

fore consisted merely of appropriate remarks, at his late residence on Friday, January 27th. On that day the remains of the last of the witnesses to the divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon, whose names appear in connection with the record, were laid away in the New Cemetery at Richmond, Missouri. To that testimony he was true and consistent to the last, which fact alone entitles him to have his memory respectfully cherished.

CROWDING INTO CALIFORNIA.

The present rush to California is very like the one of '49 and succeeding years, which so quickly gave the state sufficient population for admission into the Union. According to accounts given in some of the coast journals, some of the railroads running into southern California are actually unable to carry the throngs of passengers that come pouring in from the east. Those roads have not a sufficient number of coaches and engines to accommodate their passenger traffic, and they have abandoned time tables and are rushing extra trains back and forth, intent only on conveying emigrants and tourists to the Golden State. In the nature of things there must come a reaction. The means of sustaining life cost money and labor in California as well as throughout the rest of the world. When the limited amounts of money which the emigrants have taken with them are exhausted in paying the high rates of living which prevail during the boom, another feature of the latter will be manifest in the thousands of destitute people, who will be out of money and work.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCHOOL TAX.

A CORRESPONDENT, "C. L.," writing from Logan on the 23d inst., complains that a large number of children in that region are denied the opportunity to go to school because of the poverty of their parents or guardians, and the high rates of tuition. He states that he is informed that the tuition is much lower in Weber and other counties than in his neighborhood, and asks: "Is not the school tax equally distributed among the counties according to the number of children of school age in each county, and to each district in the county according to the same rule? If so why have we here in this district to pay from two to four times as much tuition per term of ten weeks as people in other districts pay per quarter of thirteen weeks?"

"C. L." expresses himself with some feeling upon this subject, but evidently does not fully understand all of its phases. The territorial school tax is distributed to the counties and school districts according to the school population in each. But in addition to this general fund, derived from all the taxable property in the Territory, the taxpayers of any school district may, at the December school meeting provided by law, vote to tax themselves at any rate not exceeding two per cent. per annum, for the purpose of raising a fund from which to pay teachers' salaries and other school expenses. Thus, if the taxpayers of a given district are well-to-do and public spirited, they may, if they wish, have a free school, as a tax of two per cent. is, we believe, sufficient to maintain a free school in a large proportion, probably a majority, of the school districts of the Territory.

If the taxpayers of a district fail to raise means by taxation for the purpose of helping to pay the salaries of teachers, the latter must work for wages too low to secure good ones, or the price of tuition must be increased. Under such a system as we now have in Utah, tuition fees are likely to vary greatly in different counties and districts. It is, to a certain extent, a local option system, under which each district decides for itself whether the cost of educating the children shall be paid by tuition fees, or by a tax, or partly by both.

It is worth while to consider whether or not a local option method, in counties or districts, is not a proper step or take in the direction of the establishment of free schools. This could be done by an act increasing the maximum amount that could be levied in local divisions for educational purposes.

FOR THE RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

ON Tuesday, January 24th, the bill for an act to restrict immigration was taken up in the Senate and referred to the committee of foreign relations. It was championed by Senator Palmer, of Michigan, who made a speech in its support, in connection with which he managed to hurl at the readers of the Congressional Record an array of statistics, in perusing which it is nearly as difficult to get "the hang of the story" as when endeavoring to systematically swallow the contents of a dictionary. In addition to the figures, the speech incorporated some facts,

but the proportion of logic to these two ingredients appeared to be diminutive. The gist of the argument, reduced to a compendious compass, appeared to be to the effect that the introduction of a large influx of workmen from abroad was detrimental to the commonwealth. The ground for this view was that the imported artificers and mechanics were willing to work for lower wages than the American-raised artisan. This degenerated the wage rates and played a great deal of mischief generally.

There may be an ingredient of truth in this, but it is not the rule. It will be found that the European workman, as a general thing, when he comes to this country, seeks, like a full-fledged American, to get all he can for his labor. He may feel a little meek immediately after his advent to this land of the free, but he soon gets imbued with the proverbial assurance that belongs to the native sons of the soil. As an evidence of this, the statistics of strikes will exhibit the fact that foreign born workmen form a very large proportion of those who take the fashionable, vigorous way of protesting against what they deem to be the oppressiveness of their employers.

