

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

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WEDNESDAY - MARCH 4, 1885.

A GREAT HISTORICAL FIGURE.

THE last three days have been more or less devoted throughout the country to celebrating the natal day of one of the grandest characters of human history—George Washington. He possessed a rare combination of qualities. While his combative force, unyielding determination, unflinching industry, unflinching courage and unvarying self-poise, fitted him admirably for the role of leader on the battlefield when human liberty was the objective point of the contest, his clear conception of the principles of popular government made him pre-eminent as a statesman in times of peace.

It is seldom that the qualities that go to make up a great warrior and a great statesman are found in one person. It is even rarer that a statesman who is great in times of peace shines with anything like the same splendor in times of war. As an illustration, Gladstone is one of the greatest peace statesmen of which history affords an example. But when the Empire over whose government he has several times presided becomes involved in warlike troubles, his resolution dissolves into thin air, and his former firmness degenerates into halting, hesitancy and indecision. The late Lord Beaconsfield was his antipodes. He seemed to lack a thorough comprehension of home questions, but when the honor, prestige or power of England was threatened, he was ready for any emergency. His thoughts were like lightning, his decisions were reached with remarkable rapidity, and they were put into effect with the same celerity of dispatch. Although George Washington was probably not as brilliant as either of these remarkable men, the combination in him of the more striking qualities of each, made him infinitely greater than one or other of them.

The base of Washington's greatness consisted of his unselfish devotion to the general weal, his public career giving no evidence that he was influenced by avarice or other sordid motives. The absence of nepotism in his official course was most striking, and evinced one of the few extreme points of his character. He refrained religiously from promoting the interests of his relatives, carrying this idea almost, if not quite, to the point of injustice to them. But his attitude in this respect was in accordance with his comprehension of principle, and it was by principle as he understood it that he was governed.

It is a somewhat striking fact that many of those who are now loud in their praises of Washington belong to the class who, were he now living, would be denounced by him as enemies to the country, because they resort to oppression and religious intolerance. There can be no question as to the position that such a man as Washington would have taken in regard to the legal and religious crusade against the Latter-day Saints could he have been brought face to face with it. He was not influenced by the demands of expediency, but was governed by principle. The whole genius of his career was opposed to the centralization of power and in favor of local self-government or popular sovereignty. The advocates of the policy of robbing any community of their rights under the Constitution on religious grounds would have been denounced by him as the enemies of free institutions. The supporters of such a monstrosity as a legal commission in place of popular representation and rule would have been esteemed by him as conspirators embued with traitorous instincts and treasonable motives.

"The Father of his country" was imbued with the true spirit of independence, and was unalterably fixed in favor of religious toleration. This was evinced in his communication to the "Central Committee of the United Baptist Churches of Virginia," written shortly after the framing of the Constitution. As it is an interesting paper, and is apropos to the present situation of the Saints, we herewith present it:

"GENTLEMEN: If I could have entertained the slightest apprehension that the constitution framed by the Convention where I had the honor to preside, might possibly endanger the religious rights of any ecclesiastical society, certainly I would have never placed my signature to it, and if I could conceive that the general government might ever be so administered as to render the liberty of conscience insecure, I beg you will be persuaded, that no one would be more zealous than myself to establish effective barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyranny and every species of religious persecution. For you doubtless remember I have often expressed my

sentiments, that any man conducting himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for religious opinions, ought to be protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of his own conscience."

We advise those who in the same breath sound the praises of George Washington and demand the utter deprivation of the Latter-day Saints of their rights under the Constitution, to ponder upon the contents of that document, that they may thus be convinced of their own hypocrisy, and repent. Washington's ideas of human government were higher above the heads of those perverters of popular institutions than the top of the monument dedicated on Saturday to his memory is above the surface of its site.

A PROBABLY WELL GROUNDED RUMOR.

