

# DESERET NEWS:

## WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - April 15, 1874.

### FAVORABLE FOR ADMISSION.

A DISPATCH, in the NEWS of April 3, stated that the House Committee on Territories had agreed to recommend the admission of New Mexico as a State in the Union. Washington specials of various papers confirm the report of this favorable disposition of the committee, who are said to be six to one in favor of admission. The bill in Congress, considered in this relation by the committee, is that of Mr. Elkins, the Delegate from New Mexico.

The Las Vegas Gazette is opposed to admission, and declares that it "will be opposed to it while two-thirds of the people of the Territory have not had the benefit of education," "while there are public officials who enact laws of free gambling and debauchery, and while there are men at our helm who through corrupt means steal the public funds, by having others enacting laws for their own private benefit." The editor concludes that "New Mexico does not want to bear the burthen of another special election; she needs her funds for other purposes. School-houses are wanted all over the Territory, and these can only be got through public funds; therefore she does not want to see her treasures go into the pockets of a few to the detriment of the many. We do not want a State as yet."

If New Mexico waits for admission till all the corrupt politicians are dead, she has a long time to wait. If the people of that Territory, the principal portion of them, do not want a State government, Congress ought not to force such a government upon them. But if they do want to be a State, Congress ought to admit them into the Union, and let them have the privileges of State government, and let New Mexico become the thirty-eighth star in the galaxy of States.

That the most of the people of that Territory do want a State government is sufficiently apparent from their chosen delegate presenting such a request to Congress. That some of the people of the Territory are opposed to the movement may be true, as some persons are opposed to any kind of progress in the right direction. Some persons are opposed to any movement which other people are engaged in forwarding.

The Territory of New Mexico, like Utah and Colorado and a few other commonwealths, is in a creditable position financially. The *Republican Review* says, "If the amount due to the Territory in unpaid licenses, fines and taxation were paid in, there would be a surplus in the Treasury of \$25,482.24." So we may conclude that New Mexico is not only out of debt, but has a nice little sum, as a nest egg, to begin again with, if some new set of 'patriots' don't get in and steal it."

It appears that New Mexico, as well as Utah, has a set of "loyal" partisans, or "patriots," who are anxious to finger the people's taxes. Our advice is, keep that class of "patriots" out of office.

### NEVER RIGHT.

IT DOES seem that people are seldom happy long at a time, no matter their circumstances. Here are the people of the United States, just had a crisis, and they are making a great to do about money, some of them because they want specie money instead of paper money, and some of them because they think paper money better than specie money; some because they want more greenbacks in the country, and others because they do not want more greenbacks but more gold in the country. Each party predicts all sorts of dreadful catastrophes to the country if its wishes are not complied with. But all would like a little more money,

either greenbacks or gold, as may be.

On the other hand, there is Germany, with plenty of money, good hard money, French gold and English gold and gold of other nations, besides all her own gold and paper money. And yet Germany is not happy. Indeed she is far, very far from it. Bayard Taylor writes to the New York *Tribune* of the bad fix, financially, of Bismarck's people in this style—

"I am not yet sure that the five milliards (justified only by the law of retaliation) will not prove a curse to Germany. They have already produced an inflation similar to that caused by our national currency, a mania for speculation, the founding of all sorts of 'wild-cat' enterprises, and a rise of prices so rapid and arbitrary as to create new and unexpected embarrassments in all departments of office or industry. The school system, which was the strength of Germany, is beginning to suffer severely; in most of the cities the housewives are compelled to form *Consum-Vereine* (unions of consumption), which buy their supplies at wholesale prices; and while the laboring class is diminished by an enormous emigration, causing an increase in the value in labor, which makes it, in many branches, nearly as remunerative as in America, there never was such confusion and distress among the class as now."

The situation of Germany, with her hands full of the milliards of francs extorted from prostrate France, and the German people more discontented than ever, more discontented than even their humbled and despised Gallic neighbors, reminds us of Spain, when she was robbing South America of its golden treasure, to fill her own coffers and satisfy the greed for gold of her rulers and people. Macleod, in his "Principles of Economical Philosophy," thus speaks of the effects, upon Spain and the Spaniards, of the flow of an abundance of gold into that country—

"Spaniards were dazzled with the brilliant prospect of securing the greatest part of the wealth of the world without labor, imagining that the well-being of the country consisted in amassing enormous heaps of gold and silver, mistaking the means to the end, and not discerning that the precious metals are only precious so long as they are used for setting industry in motion—the tilling of land, the mother of increase, or the building of ships to promote the commerce of nations, or plying the loom to produce clothing for mankind."