The Senator held that in working out our great problem of civilization, it would be better to raise a superior race from our own people than from "the dregs of the wine." But he places himself right with the foreign element, or tries to, by metaphorically doffing his hat to it. Those who belong to it are extolled by him; they patriotically sprang to arms at a critical point in the history of the country, and fought valiantly for its preservation "from Bull Run to Appomattox." Perhaps the reference to Bull Run was inadvertent, as it is not specially happy when it is considered how appropriate the name was to the manner in which, on that notable occasion, the patriots of the war expended their vigor. This way of making a thrust at an object and then plastering with faint praise, is a good deal like kicking a man and then treating him to a cold meal to compensate for the liberty taken with his corpus.

The senator broaches the question as to whether we have not outgrown the need of immigration, and if it would not be advisable for us as a nation to "go out of the asylum business." That is a homely way of expressing it, and does not sound anything like the old cosmopolitan sentiment in relation to this being an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. It is like bringing poetry down to a cash basis, and relegating the idea that all men are brothers to the dark, damp shades of oblivion.

The aim of the bill is to exclude from the shores of this country people who are deemed from a variety of causes, dangerous. The method it provides is to do the emorgo business on the other side and thus relieve the authorities on this side from the onerous and difficult duty. The American consuls in the districts from whence the immigrants come is to be empowered to inquire into the past and present conduct of intending residents of this country. If the migrant agrees with the moral measure into which the consul squeezes him he is to receive from that functionary a certificate to that effect, and he goes on his way rejoicing. If he fails to come up to the standard erected by the particular consul to whom he applies and does not get his permit, then he runs the risk of being told on this side: "Friend, thou isn't wanted here," and he must leave the shore of the home of the oppressed and return dejected to the country from which he started with glowing dreams of freedom and plenty passing through his mind, dispelled by a sad awakening by the rough hand of a coldblooded custom house official.

A somewhat sad ingredient of this bill is that the certificate-issuing consul must even satisfy his mind that the applicant will not "probably" misbehave after his arrival here. The absence of this satisfaction in a mind sometimes not excessively magnanimous will, it is presumed, be considered a cause for refusal. The applicant may be one of the most upright beings on earth, but if the consul brings the lens of his conjecture machine to bear upon the future, and the focus doesn't happen to be just right, the unfortunate seeker after a home in the west must be elected by the consul to stop where he is.

As a matter of course, among the classes against which this somewhat loose measure is aimed, are the "Mormons." The language in that regard, in section 4, in reference to those who shall not be entitled to certificates, is "Any believer or professed believer in the Mormon religion, who fails to satisfy the consul, on examination, that he or she intends to and will conform to and obey the laws of the United States." Such a provision as that is absurd on its face. It might be impossible to satisfy the mind of a consul clothed with this discretionary power. It would amount to leaving it arbitrarily with him as an autocrat on immigration eligibility to decide who shall or shall not have the privilege of coming to this country for the purpose of residing in it. What next?

Mr. Gould asserts that the warning about its being easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to go to heaven does not apply to him at all. He has been both a "bull" and a "bear" many times, but a camel never.

SHOULD BE AMENDED.

SECTION one of Marshall's bill "to provide for the classification and government of municipal corporations," which has passed the Council divides cities into three classes, the basis of classification in respect to cities of the first class being the number of legal voters, "as shown by the returns of the last general election." The words we have quoted ought to be substituted by others which would provide means, more just and accurate, for determining the class to which a given city might belong. Sometimes the vote in a city, as shown by the election returns, is much heavier than at others, and it never equals the number of registered voters.

It would be better to make the number of names on the registration list the basis of classification, and perhaps better still, the number of population. The latter, we believe, is the usual basis on which cities are classified, and commends itself as being accurate and fair.

This section should be amended for the further reason that it is ambiguous to a serious degree. To show this fact we reproduce it, italicizing the incongruous portions:

"That the municipal corporations in this Territory be, and the same are hereby divided into three classes. All incorporated cities having two thousand or more resident legal voters, as shown by the returns of the last general election, shall be of the first class; those having less than two thousand and more than one thousand resident legal voters shall be of the second class, and all others shall be of the third class."

Under the first clause which we have italicized, the returns of the last general election are made the means of fixing the status of cities of the first class; but the status of cities of the second class is fixed by the number of resident legal voters.

How is the latter to be ascertained? Analogy would indicate that it must be determined from the election returns, the same as in the case of cities of the first class; but such returns never show the correct number of resident legal voters, which the express language of the section makes the basis of the classification of cities of the second class, but for ascertaining which it provides no means.

In other words, this section provides that the number who voted at the last general election, fixes the status of a city of the first class, while the number having the right to vote, fixes the classification of cities of the second grade. No reason appears for the making of such a distinction, when fact might lead a court to rule that none was intended; but such is the literal meaning of the language used.

