

EDITORIALS.

AN ARRANT HUMBUG HEARD FROM.

THEOPHILUS B. HILTON has been heard from. Theophilus is known in Utah as a consummate hypocrite; a Methodist preacher who talked fair to the faces of the "Mormons," and when out of their presence lied about them both by tongue and pen; a peripatetic partaker of "Mormon" hospitality, for which he paid in smiles, good words and pretended deprecation of the common slanders against them, and then turned round and repeated them himself, with additions. He was last heard from at the M. E. Conference of 1882, in Aurora, Illinois, where he figured in the committee "On Polygamy," and as its Secretary formulated some virulent misrepresentations of the "Mormons." These are not new. They are copied verbatim from an article which appeared over his signature about a year and a half ago in the *Utah Review*. This is a specimen sentence:

"Mormonism teaches that any crime may become a virtue if it is only done for Christ's sake."

Hilton knows as well as we do that this is a falsehood without the slightest foundation. His copied sentences seem to have been adopted as a sort of preamble to the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the so-called revelation of the doctrine of polygamy is a wild delusion."

"Resolved, That the toleration of polygamy is a disgrace to our Government; a foul blot upon our national escutcheon that ought to be washed out."

"Resolved, That we call upon the religious and secular press, and Christian people of the nation, with all law-abiding citizens, to unite with us in urging upon Congress the adoption of such statutes as shall secure, if possible, the extirpation of polygamy, and make the laws of the United States supreme in Utah, as elsewhere in the nation."

"Resolved, That we have the deepest sympathy for, and the keenest interest in the welfare and happiness of the deluded masses of Utah. We believe wise legislation, free schools, and the gospel will accomplish the redemption of Utah. And we earnestly urge the friends of humanity to liberally sustain the Christian agencies now at work in that Territory."

"Resolved, That we fear simply disfranchising those who are living in polygamy and teaching disloyalty in Utah, is not likely to accomplish the end sought. And if present legislation fails, we confidently look to Congress for further legislation that will accomplish, if possible, the speedy destruction of polygamy."

"Resolved, That we believe that this is an irrepressible conflict, and earnestly pray that all who can in any way reach the public ear, may press this question upon the public conscience until polygamy is stamped out."

We publish these resolutions for the purpose of making them a matter of record. They form part of the minutes of the Rock River Conference at its forty-third session, at which the Bible was endorsed as a book with "God for its author, truth for its matter and salvation for its end." The same men who claim that "society needs the Bible to purify its fountains and streams, to protect the family and the community," ask for money and legislation to punish people for practicing what the Bible teaches, and endeavoring, by the means it sets forth, to "purify the fountains and streams of society." They endorse a book which sets up Abraham and Sarah as patterns for all mankind, and at the same time call for stringent legislation to destroy families built up after the Abrahamic pattern, and to inflict penalties upon men who "do the works of Abraham" as enjoined by the Savior, and upon women who follow the example of the illustrious Sarah.

If "the revelation of the doctrine of polygamy is a wild delusion," why do these professed followers of the Redeemer apply their "superior" powers in the direction of the enlightenment of the deluded, instead of endeavoring to convert them by force and turn them from error by prison discipline and the persuasion of a felon's cell? Have they not learned that the fires of Smithfield never burned out a

single conviction, that the tortures of the rack never broke up a religious sentiment or system, and that human nature has not changed with the march of centuries?

The Rock River Conference may include some sincere men, who think they are "doing God service" by fighting polygamy and seeking to crush those that believe in it, but of such is not Theophilus B. Hilton who has helped to deceive them; he is as arrant a humbug as ever wore "the liver of heaven" for a stipend, and slept his soul in falsehood to fatten upon the loaves and fishes of ministerial office for a season. Verily he will have his reward!

POOR PROSPECTS FOR THEM.

