

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, - Nov. 21, 1883.

On and after December 1st, 1883, subscriptions to the WEEKLY News will be required in advance. Payment for papers now being delivered to parties in this city who have not paid beyond that time will be collected, after the date named, by the carriers, weekly or monthly.

Where parties prefer to pay 3, 6 or 12 months, they can do so at this office, and papers will be delivered as usual.

Weekly per 1 month,	30c.
" " 3 "	90
" " 6 "	1.75
" " 12 "	3.50

THE LATEST EXTINGUISHER.

THE season's crop of remedies for the cure of "Mormonism"—especially polygamy—is unusually full. Some of the specifics are watery, while others give evidence of a scintillation of sense.

Dora Darnmore, who visited this city some time since, imagines she has discovered a potent extinguisher. She is out in an article in the latest number of Dio Lewis's *Monthly*. Discarding all the other prescriptions, she says: "Send out to Utah not an army of 'school marm's' or milliners, but an army of moral, industrious, intelligent young men to marry these bright 'Mormon' girls, and you have solved the problem of polygamy. Give these girls a chance to throw off the fetters of the 'Mormon' Church. It is the young women of Utah, and not its men, to whom you must look for the solution of the 'Mormon' question. Another generation, with it settled in this way, will see polygamy wiped out of the land."

There are a few considerations which Dora appears to have overlooked.

Before prescribing for the extinguishment of polygamy in Utah, she should first ascertain whether any plural marriages are being consummated. The Commission have reported to the effect that, from all they could learn, but few if any have occurred for some time.

Then about the army of exemplary young men who are to enter into the solution business. By what process are the invincible host to be mobilized? Are they to carry certificates of good conduct from Dora or some other excellent woman willing to answer for their good behavior?

Should the idea be carried out we would be pleased to receive due notice regarding the particular train by which they would arrive, that a few juvenile brass bands may have time to turn out and play on the platform "See the conquering heroes come."

The young ladies would, if due warning were given, have an opportunity to view the gallant army, as they marched single file or two abreast from the railroad depot. Single file would be the better way, as those who comprised the intelligent moral, industrious the host would be thus individually exposed to the admiring gaze of the interested on-lookers.

Perhaps it is premature to suggest details, but would it not be a good plan to have them ranged in rows along East Temple Street, that the young ladies who wanted any of them might have the opportunity of making a selection, the same as some of them do when they examine most of the stock on the shelves of a store when they wish to purchase a dress pattern or a few yards of ribbon?

Each member of the proposed "salvation army" should have a badge with an inscription such as—"This moral, industrious

and intelligent young person belongs to the army of anti-'Mormon' solutionists, according to the 'Marriage relation.' None but bright young 'Mormon' girls need apply." Next.

THE WORK OF PREPARATION.

SINCE the outbreak of the persecution of the Jews in Russia, the Jewish population of Palestine has considerably increased. It is now computed at about 36,000, of whom 18,000 are in Jerusalem and vicinity, and from 10,000 to 15,000 in Safed and the surrounding neighborhood.

We believe the hand of Providence to be in the present antagonistic attitude of some of the leading nations toward the Hebrews. The abuse and, in many instances, horrible atrocities to which they have been subjected in Russia and Poland, and the vindictive spirit exhibited towards them in Germany are not likely to have any rapid abatement. If the Jews are allowed no rest for their feet in the countries in which they are the most numerous, the situation may lead them to consider more and more strongly the feasibility of forming an organized nationality in the land of their fathers. During the last few years numerous societies have been formed in various parts of Europe whose object is the operating of measures for the colonization of Palestine by the Jews.

According to the prophecies of Joseph Smith, the process of establishing the Hebrews in the promised land will soon be in active and extensive operation. In connection with that department of the great latter-day work there will be some startling contemporaneous situations, as it will proceed at a time when there will be great commotion among the nations, a condition that according to every indication, is now imminent.

The gathering of the Jews will soon be one of the most prominent and interesting events of the age.

ANTICIPATING WAR.

THE other day, General Wm. T. Sherman attended a meeting of the Military Service Institution, on Long Island. In the course of a speech delivered on the occasion, the clear-headed veteran said:

"America is only on the threshold of her history, and the American government is to play the part of protector of the human family. The whole world turns to us to see what the result of our experiment in government will be. We do not believe in the divine right of kings to rule, but we do believe that the Almighty rules, and by laws almost too infinite for us to understand. We are the first people who try as a people to understand those laws. We have passed through the measles and the whooping cough of history, and now national manhood begins.

"As I said before, there will always be war on the earth. If a foreign war should come to us, that would be easy to take care of. It's the civil war which is worse. Maybe it will be between labor and property."