ON Saturday we stated what was a matter of current rumor regarding the reason for the adjournment of the grand jury till the 16th of March. Sometimes rumors are wrong and unreliable, but for the one to which we referred there may be good ground. Mr. Dickson is given to strategic tricks, and it is not unlikely that this is one of them. Straightforward work is not in keeping with crusade tactics. The grand jury evidently had no further immediate business before it, and under ordinary circumstances this condition would have demanded and caused a permanent adjournment. In place of this a recess of over three weeks has been taken. Unless there was a definite anticipation of doing some work on and after March 16th, the re-convening of the jury would have been superfluous. Cases that might arise in the ordinary course of things could have been left for manipulation by the inquisitorial body of the succeeding term.

Persons who are now in retirement in consequence of the strong feeling to the effect that accused "Mormons" could not get justice under the present regime, will not be likely to lay themselves liable to imminent persecution. Was there any confidence existing that the class of accused individuals referred to would get a square trial, and the privileges of the law, including the admission to bail pending appeal, those who have sought security from legal persecution by retirement would doubtless now be in open view. But the outrageous and grossly indecent insults to which witnesses have been subjected, the one-sided and cruel course adopted toward defendants, and the thrusting into and keeping in prison of persons whose cases have been appealed, have entirely broken down the last vestige of confidence in the present executive and administrative legal regime.

None but those blinded by prejudice, fanaticism or disappointed political aspirations, could blame people for keeping aloof from running the risk of being subjected to such barbarous treatment. Those who are threatened with it will be likely to avoid it, the temporary adjournment of the grand jury to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE MARSHAL MAKES AN ARREST.

HABEAS CORPUS STANDS IN HIS WAY.

KATE FIELD AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

February 16, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Marshal Ireland has been hanging around the national capital for some time without much apparent motive. His chief business, however, apart from trying to straighten up some of his accounts, whereby he hangs a tail—has been to prosecute O. J. Averill, late Clerk of the Third District Court of Utah. A sum of money which ought to have been paid into the territorial treasury while Averill was clerk, failed to find its way into that depository. The whole affair, with many additions and embellishments, was fully and more than fully elaborated in that general slander cesspool called the Salt Lake Tribune. Averill was prosecuted, though there was evidently no intention on his part to steal the money, his greatest fault in the matter being his frequent absence and consequent personal neglect of his duties—and Marshal Ireland came to Washington to arrest the defendant. Meanwhile, Averill paid the money (he says he never handled the delinquent cash) and the case was supposed to be settled.

Ireland made the arrest anyhow, and has hung on to his man with strong tenacity, being seemingly determined to take him back to Utah, with the double object of glory and fees. But alas! for his little scheme, Averill's friends sent a writ of habeas corpus, and a somewhat celebrated criminal lawyer here named Cook conducted the case. On Saturday it was heard and it would have done your readers good and delighted all the friends of justice for Utah, to hear the Judge "go for" the Utah courts and officials. He knocked the vitality out of the indictment, overhauled the Prosecuting Attorneys, Marshals, etc., in general and Assistant District Attorney Varian in particular, and flayed 'em alive. A pity they were not present to see themselves exhibited in a

glass that reflected them in their true colors. Averill was discharged and the Marshal is disconsolate.

Miss Kate Field who has been dosing the readers of the New York World with Sunday troughfuls of hogwash about the "Mormons," is now here prepared to deal out similar stuff to the pious puritans of the District of Columbia. It is not probable that she will accomplish what is desired; that is, create a sensation among the Senators and Representatives so as to inspire additional anti-"Mormon" legislation. Only by some underhanded and illegitimate process can any such measures prevail during the present session now nearly at an end. It is a long time since "Mormon" affairs were so quiet as now in this region. Even the agitation in Utah does not affect society here, but wherever the true inwardness of the unrighteous raid is unveiled indignation is the natural consequence. *Au revoir.* EXILE.

IT IS NOT CRIME THEY WISH TO SUPPRESS.

