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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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ENEMIES OF UTAH AT WORK.

THE editor of the New York *Mail and Express* ought, according to his profession, to be the most hard-like individual in the United States, judging from his possession of piety. He takes out fresh quotations from the Bible at intervals and places them as mottoes 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 can been that the contents of the *Mail and Express* do not always agree with the Christian sentiments enunciated 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 have done, but on account of what it is supposed they may do a sixty 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 not to quote the last expression of the particular article under consideration. Here it is:

"Therefore we say, *welcome to the Mormons monster to the death.*"

The italics are not ours—they belong to the *Mail and Express*. It will be seen that the pretended hatch is nothing less than a ravenous wolf. To be consistent he should discard the scriptural mottoes with which he has been accustomed to embellish his paper and make selections from the sayings of the Russian nihilists and the published exclamations 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 inappropriately, 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 outselling for an object. This idea is strengthened by the fact that all the articles, without exception, of this character, that we have seen, reek strongly of the Salt Lake fabrication and conspiracy shop. They consist of old anti-"Mormon" scap heated up with the steam of interstitial official lunges. The decoction is scored with age and sanctified by the gall of religious intolerance.

DEATH OF GEORGE BANCROFT.

GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian, is dead. At 3:45 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 Greece. He made special studies of the classics of Greece and Rome, and took a course in Hebrew and Scripture interpretation under Eichhorn.

In 1822 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 1824. His author of 1827 was one which attracted great attention. It was on universal suffrage, the foundation of the State and the power of the whole people.

The worthy which not to be lost 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 pictuesquely, but also analyzes 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 22, 1886. This, if not his last literary work, is one of his best.

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

"I was trained to look upon life here as a season for labor. Being in action 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 and without dread the beckoning of the hand which will summon me to rest."

Though these words were written nine years ago, yet the writer lived until last Saturday morning, the 18th instant, when in his 91st year the greatest American historian of his generation passed quietly away.

THE SILVER BILL.

SILVER is an engrossing topic both by the public and by Congress. The United States Senate has just passed a bill providing for the free coinage of silver. That bill is now in the hands of the House committee on coinage. Whether it emerges from that committee in the same form it entered it, or whether it will emerge with clauses providing for the protection of American silver, or for the exclusion of foreign silver are the questions now agitating the minds of financial philosophers. There can be no doubt but that party opinion is somewhat mixed on this silver question. It has also a sectional appearance. The West and South are demanding free coinage, while the East is more or less opposed to it. It is also stated that the Treasury and the Administration are both opposed to free coinage of silver. The Farmers' Alliance is demanding free coinage most vehemently. The silver bill of last year does not prove satisfactory. That bill limits the coinage of silver to a certain amount per month. But it is said that it has not answered the purpose desired. The New York *World*, speaking of the present Senate silver bill, says:

"The present Congress has already passed the matter of silver coinage upon a false and very dangerous basis. It has passed a law which many of the most earnest opponents of silver coinage at the present rate of valuation regard as decidedly worse than free coinage. Many men, both in and out of Congress, who have consistently opposed the 412½ grain dollar upon conviction of its danger to the country's prosperity, now favor the adoption of a free-coinage law as better than the law we have, and are prepared to kill the silver alliance in securing such a change.

"In the judgment of those men the existing law does all the mischief free coinage can and some other harm besides. It compels the Government to purchase the whole silver product whether there is a demand for coinage to that amount or not. Free coinage would leave the demand free to regulate the matter without compulsion. The present law introduces into our legislation the false and dangerous theory that it is the business of the Government to maintain the price of a commodity by compulsory purchases of it—a theory which has already borne fruit in a subsidy wild speculative propensities of a scientific sort. Free coinage would cure of all such theories and more it would free the government entirely from the need for its services upon demand as it does with gold, a thing upon which there would be no possible objection anywhere if the prescribed amount of bullion in a dollar were actually worth a dollar. Finally the existing law makes the government the direct minister of speculators in silver, a thing so monstrously wrong and so really odious to actually monstrous.

"As between such a law and a free-coinage measure many will choose the latter who would never otherwise favor free policy.

"The arguments for and against free silver coinage are voluminous. One argument against it is that foreign silver would be brought here and in a short time gold would be displaced." The Indianapolis *Republican* says:

"More than this, we are driving directly to the end which free coinage would bring, under the silver purchase law now on the statute books. The time is not yet, we hope, but we say now on the character of the immediate day before us, when this bill, silver steadily largely purchasers over our silver dollars. Uncle Sam's mass of $70,000,000 bullion of silver, how long before it will be the chief or only form and the Government, receiving only silver in payment of Federal taxes, is able to pay out only silver and reduce its currency issues only in street, some years, perhaps, but the end is inevitable.

"On the other hand it is urged that European countries have no silver bullion, and they require what silver they have for circulation at home. A writer in the Springfield *Republican* of a recent date concludes that free coinage is a trap to catch democrats and defeat them in 1892.