There is a good deal of the statesman as well as soldier in the grim hero's composition. His is not an ordinary mind. He reasons clearly from cause and effect, and apprehends that the fierce antagonisms now existing in the social body will ultimately culminate in a ferocious struggle for supremacy. The occasional outbreaks all over the country are but the gathering of the clouds before the bursting of the storm. We are afraid that the anticipations regarding the future expressed by General Sherman are only too well grounded.

THE COUNTY CLERKSHIP.

THE fact of there having been no change of incumbent of the office of the clerkship of Salt Lake County since the late general election, has been the subject of considerable current remark. Mr. John C. Cutler duly qualified some time since, and was prepared to assume the duties of the position, but Mr. Bookholt, the outgoing clerk, has

explained that it would be inconvenient and difficult for him to turn over the affairs of the office to his successor in the midst of a term of the County Court, and desired that he be allowed to continue until the 1st of December. His request was acceded to, and on the date named Mr. Cutler will assume the active duties and responsibilities of the office to which he was recently elected.

DEATH OF CHARLES C. RICH.

JUST before the NEWS went to press intelligence reached us by Deseret Telegraph, that Apostle C. C. Rich departed this life, at his residence in Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, at 2.30 o'clock to-day. The deceased had been ailing for a long period, and the knowledge of his physical prostration being general, the tidings of his death will occasion no surprise.

The deceased was widely known as a man of spotless, unimpeachable character and unwavering integrity. He was justly beloved and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Lack of time will not admit of our doing more at present than pay this brief tribute to the memory of one of nature's noblemen.

STAUNCH AND TRUE.

ON Saturday, November 17th, we chronicled the death of Apostle Charles C. Rich, the event occurring at 2.30 o'clock on the afternoon of that day. The illness which carried him off seized him about three years ago. From that time until his demise he was more or less prostrated. It has been a consolation to his friends, however, that although his complaint was unusually protracted, it was not attended by any great degree of physical suffering.

If the biography of Brother Rich were written in detail it would confirm the correctness of the common saying—"Truth is stranger than fiction." His lease of earthly existence was somewhat over seventy-four years. The incidents and experiences of the greater portion of it were of the most thrillingly romantic character. Had his attention been drawn to this fact he would have been surprised at the statement, such was the innate modesty of the man.

Becoming identified with the Church only two years after its organization, during all the times when the fires of persecution burned with appalling fierceness he was found at the point of danger. He was a soldier in a double sense. He enlisted under the banner of Christ, a staunch defender of the truths of revealed religion in the ordinary meaning of the term. He was also a soldier capable of towering above his fellows in actual conflict, in the midst of the smoke of battle. His was a nature of rare combination. Under ordinary conditions he was mild and gentle as a child, but when aroused by extraordinary circumstances, the strength of his character burst forth with almost volcanic power, carried forward by a bravery that was unquenchable. Such were the characteristics he exhibited in the days when such men as he carried their lives in their hands, when brutal mobs made deadly onslaughts upon the Saints.

So exemplary was Brother Rich in his course of life; so exceptionally conscientious in his intercourse with his fellowmen that he has frequently been alluded to as "Charles the Good."

His whole career in the Church has been a perpetual scene of missionary labor, either at home or abroad, speaking of this sphere of activity in its widest and most comprehensive sense. He has carried the Gospel abroad, but it was not on the public platform that he shone to advantage. It was in the homes and at the hearths of the people where his lustre was seen. In that capacity he reached directly to the hearts as well as the reason of those with whom he came in contact. At the fire-side—in the more sociable occupation of the missionary—he had few if any equals. It was in closer association that his remarkable personal magnetism was felt, there being something about his presence, simplicity and general demeanor that instantly inspired con-

fidence in his honesty. The wisdom of his counsels was also ever apparent, and his conversation in the home circle was always listened to with delight and appreciation. It was in this sphere that he showed to such immense advantage over his brethren more largely gifted with rhetorical capacities on the public platform, and caused his visits among the people to be treasured as fresh green spots in their remembrances of men and incidents. Wherever he sojourned he was the strong oak around whom the vines clustered.

The missionary labors of Brother Rich have partaken largely of the practical. He was an indomitable frontiersman—a pioneer in the most forcible sense of the term. He has been one of the leading spirits in extending the borders of Zion, opening up new country, founding, establishing and conducting settlements, towns and cities, large numbers of which are now standing monuments of his courage, power of will, perseverance and industry. His extraordinarily powerful physique, combined with his many excellent qualities of mind, fitted him admirably for this kind of labor, while the unrelenting confidence of the people, who never failed to believe in him, was a great aid to him in this eventful department of the life of a leader among the Latter-day Saints.

One of the marked peculiarities of Brother Rich was his strong love of family, and the ties and associations connected with that sphere. He was a kind and considerate husband, while as a father his solicitude almost bordered upon a tendency to indulgence. His teachings to all his relatives never varied from being of the highest order of morality, his precepts being confirmed by the most harmonious example. These constitute a legacy he leaves to them that is beyond comparison for value. If practically conformed to it will stand them in better and more substantial stead than half the wealth of a world. There is no such thing as absolute perfection in humanity in its present condition, but we cannot call to mind an instance where the words of the poet Burns has a more fitting application than in the case of Elder Rich, when he says that "Even his failings leaned to virtues' side."

