

EDITORIALS.

AMONG our dispatches comes the following—

WASHINGTON, 31.—At the cabinet meeting to-day the subject of the Utah prosecutions was considered, and it was determined that if necessary more troops will be sent to that Territory. It is known that some of the Federal officers asked for troops to aid in making arrests, but this was considered to be inexpedient, unless resistance should render additional force necessary.

There is considerable good sense manifested in the above, and it meets our decided approval. We are staunch supporters of the present administration or any other, so long as it manifests good sense, and we are forward to bear and forbear much when good sense is not manifested. With the cabinet we also consider that it is inexpedient to employ troops to aid in making arrests, albeit some Federal officials in this Territory think or did think differently. We commend the cabinet in its determination to send more troops if necessary. That is right. More troops should be sent everywhere that a necessity for them exists. When there is any necessity for additional troops in Utah, we will inform the government at Washington through the NEWS, and we have no doubt, from the readiness ever manifested at the capital to attend to the interests of this Territory, that all the reinforcements we may ask for will be promptly forwarded, with all the necessary equipments. We are much pleased to find that the government is so plainly at a point where we can heartily sustain it. When will the judiciary swing round to the same point?

A VERY sensible thing was done by his honor, Judge McKean, yesterday—he actually adjourned the court held over the stable. We delight in commending the judiciary upon every fair opportunity, because they do so many perverse things that our inflexible sense of right condemns, and we are under the necessity of speaking right out sometimes. However, the court is closed for a week or two, and we take the opportunity to say that nothing that has occurred of late years has more disturbed the financial prosperity of the Territory and been more sensibly felt by inflowing capital, than recent court proceedings. This ought not to be, and we do sincerely hope that when the Third District Court re-opens in this city, the proceedings thereof will be of a nature to calm and reassure the public mind, restore public confidence, and forward rather than check public prosperity. "A hint to the wise is sufficient," and hereby we shall discover who is wise, so far as the jurisprudence of Utah is concerned. The public peace and prosperity should be the aim of all judicial proceedings, and we hope it will be in this Territory.

THE following narrative will be highly interesting to our young readers, and may prove encouraging to many of our energetic and industrious boys, who wish to do something for themselves, and be something better than loafers or mere hangers on their parents. We extract from the *American Rural Home*—

Among the mass of products which filled Vegetable Hall at the recent Western New York Fair was a very fine collection of potatoes, squashes and other vegetables, raised by two boys, one thirteen and the other sixteen years of age, residents of Rochester and the sons of a clergyman. They received the first premium on squash, against sharp competition, and honorable mention from the committee on the balance of their collection, besides being awarded a copy of "Ten Acres Enough," by the Secretary, as successful boy farmers.

Some two years ago, we believe, when the boys were respectively eleven and fourteen, their father, Rev. D. W. C. Huntington, began to cast about with a father's anxiety for some employment which would keep his boys from the streets, and from the company of the vicious idlers, old and young, that get their education and form their characters in the street school. He purchased for the boys a horse and wagon, and allowed them to draw on him to the amount of \$100, for tools, seed, &c. With this setting out they commenced farming on some city lots belonging to their father. They took hold of their work with

enthusiasm, and intelligently, getting all the information they could from books, agricultural papers and farmers and gardeners of their acquaintance. They made several quite interesting experiments the first year with new seeds, among them eight varieties of new kinds of potatoes, paying high prices for some of the seed. They were very successful the first year, raising and marketing 250 bushels of potatoes, besides keeping a good supply of the best variety for seed. Other things were grown to considerable extent, and their capital increased not only in the amount of stuff raised, but largely in added health, strength, experience and industrial habits.

So satisfactory was the experiment that Mr. Huntington bought a piece of land in Irondequoit, and they have been farming some five or six acres the past summer. They hired a man and extra horse to plow the land. With this exception the work has been done by themselves. They had three acres of early rose potatoes from which they dug and marketed 500 bushels. They also grew 220 bushels of peachblows, making 720 bushels of potatoes, which they sold at 55 cents. They also had one acre of evergreen corn from which they sold \$96 worth of corn, and received besides, \$10 for the stalks. Half an acre of sweet corn brought them \$30. Their summer labor netted them \$300 in money, and their clear, nut-brown complexions, well-knit frames and sturdy manly habits of character tell of other receipts not to be estimated by any money standard.

