# SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS OFON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

## The Dismemberment of Utah-A Blow at Brigham Young.

From the N. Y. Times. The new House bill to diminish the Territory of Utah is the most vigorous attempt yet made to solve the Mormon problem. As Mr. Wasbburne said, it is a bill to "dismember Utah." It slashes into the Territory on all sides-a huge slice here for Colorado, a slice for Nevada, a slice yonder for Montana, and a slice for Wyoming. It is, in fact, a general onslaught upon the territorial expanse of Utab; and whatever contiguous State or Territory may ask to "out me a cantle off"' from Brigham Young's domains shall have it straightway done.

As a piece of domestic legislation, therefore, this bill of the Committee on Territories is of the bighest importance. It will not of itself solve the Mormon problem, but it will march towards the solution; and keen as is the thrust It gives to Mormondom in general, it pierces deeper yet the personal pride and ambitions

hope of Brigham Young. Far more than a fanatic, far more than the head of a new religious sect, or even of an universal Church, Brigham Young is now, as he has for eight-and thirty years aimed to be, the head of a State. He is, and is proud to feel himself, less the leader of a sect than of a people. He calls himself not preacher or pro-phet, but President. We never shall rightly understand Mormonism, still less understand the character of Brigham Young, till we appreciate to the full his claim and his aspiration to the role of empire-founder. In that lies the secret of his sturdy devotion to building up Utah, making the very wilderness to "blossom like the rose."

His hydra-headed proselyting machinery; his missions all over the world-in Great Britain, Sweden, Russia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, in the Sandwich Islands, in Australia, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the East Indies, in New Zealand itself; his European system of "conferences" and "districts of conferences," and "branches" and "districts of branches," working as accurately as any direct political government; his home organization of "quorums of the seventies," and quorums of the elders, the priests, the zeachers, and the deacons; his well-trained and closely-governed "commonwealth" in Utah-all of these tend to one end, namely, the perfecting of a grander State of the future, ruled by him or his successor. And hence, one of the Mormon elders has publicly declared that "nowhere can the Mormon movement be so well understood as in its foreign missions. In working out the problems of these, you have the sum of the whole. It is out of them that the Utah community has grown; for, even after its members emigrate thither, they are but so many organisms of missions brought together into geographical unity; nothing has changed but territory." And he adds:-"They are all one great common-wealth, though scattered throughout the whole earth, and Brigham is as much their temporal and spiritual ruler in foreign missions as he is at home." What is it, then, that Mr. Ashley's bill does

for Brigham Young's projects? It seizes on the lands, whither he had designed sooner or later to transport millions of his followers for settlement. In his imagination, he has seen Utah a compact, thickly-settled State, amply able to demand admission, if he likes, to the American Union. He has come to regard its hills and valleys as his own, or those of "the Church." He has already brought tens of thousands of settlers to Utah; but with one expression of will he could add probably quarter of a million to its population within a year, having both the "spiritual authority" to collect his Church throughout the world, and the ready money to bring them thither. Upon these very lands which he has designed to be tenanted or owned in future by his own Church, Congress is now preparing to make inroads. Mr. Ashley's bill, it is true, does not interfere with the settled portions of Utah; but its main object, as declared by that gentleman, is to so give away its unsettled territory "that there would not remain enough in Utah to make a State." He even announced that "he originally drew up the bill to blot out Utah," but yielded to the committee, who thought "the Mormons should not be disturbed where they are." Polygamy is thus treated like the doomed wild beast-not, indeed, attacked in his lair, but surrounded with a fatal circle of fire. That Brigham Young has foreseen the possible necessity of giving up one day his pre-tensions to ruling his "commonwealth," his "empire," as an independent political body, is clear. That he has inwardly solved the question soon to be forced upon him by resolving to make Utah a State of the Union, if possible, may be surmised; for no one knows better than he that it is that or ruin for him and his life-long work. He must either mount on the wave of Western progress, or be swamped in It. Nor should we be surprised to learn that, if it came to the worst, he would give up the distinctive leatures of Mormondom, including polygamy itself, rather than lose all his power. But this new demonstration must alarm him. It is not only a crusade against Mormondom, for that he might have endured, but a direct thrust at his State-founding schemes. The dream of many of his people (perhaps it has been his own) is that Beigham Young will one day be President of a domain as broad as the continent. What will they, what will he, now think, to find the chief part of Utah parcelled away to other Territories, and the remnant that is left "not even enough to make a State ?'