The family of Brother Rich have the unqualified sympathy of the community in their bereavement, and all who knew him personally know, while scores of thousands whose acquaintance is only founded on repute, feel that one of the truest and noblest sons of God has gone to rest. He has gone to meet Brothers Joseph, Hyrum, Brigham, and many others who knew and appreciated his worth and are now in the sphere where those who were valiant for the truth on earth dwell pending the time when the graves shall yield up its treasures. He has gone to join in the other life Brother David W. Patten, with whom, in a time that tried men's metal, he fought shoulder to shoulder to repel the brutal slayers of the Saints. Doubtless the greeting accorded to this champion of truth who has departed to his rest would surpass all our mortal conceptions of genuine cordiality.

TREATMENT OF THE IMMIGRANTS.

IN our local columns will be found a report by Elder John Pickett, who had charge of the company of immigrants that arrived yesterday. We regret that instances of brutal treatment of our people by understrappers on the Union Pacific Railroad are constantly repeated. Nearly every company that arrives brings similar complaints.

While the U.P. Company cannot be held responsible for occasional ruffianism of their employees, it is within their power to correct abuses of that kind that are brought to their notice. When foul-mouthed fellows like O'Connell, of Grand Island, act as he did they should be promptly discharged and better and more civil men put in their places.

The Latter-day Saints are kicked and cuffed from every quarter. Cowardly braggarts indulge in this pastime because they imagine it can be done with impunity. It need not be presumed by anybody that the general absence of retaliation on the part of the objects of this treatment

is the result of any sentiment of fear. The average "Mormon" Elder is as free from that feeling as any class of men living. But his religion teaches him self restraint, and to refrain from entering into personal quarrels. We congratulate the brethren to whom the Grand Island yardmaster addressed his vile epithets for not giving way to their natural instincts and knocking him down on the spot. Not but that he richly deserved that species of prescription, but the cooler and better plan of reporting him to his superiors was much more commendable.

The people suffer much abuse because they are not in a position to avert it. Let it not be imagined, however, that they will tamely submit when it is in their power to avoid it.

The immigration business is worth something to those who possess it, and the passengers constitute the customers or patrons of the lines on which they travel. Self-protection will lead them to pass over those roads not only on which they can secure the most advantageous rates, but the most courteous treatment as well. The people do not propose to accept of brutal usage if they can help themselves. This kind of treatment has been met with so often on the U. P., from some of the "small fry" of the road that we consider it of sufficient importance to make special and unmistakable mention of it. Steps had better be taken to remedy the evil forthwith, and in such a manner that there will be no relapse of the malady when next season comes around.

The general rule on all the lines is to treat the people with courtesy, but the exceptions are becoming altogether too irksomely frequent.

PETITIONERS FOR PELS.

ON Tuesday last we threw a bombshell into the camp of the reverend professional beggars who send circulars throughout the country to rake in the dimes and dollars of women and children, ostensibly to aid the interests of education in Utah, but in reality to line their own pockets with ill-gotten gains. The exhibit we made of their iron-clad regulations, among which was one requiring the signing of notes drawing interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, from persons too poor to pay the comparatively high tuition fees, was based on facts obtained from their own side, and was therefore simply unanswerable.

We spoke of the fees charged by the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute, for which a begging circular signed by Rev. R. G. McNeice and Mr. J. M. Coyner, asking from women's associations and Sabbath schools throughout the country, donations to aggregate \$8,000, has been issued. We clearly showed that the rates charged by this educational concern were over double those charged for similar grades by one of the District schools (the 12th) of this city. The following communication not only sustains the position we have taken but greatly strengthens it:

SALT LAKE CITY,
November 16, 1883,

Editor Deseret News:

IN the NEWS of the 13th inst. are some remarks concerning the public school of the 12th district. No special school tax has been levied there since 1870, and the trustees have had to depend on the tuition fees and the Territorial appropriation to defray the expenses of conducting and furnishing the school. If we say that the Territorial school appropriation is somewhat less than \$1.50 per head per year, we shall come very near the mark, which would average less than 40 cents per school term of ten weeks. In that district the tuition fees of a number of pupils are remitted every term, and no children residing in the district are refused admission and tuition because their parents or guardians are too poor to pay their fees, though all are expected to pay, if they are able to do so.

TRUSTEES.

This correspondence clinches the nail that was driven by the NEWS last Tuesday. No special tax has been levied for thirteen years, and yet the school has been ably and successfully conducted on one half the rates charged by the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute, who ask from Eastern dupes the sum of \$8,000 to