



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR

Wednesday, June, 5, 1867.

A STEP IN ADVANCE.

Anything which manifests a growing abhorrence, in the world, of criminal sexual intercourse, is noteworthy, because it is so rare. There is more than enough of maudlin sentimentality on the subject, emanating from those who weep hypocritical tears over the wickedness of their fellow beings and are exceedingly righteous in theory, but who pander to the passions and the lascivious desires of the basest, and are participants, in many cases, in the evils they denounce. There is plenty of theoretical virtue in the world, and a sufficiently loud clamor in places against licentiousness to satisfy any one who would be satisfied with the name of virtue; but corruption grows; for its enormity is not realized by the mass, and of those who are loudest in denouncing lewdness, many are among the most lewd of men, glossing over wickedness with polished phrases and covering corruption in fine clothing.

Some of the most influential of English papers lately spoke freely on the subject of adultery, being moved to do so by the details of a divorce case that were elicited before Sir James Wilde, in the Divorce Court, in London. The impurity revealed in the case we have no desire to relate. A man seduced the wife of his friend; and that "friend" sought the only remedy which the law of that country allows,—a divorce from the guilty wife and damages! The jury found for the petitioner, and gave him £10,000 for the injury he had sustained; for the parties were aristocratic, and the seducer had an income of £6,000 a year. These are the pertinent facts as they appear; and while the Judge of the Divorce Court, in his summing up, took occasion to defend the principle by which damages are inflicted, some of the papers, the *Morning Star* and *Daily News* especially, contended that such infliction is inadequate punishment for the enormity of the crime. Extracts from the two papers will be interesting, showing their reasoning on the matter. The *Star* says:

A man has wantonly, treacherously, heartlessly destroyed for ever the happiness of his friend's home. He has driven his friend to misery. He has brought his friend's wife to shame and ruin. The suffering he has caused is absolutely irreparable. Never, on this side of the grave, can that evil be by any possible combination of chances remedied, atoned for, or even mitigated. Few murders ever committed could bring about more misery and ruin. For this enormous guilt the law provides a punishment. It allows the court to declare that a rich offender shall pay over a sum of money, which in no divorce case we ever heard of was large enough seriously to abridge the comforts or even the luxuries of his ordinary life. And what is absolutely disgusting, it hands over this money as compensation to the injured husband for the loss of his seduced wife. It assesses her value as a companion at so much, and says to the seducer—"Come, you have taken the woman and you are bound to pay for her. Give her husband a lump sum—so much—that, we think, is about her market value."

This pictures the crime in plain and

truthful language. But the *Daily News* goes further. It specifies a penalty. Not satisfied with a fine, however great, it would make adultery penal, and brand the adulterer as a felon, condemning him to imprisonment and hard labor. It says:

She (the woman) is driven forth as a moral leper, cut off from all kindly intercourse, forbidden in the world's harsh code even the last refuge of the penitent, the hope of being pardoned. But the man pays his money and is free. His name is no sound of reproach, his prospects are not blighted; in some of the purest circles he may indeed find himself shunned, but he will probably think it a full equivalent that in other circles that are still called respectable he bears a species of tacit distinction. Equal justice would obviously supplement and correct the social inequality. It would impose on the man a brand of infamy such as should make it a shame to him to have his deed recalled. And such a brand would be found, not in a fine, but in a sentence of imprisonment and hard labor. Nothing less will take from the offence its air of false and pestilent romance. Nothing else will really deter a wealthy profligate from a meditated villany. But this would in many cases be successful. There is many a man who would risk every moral reprobation, but who would not risk being pointed at for the rest of his life as a felon, who had spent some months or years in picking oakum. And as the punishment was degrading, so would by degrees the offence come to be regarded also.

Probably, at first, it would only be in extreme cases that a jury would exercise its power, and only in very heinous cases would a severe penalty be imposed. But infinite advantage would follow from the mere change in name and theory. We should then call an infamous thing by an infamous appellation, and disgrace would attach to the perpetrator, whether he escaped actual punishment or not.

This latter writer, in part of the article not given, would give the judge and the jury powers by which different degrees of culpability would be awarded punishment proportionate to the heinousness of the crime.

These extracts show that while the world is rapidly treading the downward path, there are those who stand as beacon-holders that desire to see their steps turned into ways less filthy and miry than they are traveling in. But it is very questionable if even this demand for right and virtue, incomplete though it be, will meet with favor, in that or any other christian nation. Men in authority boast of their successes over those whom they should protect from wrong, and over whose virtue they should stand guardians God-appointed, as of some great achievement. And the sacred name of wife, whether borne by one, or more who have voluntarily entered into holy covenant with a husband, is a sound lacking force and failing to claim that respect which rightly belongs to it, with too many of this generation.

Still, we are pleased to know that even one pen is wielded, where the arguments advanced can be read by the leading men of one of the great powers of Christendom, in advocacy of calling "an infamous thing by an infamous appellation," and of making the man who enters into his neighbor's family to seduce the virtue of a wife, amenable for the act, branding him with the ineffaceable stigma of felon. That punishment is not adequate to the terrible enormity of a crime, which, under the law of God contained in the Bible, merited death; but it is much in advance of the views at present generally advocated throughout Christendom, and, if adopted and enforced, would consign many who now carry it loftily among men to the felon's garb and the convict's labor.

Cow Lost.—Please read ad., and return or give information.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES.

