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# EDITORIALS.

#### UNNECESSARILY EXERCISED.

THE San Francisco Chronicle has been reized with one of its peri odical paroxysms on the "Mormon" question. It rolls up its eyes, has a sudden attack of gripes, and vomits a nauscous mass of stuff, its complaint having been superinduced by the wonderful vitality of "Mormonism" and the "Mormons." We do not care anything about the splenetic rubbish it throws off, as it does not come close enough to this quarter to taint the atmosphere breathed by the "Mormon" community-the best people under the sun-with its offensive odor. The people of Utah stand on so high a platform that they are not affected by the scandalous insinuations of by the scandarous insinuations of the low; therefore we have no reply to make to the base, foul and malici-ous slanders of the *Chronicle*. We hope it will become, in course of time, more truthful, humane and magnanimous, although we must confess to having hut smal. faith in its reformation.

Leaving the vituperation and general spitsfulness out of the article, we must give the chronicle credit for collecting some interest-ing facts as showing the slow growth of the Romish Church in its early rise compared with that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It estimates the nu-merical status of the "Mormons" at 230,000, and fairly wriggles in agon: ing twinges at the thought that this proportion has been reach-ed inside of half a century. This ac-cumulation is placed side by side with the comparatively slow growth of the Church recognized by Conof the Church recognized by Con-stantine in the middle of the fourth century after Christ, as that of the Roman Empire. Gibbons places the official working force of the Church of Rome 350 years after Christ as follows:

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The same author estimates the total number of Christians in that city at that time at 50,000, and thinks it a liberal estimate. He reckons upon no more than one Christian to every twenty of the population of the em-pire. A century before that the pro portion was probably not more than one to five hundred; and this after 250 years of tireless effort in prose-lyting."

It works the Chronicle up to fever heat to think that in one-fifth of that time, "Mormonism" has grown to its present status of numerical

to its present status of numerical development. Of course what is called, by mis-nomer, by the world, "Mormonism" has a high degree of vitality and ac-cumulative force. One would natu-rely suppose that this foot atoms rally suppose that this fact alone would cause people to investigate into the true character of the sysinto the true character of the sys-tem, but instead the rule is to repudiate without sorutiny. The power of the system lies in the fact that it is the truth, which-is always potent and forcible. This element of strength is all the more apparent in connection with "Mor-monism," which is of divine origin, or account of its growth and proson account of its growth and pros-perity being met by a wide-spread, determined and relentless opposi tion. Neither the system nor its adherents are understood by those who oppose them. They rush at them blindly as a popular point of attack, something after the fashion of a bull at the waving of a red flag.

### THE IMPROVEMENT SEASON.

THE SERSON has arrived for a resumption of the practical work of the Mutual Improvement Associations. It is pleasing to note the fact that the numerous branches of the movement are gradually but surely traveling toward a point where a more complete unity of methods

by the general officers-Presidents Woodruff and Smith, Apostle M. Thatcher, Brother J. F. Wells, and others-the moral, religious and intellectual improvement of the youth The leading feature of this object is necessarily to enable the young to obtain a knowledge of the principles of the Gospel, and to induce them to live in the spirit of them, information in other departments of knowledge being incidentally introduced.

We have observed in some of the branches a very strong tendency to introduce, by way of variety, mat tere that are either strictly enter-taining, or decidedly light and friv-olous. In fact these are, in our view, the main features that are foreign to the object of the movement, and break up the unanimity of method that would more effectu-ally attain the desired aim. We have heard it stated as an ar-gument in favor of this species of

mixture, that if the exercises were exclusively serious a considerable proportion of the youth predisposed to frivolity would refuse to attend. It is a question, however, whether the interests of the class disposed to solid improvement should be mea surably set aside to suit those who are otherwise inclined. We have observed in some of the pro-ceedings of societies exercises that were almost sacrilegous, although by no means intentionally so, on ac-count of the immense width of distinction between separate perform-ances, such as the introduction of a comic song immediately subsequent to a brief lecture on some sacred sub ject. The effect of such an incongruous incident may be readily imagined. We are not arguing against the

