

burro jacks, give each a separate range and a lot of old broken-down mares picked up around livery stables; brand up the lot, turn them loose, get up your stock several times a year, brand and halter-break the yearlings, and at the end of three years he will find that it is better than working for any kind of wages."

There appears to be a good deal of practical common sense in the advice of this writer. Granting that his figures showing the profits of the business he advocates are exaggerated, it is clear that the small, low-bred mares that abound on the ranges of this Territory, and upon which their owners do not place a value sufficient to have them looked after or cared for, might be used with profit in the raising of pony mules. Most of the "scrub" horses in this section are of the original Spanish stock, and while their small size and lack of beauty render them unsuitable, they are perhaps the hardiest and toughest horses in the world, and for this reason pony mules bred from this stock would have an enhanced value for the purposes for which they are used.

Poor farmers, who cannot afford to own high priced mares, yet who are so situated in respect to range facilities that they can raise stock, will find it worth their time to investigate the subject of raising pony mules.

BEAUTIFYING THE CAPITAL

It is proposed to add to the beauties and attractions of the national capital a grand and striking feature, namely, a magnificent avenue from some central point in the city to the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon. It is suggested that this grand roadway be 150 feet wide, and that each State and Territory be given an equal section of it, about four hundred yards, or nearly a quarter of a mile, to improve and ornament as it may see fit, under general plans. The latter embrace the planting of trees of native growth in the several states and territories, on their respective sections, and the erection by each of a marble table bearing its name and coat of arms, and, in the cases of the original thirteen states, the names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence will appear on the tables.

The plan provides that the first thirteen states shall have choice of ground, commencing at the tomb, and that the other states and territories secure their respective sections in the order in which they were admitted into the Union, or erected into territories. Statuary in marble or bronze, and other means of ornamenting and enriching the avenue may be used, at the pleasure of the several states and territories, the object apparently being to excite rivalry between them in the magnificence with which each will ornament its section.

If this plan shall be carried into effect the result must be one of the most magnificent streets in the world, and probably one which will surpass anything of the kind known to history.

THE RACE QUESTION.

ONE significant fact as indicative of the relative positions of the white and black races in the United States, was presented in the House of Representatives when that body organized a week ago last Monday. It was that there was not, among the eighteen score members who took the oath as such, one black face or one that was dark by reason of blood, not one whose ancestry ever knew any other systematic bondage than that imposed or permitted by the political systems of their respective nations. In the last Congress—the Forty-ninth—there were two colored men, O'Hara of North Carolina, and Smalls of South Carolina, the former being a mulatto and the latter full-blooded, and both unusually able and bright. There were before that two negroes in the Senate, both from Mississippi, but not at the same time—Hiram R. Revels, who was the first senator after the war, and Blanche K. Bruce, who succeeded him. Neither was re-elected and neither showed any special fitness for the position, not ranking even with some of the white "backwoods" members of the lower branch, and illustrated no special issue save it be the Republican party's policy of "baiting" the black men for votes, a policy which succeeded very well till the native instinct of the African showed him that he was being used for a purpose, and that purpose not his own but the users' advancement. They are all gone now, and the American Congress is as it will doubtless remain, in full possession of the Caucasian.

Apart this subject, a speech was made at the public meeting of the Republican National Club in New York last evening by John R. Lynch, formerly a Representative from Mississippi and belonging to the "unbleached" element among our fellow citizens. In his harangue Lynch made the ex-ravaging assertion that Cleveland was no more entitled to the electoral votes of his State, of Louisiana or South Carolina than he was to those of three New England States, the dusky orator asserting the fact of the former States being carried by Cleveland to the sys-

tematic and wholesale suppression of the colored vote by the Democrats. He claimed that there are 20,000 more negro than white votes in his State and that not less than one-third of the latter are Republicans while not more than one-tenth of the former are Democrats. This comes very nearly being a solecism, in that, while it attempts to show that the negroes recognize the distinction between the two parties and know which one of them they belong to, and would cast their ballots for the one if permitted, they are still so inferior as a class that with one third of the white-voting with them and they having 20,000 over all, which would mean, with their white allies, 50,000 majority in the State, they are incapable of wielding such enormous strength. If they say they are intimidated, they make their case worse, for a 50,000 majority that will permit the minority to walk over them in a State election and take possession of the spoils, lacks the very first principle on which is based the right of suffrage—the manhood to defend it. If they say they were counted out, they make the argument against their right to vote still stronger, for they say that it is possible for the whites to cut away their towering strength by fraudulent means and escape exposure or punishment, knowing, if they know as much as Lynch claims for them, that so monstrous a swindle is easily uncovered and that nowhere in this country, or in the world, would the perpetrators avoid the lash of public indignation, which would cover them into holding back when came the time for them to step forward and receive the stolen goods. The fact that there are no contests, and that for the first time in many years the weakened cry of the Republican party is once more trumpeted by a defeated and disappointed candidate, shows tolerably conclusively that there are no such frauds or else that the black race and its allies in the South are too impotent and ignorant to wield a free ballot—in either event the ex-Congressman's lament being like the dying wail of a skulker in battle who gets a stray shot in the back.

