



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

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## SQUALLY.

LESS than a week ago the whole country was looking eagerly and impatiently to the inauguration of Gen. Grant as Chief Magistrate of the United States. Scarcely a tongue or pen in the country seemed to be employed in abusing or deprecating the President elect and the notion seemed to be general that immediately upon his accession to power the wheels of national legislation would begin to move harmoniously. The fact of Gen. Grant having been elected to the Presidency by the Republican party favored this view, for that party having a large majority in both branches of the National Legislature was an augury that they would work harmoniously with a President of their own election.

After the inauguration the nation was on the tiptoe of expectation to learn who were the members of the new Cabinet, for with Grant's usual reticence, he had scarcely dropped a hint by which his most intimate friends could infer who were the chosen band. At last the announcement was made, and the choice has not given such general satisfaction, East and West, as might have been expected; the comments of the press are not at all favorable to the members of the new Cabinet. E. B. Washburne and A. T. Stewart are well and favorably known; the former as a Statesman of ability, irreproachable integrity and matured experience; the latter as one of the leading business men, possessed of great financial ability, but without political experience. The other names, with the exception of Cox, of Ohio—who is a young man of considerable promise and is looked upon as one of the rising men of the country—have no reputation that can truly be called national.

It is rumored that Boyie, the gentleman selected for the Navy, and Hoare, selected for the Attorney Generalship, are not inclined to accept office; that Mr. Washburne, the Secretary of State, has resigned, or will do so immediately, and that A. T. Stewart, selected for Treasurer, is ineligible. The last fact was foreseen by the President, and one of the first acts of his official career was to request Congress to repeal the law of 1793, which prohibits any man engaged in trade from holding the office. This request the Senate has refused to comply with; and one or two bills introduced by members for the same purpose have been tabled. This refusal seems to be dictated by wisdom; for though the honesty and integrity of Mr. Stewart are doubtless far beyond suspicion, and may not be impugned or questioned by any member of the two Houses of Congress; yet if this law were once repealed, the immense power over the finances of the country which the Treasuryship places at the disposal of its possessor, might at some time be used largely for his individual benefit and aggrandizement. But the refusal,—however sound the policy which dictated it,—to accede to the first demand of the Executive, is by no means calculated to promote harmony and good feelings between the two branches of the government. Congress also manifests reluctance to repeal the Tenure of Office act, which President Grant decidedly favors.

If coming events throw their shadows before this action of Congress in relation to the wishes and will of the President seems to indicate that Grant may have to fight against an opposition similar to that of his predecessor so bitterly complained.

While the refusal of Congress to repeal the law in relation to the Treasuryship has doubtless been dictated by the soundest policy, in this special case it almost appears like a misfortune to the country; for though Mr. A. T. Stewart is unknown in the political world, he has achieved a name and fame in the financial world that is unsurpassed. If a man can conduct with success a business, the sales of which amount in the aggregate to about fifty millions of dollars a year, such as Mr. Stewart's, it

proves that he must be the possessor of unsurpassed financial ability, and such a man is absolutely necessary as the head of the Treasury Department of the greatest nation in the world.

To overcome the provisions of the law it is said that Mr. Stewart has resolved upon renouncing all interest in his enormous business affairs during his term of office, and to place the entire profits at the disposal of three trustees, to be used exclusively by them for the benefit of the public charities of New York City. This would prove that gentleman to be the possessor of an extraordinary amount of patriotism for these days, or of an intense desire to hold a Cabinet appointment. But it is hardly likely that either the one or the other would lead any man to make such an enormous pecuniary sacrifice as this would involve, and the report may be nothing more than a canard.

The New York Herald advises Grant to insist upon the repeal of the law of '93, and to make it a test of the loyalty of Congress to his Administration; assuring him that in case of a rupture he may rely upon the support of the people of the nation. In such an event this assurance would be very likely to be realized by the President; but merely for the sake of retaining Mr. Stewart in his Cabinet, however much he may desire to do so, it is not at all probable that the President will push things to such an extremity while there are eligible and able men to be found in the country.

Should Mr. Washburne resign the position of Secretary of State, which, from private advices and other sources we have been led to believe probable, on account of the precarious state of his health, we hope to see the President tender to this gentleman,—one of his long-trying and trustworthy personal friends,—a position that will be worthy of his abilities, and of the confidence reposed in him by all who know him.

