

## MORE MONOTONOUS RESOLUTIONS.

MEN of meagre intelligence are generally imitators of others, and as those composing the bulk of humanity are not given to much thinking, there is a great deal of following suit going on in the world. Thus it will be observed that the wheezing and resolving business in relation to the "Mormons" has become so common with political and sectarian priestly gatherings, as to be nauseating to the intelligent reader of such oft repeated puerile proceedings.

The latest emanation of the sort has been exhaled from a convention of the Republicans of Custer County, Idaho, who concluded that it was necessary to "view with alarm." It is somewhat remarkable that they did not also "recoil with horror," as the stock expressions are always handy, no matter how stale they may be. Their reiteration shows poverty of ideas, but their use is labor-saving. The Custer County Republican platform is signed by T. W. Ault, T. F. Stevenson and Charles Baker, and we here present the anti-"Mormon" portion of it:

**Resolved,** That we view with alarm the advance made by the Mormons within the limits of this Territory for the purpose of the extension of polygamy. And we believe that it is the duty of the general Government to suppress by legislative enactments all wrongs to the Territories and societies foisted upon the people under the guise of religious belief and religious dogmas, working themselves through life in all manner of corruptions, confusions and abominations.

**Resolved,** That the Government has absolute right to regulate the marriage relations in the Territories, and to prescribe the civil conditions accompanying, and the civil rights resulting from it. And

**WHEREAS,** The Mormon Church has in every way and means tried to force its pernicious doctrines upon our Territory, and to make the orders and behests of its priests and rulers paramount to all civil law, and

**WHEREAS,** its teachings are at variance with the form of our civil government; therefore be it further

**Resolved,** That we deem it the duty of all good citizens to unite in their efforts to rid the Territory of these dangerous elements.

The sole object of the "Mormon" people in settling anywhere is to build up homes, improve the country and pursue the even tenor of their way. Being industrious, virtuous, honest and intelligent, they are a valuable element of society. One of their cardinal crimes is, however, to vote as they please, and that is what makes the Custer County Republicans mad. The "Mormons" are the last people in the world to foist their dogmas upon anybody. Instead of being corrupt, wherever they settle they are always the most exemplary element of the population. As an evidence of this look at the comparative criminality of the "Mormon" and non-"Mormon" population. The most favorable showing that can be made for the latter, in this city for instance, where they compose but one-fourth of the population, is that they have furnished four-fifths of the criminality, leaving the one-fifth to the "Mormons" who comprise three-fourths of the inhabitants.

The authors of the resolutions are in favor of the abridgement and curtailment of the liberties of the people of the Territories. The "Mormons" believe in the freedom of the people. A government of, by and for the people, republican in form, in harmony with the constitutional guaranty.

Good citizens are called upon to unite in ridding the Territory of what the resolvers term dangerous elements. The "Mormon" population are a benign element, and none but the worst elements of society ever engage in procuring their expulsion from any part of the country.

## MORE APOLOGIES FOR THE TENNESSEE ASSASSINS.

AN apologist for the cowardly assassins who fired upon a religious meeting on a Sunday morning in Tennessee murdering four men and wounding one woman, attempted, in a letter to the Nashville American, published eleven days after the massacre, to blacken the character of one of the victims in the tragedy, so that some excuse might be made for the murderers. It is not unlikely that the writer was one of the mobocrats.

He stated that it would be a hard matter to make the people of Lewis County believe that the attacking party intended to kill any one. If this is true, the people in that region must be indeed bereft of ordinary sense. When a band of men, organized with a leader, disguised beyond recognition, and armed to the teeth burst into a house where men and women are assembled to worship God, and without a word of warning commence to shoot down unarmed persons, what will sane people conclude was the object of the attack?

The writer goes on to explain his theory of the cause of this organized murderous onslaught, which was "not intended to kill anyone," and proceeds to relate some stories about Elder Gibbs—one of the martyrs to mob

violence—which he considers "led to all this trouble." We need not reproduce them here. He did not relate them as facts. He merely stated that "it was reported." No one ever knew of such reports until this apologist for murderers, who was ashamed to give his name, wrote to the American in order to trump up some shadow of excuse for the massacre. But if it was true that such reports had been circulated, what justification would this have been for wholesale murder? If Elder Gibbs had actually been guilty of improper conduct with some person who is not designated in any way whatever, what excuse would this have been for killing four persons and wounding another?

On examination the story of this anonymous writer shows evidence of original manufacture. It does not contain a single attempt at proof, nor anything to give it the appearance of truth. It is stated that "occasionally there would be a heavy report against Elder Gibbs." Who started it? Who heard of it? No one until after the massacre, when a person, name unknown, tried through the American to apologize for the murderers on the ground that something wrong had been reported against one of their victims.