The fact is that where two races of different types, conditions, mental formations, colors and to some extent physical structure inhabit the same soil, there is certain to be more or less agitation, and agitation has but the effect of bringing the superior to the front and top. One or the other must eventually yield in all social respects, and social control means political control. This has been so strikingly exemplified in the case of the Southern States before, during and since the war that discussion upon the question is idle. It is only necessary to point to the facts. In anti-bellum days the white people controlled the negroes by right of ownership, now they sway them because of it being to the latter's interest to act in unison with those to whom they look for employment and support. The blacks have never owned the whites nor employed them to any extent, nor have they ever been able, notwithstanding their immense preponderance, to influence, induce or coerce the Anglo-Saxon into acting largely with them. These are matters that speak for themselves. Thus it is that Mr. Lynch is now a private citizen peddling out imaginary wrongs in New York; that the Democrats carry all the Southern States; and that there is no longer a dusky face in the halls of Congress.

A POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

SENATOR CULLOM has introduced a bill for the establishment of a postal telegraph system. It provides for the extension of its benefits to all cities of the United States in which free delivery exists. The lines are to be constructed by the engineer corps of the army, and thence transferred to the custody of the Postmaster General. The Secretary of War is authorized to use the military service lines of the United States as far as expedient, and also to make all the necessary condemnation of lands or outbuildings at a fair compensation. All disputes as to what is fair compensation to be settled by the Courts of Claims. The Secretary is further authorized to construct, take and use all machinery and devices not including telegraph lines, whether patented or not, as shall be deemed necessary, the compensation to be determined in the same manner as in the condemnation of land. The sums of money necessary for this purpose are appropriated by this bill.

The office of the Director-General of the telegraph is created as part of the Postoffice Department. It is made the duty of the Postmaster-General to report to Congress after the passage of the act a plan for the complete organization of the postal telegraph system, with detailed estimates of the men and money needed before the system is put into operation and employes selected. Examinations are to be held by the Civil Service Commission to determine the fitness of applicants. The sum of \$4,000,000 is appropriated for the location and construction of the telegraph lines provided by this act.

G. M. W. Powderly is taking an active interest in the bill, and is using the influence of his position in connection with the order of the Knights of Labor to induce Congress to pass it. He is sending secret circulars to the various assemblies throughout the

country, accompanied by blank petitions to Congress favoring the establishment of a telegraph system to be controlled by the government.

It is probable that Mr. Powderly's action is prompted partly at least by his dislike and that of the organization with which he is connected to monopolies.

It is likely that the bill will be opposed on a number of grounds to which we formerly directed attention. While it might break up private monopolies manipulating the telegraph business of the country in certain particulars, it may create another monopoly, still more dangerous to the commonwealth in the hands of the government. The inauguration of the system would drive all private competitors out of the field. The chief monopolist in that line was accused during the last Presidential election of suppressing information favorable to one of the great contesting parties and inflating intelligence of the same nature concerning the other. Such a power as the telegraph system would give to an existing administration in that direction would be more hurtful still. Even if there is no probability of its misuse in that way the existence of the possibility would be a temptation and a menace.

It would create an immense increase of public patronage and swell the already vast army of office-holders. It is against the doctrine of decentralization, limits the field of private enterprise and consequently curtails popular activity and development.

A GENERAL PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

THE New York Real Estate Record and Guide frequently has something sensible to say on the "Mormon" question and other important topics of the times. The following appeared in its issue of December 10th:

"The New York Herald announces that the Mormon Church property, even the famous Tabernacle, is now in charge of the United States Government. It has been seized and sold under the Edmunds act. This has not been because of any rebellion on the part of the Mormons, but because they practice an unpopular social custom. Polygamy is now in vogue in many parts of the earth under religious sanctions, as it also was under the Old Testament dispensation. The Herald says that the Latter-day Saints are a righteous and God-fearing people, notwithstanding their one objectionable social practice. We quote:

They are most industrious and are severe in their economy. They are toilers in the strictest sense of the word, and are neither wasteful nor extravagant; with them idleness is a sin and the saving of their substance a means of grace. All their sermons are exhortations to thrift and economy, the science of making a saving having been reduced to a fine point by the foremost leaders from the days of Joseph Smith down to the present time, when the plain, hard-working New England farmer, Willford Woodruff, stands at the head of the organization.

