## DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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### THE SHOTGUN POLICY.

WE notice that some newspapers in other places besides the Southern States advocate the shotgun argument in fighting "Mormonism." One paper, speaking of the success of our missionaries in North Carolina, thinks that a few doses of shotgun at short range would soon stampede those who were able to flee, and those unable to go could be "boxed up." Apart from the splendid exhibition of "Christian" toler-

"boxed up." Apart from the splendid exhibition of "Christian" tolerance and American love of free speech and fair play presented in that sentence, we call attention to the eminent success which has here-tofore attended the shotgun policy. In Missouri it prevailed for a time and our people left that State after its sod had been stained with the blood of innocence. But in Illinois "Mormonism" flourished stronger and more powerful than before. Thirty-nine years ago to-day Joseph and Hyrum Smith fell by the bullets of cowardly murderers, who thought the shetgun policy the most certain way of fighting "Mormonism." This outrage was followed by the expulsion of the body of the Saints from the State those who were unable to go being "boxed up" by their Christian assailants. To-day the "Mormons" are more powerful in every way than ever, and are sending their missionarias to those places where way than ever, and are sending their missionaries to those places where the shot-gun policy was tried in

Weadvise our contemporaries that the plan has been a failure and pre-dict that it always will be so far as "Mormonism" is concerned. It cannot be shot out of existence, nor out of the hearts of its votaries. The more you shoot, the intenser will be their convictions and the brighter the zeal of the devoted missionaries whe zeal of the devoted missionaries who bear its message of truth, peace and salvation to the world. The blood of Joseph and Hyrum still smokes to heaven, not only as a witness of the guilt of a State whose honor was pledged for the protection of those men of God, but as a token that the shotum policy. as a token that the shotgun policy produces the very opposite of the intended effect. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church."

### THE INIQUITY OF LYNCH LAW.

THE iniquity of "Lynch law" is strikingly illustrated by a case at Ashland, Kentucky. A little over a year ago a terrible crime was perpetrated, three young people being murdered after an outrage too shocking to describe. For the capital offense two men were tried and condemned, while a third was arrested and lynched. To protect the condemned prisoners from mob execution until they could be disposed of by legal hanging, troops and cannon had to be employed, and not long ago some of the mobbers were shot and killed by the militim of the Batte.

State.

It now transpires that the three all kinds of and reducing It now transpires that the three men popularly adjudged guilty of the awful crimes, and one of whom was sacrificed to mobocracy, were innocent, for three negroes have been arrested in consequence of new evidence, pointing to their guilt, and one of them has confessed, producing a portion of the property belonging to the

tion of the property belonging to the murdered individuals.

Mob law is worse than any other kind of despotism. It ought to be frowned down and banished from every community pretending to be civilized. An infuriated crowd is without reason and often without sense, and is usually inspired not by justice but by vengeance of the low-est type. Mobocracy should be dis-couraged under all all circumstances,

ple were satisfied that oulprits clearly guilty of shedding blood, and crimes approaching that in atrocity, would be sure not to escape the pen-alty provided by law,lynchers would be too few to accomplish any deed

#### CO-OPERATIVE SCRIP LAW-FUL.

WE publish to-day the full text of the decision of the Supreme Court of this Territory, in the case of Z.C. M. I. against O. J. Hollister, Collector of Internal Revenue. We are gratified to see that the position taken by the DESERET NEWS on the important questions involved in this cause has been assumed by the Supreme Court in Its ruling. We claimed from the first that the due bills issued by Z. C. M. I., the Brigham City Co-operative Institution, and other establishments in this Territory, designed for the financial benefit of the people, were not "notes" in the meaning of the revenue law, were not used in general circulation as money, but were simply issued for the convenience of the institutions in which they passed current, to facilitate business, save bookkeeping, and avoid many diffi-

culties among the employees.

