

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

THE young people among the Latter-day Saints have been repeatedly advised in regard to the folly and wrong of mingling with those who violate the laws of God and man and the rules of propriety and decorum. Yet there are some who still place themselves in a position of defiance and danger, and render themselves liable to loss of fellowship and the respect of their best friends.

Whenever the servants of God find it necessary to give special advice on any given point, an effort is made by the adversary to counteract it. This is shown in the recent counsel in regard to Sabbath breaking, and the inducements offered to draw people into that sin. We are surprised that any one pretending to have the good of the community at heart will do anything to aid in drawing the people to gatherings, and excursions, and entertainments that are intended to cast disrespect upon the Lord's day and the counsels of those who urge the honor which is due to it. And we are astonished that persons professing to be members of the Church will indulge in conduct that is clearly in opposition to the revelations of God and their sacred covenants to keep His commandments.

That special inducements and attractions should be made and arranged to draw the Latter-day Saints away from the duties and observances of the Sabbath, is not surprising on the part of their enemies. That is only to be expected. But the example of some people who know and ought to do better is baneful upon the young and incurs a fearful responsibility.

We wish to say that no young man or woman connected either by membership or family association with the Church who has the least self-respect, will be seen on the late bathing trains which occasionally roll into this city and more frequently into Ogden. The worst class of the non-"Mormon" population patronize them, and if the son or daughter of a Latter-day Saint is foolish enough to mingle with the noisy, half-inebriate and dissolute crowd, the whole disreputable outfit is dubbed a "Mormon" company. Their disorderly doings are a reproach to the community, and the few persons among them who are "Mormons" by connection are deservedly condemned with the rest.

So with Sunday excursions which are organized and encouraged by a certain class in this city. Those who mingle with or aid in their promotion are unworthy of fellowship and of the esteem of the consistent members of the Church. If people desire to mingle with the world, drink in of its spirit, follow its ways and reap of its rewards, no one will interfere with their freedom to do as they please. But they must see that they cannot do this as Latter-day Saints. If people do not want to be regulated by the rules of a church or society, they should not pretend to be members hereof. If they desire to be recognized as connected with the society, they should be governed by the rules which they have agreed to observe. There is no bondage in this. They can do as they choose. But they must act on their individuality, not as parts of a religious organization which forbids the course they want to pursue.

There is no desire on the part of those in authority to interfere with anyone's liberty, or to push to an unwise or undue extent the restraints of the law of the Lord. We want no "blue laws" nor any extreme restrictions to mar the true happiness of young or old, to prevent proper recreation, or impose fetters upon the souls of mankind. That is not the end in view. What they want is a due recognition of the commands of the Almighty and the laws of the land, and that self-respect and decorum which are expected of respectable people and their offspring. Night excursions and Sabbath pleasure parties and frolics are improper for any one connected with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and should be discouraged by every friend to the community.

The way to correct the growth of these and other evils is by family influence and private teaching, of which we consider there is a great lack among the people composing this Church. Look to it, fathers and mothers, and you who are called to be teachers of the people, for God will require at your hands the souls who are rushing unchecked on the road to perdition!

SHAMEFUL DISREGARD FOR DUTY.

THE grand jury which has just closed its career, failed to bring in a single indictment against the keepers of houses of ill-fame or the creatures who resort to them, male and female, for lewdness. The moral prosecuting officers whose nostrils dilate and whose teeth grind together at sight of a man who has married and cared for and cherished two families at once, have not the least expression of legal hostility to the haunts of sin in this city nor the creatures who infest them.

Suspicion, hearsay, rumor, is enough to place in jeopardy a man charged with having married a plural wife, and witnesses are hunted down and forced to appear against him, even if they are members of his own family, and are abused and insulted if they fail to swear to what is wanted against the accused. But the acts of men and women that are notorious and proofs of which are easily attainable are quietly ignored and no effort is made to suppress the evil. The police courts are calmed and muzzled by the higher courts so that they cannot proceed against this class of crime, and the same power that fetters them refuses to prosecute the criminals. That is how justice is administered in Utah by the reforming agencies of the nation.

The grand jury, in order to excuse their shameful condonation of the breaking of the Sunday liquor law by some of their own members and other saloon-keepers, branded a certain witness with several vile names. They accused him of a number of crimes. We want to know why they did not indict him for embezzlement, for perjury, for any of the offences with which they charged him. They officially declared their knowledge of his guilt. Why did they not bring him to trial for the numerous infractions of the law of which they declared themselves cognizant? If they had failed to indict some "Mormon" charged with acknowledging two wives, against whom there was the faintest shadow of evidence, would they not have been berated for their negligence both officially and by a brutal press? Most certainly.