WHETHER they wish it or not, the "Mormons" wake up morning after morning and find themselves famous and still more famous. How quiet and modestsoever they be, it matters not, their name and the sound of their deeds go forth unto the ends of the earth. The newspapers are juicy with tit bits from or of Utah, and hints and suggestions of all kinds are freely indulged in by the reportorial and editorial mind to help forward that wonderful solution of things "Mormon" which would come of itself in the most natural manner imaginable if only let alone. But people won't mind their own proper business, and what is worse, they will meddle with other people's business, which occasions great private and public disturbance and much waste of valuable time and means.

The current legal suits in this city evoke considerable comment among our contemporaries. The *New York Herald* of Oct. 29 has not less than nearly three columns of telegraphic dispatches from Salt Lake, upon the "Tribulations of the Saints," and thereupon spreads forth a column and a half more editorially, a liberal taste of which we will give to our readers. Thus the *Herald* commences—

Fifteen years ago, in the platform of the first National Convention of the present republican party, it was declared that "it is both the right and duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery." We have traveled a long way since that modest proclamation was made. Not only has slavery been prohibited in the Territories, but it has been abolished in the States, and the negro who was a slave or an outcast, having "no rights which a white man was bound to respect," is now a citizen and a voter. But the "twin relic," polygamy, has still continued to flourish in Utah, although now it is becoming apparent that extirpation will be among the achievements of General Grant's administration.

After referring to the immediate situation here and the statement that "the coming days are full of interest to the community," the *Herald* says—

We have no doubt of it, for we have no doubt that General Grant has made up his mind and has deliberately entered upon the work of putting an end to Mormon polygamy. We suspect that Brigham Young is at last convinced upon this point.

We presume it is the intention of the President to push these prosecutions against the adulterous Mormons until there is an end of them, unless in the meantime Congress shall interpose in some measure of legislation which will remove the evil of polygamy, and at the same time make some provision for the maintenance of some of the poor women and children, who will otherwise be thrown as outcast, defenceless and destitute upon the world.

The *Herald*, however, thinks that

there are two sides to the question, and that the acknowledged virtues of the "Mormons," as well as their supposed vices, should be taken into account—

And here we may say something for the Mormons. Their religion is a ridiculous fraud—The founder of it Jos. Smith, was an ignorant loafer and a charlatan; his successor is a shrewd and unscrupulous imposter, and his revelations confirming the institution of polygamy are a horrible nuisance; but for all this these Mormons "have done the State some service," and so much that we cannot overlook it. They have been driven by a mob of "border ruffians" out of Missouri; they had been driven by a mob from their enticing possessions at Nauvoo, Ill., and they were encamped on the plains near Council Bluffs, Iowa, when the grand idea seized Brigham Young (the anointed successor of Jos. Smith) of founding a new settlement at Great Salt Lake. That lake had been discovered by Fremont only two years before, and he and his exploring party are the first recorded white men who penetrated those previously unknown regions. Fremont's reports of the desert and desolate character of those strange lands were anything but inviting to the emigrant. Salt Lake was then a thousand miles from the frontier white settlements east, and well on to a thousand miles from the whites of the Pacific slope. It was in the midst of a great desert, and its approaches from every side were over vast sterile plains, immense chains of difficult mountains and frightful wastes of sand, volcanic ashes and sage brush.

But these repelling impediments to the Mormon emigrant were the special attractions which drew Brigham Young and his Mormon community to the Great Salt Lake. There they supposed for hundreds of years they would be beyond the reach of the Gentiles. There was nothing in the general desert character of Utah Territory to attract the greedy Gentiles and everything in its difficult approaches to repel them. There was no danger of a railroad of two thousand miles over those sterile plains, mountains and deserts from the Missouri to the Pacific, because money enough could not be raised to build it, and because there never could be any inducement for such a stupid undertaking. The Mormons then removed to Great Salt Lake under the belief that there, completely isolated from the far-away outside world, they could build up a prosperous and powerful community and enjoy the blessings of polygamy without disturbance from the distant frontier Gentiles, and that from their strength they could extort their own conditions from Congress.

They first sent forward an exploring party to Great Salt Lake in 1846, and in 1847 Brigham Young, with a large body of the able-bodied men of the community, went out, making bridges, cutting and stacking hay, and even planting corn at different points along the route and leaving men behind to gather and house it for the subsistence of the main emigration, which, with the women and children, was next to follow. But with all these trials of this pioneer corps they were yet called upon in their journey to meet a requisition from the United States for five hundred men to serve in the war against Mexico. Within three days the men were supplied and sent off; but though seriously weakened by this draft the Mormon pioneer column pushed on to Great Salt Lake, and got there in time to provide there for the winter. They were nearly starved before the winter ended, but in the spring they set to work for themselves and the main body of their people for the next winter. This main body went out in 1848, and their sufferings and endurance on the way are among the most remarkable events in the history of any people.

