

EDITORIALS.

TOO STALE.

"The best solution of the Mormon problem yet proposed is that of the dividing up of Utah among the adjoining States and Territories. Two contiguous States—Nevada and Colorado—do not to-day contain a sufficient population to justify their admission. Nevada has 60,000 people within its borders, and Colorado has less than 100,000. Territorially, there is no reason why the eastern portion of Utah should not be annexed to Colorado, and the western to Nevada."

The above is from the *Alleghany Mail*. The idea is stale and the plan foolish. It has been advanced several times by meddling persons anxious for fame as solvers of the "Mormon problem." But sensible men see its fallacy at once. Divide Utah and annex its parts to adjoining States, and what then? The terrible "Mormons" would obtain the advantages that accrue to Statehood, and by their solid vote and united influence would acquire the balance of power, political and otherwise in two States or more, as the case might be, instead of lingering as now in a condition of territorial vassalage.

Oh yes, go on with your "division," gentlemen. It would be like drawing a line through the ocean. You might mark certain boundaries, but the waters would be virtually the same. You might imagine you had split the people in twain, but their unity would be untouched. You might give two States the job of solving the "Mormon problem," and they would most likely attain solution themselves, being absorbed into the preponderating element whose force would be its cohesion and tenacity.

If the *Alleghany Mail* wishes to try its hand at problem-solving it should advance something new and a little more feasible. The division plan is musty with age and neglect; it has been cast aside labelled "of no use."

DRAWING IN ITS HORNS.

THE N. Y. *Herald* of June 20th has another long communication from Washington on "Mormon" affairs, and another editorial touching upon the same matters. But its tone is changed. The Washington correspondent's reasonings and conclusions are all based on "ifs," and the editorial on "probables" and "may bes."

The reckless charges and venomous denunciations of the past few weeks are lacking, and excess of caution makes both the letter and the leader tame and insipid. The fact is, the *Herald* fears that in these "Indian accounts" it has only fallen upon a mare's nest, and hence its extreme timidity.

The hunt for vouchers and other documents relating to these accounts has only developed evidence that they were thoroughly investigated years ago and proved just and correct. And the following testimony by the agent of the Government who conducted the inquiry, copied from his report, and which we clip from the N. Y. *Herald*, shows that there is nothing to be feared by us or gained by our enemies, from the present unearthing of dead and buried doubts as to the genuineness of President Young's settled claims as ex-officio Indian Agent:

"The items of the accounts and the receipts, signed as evidence of payment, were, by myself, exhibited to the witnesses, and their attention was immediately directed to these various items separately. Various experiments were resorted to by myself to test their memory and to detect drilling preparatory to their being called to testify. Had such been the case I am constrained to say that in a practice of many years at the bar I have no recollection of a single instance in which so many witnesses (testifying, as they often did, in the absence of each other, and without knowing what had been stated) concurred with such precision and exactitude. The manner of these witnesses and the familiarity with which they each alluded to the various occasions and circumstances referred to

in the accounts, and their perfect recollection of the persons and articles named and described, could not have failed to convince the most sceptical of the truthfulness of their statements. Although subjected by me to a 'rigid' and 'searching' examination in the nature of a cross-examination, I detected no evasiveness, no equivocation, or efforts to conceal anything. Straightforwardness, candor and apparent conscientiousness characterized those who testified in behalf of Superintendent Young, and whether the same may be said of all who were called in behalf of the United States is respectfully submitted."

It is amusing to notice the drawing in of the *Herald's* big and threatening horns. From a wholesale slaughter of the "turbulent Mormons," and the hanging of their chief men for crimes which the *Herald* proved by its own *ipse dixit* or learned opinion, it has dropped its counsels and expectations to a probable suit "through the law courts in Utah," which is to disclose the secret, "whatever it may be," concerning certain vouchers, twenty years old, the chief of which is for the startling sum of \$3,527.43. This is a terrible shrinkage for the leading sensation journal of the United States of America, and suggests a "powerful weakening" of its anticipations. There is evidently neither gore nor glory for the *Herald*, and its crusade on Utah will only work injury to itself. The decline of that power in journalism may be dated from its senseless and unscrupulous onslaught upon Brigham Young and the "Mormons." Write it down and see.

CONTEMPT, NOT CONFESSION.

WE have noticed in several papers lately, personal attack upon private character, which, having been allowed to pass unnoticed by the individuals assailed, have elicited comments to the effect that silence means confession.

We consider this a false pretence. It is dangerous to the peace and reputation of every prominent person. If a reply must be made to every malicious insinuation or malevolent newspaper diatribe, some men would have little else to do but defend themselves against assaults from a libellous press. Papers of that low class which admit into their columns gross communications reflecting on personal honor, and signed with a *nom de plume*, should be rated by the public at their true value, and no answer should be condescended or expected.

Why should a gentleman defamed by an anonymous and cowardly scribbler be required to rush into print, and pit his name and fame against an unknown, perhaps disreputable, fellow who has not the manhood to father his own pen-and-ink offspring? We think that silence should be considered more dignified than reply, and significant of contempt rather than confession.