But their failure of duty in the respects we have named do not evoke a breath of blame from either source. They take their exit with applause. They have acted the part for which they were put upon the stage for the term. The lawless liquor dealers and male and female prostitutes are safe, the vindictive crusade to break up pleasant homes has been supported, the field for fees has been kept open, and they go off with a flourish of official trumpets.

The failure to indict the informer whom they accused of crime is the most complete answer to their excuse for not indicting the law-breaking liquor dealers, some of whom formed part of the grand jury that whitewashed the whole batch of fourteen. They write down their own shame and expose their own disregard of the duties they took an oath to perform. How about their own "surprising lack of memory" in this regard?

GIVE US THE PROOFS.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY DICKSON having failed to adduce a word of proof in support of the charge against the late President Brigham Young in relation to the death of President Lincoln, stands convicted before the country of uttering and publishing a wilful falsehood. His organ cannot produce the old woman upon whom he tried to saddle the "lie scattered broadcast throughout the land, nor its imaginary original "Jacob." We should have paid no attention to its attempt to bolster up the villainous fabrication if it had not been for the publication of the libel by the District Attorney.

The grand jury having been discharged, it is now pertinent to ask the same officer who palmed upon the G. A. R. the falsehood about the departed pioneer, why an indictment was not found against the "Mormon" who, according to his story uttered at the "campfire," and published in a widely distributed pamphlet, has "married a woman, her mother and her grandmother and had children by each of them?" If the Prosecuting Attorney, as he alleged, knows of this man and his illegal relations, why was he not indicted? All the machinery for procuring indictments against accused "Mormons" is in the hands of the officer who made the assertion. Does not his failure to name or indict this alleged individual convey the impression that the latter is nothing but a myth?

We deny his existence. We do not think that Mr. Dickson believes there is such a person. A being who would perpetrate a falsehood in regard to the dead, will not hesitate to lie about the living. We believe the story about the imaginary "Mormon" was made up in the same way as the falsehood about Lincoln, and repeated in the same spirit. Both untruths were told to make a vile impression upon the G. A. R. visitors,

that they might be stirred up into the same animosity and vindictiveness that rankle in the bosom of the District Attorney and his venomous associates.

Murder was in their hearts for it cropped out in their words. Their invitations to the veterans was to come and help them in an onslaught upon the peaceable people of Utah. It was cowardly, malignant and devilish, and coupled with the falsehoods for which no excuse can be found, it exhibits to the world the character of those who seek to ruin because they cannot rule this prosperous Territory.

If that "Mormon" married to three generations is not named or indicted for his existence demonstrated in some convincing manner, the character of District Attorney Dickson will be established on a par with that of the scribes of the *Tribune*, and nothing deeper, darker nor more damnable in the way of mendacity can be produced in language than their established reputation.

A NEW AIR SHIP.

THE navigation of the air has been many times attempted without results of sufficient success to recommend the inventions from which great things have been expected. There is a certain amount of fascination in the idea that men may mount upon manufactured wings, or some contrivance answering the purpose, and, cleaving the air like a bird, travel to distant points without noise or smoke or steam or any of the drawbacks to terrestrial locomotion. The balloon has been but a toy on a large scale, and cannot be relied upon except as a plaything. It is at the mercy of air currents and atmospheric disturbances, and does not at all answer the end in view.

An airship, however, has been constructed which gives some promise of utility and of being a step in the desired direction. It is a French invention, and has both a propelling and a steering apparatus, and its first voyage has been a triumph. It is called the *Torpilleur*. It started from Cherbourg in France at 11 o'clock one night, bound for London, and arrived safely at 6 o'clock in the morning. That is a distance in an air line of about 145 miles. The rate is a little over twenty miles an hour. This is the first time within the memory of man, so far as known, that an air machine has started for a given point and arrived there with precision and safety.

For half a century clever men have been working at the problem of travel in air. It is claimed that wind storms only prevail a certain distance above the earth's surface, and that when locomotion and control are secured the airship can rise above the storm level and proceed with safety. Further experiments with the *Torpilleur* will be looked for with interest.

OF THE TRIBE OF JUDAS.

"Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares." So counseled the Apostle to the Gentiles. It was good advice at the time it was given, and it is good advice now with a due admixture of caution and a recognition of the circumstances at present existing. Hospitality is a virtue. It has been abundantly exhibited and encouraged among the Latter-day Saints. But like other good things it is liable to abuse.