In regard to the latest attempt of the Utah clique to prevent any representation in Congress of the people of this Territory, the *Alta California* recently had the following sensible editorial:

"Petitions from the 'Gentiles' of Utah are being sent to Washington asking that Caine, the newly-elected Delegate be not given a seat. The only reason assigned for the request is that the 'vexed problem' there cannot be settled until political power of all kinds is taken from the Mormons." If no better ground than this can be discovered for refusing Caine his seat, we do not see how the House can accede to these requests, much as it may dislike to gratify the 'Mormons.' They have complied with the conditions of the Edmunds bill and elected a man who, though a member of the Church and presumably in sympathy with polygamy, is not an actual polygamist. This being the case, Caine ought to be admitted, and when the dispatches state that 'it is safe to assert that no person elected by the 'Mormon' vote will be admitted to Congress,' it is certainly an error. The laws of the country cannot be violated for the purpose of punishing the 'Mormons' or pleasing the 'Gentiles.' It may be well enough to abolish the Legislature of the Territory and also its representation in Congress, but it must be done in due course of law, and so long as the law gives it a Delegate, any person elected to that office in conformity with the established regulations must be allowed to take his seat. Congress is amply justified in taking severe measures for the repression of polygamy, but not in violating the laws itself has made or in employing any means open to the charge of unfairness or illegality."

The *Alta* has never been known to favor the "Mormons," but perceives that the plea of the schemers who are trying to keep up the anti-"Mormon" agitation in the country, that all political power should be taken away from the people of Utah, is both unjust and absurd. We are inclined to think that this will be the view of a very large majority of the members of Congress, as well as of all fair-minded people in the land, no matter how much they may have been unduly excited on the polygamy question.

The "Gentiles" of Utah do not urge this insensate plea. It is put forth by not more than a baker's dozen of unprincipled rascals who assume to speak for others without authority. The respectable "Gentiles" of Utah take no stock in the devilry of these few plotters, but would prefer peace to this perpetual acrimony and turmoil, which bring to them no benefits and accomplish nothing towards the end designed by the "Mormon"-eaters.

What the petitioners are after is plainly manifest in their piteous plea to Congress. They want political control of this Territory against the will of nearly all its citizens. If they can't have that they wish to deprive it of all political rights and privileges. There never was a clearer case of the "rule or ruin" disposition. But we are of the opinion that they will not get their greedy fingers into the treasury of Utah this year. Neither will they succeed in prevailing upon the lawmakers of the land to trample upon the Constitution and the fundamental principles of democratic republicanism, for the purpose of afflicting a people whose religion is unpopular, and whom it has been the fashion to abuse. The baker's dozen will have to wait, with small prospects of any immediate chances either to rule or ruin the "Mormons."

DISTRIBUTION OF CARP.

We learn from Dr. J. D. M. Crockwell that the United States Fish Commissioner contemplates sending a car load of carp to the Pacific States and Territories in January, 1883, and has forwarded blanks to be filled up by owners of ponds wishing to obtain the fish. Nothing was said, however, about expenses, but Dr. Crockwell agrees to forward applications for the carp for those who will communicate with him at once at Clear Lake Fish Farm, Millard County, Utah. The applications must be sent by him not later than the 1st of January. Each application must contain the name and address of the sender, location of pond, nearest railroad station, nearest express office, nearest telegraph office, name of railroad, area in acres of pond, character of bottom—whether muddy, boggy or gravelly, kinds of fish the pond already contains.

The Fish Commissioner states that it is of no use to introduce carp in waters already occupied with such fish as bass, sunfish, perch, trout, or any other flesh-eating species whatever; even chubs and minnows are objectionable. Although the fish supplied might not be liable to injury, their eggs and young would certainly be devoured, and no result would come from the experiment.

It is, therefore, recommended to persons interested in the subject who are not sure that their present ponds are free from fish, to begin by preparing a pond of say fifty feet square for the reception of the carp. After they have attained the age of from three to six months, they may be transferred to other suitable waters.

