

DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - MAY 5, 1880.

TO ALL PRESIDENTS AND BISHOPS.

In addition to items contained in our circular, we call attention to persons removed from your wards leaving unsettled tithing accounts. All balances against them should be promptly forwarded to the Bishops where they now reside, if known, and if their present residence be unknown to you, send it to the Presiding Bishop, so that such old accounts may be considered and included in the recommendations of Bishops for cancellation. An entry should be made in your books showing the transfer of such old accounts, that they may not be longer reported among your delinquencies.

In behalf of the Apostles,
JOHN TAYLOR,
President.

THE TAXING OF "DRUMMERS."

A BILL was introduced in our Legislative Assembly last February, for the taxation of drummers. It required all persons coming into this Territory for the purpose of selling goods for outside firms, to pay a license which would be some protection for our home merchants, all of whom have to pay license as well as territorial, county and city taxes. The bill did not pass, but many persons in and out of the Assembly considered it a just measure.

A case has been recently decided by a United States Circuit Court, involving the validity of a Nevada law similar in its provisions to the bill referred to. It requires that every traveling merchant, agent, drummer or other person selling or offering to sell any goods, wares or merchandise of any kind, to be delivered at some future time, shall pay a license of twenty-five dollars per month, and in case of violation of the statute, shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. A San Francisco drummer sold some goods in Nevada without taking out a license, and, on his conviction, the firm which he represented contested the validity of the law, claiming that it was unconstitutional.

The Court held that the constitutional prohibition against the taxation of imports by a State, applies only to goods brought into the United States from a foreign country, and not to those carried from one State into another. The law was declared valid because it does not discriminate against goods coming from other States but simply imposes a tax upon all drummers, agents, etc., without specifying anything in relation to the place where the goods were manufactured or from which they were imported.

This case should be kept in mind in the event of any future territorial legislation on the subject. A law of this kind to be valid must apply to all mercantile drummers, whether representing home firms or outside houses, the Supreme Court of the United States having also held the doctrine that, where there is no discrimination against the goods of other States, the levying of such a tax is within the taxing powers of any State. And this applies equally to the Territories, the Legislatures of which are, by their Organic Acts, empowered to pass laws on all "rightful subjects of legislation."

A MILITIA LAW.

A BILL is under consideration in the House of Representatives providing for the enrollment of every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five; this militia to be divided into the active and the reserve; the active to be trained in accordance with the system of tactics prescribed by army regulations for the United States army;

the United States to furnish the arms and equipments, the States and Territories to furnish the men; the active militia to go into camp for at least five consecutive days in each year and to assemble for drill at least once a month, and to be subject to the call into actual service by the President of the United States in case of necessity; the organization of the militia to be in each State and Territory according to its laws and under its control.

The bill is recommended by the committee on Militia. It is in accordance with the rights of Congress, Section VIII of the Constitution which defines the powers of Congress says, par. 15:

"To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

The measure seems to be founded in wisdom. Some military training is a necessary feature in modern education. In case of serious disturbances or of civil or foreign war, a militia familiar with army tactics would be far better material out of which to form troops for active service, than raw recruits ignorant of the simplest maneuvers. In an Indian country too, or in regions subject at any time to incursions or attacks from the savages, the presence of trained companies with arms at hand would be a great security, and would save the transportation of regular troops from a distance, and the waste of time elapsing before the latter could be brought into action.

Utah used to have a well trained militia. Of late years it has fallen into desuetude. This is not because there is no interest among our young and able-bodied men in military tactics and training, but because the people have submitted to the arbitrary exercise of unconstitutional power by imported officials full of self-importance. The right to bear arms is guaranteed by the supreme law of the land, but bumptious federal officials "clothed with a little brief authority," presumed to dissolve our militia and forbid its mustering, and the "rebellious Mormons" submitted, to prevent any excuse of a charge that they were in hostility to the government and authority of the United States. Article II of the Amendments to the Constitution says:

"A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a Free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

That the Territories have the right to a militia organization as well as the States is beyond dispute, the Revised Statutes providing that the Governor of each Territory shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the militia thereof. Commanding and abolishing are widely different; indeed, they are utterly incompatible, and if the people of this Territory chose to avail themselves of their constitutional rights, there is nothing under the sun that could lawfully prevent them from bearing arms in the organization provided for in our territorial statutes, which is not dead because it is sleeping.

If the bill now before Congress should become a law, the five days' annual camping and the monthly day's drill would be of no injury to our people, and there is no doubt that if Uncle Sam found the arms and equipments, Utah would furnish her proper quota of the men.

INCREASED IMMIGRATION.

DURING the month of March, 21,090 immigrants arrived at the port of New York. This is the largest number in one month since the first settlement of this country. From the opening of the new year, people have been flocking into the United States from various parts of the Old World. More than three times the number for the corresponding period in 1879 have reached our shores in 1880.