If all strangers were trustworthy there would be nothing to prevent their being taken in and entertained. But experience has proven that the entertained have frequently taken in the entertainer. This shows the necessity for some discrimination. In order to catch a chance "angel" it is not necessary to entertain every scallawag that wants a meal or a night's lodging. The tramp nuisance is a latter day peculiarity and the genus is neither safe nor attractive. Strangers, too, who were not of that order, have been entertained, and have turned out to be "angels" of a most undesirable character.

There are angels of light and angels of darkness; angels of heaven and angels of hell; angels of salvation and angels of perdition; pleading angels and accusing angels. Some of the last named are now abroad in this choice land, "seeking whom they may devour." They assume different garbs and characters, make various pretences and subterfuges, and adopt all kinds of schemes and pretences, in order to creep into houses and pry into family affairs. Their true position and purpose may be known by their correct designation. It is that of *SPOTTERS*.

They are not all males, some of them are females. But it would be a libel on the race to call them men and women. Beware of them. They belong to the tribe of Judas. They will soon belong to the house of Beelzebub. Many of them were once "Mormons." Most of them have received favors at "Mormon" hands. They now seek to sting the bosoms that sympathized with them, to break up the homes that sheltered them. They can "brother" and "sis-

ter" like a simple Saint, and rail against the "raid" as though they hated it. Some of them are peddlers of cheap goods and will let you have wonderful bargains. By various devices they seek an entrance into houses to find out something of which they can betray the inmates. They are after "blood money."

The officers who denounce spotters that inform on violators of the liquor laws, will applaud and reward this more despicable kind. But creation furnishes no meaner and more contemptible specimens of degraded humanity than these same sneaking, venomous, deceptive traitors, who "give away" former friends or neighbors or brethren for the sake of a few paltry dollars, and try to break up pleasant homes and loving households for spite or for pelf.

They are objects of the deepest despising. God hates a traitor. Angels loathe him. Devils will spit on him. Those who buy him can scarcely conceal their contempt for his baseness. The curse of heaven will follow him to his grave, and hell will provide for him the most loathsome locality in the densest regions of outer darkness. Judas, his patron saint, set him a worthy example when he had finished his dirty work. Mercy will close its eyes and ears and the universe will turn its back on him in the terrible day of retribution.

Such "angels unawares" the Saints do not want in their houses. They are not worthy of entertainment. The times in which we live warn good people to be on the watch for the bad. And they admonish the wise to put a guard over their lips and a guide upon their tongues. If ever there was a time when the "Mormons" should observe their creed, "Mind your own business," it is to-day. The eyes of this generation should remember the trouble that came upon their common mother through inordinate curiosity. She is not prudent who wants to know too much of her neighbor's affairs. Gossip and gossip waste too much of the time of some of the sisters, and even the brethren would do better to talk on principle than on personalities.

When a crusade is waging against the private relations of peaceable families, and cunning and intrigue, malice and revenge, cupidity and cruelty are at work to wreck quiet homes and divide fond hearts, wisdom and caution and that self-preservation which is said to be "the first law of nature," prompt the adoption of every lawful measure to protect the just and unjust, to aid the righteous and hinder the enemy.

Therefore let the Saints take the counsel of the Apostle of old with the salt of common sense and the spice of experience. Be hospitable to the worthy who need help and shelter, but "strew not your ways to strangers," nor open your doors to the spies and spotters and hypocrites and traitors, who would sell you into bondage and betray you with a kiss!

NO CAUSE FOR WAR.

"Mexico! A canker sore upon the face of the globe! A sample of God's satire and personification of His hatred! Land of a people whose honor is treachery, whose love is malice, and whose cardinal virtues are most appropriately represented by their chosen emblems—a buzzard and a snake. There is no safety or protection. Our voice is for war!"

The above is from the *Cleburne Telegram*, a paper published in Texas. We clip it to show the state of feeling against Mexico that prevails along the border. That is the cause of the present great ado over the Cutting affair. The cry is for war. It is prompted by greed and conscious strength. It is known that the contest would be unequal, with all the odds on the side of the United States. The Texan war spirit is that of the bully. It animates the bummers, the loafers, the ruffians who scent plunder on the other side of the Rio Grande. The best citizens of the Lone Star State do not want to intrude upon the domain of their neighbor, nor do they class all Mexicans with the low-grade Greaser and the semi-savage raider of the border towns.