Pisciculturists desirous of stocking a pond with this excellent fish should take advantage of the present opportunity, as it will not be afforded again for at least another year. Dr. Crockwell takes a great interest in fish culture and has twenty-five blanks to fill up for applicants.

'SOMETHING OF A REVOLUTIONARY CHARACTER.'

THE Chattanooga, Tennessee, *Democrat*, commenting upon the effects of the Edmunds law upon Utah, makes the annexed remarks:

The fact of the matter seems to be that polygamy is growing under the very law that was enacted to suppress it. So long as the Mormons are not guilty of any open and flagitious breaches of the laws, and do not array themselves against the authorities, we cannot just exactly see where the Government will be able to plant its foot in order to stamp it out, unless something of a revolutionary character is attempted.

The *Democrat* may rest assured that nothing of a "revolutionary character" will be attempted by the "Mormons." A few restless and unscrupulous persons calling themselves "Liberals" are and have been making attempts of that kind, but they have not as yet succeeded in accomplishing a great deal. The present movement to procure the abolition of our Legislative Assembly is of a "revolutionary character," and if it should be successful, would give the lie to the adage that revolutions never go backward. For the proposition is to go back to a form of government worse than the colonial bondage against which the fathers of the country revolted. "A government without a vote," which is the kind of thing demanded for Utah, would be a revolution indeed, and one the very mention of which should make either a Democrat or a Republican blush with shame.

The "Mormons" have not "arrayed themselves against the authorities," neither do they intend any such folly. And we will inform the *Democrat* that the arraying has always been in the other direction, Congress, urged by sectarian priests, enacted a law against an establishment of our religion, and the overt acts have been committed by the authorities to enforce that ill-advised and priest-begotten enactment. "One false step will ever lead to more." The act of 1862, specially concocted against "Mormon" religious marriages, was an error, and the subsequent legislation to support and bolster it up have been only errors repeated.

The complete enforcement of

those enactments, too, would not have the effect of settling what is called "The Mormon question." So far as the rabid anti-"Mormons" are concerned, it would not much affect the "irrepressible conflict." They want complete control of the Territory, and particularly its finances. The tax-levying and treasury-manipulating power is the goal of their ambition. And to arrive at this, attempts of a "revolutionary character" will continue to be made, with what result remains to be seen; but at present they are not very alarming.

The place for the Government to "plant its foot" is on Constitutional ground, maintaining the liberties of the people and the rights of local self-government in every part of this great country, and in doing this it will have neither time nor occasion to worry itself over the peculiar features of a religion which raises a rumpus among the hypocrites.

The *Democrat* says in regard to the "Mormons":

They are using the utmost endeavors to exile the Gentiles from their midst by acts calculated to either exasperate them to violence or make it so disagreeable that to live among them will be almost impossible.

Will the *Democrat* be kind enough to cite one instance of any such endeavors as are set forth in the foregoing? That paper says it has been paying attention to the *DESERET NEWS* lately. Is there anything in our utterances which would give rise to such a notion as that the "Gentiles" are to be exiled. Whenever did the "Mormons" attempt to exile the "Gentiles?" Never. But "Gentiles" have exiled the "Mormons" five different times, robbing them of their lands and homes and crimsoning the soil of this "free land" with their blood. The very reason that the "Mormons" are now inhabiting these mountain vales is because they were exiled from the United States by mob violence.

The only thing that can be urged in support of the above statement of the *Democrat* is that the "Mormons" will not quietly give up to a few persons who are their avowed enemies, the control of local affairs. What are the acts likely to drive the "Gentiles" to violence? The answer is contained in the petition that less than a score of them, claiming to represent the rest, have presented to Congress. The only thing they can urge is that the "Mormons" will not vote for them and they cannot make any inroad upon "Mormon" ballots. If this exasperates them; let them be exasperated. If this is likely to make it so disagreeable that to live here will be almost impossible, let them go. Nobody will hold on to them. Neither will any one attempt to "exile" them.