There is nothing stated in his effusion as a tangible reason for the excitement culminating in conspiracy and murder but this:

"The Mormons always preached to the most illiterate and ignorant people, and had made several converts among this class, which is very obnoxious to an enlightened and virtuous people."

This was the great crime of the murdered Elders. They preached to ignorant and illiterate people. It is the same old story. It was a charge made against the great Nazarene. "The common people heard him gladly." He made converts of illiterate fishermen, and those who were despised and hated by the learned and religious and orthodox, followed and obeyed him. How very "obnoxious" it was to the "enlightened and virtuous" Pharisees, that people among that "lower class" should be preached to by John the Baptist and Jesus, the carpenter's son! One of Elder Gibbs' great crimes as alleged by this anonymous article, was that "he confined himself almost exclusively to the people on the head of Cane Creek, a very ignorant people." And for it is the "enlightened and virtuous" arose and armed themselves, organized into a band of assassins and slew him and three other Elders, against whom there was no breath of slander.

But is this charge true? No. For, as related by Elder W. H. Jones, Elder Gibbs and he had just returned from a tour through the principal cities in Southern Tennessee, lecturing in public halls and gaining access where they could to the intelligent and enlightened and cultivated. Our missionaries do not labor specially among the illiterate, nor do they draw converts from that class from choice. But "to the poor the gospel is preached" now as in the days of the Savior, because the wise and learned after this world close their eyes against the truth, and the things of God are "foolishness" to them. So the Elders go where they are received, and if their converts are chiefly among the "illiterate and ignorant," the more "enlightened and virtuous" ought to be glad. For what were the effects of the teachings of our Elders among their converts at Cane Creek? Hear the statement of Elder Jones:

"Even our enemies confess that our teachings have effected a marked change for the better in the habits and customs of the people. Since they have become members of the Church they have ceased their wild, rough life, and have become peaceful, more law-abiding, and in every respect better citizens."

These are the results everywhere. They are the natural effects of the reception of the Gospel which our Elders are sent to preach. And now who were the mobocrats that felt so exasperated against this preaching to the "illiterate and ignorant at Cane Creek? Why according to the anonymous writer and manufacturer of scandal, they were the "enlightened and virtuous" of that region. What proofs of excellence they exhibited on Sunday morning Aug. 10, when, with Ku Klux disguise and shotguns in hand, they rushed upon the "illiterate and ignorant" worshippers and shed innocent blood!

The Salt Lake Tribune reproduces the vile stuff from the American with comments. Quite appropriate. The Tribune is the proper place for such garbage. It says this apologist for the assassins was "certainly not influenced by the Tribune." Indeed. How was this discovered? His vile "reports" are just of the kind in which the Tribune delights, and which it has taken joy in detailing for the delectation of those who fatten on such salacious morsels. It is through the scandalous personal libels and filthy stories and insinuations of the Tribune, with the wilful lies told about the "Mormons" by preachers in this city, which have been copied abroad, that the erroneous ideas concerning our Elders have been fostered and supported in various parts of the United States. And the more Billingsgate the scribes of that paper belch out against those who expose their villainy, the clearer does their shame stand exposed to the public. Their rage and vituperation do not help their case in the remotest degree. And their reproduction of every nasty story, and ebullition of spleen from disappointed preachers against our

missionaries, only confirms our charge against them.

If they want to be regarded as decent men following the legitimate calling of journalists, they must cease to be literary scavengers, shovelling up mire and gathering in garbage, and manufacturing villainess when the supply fails from outside sources. Opposing "Mormonism" is one thing, spreading scandal, provoking violence, and giving every dirty-minded slanderer the means to vent his spleen against his betters, are totally different things. The former may be followed by the "enlightened" and respectable; the latter is the work of blackguards and is thoroughly detestable.

## TAXATION FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

THE Seventh Ward folks profited by the lesson they learned at the election for School Trustee. Last evening they were not caught napping. If a few such occurrences as their former experience would serve to wake up the People's Party in other places they would be "blessings in disguise." A vote for a tax of one per cent. for the building of a school-house was carried by a very large majority.

The opposition was of course from "Liberal" sources. Those who have been representing to the world that the "Mormons" are opposed to education turn out in force with every member of their families who can be pressed into the service to obstruct the "Mormons," if possible, in their efforts on behalf of education. These persons are vehement supporters of "free schools"—with their mouths. Just watch them when the question touches their pockets. They do not want the church and the school in the same building. But they will fight with all their strength against a tax to build a house specially for school purposes, if they have to pay a dollar towards it. They are great sticklers for the law. But they will violate it or dodge it or pervert it, when it is likely to infringe upon their finances.

