DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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SINCERE PRAISE.

"Imitation is the sincerest flattery," and the adoption of the theories of a statesman or reformer is the highest form of praise that can be bestowed upon him. Under this proposition it would appear that the late President Brigham Young is to be sincerely in a signal manner. In our issue of Saturday last appeared a press dispatch from Washington stating that it was "proposed to establish a model irrigation colony somewhere in the West, for the purpose of demonstrating what can be done by a single man in the way of agriculture if his labors are properly directed."

The dispatch gives an outline of the plan on which the colony is to be founded, which is simply that adopted at an early day in Utah, under the leadership of President Brigham Young. The dispatch gives as follows: "This is the plan suggested by Brigham Young and has proved to be very effective in keeping the Mormons contented and happy and in promoting education and adherence to the doctrines of the Church."

Under what auspices this colony is to be established is not stated, and the reader is left entirely in the dark as to who its promoters are. But that such an enterprise is under discussion at the national capital seems evident, and this fact is highly suggestive. It signifies that the merit of the methods adopted by the Mormons in reclaiming the desert at last has been awarded full recognition, and that truth, whatever the obstacles in its way, will ultimately triumph, while its advocates win the place in the esteem of mankind which they deserve.

The Mormons pursued the policy they adopted in making homes because they were counseled to do so by their religious leaders, chief among whom was President Brigham Young. They listened to and obeyed the advice that was given them because they believed it was inspirational, and the results have proved that it was. For the same methods of colonization taught by President Young and practiced by his followers to be advocated at the national capital under the circumstances related, shows how the teachings of modern inspiration in temporal matters are taking root in the nation.

OFFICIAL BIGOTRY.

Some men are very slow to learn, especially when the lesson prescribed is in the line of toleration or fair dealing towards persons against whom they have conceived a feeling of prejudice, with or without cause. In this class we are compelled to place the American minister at Vienna and some of the immigration officers at San Francisco. The recent action of these gentlemen with reference to two Mormon children, Wm. Kenison and Rachel Giles, who arrived in the harbor of San Francisco on the 22nd inst., and were detained there, presents an illustration of official bigotry in one of its worst forms. Taken upon the statement of the immigration officers, without reference to any improvement that might be made in hearing the other side, the detention was wholly without warrant of law, and was based solely upon a bias in matters of religious faith as contemptible as it is baseless on the part of government representatives.

The circumstances of the case are, briefly, that the boy, aged 11 years, and the girl, 8 years old, both children of English parents, were sent to Utah in the care of two returning missionaries, the parents with the rest of their family intending to follow as soon as our usual cause would permit. Arrangements were made to have the children well provided for by the father of the company in charge of missionaries to America, and their parents at all to be able again to have personal control. Thus the provisions of the immigration law were fully complied with. But the officials detained the children on the grounds that they were "coming to a place "in a public charge," the basis of such action being the supposition that they were "on a mission to Salt Lake and there adhere to the Mormon faith."

Is it long be a new idea to some people that we adhere to the Mormon faith? It is difficult to know children among people subject to feelings of prejudice. The prevailing opinion, based upon an hitherto array of facts, is that the contrary effect is produced. If there is one material feature more than another which has been treated "in the Mormon faith" develops, it is the tendency to make the people self-supporting; and the better the Mormons the farther removed is the from and liability of becoming a charge on the government for its care and assistance. Knowing this to be the case, the only conclusion to be arrived at is that the officials referred to are seeking to exclude people from this country solely on religious grounds—a proceeding as bigoted, unlawful and un-American that every officer who persists in engaging in it should be relegated to political oblivion as unfit to be trusted with the administration of public affairs.

That in this view of the case the illness referred to are not being subjected to authority officials, but in fact are jointly dealt with, is shown by the official statement of Immigration Inspector Anthony Bimmel, who asserts that the children "are to come to Salt Lake City, there to be educated in the Mormon faith. The American minister at Vienna wrote to the state department regarding the matter, and measures were taken immediately to suppress the work. The Mormons have established their missions all through the island groups, from Samoa to New Zealand, and they are trying to get the children to Salt Lake to make good Mormons of them. A party of missionaries came up on the Mariposa, but we could not prevent them from landing, as they were all citizens of the United States. I reported the case to Commissioner Stanley, and he instructed my action. The case will now go before the special board of inquiry, the action of which will be final."

