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Saturday, . . . March 5, 1892.

THAT LIQUOR BILL.

We see that the liquor bill hangs fire in the Legislature. It is now before a committee of conference. It is an important measure. It is designed to promote morality and guard our youth against those twin foes to virtue, strong drink and loose women.

It is to be hoped that such members of either house as are disposed to stand up for the business rights of the liquor dealers and variety show managers, will not lose sight of the fact that the public welfare is superior to private interests. Legitimate business must not be suppressed or oppressed. That we admit. But it is manifestly against public policy to permit the amalgamation or union of show-houses and drinking shops, of wine and women for purposes of allurements and lust, of lewd amusement and intoxicating liquor.

Those "wine rooms" with female attachments ought to be suppressed. Saloons should not be permitted within a given distance of a school house or dance house, nor in the immediate vicinity of a school or place of worship. The power to revoke licenses, within proper and reasonable restrictions, should be vested and placed beyond doubt in the hands of county courts and city councils. All this can be secured without injuring any legitimate business.

We hope there are enough friends of law and order in the Legislature to support a reasonable measure to correct glaring and growing evils to society, even if it does in some degree trench upon the possible profits of persons who care more for individual moneyed interests than the virtue and sobriety of the masses. Let us have the liquor bill.

ECONOMY NOT PARSIMONY.

We endorse the advice of the *Herald* to our legislators on the debt question. We are aware of the fact that there are many claims upon the public purse and that a large number of them are legitimate, though perhaps in some instances exorbitant. We also recognize the good policy of cutting down high rates of interest by issuing bonds at five per cent. in lieu of paying ten or twelve per cent on loans. But we cannot close our eyes to the danger that threatens the Territory from the gradual advance from perfect solvency towards the vortex of overwhelming debt that involves so many States and counties and cities in this country.

If it becomes absolutely necessary for the public credit and for sound economy to issue further bonds, let the amount be limited within our actual needs. Do not let us plunge any further into the depths than is absolutely necessary. And when appropriations are made for legitimate purposes, let them be gauged by what is needed rather than by what is clamored for.

We suggest, too, that public officers be restrained from further complicating the Territory in transactions such as those of the past. They should not be permitted to borrow money, drawing big interest, with the expectation that the Territorial treasury shall meet these obligations. The appropriations should cover all that the institutions aided absolutely need and shall be allowed to use for the ensuing two years. Further contracting of debts by their officers must be put an end to. It should be done by law in a thorough and effectual manner.

Parsimony is not to be desired. Sound economy is what is wanted. It is easier to hold the strings to prevent rushing into debt than to attempt to pull back when the plunge has been made. Be neither rash nor stingy. Remember, the people will have to pay in taxes all that is spent, and extravagance will not be condoned by the voting public.

ITS USUAL STYLE.

THE bill introduced by Senator Carey for an appropriation of \$250,000 for a public building at Ogden has passed the Senate. We understand the amount was originally \$200,000, and the extra \$50,000 is a clerical error discovered too late to correct. We hope it will pass the House as it stands. The amount is none too large.

It is doubtful whether either that or the Salt Lake public building appropriation will be approved by the President. But whether these measures become law or not, the vigilance of our Delegate and the good work he has done cannot be disputed. Neither can his opposition to the removal of the Colorado Utes to this Territory be now denied. At the last session of Congress he took exactly the same ground on these questions as at the present Congress, but was charged by the "Liberal" organ here with favoring the project for removing the Utes and with neglecting the public building propositions. And even now, while forced to acknowledge Delegate Caine's active labor in the appropriation bills, the contemptible *Tribune* maligner says, "it is different from anything he has ever done before."

John T. Caine worked as faithfully for the appropriation during the previous Congress as at the present, and spent more time over it then than now. And he also opposed, during that session as at the present, the removal of the Utes, but was lied about in that paper in the same "measly" and "scurvy" manner.

It is a narrow and crabbed and soured soul that cannot make an almost compulsory acknowledgment of something praiseworthy in an opponent, without coupling it to a falsehood for the purpose of damning the faint praise with positive defamation.

"THE ALLEN FIGURES."

ALLEN's airy excursions on a statistical balloon, of course evoke the admiration of the "Liberal" organ, and his figures are vouched for by the peculiar logician(?) who is permitted to expose his alternate blackguardism and senility in its columns. Of course he ignores the main point in Allen's arithmetical jugglery. This was to make the Congressional committees believe that five counties in Utah have a population in which 75 per cent. are "Gentiles," and that these Gentiles pay from 67 to 90 per cent. of the entire taxation of the Territory.

The truth is that in what he calls "Gentile counties," the "Mormons" are the majority of the tax-paying population, and that his implications and intimations and deductions, from figures that do not lie, are just as false as any lie that ever was told with or without figures.

It is just the same about school matters as about taxes in Utah. With a few figures and a number of falsehoods he makes out as foes to education the best friends of education that Utah has ever had. It is "Liberalism" in all its deformity, and of course is defended and applauded by the "Liberal" organ.

THOSE RULES ARE GOOD ENOUGH.

ABOUT seventeen years since there was throughout the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a vivid awakening to the necessity for a spiritual revival—a putting away of dispositions and conduct incompatible with the Gospel of the Son of God. That reformatory movement is still fresh in the minds of the people who had at that time reached the age of maturity. If that class were asked at which time in our history—then or now—there existed the greater necessity for "turning over a new leaf," we apprehend that the answer would not point backward in our career. It would rather be, that the spirit of worldliness and neglect of religious duty prevails to a greater extent now than when it was deemed necessary to take into consideration the need of calling a halt and reflecting upon the consequences of going forward with the general drift.

At the time referred to the people, as a whole, joined in the reformatory movement, and that they might keep the subject in immediate view, they adopted a set of rules as guide-posts along the journey of life. No person can maintain the Christian spirit burning brightly in his heart who neglects to pray, while one who keeps, by this means, in communion with God, is not likely to go far out of the way. The rule is that when a praying man darkens his pathway by conduct unbecoming a saint, he ceases petitioning the Throne of Grace. Following is one of the rules referred to:

"We will pray with our families morning and evening and also attend to secret prayer."

In these times of social clubs, calculated to lead men away from the domestic hearth; when some people are intolerant towards others because of political and other opinions; when the