We have within the limits of this Territory all the necessary elements of great prosperity. We have an industrious, virtuous, intelligent and energetic people; a soil that yields, when properly cultivated, sufficient to sustain them, and a considerable surplus for exportation; iron in abundance, for the working, to supply us with machinery and the many indispensable articles of every-day use now freighted at heavy expense from the east and west; coal, of which an excellent quality is being brought into market; good sheep-walks for keeping sheep, to furnish wool for all the woollen fabrics required; cotton sufficient to supply large quantities of machinery for working it up; in fact we are rich in the elements of great and rapidly increasing prosperity.

Yet with all our experience in the past, but few, when compared with the great bulk of the people, possess that sound practical judgement in financial matters which enables its possessors to look through and beyond the seemingly prosperous to a less glittering but really permanent condition of prosperity. A combination of circumstances, not long since, caused money to circulate here more freely than it does at present. Many found themselves in possession of a certain amount of the circulating medium; and they were not long in learning that it was more easy and more expeditious to go to a store and purchase clothing than to keep sheep, clip, card, spin and weave the wool, and get cloth by that means; or buy cotton yarn made from cotton grown and spun in this Territory, that they might have fabrics made from it. The consequence was that for these and other articles, this money passed into the hands of speculators and store-keepers, many of whom had no interest in common with the community, but assiduously sought to bring trouble upon the people.

If the money which has passed out of the Territory within a very few years, being paid by the people to those who carried it away to enrich manufacturers and mechanics in other places, had been directed towards the development of our internal resources, used in purchasing machinery, sustaining home manufactures, and in other kindred ways, the clear gain, to the Territory to-day would have reached a figure that would astonish many clever calculators. But the past is gone and cannot be brought back again. If we can learn a lesson from it for the future, and profit by our experience, we are still progressing.

A very warm discussion occupies the attention of political economists in the east, on the subject of protection. Some of the leading journals contend that a heavy tariff, amounting almost to a prohibitory one, should be imposed on all imported goods, that native manufactures might be encouraged, and grow to successfully compete with the foreign on equal terms. Other leading journals maintain that such a policy has been already proved a mistaken one in more than one nation; that the genius of the age declares in favor of free trade, which encourages competition, induces energy, incites to industry, and stimulates enterprise and inventive talent; all of which protection is calculated to retard. But while they are discussing protection, our manufacturers enjoy it, in the exceedingly heavy tariff on all imported goods, which the freightage to this Territory from large commercial centres imposes. Here is a protection to home manufacturers which should not be lost sight of by them, and one which will disappear as the Pacific railroad approaches completion. If they and the people would

have home-manufactures thrive so as to successfully compete with imported goods, and the more speedily make us independent of all such importations, able to entirely dispense with them should such a thing become necessary, now is the time to do it. This can be done in a variety of ways. Sheep must be kept and the breeds improved; the culture of cotton, so successfully commenced after much labor of mind and body by those most interested in the welfare of the people, requires to be fostered; silk-worms will have to be kept and the mulberry tree planted out by thousands where there are now none, that raw silk may be obtained for manufacturing; our iron needs developing; and a coal mine close to every settlement would yield more permanent prosperity than a gold mine and a silver one side by side. To sustain these and other branches of home-manufacture—making leather, hats, clothing in fact of every kind, articles for use in the household, and everything that claims a place as a necessity—would the people not be pursuing the wisest policy to keep their money at home, and when they do pay it out pay it for home-made articles, that those who have imported or may import machinery may be encouraged in their labors, and feel that they are receiving that patronage to which they are fairly entitled?

It is gratifying to know that considerable machinery is being brought on this season. We hope that the counsel given by our leaders on this subject may be practically observed, and that next season will witness a still larger amount brought on than this one; and so keep progressing until we become really self-sustaining and able to supply the neighboring markets, that instead of a regular drain of means out of the Territory, there may be a continued current flowing into it, which will enrich not only the manufacturers of goods for exportation, but the whole community as well, as it flows through all the channels of society.

HOME ITEMS.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—President H. C. Kimball spoke upon the principle of paternal example and its power; reasoned on the necessity for and the blessings resulting from unity of feelings and action as well as faith in doctrine.

Elder George A. Smith addressed the congregation on the principles of government, whether in families or over peoples, showing that it has its power in love and not in fear, and pointing out the distracted condition of the nations to-day compared with the union and good feelings existing among the Saints. The former are held in awe by fear and controlled by power; but the Saints are governed upon the principle of love.

AFTERNOON.

President B. Young, while pointing out how much improvement we have yet to make, spoke of the rapid progress that has been made by the Saints in the past thirty-seven years, since the Church was organized. In that time the people of God have made as rapid progress as did the Church of Enoch, for they were three hundred and sixty-five years becoming sufficiently perfect to be taken from the earth, yet we have not made the progress which we might. He spoke of the emptiness of the so-called Christian religions, the teachers of which, however much they may believe, do not know anything of God and Christ; and referred to the first settlement of this valley, the poverty of the Saints at that time, and their efforts for education and improvement then made. He inculcated great charity before condemning others for actions that may seem wrong to us, unless their motives are known to be evil.

CAUGHT.—Some little time ago Henry McCoy, a transient, helped himself without leave to a horse belonging to Frederick Palmer. Traveling northwards he sold the horse to James Norris, of Ogden, who came riding into this city a few days ago when Palmer claimed the animal. Norris stated the circumstances of the purchase, and the police were soon on McCoy's track. They got him somewhere about Emigration Corral, brought him before Justice Clinton on Wednesday, who sent him for trial to the Probate Court, under \$200 security, failing to find which he was committed to jail.