From this may be ascertained the actuate which prompted the official proceeding in this case. It is to be hoped, however, that in the future the evidence discovered will exonerate more of the genius of American justice and humanity than they have shown in this proceeding. In contrast with their former course they have for example the commendably prompt and lawful action of United States District Attorney Carter, Deputy Surveyor of Port S. J. Russell, W. W. Prosbery of the Customs service, and H. Channing, of the special agents' department, who constituted the special board of inquiry which reviewed the case and ordered that the children be set at liberty to pursue their journey to this Territory.

OUR FORESTS.

George Arbogast, Esq., who has charge of an extensive vineyard and farm at Beautiful, addresses the following communication to the News:

Will you kindly inform me if there is any way to save our young forests of maple and other trees? Wagon loads of lovely young trees are being hauled past my door every day by the farmers who live in the outlands. They are being cut from the water sheds that supply our springs and springs with water in the summer. All the large trees were cut years ago and it seems a great pity to see large trees consisting of these young trees that must have taken at least ten to twelve years to grow.

Do these farmers realize what they are doing? I have seen long lines of fine maple and other trees to shade any one as I have passed them on my further outlying city lots, and when our axed engineers put a stop to it they said that the future be of this destruction was unknown!

I sympathize with the farmers (some I know) who want firewood, good wood, but will they not be paying very dearly for it in the near future?

We do not want to go through the dust of freshets in the spring. When the law is fully enforced on the water's snow, instead of the water coming down gradually because of the snow being shaded by the trees, it goes off at once and does not let as much as possible be absorbed by the trees, it goes off at once and does not let as much as possible be absorbed by the ground and keep alive our springs and springs. I feel sure it would pay the county of Territory to take care of these trees and if necessary engage the needy farmers who had rather than to have our water supply which is our life's life endangered.

I wish I had the time and money to go on a mission among these farmers and have them realize the value of such trees destroyed. I think with the exception of oak brush that can be had for the digging out, plenty of cheap fuel could be obtained for years, only it takes a little harder work. I hope that I will not make enemies of my neighbors by my views on this matter and, if so, you may think it worthy of mention and that you may suggest a remedy.

Mr. Arbogast's letter relates to a great evil, but is not within these in an legal remedy for it, under a territorial form of government, though the powers of our Legislature in the premises have been a subject of debate. The time is the limit on which our mountain forests grow is vested in the United States, and the laws of Congress permit timber to be removed from such lands for fuel, etc. On the ground that the preservation of the timber in certain places is necessary for the protection of property, it is possible that the police powers of the Territorial government might have been invoked with beneficial effect. But this is a legal question concerning which there is much doubt, pro and con, and we know of no authority that could be invoked in which would be decisive.

A similar condition will exist under the government of our new state, so long as it is the law of the United States that gives to the new state, under the provisions of congressional law, sole of power to under its control, including the timber, growing thereon, such lands will have to be dealt upon which another can be so done. In a word, the issue owned by the United States, and the timber growing thereon, are subject to the exclusive control of the state, Territory with police powers as to the physical territorial, or state government, but legislative authority over them. Just what those powers will be, or if they exist at all, is a matter that has not, to our knowledge, been definitely stated or determined.

The agitation of this subject, however, can scarcely fail to be beneficial, and it seems probable that, if proper steps shall be taken, authority may be obtained from Congress empowering the state legislature to enact useful laws for the preservation of the timber in our mountains, to the end that the interests of irrigation may be thereby protected and promoted. The matter is an important one, and will call for action on the part of the first legislature of the State of Utah.

BE WARNED IN TIME.

If the dispatches bring an authentic account of the proceedings in the Committee of Inquiry in Butte on Saturday, the case is but another illustration of the serious danger resulting from secret societies in this nation, and a danger which every loyal citizen should conscientiously set his face against. It is related that Wm. Connon, a member of the American Protective Association, killed Jerry Connell, an Irish Catholic, on the Fourth of July last, the day before of a religious riot in Butte, and on Saturday the slayer was acquitted of the charge of murder. It is further stated that at the trial an attorney for the defense boasted that there were eleven of twelve A. P. A.'s on the jury; that $2,000 was contributed for the defense by the organization; and that after the trial one of the jurors stated that he would convict no man for killing an Irishman.

