

EDITORIALS.

A GROWING EVIL.

WHILE the Christian people and would-be popular statesmen of this great country are so terribly exercised over the social system of the "Mormons," which enlarges the benefits of marriage and extends them to the greatest possible number, would it not be in keeping with their anxiety about social affairs to turn their attention somewhat to the weak spots in their own system, and study up a cure for the irregularities which are increasing therein. For instance, there is the mania for divorce, which is spreading throughout the land, and which must be acknowledged a great and growing evil, tending to the disorganization of society and the injury of public morals.

In Ohio, the President's own State, which is furnishing so many incumbents for the offices in the gift of the Government, we learn from the press that:

"The divorce suits brought during the past year number 2,024, which, added to those left over from last year raise the aggregate to 3,373. During the year 1,997 suits were decided, thus leaving 1,376 suits pending when these figures were prepared. Of these suits 990 were brought by the husband, and 2,383 by the wife. These suits were disposed of as follows: Alimony was allowed the wife in 439 cases; divorce was granted the husband in 428 cases; 35 cases were refused the husband; 165 cases were dismissed; 1,004 were granted the wife; 39 were refused, and 326 were dismissed. In 475 cases the children of these ill assorted unions were given to the mother, and 92 to the father. The causes which led to the divorce were as follows: Adultery, 729; absence and neglect, 1,310; cruelty, 735; drunkenness, 348; fraud, 64; miscellaneous, 187."

In the same State during the past year the number of persons officially adjudged insane was 1,672, and there are continual demands from the public to the Legislature for increased facilities for the care of the demented. It appears to us that Ohio has quite as many claims upon the attention of social doctors and Christian philanthropists as little Utah which gives them so much trouble and uneasiness.

But staid New England, with all its boasted advancement, its learning, thrift and educational and industrial institutions, is smitten with the same craze for divorce. A short time ago thirty residents of Cape Cod, who had been married from three weeks to three years, and who were nearly all very young, applied to Judge Lord, of Massachusetts, for divorce, and the revelations in these cases showed an amount of immorality that shocked the court and astonished the lawyers. This raised inquiry into the divorce business, and investigation showed that it furnished the principal part of the fees of courts in that State. The Vermont *Chronicle* has collected some startling facts concerning divorce in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont:

During the last nineteen years in Massachusetts the whole number of absolute divorces has been 7,223, more than half of which were procured in the last seven years! In Rhode Island, for the years covered by the statistics available, there have been 1,670 divorces to 21,715 marriages. The ratio of divorces to marriages for the period is 1 to 13, with a slight increase in the later years. There is 1 divorce to every 1,200 of its inhabitants. The divorces in that State vary from year to year, probably on account of changes in the laws.

In Connecticut the statistics cover nearly 30 years. In 1849 only 91 divorces were granted. Under the new law of that date the number was increased more than one third in a single year. The evil grew steadily until 1864, when 426 were granted. But from that time until the close of 1877, the number, 448 annually on the average, varied but little, the ratio to marriages being about 1 to 10.4, and 1 divorce to every 1,200 inhabitants. In Connecticut there must be one divorce to every eight Protestant marriages. A comparison made from the table

of the last report of the State librarian, giving the births, marriages, deaths and divorces for 14 years will show, says *The Chronicle*, "unless we mistake in our calculation, that there is less variation in that State from the average annual number in the divorces than in either the births, the deaths, or the marriages. If all are collected with equal care, divorce in Connecticut is more uniform, if not more certain than death! The steady habits of that land appear in her vices as well as in her virtues." Our State, as will be seen further on, has had the most shameful record in this respect of any of the four under consideration. One divorce to every 10 marriages!

