FORGING HISTORY.

Statements by Hollister and Iliff Examined.

Editor Deseret News:

July 23, the corner-stone of an anti-Mormon church was laid down in this city. Addresses were made by O. J. Hollister and T. C. Iliff. These men have both been in Utah for years. They have both been rabid anti-Mormons. They are both unreliable as historians.

Hollister says the Buchanan army of 1857 was sent to Utah to install the new governor and other Federal officers. The records show that that army was sent to Utah to put down a rebellion. That was the statement made by the President to the commander-in-chief of the army and by him repeated to the commander of the forces sent to Utah.

The fact is, however, that there was no state rebellion in Utah. Some say there is today. Adventurers and Federal officers who could not obtain control of Mormon women or use Mormon men to fill their own purses, wilfully and maliciously lied to Buchanan until they made him believe that the Mormons were in rebellion against the government. There was no rebellion and that fact was Brigham Young's excuse for keeping the approaching army out of the Territory until the President should send men to see what the real situation was. It took them about 100 days to see that the Mormons had been clearly in the right, and when the army came into the valley, as it did a few weeks later, it came on terms proposed by Brigham and accepted by Buchanan's special ambassadors.

Had the Mormons been in rebellion nothing of the kind could have been argued, because one of Mr. Buchanan's commissioners was so prejudiced against the Mormons that he expressed himself to the effect that he would like to see them put to the sword, and yet they were so clearly right that he had to consent to giving them their own terms in an honorable peace.

Hollister, alluding to the coming of the California volunteers in 1862, says "government at Washington thought best to station troops here." He must says the idea that the troops were stationed here because there was danger of a Mormon uprising against the government. The intimation has no basis in fact. If it were to say that government sent the California volunteers here because it was afraid to trust them at the front, so full of the spirit of rebellion was California, I would, in all probability, be nearer the truth than Hollister is in his insinuation.

In 1862 the Mormons were just beginning to recover from the terrible scourge that had been upon them from the summer of 1854—first grasshoppers, and then what was worse than grasshoppers, the snake of lying bigots and adventurers who succeeded in getting an army sent out against them. One of the best Federal officers ever sent to Utah was Governor Cumming, and the Mormon Utah Militia kept him snowed in at Camp Scott living on salt meat without salt for months. He knew more than the Mormon people and the real condition of affairs than he sent word to the commander of that army that there was no rebellion. Hollister is now as far has been for twenty years an unreliable writer on all matters touching the Mormon people.

Again, Hollister is willfuldling something when he gives the origin of the church that laid the cornerstone on the occasion named above. The "Young Men's Literary Association" was a company of infidels. Independence Hall did not, as a matter of fact, belong to any church in the country. It was to be an independent hall in which any and everybody who wanted to speak should have a hearing. That a lot of men who called themselves "Freethinkers" should deed their property to a gift to a church that has been working ever since in conjunction with all other churches of its kind on the continent to which come some of the government and banish freethinkers from the country, only proves how little "think" there was among the "free" and in evidence that, as a matter of fact, they were only adventurers who would serve any power that would gratify their wishes.

The Presbyterians of Utah are undoubtedly the most idiotic freaks in the country. In playing into the hands of the Liberal party they are simply helping to put into the country a set of United States government accomplished priesthood that has declared that so "Infidel" or "Atheist" should be "tolerated on Christian ground."

As to Iliff, I want to call attention to what I believe to be fraudulent statistics. He says the Congregational church has had 7000 children in its schools in this Territory, "three-fourths of them being of Mormon parentage." The Episcopal church, he says, has had 8000 children in its schools, "three-fourths of them of Mormon parentage." The Methodist church, he says, has "educated 10,000 children, two-thirds of them Mormon parentage." He is particular to say that in the Methodist schools the children have been "educated," while at the others the children have only "attended." The Presbyterian schools he says "5000 have attended, two-thirds of them of Mormon parentage." Swedish Lutheran, 1000, two-thirds Mormon parentage. Baptist, 1000, two-thirds Mormon parentage. Jews and Catholic not in it.

