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Saturday, - - - January 31, 1891.

ENEMIES OF UTAH AT WORK.

THE editor of the New York *Mail and Express* ought, according to his profession, to be the most lamb-like individual in the United States, judging from his professions of piety. He fishes out fresh quotations from the Bible at intervals and places them as motes over the head of his paper. This peculiarity has been frequently commented upon by the press of the country, the statements in relation to it being, in most instances, far from complimentary. The reason for these adverse criticisms has been that the contents of the *Mail and Express* do not always agree with the Christian sentiments embodied in the scriptural quotations.

This disparity in the quality of its contents has been strikingly illustrated by a series of anti-"Mormon" articles that is now in course of publication in the *Mail and Express* columns. In reading the articles the reader is instinctively directed, mentally, to the kind of Christianity which prevailed in the middle ages, when the unorthodox were sawed and stretched, according to the taste or humor of the pious souls of those times, who took such heroic means of producing conversions or death.

These articles contain the old and mouldy anti-"Mormon" fabrications that have been refuted times without number. This being the case it would be a work of supererogation to go over the field and demolish them again. The incongruities that are exhibited when deductions are drawn from the false premises are strikingly absurd. Here is an instance in point. The writer says:

"Polygamy is not an essential part of Mormonism."

Further on he says in substance that if Utah be admitted to the Union while the "Mormons" are in the majority, "the present manifesto would no doubt be reversed by a new revelation."

The articles throughout favor disfranchisement of the Latter-day Saints because of their religious belief, and it is a most extraordinary position for

presumedly intelligent men to take in this free country that people should be robbed of their political rights, not on account of anything they are now doing, but on account of what it is supposed they may do under a future condition.

It sometimes occurs that men accused of offenses are taken hold of by mobs and summarily executed, and this proceeding is followed by an inquiry into the guilt or innocence of the unfortunate deceased. It sometimes happens that no proof exists of his guilt. Such men as the writer of the *Mail and Express* anti-"Mormon" serial goes ahead of that burlesque on good order and justice. They adjudge the "Mormons" guilty before the offense is committed, and would politically assassinate them on an anticipatory hypothesis.

To show still further the infernal character of the conspiratorial crusade against the majority of the people of Utah, we have but to quote the last expression of the particular article under consideration. Here it is:

"Therefore we say, resistance to the Mormon monster to the death."

The italics are not ours—they belong to the *Mail and Express*. It will be seen that the pretended lamb is nothing less than a ravenous wolf. To be consistent he should discard the scriptural motes with which he has been accustomed to embellish his paper and make selections from the sayings of the Russian nihilists and the published enunciations of American anarchists.

Doubtless some of our readers are aware of the fact that there have sprung into being simultaneously quite a variety of anti-"Mormon" serial articles. We have probably used the word variety somewhat improperly, as all the articles have the same purport and intent, although variously constructed. They have appeared in a number of newspapers all at once. This fact suggests subsidizing for an object. This idea is strengthened by the fact that all the articles, without exception, of this character, that we have seen smell strongly of the Salt Lake fabrication and conspiracy shop. They consist of old anti-"Mormon" soup heated up with the steam of intensified official hunger. The decoction is soured with age and embittered by the gall of religious intolerance.

DEATH OF GEORGE BANCROFT.

GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian, is dead. At 3:40 a. m. on Saturday, the 17th instant, the venerable old American scholar departed this life. He was born in Worcester, Mass., October 3rd,

1800. He was graduated at Harvard in 1817. He then went to Germany where he studied the languages of Germany, France, Italy and Arabia. He made special studies of the classics of Greece and Rome, and took a course in Hebrew and Scripture interpretation under Eichhorn.

In 1820 Bancroft received the degree of Ph. D. from the university of Göttingen. In 1822 he returned to the United States and became a professor of Greek in Harvard. In 1823 he published a volume of poems. He published "Politics of Ancient Greece" in 1874. His oration of 1826 was one which attracted great attention. It was on universal suffrage, the foundation of the State and the power of the whole people.

The work by which he is best known to the world and by which he will be known to posterity is his "History of the United States." The first volume of this great work was published in Boston in 1834. The second he completed three years later.

In President Polk's cabinet Bancroft was Secretary of the Navy. It was he who established the naval academy at Annapolis during his secretaryship. He acted also as Secretary of War for one month. It was by his order the first occupation of Texas by the United States took place.

From 1846 to 1849 Mr. Bancroft was minister to England. In 1867 he was appointed minister to Prussia; in 1868 to the North German Confederation; and in 1871 to the German empire. He took an active part in European politics during his residence in Europe as American minister.

Of his works George Ripley says: "Mr. Bancroft is eminently a philosophic historian. He brings the wealth of a most varied learning in systems of thought and in the political and moral history of mankind to illustrate the early experiences of his country. He catalogues events in a manner which shows the possession of ideas, and not only describes popular movements picturesquely, but also analyzed them and reveals their spiritual signification."

Mr. Bancroft was president of the American Historical Association. At the opening of the third meeting of this association he delivered an address April 27, 1886. This, if not his last literary work, is one of his last.

In 1882 Mr. Bancroft, in writing to a friend, says:

"I was trained to look upon life here as a season for labor. Being more than four-score years old, I know the time for my release will soon come. Conscious of being near the shore of eternity, I await without impatience