

DESERET NEWS.

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - JULY 16, 1879.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

IN a late number of the Washington *Evening Star*, we find the following:

"SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.—Tuesday, Coroner Patterson viewed the bodies and gave certificates of burial for four dead infants, one each in the second, fourth, sixth and eighth police precincts. Officer Dailey, of the first precinct, found a dead colored infant on a vacant lot between H and I and 3d and 4th streets, S. W., yesterday morning."

How many dead innocents were not found, neither the *Evening Star* nor have we any means of knowing. But within the brief space of twenty-four hours, it is stated that no less than five dead babes were thrown out in the capital of this great nation, like so many kittens or blind puppies, to rot on the surface of the earth, or to be covered up and hidden away by whoever might think their presence an offence. Yet we call ourselves a civilized nation! The Chinese are loathsome to us. We lift up our voices against them, and describe in glowing eloquence the dreadful contamination, the shocking evils, their continued presence is likely to inflict upon us. Preachers descend, in the grand churches of Washington city, upon the wickedness of Sodom and Gomorrah, of the world before the flood, of the cruel Jews who crucified the blessed Redeemer, and by the contrasts they draw, impart the flatteringunction to the souls of their hearers that they are an elect people and are upon the highway leading to heaven; and yet, all around them, barbarities are practiced, for the parallel of which we must seek only in the wilds of Africa. The savage American Indian, the bears of the forest and coyotes of the plains are not guilty of such accursed cruelty as these so-called civilized denizens of the capital of our nation.

The crime of child-murder is most horrid; but this might be committed in a great city by the low and degraded, and no blame attach to the masses of the people. Can this, however, be said of Washington? The notice of child-murders which we have copied to-day is one of a kind which frequently appears in the papers of that city. Scarcely a day passes without this crime being brought to the coroner's attention. Yet who is alarmed at it? Whose voices are raised in denunciation of such acts as crimes against high heaven? It might be thought that the people of the whole city would be filled with horror at reading such a notice as we have copied, and they would rise up as one man and take measures to put a stop forever to such hideous occurrences. But no; the people throng the streets on Sunday as they wend their way to their various houses of worship, the preachers indulge in their pious platitudes, and pastor and congregation separate with the feeling that they have done their duty to God and man for that week, and still the work of murder goes on.

Is it any wonder that God has spoken from the heavens in such a day when such foul deeds are of constant occurrence in the capital city of this nation? Can it be a matter of surprise that Latter-day Saints are commanded to establish a new order of things upon the earth? We are frequently told that our practices in Utah must cease, even if it take the whole power of the nation to put a stop to them. Would it not be well to exercise the power of the nation to terminate the system of child-murder in the District of Columbia? While such things are permitted in cities, without arousing indignation or calling out "the power of the nation," we are not surprised that the Latter-day Saints in Utah are hated. It is such a feeling as we might reasonably expect to see exhibited. For the system and practices of the Latter-day Saints are a living, standing protest against this and the other criminal and

vicious practices which flourish in so-called Christian communities.

THE UTAH AND NORTHERN.

THE Utah and Northern Railroad, which for some time was considered rather a doubtful investment, is now an established success and a paying institution. It was commenced under very disadvantageous circumstances, and the first hundred miles was built by the people of Northern Utah, under the direction of their leaders, with very slight prospects of much remuneration for their toil. Of course the building of the road was of great benefit to the community, but those who invested means and labor received very meagre direct returns. But some of the railroad magnates of the East took an interest in the narrow gauge of Northern Utah, and were induced to invest money in it. The inducements were the advantages which would accrue to the larger roads by its extension, and consequently the increased profits that would come to them in the shape of dividends.

A much larger amount of business was done with Montana by way of the Missouri River than is generally understood. To secure all this trade to the Union Pacific it was necessary to run the Utah and Northern near enough into the country obtaining supplies by water, to turn the tide of business so as to run on to the great highway. The road was therefore extended by means furnished from the great capitalists who control the Union Pacific and most of its connections, and now the narrow gauge is completed to a distance of two hundred and forty-seven miles north of Ogden. It is substantially done. The road is smooth, the rolling stock in good order, and the Utah and Northern is one of the established institutions of the country and is doing a steady business, its earnings now being about \$80,000 per month.

On Monday morning a party of gentlemen, who arrived here from the East on Saturday evening, took a trip over the road to inspect it and see the country. They are traveling under the care of Frank Thompson, Esq., General Manager of all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a genial and intelligent gentleman, who though still quite a young man, is fully competent for the important position he occupies. The rest of the party were, John L. Cadwallader, Esq., of New York, Dr. William Thompson, M. D., of Philadelphia, a very skillful specialist in disease of the eye, George Trumbhaar Esq., of the Texas Pacific Railroad, Capt. H. Gaskell of the British Army, R. Adams and R. Edwards, Esqs., of Philadelphia, and Weir Mitchell, Esq., M. D., a physician of the same city, celebrated for his treatment of nervous disorders. Supt. George Thatcher and Washington Dunn, Supt. of construction, met them at Ogden with an engine and tender and two new and very handsome cars, built by the Ohio Falls Company at Jefferson, Indiana; one a combination car elegantly fitted, and the other a parlor car, that would be a credit to any railroad in the United States. It is splendidly fitted and furnished, has fourteen large, reclining, cushioned chairs, which can be tilted back to any angle, so that a person may recline upon them at full length; also a stateroom, ladies' and gents' dressing rooms and every modern convenience. Mr. C. M. Brown was conductor, and Evan Jones, engineer.

