

Institutions in the States, but has had to struggle along on her own resources, she has done remarkably well. Progress is continued if not rapid. And it is and has been the desire of the leading minds in this community, that every child in Utah shall receive sound instruction in the essential rudiments of learning, and that as quickly as possible schools shall be established for the higher departments in every part of the Territory.

"Mormonism" is a foe to ignorance of every kind. One of its earliest revelations commands the acquisition of secular learning, embracing all kinds of useful knowledge pertaining to the earth on which we live, its people, their languages, governments, sciences and arts. The "Mormon" leaders have been shamefully maligned on many matters, but in none more widely and infamously than in reference to their attitude on the question of education.

MISSIONARIES ABUSED.

ONE would naturally suppose that the fearlessness and intrepidity of our missionaries in the South, coupled with their evident sincerity and avoidance of wrong-doing, would excite so much admiration and respect that the better part of the community there would protest against the outrages to which they are often subject. They labor without pay. They break no law. They infringe upon no man's rights. They preach nothing but Bible doctrine. Patient, faithful, devoted, they travel from place to place to promulgate what they believe to be the truth of heaven revealed for the salvation of mankind.

In this alleged land of liberty they are entitled to the protection of the laws and the freedom of speech which the Constitution guarantees. No one is obliged to listen to them or to entertain them. No one should be permitted to interfere with them or assault them with impunity.

Yet public journals not only wink at but sometimes, more or less openly, advise their maltreatment and expulsion. And though no law or regulation of the State or city where they abide can be cited against them, the most brutal treatment and even assassination of those blameless servants of Christ is uncondemned by preachers and editors. There are a few notable exceptions but they are so rare as to be but sufficient to "prove the rule."

When the sixth angel shall sound

his trumpet, and the history of the sixth millennium shall be unfolded to a listening universe, there will be no more touching instance heard of Christian fortitude and love and bravery, than that of the "Mormon" Elders who, in the nineteenth century, proclaimed the word of God to an unbelieving world. And no more striking proofs of the brutal nature of fallen humanity, darkened by tradition and false creeds, than the mobbing and cruelties to which those unoffending workers for the salvation of their race were subjected, by fiendish beings in the South and elsewhere, encouraged by professedly pious persons through the pulpit and the press.

MINORITY DICTATION.

DURING the sessions of the late Congress, particularly the last session, the business of the country suffered materially from the delays occasioned by factious obstruction, chiefly in the House of Representatives. Deadlocks occurred which prevented important legislation, and a few determined men, under one vigilant leader familiar with the rules, could stop all progress and waste the time of the House indefinitely. The will of the majority was frequently swept away before the dictation of a small minority.

All this was done and is still rendered possible under the rules made by a committee of five members. The House has thus placed itself in the power of that committee. Advantage can be taken of the red-tape regulations thus imposed, and a handful of filibusters can hamper and bind up the whole body of three hundred and twenty-five members, so that it can neither move hand nor foot while the obstructors keep the strings in hand.

Hon. Thos. Reed, in the *Century Magazine* for March, sets forth this evil in a striking manner. He ought to know something about it, as he was one of the Committee on Rules, and has helped to forge the fetters which have bound him and his party as well as a large number of Democrats and prevented action in the House. He says:

"To such a pass has this obstructive policy come that all sensible men advise their constituents to do business with the United States with the same care that should be used with any individual whose antecedents show him to be adverse to paying except under compulsion."

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"One rule puts into the hands of

every member the power of stopping proceedings altogether. * * *

"The rules, therefore, have abrogated the Constitution." * * *

"A species of strait-jacket, which though voluntarily imposed, is as great a proof of unsound mind as if some asylum had ordered it." * *

"The system of avoiding action on important measures, by means of these clogging rules, has done much to demoralize the House." * * *

"If the majority of the House of Representatives—each man selected from at least thirty thousand voters—cannot be trusted, who can?" * * *

"Why is this system maintained? How can it have lasted so long. At first sight it would seem as if the picture drawn of the rules of the House could not be true. It is certainly very improbable to an outsider." * * *

"This evil, the extent of which is not half appreciated by the people of the nation."

"The blocking of the public business by a set of rules, which can be wielded by two or three men, has aroused and interested the country; for the rights of all are immediately concerned. To gratify the natural curiosity of those who desire to know how 325 men, each the flower of a flock of 30,000 voters, could make regulations to deprive themselves of power, and could year after year submit to such deprivation, is one object of this article. Another object is to help to induce the people of the United States to insist upon the restoration of republican government in the House of Representatives."

The *Washington Post* has commenced, in good time, to draw the attention of Congressmen and the country to this evil, and urge action against it in the fifty-first Congress. It says "Rules which trifle with the rights and liberties of the people are a disgrace to American civilization, and should be discarded altogether; mere amendments are insufficient."

We do not go to the length advocated by the *Post*. Rules of some kind are essential to good order and the expeditious conduct of business, and some of the present rules could be maintained, no doubt, with profit. But we endorse the efforts of that paper to obtain consideration of this serious matter in good time. A new Committee on Rules will most likely be formed, as the political complexion of the House will be changed, and such a modification and change of rules can be effected, if the House is determined on such a policy, that the filibustering which has so often disgraced the lower branch of Congress cannot be repeated.

The *Post* calls on the press of the country to help create an overwhelming public sentiment against the wrong, and concludes a vigorous editorial on the subject with