

DO NOT GET THE BLUES.

Trip lightly over trouble,
Trip lightly over wrong,
We only make grief double
By dwelling on it long.
Why clasp wee's hand so tightly?
Why sigh o'er blossoms dead?
Why cling to forms unsightly?
Why not seek joy instead?

Trip lightly over sorrow,
Though all the day be dark,
The sun may shine to-morrow
And gaily sing the lark;
Fair hopes have not departed,
Though roses may have fled;
Then never be down-hearted,
But look for joy instead.

Trip lightly over sadness,
Stand not to rail at doom!
We've pearls to string of gladness
On this side of the tomb;
Whilst stars are nightly shining,
And the heaven is overhead,
Encourage not repining,
But look for joy instead.

Stamping Out Polygamy.

Yesterday the House passed the bill which practically excludes all Mormons from the jury-box in Utah and puts the courts and the machinery of the Government in the hands of the Gentiles, who compose a small minority of the population. The bill has been drawn up with special reference to this very object. It is strong as legal wit and learning can make it. If it becomes a law the Mormons will have no redress in the courts, and practically no hand in the government of the Territory they have converted from a barren desert into a fruitful and prosperous commonwealth. And the bill received 155 votes out of 214.

The action of the House yesterday raises a serious question which the Senate should consider well before it passes the bill. Has Congress any right to put the majority of a people into the hands of a small minority? Would a government which practically excludes three-quarters of the people from the jury-box for religious scruples be republican according to the spirit of the Constitution and the meaning of its framers? This is a serious question. It concerns the vital principles of our whole system of government. If Congress can legislate the Mormons out of the courts of Utah, what is to hinder its expulsion of Methodists in Colorado or Unitarians in Massachusetts, for that matter? It is worth while to consider who and what the parties are who clamored and intrigued most loudly and industriously for the passage of this bill. Mostly adventurers, eager for the plunder that they anticipate will fall into their greedy hands, they want to put the screws to these rich Mormons and squeeze the last penny from their plerotic pockets. They long to lay hold of the rich and beautiful fields these wicked polygamists have wrested from the wilderness and converted into gardens which surprise the agriculturists of the East. They have contrived a cunning and complicated legal process by which the thrifty professors of a semi-oriental religion shall be made to disgorge for their especial benefit. It is not polygamy they want to get rid of, but plunder they want to get. And they are trying to re-enact in Utah the persecutions to which the Jews were subjected throughout Europe for a thousand years. Polygamy may be wrong, but is it worse than robbery? Is it worth the while to try to convert the deluded Mormons by handing them over to the tender mercies of legal spoilers and land sharks? The manifest motive behind the proposed legislation, and the notorious character of the men who are most urgent in securing and have spent months in lobbying for it in Washington, should make the Senate hesitate long before endorsing the action of the House.

This is a feature of the measure which demands thorough investigation. It should kill the bill. But this is not the fundamental objection to it. Its whole principle is radically undemocratic and false. Admit that polygamy is unwise in policy, socially bad, and morally wrong. So are the lustful practices which are carried on in all our cities and large towns to an appalling extent. Does Congress propose to expel whoever visits an improper place in any city and town from the jury box? Look at the thing in the impartial light of a principle, and it becomes obvious at once that the House has taken a step in the

wrong direction, which the Senate must see is not followed by another.

Polygamy, as practiced in Utah, is part of a religious system. It rests on what the Mormons claim is a religious basis. They find support for it in their Scriptures and quote scores of texts and examples to justify it from the Bible. It is regulated by religious rules, and ecclesiastical law. To attack polygamy, therefore, as it is practiced in Utah, is to attack Mormonism, which, according to all our recognized principles, Congress has no more right to do than it has to attack Methodism or Presbyterianism or the religion of the Friends. Such an attack would be regarded as persecution, and all experience has shown that persecution is the poorest and worst way of dealing with an error of the head or of the heart. Affidavits are not arguments. Statutes never convince. Bailiffs do not make converts. Legalized robbery will not suppress a heresy. The burning of Nauvoo and the murder of a few hundred Mormons in Illinois, many of them innocent and helpless old men, women and children, prolonged the existence of Mormonism, swelled its numbers, and made Utah what it is to-day. Legal proscription is the wrong way to deal with a thing so complicated, and so rooted in with the deepest sentiments of human nature.

