

EDITORIALS.

It is very consoling to hear that the increase of upwards of a million and a half in the national debt during December, as appears in the national accounts statement for that month, is more nominal than real, and results from the circumstance that all public revenue receipts have not yet been accounted for in Washington. We are glad to hear this mitigatory news, and it would be a good thing if a similar explanatory statement could be made of all debts, public and private. Only one thing we must say, and that is, that it is to be hoped that this explanation is not of the nature of rules that work both ways, and is not so facile of application as to take away the cream of our joy when the monthly statement comes to the effect that the public debt has been decreased a round million or two. It is a pleasure to hear that increase of debt is nominal rather than real, but it would be verjuice mingled with gall to be told that the decrease is nominal rather than real. Nominal increase of debt is not so bad, but nominal decrease of debt is as bad as to dream of a banquet and awake hungry.

SOME of the assertions and advice, indulged in by certain limbs of the law and by others who would like to have more influence than Providence permits them, in regard to local events, are of a most disgraceful character and must be made for the express purpose of endeavoring to bring about a reign of lawlessness in the city and Territory. The recommendation of a certain lawyer to offenders to resist arrest even by shooting down the officer, when he has not a warrant for the arrest, is of a piece with the ferocious talk of a certain judge to shoot down any disturber of a public political gathering, and comes with ill grace from persons professing to represent the Federal government and the spirit of the Federal administration.

The statement that a policeman, either in this or any other country, cannot legally arrest an offender without a warrant is simply absurd. We should like to see these two gentlemen, or any others who hold the same doctrines, try to practice them in a country where the courts have a character for even a tolerably fair administration of justice. Let these gentlemen in such a country resist a policeman in arresting them, and they would quickly find their craniums flattened and softened by his baton and their whole persons in limbo, with the certainty of receiving deserved punishment added to that of their original offence. Officials are not so corrupt nor criminals so bold in every country as they are in this.

FROM Spain comes the information that the insurrection in Cuba is at its last gasp. This would be cheering intelligence were it not that the same news has been told over and over again since the inauguration of the insurrection. Months back the same old tale was told, and it has become jejune. Don't let us hear it again, unless events sustain it. Just at this time, Havana is denuded of regular troops and garrisoned again by volunteers, the regulars having been sent into the country because of a reported reverse to the government troops.

THE contribution concerning Bismarck and Thiers will be read attentively by those who take special interest in the progress of the two countries which those statesmen represent. Without adopting the statements of Mr. Bertrand we give the article to the public as an intelligent Frenchman's views of the character and labors of the two foremost statesmen of the European continent.

AGAIN we hear that the crafty, deceitful, but able old agitator and conspirator, Santa Anna, is expected in Vera Cruz shortly. Surely the one-legged, wily old revolutionist, who must be very near his latter end, he being 75 years old next month, is not moving for the dictatorship of Mexico once more. The dispatches a few days ago reported the expectation of another impending revolution in that revolution cursed country. It can hardly be that so far along in his old age he still hopes to resume supreme power in his native land, where, as he himself confessed, he could never find tranquility. But Mex-

ico is such a chronically revolutionary country, and intrigue and revolution are such ruling passions with the higher classes of the Mexicans, that one need be surprised at nothing of the kind with them.

A more promising piece of news is that the railroad from Vera Cruz to the capital is completed and about to be inaugurated with grand ceremonies. A railroad ought to be a great help in settling the condition of the country. Perhaps it will. Meantime, the narrow gauge through Colorado and New Mexico, headed direct for the capital of old Mexico, is promisingly under way, and when finished will be likely to prove another means of improvement for that beautiful and productive, but badly governed, turbulent, and sometimes almost lawless country.

For the inauguration ceremonies we see it is stated that the journalists of the City of Mexico are preparing to offer hospitable reception to foreign journalists who shall attend the same. This is generous and courteous, a relic of the old Castilian nobility of spirit, combined with the more modern and freer spirit of international intercourse. We wish well to the Mexicans, for they need it, but nevertheless there are a few of the journalistic profession around here who are not likely to do better for their country than by leaving it, and as this R. R. inauguration is near and offers a capital opportunity for them, we respectfully suggest that they embrace it, go to Mexico, and when there stay there.

WITH reference to the expressed determination of President Grant to make it a rule, in his Territorial appointments, to choose from residents of the respective Territory appointed for, combined with the recent rumors of impending changes in the personnel of the Federal officers for this Territory, much speculation exists, and a number of preferences have been manifested in regard to new incumbents.