THE utter hypocrisy of the pretense under which the present anti-"Mormon" crusade is being agitated, has a lurid background in the light of events which have recently taken place in the great city of Chicago. At an anarchist meeting lately held there, a disciple of dynamite, one Parsons, openly advocated the doctrine of destruction, the "laying low" of the city, the wholesale sacrifice of human life and property, if necessary to accomplish the end sought by him and his confreres—the annihilation of the capitalistic system. Mrs. Parsons, a female socialist, was even more rabid than her fiery blatherskite of a husband. She offered to head the assault in the blowing up of public buildings and the houses of the rich, and "flinging dynamite," to use her own words, "in the faces of the army and navy." Another speaker thought dynamite "too mild a means" to employ in the revolution proposed, and others expressed themselves in a similar vein, announcing their determination to win "liberty at whatever cost." The meeting was held in a hall situated in the very heart of the fashionable portion of the South Side, and the proposition to "blow up every house on the adjoining avenue" was freely made by the murderous hearted amazon who addressed the assembly.

As to the merits of the great question of capital and labor involved in the full discussion of the subject here touched upon, we have nothing at present to say. But in view of the cries of "treason," "rebellion," and "dangerous menacing society and the government," which are constantly going up from the throats of the anti-"Mormon" howlers of this region, we are constrained to inquire why it is these loyal souls, so interested in the welfare of their country that they would apparently gladly see every "Mormon" burned at the stake, do not recognize any cause for alarm in this cloud that is rising over the Queen city of the North and West? Why slumbers, at this supreme moment, the patriotism which would imprison, put to death, or expel from the confines of this great and enlightened republic, the patient, peace-loving and industrious Latter-day Saints, for living their religion and preaching its life-saving, peace-promoting principles, and yet has scarcely more than a syllable of reproach, no token of alarm, no remedy to suggest for the suppression of an actual evil which threatens the disruption of society, the overthrow of all governments, and the murder and spoliation of those who oppose its devil-deluded agents in the carrying out of their heinous designs?

One cannot help contrasting this situation with what it would be if the locality were only changed, and these anarchists were "Mormons," or even distant blood relations of members of the "Mormon" Church. Does not any one know, whose eyes are half way open to things as they are, that, if one tithe or hundredth part of what was fulminated forth at that Chicago meeting were to be whispered on the streets of Salt Lake City by a "Mormon" boot-black, it would be thundered to the ends of the earth as a sufficient reason why the Latter-day Saints and their religion should be "stamped out" as dangerous to the welfare of society and the civilized world. If you doubt it, read up a little on Utah history and tell us why it was that a mere report, the unsupported *ipse dixit* of a licentious scoundrel, disgracing the ermine of a Judge, and interested in belying the unpopular "Mormons," was all that was needful in the winter of 1857 to bring a United States army out to Utah for the avowed purpose of exterminating its inhabitants, falsely charged with being in a state of rebellion, burning the court records and driving the Federal officials from the Territory.

Nor is this the only evidence of a prevailing animus existing against an innocent people, for whose destruction the flimsiest of pretexts have been and are being urged, with as much persistence as that of the fabled wolf seeking vainly for a reasonable excuse to devour the unoffending lamb. That was a significant remark, a sentence that spoke volumes, made by an American Senator, a few years ago, to Utah's then delegate to Congress: "Mr. Cannon," said he, "if you Mor-

mons would only fight, we'd settle this vexed question very soon." Precisely, and so they would if we would only talk half of the nonsense we are falsely accused of uttering, with even a limited manifestation of that spirit, so foreign to our religion, which inspired the dynamite demons of Chicago.