"While the precious metals poured into the country in boundless quantities, which the statesmen of Spain thought would make them the rulers of the world, it began immediately to decline, its industry was paralyzed, and the most sanguinary penalties were unable to prevent their much coveted treasures flying from the country, till, at last, it was reduced to the lowest depth of poverty, weakness, dishonesty, and contempt. Next to Poland, Spain became the weakest and poorest nation of Europe. Scarcely ever has the world seen a country blessed with so many resources by nature so suddenly descend from so lofty an eminence to such a pitch of degradation."

A more complete demonstration of the futility of the idea that mere money will make people contented and happy, respected, powerful and prosperous, than that which is furnished by the history of Spain, could hardly be found in the history of the world. That nation is a remarkable monument, to all the world and to all time, of the evil and ruin wrought by the inordinate love of gold.

In a far less degree, at present the evils of this lust for wealth are distinguishable among the go-ahead American and the steady, thorough-going German peoples. America produces a great deal of the precious metals and of late years she has been rolling in greenbacks, yet her people are very dissatisfied, financially, at the present time, perhaps never more so, and few there be who will say that official honor and integrity have not visibly declined in the United States during the last decade.

It is not the precious stones and metals, it is not the abundance of gold and silver, but the judicious development and application of the best qualities of manhood and womanhood and of the resources of

the country, that make a nation powerful, prosperous, respected, and happy, on a sound and lasting basis.

### THE TERRITORIAL MARSHALSHIP AND ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

As stated in a dispatch in the NEWS of April 6, the current term of the First District Court, Associate Justice Emerson presiding, opened on that day, at Provo.

O. F. Strickland claimed to be Territorial Attorney-General, and A. K. Smith Deputy Territorial Marshal. Strickland presented commissions from Governor Woods to that effect, but had no claim to confirmation by the Legislature.

J. D. T. McAllister also claimed to be Territorial Marshal. He had no recent commission, Governor Woods having refused to commission him, but McAllister had been elected to that office by different Legislatures of the Territory, had been commissioned by a previous Governor, and had acted year after year in the office.

In another part of to-day's NEWS will be found the decision of Judge Emerson upon the question. It will be seen that he takes obvious and positive ground in favor of the persons elected by the Legislature. The reasoning of his honor is plain and simple, being to the effect that, from the construction of the law upon the subject, the individuals elected by the Legislature were the only persons that could have any legal and rightful claim to the offices named.

### PLENTY OF MONEY.

MANY people are well satisfied that there is not enough money in the country, hence the urged action of Congress to extend the issue of greenbacks to \$400,000,000. Other people, on the contrary, think there is too much money in the country, or at least that there is an abundance, but that the great difficulty is that it is so unequally distributed that while one part of the community is afflicted with financial atrophy, another part is afflicted with financial phethora.

In a late issue the *Denver Journal of Commerce* talks of the plentitude of money, in places, in this wise—

"The general statement of the banks all over the country is that there is a glut of money; more than can be advantageously used. Not that there are no persons who need it, for there are thousands in every section of the land; but that there is a surplus for all legitimate business purposes. By referring to the financial reports in the newspapers we find ample proof of this. The report from New York of a week since was: 'Money easy at three and four per cent.' From Philadelphia we get this report: 'The demand for money is so limited for business purposes that lenders hardly know what to do with their balances. Call loans were offered freely at five per cent.; time loans on collateral at the same figure, and mercantile paper at six per cent. as a rule.' The Chicago papers report—'The supply of loanable funds continues abundant. At the banks the rate is nominally maintained at 10 per cent., although some of them are offering money at 8 per cent. In the open market the supply is even greater than at the banks, and 8 per cent. is all that is asked. A good many of the country banks are offering large sums through brokers here at 9 per cent. for three and even four months' loans, on prime collaterals, though the brokers say they cannot find employment for it at over 8 per cent.' The Cincinnati papers of the same time report—'The demand for money has been light all through the week, and the banks have discounted freely at 8 and 9 per cent. without being able to keep their discount lines as full as they desire.' The St. Louis report says—'Money continues to be held in great abundance by the banks, and under the light demand for discounts is steadily increasing.'

"This abundance of money is not limited to the large cities; it extends to the country banks, which

also have more money than they can find use for, as is proved by their sending it to brokers in the cities to be loaned at 8 per cent."

The *Journal* is opposed to inflation and says the only proper way for the impecunious to obtain money, if they really want it, is to work for it, borrow it, or buy it with merchandise or other property. Money can be obtained by a "salary grab," a "back pay steal," or other methods of official manipulation, or other kinds of stealing, but these ways are not considered commendable.

The *Journal* further says—

"A person can get money, get all he wants, by returning an equivalent; but money, as well as other valuables, can only be obtained by such a process." "The country is suffering from a lack of business rather than a lack of money. The supply is abundant, but there is a lack of trade to call it into use. The suspense in which the people of the country are now held is doing more injury to our commerce and industries than anything else."

