

EDITORIALS.

YESTERDAY, a little after four p.m., U. S. Marshal Patrick waited upon President Brigham Young, with a writ for his arrest, on an indictment founded on a charge of "lascivious conduct." The indictment was drawn under an interpretation of the Territorial law, showing that the local laws are only ignored when it suits the purposes of the ring.

President Young, being in poor health, the Marshal left some deputies in charge.

To-day the case came up in court before his Honor Chief Justice McKean, when Mr. Fitch, counsel for President Young, requested an extension of time until Monday, for preparation. He stated that, in consequence of indisposition, President Young was unable to appear personally before the court, and therefore, as was customary in such cases, Mr. Fitch asked the Court to take bail, any amount of which would be furnished, for the appearance of President Young on his convalescence. Mr. Fitch also informed the Court that President Young was virtually in custody of the U. S. Marshal.

Objection was made, by the prosecution, to the taking of bail previous to the personal appearance of President Young in court, and the Judge declined accordingly, stating that he was not aware that President Young was in charge of either the marshal or his deputies, that if such were the case the marshals should be withdrawn, and that President Young should be left practically under his own recognizances until he was able to appear in court to answer to the indictment.

The request of Mr. Fitch, for the extension of time until Monday for pleading in the case, was granted.

Who are these officials who are endeavoring to create disturbances and to foment strife in Utah?

Are they men of property, or of capital?

Have they come to this Territory for the purpose of pursuing legitimate or peaceful business?

Are they not political adventurers, men of broken fortunes in other places, who have hoped in Utah to gain a reputation which they never could gain elsewhere?

Have they not come recommended only as place hunters, as men who for want of other occupation were content to accept office and a paltry salary in a remote Territory?

Which of them is known to have brought a hundred dollars of capital with him and invested it in land, in houses or in mines?

True, one acting official has lately erected a shell of a house; other officials are said to have obtained interests in mines; but are the means by which they have obtained these such as they would wish published?

These officials, therefore, have everything to gain and nothing to lose by pursuing their present unlawful and outrageous course.

In violation of the Constitution and contrary to every established usage of the Republic, they have attempted to deprive citizens of the right to bear arms and to muster as militia, and have punished a number of them for not bowing to their despotic decree.

To concentrate power in their own hands, and to have the people helplessly subject to their judicial decrees, they have endeavored to strip the Probate Courts of the Territory of the jurisdiction which they have exercised for twenty years.

In a public and indecent manner they have endeavored to destroy the authority of the people by encouraging the infractions of city ordinances and Territorial laws, by thwarting their operation, by attacking the authority of Municipal, County and Territorial officers, and leading transgressors to hope that by appealing to the District Courts they would be relieved from the penalties imposed by the local courts for their violations of law.

In open opposition to the Federal Constitution and to the Naturalization Laws of Congress, they have established religious tests for citizenship, refusing aliens the rights to which they are entitled under the laws, because of their religious belief only.

Contrary to the laws of the Territory, and in express violation of every Republican principle, they have ruled out of their courts every Territorial officer elected by the people through their Representatives in the Legislative Assembly, so that to-day the entire machinery

of the Courts is in the hands of the Federal officials and their myrmidons comprising the "ring."

In flagrant defiance of Territorial statutes they have selected juries, and in their selection have openly avowed that they designed to procure men upon whom they could rely to carry out schemes against leading citizens of the Territory.

In every possible way they have plotted against the peace, the welfare, the union and the happiness of the people of the Territory, and have sought to arouse antagonism between them and their fellow-citizens and the General Government.

For what end have these outrages, unheard of in the history of this Republic, been perpetrated?

Certainly not to strengthen the authority of the Federal Government, or traitors could not take a course better adapted to create a dislike in the breasts of the people to its rule than is being taken by the officials now here.

Certainly not to crush out "Mormonism," or to destroy the influence of the "Mormon" leaders, for, as every person knows who has witnessed the proceedings of the past two weeks, men who were growing indifferent to religion, have been awakened from their apathy by the illegal and tyrannical acts of officials, and now unite with the bulk of the people in preparing to defend, in every constitutional manner, the system and its prominent men. We speak understandingly when we say that nothing which has occurred for years has had the effect to arouse the people of this Territory to the necessity of union like the recent and present action of the Chief Justice and the officials.

We ask, again, for what end have these outrages been perpetrated? Was it for the purpose of bringing capital here? Was it to enhance the value of real estate and to encourage the development of the mineral resources of the Territory? to draw emigration here? to increase the number of outsiders, so as to outnumber the "Mormons" and to change the character of this Territory?

For years the policy of developing the mineral resources of Utah has been urged as the best method of solving the "Mormon" problem. Mines of great richness have been discovered, capital has been drawn here, and with capital have come owners and employees. Those who have advocated this policy as the best means of solving the vexed problem have thought they saw the hand of Providence in this, and have been greatly encouraged, especially as the "Mormons" themselves offered no opposition to the experiment.