owlish gravity of countenance which had gra-dually won for him a popular reputation for great profundity and thoughtfulness. Wiggins General Kilpatrick upon a time was travelling in Burops, and hav-ing been invited, through an American friend

little West of Eugland town where it was to take place. As the two rode along in silence, the friend—who expected to be called upon for a speech at the pow-wow—suddenly turned to Wiggins and asked him, as one fresh from the Continent, what the exact difference was between an English acre and a French heatare. Wiggins testily replied that he "didn't know," and added, "What in the world are you thinking about acres and hectares for ?" To which his friend, slightly nettled, responded:-"Because it's my business to think about them. What are you thinking about?" "I," answered Wiggins, with much simplicity-"I-why, I'm not thinking about anything !"

## The Civil Service.

From the N. Y. Tribune. In the early part of Mr. Lincoln's adminis-tration one of the humorous journals of New York published what is called an "account of a Cabinet meeting." "There has been a great discussion in the Cabinet," it said, "apon the question of the nomination of a Postmaster for a frontier town of Maine. There are two laimants, Smith and Jones. Smith demands the office because he furnished lanterns for the 'Wide-Awakes' during the canvass. Jones brings testimony to show that he contributed the cil for the lanterns. The delicate question involved has given President Lincoln much auxiety, and, after several stormy meetings of the Cabinet, he is still unable to decide whether the office should be given to the proprietor of the lanterns or the contributor of the This satire gives an idea of the trouoil. 11 bles that surrounded Mr. Lincoln when he came into office. He never was free from them, indeed. Much of the care and oppression and weariness that came over him were caused by his yielding to the clamorous entreaties of office beggars who filled his parlors, and crowded his lobbies, and obtained an easy surrender of his precious time.