It is to be hoped that the dispatch referred to does not state the facts correctly, but the probability does not appear that way. No matter what the organization or sentiment that induces jurors to render verdicts against the law and the evidence, they prevent a serious menace to American freedom. When the courts cease to be trusted to administer justice, regardless of affiliation with secret orders of any class, the glory will depart from our national institutions, because they no longer give assurance of protection from lawlessness. The growing evil in this direction is one against which all patriots should heed the warning in time, lest it increase beyond their control except by extreme measures.

APPLES.

Enormous quantities of apples were produced in this Territory the year, and there is a fairly good demand for them. But the market for this fruit is characterized by disappointment on the part of both seller and buyer, and is consequently demoralized. The reason for this condition is this: Many orchardists bring their fruit to the dealers without either sorting or packing it; the consequence is that the producer does not receive more than half a half price, and the dealer cannot handle the apples to nearly as good advantage as if they were properly sorted and packed. To illustrate: A short time ago a gentleman of this city desired to purchase a quantity of apples for a winter's supply, and he sent word to the owner of a large orchard a few miles south of town, to bring him a load. The owner had a magnificent display of fruit at the Territorial Fair, and was awarded several prizes.

The load of apples came, but the gentleman who had ordered them was obliged to decline them. They were, as a rule, fine, large and sound; but there were several kinds mixed together, and the small and partially decayed ones had not been taken out. To take those apples and store them in a cellar in the condition in which they were offered to the customer would have been folly. Some were fall apples, some would keep two months, and others six months, while others were until for keeping at all. The respective containing them would soon have become rotten, they would have permeated the whole mass, and the greater part of the fruit would have been a total loss. The would-be customer was disappointed, and probably the owner of the orchard was angry. But where did the blame lie?

We will suppose it to be the case that one particular orchardist raised 500 bushels of apples, which is probably less than the actual amount. He has been selling only 50 cents per bushel, and has had slow sale for them at that, though his fruit, when it was on the trees, was really good. Now if he had carefully picked and sorted his apples, packed them neatly in boxes of suitable size, and taken a proper course in marketing them, he probably might have obtained nearer an average of a dollar per bushel. To say that the loss on his apple crop is almost $50, minus the cost of packing, is probably not an exaggeration. He and his family could have performed all the labor.

How often must orchardists be taught the more expensive lesson? How long will it be before Utah fruit growers will learn to put their fruit in proper shape before bringing it to market? How long will they continue to consider at the low prices they receive, while dealer and consumer would gladly pay them double for the same fruit if they would properly sort and pack it? How long before horticulture and its one is sense will become working maxim in this Territory? The orchard owners are the only persons who can answer these questions.

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[Not even the Queen.]

In the presidential election of two years ago and this one just passed, should such the men who are chosen to represent the people in the national affairs, that the people are keeping tabs on their acts closely, and will stand no more monkeying.

In times of general prosperity, people become very lax in keeping responsive posted on what their public representatives are doing; but when it becomes hard for them to make both financial ends meet, pretty thorough investigation is sure to follow, and the unfaithful servants are pretty effectually weeded out, and the process continues until an honest administration is obtained and general prosperity again ensues.

We are one of the opinion that the radical change in the congress will produce good results. Democrat could hardly do worse than the republicans have done, and we will show better results in the manufacturing, commercial and financial circles and a great measure towards prosperity and value in property. To be sure,

We do not anticipate will advance at once. Wages will advance, work will be more plentiful and the advanced prices will not be so much a most.

We may, however, continue for a time at least, our hard times prices and continue to make clothing at twenty ten per cent lower than most of our competitors, but how long we shall be able to give the splendid suits we are now offering for the price is a question not directly in the present time. But whoever wants well cut and exceptionally good clothing at $12.50, $10.50 and $18.00 suits, will be convinced that such magnificent clothing cannot long. Our Overcoats at $10.00 are beauties, though we have some more lower priced.

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