

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND AMAZED AND AMUSED.

A SHORT time since Captain Bedford Pim, a British naval officer, and ex-member of Parliament, paid a visit to this city, the fact being noted by the local papers at the time. Recently he passed through Albany, on his way from this part of the country and there had an interview with President-elect Cleveland. The circumstance embodied some amusing features, as will be seen by the following account of it, purporting to be as related by Captain Pim himself to a New York *Herald* reporter:

The governor received me very kindly. His manner was pleasantly cordial, yet markedly dignified. The first impression which came to me was the superiority of the original to the pictures I had seen displayed in campaign lithographs and banners. While I was talking to him strangers came into the room and stared at him, sometimes with almost rude curiosity. Yet the natural dignity of his manner was never broken, and there was none of that attempt at posing sometimes to be detected in public men.

I said to him: "Your excellency, I am anxious to direct your attention to a railroad which it is proposed to build between Cheyenne, in Wyoming Territory, and Hudson Bay, in the north of Canada, which will exert beneficial results upon the general intercourse of the two countries. I have here some papers on the subject, which I would like you to look into at some time when the opportunity may present itself."

The Governor replied in a quiet manner: "I will read them carefully, every word."

He asked me if I were going to make any stay in Albany, and I replied no; that I was going on to New York and thence to New Orleans.

"I wish," he answered, with a tired look, "that I was making that journey, too."

As I was taking my leave, I remarked:

"Your Excellency would doubtless be glad to take such action as would tend to further increase the feelings of amity and good will between two such great nations as America and England. Has it not occurred to Your Excellency that this bond of amity and good will might be further strengthened by a certain step on your part?"

"Pardon me—what step?" asked his Excellency, looking at me rather blankly.

"By marrying some English woman of position," I replied, with the utmost gravity. "Some English marchioness or countess, for instance, Your Excellency."

His Excellency stared at me for a moment aghast, and the next moment broke into hearty laughter.

GRINDING OF THE ANTI- "MORMON" MILL.

THE New York *Mail and Express* chuckles with the glee of self-congratulation because of the terrific blow dealt at "Mormonism" lately by the Chicago Pharisees, whose anti-"Mormon" crusade meeting was spiced by the presence of the Rev. R. G. McNiece. According to the account given by our special correspondent, the meeting was a conspicuous failure, all the public interest in relation to it having been subsequently manufactured by the papers.

Our joyful New York cotemporary says, in expressing satisfaction at the birth of an anti-"Mormon" organization:

"There have been leagues and societies of all sorts—temperance leagues, abolition leagues, anti-tobacco leagues, societies for the propagation of almost every idea ever entertained by man; but there has been no anti-Mormon league, no society whose business it was to arouse the direct public sentiment against the worst and most menacing of all our political evils."

The memory of the Gotham journal is at fault, as there have been no end of associations of the kind it holds in such affectionate regard, and no longer than a year ago it assumed the same attitude of satisfaction over a "secret society for the suppression of "Mormonism," organized at Cleveland, Ohio. The league then formed was to become a national affair. Heavy subscriptions were handed in to further its progress, and were probably pocketed by its projectors, as will, doubtless, be the case in connection with the Chicago concern, if it is ever worked up to amount to anything.

Here is how the affair is viewed by the *Mail and Express*:

"This is the most promising movement toward the suppression of Mormonism that we have yet seen. If the sentiment of the country were once fully aroused, the people's representatives in Congress would not dare, if they wished, to disregard it. Now let the agitation be kept up. The press may be depended upon to aid in the movement with all its power. In all our leading exchanges, from Maine to California, from Dakota to the Gulf, we find a practical unanimity on this question, expressed frequently and recently in their editorial pages. The pulpit may be depended on almost universally, if the attention of preachers is called to this

attempt at an organized effort. A few more speakers on the lecture platform would do a great deal toward kindling into fire the heat against Mormonism now smoldering among the people. Mass meetings addressed by able speakers would have more influence over Congressmen, perhaps, than any other form of agitation. Let Chicago's example be followed all over the country. Now is a good time to deliver a telling blow against the most monstrous foe to liberty yet existent in our land."