This case when it is finally settled will no doubt restore to Z. C. M. I. and the other institutions which have been robbed of many thoushave been robbed of many thousands of dollars, the cash forced from them through the greed of an overofficious official, with interest from the date of collection. It may be expected that the case will be taken up to the court of last appeal, but this will only delay the issue and pile up the interest. There is scarcely a doubt that the Supreme Court of the United States will sus-Court of the United States will sustain the ruling of the lower courts, for the facts and the law are all clear and pointed in favor of the de-

We shall be more glad on account of the Brigham City Institution than for any other establishment affected by this case. The blow aimed by the Collector at our local industries and commercial interests. fell more heavily upon the Coopera-tive concerns at Brigham City and crippled them more seriously than crippled them more seriously than anyother. The grabbing of about ten thousand dollars illegally and maliciously from the laboring people, who held stock in that co-operative institution on which they chiefly depended for labor and a livelihood, was a nice haul for the collector but a shameful exercise of undue au-thority. It will take time, patience, persistence and money to get back the funds thus obtained, but these will all be brought to bear and the triumph must come. triumph must come.

No one who reads the opinion de-

livered by Judge Twiss, and con-curred in by the other justices, can help seeing that the law as well as the justice are on the side of the plaintiff, and the other institutions affected by the raid upon their treasuries, which seriously affected many of them, and had no justification in law or necessity.

## A MUNICIPAL NEED.

THE petition to the City Council of the citizens' committee appointed at the meeting held in the Deseret National Bank parlors, strikes at the root of a great danger. We hope the council committee to whom it was referred will give it due consideration, and construct an the lake please tell us what the govordinance covering the ground laid ernment has to do with preventing out in the petition. One thorough the "Mormone" or any other citizordinance, regulating the storage of one from settling in Idaho? The explosive substances and reducing the permissable quantity to the smallest amount compatible with commercial necessities. would be far preferable to those or-dinances now nominally in force which, so far, have been rather unsatisfactory.

When such an ordinance has been

prepared, thoroughly considered and duly enacted, it must not be allowed to remain practically a dead letter. The unflinching enforcement of the law makes England great, safe and orderly. The failure to execute the law in so many instances is one of the most "powerful weaknesses" of the American system. Better rean ordinance than peal a statute or

the public may treat with disdain or

easily evade.

A little closer and more rigorous action on the part of the executive officers of this municipality, in the application of ordinances that have been on the book for years without any great attention, would not be appreciated perhaps by those who ignore them, but would meet the approbation of the great majority of the citizens.

## THE SEWERAGE QUESTION.

THE Mayor has very properly called the attention of the City Council to the need of some better sanitary regulations, and especially to a system of sewerage which, in his opinion, is adapted to the wants and circumstances of this city. The evils he complains of are generally admitted, and those who have hitherto opposed attempts to establish the sewerage systems of the large cities are, we believe, as anxious as any one to learn of some feasible reme-

dy, The methods adopted in the great centres of population are altogether out of the question for Salt Lake. The expense they would entail would sink the corporation hopelessly in debt, even if power were ob-tained from the Legislature and the citizens to plunge into the financial vortex. Then the outlet for sewerage is a very grave question. Where would you empty the waste and filth drained from the very broad area of this thinly populated place? In London and Paris, in New Yark and other American cities, large and and other American ottes, large and swiftly flowing streams bear away the volume of liquid refuse to the sea or some great lake, and thus re-move; the nuisance beyond sight move; the nuisance scent and harm. Or eise au expensive system of deodorization is employed to render innocuous the floods of derender innocuous matter. We have no such means of disposing of sewage material in this neighborhood. We are in a depression, not on an acclivity, and what slope our location affords, is not such as would carry off the drainage of the city so as to be out of the way of doing injury. To carry it into the Jordan would be folly; the flith would be conveyed just far enough to create a worse nuisance than any now complained of, and the system could only be adopted in the business part of town to the neglect of other parts that need it nearly as much.