But the officials who have been sent here have other views. By pursuing their present course they hope to have their portraits appear in *Harp's*, *Leslie* and the *Phrenological Journal*, to have their names mentioned in newspaper correspondence and displayed in sensational headings. What visions of glory open before them at the thought! The Chief Justice asks himself, "What can New York withhold from me, if I can only have the glory of arraigning the Mormon leaders before me, and perhaps passing sentence upon them? Besides this I shall gain lasting fame in the Methodist fraternity for my zeal in the cause of religion."

If fame is to be thus acquired in New York, why not in Illinois, in Michigan, in Oregon, in Nebraska? So these officials, who left these States bankrupt politicians, expect, by pursuing their present course, to return there and achieve distinction through the reputation they hope to gain in Utah.

For this end they are ready to unsettle the value of property, to discourage investments and improvements, to disturb all business and to frighten men of capital from the Territory! Already, in pursuing their insane course, they have done damage, not to "Mormons," but to outsiders, to the extent of many thousands of dollars.

If their conduct were legal and justifiable, and in view of the accomplishment of great and laudable objects, it might be endured, whatever the consequence should be. But it is not. On the contrary, they are acting outside of the law, and have no justification in precedents. They are adding to the complications already existing. They are arousing suspicion and distrust. They are creating antagonism. They are bringing the Federal authority, by their oppression and tyranny, into disrepute. They are acting as though the "Cullom Bill," framed by some of their number, were a law of the land. This, they hoped, would call forth resistance. When resisted, they thought they would have a good reason to urge the necessity of adverse legislation upon Congress.

Men who would thus destroy all business, check all enterprise, trample upon all law and right, and be the enemies of the people whom they should serve, are unfit to hold any office of trust and responsibility. They should be impeached.

Look here!

Do the members of that infamous ring reflect upon the real nature of the unprincipled course they are taking, and the results which will naturally flow from it?

They may, by a course of casuistic sophistry, lay the flattering unction to their souls that they, by striking at the leaders, are on the highway to the utter squelching of "Mormonism." But does any sane man believe any such thing? Did persecution ever destroy a principle or quell a movement, demanded by the pressing necessities of the times? Is not the blood of the martyrs proverbially the seed of the church? Has it not so proved in all ages? Did the slaughter of the Hebrew innocents in Egypt destroy the Hebrews? Did the Herodian slaughter of the innocents destroy the infant Savior? Did the crucifixion of Jesus destroy the Christian religion? Did the martyrdom of the Apostles prevent the increase of believers in Christ? Did the burning of heretics and the massacre of St. Bartholomew destroy Protestantism? Did the burning of Giordano Bruno destroy free thought? Did the betrayal and assassination of President Joseph Smith destroy "Mormonism"? Did the banishment from Nauvoo destroy "Mormonism"? Did the expensive Buchanan expedition destroy "Mormonism"? No, but it sundered the Union. Did the infamous Cullom Bill destroy "Mormonism"? Has the unconstitutional law of 1862 destroyed "Mormonism"? Do the present corrupt ring expect to destroy "Mormonism"? Vain thought! Hundreds, yea, thousands of "Mormons" have been as near death as they well can be and live, for the sake of their religion. They have been taunted, annoyed, harassed, evil spoken of, cast out, imprisoned, and have endured indignities and privations innumerable, for the sake of their religion. They have freely forsaken home, native land, friends, kindred, modern conveniences, flattering prospects, all that men usually hold dear, for the sake of their religion. They came out of a corrupt and decaying civilization a thousand miles and more into the forbidding desert, which no man deemed desirable, even if habitable, for the sake of their religion. And can any man seriously imagine that they now will abandon their religion at the beck of a miserable, hypocritical, Methodistical judiciary, though temporarily emboldened by the hope of having the whole United States army at their back?

If the ring, in their desperate wickedness, are determined to push things to extremities, have they fully counted the cost? Would it not be well to reflect, to consider, to weigh carefully the consequences of certain acts, ere they be consummated, or pushed too far? Is it a mark of statesmanship, of sagacity, of good policy to attack and attempt to demolish a fundamental principle because asserted and defended by an apparently feeble people?

Admitting that the ring may fine, or imprison, or even shed the blood of one, two, three, a dozen, a hundred, five hundred "Mormons," and vainly endeavor to gloss over the outrageous acts by hypocritically representing that they are not persecution, but merely executing the law, does any sane person imagine for one moment that the matter will end there? Would it be the first time in the history of the world that a people were infamously persecuted under the flimsy plea of regard for law? Is an act any the more or less inherently just and right because it is "law"? If so, you have only to make all crimes lawful, and then there is no crime, no wrong can be done by anybody. Out upon such barbarous sophistry! Right is right, law or no law. Persecution is persecution, law or no law. An attack on the liberties of the citizens is an attack on their liberties, whether or not it is made under the specious guise of law. When the wicked rule, the people mourn. When the wicked legislate, the people mourn. But the most infamous of all infamous coteries is an infamous judiciary, because, set there to administer justice so far as the law will allow, an unjust judge not only fails to decide justly, but he perverts the law and even nullifies the good intent of the legislature, thus befouling all the avenues of equity, at the same time assuming to do this huge iniquity under the pretence of legality.