—N. Y. Graphic, June 3.

The Mormons.

The Mormon exodus to Utah was one of the marvels of history. In Illinois and Missouri they had withstood persecution with a degree of fortitude and capacity for meek endurance which nothing but frantic faith can account for. Their only resource was one removal after another to escape the vengeance that gathered over them at every resting-place. At length, leaving temples, houses, and goods, they set their faces toward the dreariest spot in the vast wilderness which lay between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean. When they arrived at Salt Lake they were decimated by disease and reduced by hunger and toil. They had nothing left but the liberty to believe in Joseph Smith and marry after their own fashion the few haggard and scrawny women who shared their lot. But their faith was equal to their need. The arid waste began to bloom. The cool springs of the mountain were led through the dry plains, and rich verdure and remunerative harvests covered the ancient desert. Industrious, thrifty, pure, inspired by religious zeal, and governed by a prophet who had an eye to small change, their progress was wonderful to behold. When the gold hunters began to flock overland they were amazed to find this pleasant station on the road. The Mormons were tolerant and business like. They gave the emigrants meat, drink, fresh cattle, and such blessings as they were used to utter. If they made money by the operation they also served the country; and it is barely possible that the preservation of many Gentile lives, the planting of a rich territory, and the founding of a prosperous city in the remote wilderness may some day be accounted to them for honor.

On the whole the Mormons have turned out a sober, sensible, money-getting and money-keeping people. Their territory, in so far as its affairs are in the hands of its own citizens, is one of the best governed in the world, and Salt Lake is a model city. They have no Shepherds or Tweeds.

Their additions are to the common store, their divisions consist in giving every man his own, and their silence is not that of Kemble, but of wisdom and prudence. If Brigham Young has the lion's share, it is because he is a veritable lion, whose vigilance and power are the sure defence of the whole community.

We ought not to complain that Brigham's cattle feed upon a thousand hills, and that he has wives and children, and man-servants and maid-servants; for has not the chief ruler of the Union waxed very great and rich upon the gratitude of the people, and indulged without limit tastes as vicious as —?

But the Mormons must suffer in the future as they have suffered in the past. Many years ago the Mountain Meadow Massacre was imputed to them as a people; and without a particle of proof to sustain the accusations [made against them] a great and costly expedi-

tion was sent out to execute upon them some kind of undefined justice. The Mormons met the army with wary diplomacy, coaxed it to sit down among them, furnished it supplies, and turned so many honest pennies out of it that they witnessed its depart with more regret than they did its approach. But their possessions being as fair as ever, and their religion as unpopular, the Gentile mind is still exercised over their sins. Christian statesmen cannot abide them. Mr. Colfax, taking a little trip over the Pacific Railroad to enable him to estimate more accurately the value of Credit Mobilier shares, was horrified by the iniquities which he witnessed with his own pure eyes; and the Rev. Mr. Newman, now drawing together two salaries and the inspiration of Heaven, was so scandalized that he disputed openly, albeit quite unsuccessfully, with the learned doctors of this obdurate people, who furnished him gratuitously both platform and audience. Mr. Ward of Illinois has also a yearning to redeem them; and even Mr. Poland of Vermont has betrayed a philanthropic desire to witness the repentance of eighty thousand unhappy fanatics, provided it takes place behind the bars of the penitentiary, and thus creates a convenient opportunity for McKean.

* * * * * and a few hundreds of righteous Gentiles to go in and possess the land. The harvest is manifestly waiting for the sickle. Wholesale persecutions, a war, armies, contracts, Jeffreys on the bench and Oates in the witness box, is the one spectacle which the American people is longing to see. By all means, let Mr. Poland's bill be passed, and executed with remorseless rigor by Williams and Giant. —N. Y. Sun.

The Mormon Question in Congress.