While the state of affairs at the national capital is as above described, excitement and uncertainty will prevail throughout the country; and at the same time the great work which the new Administration has assumed the responsibility of performing will be obstructed. It is to be hoped, however, that wisdom will yet prevail in the national councils, and that from them as a centre, harmony will speedily radiate throughout the entire nation.

## A GREAT MOVEMENT FAIRLY INAUGURATED.

IN another column will be found an advertisement of "Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution." The second of the wholesale stores of this Institution was opened this morning by the President, accompanied by the Board of Directors and officers of the Institution. It is in the building formerly occupied by Messrs. Eldredge & Clawson. The stock of goods is excellent, very well assorted, and comprises a wide range of articles, and purchasers from the city or country can obtain supplies there of everything they are likely to need and at figures that cannot fail, we think, to give satisfaction.

We feel more than gratified at the success which has, thus far, attended the inauguration of this enterprise. The movement is a highly important one, and it must be attended with great results. The Latter-day Saints have, from the beginning, established their credit for unity on points of doctrine. They have been remarkable for this quality wherever they have been known. This unity has not been confined to their belief, it has extended itself to their actions, and some of the hatred which has been entertained towards us is traceable to the fear which the practical carrying out of this principle by us has created in the minds of narrow-minded, ignorant, bigotted people.

But, though others have thought the union to which we have attained in these matters very remarkable, we ourselves, have not been satisfied with it. The progress we had made only served to show us how much more we ought to make to bring about the condition of things at which we aim. This has been more especially the case in business matters. Our business interests have not been so closely connected as our religious interests. All who have reflected upon the subject have felt that they should be, and it has been the aim for years of the President of the Church and those immediately connected with him to bring this about. Such a consummation is not arrived at, however, in a day. It takes time to educate the people, and to create a public opinion favorable to any scheme, however enlightened and praiseworthy it may be, which comes in contact with

old-established usages, views and prejudices. So long has the practical operation of this theory been delayed, that many have looked upon it as impracticable and entirely beyond the power of the people and their leaders to accomplish. Though the advancement made has been slow, still there has been progress, and we feel convinced that the people have become so thoroughly imbued with the theory that, now that it has taken practical shape, their progress will be rapid.

We have never witnessed in peaceful times among us a more willing, unselfish and magnanimous spirit, than has been exhibited by many of our merchants in aiding in the establishment of this Co-operative Institution. They have been ready and desirous to do all that could be asked of them. What might be looked upon as their own personal interests, viewed from the standpoint generally occupied by men, have not been considered; but when it was fully decided that it was wisdom to establish this Institution, they arranged their own business in such a manner that it would not interfere in the least with the successful carrying out of the proposed plan. This change, to those who do not understand the principles in which the Latter-day Saints believe, and upon which they act, must, to say the least, have been surprising. To see men in the full tide of success perfectly willing to invest largely in the Co-operative Institution, to change their business, or even retire from it altogether, and rent their buildings, and to do all in their power to make a plan a success, which, according to the ideas that prevail in the world, if successful, must inevitably result in injury to their business, is something so remarkable that it can not escape comment. It is only another proof, however, added to the many which the world have already received, of the devotion of the Latter-day Saints to principle.

Now, that this measure has been adopted, it remains for the people to sustain it. Everything has been done by the principal stockholders, the President, and the Board of Directors, and the officers of the Institution to make it a success. It should receive from every Latter-day Saint his cordial co-operation. It is an important change, and will, if carried out and sustained in the spirit with which it has been inaugurated, produce a great revolution in all the business operations of this Territory. We look for immense results to flow from its successful operation. We possess every essential to make us a wealthy and powerful people; we are healthy, frugal, industrious, united, of good habits, have enlightened wisdom to guide us and are constantly increasing in numbers. With these qualities greatness and wealth must come to us. What people in history ever possessed them who did not become a mighty power in the earth? This change is but the first of a series of changes that will be introduced to make us more united in our business affairs. To be a strong, influential and happy people our wealth must be equally divided. We must avoid the errors which other peoples have fallen into as their wealth increased—one class wallowing in wealth and luxury, while another class, of the same flesh and blood with themselves, groaning in ignorance and poverty.