Mr. Jenckes, in his speech at the University building, on Saturday evening, cited another illustration. After sketching the character of the civil service under the early Presidents of the United States, he dwelt upon the change made by President Jackson, and quoted from one of the General's biographers these sentences:- ' Some of the consequences of this change are the following :- Formerly the Government was served by the *clite* of the country. It is now served to a considerable extent by its refuse. How has this reversal taken place in the system ? Bacause men of intelligence, virtue, and ability desire to establish their "under the Government, implies that he is one of three characters, namely: an adventurer, an incompetent person, or a scoundrel." We besitate to apply a criticism so sweeping to the men now in pub-lic service, but one fact is evident. The Government of the United States is served by a lower class of men than those employed in any other country, or in any branch of private business. In nearly all the departments there are young men from college, or from good home influences, who have character and industry. But they soon ily from office. They find little inducement to remain. They can only hold their positions by neglecting their business and giving time to politics. They see promotion awarded to noisy, eager, incom-petent men, who have no merit but partisan his resolute and energetic character as a dicdevotion to this Senator or that Representative. No future remains but to rust away law and order out of chaos, and to make the and be forgotten in an obscure bureau, with a laziest, filthiest, and most pestilential, the small salary, and children coming to them. and the responsibilities of life crowding upon their shoulders, without any corresponding advancement. If there were any system by which these young men could be kept in the public service and gradually promoted; if they could feel that their labors would be rewarded by the Government as the labors of their fellows are rewarded by private employers, then good men would be induced to remain in the national employment, and a feeling of esprit de corps would surround its departments, which is now limited to the army and the navy. In the army the young lieutenant, or even the worthy soldier, feels that no unsurmountable obstacle to his ad-vancement exists, provided he is worthy of advancement. Time and service will probably bring to him honors as great as those which rest upon the brows of his commanding officers. The consequence is, that as a class the officers of the army and the navy are superior; while, on the other hand, the men who fill our civil service are in many cases adventurers, frequently of doubtful character and in limited instances worthy and competent. We had hoped that the Civil Tenure-of-office bill would have been so amended as to save the principle which gives public employment to those who are worthy. The repeal of the bill by the House we regret. We pay no attention to the speculations of journals like the Herald and the Times, that its repeal was a triumph of "conservatism" over "radicalism," and that it was demanded by General Grant. We believe the House to be governed by higher considerations, and we should lose much of our confidence in General Grant if we believed that he would expect any Congress to hastily change a well-considered policy. Those who advise our new President most wisely are the men who say to him that, if he would take bonds for the success of his administration, he will connsel the passage of a measure which will elevate the public service. The passage of Mr. Jenckes' bill will, we are sure, do much towards that result. Of the details of his bill we have nothing to say. It may be wise to create a board, making the Vice-President the head of it, or it may be wise to ignore the Vice-Presidency and appoint an independent Board of Commissioners. What should be done, however, is to purify the civil employments. We see the result of inefficient service in the imperfect collection of taxes, the constantly recurring frauds upon the revenue, the loss of millions to the Treasury, the conversion of great places like the Custom House into political hospitals for decayed politicians, and the general sentiment in the minds of the people that to be employed in the collection of the revenue is to be engaged in a discreditable occupation. In fact, an houorable man cannot seriously contemplate entering public office without regret. -We are, therefore, for the passage of Mr Jenckes' bill, or for a bill embodying its principal ideas. We trust the House will consider this measure broadly, promptly, and intrepidly, and that it will be deterred by no considerations but those of public welfare. General Grant's administration will be a success if the men who serve him are worthy. He can only find worthy men by making it an object for them to serve the Government. He can best do that by inducing Congress to elevate the standard of public employment, or, falling in Congress, to take upon himself that responsibility. If there is a better plan than that of Mr. Jenckes' let it be tried. But none better has yet been auggested.

# The New Leader in Congress. General Kilpatrick last fall, in the service of

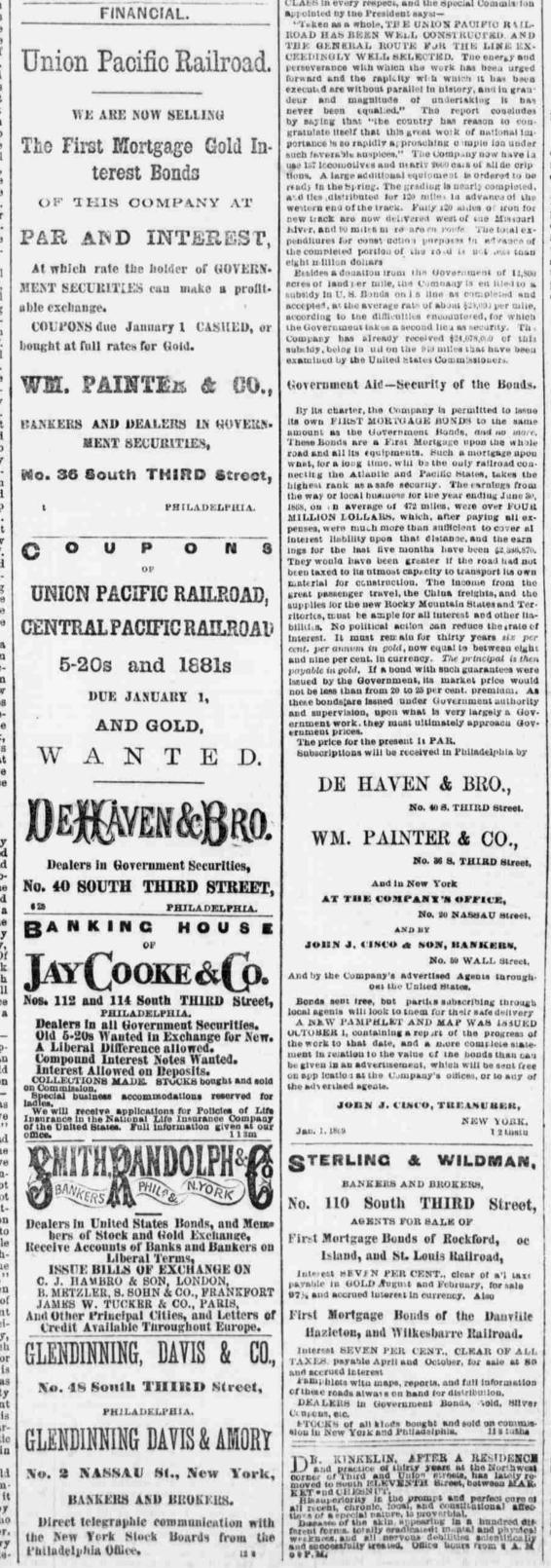
great promating in stravelling in Burops, and hav-upon a time was travelling in Burops, and hav-ing been invited, through an American friend to take part in s grand agriculturat p under the presidency of an English duke, he went down with his friend to attend it in the went down with his friend to attend it in the sector for the presidency of an English duke, he went down with his friend to attend it in the sector for the presidency of an English duke, he we hear is that Butler in Congress has unhorsed Kilpstrick. This develops in Batler one of the strong points of General Jackson. With the first opportunity he settled his outstanding accounts. Secondly, of all the enemies of Andy Johnson, the merciless impeacher Butler was considered the most implacable till last New Year's day, when he went up to the White House and smoked the pipe of peace with Johnson and drank the toast of Rip Van Winkle:---"Here's to you and your family, and may you all live long and pros-per." Here, in the courteous gallantry of per." Here, in the courteous gallantry of Butler, is another strong point of character, challenging the admiration of the South Carolina chivalry. General Quattlebum has preached it, but Butler has practised it.

