There shall be formed in the said Territory, not less than three, nor more than five states,

"And whenever any of the said states shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such state shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government: Provided, the constitution and government so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the state than sixty thousand."

Now here it is stated positively that States should be organized and admitted out of said territory, when certain portions of said territory to constitute a state had 60,000 inhabitants, and so far as it could be consistent with the general interest of the Union, "at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than 60,000."

What a change from that time to this! Then Territories were encouraged to become States and an express provision was made that they should be admitted into the Union when any such State had 60,000 inhabitants, or even less. Now the sentiment of many is so vitiated, so illiberal, so unreplicable that a Territory should be kept out of the Union as a State, and its people deprived of their just rights as American citizens, although they number more than 100,000 and have proved uncontested for a quarter of a century that they are abundantly capable of assuming self-government as a state! Verily, what a falling off is here!

If Congress shall act in the liberal and republican spirit of former times, when the proceedings of the late Convention in Utah are laid before the members of that body, they will say, "Yes, certainly, Messrs. Fitch, Fuller, Hooper, and Cannon, Utah has been kept out in the cold long enough, Deseret shall come into the Union, shall 'come and welcome.' Send on your Senators and Representative, they shall sit with us, and be one with us in endeavoring to promote and perpetuate the common welfare and prosperity of this great and glorious republic." That is the way this thing should be done, and if so done everybody concerned will feel greatly the better for it.

THE Chicago Times thus recapitulates and sums up the results of the New York custom-house investigation—

1. It is proved that dutiable articles are passed without the payment of duties, as passengers' luggage. This appears from the concurrent testimony of several witnesses, some of whom are or have been, connected with the custom-house service. It also appears, from the testimony of the same credible witnesses, that inspectors receive bribes for passing dutiable goods in this way. One of the witnesses, Mr. Lewis, swears that a friend of his had furniture passed as luggage, and subsequently paid the inspector for the favor.

2. It is also proved by the testimony of employes, or ex-employes, of the custom-house, that weighers, instead of actually weighing merchandise, as the law requires and as they are sworn to do, copy the weights marked on the packages, or from the books of city weighers. These copied weights are invariably much below the true weights, according to the United States standard, and so the government is defrauded of no one knows how much revenue. It is not to be supposed, of course, that the officials violate the law and their oaths without some balm for their wounded consciences.

3. It is also proved that treasury agents of Mr. Grant's own choice have repeatedly overhauled the books and papers of merchants, and pried into their confidential transactions, without the semblance of legal authority, and for the evident purpose, and with the known effect, of levying blackmail. Such things have been done time and again; and no protests addressed to the powers that be have availed to put a stop to them, or bring the offenders to justice.

4. It is also proved that revenue officers have been removed because they were, or were supposed to be, hostile to the Grant-Congling faction of the radical party in New York; that custom-house officers, while under government pay, have been assigned, for weeks together, to political service, such