It is supposed by some that these new-comers are principally from Ireland, and that the famine in that afflicted country is the cause of the exodus. This is a mistake. They are chiefly from Germany and Scandinavia. Other European countries have furnished consider-

able numbers, but those nations head the list. The *National Zeitung* records the departure of 5,800 persons from Bremen for the United States in a single week, and says they were from all parts of Germany, and that many of them were skilled workmen.

The reported revival of trade in this country and the depression in Europe, are perhaps the principal causes of this large increase, which if it continues at the ratio of the first quarter of the year, will give the largest accession to the population of this country ever known in its history.

We notice that some papers view this large immigration with great concern and disfavor, fearing that such an influx of foreigners is unsafe, and that communism and socialism will receive such support as to make them dangerous to our institutions. One paper, *The American Patriot*, which asks comment favorable or unfavorable on its sentiments, talks in this style:

"Are we prepared to take the desperate chances of overstocking our country with a foreign population, seven out of every ten of whom are either criminals or paupers. *

* Have we no other use for our money than to expend it in the erection of almshouses and jails for the benefit of the world's ragamuffins and criminals? Is the United States forever to continue to be the world's charnel house, and the refuge of the world's criminal offal?"

This sounds to us like the worst of nonsense. It is to the imported bone and sinew and mechanical skill that this great country is indebted for its present wealth, and power amongst the nations. Since 1820 over ten millions of these dreaded "foreigners" have come to the United States, and now, with their children, they form a large portion of the body politic, making up over half of the population of some parts of the Union. If it were not for such people and their increase, what showing would this country make to-day, with its American aversion to large families and the decadence of the so-called "native" stock?

A very large proportion of these new comers will bring with them some money, as well as brawn and brain and determination to make homes and a competence. It is not true that any great numbers of the mass of immigrants are either paupers or criminals, or the world's destitute. They are chiefly people of thrift, or they would not have acquired sufficient means to pay their passage across the seas, and people of greater force than the bulk of their neighbors, or they would not have had strength of mind to break up the associations of birth, family and custom and travel to a strange land.

There is plenty of room for millions more on the broad prairies and unsettled regions of this great and free land. And instead of opposing this influx from the crowded centres of Old World civilization, this young and growing country should welcome in fact, as it does in theory, the liberty-seeking of all climes and tongues, who, with but few exceptions, will add to its riches, strength, glory and general prosperity. This increase of immigration is a good sign for the United States, and a proof that the times of her commercial depression have passed, at least for a season.

LIST OF PASSENGERS

Sailing from Liverpool, per S. S. "Wyoming," Saturday, April 10th, 1880.

FOR SALT LAKE CITY.

Jennet and Margaret Murphy; Elizabeth and Alfred Hatt; Alexander MacKay; James Mitchell; Francis Fowler; Betty Heuthorne; Isaac and Jane Langton; Harriet Johnson; Caroline Parker; Earnest Johnson; Edward, Sarah, Joseph, and Sarah Jane Pixton; Annie Foster; John Holden; Elizabeth Taylor; William Dyet; Sarah Russell; William Tolhurst; Jane and Jonas Lever; Elenor Edwards; William Harmon; Deborah, John R, and Mary A Moore; Thomas and Ann Aveson; John and Annie Amor; Sarah Oxlade; Heber Elwood; William Stockdale; Henry and Rosetta Brandham; Robert James; Jane, Benjamin, Sarah S, Amelia, Arthur and Alfred S James; James B. Watson; Elizabeth Smith; Edward, Sarah, Ellen M, Alfred and Jane A Smithen; Saml, Sarah, Charles Clark.

FOR OGDEN CITY.

William, Elizabeth, Elizabeth, So-

phia, William Jr., George A., Rachel A., Sarah Ann, Samuel J. and Joseph S. Neville; R. Christensen; George and Alexander Edgar; Alex. Monteith; Ambrose, Sarah and Nellie E. Hibbert; Samuel Duce; Lydia Wells; John and Louvina Collier; August and Catherine Laggerie; Jules, Fidelity and Nellie Roussiez; Jules Lavalee; Wm. Burrows; James and Elizabeth Smith; Harriet, Wm. and John Turner; John Redmond, Jr.; Annie Todd; Charles Cross; Maria S. Brown; Annie M. Battie; Fred. Arnold.

FOR LOGAN CITY.

John W. and Elizabeth A. Roberts; William, Rebecca and Annie Clark; Alice Smith.

FOR PROVO CITY.

Elizabeth Robertson.

FOR NEW YORK ONLY.

Thomas and John Davies; Edward Catterill; Thomas, Eliza Jane and William Phelps.

NAMES OF ELDERS RETURNING HOME.

James L. Bunting, John L. Blythe, Isaac Smith, Henry Walsh, James Kippen, George R. Emery, Lars Svendsen, Niels Thomson, Wm. H. Coray, Henry Greensides, William Wilkes, William Devey.

A LOOKING GLASS.