Now, I deny the statement made by Mr. Iliff that two-thirds and three-fourths of all these children were of Mormon parentage and ask for proof. I also ask for proof of the numbers of children accredited to these various schools. Since it is all used in evidence against the Mormons, it is fair to make the demand, not because I am a member of this a Mormon, but because he wants to play for all such.

Next, I want to call attention to Mr. Iliff's figures on church property. In 1887, says Hollister, there was no anti-Mormon church or school in Utah. To-day, says Iliff, the Congregational church owns property in Utah worth $30,000 and expends $60,000 annually; the Protestant Episcopal church, $300,000, $40,000 annually; the Methodist, $750,000, $50,000 annually; the Presbyterian, $250,000, $60,000 annually; Swedish Lutheran, $15,000, $10,000 annually; Baptist, $40,000, $10,000 annually. This makes a total of church property among the anti-Mormon churches, exclusive of the Catholics and Jews, of $1,435,000. The annual expense of these churches and schools is given as $230,000.

I believe Mr. Iliff's well known sobriety has led him to underrate the property valuation. I believe the Episcopal church in Utah would not take less than $1,000,000 for its church property. The Catholic church owns Utah property worth $2,000,000. The Episcopal church owns property worth $300,000 in Utah. Altogether, the anti-Mormon churches own church property in Utah worth and less than $5,000,000.

The law against the holding of church property in the Territories over a valuation of $50,000 includes all churches, and yet while the United States government, not on wind-tossed by all anti-Mormon priests and all office-holders in Utah, has robbed the Mormon Church of property worth $2,500,000, not one word has been said, not one effort has been made, to take a dollar from any of these other churches. Yet, as a matter of fact, all or practically all, of the anti-Mormon church property has been accumulated by money from the representation of the Mormon people.

Mr. Iliff was kind enough to say that theologies, like ideas, are to be measured by their value. I had supposed that the theology of the evangelical churches was without money and without price, but Mr. Iliff says, "If the theologies make narrow bigoted souls, they are bad. . . . If, on the other hand, they make large, generous, pure souls—souls that don't sneeze—any church that makes such characters is God's elect." I really believe Mr. Iliff is serious. I ask him, then, church for instance, were tried by this rule it would have to be put down as "bad," for of all churches on the earth the most unchristian, mean and slandering is the Methodist! On the other hand, the church that most completely mixes its own business on earth, intrigues best to elevate and most thoroughly gives every man and woman a chance to the celestial kingdom, is that Church which all other churches in Utah have worked so hard to rob and destroy for their own aggrandizement!

As to character, what Mormon Elder was ever pilloried as was the first Methodist priest who figured in Salt Lake? Dr. Iliff lovingly refers to him as "The Rev. G. M. Pierce." If the people of today want to know something of the evangel who started Methodism in Utah and prepared a soft soap for Mr. Iliff, let them read the *Herald* of Nov. 7, 1862, same paper Nov. 8, and 15; *Tribune*, Nov. 24, 1865, and Nov. 7, 1866; Deseret News, Nov. 7, 1866, and Nov. 10, 1866.

To stand up in Salt Lake as the representative of the anti-Mormon churches of Utah and talk about a theology that has not made Christianity a drink in the nostrils of all faithful men and women, is to talk about Mormonism only. Mr. Iliff cannot do it! Mr. McCleer cannot do it! Mr. Tirrill cannot do it! The Catholic church is the only non-Mormon church in Utah that has come near manifesting a "Christian spirit" towards the Mormon people.

If Hollister, Iliff and those who listened to their misrepresentations at the laying of you cornerstone were for an hour imbued with that burning contempt for shame and fraud and lain and wrong that moved the young Nazarene as He stood above the multitude of His disciples and the multitude in sackcloth, sprinkle ashes on their heads and beg pardon of the Mormon people, against whom they have labored and lied for full three sixty years.

CHARLES ELLIS.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

Opinion of the Utah Commission Given Today.

The Utah Commission respectfully calls the attention of the judges of the ensuing election to the following paragraph of a circular issued on the 9th inst., and printed this morning in the papers, and to the law upon that subject:

"It is agreed between the committees that where a person has moved from one precinct to another, and has failed to have his name transferred to the precinct in which he now lives, and he is a bona fide resident and legal voter of the city, that he may vote in the precinct in which he is registered, in such case no challenge should be interposed."