The object is to lash public sentiment into an anti-"Mormon" foam, and then bring the batteries of popular feeling to bear upon Congress to compel that body to legislate away the liberties of the great majority of the people of Utah. It is not without the force of truth that "the pulpit may be depended upon almost universally" to perform this magnanimous work of defaming an innocent people and manufacturing popular rage against them, as the crusade is a religious as well as a political one. And no man is better qualified to head the hounds of misrepresentation than the Rev. R. G. McNiece, who has been shown to a demonstration to be an unscrupulous falsifier, the proofs of his anti-"Mormon" fabrications being in our possession, some of the evidence coming from those of his own cloth. He has many times evinced his ability as a maker of anti-"Mormon" lies, and is just the man to place at the head of a factory for the production of that article which appears to be so largely in demand.

A prominent exchange gives the Chicago agitators this well-merited dig under the small ribs.

"Chicago has had a mass meeting and decided that Mormonism must go, and that the Cullom bill is the thing that will make it go. Chicago feels its virtue since it has been discovered that divorce is easier and divorce applicants more numerous in Philadelphia than within her own borders. She was the champion divorce mill for a long time, however."

While all this fuss and fury keeps boiling and bubbling, breaking out in fresh spots throughout the country, Utah, the gem of the Rocky Mountain region, sits smiling in serene contentment, the great majority of her people feeling secure in the dispensations of an overruling Providence, their faith being the outgrowth of a constant effort to walk uprightly before the Lord and all good men. Their fruits are freedom, peace and righteousness, products that are never seen on a worthless tree.

EARTHQUAKES IN SPAIN.

WHILE we are in the midst of the holiday festivities, the horrifying news has reached us of the terrible earthquakes in Spain. While here in Utah's vales we are enjoying the bounties of Nature, supplied with plenty to eat and drink, and comfortable shelter, favored with the most delightful weather for the season, and are serene and composed and full of hope and joy, notwithstanding the efforts of enemies to bring trouble upon us, and with nothing to fear from Nature's elements, thousands of our fellow beings in Spain are deprived of their lives and thousands of others rendered homeless, as a result of the repeated shocks of earthquake that have lately occurred there. The details, too, of the terrible calamity are such as to make one shudder with horror. From the telegraphic reports we have received, it seems that many of the victims of the catastrophe who were buried beneath the ruins of their houses could be heard shrieking for help fully twenty-four hours after the shock occurred which threw their houses down, without their panic-stricken friends being able to extricate them from the debris, and before death came to their relief. Rich and poor, high and low, noble and ignoble shared alike in the general suffering. No special class was exempt. The Mayor and a number of other wealthy citizens were among the victims in one town which was destroyed, and the wife of the Mayor was buried up to the waist in the debris for forty-eight hours.

The elements seemed to combine to render the condition of the inhabitants of the stricken district pitiable in the extreme, for after the earthquakes had overthrown the houses terrible gales swept over the land, and the weather was so inclement that the sufferings of the poor creatures must have been intense as they huddled around camp fires and sought shelter in carts, tents, railway cars, etc., or wandered about in the midst of the ruins risking their lives in the endeavor to rescue some of their property from the general wreck. The continuance of the shocks, too, must have kept the miserable fugitives in a state of trepidation terrible to endure.

He must indeed have a hard heart who could read or hear the accounts that are given of the fearful catastrophe without having his sympathies aroused—they are almost painful enough to move to pity the heart of a stone. We feel that we can speak for the Latter-day Saints generally in saying that they will not only be moved to compassion for their fellow-beings in that distant part of the world in the sufferings which they endure, but that they will feel an interest in the events

which have caused that suffering which few other people will experience. Painful as it may be to their feelings to learn of such calamities, their faith leads them to look for such things—as indeed all Bible believers should do. Earthquakes were mentioned by the Savior as being among the signs that should precede his second coming, and if we are really living in the last days—as many others besides the Latter-day Saints believe—such dread events may be expected to prevail even more generally than they have done yet.