We are not informed in regard to the system recommended by the Mayor. But the committee en-Mayor. But the committee entrusted with the duty of investigating its merits will no doubt look into it fully, and in making their report consider not only its success in other places, its comparative cheapness and adaptation to the wants of this city, but also the question of the disposition of the retuse matter, and the application of the system to all parts of town that need its benefits. Immediate attention to it will please the people.

## THEY HAVE THE RIGHT.

"THE Mormons seem to be getting as firm a footing in Idaho as they have in Utah. Evidently the government does not believe in the old maxim that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

That is from the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Now, will the great organ of the Republicans in the city by country is open for people of all creeds and clauses, and we do not know of any provision in the land laws which reserves the public domain for orthodox believers. The "Mormons" have se good a right to go upon the public lands in Idaho as any other part of this great country and we notice that "Mormon" and we notice that "Mormon" money is just as acceptable to land office officials as Methodist money or infidel money.

This continual worry about Idaho

and Arizons and other places being occupied by the "Mormons" is extremely inconsistent, and foolish, and flings at the government, often indulged in by opposition papers, ought not to be repeated by an Adest type. Mobocracy should be discouraged under all all circumstances, and constitutional law should be a sustained and executed. If the peo-

ernment cannot establish a system of esplonage to find out whether a or esponage to him out whether a pre emptor or homesteader is a "Mormon," and if such a spy scheme were adopted, there is no law or regulation, and cannot be, to prevent a "Mormon" from acquiring title to real estate.

Idaho is in no danger. The set-tlers upon its unoccupied lands are composed of many kinds and class-es, and those who belong to the "Mormon" Church will compare favorably with any other in all the qualities that go to make good and valuable citizens of a new region, valuable citizens of a new region, where energy, union, patience, so-briety and determination are requisites to the general prosperity. Every "Mormon" who takes up his abode in Idaho adds greatly to the strength, wealth and permanence of the Territory.

#### AN UNPARDONABLE OFFENSE.

A correspondent asks us some questions in regard to the shedding of innocent blood. He says he has heard it preached by some of our Elders that it is an unpardonable sin, and wants to know if it is scrip-

The enormity of this offence is plainly set forth in the revelations of God to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In a revelation given February 9, 1831, it is written:

"And now behold I speak unto the Church. Thou shalt not kill; and he that kills shall not have for-giveness in this world nor in the world to come. (Doc. and Cov., p.

170.)
"And again I say thou shalt not kill, and he that killeth shall die."

(Ibid.)

"And it shall come to pass, that if any persons among you shall kill, they shall be delivered up and dealt with according to the laws of the land; for remember that he hath no forgiveness, and it shall be proven according to the laws of the land."

[9. 176.)

(9, 176.)

"The blasphemy against the Holy Ghost which shall not be forgiven in this world nor in the world to come, is in that ye commit murder, wherein ye shed innocent blood and assent unto my death after ye have received my new and everlasting covenant, eaith the Lord God." (p.

These quotations are from the latter-day scriptures. In the Book of Mormon, Alma classes together the shedding of innocent blood and denying the Holy Ghost after having received it. (Alma xxix, 5.6.) And in the New Testament, Jesus declares that he that biasphemeth against the Holy Ghost shall not be foreiver either in this world or in forgiven either in this world or in the world to come (Matt. xii, 31.82.) And John the beloved Apostle de-clares that "no murderer hath eter-nal life abiding in hlm" (1 John ili,

The magnitude of guilt is guaged to a great extent by the knowledge of the criminal. God will judge all men by their light and opportunities. It is possible that men may shed human blood in auger or under great provocation, and receive pardon from the All-Wise Judge. But the flat has gone forth that the blood of a murderer must be shed. That is the penalty in this world. It is the only atonement one can make who only atonement one can make who-slays his fellow man unlawfully. This is the "blood atonement" referred to by some of our leading Elders in discourses that have been misrepresented by our adversaries. It is possible that one who has imbued his hands in human blood may by the sacrifice of his own life answer, so far, the ends of justice, and thus in another world have a claim upon the clemency of Him who is the author of life.