[Signed] CALEB W. WEST,
Chairman Democratic Central Committee.

O. W. POWERS,
Chairman Liberal Central Committee.

JAMES DEVINE,
Chairman Republican Central Committee.

Section 241, page 253, of the Revised Laws of Utah, 1888, reads, "Voters removing from one election precinct to another in the same county may appear before the assessor [now the registrar] at any time previous to the delivery of the registry list to the clerk of the county court, the first day of July, and have their names erased therefrom, and they may thereupon have their names registered in the precinct to which they may remove."

The Commission is of the opinion that voters who have not complied with this statute are not lawfully registered, either in the precinct from which they have removed or in the one to which they may have removed, and therefore not legal voters in either precinct, and the judges of election should not permit such persons to vote when known to them. Nor can registering officers make transfers of voters who have not complied with the statute in the precinct from which they except where the fact has been clearly that of the registrar.

O. L. GUSTAFSON, Chairman.

Election Agreement.

The following articles of agreement have been signed as indicated below:

The Democratic, Liberal and Republican central committees desire to secure the fullest and the rules of the Utah Commission and in accord with a fair construction of our election laws, that any person whose name has been omitted or whose name has been misspelled, or whose initials have been transposed, or a wrong initial used, or any person who shall have lost his name properly placed upon the registration list by applying before election day to the registration officer of his precinct and making a satisfactory showing in conformity with the foregoing statement.

It is agreed between the committees that where a person has moved from one precinct to another, and has failed to have his name transferred to the precinct in which he now lives and is a bona fide resident and legal voter of the city, that he may vote in the precinct in which he is registered. In such cases no challenge should be interposed. CALEB W. WEST,
Chairman of Democratic Central Committee.

O. W. POWERS,
Chairman of Liberal Central Committee.

JAMES DEVINE,
Chairman of Republican Central Committee.

THE CHILEAN CRUISER

Leaves the Shores of Portugal Apparently Provided With Her Complement of Men.

HANDS AND PROVISIONS SECRETLY OBTAINED.

An Insurgent Cruiser Said to Be Waiting to Attack Her in the Open Sea.

By Telegraph to the News.

The "President Errazuriz" Leaves Portugal.

LISBON, August 1.—The new Balmaceda cruiser, "Errazuriz" (Presidente Errazuriz) sailed for Chile today having apparently found her complement of men by some secret means. It is supposed that she intends to sail for this port yesterday she made arrangements to take on board suitable the harbor additional men and stores wanted, and fed the purpose mentioned of sailed shortly after leaving the river.

The *Journal de Commerce* today states it is reported that a Chilean armed cruiser with torpedoes is cruising off the coast of Portugal, awaiting an opportunity to attack the "President Errazuriz."

Three Sailors Burned to Death.

LONDON, August 1.—The British steamer "Angelina" from Cardiff for the Mediterranean returned for the port whence she sailed, on fire. Three of her crew were burned to death.

Naval Officers Decorated.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 1.—The Czar has conferred the grand cordon of St. Anne upon Admiral Greig, one of the French squadron and has showed decorations upon thirty-two other officers of the French fleet.

An Appeal for Parnell.

DUBLIN, August 1.—The *Freeman's Journal* renews its appeal to the warring factions of the Irish Parliamentary party to find some means of promptly affecting a reconciliation, "without stubbornly throwing to the wolves the men whose leadership brought the cause to the threshold of success."

The *National Press* (McCarthyite) intimates that there is a divergence of opinion among the directors of the *Freeman's Journal* as to the policy. O'Dwyer Gray, it is understood, is now a thorough anti-Parnellite.

A G. A. R. Encampment.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The coming twenty-four hours will witness the passage through Vermont of an army of Union veterans from the New England States, en route to the national encampment of the G. A. R. at Detroit. It will take nine special trains made up of fifty Wagner sleepers and also extra passenger coaches to carry the New England contingent.