But again, has the cost been counted, in all its multifarious ramifications? If the "Mormons" cannot live in these mountains in peace, is it to be supposed that any other people can? If disorder and anarchy be introduced and established by officials in these valleys, is it to be imagined that here will be peace in the Great Basin for a century to come, unless the incendiary and traitorous acts of those officials be disavowed and atonement therefor be made? Is it not folly to suppose that an insignificant people are the only defenders of a great principle? May it not be truly said, "They that be for us are more than they that be against us"? Is not all truth in the keeping of the Almighty? Have the ring ever thought, if they carry out their

iniquitous programme, of the mighty reaction which will follow as inevitably as the night the day? Have they any idea of the terrific crushing force of that reaction, grinding to powder all upon whom its stupendous weight shall fall? Suppose the ring carry out their outrageous programme for the time being and succeed in their desires of destroying the community and shedding the blood of its best members, and suppose those proceedings shall be largely sanctioned at the time, is it to be supposed that such sanction will be permanent? Is it to be supposed that the whole nation and posterity will sit down quietly under the destruction of religious liberty and the shedding of innocent blood? No, not by any means. The time would come, and it would not be delayed, when a charge would be made against the ring and against all who aided, abetted, or sanctioned it. That charge would meet them at every turn, it would ring into their ears, flame into their eyes, and scorch their guilty consciences by night and by day, giving no rest to their guilty souls. What would that fearful charge be? It would be this—You went into a community which had established itself in the howling desert and presented a picture of unequalled peace and good order for a quarter a century, and you introduced disorder, confusion, anarchy, fire, and sword; you destroyed the results of a quarter of a century of heroic, peaceful, well directed industry; you found a country full of smiling farms and orchards and gardens and houses and mills and factories and productive industries of all kinds, redeemed from the desert, and you reduced it again to its desert state; you found capital flowing from a distance into the Territory, and you drove that capital back again; you found a sober and virtuous people, and you introduced, encouraged and protected drunkenness and gambling and whoredom and all manner of licentiousness and abomination of every kind; you found a peaceful and lawabiding community, and you left it full of violence, and blood, and rapine; you let out the waters of strife in the mountains and lo! they have run down to the plains and the sea and spread over and flooded the whole nation, until peace is taken from the land, and violence and destruction prevail everywhere. Such is the charge that will have to be met by the ring and those who support it, unless they stay their blood red hands in time. Such a charge, when it shall be preferred with cause, will damn them to all eternity, sinking them to the lowest depths of everlasting perdition, while the poor "Mormons" whom they are persecuting will triumph gloriously. We charitably hope the ring will have sufficient sense to avoid such a fearful fate.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati Times writes from Omaha to that paper thus concerning that long talked of junction and long talked of hotel—

Mr. Kimball introduced me to T. E. Sickles, Esq., Superintendent and Chief engineer of the road. He exhibited to me the drawings of a new depot that is to be built at Omaha; also drawings of the proposed magnificent hotel at Ogden that is to be built by the Union Pacific Company. Ogden is the western termination of the Union Pacific road. There the road branches off to Salt Lake City. The hotel will be situated four miles west of Ogden, at what is called Ogden Junction, on land owned by the railroad company. It is designed for a half-way resting place between Omaha and San Francisco, and will be exceedingly attractive as a summer resort on account of the climate and the magnificence of natural scenery about it. Back of the hotel is the Wahsatch range, the loftiest range of the Rocky Mountains. The summit is accessible to tourists, a day being consumed in ascending and descending. The mountains are 6,000 feet high. The hotel, named the Wahsatch House, will command a view of Salt Lake, two miles away, for its entire length, 120 miles. The main building will be three stories high, with a basement, and the wings two stories and basement, the structure being surmounted with Mansard roof. The front will be of red sandstone, and the design of the building is very handsome. The building will be 250 feet long, with lodging rooms for 250 guests. There are hot sulphur springs two and a half miles from the site, at such a height up the mountain that water can flow into the top story of the hotel. Guests at the Wahsatch will find themselves 4,200 feet above tide level, and if they go to the top of the mountain in a morning ramble, they will reach an altitude of over 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, causing them to feel so much above salt water that they can never eat brined beef again, or speak to a sailor.

The foundations will be laid this fall, and the hotel completed as soon as possible next season. Such a hotel as the one proposed will be an oasis in the desert of railroad travel between Omaha and San Francisco. The traveler, weary with a two-days and nights' shaking up on the rail, will hail the Wahsatch House as a "sweet boon," and be enabled to enjoy repose as long as he chooses.

HANG DOG.—When you see the most hang dog looking fellow in town, you may know it is—well, it's not Cullom.