Why this eagerness to wipe out "Mormonism," which, properly understood, means peace, safety and longevity to the nation, and the encouragement given to, by almost ignoring, dynamitism, which means its destruction and utter overthrow? Why this interference, by law and mob violence, with the peaceable promulgation of Bible truth by inoffensive "Mormon" missionaries, and the failure, even to protest, against the incendiary speeches and nefarious designs of these advocates of rapine and murder, who are even now, as boasted of in their meeting, disseminating their dangerous and damnable doctrines through the States of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri? Why all this senseless clamor about the "treasonable utterances of the Tabernacle," the "nullification of law and justice," the "defiant attitude of the dominant church," and other stale platitudes and anti-"Mormon" buncombe, and the strange lull of silence regarding real dangers, the proposed perpetration of deeds that would make the devil blush and the nethermost caverns of hell to shudder while echoing the horror? Why this general anxiety for the "Mormons" to do something that would justify their extermination; this feverish impatience for Utah to knock the chip from the governmental shoulder, that a plausible excuse might appear for the blow of annihilation that would follow? While, in a city two thousand miles nearer the seat of authority, society is insulted and outraged, law and order laughed at and spit upon, and the goddess of government mocked in her very stronghold by a combination of conspirators whose plans are a network of ruin and a volcano of impending disaster beneath the feet of the foremost nation of modern times.

Curl the lip, Sir Skeptic, and laugh to scorn, if you will, the assertion which predicts for such causes their logical sequence of wide-spread anarchy and destruction. A time will come for even your conversion. But meanwhile tell us why, in the same breath that scouts these reasonable probabilities, you magnify—may invent, and would fasten upon "Mormonism" evils entirely foreign to its nature and effect, and dilate with seeming horror upon the awful results that will accrue if the peaceable, God-fearing Latter-day Saints are left free, like other Americans, to enjoy the precious sweets of civil and religious liberty, for which their fathers, no less than yours, fought and bled, that they might preserve inviolate and bequeath as a sacred heritage to posterity? Why do you not see something to fear in the partial administration of the law, the persecution of religion, and the laxity of justice in the prosecution and punishment of the murderer, the whoremonger and the abortionist, turned loose upon society to continue their depredations and seek out new victims for their salacious and bloody lusts? Why flock to Utah, to rescue her people from evils that exist only in your own corrupt hearts and imaginations, and the proximity of yourselves to the objects of your pretended sympathy, and leave the slums and quagmires of vice where most of you were born, which would require all the care and anxiety you could bestow, to purify and lift up to the exalted level of the "Mormon" inhabitants of Utah Territory?

Is it not clear as daylight that crime and its suppression are not the true cause of the mighty hubbub which prevails here and elsewhere, by reason of the unholy and mercenary agitation kept up for selfish and ulterior purposes against the peace and prosperity of this much-abused commonwealth? If not, then the noonday sun of truth, shining full upon the picture, could not make it more apparent.

Will you whose mission is to oppress and persecute "Mormon" polygamists, for supposed infractions of an unconstitutional law, and in your spare time are kept busy ignoring charges and indictments against your own kind, who enjoy perfect immunity under your regime in this land of liberty for the wrong-doer, still maintain in the face of every contrary proof that it is the path of impartial duty you are treading, and you are only desirous of suppressing evil wherever it exists? Out upon such hypocrisy! transparent as gauze, and detestable as the gates of hell! Hypocrisy unequalled, save by that of your co-laborers and prototypes, the Pharisees of ancient and modern times; they who would have pounced upon and stoned to death a weak woman, taken in a sin in which they themselves were steeped to the very lips; and those who now swarm westward, like locusts to the harvest home, and leaving their native fields of crime and degradation and lifting up their beam-brightened vision in far off Utah, would fain remove a fancied mote from the unobscured eye-sight of their betters.

TO BE TESTED.