The President Goes Crabbing.

CAPE MAY, August 1.—The President with members and Mrs. Harrison and several friends went crabbing. The party expects to spend the best part of the day on the water.

Refused to Comply with the Eight Hour Law.

OMAHA, August 1.—The eight-hour law passed by the last legislature went into effect today. Employing job printers of the city refused to comply with it and this morning locked out all the employes.

The Chinese Riots.

LONDON, August 1.—Dispatches from Pao Chow, China, state that rioting is imminent, and the town is wholly unprotected. Placards with notices threatening foreigners have been posted to the public thoroughfares. It is reported the mission building at Yen Ping, in the province of Yun Nan, has been attacked by a Chinese mob and several inmates killed.

Fighting in Africa.

ZANZIBAR, August 1.—The tribe of Somalis which recently made a treacherous attack upon Allaie, an Italian coal station in southern Africa, was repulsed after a sharp struggle, during which thirty men were killed on either side.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The stock market opened with an advance of a fraction to two points, but Reading followed to the extent of 1 under the lead of St. Paul. The nature of the trading was a rapid fluctuation in the Sugar trust for fractional amounts. Intense dullness settled down on the market. The favorable bank statement resulted in a sharp reaction toward noon, 1 to 1½ per cent., sugar taking the lead. At noon the market was dull and firm at best price of the day.

The bank statement shows reserve increase $25,000.

The banks hold $19,490,000 in excess of the requirements.

A Suit For $100,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—Mrs. Sarah Mitchell has brought suit against Frederic W. Sharon for a hundred thousand dollars for slander. The designating her in an interview as "a black mailer, pure and simple," for having tried to obtain money from the Sharon estate for the suppression of certain letters left her by the late Chas. L. Livingston. Mrs. Mitchell says she never made any use of the letters to any one. She says there is much in the letters of public interest.

The Cuban Reciprocity Treaty.

MADRID, August 1.—The Official Gazette today publishes a decree promulgating the new treaty between the United States and Spain in regard to the trade between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico.

Six Persons Killed in an Explosion.

CORNING, August 1.—An explosion today in the fire works factory killed six people and injured many more.

A Financial Disaster Averted by the Pope.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A London special says there is considerable alarm in Rome over the rumors of the impending closing of the bank of Rome. The bank is an old Catholic institution and it is said Pope Leo has advanced two million francs and thus averted the threatened disaster.

A Conversation.

WINNIPEG, Man., August 1.—Mgr. Boniface cathedral today the consecration of Rev. Emile Grouard as successor to the late Bishop Faraud, vicar apostolic of the Athabasca McKenzie diocese extended. Archbishop Taché (Montreal) assisted by Bishop Grandin of St. Albert, N. W. T., and Bishop Stanfer of Jacquesnow, N. D.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Matters Before Judge Zane.—The Charge Against a Telegraph Lineman.

Quite a number of attorneys assembled in the Third District court room at ten, which this morning, in expectation that Judge Zane would hold public court. After waiting, however, for something like three-quarters of an hour, word was brought from his honor's private room that he intended to devote only a short time to the disposal of any cases that might internally come before him, and that those would be taken in chambers. The attorneys in waiting thereupon repaired to the judge's apartment and the orders made are given below:

Henrietta McKay vs. Michael Ray. On the motion of Ogden Hiles, order for publication of summons in this case was given.

Christine vs. Whalen. On motion of Attorney Hiles, the court granted till August 6th to answer.

Alma Nance et al. vs. Jean C. Young et al. Order of foreclosure granted.

S. P. Armstrong vs. Gallighly. A motion to strike filed by plaintiff to have a guardian ad litem appointed in this case was granted, as was also the motion to have the default of minors, John G. Wheat and Noah Jay Wheat, set aside.

M. H. Jones vs. Wm. G. Gallagher. On motion of Attorney A. Jacob, the time to file transcript on appeal was extended until September 1, 1891.

Wm. L. Tomphins et al. vs. Mark McCormick. On motion of Hallett and Judd the demurrer was overruled, and ten days allowed to answer.