In this case we have established a precedent which can be used against any sect in the country. Should any of them become unpopular its property can be confiscated. Personal good conduct will not avail to save them from spoliation. It is curious that a body of lawyers could propose or pass such a law; but Senator Edmunds, its framer, is continuing in the same path, for he now proposes to enact a statute to practically confiscate the property of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The principle involved in the plundering of the Mormon Church is a monstrous one, entirely irrespective of the wrongfulness of polygamy, and some day it will be used to plague its inventors."

There is a good deal more in these paragraphs than the country understands. Precedents are being made that may yet be of service in the hands of crafty legislators and afford infinite trouble to unpopular sects. The acts of Congress under which the spoliation of the "Mormon" Church has been attempted, are not limited in their provisions to that one ecclesiastical organization. They relate to all such Church corporations and associations as have acquired and held real estate above the value of \$50,000 since 1862. If Congress can dissolve one Church corporation on any given pretext, it can dissolve others on similar or other pretexts.

Whenever this matter has been discussed it is usually conceded that the National Government has taken an immense stride in a direction opposite to the tendencies of the National Constitution. And the only reason that a tremendous outcry has not been raised at the wrong is the notion that in some way or other this oppressive measure is an assault upon polygamy. As the Record says, "the principle involved is entirely irrespective of the wrongfulness of polygamy." It has no bearing on that question. This ought to be understood by the press and the people of the United States, for danger lurks in these acts of despotism, not only to other religious bodies but to our national institutions.

Of course the power of the general government in these respects only extends to the Territories, and that merely by a stretch of authority not warranted by the supreme law of the land. But the precedent here established may become formidable to religious establishments in the States, not by action of the Congress but by

local initiative legislation. If the national legislature may do such things against an unpopular religious body in a Territory, State legislatures may do similar things to unpopular sects in their respective localities. It is the principle involved that should be considered. It is that which is inherently wrong, vicious, and dangerous if adopted as part of the public policy.

Religious liberty has been considered one of the corner stones of our national system. It is at least as precious as civil liberty. The right to worship in God without molestation, so long as that worship infringes no human right, violates no principle of common decency and makes no disturbance of the public peace, has been heretofore considered inviolable. That comprehends buildings and their appurtenances in which worship may be solemnized and religious rites may be celebrated. They are considered sacred, equally so as the tenets or principles they embody or express. No matter how much lawmakers may dissent from the views of the worshippers, their power to curtail the freedom of those worshippers has never been admitted.

The patience, forbearance and calmness with which the Latter-day Saints have submitted to the violation of their rights which has recently occurred, ought to afford to the world evidence of their true character. They have been pictured as rebels and barbarians. The title of Christians has been denied them by many of the latter-day Scribners and Pariahs. But where is there a religious body on this continent, that would have borne without forcible resistance the indignities and injustice which have been heaped upon the "Mormons?"

It is their firm faith in Divine Providence, the truth of their cause and the ultimate triumph of justice and right, which stimulates them to persevere and enables them to "endure all things" through which they may have to pass. And as sure as the sun rises after the night and the light comes after the darkness, so sure will they emerge from all their difficulties, unquarrelled, stronger and better for their trials, and those who have plotted for their destruction will be overwhelmed with shame and confusion. Let patience have its perfect work; let the law take its course without violence, and let the faithful watch for a sure and certain vindication. But nevertheless, every lover of religious liberty in every sect in the land, ought to proclaim with Christian vigor against this attempted invasion of rights which should be precious to every freeman.

PELTING A STONE WALL WITH SNOWBALLS.

SOME of the newspapers are disposed to be satirical in their references to that portion of the President's message which refers to the immense surplus in the Treasury, perhaps for the reason that it cannot be controverted. They suggest the defenseless condition of our seaboard, the pitiable plight of our navy, the lack of government foundries, forges and machine shops, the absence of many things which are useful and which other great nations have, as an outlet for the tens of millions now stacked up and lying perfectly idle in the vaults at Washington. On the face of the subject this would seem to be good reasoning, but investigation shows it to be very flimsy and superficial. It is not the vast hoardings now on hand which constitute the entire evil, but the system prevailing under and by means of which such burdensome accumulation was possible.