necessily of amusement for the young, because, at proper times and places, we are decidedly in favor of it. But we do think that light exer cises, especially of the comic char-acter, are foreign to the proceedings acter, are foreign to the proceedings proper of Mutual Improvement As-sociations. Every man who has given up any proportion of his time to study is aware that close atten-tion to any subject is indispensa-ble to progress. Let that earnest consideration be taken from the matter before him by something of another nature, and it requires a strong effort to get his mind into a frame favorable for its resumption. If it is indispensible to attract the

If it is indispensible to attract the young, or any large proportion of them, that amusements should be maintained as a feature of the asso-clations, why not have them distinct from the exercises proper? They can be introduced at legiti mate times and seasons, out of which their tendency is not bens-ficial. We do not think that the interests of the progress of the youth can be subserved by attempting to create an impression that its path is strewn with exhilarating fun, but rather that it leads to the most solid species of happiness, and that "there is no excellence without labor."

There is no legitimate objection to young people having a little fun, but that is not an argument in favor of its introduction, for instance into the proceedings of public worship, and to some degree this applies to other conditions in which people are supposed to come together for an other purpose.

#### ALMOST CONVINCED.

An interesting incident occurred in this city a few days ago, as showing how strangers are sometimes impressed by the proceedings and spirit of meetings of Latter-day Saints. A gentleman who does business with some firms in this city came on from the East last week, being his first visit. He wee a lar and attentive attendant at the meetings of the General Conference, and appeared to be deeply interested in what he heard and observed. On last Sunday evening he was also present at the Conference of the Young People's Associations, and was accompanied by a friend of onrs, who sat next him. Towards the close of the intereating proceedings his companion asked him: "Well, what do you think of Mormonism' by this time?" more complete unity of methods will be reached, and at no distant day they will present, in their opera-tions a more harmonious whole. The attainment of this desirable object will be hastened by each of the branches keeping in view the leading object of the 'organization' that the truth of the teach. the solution of the 'organization' the the truth of the teach. the solution of the 'organization' the the truth of the teach.

tay in Salt Lake, and so fully sensible had he become that there was a power of divinity in the system that roduced the results he witnessed, that conviction had begun to settle down upon his mind and he felt, if he remained, resistance to its influ-ence would be futile. Very likely, as in hundreds of instances, when he weighed his worldly prospects in the balance with the inevitable results of easting his lot with an unpopular people his heart failed him, and caused the element of alarm to enter his soul. It takes a strong and resolute will to stand by the prompt-ings of conviction when confronted by the certainty of popular ostraci-sion and acorn. Many millions do not possess it. In this respect the "Mormons" present the the "Mormons" present the grandest spectacle of modern times. So firm are they in their faith, as a community, in the controlling power of Omnipo-tence, exercised in their behalf, and so sturdy and unflinching in ad-herence to their convictions of truth that all else become secondary; considerations. To think of successfully crushing a people with such characteristics is the essence of folly.

THE DESERET NEWS.

### A SWRET SUBJECT.

MR. Arthur Stayner, proprietor of the Farmington, DavisCounty, sugar factory, concluded the primary boiling process yesterday, and is elated with the prospect, so far as the Territory is concerned, of the sugar industry He considers the manufacture of the article in sufficient quantity to supply Utah consumers inevitable, as soon as it can be shown to enterprising capitalisis that it can be conducted with a liberal profit to the investor. He claims it can. A sample of this year's product of the Farmington factory was shown to one of the most prominent merchants of Utab, who unqualifiedly assoried that if it was a fair specimen of the bulk it could be sold to three-fourths of the consumers of the Territory. Mr. Stayner informs us that the menufeature of succe here bard manufacture of sugar here needed for home consumption would fornish employment for at least a thousand people, this calculation being based on the quantity used annually. This estimate is aside from the prospec-tive increase of population and con-sequently of users of the indispensible article. Anyway, Mr. Stayner has practically demonstrated that a fair article of sugar can be manufactured in Utah, and a good idea as to whether the industry could be made profitable if conducted on an made promising in conducted on an extensive scale, could be obtained on the basis of what Mr. Stayner has accomplished. We hope to see his pioneer efforts followed up by others, and that he will not lose the reward his enterprise has earned. Success to anget making to augar making.