Including Vermont the ratio of divorce to marriage in the four States for the last few years is as follows: Vermont 1 to 16; Massachusetts; 1 to 23.7; Rhode Island, 1 to 13; Connecticut, 1 to 10.4. Massachusetts began to decline last, and is better off as yet than either of the other three States; but her downward tendency is fearfully rapid. Indeed it is scarcely paralleled by the increase of divorces in Connecticut from 1849 to 1853. Taking, now, the four States together, in the year 1877 there were granted 1,331 divorces in those States. If Maine and New Hampshire have a like record of temporary marriages, not far from 1,800 divorces are granted annually in New England."

If those who pretend to be so scandalized that in a Territory of the United States men are permitted to marry and care and provide for more wives than one, and that it is difficult to prove these marriages so as to put these men in the penitentiary, would open their eyes to the evils of society right where they live, they might accomplish far more in the interests of humanity and have much more satisfaction in their labors, than in any endeavors to stir up the prejudices of the populace and the power of the Government against a system which, if permitted to work out its legitimate objects will, in time, sweep away the rubbish and filth of the false social systems of the times, and lay the axe at the root of the trees which bring forth such noxious fruit to poison the moral nature of the world. Let them think of it.

MONTANA'S NEW OUTLET.

THE country through which the Utah and Northern passes beyond Snake River to the new terminus, is a dreary and desolate waste. Greasewood, sagebrush and sand, greet the eye of the traveler in endless monotony after the river is passed, and gusts of dry harsh wind carry the loose sand in choking clouds, while the sunrays scorch with an intensity peculiar to elevated regions. No arable land is to be seen on the route, but about seven or eight miles from the track near the South Fork of Snake River is a stretch of level, fertile country, where Bro. John R. Pool of Ogden with some fifty or sixty families has made a location, which is reported valuable and likely to become a large and thrifty settlement. The land is level and rich, timber is easy of access, water in abundance can be obtained for irrigation, and the prospects for mining in the adjacent mountains becoming daily more inviting, a market for produce is almost assured. This place is about twenty miles northeast of Eagle Rock, but can be approached from the railroad at a point about fifteen miles north of that temporary town by crossing Snake River in a boat, a suitable place for passing over that treacherous and turbulent stream having been found by Brother Pool.

There are five hundred men at work on the railroad at Camas, extending it farther northward. Camas is close upon forty miles north of Eagle Rock, and it is the intention of the company to push on to Red Rock, about sixty-five miles further, which will take the line a few miles over into Montana, where it will stop for awhile to see what the Montana people will do towards helping it onward into the heart of their Territory. The railroads

are mostly from Cache Valley, the graders being under the direction of Mr. W. Merrill, of Richmond, and the laborers on construction under Thomas E. Ricks, of Logan, and W. D. Hendricks, of Lewiston. The track is being laid at the rate of about three, fourths of a mile a day. Mr. Washington Dunn, agent of Jay Gould, is highly satisfied with "Mormon" labor on the road, and can make more advantageous arrangements with the representatives of our people than with any others, being able to depend upon their agreements and having proven by experience that the work will be done according to contract. The job is a cash transaction and furnished last year about enough money to buy every bushel of wheat raised in Cache Valley during the season.

The newly-built part of the road is surprisingly level, and with the exception of the last five or six miles, the cars pass over it with scarcely a jar. Freight for Montana is now received at Eagle Rock, and long trains of ox teams and prairie "schooners" make a continuous line of stifling dust from that point for many miles towards the north. But the railroad town is already on the move once more, and "all hands for Camas" is now the watchword. The wagon firms of George A. Lowe, Lowell & Co., Seabee & Co., and others of this city, are doing quite a lively business at the end of the road, although the route is growing gradually shorter and beautifully less, as the narrow gauge rails are thrust forward in the direction of Helena.