They built up a prosperous community in the oasis of the Utah desert. Their Salt Lake settlement was the half-way victualling station of our overland pioneers to the California gold and the Nevada silver mines; and Brigham Young and the Mormons, though much against their wishes and their peculiar interests, did good service in the building of the Pacific Railroad. Now, in consideration of these and other services to the country, and having been tolerated so long in their polygamy by the government, we think that justice to the Mormons should be tempered with mercy.

Having admitted so much on the credit side of the "Mormon" account, the question still arises, "What shall we do with them?" A very simple question, admitting of the simplest possible solu-

tion—"Do nothing with them." If their work be of God it will stand, whether you do anything with them or not. If it be not of God it will crumble, whether or not you do anything for or against them. But this simple answer to the question must be rejected. People are so apt to want to do something with other people, when the manifestly best advice that could be given and taken would be that of Douglas Jerrold to the individual about to marry—"Don't!"

The *Herald* went "don't," so it casts about to discover what to "do with them," and, after considering the project of migration to the Sandwich Islands, thus concludes—

If Brigham Young were in his prime we might look for some such exodus as this from Utah; but now it would be too much for him. His community is too cumbersome to be shipped off, and there is no place for it but Utah. Let Mormon polygamy be abolished, but let President Grant, while pursuing the ends of justice and morality, prepare for such recommendations to Congress at the coming session as will meet the ends of humanity in the needful provision for those Mormon wives and children who, in the simple enforcement of the law as it stands, will be left not only widows and orphans, but penniless vagrants. The aim, then, and the object of this article, is to call the attention of the President to the question of humanity touching these Mormons and to the propriety and expediency of recommending to Congress some special legislation on this subject. We throw out this suggestion, too, because we know that General Grant is a humane man, and seeks, in his administration of justice, to spare the innocent while punishing the guilty.

We are very much obliged to the *Herald* for its recommendation of mercy. If President Grant shall see fit to listen to and act upon the recommendation, it is to be hoped that the quality of the article recommended will not be too finely strained. Those who shew mercy shall obtain mercy, if they do not go too far first. But if it shall be determined to do something with the "Mormons," it should not be forgotten that it is a transcendently important thing to be sure and do what is right.

THIS is the elegant way in which some things are done in New York, according to a correspondent of the *San Francisco Chronicle*—

The social evil movement has been abandoned in disgust by the coterie of enthusiastic ladies undertaking to inaugurate the midnight mission. The truth is that the "necessary evil," as Judge Daly once termed it, has assumed a phase in this metropolis totally different from that of any other American city, and those unfortunates walking the streets are thereby reduced to the direst extremities to eke out a miserable existence. Of late years there has sprung up among us a class of *demi monde* similar to the *lorettes* of Paris, who reside in tenement houses or furnished lodgings, while some few have suburban establishments of their own. Handsome, intelligent and pretending to respectability, these courtesans conduct their intrigues through correspondence or newspaper advertisements, and thus carry on a system of libertinage beyond the scrutiny of common eyes, and against them no sanitary or police edict can be made available.

There's nothing like making wickedness "respectable." It takes wonderfully well then.

IN GOOD COMPANY.—Somebody denounces the *Omaha Herald* for having a good word to say about certain parties, and the *Herald* commences to answer thus—

"The *Herald* is now credited with defending Mormons, Indians, and Rebels. In the former it finds itself in the excellent company of Chicago Baptist Ministers, the Sacramento *Union* and other radical journals, Grace Greenwood, and other conspicuous loyal males and females."

MAKE IT A CRIME.—The *St. Joseph Herald* says of the peculiar institution of Utah—

"It needs but to make it a crime against the law to cause most of its adherents to renounce the Mormon faith and to come once more into harmony with the moral sentiments of the age."

Now the *Herald* ought to know better than to urge persecution, legal or illegal. It would be just as wise to urge the making of baptism a crime at law, and hope to thereby abolish baptism, as to make plural marriage a crime at law and hope thereby to abolish that kind of marriage. When will the newspapers learn a little more wisdom? We are getting wearied with the stupidity of some of them.