Whatever may be the ideas of people as to the period in which we live, the fulfillment of predictions made by men of God in ages past, or even in the existence of the Deity, such events as those which have recently occurred in Spain should tend at least to remind them of the destructive agencies controlled by an unseen power, with which puny man is utterly powerless to cope. They should be reminded too, of their dependance upon that power, and the necessity of conciliating it by seeking to know and obey its laws.

The Latter-day Saints not only believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, but acknowledge that he has a perfect right to establish laws by which all his creatures are to be governed. They believe, too, that paramount among his laws are those known as the Gospel, which it was declared should be preached in all the world for a witness before the end should come. That Gospel has been revealed anew in this age, and men commissioned to preach it, and the Lord has declared in a revelation given to his servant Joseph Smith in this age concerning these men: "And after your testimony cometh wrath and indignation upon the people. For after your testimony cometh the testimony of earthquakes, that shall cause groanings in the midst of her, and men shall fall upon the ground, and shall not be able to stand. And also cometh the testimony of the voice of thunderings, and the voice of lightnings, and the voice of tempests, and the voice of the waves of the sea heaving themselves beyond their bounds. And all things shall be in commotion; and surely, men's hearts shall fail them; for fear shall come upon all people."

In view of this and other similar predictions, the Saints naturally expect that as the Gospel which they preach is rejected by the various peoples to whom it is presented, such judgments as earthquakes will follow.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

JUNIUS PURSUES THE ANTI-MORMON CRUSADERS WITH A SHARP STICK.

THE ANTI-MORMON CRANKS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28, 1884.

Editor *Deseret News*:

The anti-Mormon public meeting held at Farwell Hall on Tuesday evening last, turned out about as wretched an affair as one could possibly conceive. If a collection of about one hundred cranks, vagrants and idiotic preachers could be called a meeting, then the Farwell Hall crowd was one. We have often heard about the three tailors of Tooley street, who issued an address in the name of the people of England, and we have been amused with the grotesque humor of the proceeding. We have often laughed over the plethoric pomposity of the inflated frog which meant to terrify the whole animal creation with his distended abdomen. But in the proceedings of the Farwell Hall toads and tailors there is neither humor nor gaiety. The fact is to an observant thinker, it is a source of profound melancholy. When one considers the measures that have been resorted to, to get up a meeting of this kind, and the tactics carried out to make the public believe there is something wrong in Utah, one cannot help feeling sad.

On the platform were

A NUMBER OF PREACHERS

And a few laymen including a Judge, an editor, a Colonel and a merchant or two. In fact the "public meeting" may be said to have been entirely on the platform; for in the body of the hall there were only a few tramps who were waiting to get lodging tickets to one of the missionary lodging houses. They got tickets usually about seven o'clock, but on this occasion they were held until after the meeting. Their indignation against the Mormon was not disguised. The meeting deprived them of two or three hours at the lodging house quarters, which to them is a club of the most esthetic type. By actual count, with tramps, preachers, editors and all, cranks included, and counting McNiece of Salt Lake also, the meeting numbered seventy-eight individuals.

A Judge Doolittle presided, and here is where the sad part of the story commences. This Judge said he felt sorry that some more capable person was not in the chair. He said he

KNEW ABSOLUTELY NOTHING

of affairs in Utah. Fancy a man presiding over a meeting, the object of which he knew nothing about. In fact the Judge almost apologized for himself when he said that it was in obedience to a call from the parsons of Chicago that he attended. However, he made a speech the matter of which was fished out of articles on polygamy in cyclopedias. The proceedings went on quietly enough until a gentleman all the way from Salt Lake City began to speak.

THIS MAN'S NAME IS MCNIECE.