Some persons are too sensitive to public censure. They feel so keenly any shadow of a stain upon their honor, that they cannot refrain from running into the snare spread for their feet by those disreputable ruffians of the press. The rascals who publish such slanders understand the susceptibility of most respectable persons to reflections upon their good name, and take advantage of it to effect their own nefarious ends. Answering those attacks only keeps up the sensation they create, and brings support to the sheets which live by strife and fatten on contention.

Let it be publicly understood that no gentleman or lady is required to notice charges or insinuations made by anyone who hides under an assumed signature, and much of this newspaper slander would cease. No value should be attached to such communications. If a man has anything to say against another, let him say it take a man, not skulk in the shadow of a scurrilous press, disguised by the mask of a false name, and shoot venom at the object of his spleen in the spirit of a murderer.

The plea made by some that most newspaper articles are written without signature, and that therefore the anonymous correspondent has the right to withhold his name, is too feeble to prevail. The proprietors or publishers are known and are

responsible for their own utterances or those of their employees. When the paper speaks it is understood who is talking, but not so when the sneaking stabber of good names dips his pen in gall and launches his poisoned darts anonymously. Contributions on topics of general interest need not receive the signature of the author. There are interesting writers who do not wish to acquire notoriety, and whose articles, not being of a personal nature, do not call for the name of the writer. There is a different case altogether.

A depraved public sentiment sustains a slanderous press. So it is useless to moralize on the vicious influence of certain publications in various parts of the country, which are a disgrace to the journalistic profession. If there was no demand for such sheets they would soon die a natural death. Their circulation can only be limited, not stopped. Those who acknowledge their villainousness should refuse to support them, and let the responsibility of their existence remain with the low-lived and "them that love and make a lie."

But decent people can save themselves and their friends from much of the annoyance which arises from anonymous personalities, by refusing to notice any such assaults, by sustaining those who are attacked in the policy of silence, and by construing that silence as contempt instead of confession.

CHRISTIAN HOME LIFE.

BISHOP D. S. TUTTLE, of the Episcopal Church, preached a sermon at Deer Lodge, Montana, recently, upon the text, "He maketh the solitary to dwell in families," the Bishop arguing in favor of fostering and encouraging home life, and Christian home life as the truest, purest, and best, and setting forth, as the three principal enemies of true family life, celibacy, polygamy, and divorce.

The *New North-West*, in reporting the meeting, rather applied the celibacy objection to Montana, the polygamy objection to Utah, and the divorce objection to Idaho, these three Territories constituting the worthy Bishop's diocese.

The Bible distinctly says that it is not good for man to be alone, and, according to the Mosaic record, the Almighty remedied this unpleasant and "not good" condition by creating a woman specially to become Adam's helpmeet, bosom companion, wife. Hence, apart from the aggregated amount of human experience since Adam's time, it must be concluded that the Bishop's position, as against celibacy, is well taken.

As regards divorce, that is, if anything, worse than celibacy, for, as celibacy is the non-formation of family life, divorce is the destruction of family life after it has been established. While it must be admitted that in extreme instances it is better for married people to separate than to live together and endless quarrelsome cat-and-dog life; yet divorce generally is nevertheless to be seriously deprecated and earnestly discouraged. The Bible says the Lord "hath put away," and where not necessary it is equally repulsive to every good man and woman.

It is not so plain, however, wherein polygamy is an enemy to Christian home life, Christian family life. The belief that it is so may be common, and may be eloquently and even vehemently urged, but belief, eloquence, and vehemence are not necessarily rational argument, are not necessarily perfectly consistent with principle and fact.

In the first place, it has never yet been proved that polygamy is not a part of Christianity itself, and therefore of Christian home and family life. Indeed, the weight of argument and testimony is in favor of the proposition that polygamy is perfectly and inherently Christian, part and parcel of the true Christian religion. This may appear startling to people who have been thinking otherwise, but nothing is more strange and startling than truth, at certain times and under certain circumstances.

It does not require much argument to prove that polygamy promotes home and family life. Why, that is the very intent and essence of it. Marriage is the very founda-

tion of family and home. It may be said there is no home without marriage, and there can be no legitimate family without it. Further, it may be stated that polygamy provides ways and means and opportunities whereby thousands of persons may enjoy marriage and a home and family of their own, and that too on the most Christian principles, who otherwise would not have the opportunity to enjoy those blessings. So it is manifest that the position of the Bishop in this regard is not well taken. It is not tenable. Montana should repent of its celibacy and Idaho of its divorce, but Utah should continue its labor of love and righteousness in regard to plural marriage.

The *New North-West* of June 22 says of the Bishop—

"Bishop Tuttle is probably the hardest worked Bishop in America, his diocese extending over such an enormous scope of country which he conscientiously visits every year. This, with the work in Utah, is too laborious and he cannot probably long continue it."

"The loss of Bishop Tuttle would be a great one and it may be obviated, but another ten years' work like the last ten will either break him down permanently or kill him. It is well to be considerate in time."

We should not like to see the Bishop killed, even with hard work and too much of it. For he is an honorable gentleman, so far as we know of him, and if he were to pass away a worse man might be sent to take his place.