C. H. Pettit et al. vs. E. R. Cline, sawyer. A stipulation was entered into between counsel that the hearing be continued until Oct. 1st, 1891.

Salt Lake City vs. Ann Stoner. On motion of Attorney Hall the report of the appraisers was confirmed.

The Virginia Hotel Company vs. Frank Ric Murray, an "incorrigible." The boy was ordered back to the institution named by another trial.

Case of Ann Stoner. Mental Paresis was presented by United States Assistant District Attorney Stephens, and appointed.

George Collins vs. Isaac J. Sturtack. On motion of C. H. Jack a foreclosure was ordered.

FINED $25 AND COSTS.

P. D. Cleveland, whose case was briefly mentioned in yesterday's NEWS, came up for examination before Commissioner Greenman this morning. Mr. Bakker conducted the prosecution. The charge against the defendant was that of stealing twenty-four battery cines and eighteen battery jars, the property of the Rio Grande Western Railway company, for whom he was formerly employed as a telegraph lineman. The theft was alleged to have been committed at the Rio Grande freight depot in the early part of July. No one save the defendant saw the box containing the articles in question, but he subsequently sold them for 65 cents, which was said to be less than their value. Cleveland positively declared that he came by the articles dishonestly, and said he brought them with him from Minneapolis. He had also had them to Denver and Ogden. Flathead in which they were packed, however, bore the name of one of the company's superintendents, and the commissioner requested the charge against the defendant as proved. He fined him $25 and costs.

The defendant, who was accompanied in court by his wife, became very excited at the Commissioner's decision, threw up his arms and protested that he was the victim of gross injustice. He declared that he would rather go to prison than pay the money, and went with a court bailiff into the marshal's office. It was believed, however, that he would change his mind later on.

FOR MISDEMEANORS.

Motions for relearnings in the following cases have been filed with Clerk Backe of the Supreme Court.

Simon Smyth vs. Lawson Bros.

Lorenzo Nicolaus et al. vs. Salt Lake City et al.

Hong Ming vs. Phoenix Insurance company.

Appeals have been filed in the cases of John White vs. the Union Pacific Railway company, and the Fidelity Fire Insurance company vs. the Firemen's Insurance company.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, August 1, noon.

Sugar	[illegible]	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	St. Louis & S. F.	[illegible]
Burlington	[illegible]	St. Paul & Omaha	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, August 1, close.

Wheat—Easy; sept. [illegible]; Oct. [illegible]; Nov. [illegible]; Dec. [illegible]; Jan. [illegible]; May [illegible]. Corn—Sept. [illegible]; Oct. [illegible]; Nov. [illegible]; Dec. [illegible]; Jan. [illegible]; May [illegible]. Oats—Sept. [illegible]; Oct. [illegible]; Nov. [illegible]; Dec. [illegible]; Jan. [illegible]; May [illegible]. Pork—Sept. [illegible]; Oct. [illegible]; Nov. [illegible]; Jan. [illegible]; May [illegible]. Lard—Sept. [illegible]; Oct. [illegible]; Nov. [illegible]; Jan. [illegible]; May [illegible]. Ribs—Sept. [illegible]; Oct. [illegible]; Nov. [illegible]; Jan. [illegible]; May [illegible].

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD

WOODS' PENETRATING PLASTER.

Is Quick, Valuable in Pleurisy, Pain in the Side, Back or Chest, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, Weak Back, Lungs, Chest Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Nervous Pains, Muscular Aches, Sprains, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Lame Back, Weak Muscles, Female Weaknesses, Malarial Fevers, Chills, Fever and Ague, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Malaria, Blood Poisons, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Blood Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel, Piles, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, Wounds, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Sore Breast, Sore Nipples, Sore Joints, Sore Limbs, Sore Backs, Sore Muscles, Sore Lungs, Sore Chest, Sore Bowels, Sore Kidneys, Sore Bladder, Sore Feet, Sore Heels, Sore Toes, Sore Corns, Sore Bunions, Sore Ulcers, Sore Abscesses, Sore Wounds, Sore Bruises, Sore Cuts, Sore Burns, Sore Scalds, Sore Frost Bites, Sore Chilblains