We have often heard of "My Uncle," the pawnbroker, and of "My Uncle Sam," and of "Uncle Pompey" the old plantation patriarch, but this is the first time My Niece came to the front. I tell you my niece is "a daisy." Oh, she is smart. She generally "puts her foot in it." And this is what she did at Farwell Hall, making the whole proceeding a farce.

This silly, giddy, brainless little niece of mine actually said that the Rev. H. W. Beecher was

BOUGHT OVER BY THE MORMONS.

Judge Doolittle wiggled in his chair, and presented all the appearance of a d—d little Judge. The Judge has an idea that he is a democrat in politics, and somehow he did not relish this assertion relating to Mr. Beecher. Is there an American to-day in this Republic that can refrain from blushing at the meanness of this charge from a public platform. Mr. Beecher, a man over 70 years of age, one of the first men in America intellectually, morally and spiritually to be thus openly charged with venality by a brother clergyman. If that charge should be repeated in the presence of a public meeting in Chicago at any future time, I would not guarantee the safety of the man making it.

But My Niece did not end here. She said there were 250 polygamous marriages in Utah last year. Dr. Kittredge who is one of the vice-presidents of the meeting, felt uneasy at this. This is the Doctor who gives Chicago 30,000 prostitutes. Well, he has hope for Utah still. He says 250 is a long way from 30,000.

An editorial in the *Inter-Ocean*

COMMENTING ON THE MEETING

affords interesting matter for thought. It says Judge Doolittle is a democrat. Well, what has that to do with a Farwell Hall meeting. Perhaps it is so seldom that a democrat is found in Farwell Hall that it was cause for congratulation on this occasion. And then this editorial says the Mormon has no politics. The old satirist said, "You make a desert and you call it peace." But we of to-day can say, "You disfranchise a man and then say he has no politics; you tie a man's hands and then spit in his face, and say he has not courage to resent the affront." What charming consistency to be sure. The editorial says that any party might well be proud of having such an opportunity to glorify itself as at present in the case of Utah. And poor James Buchanan, for the first time in 25 years, gets a soft word from a republican organ, because he sent an army to Utah in 1857, on the false representations of adventurers and lying politicians and characterless preachers. We had a few of this last class even 25 years ago, but now we have a whole harvest of them.

THIS CRY OF DISLOYALTY

has been raised so much that it has become positively nauseating. Every miserable pettifogger who ascends a platform has this parrot cry in his mouth against any person or persons who do not bow to him. Even in the very Senate Chamber of the United States this cry is often heard. There you will find a dung-hill whom accident has made a senator, charging men whose fathers and grandfathers were pillars of the State, with the charge of disloyalty. There we have heard men charged with teaching, disloyalty and incompetence, men to whose sagacity, intelligence and foresight the republic owes its existence to-day. If a MacClellan had the rash impetuosity and consummate ignorance of a Burnside, or a Pope where would your Union be to-day? This charge of disloyalty to one's country is one that should be met sternly and appropriately. The man making it, whether he be a mushroom senator or a Salt Lake gospel hack should get his reward.

Reviewing the

CONDITION OF OUR TERRITORIES

after a republican administration, it is not very flattering. Dakota in anarchy, and Utah, according to my niece, in revolt. President Arthur has appointed three governors in direct antagonism to the platform of his party. He has sent a governor to Dakota who has achieved some notoriety as a dime novelist and smutty play-wright. This was the man who wrote a play called "The Hundred Wives." It started on a tour from Chicago and was never heard of since. In fact the only redeeming feature about the Governor of Dakota is that he was identified with Chicago at one time. As to the Governor of Utah, his literary productions drive people to commit suicide. It would be well for a democratic administration and democratic House to consider well any legislation touching the territories. Let them await the reports and investigations of democratic governors, and then act accordingly. With regard to Utah, the Mormon-eater may howl and say it is no party affair. Yes, it is. If Utah is as McNiece presents it, every federal office-holder in the Territory ought to be turned out. Whether it is or not, a democratic House and President should be guided in their legislation by men of their own party on whom they can rely. Let us have a Democratic Governor of Utah and of Dakota and of Idaho, and of Montana, and let us have reports that we can rely on. Let us not notice this present agitation about Utah, since it is got up for other than moral purposes. If the present crowd in Utah think they can hold on by a little tactics of this kind

they are terribly mistaken. Let every party skin its own skunks. The Democratic party is one of principle and dependent on this for vitality, and it cannot afford to legislate on the dictum of a Ball or a McNiece.