The policy to select for public officials from among residents of the Territory appointed for, is good, not that we consider it impossible for a more fitting man to be found outside the Territory, than in, but as a courteous acknowledgment of the force of republican principles, and a graceful concession of executive prerogative to the fundamental though disallowed rights of the citizens. But there is one other point, still more important, which should also be conceded. An official may be chosen from among the residents of the Territory and still may be more objectionable than one chosen from without the Territory. This would be almost sure to be the case if the appointee were selected from any small party, or clique, or ring, or even a minority of the residents, especially a considerable minority. To do justice to the people, therefore, to give proper force and direction to the policy to select from local residents, and to prevent such policy from working still more to the prejudice of the people and of republican principles than the old imperial policy has done, appointees should be chosen from such persons as it is manifest are, at the time of appointment, the choice of a clear majority of the people of the Territory, or there is good reason to believe would be if a test were made, not such persons as some other persons might think would be the favorites of the majority under some imagined or hoped for condition in the dim vista of the distant future.

No consistent republican could have the least objection to the rulers and representatives of the people being chosen by the people themselves, that is, by a clear and decided majority of the people. On that one point rests the whole policy of republicanism. That is the chief corner stone of the republican structure.

If we are to have any change in the Federal officials for this Territory, let consistency rule in the matter, let us not only have officers from among the people over and among whom they will officiate, but let those officers be selected from among such men as would receive a clear majority of the legitimate votes of the people. Then there would be no justifiable reason for complaint on that score. It is not republicanism that is to be deprecated, but the abuse of it, the ignoring and nullification of the fundamental principles of republicanism in a professedly republican country.

THE Federal Constitution guarantees to every State in the Federation a republican form of government, and this word form here undoubtedly means

more than mere theory, it means the reality, the substance, the essence, as well as the form. If not expressly, then at least inferentially, analogically, constructively, consistently, constitutionally and equitably, not only the States but the Territories are entitled to a republican government in form and substance. Otherwise a citizen of a State, in becoming a resident of a Territory, forfeits the rights and privileges of citizenship, which is a thing not to be considered reasonable.

A republic is understood to be a commonwealth in which the sovereign power is exercised by representatives elected by the people. The Territories, then, though nominally, are not really portions of a republic, they are mere voiceless dependencies. Like provinces conquered by an imperial or monarchical power, they enjoy just so much liberty, just such rights and privileges, as are granted to them by others. This Territory, for instance, though nominally, and for purposes of revenue and some others, an integral part of the republic of the United States, is really not in the enjoyment of a republican form or substance of government, and therefore can never be in full unison or sympathy with the States, which have that form and substance of government. Nor can any other Territory, so long as the present objectionable policy is pursued. The form and substance of the government of the Territories is imperial, or at best monarchical, rather than republican, to say nothing of democratic. The inhabitants of this Territory have no representative voice in Congress, they have no voice in making the Federal laws, they have no voice in the election of the chief executive, they have no voice even in the choosing of the chief authorities of the Territory, they have virtually no voice in making their own local laws, because the local executive, in whose selection they have no voice, wields an absolute veto over the acts of the local legislature, and in addition the laws passed by that legislature are subject to revision and annulment by Congress, in the election of the members of which the inhabitants of the Territory have no choice. The absolute veto of the local executive, unchosen by the people, is not a democratic, not a republican, but a monarchical, an imperial, an autocratic species of power, utterly inconsistent with the first principles of republicanism. The laws of the States are subject not to revision and amendment by Congress, but to the judgment and decisions of the supreme Federal judiciary. An ignorant negro in a State lives in the enjoyment of a republican government. He has a voice in the election of the local executive, he has a voice (personally or representatively) in the election of the members of the local and Federal legislatures, and he has a voice (representatively) in the choice of the Federal executive. A white man in a Territory, though endowed with splendid abilities and even genius, though a man of broad, comprehensive views, of wonderful sagacity, of the greatest prudence and probity, of the purest patriotism, of the highest intelligence, and of the most admirable and thorough culture, has no voice in the choice of the Federal or local executives, no voice in federal or local (virtually) legislation, no choice but to submit to rulers chosen and laws made by others. This is not equal rights, it is not republicanism. It is extremely inconsistent and extremely unjust. Under an enlightened and liberal government professing to be republican, an imaginary geographical line is all that divides citizens from (practically) non-citizens, enfranchised citizens from disfranchised citizens, disfranchised for no act of theirs, only that of inhabiting and endeavoring to develop the resources of the newer, wilder, less hospitable portions of the public domain, and thereby enhancing the public wealth, prosperity and dignity.

