

ing higher than the unlimited gratification of the whims and caprices of the animal nature.

"The freedom of woman" which is advocated by some female reformers, instead of making her free indeed, would reduce her to the most abominable slavery. She would become the homeless and friendless victim of man's lust and perfidy; and this is the inevitable fate of the weaker sex when marriage loses the attribute of permanency. The stability of the marriage relation is the chief bulwark of woman's safety from a fate worse than death.

"The freedom of woman" for which the sex should strive, is the privilege of having a virtuous home, an honorable husband and a family of loving children. The "soul union" she should seek should be with the husband to whom she has given herself in the most holy and sacred relation that can exist between mortals. She plays with a fire whose fumes are death when she seeks a "soul union" with any other; and instead of desiring to further relax the civil and religious laws that now so imperfectly guard the institution of marriage, she should bend her energies with all her power in the opposite direction.

EXTERMINATE THE OUTLAWS.

At frequent intervals announcements are made of crimes and outrages perpetrated by members of one or other of the bands of outlaws that rendezvous in the region near the center of which the states of Utah, Colorado and Wyoming join. These violations of law include a variety of criminal acts such as holding up travelers, looting sheep camps, stealing sheep and cattle, and even murder. The perpetrators of them comprise strong bands of well armed and desperate men, who are thoroughly organized and perfectly familiar with the wild and extensive region in which they chiefly operate.

It is a region admirably adapted for the exploits of such criminals, being extremely wild and mountainous and most difficult to traverse or penetrate without a competent guide. It affords retreats and fastnesses within which a small garrison may easily defend itself against great odds; and hence the danger to the officers of the law who try to make arrests. In fact, it would be folly for them, single-handed or in small groups, to penetrate the region in which these gangs make their home, for the avowed and known purpose of effecting the capture of any of the outlaws.

It will be gratifying news to the people of Utah generally, and especially to the inhabitants of the northeastern part of the State, to learn that the governors of Colorado and Wyoming are in this city for the purpose of conferring with Governor Wells in regard to a plan of campaign against the outlaws. It is expected that these three executives will be joined by Governor Stuenkel of Idaho, and that the four will agree upon some plan of co-operation looking to the riddance of the region referred to of the banditti that are now so strong within it. The situation is one that demands vigorous and intelligent action, and the hearty co-operation of the four states named; for the outlaws are first in one and then in another.

Among other means of effecting the desired result, it would, the "News" believes, be a good idea to offer liberal rewards for the capture of designated criminals. By this means the effective efforts of cowboys and other men who know the country thoroughly, are acquainted with the individuals for whom rewards are offered, and have the necessary courage and love of adventure, would be secured; and it is not

unlikely that some of the outlaws themselves might be willing to earn the money offered. Many vital interests imperatively require that the banditti be exterminated, and there is little doubt that public opinion and official authority will abundantly support the governors of the four states chiefly concerned, in the formulation and execution of a vigorous policy looking to that end.

POLITICS AS A PROFESSION.

The population of the State of Utah and of many of its municipal subdivisions is small in proportion to the number of offices that require to be filled. There are nearly as many offices as would be required for a commonwealth containing several times its present population, and this statement also applies to many cities and counties. The result of this condition is to offer to a much larger percentage of men in the State some chance of procuring an office than is the case in the older and more populous states. In other words Utah offers more numerous openings for political preferment than do the older states. This condition in turn affords greatly increased encouragement for men who aspire to political office, and a large number of them, including both young and middle-aged, are gravely considering the advisability of adopting politics as a profession. To the young men in this State who are revolving this question in their minds, the "News" takes the liberty of offering a word of advice; don't.

To adopt politics as a profession almost inevitably necessitates the doing of things that are morally wrong. Under political conditions and opportunities that prevail almost universally throughout the United States at the present time, it is extremely difficult for a man to maintain a high moral standard, or an exalted self-respect, and at the same time be a party leader or a successful aspirant for political office. The professional politician of the present day is generally obliged to be a conspirator. He is compelled to enter into objectionable deals and combinations, and he cannot well avoid the practice of duplicity. It is next to impossible for him to be frank, open, truthful and straightforward in his methods. Were he to practice these virtues the probability is that he could not achieve success for his party, and consequently would lose its support. Every young man in an endeavor to decide upon a career should remember that the true object of all effort in this life is happiness. Whatever provision he makes for the future is presumed to be made with a view to the peace, contentment and satisfaction of future years; but it is impossible to secure these if self-respect and a high moral standard are sacrificed in pursuit of them.

It is not here intended to convey the idea that young men always ought to refuse political honors. On the contrary these should be accepted when they can be acquired in the proper way. When a man's fellow citizens, by their own spontaneous action and without scheming, wire-pulling or other improper methods on his part, select him for the dignity and responsibility of public office, it is eminently proper that he should respond and act in the position assigned him by his friends. But for a young man to enter deliberately upon a career of office-seeking is for him to lay aside the true standard of American manhood. His self respect and moral stamina are undermined and he is rendered too weak in a moral sense to resist the

temptations that are inseparable from political life.

When the office seeks the man, the man can occupy the office with honor, dignity and highest form of manliness; but when the man seeks the office in the manner usual with professional politicians, there is an abandonment on his part, either partial or complete of these traits. The tinsel and glitter of power and popularity that surround an officeholder can never alter the fact that his moral nature has suffered deterioration if he has sought or acquired it by improper methods; and no young man should require to be told that his future peace and happiness are secured more effectively by maintaining his self-respect and a high moral standard than by any other means.

The people who comprise the bulk of Utah's inhabitants are a people of destiny. Their decreed mission is to introduce great reforms into the world. The time will come when men will be sought for among them to fill positions of the highest honor and responsibility, for which only men of the sternest integrity and highest moral worth will be chosen. The young man in Utah who plunges into politics under existing conditions with a view to making it a profession and a source of livelihood pursuant to prevalent methods, makes a great mistake and is in grave danger of disqualifying himself for the opportunities the future has in store for him.

THE STORM.

Few there be indeed who have not given expression to one form or another of displeasure regarding the present storm. Undoubtedly it infringed more or less upon the personal comfort and in some cases the health of a portion of the population, but if they would only take the trouble to look ahead and take into consideration the results to be looked for from the bluster and snow, they would scarcely be found in the list of complainants very long. They are indirectly as much concerned as directly are those who till the soil and raise the crops, without which all would be losers and many sufferers.

The principal trouble is that there is so far not nearly enough of it, although it is a blessing as far as it has gone. Perhaps it may prove to be the one factor in our physical existence without which there would have been a premature shortage of the water supply and consequent failure before a general maturity of the growing grain next fall; this is said for the reason that, inadequate as it alone undoubtedly is, the fall so far has greatly augmented the depths in the mountain tops, and this added to that may pull us through the growing season safely, although there would even then undoubtedly be a dry spell at the other end of it. There is, however, promise for more, and in the language of Patrick Henry, let it come.

Those who have occupied the valleys of the Rocky Mountains and engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years turn their eyes to the mountain tops nearest them about this time of the year with very much the same feeling of solicitude that the devout Mohammedan used to feel when he turned his face toward the rising sun. It is the hope and reliance of the time, and when it fails other things fall with it. Nature has been very kind to us here; so far there have been no severe nor protracted droughts, and with even as good an outlook as we have so far, there is no probability of such a thing this year. At the same time it is well to be always prepared in some measure for coming events which may be unusual or the failure to arrive on time or at all of the usual occurrences; and since we cannot at all control or di-