WE learn that at the earliest possible date the anti-"Mormon" laws passed by the late Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Idaho will be tested

in the courts. It is more than probable that steps would be taken yesterday at a municipal election in Boise City. For legal purposes it was intended that the vote of some elector should be challenged and his subscribing to the test oath be insisted upon. The refusal of his ballot would be made the basis of a suit for the purpose of testing the validity of the laws excluding "Mormons" from holding office or voting on account of their belonging to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and consequently on account of their religious belief. There is scarcely any room for doubt that when the subject is brought squarely before the courts, the obnoxious laws will be declared unconstitutional and void, as they certainly are.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 27.

Agent Appointed.—Yesterday Giovanni Lavagnino filed with Secretary A. L. Thomas his certificate of appointment as agent of the Societe Anonyme des Mines de Lexington—a company organized under the laws of France, to carry on the business of mining in Utah, with an office in Salt Lake City.

Sentenced.—Fred Self, a boy who was arrested about three months ago for stealing a cow, and who pleaded guilty to the charge, was brought before the District Court yesterday. His sentence had been suspended during good behavior. When at liberty, however, he again committed larceny, for which he has served out a sentence in the city jail. Judge Zane sent him to the Penitentiary for one year.

Silk Factory Products.—Any person wishing to see what home industry may furnish in the way of silk dress goods, can be satisfied by a visit to the silk factory, Cañon Road. Previous to making a change in styles of goods, the proprietors are offering for a few days their stock at manufacturers' prices. It consists of a few patterns of figured grenadines, plain and brocade satin, ottoman and satin and gros grain stripe. The articles are a triumph in the line of home-made fabrics.

Pleads Not Guilty.—Thomas Simpson, who has been in confinement for several months awaiting the action of the grand jury on a charge of polygamy, came into court yesterday and pleaded not guilty. Having no money to pay counsel, Judge Zane appointed C. O. Whittemore to defend his case. He is not a "Mormon," and claims to be a subject of Great Britain, in which country his alleged first marriage is said to have occurred. His case presents some peculiar phases.

A Horse Thief Sentenced.—This morning Sheriff Turner, of Provo, brought to our city one Oscar Fadden, who has been convicted of horse stealing, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Some time ago he stole a horse belonging to Norman Taylor, of Moab, Emery County, and struck for Colorado. He was followed by the owner of the animal and Captain Greenman, who brought him back on a requisition from the Governor. He was subsequently tried, convicted and sentenced at Provo, and to-day enters upon his term of imprisonment.

Rates to the Cattle Convention.—Unusually low rates have been secured over the various railroads to this city, for the benefit of those who attend the grand stock convention to be held here on April 2nd. The Utah Central and D. & R. G. give Conference rates from all points on their lines, and the Union Pacific will issue round trip tickets on the main line, the Oregon Short Line and Utah & Northern at correspondingly low figures; while the Central Pacific gives the following special rates for round trip tickets between the points named and Ogden: From Corinne, \$2.75; Kelton, \$10.15; Terrace, \$13.70; Tecoma, \$17.35; Tona, \$20.20; Wells, \$24.15.

Missionary Work in Denmark.—We have been shown a private letter received from one of the Elders now laboring in the Aalborg Conference of the Scandinavian Mission, from which we learn that the Elders in that region are having lively times and holding some good meetings. A few persons are being added to the Church, and there is a prospect that more soon will be.

A mobocratic spirit is rife in Nibe, and some of the Elders who had an appointment to preach there, and who walked six miles through a cold north-eastern snow storm to fill it, were prevented from doing so by a mob numbering about fifty, who had assembled, and who seemed bent upon treating them with violence. Providence, however, interposed in behalf of the Elders. The mob became divided among themselves, and the Elders took advantage of a temporary lull in the onslaught which resulted, to make good their escape, and thus save themselves from a ducking in the frith, which was close by, or a beating, if nothing more serious.

Elders C. Nielsen and D. K. Brown, laboring in that region, were recently called upon to bless a child, afflicted with fits and not expected to live, whose parents had just been baptized, and from the time the ordinance was performed in its behalf, it was entirely relieved, and is now thriving and healthy.