Another question is almost certain to arise under this section: Does the phrase "resident legal voters" mean only those who are registered, or does it embrace all who might lawfully have registered but have failed to do so? Another defect of the bill is the omission to provide means for applying it and carrying it into effect. How are the officers and inhabitants of cities to know to which class they belong? By whom and by what means is the matter to be determined? Take, for example, the city of Logan: To which class does it belong? By whom, when and in what way is its status to be determined and its government and citizens apprised thereof?

A provision might be adopted authorizing or requiring an executive proclamation to be made, which should specify the class to which each incorporated city in the Territory belongs. Certainly public notice of some kind, and of final effect, should be provided for by which to fix the status of all the cities in the Territory. It is not antagonizing the object of this bill to say that it has been too loosely framed to go upon the statute book in its present form, or to assert that uncertainty would be likely to attend efforts to carry it out, and that it is so incomplete in its provisions that litigation would be likely to ensue under it.

The minority of the House committee on municipal corporations did well to favor further consideration of this bill, yesterday, before urging its passage. Before it is allowed to become a law, if it is to become one, its crudities should be corrected, its ambiguities removed, and the machinery for carrying out its intent should be perfected far enough to be practical.

BACKWOODS LAWLESSNESS.

THE strange and prolonged vendetta which has just been brought to a close through the interference of State authority in West Virginia, is about all of the ante-bellum South that remains there, and under the pressure of advancement and civilization it has about run its course. It began in a rupture between a family named McCoy, of Kentucky, and another named Hatfield, of West Virginia, but both living so near the line as to be neighbors territorially considered. As is customary in thinly settled places where the restraints of civilization are very lightly applied, the first resort

was to the arbitrament of gunpowder. And thus it has been going on ever since, killing taking place on one side or the other every now and then. It cannot be called a Montague and Capulet affair, for they were (in fiction) highly cultivated people, who infused a dash of gentility into their slaying and bound up their wounds with ribbons and laces; it is more like the vendetta of the rival families in the play of the "Corsican Brothers," where they killed each other in turn with great regularity and fairness, because they inherited the feud and the custom of the mountains legalized their bloody transactions. We suppose that kind of people have always existed and perhaps always will; but they only flourish in their peculiarity when let alone.

It is a little singular that the authorities of West Virginia have only at this late day awoke to the fact that something was wrong in the western part of that State and set the forces of law backed by lines of militia to work to suppress the lawlessness. It has been known all along at headquarters and very little any efforts have been made to put a stop to it before. Perhaps with each succeeding murder the powers that be thought the clan must be about wound up by that time and it would not be worth while to secure the stable door after the horse was stolen; but certain it is that when action was taken the feud vanished into thin air and all at once. This particular development of "chivalry" cannot stand long before formal indictments and gleaming bayo ets, and when these are not applied till the list of victims is swollen to fearful proportions, there is a dereliction of duty so manifest as would almost cause one to think that those engines of law and order should be turned the other way.

A similar state of affairs has been prevailing to some extent for generations in Kentucky, but in one particular instance a desultory warfare has been going on for several years, and has abated somewhat at last because of the scarcity of material upon which to work. The Martin and Tolliver factions of Rowan County are the parties to this vendetta, which also is a history of blood and lawlessness. The chief on the Tolliver side—Craig Tolliver—was recently slain, but John Martin, principal of the other faction, lives though undoubtedly a marked man. And thus it goes. Perhaps the Kentucky authorities will not wake up to their duty until at least he is disposed of, and will then move upon the belligerents with an outburst of wrath terrible to behold. At least it doesn't seem to be time to make a movement in that direction yet.

SINGULAR PHILANTHROPY.

THE present drift of sentiment and action in reference to the Indian in the United States is that he must either be subjected to absorption by the white population, or be corralled as cattle in a pen. Either process, if perpetuated would result in extinction. Under existing conditions he cannot be properly civilized without constant contact or amalgamation with the more advanced race, and that process would cause him to drop out of sight. The system of isolating him in reservations keeps him in savagery, with a certain prospect, unless a revolution of circumstances should transpire, of his reserved lands being seized by his white brother, who eagerly desires to possess them. If this were done he would not even have the bare privilege of being a wanderer, but would have no place whereon to lay his head.