The benefits that will accrue to Montana from the building of the Utah and Northern will not only be its connection with the great world by means of rapid and easy access to the Union and Central Pacific railroads, and the cheaper and safer transportation of merchandise, but a market will by this means be open for a portion of its resources which has hitherto been without value. Montana has, in addition to its richer minerals, a low grade class of ore which would not pay for shipment by the means available. At Denver, Colorado, there are works for the manipulation of ore of this character which have been remarkably successful. By means of the Utah and Northern, direct transportation can be had for Montana's inferior ores to Denver, over routes all commanded by Jay Gould and the railroad rulers with whom he is associated. Reasonable freight rates are thus assured, for the conveyance of these ores will make a steady business for the narrow gauge and ensure its financial success, and render it one of the best investments which the great little wizard of railroad finance has ever touched with his golden wand. The conversion of this hitherto unprofitable material into wealth-yielding nuggets will give a powerful impetus to the progress of the Territory of Montana, while the new method of travel will draw population into its borders, and thus hasten the day for Statehood and independence from the trammels of territorial vassalage.

Utah must necessarily come in for her share of benefits from the narrow gauge road to the north, and many places in Idaho now uninhabited, will be occupied by our people and made fertile and beautiful because of their easy connection with the headquarters of our community and with markets for all kinds of produce. The southern part of Idaho on the route of the railroad is much more attractive, and presents many more inducements for farmers and stockmen than the more northern portions on that line, and although the road has been carried forward over a different route from that at first intended, on with any knowledge of the Soda Springs route has but to take a single trip over this excellent railroad, to see that it has been carried through the mountain gates left open by Nature for its passage, and along the way made smooth for its path by the hand of Providence, while the route at first intended is almost impossible for its conduct, and in the winter months would be blocked with snow. The road is now well stocked, admirably managed and kept in thorough repair, and its superintendent, Mr. George W. Thatcher, of Logan, is an efficient and accommodating officer, well spoken of at every place on the line. We need no long wish success to the Utah and Northern, for that is *un fait accompli*.

ONE LAW FOR MAN, ANOTHER FOR WOMAN.

A woman named Margaret Raper has been convicted in the Criminal Court at Washington, D. C., of assault with intent to kill one John Buckley. The evidence showed that Buckley led the woman from the path of virtue and induced her to live with him without marriage. When she was about to become a mother, he left her and married another woman. Rendered almost crazy by his desertion and refusal to support her and their child, she shot him in the head. He recovered, but carries a piece of lead in his skull as a reminder of his infamy. The woman was convicted in spite of the efforts of competent counsel to save her.

Now, if she had been a man, who, stung to the verge of madness by the seduction of a wife or sister, avenged himself upon the villain who had perpetrated the evil, the verdict in all probability would have been an acquittal. What is "sauce for the gander" is not always "sauce for the goose." There is still a vast amount of injustice in the world toward "lovely woman" among the advanced nations of the nineteenth century, and those who have so much to affirm about the perfect equality of the sexes.

Seduction ought to be made one of the highest offences known to the law, and, when accompanied by force, should be ranked with capital crimes and punished accordingly. John Buckley goes scot free, except the burden of the bullet—but if, instead of casting her off on his marriage, he had also married the woman whom he had humbled, and had so far tried to remedy the wrong he had done to her, he would have been clapped into the penitentiary for his good intentions. This is one of the anomalies of progressive Christian civilization.

A PROGRESSIVE "MORMON" CITY.

LOGAN is one of the best located and pleasantest cities in Utah. Built on a gentle slope in the heart of Cache Valley, and laid out with its streets crossing each other at right angles, it is admirably situated for a good supply of water from the ever cool, clear, and amply flowing river from which the city takes its name. Viewed from the bench on the east it is a lovely sight. The clean, comfortable looking cottages surrounded by the foliage of orchards and shade trees show up in gleaming white contrast to the bright green of leaf and grass, and the large number of tasteful and commodious residences with their lawns and gardens, help the stores and public buildings to impart an imposing appearance to this thriving "Mormon" town.

The new Tabernacle in the public square arrests immediate attention, and for a neat, solid and proportionate structure, whether considered from its exterior attractions or its interior beauties and accommodations, it has no superior at present in the Territory. When the tower is completed, and the steeple is added, nothing will be left to be desired in its architecture.