"Let us have peace" is the motto of General Grant; and of all the mottoes of the days of chivalry there is none to surpass these four little words in simplicity and grandeur. It was supposed, however, that after the bottling up of Butler by Grant there could be no peace between these men. Bat a horse faucier, who knew the strong and the weak points of Graut and Butler as he knows the point of a horse, found no difficulty in uncorking the bottle and in effecting a reconcitiation. Behold the result! Butler, the stone which the radical builders rejected, accepted by Grant, has be-come the head of the corner. Thus, to change the figure, Butler, as by common consent in Congress, steps into the high-quartered shoes of "Old Thad" and lays down the law to the Republican party. On the Tenure-of-Office repeal forty-seven bewildered radicals fly off at a tangent; but they are out in the cold. The promised land, flowing with milk and honey, lies in the other direction. On Batler's grand financial theory Congress, Wall street and Chatham street are all bewildered; but Rome was not built in a day. Andy Johnson holds, they say, that the public mind in two years will grow up to his simple and effective policy of taking the interest of the national debt to pay off the principal. And why, then, should not public opinion expand to the flexible system of Butler? Make paper the basis of values and gold will soon come down. This is better than the plan of the editor of the radical organ of resuming specie pay-ments without the specie, though the flexible paper system may puzzle the "bloated bondholders."

At all events, assuming that this financial system of Butler will take some time to ripen, we may say that as a man of great political ideas and of great tact and every in fighting them, he will still hold his ground in the coming Congress. In the Charleston Convention of 1800 he voted fifty-seven times for Jeff. Davis, and kept up the fight on that line till the Democratic party was broken to pieces. But what then? He cut loose from the whole concern, and at Baltimore, as the Union general in command, to the disgust of Davis, very soon settled the right of way to Washington. Next at Newport News, on the James, he first opened the eyes of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward to the grand idea that negro slaves captured or fugitives from the enemy were "contrabands." Before that, very absurdly, such property had been returned in obedience to the Fugitive Slave law. We had been shooting white men and delivering up their negroes according to the Constitution. Butler introduced the laws of war. But it was in his military-civil government of New tator, proved him to be the very man to bring busiest, cleanliest, and healthiest city of the

fective in any point that its omission must be tepsired by the unlawful sacrifice of human lives. We have had quite enough of the canonization of rascals for the mest rascally not of their lives. Military and civil offices, a quasi social recognition, and the headship of political parties are not the fit rewards of as-Eassination.