That's it. Don't be so long and so frequently pottering at financial legislation, disturbing the business relations of the country, and holding the people in suspense. But rather do all that can be done to give steadiness and stability to commerce and manufactures, so that confidence may abound, labor be employed, wealth distributed, and conveniences brought more uniformly within reach of the people at large.

### INDIAN WAR CLAIMS.

THE New York *Tribune* has the following upon a subject of considerable interest to the Territories—

"An Indian war is a far more expensive affair than most people imagine. After the Government has paid all the bills for transportation of troops to the scene of disturbance and for the purchase of the extra supplies required, the account is by no means closed. The claims of the people living in the vicinity of the hostile tribe must be adjusted, and it usually turns out that every man who shouldered his rifle for a few days or stood guard over night, makes a demand proportionate to the exaggerated estimate he sets upon the value of his services. It would seem to be the duty of good citizens to protect their homes against an enemy without expecting to be paid by the government for doing it; but the frontiersmen do not appear to think so, or perhaps it is the claim agents and speculators who induce them to demand compensation. A number of these Indian war claims are now pending in Congress. The Montana claim was disposed of last session by the payment of a large amount of money. A similar one from Dakota, and a very large one from Utah, are waiting action; but these Territorial claims, although of older date, must stand aside until California and Oregon, which, as States, have more influence in Congress, get the heavy demands paid which grew out of the Modoc war. The House has passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of these claims, and report them to Congress at its next session."

### UTAH DIFFICULTIES.

The *Pioche Record* looks at things in this light—

"In reply to a written request of the Mormon dignitaries, Chief Justice McKean says he would neglect his duties if he complied therewith. The Salt Lake *Herald* says that the Judge's bitterest enemies never accused or dreamed of his performing his duty. We don't know but what the *Herald* is about half right. That man McKean has done his very best to entangle, embitter and embroil the public affairs of Utah, until their ways, like Solomon's celebrated proposition, is past finding out. It will be a good day for Utah when McKean and the rest of the Federal officials and the Mormon big boys of that Territory are sent to the right about. You can get nothing out of either side by abuse for the other, and like the quarrelsome carpet-baggers in the South, in most cases it is

well deserved. The best, the wisest, the only plan, is to send them all to the right about, and then put some decent intelligent men in office who will neither lie nor steal. Just about then expect the millenium."

The *Record* judges upon the general principle, as many people, who have only a superficial knowledge of a matter, commonly do, that "there are faultson both sides." To some extent this is true, perhaps, in every case wherein human beings compose both parties to the issue. To err is human, and therefore absolute perfection, on either side of a case, is hardly to be looked for.

What are called by the *Record* "the Mormon big boys" are the persons chosen by the people to represent the people, and the voice of the people is the tribunal of last resort in a republican government. With a proper respect for the fundamental principles of American government, not even Congress can send these "big boys" "to the right about." The people can put them out of office, that is, can elect others to fill their places, if they hold office. But the people have put them in office, and if the people are satisfied with them and choose to elect them, and sustain them in office, whose business is it? It is the business of the people and of nobody else.

As to "McKean and the rest of the federal officials," they are appointed by the President and the U. S. Senate. If the declaration that, to secure equal rights to all men, "governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," and "that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness," is still a fundamental principle of this great republic, then the wishes of the people, even in a Territory, ought to be respected in the appointment of officers to rule over them specially. That declaration was "the Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America in Congress assembled," and upon that declaration the Republic of the United States of America was founded, and justified before all the world. It is a declaration, therefore, that cannot be repudiated by this republic without its becoming recreant to the very fundamental principles upon which it was established.

Here, then, is a safe and sure clue to the policy that should be followed in the settlement of the Utah question, so far as there may be any sort of conflict between the federal officials and the local officials or the people. The voice of the people should be respected. The people choose their local officers, but the federal officials for the Territory, generally, if not always, are appointed and sent here in utter disregard of the wishes or choice of the people. This is not right, it is not republican, it is not consistent with the Declaration of Independence and with the Constitution of the United States. The official duties of the federal officials for Utah extend only over this Territory and the people thereof. The Governor governs only over Utah, the judges have jurisdiction only over Utah, the duties of the Secretary, the Marshal, the Attorney, etc., only extend over matters pertaining to this Territory, and therefore the people of the Territory are the persons who have the chief, the supreme right, to have their wishes consulted in the appointment of the federal officers to rule over them. To deny this right is to deny the validity of the justification which the "original thirteen" States offered to the world for their insurrection against England. It is to deny the right of those States to form a separate and independent government of their own. It is, as to the principle of it, the act of a national *felo-de-se*.

Therefore, if the people of a Territory, a clear majority of the people thereof, desire the removal of a federal officer appointed for that Territory, he should be removed in accordance with their wishes. Such removal would be perfectly consistent with the principles upon which