Starting at 7 a. m., Logan was reached at 10 o'clock. Here the party was joined by Hons. Moses Thatcher and W. B. Preston, and C. W. Penrose, of the DESERET NEWS. At Richmond, Bishop M. W. Merrill boarded the train, which made excellent time as it rolled out of Cache Valley into Marsh Valley, and on through the opening at Red Rock through which it is supposed the ancient Great Salt Lake broke its way and flowed by route of the Snake River valley towards the Pacific Ocean. After passing over the divide, a little northward, the streams flow in that direction, while those on the south of the summit run towards the Salt Lake. The road runs along by the Portneuf and across the Blackfoot through the

Indian reservation and by the Fort Hall Agency, where the Indians have prospects of a fair crop of small grain and a pretty good crop of potatoes. The present terminus of the road is at Eagle Rock, two hundred and seven miles from Ogden. It was reached at 6 p. m., and the steady running of the train, as well as the smoothness of the road, won many encomiums from the railroad men of the party, who were astonished at the pluck displayed in pushing the road through a country, so large a portion of which is desert, furnishing it no support in freight or passenger traffic. The line is completed to Kamas, forty miles further than Eagle Rock, and in a few days trains will run to that place.

Eagle Rock station is on the south side of Snake River, a noisy torrent, deep, treacherous and rapid rushing over immense irregular masses of volcanic rock, its banks at this bend apparently of solidified lava, formed into rugged walls of grotesque and fantastic shape. The railroad bridge across this stream is a splendid piece of mechanical skill. It is an iron suspension bridge, in two parts, the division being formed by a natural rock abutment in the middle of the river. The whole bridge is 800 feet in length; it is 50 feet above low water mark, was built and erected by Kellogg and Maurice, of Athens, Pa., and cost \$30,000.

Eagle Rock is the moving railroad town of tents and lumber shanties, which has flourished at different points of the line of the railroad, following its travels and its fortunes into the regions of the north, and in a few days it will have flitted again to rest for awhile at Kamas. The company has a great number of cars here on the several switches, and there are three large forwarding houses engaged in active business. Our old friend Lewis, formerly of Richmond, keeps hotel; Hadley D. Johnson, formerly of this city, a corral and feed stable; Webster, of Franklin, keeps general store, and there are many houses of business, chief of which in number are saloons, places in which adventurous men battle with "the tiger," and generally get badly "scratched," dance-houses where revelry is projected far into the night, or rather the morning, and all the ceteras of a "lively" railroad town. It is a miserable location, for daily hurricanes blow up clouds of dust and sand, which penetrate every house and tent, and how any "Mormon" can endure existence for any length of time in such a place with such surroundings may be counted among the mysteries of the latter days.

It will surprise our readers to learn that the Utah and Northern has 16 locomotives on the road, all in running order, 15 of which were at work on Monday, and over 300 cars of different kinds; it runs three regular passenger crews, four freight, and three extra. It is a well conducted line with live and accommodating officers and men, and already commanding most of the northern trade, and will soon have it all. Three more of the elegant parlor coaches will soon arrive, and instead of being jolted half to death in a "jerky," passengers from Montana will be able to recline in a semi-couch, soft and springy as a first class sofa, and spin along on their journey, sheltered from dust and sun, at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

The party of Monday will proceed to the end of the track, and thence on to Fort Ellis; then go to the Yellowstone Park, and push on eastward by river, arriving home some time in September. We wish them a pleasant hunting and fishing trip and safe return to home and friends, with profitable reminiscences of their brief sojourn among the "Mormons."

MEXICAN SOLDIERS' EXTRA PAY.

A FEW days ago we promised to publish forms of application for the three months' extra pay due to soldiers who served in the Mexican war, for the benefit of those among our people who are not familiar with this business, so that they might save the expense of employing lawyers. Brother Daniel Tyler, of Beaver, sends us the following, and says that when the papers are filled out they should be forwarded to Hon. Ezra B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury, Washing-

ton, D. C. The affidavit may be made before a Justice of the Peace or Notary Public, or any person duly authorized by law to take acknowledgments, and the Clerk of the County Court should sign and seal the certificate proving the authority of the official before whom the affidavit was made:

Territory of Utah, } ss.
County

Personally appeared before me, a _____ in and for the County and Territory aforesaid of _____ in the County of _____ and Territory of Utah, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that his age is _____ years, and that he is the identical person who was a _____ in Company _____ Capt. _____ of the Mormon Battalion, Iowa Infantry, and who was discharged from the service of the United States at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____ by reason of _____ that he was last paid at _____ on or about _____ 18 _____ and that three months extra pay is due him for service as aforesaid, under the act of July 19, 1848, as amended by the act of February 19, 1879, and also _____ and my post office address is _____ County of _____ Territory of (or State, as the case may be) _____ and my place of abode is _____ Signature of claimant.