One of the most outrageous features of all these cases is the fact-of which those conversant with the circumstances of them are almost always cognizant-that the men who choose these murderous means to right themserves for a real or for a faucied wrong are the very men whom that wrong really wounds the least. The moral maxims which a woman puts into practice abroad are generally those which she has learned at home. A disregard of duty on the part of one party to the puptial contract leads quite naturally to a disregard of the duty, which at bottom is but re-ciprocal, on the part of the other. And yet, as was proved in the case of the most notorious of these marital malefactors, it is guite safe for the mest unfaithful of husbauds to take the fiercest vengeance for the infidelity of the most grossly outraged of wives. It was with the odor of the myrrh wherewith the 'strange woman" of Scripture perfumes her abode still cleaving to him that the "dishonored" busband in that instance murdered a man whose character, besides his own, was snowy innocence. If jurors will forget, as Bailey and Sickles forgot, every feature of the case they are sworn "well and truly to try" save that they are husbands, it at least behooves them to remember that other men are husbands too.



12.8

FINANCIAL. THR UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR

First Mortgage Bonds AT PAR.

#### Nive Hundred and Sixty Miles

Of the line West from Omahs are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the dis tance between the finaned portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 4.0 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30.0.0 men, there can be no doubt that the whole

Grand Line to the Pacific

Will be Open for Business in the Summer of 1869.

The regular Government Commissioners have pro connect the Union Pacific Railrand to be FIRST CLASS in every respect, and the Special Committion appointed by the President says:-"Taken as a whole, TE E UNION PAULFTO RAIL-ROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED. AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EX-CEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward and the rapicity with which it has been executed are without parallel in history, and in gran-

gratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching comple ion under uch favorable anspices." The Company now have la use 157 locomotives and nearly 2000 cars of all de crip tions. A large acditional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed. and thes distributed for 120 milles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 sides of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missourl Elver, and 90 miles m re are en route. The total expenditures for const action purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not sees than

Resides a douation from the Government of 11,800 screaof landper mile, the Company is en lifed to a subsidy in U.S. Bonds on is line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about \$23,003 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lieu as security. The Company has already received \$24,678,0.0 of this subsidy, being in uil on the 210 miles that have been

Government Aid-Security of the Bonds.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, and no more. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage apou what, for a long time, whit be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June Se 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION LOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover al interest liability upon that distance, and the earn ings for the last five months have been \$2,386,870. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own material for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territorics, must be ample for all interest and other lia-

PRILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869. Messra FARREL, HERRING & CO,

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

SAFES

CHAMPION

No 639 Chesnut street. Gentlemen:-On the night of the 13th lost., as is well known to the chizens of Polladelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut Strest, was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the lical being so fatorse dust even the marble comice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE. FROOF SAFE?; and nobly have they vindicated your well known reputation as manufacinrens of FIRE PROOF SAFES, If anyfurther proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect coudition.

> Yours, very respectfully. JAS. E. CALDWELL & OO

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1889. Messis, FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:+On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock. of wall papers, entire y destroyed by fire,

We had one of your PATEN? CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully, HOWELL & BROTHERS.

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### The Gravity of Grant.

## From the N. Y. World.

The Times indecently quotes and comments npon an alleged "conversation" with General Grant about the impeachment of President Johnson. We beg leave to inform the Times, "by anthority," that ' no human being has shared any conversation" with General Grant on this subject, or on any other subject of a public and important character. It should be understood by this time that General Grant confines his "conversation" exclusively to horses, which are not "human beings," though Mr. Bergh would have us treat them as such, and to aides-de-camp, whose professional duty it is to have no opinions and to ask for none, to speak when they are spoken to, and come when they are bid. In this way General Grant hopes to keep his mind clear of political complications, and to preserve his equilibrium as successfully as the judge who never heard more than one side of the question for fear of muddling himself. His method of intellectual discipline for the Presidency is happily illustrated in a "little story" long current in Boston concerning an old gentleman, Wiggins we will call him, who for many years filled the responsible but unexciting position of clerk of a Massachusetts court. In the discharge of his duties Wiggins had acquired, together with the habit of holding his tongue as pertina-ciously as General Grant, a remarkable and South.