The only obligation of the people to the general government in time of peace is moral and financial support, adjusted in the latter case to its actual wants economically administered. There is and can be no valid objection to a reserve fund of considerable proportions, as no good citizen would care to see the nation doing business in a hand-to-mouth style, and besides it would entail additional and needless expense to cut down goldings so as to leave no change in the drawer, so to speak; but that does not meet the case at all, as there is apart from the surplus a reserve fund of sufficient magnitude for all present and prospective interest-securing and other purposes, so that the government is held responsible for taking and holding without use and without purpose some \$54,000,000 of the people's money, nearly a dollar for every man, woman and child in the land. A government doing this reaches the point at which protection (the real article, we mean) ceases and oppression begins, as that amount of money which it has taken and does not require would have made a great difference and perhaps have covered out a few assignments if left in the channels from which it was improperly taken.

No one is disposed to question the statement that we need forts, arsenals and armaments, or that good policy would be subserved in having the materials produced and the manufactures conducted on our own soil. But these can and should be accomplished by proper means—taxation proportionate with the necessary outlay, and wise legislation and management. But suppose Congress should provide for the unloading of the surplus as the newspaper men so flippantly suggest, what kind of an attitude would it place the government in, laudable as such a plan might be in one sense and justifiable in another? Just this: That

the people, having been deprived of millions beyond the requirements of the government, the latter had to resort to forced expropriations for getting rid of the money after it was taken as the only excuse that could be offered; that is, having done wrong, it must resort to subterfuges to cover up the wrong and provide against the disposition of what is still coming in the same way, but give it the plausibility of a patriotic purpose—just the plea put in by the apologists for the late William M. Tweed—he took more, a great deal more than he was entitled to by virtue of services rendered or legitimate profitable speculation, but he equandered most of the surplus in costly public buildings by means of which laborers obtained employment, and in private charities. The structures were prospectively useful and highly ornamental—quite a credit to the city—and to aid the laborer and the poor was noble and worthy of emulation; but somehow the people had not consented to such disposition of their means, at least not to the extent that prevailed, and in their rage they broke up the system which had taken their money from them and sent its head and front to prison for a long term. If the cases are not identical, is there not at least something of a resemblance? As we look at it, the parallel ceases only at the point where the governed find themselves unable to grapple with the governors, but they make up for this, or are likely to, in protestations loud and long, and these protestations are likely to crystallize into effective action at the ballot box.

It is quite likely that President Cleveland had thoroughly digested his subject and was well acquainted with all its details, ramifications and incidents when he sent to Congress a message which was almost monopolized by that one consideration. Realizing the vital necessity of not only relief of a legitimate character for the present burden, but of legislation providing against its further continuance or return; recurrence, he spoke with sufficient elaboration, lucidness and effect to awaken those who were lethargic on the subject in hand. He showed that the proper remedy for a superfluous influx of treasure is to reduce the volume, and then pointed out the surest and readiest means of accomplishing this. Perhaps a better enforcement of its soundness, logic and force cannot be found than is contained in the fact that opposition editors combat it with sneers, innuendo and alleged sarcasm.

SILVER GOES UP.

BAR silver climbed up to 96 1/2 in New York Stock Exchange today, the highest figure it has reached for a long time. A few small fortunes have changed hands as a result of this altitudinous action on the part of our second best metal, but it may be some satisfaction to the sympathetic to know that the losses will come from those who can afford to lose and whose exploits in the market have been in the direction of making merchandise of the precious metal. This is the leading product of a mineral nature in all the Territories and some of the States of the West, and while they don't expect it to come abreast of gold, they shed no tears at being informed that the speculators who would debase it occasionally have to pay for their pastime.

RETURNED MISSIONARY.

New Field Opened—Settlements in the San Louis Valley.

FAIRVIEW, UTAH, Dec. 15th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News: Having recently returned from a mission to the Southern States, and not having the privilege of calling at the office I take the present opportunity of reporting my labors by letter.

I left my home October 14th, 1885, and on arriving at Chattanooga I was assigned to labor in West Virginia. I continued my labors among the people there until September, 1886, when a new Conference was organized, including the western portion of West Virginia and eastern Kentucky. I was appointed to preside over the new Conference, which I did until released to return home. We have been very successful in our labors and quite a number have received the Gospel, there seventy having been baptized since the Conference was organized. There are eight Elders laboring there now and the prospects are good for the future.

In returning home I had the privilege of visiting the settlements of the Saints in the San Louis Valley and found them in a prosperous condition.

Your brother in the Gospel,
PHILIP H. HURST.

A dispatch dated Kingham, A. T., Dec. 16, says: "Today while the west bound passenger train was awaiting orders at Hackberry, some of the passengers were practicing shooting at a target. A boy with a double-action pistol was exhibiting it to a crowd of bystanders when he accidentally discharged the weapon, seriously wounding a young man by the name of Charles McNames, from Chase, Kan. The young man was taken from the train at this place and carried to a hotel, and a physician removed the bullet. The ball entered the abdomen, passed through and lodged under the skin of the back. It is feared that the wound will prove fatal."