THERE are certain would-be witty persons who think they are uttering a good joke at the expense of the "Mormons" by repeatedly quoting the words of the late President Young, "We can produce the greatest and smoothest liars or any other shade of character you can mention." The fun of it is they are quoting against themselves. They and their tribe—the manufacturers of anti-"Mormon" sensations; the scavengers of the press; the slanderers of the living and defamers of the dead; the garblers of public speeches; the blasphemers of sacred things; the cowardly libellers of women and children; the dirty-minded scandal mongers; the craven dastards who fling their filth at those who they know will not retaliate; the pen-stabbers; the character assassins; the authors of false telegraphic dispatches; and their aiders and abettors—are the characters referred to. We have had such beings among us from the beginning of Utah's settlement. They have multiplied upon us as opportunities have increased for the paying exercise of their perverted faculties.

Produce them! Yes we could point them out at any time. But no respectable "Mormon" recognizes their presence or would be seen in their society, and they are permitted to lie on, and fill up the cup of their iniquity unnoticed, unrepelled to and unwhipped of justice. In any other community they would long ago have dangled by the neck from a tree. "The greatest and smoothest liars!" Yes, the smallest and meanest also. Likewise the roughest and most blatant. Our general policy is, "Let them severely alone." We give them this incidental notice, that those who understand the facts may have a good laugh at the fatuity of the rascals in quoting a sentence which applies so pointedly to themselves. It is simply a looking glass made for their special use.

UTAH'S WOOL INTEREST.

THE wool market this season seems to be lively and good qualities command good prices. We do not know how long this condition of affairs will continue. Figures are much lower than they were two or three weeks ago, with a prospect, according to buyers, of a still further depreciation.

Utah wool growers expect profitable returns this season. We hope their anticipations will be realized. But it is quite likely that the quality of a great deal of the raw material will be somewhat inferior, in consequence of the long and severe winter. The wool is naturally affected by the condition of the sheep, and experts can easily detect the difference in the fleeces from well fed and those from poorly fed animals.

The Ogden Junction of April 30th contains an article recommending extensive sheep-growing in Utah as a very profitable business. This is correct when applied to flocks that are properly cared for by honest shepherds. But the Junction is in

error in stating that, "We are not growing near the quantity of wool that we consume." The fact is, we raise a great deal more wool in Utah than our factories can work up. The Provo factory is engaged in loom, the trade as well as in wool manufacture, and after selecting the kinds suitable for home purposes ships a large quantity to the East every year. We have several dealers in the Territory who are extensively employed in the exportation of Utah wool.

The annual export of wool from this Territory ranges from fifteen hundred thousand to two million pounds. This is over and above what is retained for manufacturing purposes. If the people here would patronize home made goods to the extent that might be reasonably expected, considering our expressed faith and general expectations, our factories might be run all the year round, several more might be sustained and the whole wool product might be consumed at home. But this will not be the case while supposed cheapness governs the average buyer of goods. Ready made clothing is imported in large quantities and sold at low figures. Some of it is of good quality; much of it very inferior. The price of the home-made, coupled with the cost of making it up, when compared with the imported "slop" article frightens the purchaser, and the foreign-made goods have an immense market advantage. We cannot conscientiously advise our cloth manufacturers to go into the shoddy business, and yet this seems to be the only way to compete with the low-priced but well-looking foreign product. But we think that if a finer finish is imparted to the Utah cloth—the chief objection to it as a marketable article being a lack of this—clothing manufacture can be established in Utah on a paying basis, and a large proportion of the people can be educated to an understanding of the fact, that a good article at a fair price is cheaper than a poor article at a lower price. Real cloth, such as is made at several factories in Utah, is worth three or four times as much as low-priced shoddy, although the latter to an inexperienced eye, may look much finer and shinier than the genuine all wool article.

We hope to see the sheep interest increase in Utah, and the production of merchantable wool receive due attention from our sheep owners. The business, to succeed, must be followed as a specialty; there is too much amateur adventure in almost every department in this Territory. And our cloth makers, to reach that success which is possible, will have to adopt every real improvement that experience in older communities has utilized, and furnish the public not only with a good, but a good-looking article at fair, living prices. Then we may consume all the wool that we grow in this Territory, and sheep-raising may become one of our most profitable industries.

IT CAN BE DONE.

WOMAN can hold her tongue. This has been demonstrated. The statement may be received within credulity but it is nevertheless well authenticated. A ladies' society on the outskirts of the city of Chicago being in need of funds—and where is there a society of males or females or both that is not?—was promised by a wealthy gentleman a considerable sum for the treasury if the members could meet for one afternoon, each with her own sewing, and attend to her own individual business without speaking a word during the regular time for society work. The ladies met and worked and triumphed. The local paper reported the affair as follows:

"Though the sighs and groans were many and heartrending the laughing grew quite dangerous; though at times the quiet was quite funeral, again the clink of the knitting needles, the rustle of the fancy work or the winding of yarn would make it quite lively. Only the tongues were still. Though somewhere forced to literally place a marble or a lozenge, or a thimble in their mouths, though the strips of court plaster were on hand, though the bottle of mucilage was several times passed around—taking them altogether, nothing of the kind was required, save the word and the will of the ladies, who had pledged themselves to earn, in that way, the requisite amount for their treasury."

Now, who says woman can't hold her tongue when she has a mind to?