

of the "Mormon" people and make them out a set of liars when on the witness stand, while at the same time he knows and has to acknowledge that they are an honest, truthful people. He says:

"Members of the Priesthood have denied facts while on the witness stand which were notoriously known to be true."

And yet in another place he says:

"It may as well be understood that the strength of Mormonism both in its masses and its officials is in its sincerity and not its imposture."

These are blank contradictions in spirit and letter. And if the Governor had been as sincere as the men he maligns, he would have explained that what he means by denials on the witness stand, are answers required under oath as to actual knowledge, and that while a matter might be notorious, yet when an individual was required under oath to state "nothing but the truth," he could not say from his own knowledge that he knew the matter was a fact. It is because witnesses say they do not know, when questioned as to things that may be publicly believed but of which they have no actual knowledge, that they have been accused of insincerity. And yet the Governor must be aware, that if legally questioned as to these very matters of public comment, he would himself have to answer, "I do not know."

Also if he had been as sincere as the people whom he condemns and praises in a breath, he would have stated when trying to show that the "Mormon" people are controlled against their wishes in politics by the leaders of the Church, that in Utah the ballot is absolutely secret and therefore there is nothing to prevent "Mormons" from voting as they please. But this would not agree with his statement that "but few Mormons have the courage to avail themselves of the opportunity to be independent under such circumstances." It requires no "courage" to cast a secret ballot, and the statement that any "Mormon" is compelled to vote under any one's dictation is absolutely and entirely false.

We desire to give the Governor full credit for abstaining from bitter and vituperative assaults on the "Mormon" people and from direct recommendations of adverse and oppressive legislation. And yet we cannot be oblivious of the fact that the drift of his whole report, so far as it relates to the majority of the

people here, is in the direction of advice that the minority shall be placed in control of all the affairs of the Territory, and that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints shall be hampered and crippled, and its members deprived of those rights and privileges which belong to American citizens.

It is altogether probable that but for the influence brought to bear upon him from "Liberal" sources which only a giant in independence could resist, the Governor would have given the "Mormon" question as fair a showing as he has accorded the material interests of the Territory. What he has said that is fair to all parties and for the good of Utah we commend, and that which he has uttered that we know to be incorrect and can not regard but as unfair and unworthy of his heart and his intelligence we cannot but condemn. We hope the report will be read and duly considered by all the people of Utah.

#### JEWISH ABILITY.

THIS issue contains an interesting paper upon the Jews in America. Its purpose is to show that that race has contributed in no small degree to the development of national greatness by the exercise of striking ability in public affairs. The writer of the communication gives indisputable proof of the correctness of his position by the citation of a number of notable instances of men of Hebrew blood who have rendered marked and efficient public service, and the list he presents is but small compared with that which might be exhibited.

Not only is the idea conveyed with regard to America correct, but it is just as true in relation to every civilized nation on earth. The ability of the Jews in the field of public finance has been so extraordinary as to be phenomenal, and an examination of the personnel of departments in that line in the leading governments reveals the fact that men of that race have practically manipulated the monetary affairs of many countries, to a large degree, in modern times. We recollect reading, a few years ago, a carefully prepared statement of facts in that regard, and the number of Jewish names that appeared prominently connected with public finance in various countries was very striking.

So far as the general business affairs of the world are concerned, outside of purely public matters, the Jews eclipse the men of all other races for ability in the various avenues of trade. The proofs of the correctness of this position are so patent that it is only necessary to make a statement of the fact. This peculiarity has contributed to the intensity of the aversion in which they are held in many countries. It arouses jealousy. An instance of this nature occurred only a few days ago in a town in one of the Southern States, the regular dispatches conveying the information that a couple of Jewish business establishments had been wrecked by a mob. A subsequent telegram stated that the cause of the lawless outrage was that the two firms had incurred the hatred of the tradespeople, on account of their having attracted all the custom of the place.

Although religious fanaticism has incited much of the barbarous persecution to which the Jews have been subjected, both in past ages and in these enlightened times, jealousy of their success has also had much to do with it. Even in this country proscriptive social measures have been applied to them. But in all that kind of business, especially such acts as that detailed in the dispatches a few days since America had better yield a complete monopoly to such semi-civilized nations as Russia.

Finance is, of course, a department of statesmanship, and one of great importance. But it is not only in this line of public business that many Jews have been distinguished. Some have shown eminent ability in State affairs in general. One of the most notable instances was the late Lord Beaconsfield, one of the greatest among England's galaxy of great statesmen. He frequently manifested, in his public career, the prophetic sight for which the Hebrew race has been noted from the beginning. He was an intensely practical political prophet, always making it a point to work toward the fulfilment of his own predictions. He was a statesman with a policy clearly defined, from which he hardly ever deviated while at the head of the government as Premier. While intensely English in one sense, the honor and pre-eminence of the British Empire being his hobby, his Jewish instincts and sympathies cropped out whenever occasion called them forth. This tendency was exhibited