If the unpleasantness over the wretched libeller who has violated the laws of Mexico and of Texas should grow into an armed conflict between the two nations, it will be, in our opinion, disgraceful to the United States. A calm and dispassionate investigation of the affair that has made so much bad blood will lead to the conclusion arrived at by the *Deseret News* at the first: The authorities of Chihuahua have taken a consistent course, in accordance with Mexican laws and the precedents afforded by the enforcement of similar laws in other nations.

The evidence goes to show that Cutting, after making an agreement to abide by the decisions of the court in the first action taken against him, not only violated his agreement but repeated the libel against a Mexican citizen. And though he published it in Texas, yet he circulated it in Mexico, carrying his paper over the river and distributing it with his own hands. He was taken prisoner in the place where he committed this offense, was tried there and was properly convicted and sentenced, and ought to be permitted to serve out his term of impris-

onment as a wholesome lesson to a lawless and unprincipled libeller, who would involve his country in the horrors of war rather than submit to a restraint that ought to be imposed upon all such scamps as he in any country on earth.

We are aware that the character of Cutting does not cut an essential figure in the sum of this controversy. A principle is involved. An American citizen must not be imposed upon by a foreign power, but right and liberty must be maintained at any cost. But we believe the right in this instance is on the side of Mexico. Its laws have been broken and defied, and justice as well as law appears to demand a vindication. The lawbreaker is a person of odious reputation and this adds to the probabilities in favor of the Chihuahua proceedings, and takes away any pretext that a worthy citizen is being punished by a stringent enforcement of a partial law.

Some of the leading papers of the country seem to be waking up to these facts, and if it were not for the rash demand for the release of Cutting, which was hastily made on behalf of this Government, the affair could be easily arranged between the representatives of the two republics. There is no need for war, and we hope, for the credit of this country, that justice and discretion will prevail in this exaggerated dispute with a weaker nation.

LEGAL RESIDENCE.

THE election in Tooele County brought forth a little factions opposition, that may serve to impress upon the minds of our "Liberal" opponents a lesson which they seem very slow to learn. An objection was made before the Utah Commission as to the eligibility of John A. Bevan, elected to the office of Assessor and Collector for that county. He had been absent from the Territory, as alleged by his opponents, for three years and his name had been stricken from the registry list. When he applied for registration again he was informed by the noodles deputy registrar that he could not take the oath of residence in the Territory and precinct. His name not appearing on the registry list; the officious and obstructing deputy supposed he had prevented Bevan's occupation of the office.

But the elected candidate was a bona fide resident and taxpayer of Tooele County. His family were there. He had acquired no new residence abroad. He came home to his established domicile. He had not forfeited his residence by a temporary sojourn in a foreign country. When the facts were learned his eligibility was sustained and the stupid obstructors failed in their purpose.

By this time, "Liberals" however dense ought to learn to understand the law of domicile. It was a similar pretence that was put forward to prevent Hon. George Q. Cannon from taking his seat in Congress on more than one occasion. It was claimed that he was an alien. It was known that he had been naturalized, but it was alleged that during part of the five years required for residence in this country he had been away in the Sandwich Islands, and therefore that his oath that he had resided in the United States five years and in this Territory one year was false. But it was repeatedly decided that his visits to a foreign country did not destroy his residence here. He was simply absent from home for a season. His domicile was in Utah, no matter where he might roam.

Wherever a man's home is that is his legal residence. He may go on a mission, or a visit for pleasure or business to any part of the globe, and if he really intends to return and does not make a permanent home abroad, he does not forfeit his residence for any legal purpose. He is just as much a resident of the place where his home is, as if he had squatted down in his dooryard and had never moved an inch from the premises. "Liberals" and other obstructionists ought to make a note of this and save themselves needless trouble and expense.

There is another lesson that officious deputy registrars ought to be taught effectually; that is, they have no right to strike any voter's name from the registry list out of "pure cussedness" and for no sufficient cause. If a man is away from home the mean advantage should not be taken to try to deprive him of the suffrage. If he has actually removed his residence from the precinct his name should be taken off the list. But names of both male and female voters have been stricken off for no other apparent purpose than to gratify the small spite of petty souls clad in a little brief authority.

Voters against whom not a breath of accusation has been made, have been compelled, several times, to take the illegal oath formulated without law or lose their vote at the polls. Some have become indignant, and by refusing to fight and swear for their rights have been "bluffed" out of their voting power. Instead of submitting, they should contest the point. A man who will arbitrarily put his neighbor to needless trouble just to show off his petty power should be exposed in the proper quarter.

We do not believe that the Commissioners will sustain any such mean and paltry assumptions. Creatures of that calibre should be removed from the office that they disgrace. Voters