Also personally appeared before me _____ and _____ who being duly sworn according to law, declare that they have been for _____ years acquainted with _____ the above named applicant, who was a _____ in company _____ of the Mormon Battalion Iowa Infantry, and know him to be the identical person named in the foregoing declaration, and believe that he enlisted and served as above stated; that they have no interest whatever in this application; and their post office address is _____

Witnessed by { _____ Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____ 18 _____ (Official signature.) I certify that _____ before whom the foregoing declaration and affidavit was made, is a _____ duly authorized to administer oaths, and that the above is his signature.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this _____ day of _____ 18 _____ (Seal) Signature _____ Clerk of the _____

If the soldier was a member of the Mormon Battalion, and not discharged at Los Angeles, California, or did not re-enlist, he should state where and when he was discharged, and say, "on detached service." Should there be any defect in the above, the auditor will send a new form to the soldier, provided anything is due to him.

THE TEST CASE.

EVER since the fact was made public that information was voluntarily furnished by George Reynolds which ultimately led to his conviction for polygamy, and that his case was brought up as "a test case," desperate efforts have been made by radical anti-"Mormons," male and female, to dispute this, and some very bitter language has been indulged in because the truth has shown itself too plainly for successful contradiction. The *Ogden Junction* of the 9th inst. published a statement made by a member of the grand jury that indicted Brother Reynolds, which proved clearly that the matter was understood to be a test case. This being again denied, the grand juror, Mr. Jas. Horrocks, made an affidavit before the deputy clerk of the Third District Court, from which we make the following extract:

"Deponent further affirms that District Attorney Carey, after the indictment of George Q. Cannon for lascivious cohabitation, on several occasions informed said grand jury that they were wasting their time for nothing, as his case was barred by the statute of limitations;

and that if said grand jury could find a person who had violated the act of 1862 in relation to polygamy, whose offense was of recent date, it would be proper for them to indict such person and test the constitutionality of said act. That deponent and two or three others of said jury coincided with this view, and that deponent having been advised by one Granger that it had been decided to present the name of George Reynolds for such purpose, thereupon presented the name of said Reynolds, and was then and there indicted, whereupon deponent remarked to his associates, "We now have a test case."

Further comments we consider needless except to say that the proposal to indict our delegate for lasc. cohab. was merely the McKean method of attacking those who practiced plural marriage.

PRESIDENT YOUNG AND THE CHURCH PROPERTY.

It appears that counsel for the plaintiffs in the suit against President Taylor and the executors of the Brigham Young estate, desire to press their case in as disagreeable a manner as possible. There was no reason or excuse for bringing the defendants into court on a charge of contempt, and it was of so flimsy a character that Judge Emerson dismissed it at once. So with the writ of attachment for the persons of the defendants. It was obtained from Judge Boreman, who is temporarily occupying the bench of the Third District Court, and was made returnable at once. Bonds were given of \$5,000 each and the parties were left at liberty, to appear in Court at 2 p. m. to-day. Everyone knows that they are ready to appear at any time when required, and these proceedings are regarded by reasonable people here, of all shades of belief, as entirely unnecessary and vexatious.

The executors have acted in all things connected with the business of the estate in the interest of the heirs and with respect for the wishes of the testator. We do not suppose that any of the widows or children of our departed President pretend to dispute the fact, that a large amount of Church property was held by him in his own name in trust for the Church. The reasons for this we need not stop now to discuss, for they are generally understood. That President Young intended to secure to the Church all such property in the event of his death is beyond successful controversy. By the will which he made previous to his "last will and testament," one half of his estate was bequeathed to the Church. Subsequent to signing that document, he expressed his desire and intention to leave \$10,000 to each of his children and the residue of all his estate to the Church, and his anxiety to protect the latter, in its rights of property, held by him as its Trustee, was manifested on many occasions and shown by legal deeds which he executed and which are now in existence. Some of the very property under dispute was deeded to President George A. Smith when he became Trustee-in-Trust, but was vested again in President Brigham Young on the demise of Brother George A.

No persons were more familiar with President Young, or better acquainted with his intentions concerning these matters than the men whom he chose to be his executors. He knew that they would strive to carry out his wishes. He could rely on their faithfulness in the discharge of the onerous duties placed upon them. That they have striven to do so must be apparent to any one who knows anything concerning their course. They have studied the interests of the estate as if they were their own. They have saved to it many thousands of dollars. The settlement which they effected with the Church was most advantageous to the heirs and legatees. The representatives of the Church were exceedingly lenient towards the estate, and united with the executors in the most kindly feelings towards the heirs and dependents upon it, giving them the benefit of every doubt as to ownership of disputed property, and claiming only for the