JUNIUS.

PECULIAR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE proceedings in progress in the Third District Court present a curious spectacle. It is doubtful if they ever had a parallel in the history of jurisprudence. A question of a strictly local character is supposed to be on trial. It is the validity of a special school tax levied in the Seventh School District of this city. It will be seen that the question and locality are both quite limited, but a perusal of the proceedings in court give them a remarkable scope.

A mass of evidence is being admitted that has no relation whatever to the question supposed to be on trial. Indeed the proceedings in the case show plainly that its title is a misnomer. The "Mormon" Church is brought to the bar of the Court and there placed on trial. In this respect the case is not dissimilar to the situation as defined by the late James B. McKean, an anti-"Mormon" missionary judge of the most lunatic type, when the late President Brigham Young was before him upon a trumped up charge. Judge McKean frankly stated on that occasion: "The case at bar is not the People, etc., vs. Brigham Young, its other and more proper title being 'The People, etc., vs. Polygamic Theocracy.'"

The case now proceeding in the District Court is not a trial of the validity of a special school tax levied in the Seventh School District of this city, but a trial of the "Mormon" Church, and for this purpose the tongs of the prosecution are thrust out in every direction, and every scrap of evidence that is supposed to be damaging is seized with avidity and utilized, the utmost license being granted by the Court in its admissions. Great extremes are resorted to, including the "stuffing" of little children for the occasion, but one at least of these little chaps went back on the programme to which he had evidently been trained, and denied in Court what he had admitted to the prosecution behind the scenes.

The present status of affairs affords only a narrow field for this proposed expose of the "Mormon" Church, this poverty of immediate matter being exhibited by the fact that not only is the territorial scope of evidence rendered boundless except by the geographical lines of Utah, but the industrious prosecutors must burrow into the musty pages of the past for materials to further its ends.

The purpose of this license by the Court in allowing the trial of a purely local cause to go far beyond its legitimate bounds is unmistakable. The accumulation of every scrap of testimony that can be raked in from any quarter and construed, twisted and discolored so as to increase popular antipathy abroad toward the "Mormon" Church, is intended to form a bulwark behind which the crushing process can be conducted. An objective point of the anti-"Mormon" crusaders is to manufacture a popular excuse for overriding the Constitution, equity, justice, and the rights of man in the effort to obliterate a law abiding community. Modern times has not furnished a more striking fidelity to the doctrine of hate and misrepresentation than has been exhibited, especially of late, by the anti-"Mormon" crusaders, from whose faces the mask of hypocrisy will be torn in due time.

THE PROPER WAY.

A correspondent writes from Plymouth, Box Elder County, asking the question: "What action should be taken by a Bishop in a case of adultery, the offenders not having received their endowments?"

Ordinary judgment ought to suggest to the questioner that no answer could be given to cover every case, as the action would depend upon its nature. If he desires to make up an opinion on the subject, he should consult the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, which is very clear on the subject, and advise with the local Church authorities. These are the proper sources of information upon such matters.

THE COUNTY LIQUOR QUESTION.

In another part of to-day's issue will be found a petition to the County Court which will soon be in circulation for signatures. There is no doubt that the movement is popular, and the evidence will be forthcoming in the overwhelming numbers who will attach their names to the document, else we are greatly mistaken in relation to the temper of the people upon this important question.

Public attention has been lately directed more forcibly to the necessity of a strong step in relation to the liquor traffic throughout the county by the recent violent death of young Henry Gardner, and if the agitation