## THE REAL OBJECT.

"Murder will out," is an old saying, often verified. On the same principle the true inwardness of the hypocrite, the charlatan and the knave will appear, no matter how much pains may be taken to cover it up. in this Territory is a sufficient an-The designing and disbonest who parade their virtues and patriotism ed before the public at every opportunity, often exhibit their cupidity, laying themselves bare in their hideous deformity before they are aware of it, and would then fain stuff the cat back into the bag after it is out, but it refuses to return.

We have more than once asserted that the design of the local mischiefmakers who have been stirring up strife in this community, and clam-orous in their demands to have the overwhelming majority of people of Utah placed der the rankest poli of the der the rankest political serfdom, by total disfranchisement, had in contemplation beyond the proposed immediate result, a whole sale steal; an actual robbery of the people of their possessions and pro-prietary rights. Thinking men having no connection or sympathy with "Mormonism," have enter-

We understand it to beyas expressed ings to which he listened during his discrimination in the interest of the small gang of pelitical hucksters he represents than to have imagined that he would give the whole purpose of the conspirators away so con-spicuously as he has done. His views appear to be thoughtlessly sustained by some of the influential journals, to whose representatives he has been delivering himsel/, claim-ing to represent in his expressions, the prominent Gentiles of this Territory, which, however, is by no means the case. His plan is total disfranchisement of the people, a position that can only be taken by men several hundred years schind the times. The ostensible object of this measure is to enforce the large the times. The ostensiole opject of this measure is to enforce the laws in Utah. In opposition to this theory we place the fact, easily susceptible of proof, that the "Mormons" are the most law-abiding people in the United States. Such a measure is not only suptomic and describe but not only autocratic and despotic, but absolutely unnecessary. The real object is to enable the

political clique to wrest the local government from the hands of the people and place it in theirs. That is the alpha, but not the omega of the intention. Mr. Murray is credited with saying that when the people are disfran-chited "other steps could be faten to break up the commercial and in-dustrial monopoly." To put it in plainer terms he should have said with the political power in our hauds we can then begin a hands we can then begin a legalized robbery by breaking up the business co-operative institutions, and seizing upon the industrial en-terprises of the "Mormone." Con spiracy number one is to rob the people of their political rights, and number two is, with the power this would afford, to do as much stealing in other directions as possible. The in other directions as possible. The proposal and object enunciated by Mr. Murray and supported to some extent by some journals which should and do know better is monstrons, dishonest and consequently

disgraceful. In behalf of the better class of non-"Mormons" in Utah we must assert our positive disbelief in the claim that they are disocher in the claim that they are in sympathy with a crusade such as is foreshadowed by the rabid útter-ances of the class to which Mr. Mur-ray belongs. Those who are in har-mony with him are confined, to a few disappointed office-hunters and others who have lost no opportunity to attack the best interests of the people, and misrepresent them in people, and misrepresent them in every conceivable share. A very few men in business have taken this course, and the people knowing their enemies from their friende have declined to patronize the former, which has added foel to the fire of their wrath. Such char-acters as these doubtless want the commercial and industrial insti-tutions of the "hormons" demolished in the hore that they may be able in the hope that they may be able to seize upon a portion of the spoils. But the "batter class of Gentiles" are far from feeling that way. They are gentlemen who attend to their own business, go along peaceably and quistly, and are willing that the "Mormons" and all others