The sin which is set forth as unpardonable in this world or in the world to come, can only be committed to its full extent by those who have received the new and ever-lasting covenant. In that they are lasting covenant. In that they are specially pledged to abstain from many things that are sinful. If they break their covenants, in the language of the Apostle Paul, if they have been "once enlightened, have tasted of the heavenly gift, been partakers of the Holy Ghost, and have tasted of the good word of God, and the powers of the world to come," and then shall "fall away," it is "impossible to renew them again unto repentance." They must pay the penalty.

must pay the penalty.

There are sins "unto death," and

the shedding of innocent bind after receiving the new and ere lasting covenant, is one of the Pardon will not then be extended. The futtermost farthing of the will be exacted. The country will be exacted. penalty will be exacted. The creation otherwise attainable beginner to blood by one who has that sacred covenant and in and power, also the assenting the death of the Savior by and individual, are sins against Holy Ghost by which they are ed unto redemption, and by a their light and knowledge are greater than that of men a highly favored. There are m principles which will bring to a righteous retribution, and will be no pardoning hand enter to bar the action of the etern.

of recompense.

The sin of blood-shedding a so great with one who has must baptized into the Church of as of a member of the Church who has member of the Church who has transferred into the church of th not entered into the new and lasting covenant of the Alm and commits the capital offen not so great a sinner as he who ing received that covenant she nocent blood, and thus violates only the general law to man he special commandments which has solemly agreed to keep sacredly observe. This is how understand the law of the La relation to this important m God cannot look upon the h sln of murder with the least of allowance, but He will gu administration of the pena eternal law according to the the sinner, which is largely the by the light and blessings that has had the favor of enjoying whom much is given, of him a much be required.

# LOCAL AND OTHER MATTE

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JUNE M.

Road Repaired.—We learn from Judge Ward E. Pack, of Summ County, that the Old Silver Cred road between Parley's Park and Wanship, has been placed in government, being now in acceptable cardition for travel.

Another Portrait.—Brother Low Pratt has just finded a portrait oil of Mrs. Adelia Ann Pratt, is mother of the artist. He has under on this picture at various in for the past year, and bestored on it much more than thought and care. The retainment excellent likeness, he point of color and executal special leature is the manual which the subject appears to the which the subject appears to be out in strong relief from the grant The tints of the face are admiral life-like.

A Terrible Accident—A feet accident occurred last evening the site of the Empire Mill, C Creek Canon. A boy aged twen named John Wilson, a resided the northern part of the laward, was playing about water wheel when it turned, the lad was dreadfully injured. It has a problem in two places were broken in two places. leg was broken in two places the was crushed and hurt interes to such an extent as to render recovery doubtful. He was take to the Deseret Hospital, where now lies in a critical condition.

Interesting Events.—Two interesting events occurred in the famil of Brother Edward Schoenteld y terday—The marriage of two of terday—The marriage of two of daughters. Miss Camilla Jose was united in the holy bond Elder John T. Alexauder, and Edgarde Ottilie entered into the lation of wedlock with Elder M Hezen, Jr. A party of the relation of the parents of the ny brides, to celebrate the eland a pleasant time was apart. and a pleasant time was spent. couples enter upon the voyal matrimonial life under ausple sireumatances, and our best with circumstances, and our best visare with them, for peace unally and prosperity unbroken.

Store House Burned.-Nest night on Saturday night, the the house of the Denver & Rio Grand Railway at Gunnison, Colorado, widestroyed by fire, the origin Railway at Gunnison, Colorado, we destroyed by fire, the eriginal which was a mystery, the general impression being that it was the work of tramps, Mr. V. A. Hill, the night dispatcher, happened for tunately to remember that four boxes of giant powder were in the building, and removed them promptly to a place of safety. Haid this not been done, the damage to adjacent buildings would have been.