## FETICIDE AMONG THE NEGRO RACE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati Commercial has had a conversation with an intelligent delegate to the Colored Convention, which held a session not long since in Washington city. The conversation differs but little, except on one point, from those which have been held, and published so frequently of late, with other "intelligent freedmen." That point, however, is an important one, as, if this colored man's statement be true, the negro race in this country is doomed to speedy extinction.

The correspondent remarked, in the course of conversation to the delegate, "You have a right then, to anticipate a bright future for your race?"

The question made the delegate pause a moment, and he then said sadly:

"No Sir; I have no bright anticipations. In a few generations the colored races of America will have disappeared. We have taken the vices with the virtues of the stronger race, and they are fatal to us."

This remark the correspondent did not clearly understand, and the delegate added:

"Well Sir, it is generally believed that the black race is a hardy race. This is not so. The average duration of life, under the whip on the plantations, was only ten years. The supply was kept up by the master's care in breeding—it being his interest. Now this is not the case, and while

the mortality continues through dissipation, the increase through population has fallen off painfully. On plantations, and in neighborhoods where, before the war, children swarmed almost, you scarcely find one now."

Upon being asked how he accounted for that, and also what became of the children, he answered:

"The mothers have learned from New England how to kill them. You know, Sir, that New England is dying out from a lack of Yankees, and the poor colored people have not been slow to learn. But while the whites receive a fresh supply from emigration, the colored race has none."

If this statement be true, and it certainly wears an appearance of probability, it is easy to perceive what the destiny of the negro will be; but is it not a frightful commentary on the popular social system of the country when the probable future extinction of the negro race can be ascribed, by an intelligent member of that race, to the influence of the crimes which flourish unchecked in the midst of the most vaunted civilization of the Republic? Here is a field in which the most exalted philanthropy can find room for the exercise of all its powers. New England orators have used their eloquence with powerful effect in the denunciation of slavery and its innumerable wrongs; here is a new theme on which they can dilate at great length. The negro, whose freedom has been chiefly gained through their tireless exertions, knows no better how to use his newly found liberty than to imitate their vices!

## SUICIDE AS AN EPIDEMIC.

THE number of suicides in California of late has been unusually great. We have scarcely taken up a San Francisco or Sacramento paper without having our attention attracted to the ghastly details of self-murder. The San Francisco Times has had its attention drawn to the subject, and it contains an able article headed "Suicide as an Epidemic." It says that the number of suicides of late has been unusually large, and the rapidity with which examples of particular types of self-destruction have been followed, justifies the fear that San Francisco is suffering from an epidemic of those terrible crimes. It gives a number of instances where suicide has seemed to become a mania, in other lands; among others citing the case of Florence. The mania for self-destruction, by precipitation from bridges, became so strong there a few years ago that it was found necessary, in order to suppress it, to place sentinels day and night on the most fashionable resorts of the intended self-murderers.

We cannot imagine that it would be possible for the mania for suicide to prevail among a people of correct moral habits. One of the most fruitful causes of suicide is immorality. It may be sometimes the case that chaste men or women will commit suicide; but in nearly every instance of that kind the cause is insanity. Where the young are taught correct views of life, the value of this existence which is given to them, and to refrain from reading the love stories and other balderdash that are published in the columns of sensational illustrated papers with which the eastern press teems, and by which a sickly condition of mind is engendered, and taught also to be chaste and pure, the mania for suicide has no material upon which to operate.

The mind of man is as susceptible to disease as his body. If it be corrupted and weakened by improper reading or vicious practices, it is liable to be seized by the epidemic of suicide whenever it is brought in contact with the examples or contagious influence of the crime. But there is vigorous health in the minds of men and women of chaste and correct habits. Where there is naught but gloom and despondency to be seen by the vicious, they perceive a thousand charms, and they battle with the evils with which they have to contend in life with a courage, constancy and elasticity that insure to them the victory.

Disease may prostrate the body and derange the mind of virtuous, upright men and women, and while in that condition they may commit suicide; but those are exceptional cases. No sane man of pure morals, who entertained correct views of and confidence in divine Providence, ever committed self-murder. It is incomprehensible that he should do so. Strong in the consciousness of his own rectitude, and with unshaken confidence that, however difficult and adverse his circumstances may be, God will overrule them for good, he is full of courage and hope. He can picture to himself a thousand circumstances in which he might be