For a long time the white man's eyes have been longingly turned toward the only spot where the red man has had a chance to spread himself with a semblance of liberty—Indian Territory. Were it not that the latter has been made more or less a prey to designing whites he might have made a better record. If the light colored part of the population had been of a more intelligent, scrupulous and honest, calibre, the owners of the land would have made greater progress in the ways of civilization. They have been kept back to a large extent by the evil examples of white popular scum.

Now the efforts to extinguish the Indian title to the lands embraced by the Territory are being revived. The usual plea—a hypocritical one—is being put forth; the welfare of the Indians themselves. Why not say right out that white speculators and grabbers want that country, and give this as the exciting cause of the movement? To say so would not make the "t us inwardness" of the scheme more conspicuous than it is now. But in addition to the greed and thirst for gold that permeates the present generation, the lucre-seekers must add to mammon worship the disgusting sin of hypocrisy, by injecting into their schemes the gauzy subterfuge of philanthropy. If patriotism is the refuge of scoundrels, by parity of reasoning philanthropy is the refuge of hypocrites. These teachers after that which perletheth are, according to their canting pretensions, pickled in the spirit of benevolence toward the poor Indian. The method used to exhibit this humane sentiment to an unfortunate race is to "extinguish" their "title" to the lands in Indian Territory. Business circles are agitating the

question in Kansas City. Committees have been appointed to ascertain the sentiment of the people on the subject who live contiguous to Indian Territory. What necessity is there to ascertain that which has long been a patent fact? A large proportion of these contiguous people have long been panting for the extinguishment of the Indian title to adjacent lands, that they might step over the border and take a slice of the spoils. But it is to their credit that we have never heard that they claimed their desire was based upon an overwhelming solicitude for the welfare of the Indians, who are to be greatly benefited by the process of extinguishing their title to the lands occupied by them.

It is not very long since that the military had to be dispatched to Indian Territory to enforce a proclamation of the President commanding a gang of pro-Indian philanthropic pretenders to take their cattle off the red men's lands. As a matter of course, these parties were inspired with a pure devotion to Indian interests in insisting on feeding their herds of stock at the red men's expense without even waiting for the latter's title to the lands on which the grass was produced to be extinguished.

Injustice, on whomsoever perpetrated, is always repugnant. When inflicted under the sacred guise of philanthropy, its aspect is rendered all the more hideous.

VERNAL.

Notes Taken From a Letter, Long Delayed.

A letter from "H. C." dated at Vernal, Uintah County, Jan. 2, after being four weeks on the way, at length has come to hand. The account it gives of the holiday festivities which occurred there, has a flavor of antiquity too marked to admit of publication now. At the time the letter was written its statements were doubtless correct, but our readers must make their own allowance for the mutations time may have wrought while Uncle Sam's mails were conveying it to its destination. We glean from it the following:

Our centre town goes by the name of Vernal, that being the name of the post office at that place. Ashley is the name under which the town is laid out, plotted and recorded; but owing to the old Ashley Fork post office being on the extreme north of our valley, to prevent confusion the new town goes by the name of its post office.

There are in Vernal four first class dry goods stores, one drug store, two blacksmith shops, one harness and one butcher shop, one shoe maker, one furniture store and two saloons. A new two story hotel is up and covered and will be in running order soon. There are about fifty family residences and the town is growing very fast. A new concert and theatre hall has been erected by the irrepressible Jake Workman, 40 by 70 feet, with stage, painted drop curtains and scenery, the work of Mr Jackson. We have a theatrical troupe who have given some very fine exhibitions.

A subscription is being circulated to purchase instruments for a brass band. The necessary amount is almost raised, and a competent and experienced teacher has been procured to drill the members of the band.

We have eight first-class schools running, with a first-class set of teachers, and a large attendance at Sunday school.

The measles is prevalent but the general health is otherwise good.

Our Stake is perfectly organized, with a good and commodious house to hold our Conferences in; but this is like all the rest of the buildings built to accommodate the people in this community; by the time it is finished it is too small to accommodate the eager listeners.

Crops the last season were about average and will in all probability supply the people's necessities until another harvest. Nearly every one found the necessity of having plenty of bread on hand by the year's experience. None came to actual want, but some came near to it. Flour was up to \$1.50 before last harvest. That does not look much like there was no market in this valley. A ready sale can be had for all surplus and at good prices.

Advertisement for "LIGHTNING HAY KNIFE" by THE HIRAM HOLT COMPANY. The ad describes the knife as an old and reliable tool for cutting hay and straw, highlighting its sharp blade and sturdy construction. It claims to be the best available and provides contact information for the company in East Wilton, Maine.