But why can't they stay here, mind their own business and behave like other people in other places? Do the Republicans in those parts of the South where they are in the minority claim that they are "exasperated to violence," because the Democrats will not give up everything political into their hands? Guess not. And yet that is the only act committed by the "Mormons" that exasperates the fellows who make the strife. We have an idea that the exasperation will continue. For, we do not look for changes of a "revolutionary character" to fit into the schemes of the "exasperated," and have faith that "a government without a vote" is not exactly the kind of thing that will be attempted, until the powers that be lose all respect for that sacred instrument which is at once the guard of popular liberties and the source of all governmental authority in this "land of the free and home of the brave."

NEW ELECTRIC MOTOR.

A YOUNG electrician, W. M. Thomas by name, who hails from Cincinnati, has invented an electric motor for railroad purposes, which has the special feature that the induced current usually present in motors of this character is overcome. The electric current is supplied by a stationary generator to two copper wires laid between ordinary rails. The engine or motor has five wheels, the two forward ones being simply an ordinary truck, serving merely as supports, as on an ordinary locomotive. The rear pair are large, as ordinary driving wheels, and through them the power is applied. Back of them is the fifth wheel, somewhat

wedge-shaped, and devided by an insulator of gutta parcha, so that either side touches the wires before described, through which the current flows, and swings lightly both laterally and perpendicularly in order to turn curves easily, or more easily to pass over possible depressions or elevations in the conductors. Directly above this wheel is the electric cut-off, moved back or forth by a lever, for the reversing of the current and consequent reversal of the motion of the car.

This invention is said to have many advantages over other inventions for a similar purpose, and ingenious methods are adopted to avoid the disadvantages which have been met with hitherto in motors of this character. Some of the new points are the laying of the conductors and in the construction of the electro-motor, by which the secondary current, which has always before seriously interfered with its working, is reduced to about one-eighth of what it has heretofore been. The crossing of tracks and the necessary changing of switches, which have been found very serious obstacles by Siemens and Edison, are overcome by Mr. Thomas by the use of flexible cables at those points which, passing under and over one another, furnish the needed connections without the least interference or difficulty.

In addition to the power furnished for the purpose of locomotion, the conducting wire can be used to supply electric lights for the train and for points on the line. We have maintained for many years, that the coming popular power as well as light would be furnished by the wonderful natural agent known as electricity, and we have not seen any reason to change our opinion.

UTAH BILLS IN CONGRESS.

We learn from the *Congressional Record* that in the House of Representatives on the 11th of December Mr. E. Willets, of Michigan, the author of several anti-"Mormon" bills, introduced the following, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered printed:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That hereafter the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah shall consist of a Chief Justice and three Associate Justices, any three of whom shall form a quorum.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to appoint an additional Justice of said Supreme Court, in manner now provided by law, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Sec. 3. That the said Territory shall be divided into four Judicial Districts, and a District Court shall be held in each district by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court at such time and place as may be prescribed by law. Each Judge, after assignment, shall reside in the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 4. That until changed by the Legislative Assembly, the Fourth District of said Territory shall consist of the following counties, to wit: Box Elder, Cache, Rich, Weber, Morgan and Summit; and the First District shall consist of the remainder of the Territory which now constitutes the First District, as defined by the statutes of said Territory.

Sec. 5. That the additional Associate Justice to be appointed under this act shall be assigned to his district by the Governor of said Territory, in the same manner and with like effect as is now provided by law for the assignment of the Justices of the Supreme Court of said Territory.

Sec. 6. That within sixty days after the passage of this act, and in the month of January annually thereafter, the Clerk of the District Court in the First and Fourth Judicial Districts, and the Judge of Probate of the county in which the District Court is next to be held in each of said districts, shall prepare a list of grand and petit jurors in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act in relations to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah," approved June 23, 1874, and said jurors shall be drawn and summoned in the manner provided in said act.

Sec. 7. That whenever it can be so arranged, and still retain three of the Judges of said Territory for the hearing of a case in the Supreme