Additional school accommodations are needed in a great many districts. These "Liberal" growlers will point out the deficiencies and proclaim them as evidences of the low status of education and the lack of educational facilities in Utah. But just as soon as efforts are made to obtain the means for building school-houses or increasing their accommodations in the way provided by law, they are aroused like a nest of hornets and they will have "none of it in theirs." The most persistent and determined obstructionists in the path of educational progress in Utah are the "Liberal" howlers about the lack of education.

Read the report of the meeting last night in the Seventh District. Mark the paltry attempts by luminaries of the law to throw a false light upon the law. Did they not know better than they talked? If not they ought to go to school again. Every boy in Utah ought to understand that a meeting to decide upon a school tax is not an election. The effort to make the provisions of the Edmunds law cover the ground of the school law was pitiable in such eminent members of the legal profession. It is a simple proposition that property tax-payers residing in the District to be taxed shall vote in regard to the tax proposed. "Registered voters" are not entitled as such to any voice in the matter. The chairman who declined to put to the meeting a proposition to allow registered voters to vote on the tax was quite right, for any such proceeding if sanctioned by a hundred meetings would have been void because it is contrary to the law.

Our very "Liberal" opposers of education construe the ter a property tax-payers to mean owners of taxable property whether it is taxed or not and whether their names are on the tax list or not. Very good. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If men and women on the "Liberal" side who pay no taxes are really "taxpayers" if they own any article liable to be taxed, so are the men and women of the People's Party. Its a poor rule that only works one way. We think that this kind of legal twisting will not operate as desired. It will give more People's votes than "Liberal" and if it suits the latter will suit much more the former.

All that our people need in this respect is to be ready to do their duty. Every man and woman that has a right to vote either at an election or a school meeting or any other public affair, should be on hand at the time appointed, and any neglect of this "cometh of evil."

We congratulate our friends in the Seventh District on their speedy recovery from the fit of somnolency which overtook them at the school election and their lively and united action at the school meeting of Monday night. We hope they will build a school-house so good and attractive as to make its opponents ashamed of their opposition. The Trustees are alive to their duties and we wish them success.

## THE IDAHO NOMINATIONS.

THE Idaho Republicans have given their opponents a good point in nominating Singiser for re-election as Delegate to Congress. We think it is very

doubtful that he will poll a majority of the votes of his own party. He is so near to nothing that there can be no enthusiasm in his favor. He will get no Democratic support this year, and if ordinary vigilance is exercised the frauds by which he gained his majority in 1882 will not be successfully repeated. The Democrats with a strong man like John Hailey can make a clean sweep of the Territory. We think they have chosen wisely. "Honest John" will unite the elements of his own party and capture many Republican ballots. He is no carpet-bagger. He is a bona fide resident of the Territory which he has already represented in Congress, and he has a reputation for honor and ability which is not confined to Idaho, but has spread throughout the West.

It is to be hoped that notwithstanding the very large odds in his favor, the managers of his campaign will not fail to watch the tricks of the enemy. The latter have become so familiar with their use that sharp eyes are needed, particularly in obscure polling places, and without them there is no doubt that the few supporters of Singiser will try to take every possible advantage. With care and caution and a little energy in the right direction the Democrats of Idaho can gain a sweeping victory in November.

## HOW TO KEEP THE LITTLE ONES COVERED.

MOAB, Emery Co., Utah,  
Sept. 12, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

Noticing in your semi-weekly issue of Sept. 2, an article headed "Look After the Little Ones," and asking for a contrivance or bed so arranged as to keep the little folks from getting outside the covers, etc., I herewith present you my plan: Construct a simple, low bedstead or trundle bed, with four posts, to these posts attach lumber of sufficient width to contain all the bedding you wish to use. The side boards of the bed must come from four to six inches higher than the bedding after the bed is made up for sleeping in. Put from four to six knob screws, about 1/4 inches down on the side-boards of the bedstead, properly distanced along the sides thereof. Have a cover to go over all the bedding, being the outer covering, to which attach strong loops to fasten on to the knob screws on the side-boards. Then have a piece of elastic, say an inch wide, to go in the upper end of this outside covering, so that it will allow the cover to give when the little ones turn over, etc. Now put the little ones in bed and see how it works.

This bedstead is calculated for children from 2 to 10 years of age. This is my plan, and I have seen it work like a charm.

HIGO.

The suggestion of our correspondent appears feasible, with the exception that we should suppose that the under and not upper cover should be the one attached to the side boards of the bedstead and provided with elastic attachment at the upper end, as this would prevent the sleepers from kicking the under covers down. Perhaps some of our furniture manufacturers will adopt the idea in relation to the construction of the cot.