It is high time that this inconsistency was a thing of the past, that this injustice was no longer perpetrated. While monarchical, imperial, and even autocratic nations are advancing rapidly towards a freer and more liberal condition, the great republic of the United States remains stationary, rather retrogrades towards monarchism and imperialism, at all events clings with anomalous and wonderful tenacity to the inharmonious, inconsistent, unreasonable, unjust, old fogy remnants of monarchical domination, as exemplified in the political status of the Territories.

Either this is a republican country or it is not. If it is republican, let us say so, and let it be so. If monarchical, or

imperial, or autocratic, let us say so, and let it be so, if that is the best we can do. As it is, things are considerably mixed, and the mixture is not creditable, nor is it attended with happy results. Inconsistency and injustice never will secure the best results. While loudly professing republicanism, while emblazoning it upon dominant party banners and shouting it as the watchword and battle cry of the Union, there is still a large amount of rusty monarchism mixed up with it. Consistency is held to be a precious jewel. It is indeed a rare one, much harder to find than the diamonds of Arizona.

GERMANY.—The following is the principal portion of a letter from Elder John Keller to President A. Carrington, dated Baden, Karlsruhe, Nov. 21, 1872, and published in the *Millennial Star*—

"In the year 1861 a Branch was organized here under the Presidency of Elder John L. Smith, at that time President of the Swiss and German Mission; this branch of Saints prospered for some time, and up to the year 1865 there had been 21 souls emigrated to Zion. Since that time, however, the remainder of the Saints have been scattered over the country; most of them have apostatized from the truth, and have had to be cut off the Church. A few weeks ago Brother John Huber received a letter from a man who belonged to the Church years ago, stating that he could find no satisfaction anywhere amongst the sects, and he knew that the Gospel of Christ as taught by the Latter-day Saints was the only way to gain eternal life and salvation, at the same time asking Brother Huber to come himself, or to send an Elder, that he, with his family, might be rebaptized, and become members of the Church of Jesus Christ again; he also offered to pay traveling expenses. It fell to my lot to come, and I arrived here on the 13th of November. The Lord has blessed my labors so far; I have rebaptized five, and baptized three new members, and have blessed four children. According to instruction to organize when practicable, I found it best to organize a Branch, and I believe that the work of God has a good foothold here. From here I will go to Wurtemberg, and I hope that the Lord will make an opening there for the spread of the Gospel.

"My health is good, thank the Lord, though the weather is very disagreeable. I would change at any time for a Winter in Utah Dixie."

Home Missionary Appointments.

SUNDAY, JAN. 12th, SUGAR HOUSE WARD—Elders R. Miller, R. F. Neslen, George Teasdale, H. W. Naisbitt and George Swan.

SUNDAY, JAN. 19th, MILL CREEK WARD—Elders R. F. Neslen, Milo Andrus, J. W. Hess, A. Stayner, Lot Smith and N. T. Porter.

TAYLORSVILLE (Bennion's District)—Elders John Van Cott, Isaac Groo, D. Candland and Geo. Swan.

DRAPERVILLE—Elders N. H. Felt, M. B. Shipp, G. G. Bywater, J. P. Freeze and A. Smith.

SUNDAY, JAN. 25th, BOUNTIFUL—Elders R. Miller, R. F. Neslen, Isaac Groo, Geo. Teasdale and H. W. Naisbitt.

BIG COTTONWOOD (Brinton's Ward)—Elders John Van Cott, W. G. Yeung, D. Candland, Thos. Taylor and M. B. Shipp.

WEST JORDAN—Elders N. H. Felt, S. A. Woolley, John Nicholson, G. Swan, and W. A. McMaster.

SUNDAY, FEB. 2nd, SOUTH COTTONWOOD (Kollin's Ward)—Elders R. Miller, R. F. Neslen, Isaac Groo, Thos. Taylor, Milo Andrus and Samuel Neslen.

SUGAR HOUSE WARD—Elders Geo. Teasdale, John Nicholson, S. A. Woolley, J. P. Freeze and A. Smith.

NEFF'S DISTRICT (Brinton's Ward)—Elders John Van Cott, M. B. Shipp, G. Swan and W. A. McMaster.

Meetings commencing at 10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. The Elders named are requested to be punctual in filling the above appointments.

Saints from adjoining districts and wards are cordially invited to attend.
REUBEN MILLER,
per R. F. N.

VALLEJO, 6.—Steps are being taken to have a grand regatta at Vallejo, in which all the boat clubs in the State will be requested to enter their four-oared shells for the championship of the State.

ATHENS, 6.—The Greek government, on the recommendation of the Great Powers, has consented to submit the question of Laurium to arbitration.