the "Mormons enould do the same. The statement of a gigantic mo-trail bash. Who prevents nopoly is all bash. Who prevents anybody from coming here or en-tering into the relations of commerce, or inangurating and carrying on industrial pursuits? The numbers of non-"Mormons" doing flourish-

in this Territory is a sufficient an-swer to that question. It is claim-ed that the mining in-dustry is one of the most im-portant in Utah, and its rich mine-ral resources is used as a plea sgainst "Mormon" control of the local gov-ernment. Who hold the monopo-ly of that pursuit? Is it the "Mor-mons?" Cn the contrary it is carried mons?" Cn the contrary it is carried on almost exclusively by"Gentiles." The "Mormons" are predisposed more to agricultural, commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and are willing to yield the monopoly, if it can be so termed, of mining to other people, while they render the industry practicable by taking from the earth its products with which to supply the toilers in the mines of supply the toilers in the mines of the mountains.

There is an evident intention on the part of a number of chronic agitators of the "Mormon question" to apply to Congress for assistance to apply to Congress for assistance to perpetrate a gigantic robbery— first, to rob the majority of the peo-ple of Utah of their political liberty; second, of their commercial and in-dustrial rights, which means their property, by a legalized system fraudulent and anti-republican on its face. We do not believe it will be given. be given.

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much more prevalent in winter summer, because windows and are kept closed and fresh air en ed. If people would be healthy must keep the atmosphere of dwelling as fresh as possible dwelling as fresh as possible.

### THE KING OF SPAIN

THE insults recently offered b King of Spain by a Parisian mo caused that monarch to make become an object of interet. notable that the rudeness exhist to him was confined to the four class of the populace, and the cause of their anger was the in tance by Alfonso, from the G Emperor, of the title of Cut regiment of Uhlaus, a brands German army that was a lend the French in the late war ish the two countries.

Alfonso XII was bon Novan 28, 1857, the con of Quest Intelle her cousin, the Infant Fraction His mother abdicated in the fact June 25th, 1870, but not unit la 31, 1874, was he proclaimed King Spain; and he did not assue government until Jan. 9, Val. had spent the intermedia

England, where he was the military school at We Alionso, although so yac has been twice married wife was the Princess 1 Marcedes, youngest daug Duc de Montpensier, to to was married Jan. 23, 1875 R left a widower in the same November, 1879, he was main second nuptials, to the Arche

second nupblals, to the Aiche ess Marie Ohristina of Austra. offspring of the second union daughter, named after the first Spain is not a weatby cou-but the total amount of the list and the allowances to the tives of the King is more har million dollars a year. The tution under which she have was proclaimed June first article enacts that t be a constitutional monu executive resting in the the power to make the lar-cortes with the King." tes are composed of a Sear Congress equal in authority, istors are responsible, but the h is inviolable. Nine men constit the Connoil of Ministers, in wh under the King, the treatment rested.

### SEW RRAGE BUBBLE

THE sanitary agony is as the public meetings c Conncil committee are Ordinarily we would be or the course taken by this com but there are exceptions to al eral rules. We believe this, one of them. The resson with think these meetings were part because of one result athin them.

A small band of chronke have, through their a otherwise, been shouting hoarse about the fearful situation of this city, and sequent terrible mortality pared with other towns a population, and all this been attributed to the ali system of sewerage. Onecit two adjourned meetings h held for the, purpose dham views and opinions of mylody cared to express them in the matters. At none of these is shonters for sewerage put pearance. There were tempts at its advoca first meeting which was ly faint, and another at the urday night, when one s ventured the amazing asse the objections to sewer merely theoretical, but dis a single ray of light upon cability. It was somewhill too, that in each instan

erage adherent was aple Never from the time the agitation on sewerage w agitation on severage with institute present moment by learned of any sensible being made to exhibit a 17 method of flushing tas and disposing of the s in the event of a system character being established character being established have not the remotest ides the feasible method for final dispue given. Zymotic or poisonous diseases are shown. This being the