We say nothing of Big Bethel, Bermuda Hundreds, and Fort Fisher. They were not in General Butler's line. But the force of character and the peculiar qualities displayed by him in the civil affairs of Baltimore and New Orleans during the war are the very qualities required in the leader of the House of Representatives. Hence we think that Batler is the man to take the place of Stevens. We think, too, that having assumed the position, he is the man to hold it; but we dare say that among the wrangling factions he will have something like his New Orleans experience over again from and after the 4th of March.

The Injured Husband in Illinois. From the N. Y. World.

The Cole case is bearing fruit, and to-day we chronicle the crop in Illinois. Exhilarated by the reflection that a jury of New York had taken refuge in a monstrous and evident absurdity from finding the verdict to which the law and the facts plainly pointed them, and that the Illinoisan juror was as likely to be a donkey as his congener of New York, the model spouse in this case first became a spy to assure himself of his wife's infidelity, and then an assassin to revenge it. Of course, he will be put through a mock trial, and at its close will be released with acclamation and congratulation, which will lead bystanders to think him-and induce him to think himself-a hero instead of a murderer.

There never was a case less palliated thanin the light so far shed upon it-this one ap pears to be. From of old it seems the man had reason to distrust his wife; but her old offenses had procured so easy a condonation as certainly might have led her next victimfor it is absurd to speak of such a person as herself the "victim"-to stand in no great awe of the reawakening of an injured "honor" which had been once lulled so readily and had slept so long. But after the second or the third or the fourth, whichever it may have been, of her temporary connections had continued until it became a public scandal, not his "honor" but his shame stirred him up, not to repudiate her and so rid himself of whatever disgrace her conduct had fastened upon him, but nobly to set a trap for her lover to fall into. With his eye at the peep-hole which he had previously prepared, this high-minded bring stood and shivered until he saw the prey ensnared, and then, ' in a state,' as the jury will probably put it, "of sudden frenzy amounting to a complete overthrow of reason," drew the revolver which he had put into his pocket in patient and hopeful anticipation of his sudden and ungovernable frenzy, and shot the man dead. And this ambush and butchery is what passes in jury boxes for the fruit of feeling, which, if not iusauity, is heroism, but which, in view of the statute as it stands, is probably insanity-an insanity for which the subject is not liable to be put in an asylum or otherwise restrained of his liberty, but for which he is to receive the tearful enlogiums of counsel and the sympathetic plaudits of what there is a truthful saroasm in calling a jury of his peers. It is high time that all this twaddle should

stop. Either the breach of the seventh commandment is properly a capital offense, or it is not. If it be so indeed, let it be made so by statute. But if it be not, then let a may who kills his fellow for it be treated as a murderer. Let it not be understood that, in a country which claims civilization, the code is so de-

LETTER FROM T MORRIS PEROT & CO.

LETTER FROM T MORRIS PEROT & CO. PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Monta 8th, 1885. Mestra, Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street-Gents--it's with great pleasure that we add street-Gents--it's with great pleasure that we add street estimony to the value of your Fatent Champion Sate. At the destructive fire on Marketstreet, on the evening of the 3d inst. jour store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filed with a large stock of orige, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, accohol, etc., indoe a severe and trying test. Your Sate stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the borning floors into the cellar anions is quantity of computible ma-terials. We opened it next day and found our sooks, papers, bark notes bills receivable, and; entire contents all safe. It's e pecielly grauffiles to us that your Safe in a few days, as they have our suffre con-fidence. Yours, respectfully. The out all a provide preport 4 CO.

Yours, respectfully, T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

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