The House of Representatives is running the law-making machinery at a high rate of speed. On Monday it passed the revenue bill. Yesterday, under the lead of Judge Poland, it passed a bill for the regulation of the courts in Utah.

This bill raises the whole question of the proper treatment by the United States of the practice of polygamy, and this, though not in any sense a general question or likely to become one, is certainly an important one. The question naturally involves two considerations, first, what ought, in justice to all concerned, to be done? and, second, what can prudently be undertaken? There is no one who will not concede that polygamy is an offense, and a very grave one, against the standard of morality accepted by the great body of the people of the United States.

It is forbidden and punishment provided for its commission in the Territories by an act of Congress. By this act, with the cordial approval of public sentiment, Congress has declared its intention to put an end to the practice of polygamy in Utah, and for several years vigorous efforts have at intervals been made to that end.

These efforts have failed, and their failure raises the second question, What is prudent to undertake in the premises? It is one thing to pass laws against polygamy; it is quite another to enforce them in a community where the major part of the members, the wealth, the social influence, the local political power, and the intellectual energy is with the offenders. The bill passed by the House undoubtedly is intended to put it into the power of the minority, by the aid of the United States courts, to prosecute polygamists, * * * and to secure their conviction by excluding polygamists from the jury box. Abstractedly this is right. As a matter of fact, it is calculated to give rise to some grave doubts. It is obvious that such a power, if exercised at all, should be exercised by the purest and most disinterested men, and with the greatest caution. The institution of polygamy in Utah cannot be wiped out by wholesale prosecutions. * * * We are not at all clear that this prudent and effective course would be adopted under the bill passed by the House. There are ugly rumors concerning the motives that have actuated the promoters of the bill in the Mormon Territory. It is certain that there is a considerable number of "Gentiles" of easy conscience who are in a position to profit by anything that should work a sudden change in the prospects of the principal polygamist

property owners. The only check on this class, should the bill become law, would be the integrity and discretion of the judge and district attorney of the district court. From reports that have reached the east, there is room for doubt whether this check, in the case of the present incumbents, would be worth much. * * *

The power of criminal prosecution, however justified in theory, is one capable of monstrous abuses. —New York Times, June 3.

Salt Lake City.

CHICAGO, May 22nd, 1874.

Salt Lake City is so remarkably suited to my mind that I left it with great regret and a resolution to revisit it on my return journey. Of the religious development called Mormonism I am quite ignorant, having never dared to investigate it, and it therefore does not come within the scope of my observations here, but of this I am certain that there must be a strong master mind which influences and regulates the actions of this remarkable settlement. There is a unity of purpose apparent in all their proceedings which is not observable in any of the towns of America that I have yet seen, and which has been productive of very excellent results. The streets are wide and very judiciously laid out, a fine stream of clear water runs through on each side of the avenue, which is lined by over-arching trees, the whole presenting a uniformly beautiful effect. The population seem very orderly, yet exceedingly active, and much business must be done at this point, which is the centre of a large settlement, connected with it by branch railways. The houses are substantially built, many being of brick and stone. The stores are capacious and filled with goods of the highest class. The people dress well and the social regulations are excellent. The saloons are very limited in number, owing no doubt to the heavy license charged (\$1,000 a year) and none are open on Sunday. I tried hard to obtain a stimulant, being very weak, and only succeeded by going to a chemist and taking it as I generally do—medicinally.

As an instance of the local spirit of enterprise here I may mention that the people have established a paper mill, * * * and the printing offices are particularly well supplied with all the appliances of the advanced spirit of the times. I paid a long visit to the DESERET NEWS Office, which does all the Church and Railway printing, and there is not a more complete printing office in California. It is under the foremanship of Mr. Bull, who politely showed me over the whole of the concern, and I was indeed astonished to find so extensive and complete an office—three cylinder machines, Gordon and Universal presses, cutting machines and a well-supplied bindery, the buildings capacious and well lighted, the various departments distinct, under able hands, and all the machinery driven by an excellent steam engine. What perhaps is most extraordinary, is that they have machinery for casting their own type, but this for some difficulty in securing a competent foreman is not at present in use. The active spirit of developing local industries is at the root of all, and it is chiefly owing to this that the prosperity of the place is ensured. The hotels are on a scale of elegance and the charges are quite reasonable. * * * The theatre is a splendid building, surpassing in size and elegance any of the San Francisco houses. The temple of the Mormons * * * now in course of erection, * * * will take a few years to complete it, and it will be a most imposing looking structure when completed. The night before I arrived, Victoria Woodhull had been lecturing to a crowded house at the theatre. On the night I visited it there were some dramatic performances in which Mr. Hoskins, the favorite light comedian from London, and more recently from Australia, took the principal part. The lightning patent type is warmly endorsed by the Salt Lake printers, who will have all their new founts cast under it. W. S.