The temple in process of construction is being pushed forward rapidly, and the diligence with which the work is prosecuted, the cheerful alacrity shown by the people in furnishing the means and hands needed, and the real pleasure and delight exhibited in the vast amount of labor required, speak in unmistakable language of the good spirit enjoyed by the community and the wise supervision exercised by the leading men of the State.

The big Co-operative Store has been many times described; we need not go over the old ground; but we will say that the institution is growing in its business and good effects. Very little merchandise is purchased by the smaller stores or the people, from places outside of the valley. Goods are brought in direct from the eastern and western markets to the Logan Branch Z. C. M. I., and sold in many instances at lower than Salt Lake figures. Although business is not so brisk now in most places as at the same time last year, yet the Logan

Branch has been doing \$2,500 a month more than last season. The sales during March, April, May and June of this year amount to \$131,775. We may have something further to say about its operations when we find an opportunity to give a little history of the Cache Valley Board of Trade. Mr. Thatcher is still its General Manager, with John B. Thatcher as Assistant; the thorough business qualifications of these gentlemen are well known.

The U. O. Foundry and Machine Shop has become one of the established institutions of which Logan is proud. We do not propose to repeat the particulars of its organization which have already appeared in these columns, but merely state for the information of those who take an interest in the progress of such enterprises, that it is encouragingly successful, the people universally acknowledge its benefits and its semi-annual statement of July 1, 1879, shows a net gain of ten per cent on its capital stock. Its resources amount to \$14,889.62 and liabilities to \$11,886.04. It regularly employs 24 persons, paying out monthly wages of \$1,126.90, and with needed machinery and tools could find plenty of work for six hands more. It imports its iron, steel, coke, coal, hardwood, etc., direct, has made four shingle mills complete during the present year, and 20 water tanks for the Utah and Northern, besides castings, repairing of mills, machinery and wagons, and performing blacksmith and other work of a similar character.

Logan is about to have the benefit of water works. Mr. David James, of this city, has been an active advocate of the improvement, and having demonstrated the feasibility of supplying the city at a comparatively small outlay, has commenced the work and laid down 6,000 feet of piping, having 400 feet more to lay. Mr. Jas. H. Martineau, Logan City Engineer, has immediate charge of the work. A tank has been constructed some distance east of the Temple, it is built of Roman cement, and will hold 110,000 gallons. It is arranged in two compartments, so that when necessary to be cleaned out, one side can be emptied at a time, leaving the other full. Eight hydrants for fire service are ready, and when a work is complete, Logan, with a natural and artificial supplies, will be one of the best watered cities in the land.

Logan has many other growing institutions, among which are a furniture factory, sash door and blind factory, saw mills, flouring mills—the Union Mills turn out flour equal to the best manufactured in the country—tin-ware shops, harness shops, boot and shoe shops, besides stores of different kinds, all apparently doing a good business. The marble works of H. Brown & Son deserve mention. These first-class workmen make monuments, grave-stones, etc., from native marble and other stone, exhibiting much taste and skill in sculpture; they have several orders from this city. We must not forget to say that Logan has a weekly paper, the *Northern Light*, owned and conducted by Mr. Abie Pratt, which with some experienced help may develop into a luminary of great brilliance and importance.

But this progressive city has no drinking saloon and no house of foul repute. It is a "Mormon" town. There are people living there of different faiths, but the conduct of the city is in the hands of men who labor for the public good, and strive to carry out the principles of local government which "Mormonism" inculcates. The experience of Logan in regard to the liquor question is worthy the attention of all who have paid any attention to the knotty point. Some little time ago no liquor could be obtained except at Dr. Ormsby's drugstore, and that only for medicinal purposes. Some persons considered this was too much of a monopoly—although we believe it is generally conceded that the Doctor managed the business with commendable care and discretion—and the City Council was induced in 1878 to grant general licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks. Previous to that there were only two arrests for drunkenness in three months. But during the last quarter after the issuance of licenses and the consequent establishment of saloons, there were 52 arrests for drunkenness and offences proceeding from the use of