MUST TERMINATE IN A MISERABLE FIZZLE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Sun*, under date of Salt Lake City, June 9, says a number of things very unfavorable to Brigham Young and the "Mormons," yet arrives at the following conclusions—

"The effort now being made to work up the public judgment against Brigham for complicity in the Mountain Meadows massacre must ultimately terminate in a miserable fizzle. Should he ever be brought to trial, the public verdict would no doubt be against him; but the verdict of the jury, if not that of acquittal, would most certainly result in a disagreement, with the majority in his favor."

"The telegrams from Washington stating that District Attorney Howard assumes that he can convict Brigham are not received here with any degree of confidence. It is strongly suspected that there is a screw loose somewhere in the prosecuting department, and no one believes that either District Attorney Howard, or Marshal Neilson co-operating with him, will accomplish anything that they lead the Government or the public to expect. They will spend a large amount of public funds, accomplish nothing, and when the present sensation is over, if they escape the charge of playing a double role they will be very fortunate."

"The curse of this Territory has always been the readiness with which a Federal officer could be corrupted. The men who come here to accept a salary of \$2,000 a year must be very low in the professional scale of law, and yet the Government only appoints such men to come here as Attorneys, Associate Justices and Marshals. Half of the Federal officers sent here would not be trusted anywhere with the till of a bar room without supervision, and yet these are the men from whom the public has expected the solution of the Mormon problem! To settle this question effectively and forever, men of unquestionable integrity should be sent here—men who are above the paltry temptation of a few thousand dollars, the blandishments of women, and the allurements of whiskey. Notwithstanding all that has been published in the East about the Lee confession and its revelations against Brigham Young, I hazard the prediction that, in the end, Brigham will be unconvicted, the Government representatives will be disgraced, the country saddled with a heavy indebtedness, for expenses."

"I am surprised, deacon," said the pastor, "to learn that you, of all men, should have been seen at the wicked Almee performance." "Well, you see, sir, I got a dead-head ticket, and I thought it my duty to go and keep somebody else out of a seat who might have been harmed by the exhibition."

CANDID TALK.

THE editor of the Fairbury (Jefferson County, Neb.) *Gazette*, was one of the late excursionists to Utah. In the *Gazette* of June 23, among other things, the editor says—

"We believe, however, that the so-called evils of polygamy are more imaginary than real, that society is as good at Salt Lake as elsewhere, and that a man with half a dozen wives is entitled to as much respect as if he had but one. The recent reports of threatened resistance to the government are believed to be sheer fabrications."

"No one who visits the Territory can help admiring the energy and self sacrifice displayed by the Mormon people in its first settlement. Forming a community by themselves and having little communication with the rest of the country, they become self-reliant and independent."

"On the whole, the trip to Utah was a very pleasant one. Her people were hospitable and made every exertion to render our stay pleasant and agreeable. Could the editors of every State in the Union visit the Territory and examine into the actual condition of affairs for themselves, that much abused people would be treated with greater fairness and less misrepresentation."

MARKET FOR BEEF.

SHIPPING dressed beef to Europe from the United States has proven a very profitable business. Refrigerators are constructed that preserve the meat intact during the sea voyage, and cooling houses are built at New York, Liverpool, Bristol and other seaports.

Why could not Utah take a hand in this trade? Refrigerating cars are among the recent railroad improvements, and the surplus stock now eating out the ranges might be shipped at a fair profit, instead of being left to perish through the rigors of winter.

American beef sells in the London market at from ten cents to twenty-four cents per pound, retail. Close management, low car-lead freights and arrangements with European dealers might bring considerable wealth to our stock raisers who have for the past few years been complaining of small returns. It is worth looking into, at least.

CALIFORNIA FOR SHEEP.

AN English gentleman, one of the largest sheep-raisers in the world, after travelling a while in this country, recently wrote in the following style to a friend in New York, according to the *Sacramento Record-Union*—

"I have had a glorious trip altogether, and am charmed and surprised and entirely pleased and delighted with America. Language fails me when I think of all I have seen in the way of wealth and material progress in the past, with a promise of unbounded progress in every direction in the future in this country. I went through two thousand miles of rich black virgin soil in Texas, which is a splendid country, with an ungodly population. From Texas I returned north by the Indian Territory to Kansas, went to Emporia and took the Atchison and Topeka Railroad to Pueblo, in Colorado, went down into Northern New Mexico, saw its sheep country, returned to Colorado and went to Denver, and thence to Salt Lake City, * * * and finally crossed the Sierras to California. * * *

"Texas won't do for sheep for a long time to come. Kansas is too cold in winter for stock to be fed outside. They require hay in winter. The same is true of a great part of Colorado. In New Mexico there is good sheep country, but very dry, and the frosts are severe in winter. It will carry a light stock of sheep well. The population consists of Americans and thieves. The Greaser, or half-bred Mexican and Indian, is one of the most debased creatures on this continent, and these are the people you have to hand your property to if you start sheep farming in New Mexico. There are many drawbacks at present, but in a few years New Mexico will count."

"But give me California before