—In San Benito, Cal., Advance.

The Senate Committee on Railroads to-day agreed to postpone the question of the terminus of the Pacific railroad as between Omaha and Council Bluffs, until the next session of Congress. —Washington Star, June 8.

BUTLER AND POLAND.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, June 10, in the course of a discussion upon the Geneva Award bill, the following colloquy between Mr. B. Butler and Mr. Poland, sponsor of the Utah Spoilation bill, is reported—

At three o'clock Mr. Butler, of Mass., rose to close the debate.

Mr. Poland complained that the time had not been fairly proportioned to the minority of the committee, and asked Mr. Butler to yield fifteen minutes to Mr. Beck.

Mr. Butler declined to do so, and expressed his opinion that the minority of the committee had had more than their fair proportion of time.

Mr. Poland (suavely)—Allow me a word.

Mr. Butler (firmly)—No, sir, I will not.

Mr. Poland (doubtingly)—Are you sure you will not?

Mr. Butler (positively)—I am sure I will not.

Mr. Poland (persistently)—Two of the four gentlemen who signed the minority report are not here.

The Speaker (after a good deal of hammering)—The gentleman from Vt. (Poland) is not in order. The rules give the gentleman from Mass. (Butler) the floor absolutely.

Mr. Poland (unruffled)—I am endeavoring to appeal to the gentleman's sense of justice.

Mr. Butler (bluntly)—I do not want any appeal.

Mr. Poland (yieldingly)—Well, if the gentleman is disposed.

Mr. Butler (determinedly)—Well, I am disposed. [Laughter.]

Mr. Poland (resuming his seat)—I have known gentlemen to repent of some evil thoughts.

Mr. Butler (triumphantly)—Mr. Speaker, what must be the exigency of that cause, what must be the influence of money contracted in a few hands in the city of New York and in the cities of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore that can so influence the polite and courteous gentleman from Vermont that he violates every rule of the House and every courtesy of debate, that he insists in thrusting himself upon me against my will and the will of the House, after we have listened for four mortal hours to claims of these insurance companies presented here for money out of the people when they have already had two dollars for one and divided it among themselves?

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, June 11.—The House bill for the admission of Colorado was reported to-day in the Senate without amendment. There will now be a strong effort to pass it.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported, with recommendations that it pass, Mr. Poland's Utah bill, and it is believed that it will pass. —Missouri Democrat.

Washington, 9.—In the Senate Mr. Hitchcock, (rep.) of Neb., from the committee on Territories, reported favorably on the House bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Clayton, (rep.) of Ark., from the committee on Territories, reported favorably on the House bill to prevent the useless slaughter of buffaloes within the Territories of the United States. Placed on the calendar. —New York Herald.

The following are from the Washington Star, June 10—

If dress makes the man it would be hard to get at a standard of greatness among our Congressional solons by judging from the variety of shades and textures worn by them as they do duty for their countrymen in the House of Representatives.

It costs the country about thirty-six dollars per day during the heated term to supply the House of Representatives with iced tea and lemonade. And the horny-handed granger, as he sips down the rejuvenating beverage, doesn't object.

PAY OF FEMALE NURSES.—The Committee on War Claims has agreed to report a bill to provide for the payment of female nurses during the war at the rate of twenty-five dollars for each month of service which shall be in full for all claims and demands. All claims must be presented before July 1st, 1878. —Washington Star, June 6.