## LABORER'S APPEAL TO CAPITAL.

THE presence in this city of an unusually large number of unemployed men, with no immediate prospect of a better state of affairs for the laboring classes, ought to make the occasion an opportune one for presenting some ideas regarding the establishment and maintenance of such home industries as shall keep what capital we can command within our own borders, and shall have for one chief object the furnishing of employment to home labor. At scarcely any time since the settlement of the valleys has there been such a surplus of unemployed muscle among our people. We hardly remember a time when so many men were seeking and were unable to find work, and when so many felt compelled to accept church assistance for their support. The causes of this condition of things will bear looking into, and, being discovered, should be removed or overcome as speedily as possible. Our situation and prosperity demand this, and the unceasing influx of laborers from our immigration sources is sure to make this matter one of such importance in the near future that steps will have to be taken to meet it.

All concede that the resources of the Territory are but very imperfectly known. The further development of these, however, is but a matter of time. But there are many with which we are acquainted and regarding the utility and financial success of which there can be no reasonable doubt. There are a number of woolen factories in various parts of the Territory, which, owing to the absence of capital and the difficulty of obtaining necessary material have had a struggling, and at times precarious existence. Yet most of them have proved paying investments after all, and have not only furnished good cloth at reasonable rates, taking such pay as the people were able to offer, but have given remunerative employment to many inhabitants of the section where

they have been established, who otherwise would probably have had difficulty in obtaining a livelihood. Our annual immigration brings into our midst numbers of skilled workmen in almost every branch of manufacture. We have the coal and iron miners of England and plenty of those whose whole lives have been spent in the reduction and utilizing of these most valuable of all minerals. The British Isles have also sent us factory hands in large numbers, whose training has been of such a character as to make them a valuable acquisition to any community that has the facilities for using their energies. The immense cloth factories of Germany and Switzerland have not been slow in sending their employees, especially the latter country, whose invaluable silk industry has also representatives among us. The hardy inhabitants of Denmark and the Scandinavian peninsula are a powerful element in our community, in short there is right here the patient, enduring, skillful, or inventive workman of nearly every trade and profession.

Now the policy of true patriots and statesmen is to seek first of all the building up and the rendering thoroughly independent of their own country. It is a policy which should find unanimous support from the Latter-day Saints. The men of means who have invested in the establishment of home industries deserve all credit for that which they have done, for they are the ones who have shown themselves the true friends of the people and the most sincere well wishers for the land's prosperity. Especially is this true of the past, when railroads, mining and all manner of stockjobbing schemes have offered so enticing a field for the placing of capital where quick and larger returns might be reckoned upon. During the last year or two, however, the inducements for investing in these directions have not been so brilliant nor so certain. Agriculture which always has been a standard occupation with us, and always will be, has not lost ground in the prosperous results which attend its pursuit, but fewer laborers now find employment at it, because of the cheapness of the marvelous labor-saving machinery which has been introduced. More than that, something in addition to the tilling of the soil is necessary to the upbuilding and complete establishment of a community like ours on an independent basis. The country is not in every respect one admirably adapted for farming, though in many parts crops are raised which are equal to any in the world. Considering the area of our Territory the acreage under cultivation is not proportionally great. Nor will it be, owing to the scarcity of water in many valleys otherwise well adapted, and to climatic conditions which may, however, change, as they have to a marked degree in the past.

The devotion of means and experience to the manufacture of such material as is already at our feet seems, however, to be a point in which we are still somewhat weak. The inexhaustible supplies of coal and iron situated in the southern part of the Territory, are gifts from Providence which should not be despised. The product of the sheep which roam over our hills and valleys should be made use of within our own confines, and not a pound of wool should be allowed to leave the Territory. And so with natural resources of all kinds, with which we are so bountifully blessed.

A company of emigrants reached this city to-day. Is it not necessary that they should be furnished employment of some kind? There are plenty of men who want work, and plenty of resources which want developing. We think the matter important enough to receive the careful consideration of enterprising men of capital in our city and Territory, and feel sure that if means were properly employed, financial benefit to the investor and material wellbeing to the public would be the result. And we would like to know if some of the public spirited citizens of Utah do not think so too?

## THE VENOM SQUIRT AGAIN.

THE following appeared in the Salt Lake Tribune of this morning:

"Bro. Dougall, who sent the utterly false and absurd dispatch about the Nicholson lecture, is not given the proper credit by the Herald of this city. It is a shame to rob a wretch of his due meed of infamy, so well earned."

Our readers have doubtless perused the particular dispatch referred to. It simply gave a compendious and correct statement of the character of Mr. Nicholson's address. Because of this a respectable gentleman of irreproachable character and good repute among all classes of the community must be made the objective point of the venom squirt of the daily defamer; he must be called "a wretch" for having committed the "infamy" of sending over the wires a plain statement of fact.

Our contemporary the Herald comes in for its share of animadversion, because it did not, like its censor, commit a breach of journalistic etiquette and publish the name of the sender of an authorized press dispatch.

The organ of the conspirators is touched in a tender place, hence the exhibition of wrath, and the contortions of the malicious scribes. The creature connected with its staff who