Here is what he says:

"The monitors representing the silver mines have killed the force bill and have brought up the free coinage act. The Republican leaders have not lost all their senses, and having been waked up by being told what they have done are a trap for the Democrats. They might have objected to taking a vote on the free coinage bill and escaped it, but as they raised party issues more than the welfare of the country, so far as one may judge by their votes, they failed to object to a vote on the free coinage bill in order to lead the Democrats into a trap. If the Democratic party chooses to walk into the parlor set by the Republican spiders, the Republicans will not object. The Republicans will not be responsible for the consequences to their party from the free coinage act which they have passed, and which they may be their self free coinage act, and which they are determined to be the most signature benefit of their own party, many of their constituents on account of which they might be seeking votes from to maintain a Republican majority in the House. They are very well that if the Democrats come to the free coinage of silver under the present conditions of the country, the Democratic party might as well come up the springs, and be done with it, and let the United States, which are essential to success in the next Presidential election, if possible to the free coinage act. Yet the Democrats appear to be ready to vote upon free coinage, and are apparently intent on repeating the monetary blunder which they have committed many times, wilfully throwing their party to grief just at the time when they might take control of the government and hold it for a very long period.

"If this measure is carried it will become evident that neither party can be trusted. The same measures must then be taken that were taken in 1840 to organize the free-soil party. This will not be difficult—it will more than justify the action of the mug-wumps for the last four or five years. The new party must be in both the others as the free-soil party did, and while working to that end without any expectation of ever electing its own candidates, it may force both parties to change their tactics and to direct legislation so as to promote the general welfare of the whole country rather than to subordinate the general welfare to mere party success, and to the demands of the senators and representatives who represent silver mines and who do not represent any body of voters that would carry any considerable influence except for their control of states that have no right to exist as States."

WOMEN DOCTORS.

LADY doctors were, not very long ago, objects of much ridicule among the public and not a little contempt among the medical profession. Surgeons were particularly scornful in speaking of the female students of anatomy and physiology. But now learned and graduated ladies are in great demand in America, and other countries are throwing aside their prejudices and offering inducements to feminine practitioners. New Zealand, for instance, wants them badly. A naval officer settled in that colony informs the London Queen that he has written Dr. S. Jex-Blake, Brunsfield Lodge, Edinburgh, Scotland, asking whether it would be possible to get the benefit of a doctor to settle in his neighborhood. He concludes thus:

"Should this meet the eye of a lady doctor, in doubt whether to go, she is invited to communicate with the above-named lady. I may add that the population, which would be immediately attached to by a doctor here, is 60 or 70, scattered in a radius of 30 miles, though the development of a local industry, and that the offer I made through Miss Jex-Blake, M. D., would secure a well-assured position for any qualified medical woman accepting it."

For the benefit of those unacquainted with the British colony of New Zealand, and who find the above extract of interest, it is stated that the country is one of the healthiest in the world, and the climate leaves absolutely nothing to be desired. As a general thing the conditions of subsistence and securing a competence are not as trying as they are in this country, and the pathway of ordinary every day life in that far distant island is not crowded so hurriedly as with us.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

THOSE who are interested in the aims and objects of the Farmers' Alliance ought to cut out the following summary of them, as formulated by the Hon. Dr. Gladden. An occasional reference to the points, as developments proceed, will enable the observer more intelligently to comprehend the operations of the Alliance, which is now one of the most important political organizations in America. It holds the balance of power, as demonstrated at the late elections.

1. Close money, to begin with. The farmers are presently finding they want cheap money, not dear. In our time

[illegible]

debts. They are, therefore, in favor of the free coinage of silver, but their leaders [illegible] that this would be an inflation of currency, since only about $45,000,000 [illegible] at the current rates, and thus be subject to the currency of this country, and this amount, they think, would be ridiculously inadequate.

2. The sub-treasury plan, so called, by which warehouses are to be built in every county where they are demanded, where farmers may deposit cotton, wheat, corn, oats, or tobacco, receiving in return a treasury note for 80 per cent of the value of the product so deposited, at the current market price. These treasury notes are to be legal tender for debts and receivable for customs.

3. The ownership by the Government of all the railroads, telegraphs, and telephones, beginning with the postal telegraph branches plank in the platform of the Alliance.

4. The prohibition of gambling in futures and that of alien ownership of land.

5. The abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal-tender treasury notes for national-bank notes.

6. The adoption of a Constitutional amendment requiring the choice of United States Senators by the people means to be a popular measure among the members of the Alliance. To this they will be able to rally a strong support.

A CHICAGO paper says: "Judging from the reports of social high life in Washington, the talk of the work of the foreign diplomats consists in attending pink tea rooms and lavender teas. From this one can understand that the task of the ambassador and the envoy and the minister is anything but a joke. The job of attending an afternoon tea lasteth at 5 o'clock and a matinee supper at 8, followed by a yellow-jug-colored tamquet at 7, may not be violently intellectual, but most men would prefer seeking death by easier and more expeditious ways."

WHILE the Indian trouble was at its height Secretary Proctor's mail was burdened with letters from cranks making suggestions as to the conduct of the Indian campaign. One correspondent proposed to exterminate the entire Sioux nation or a large part of it by establishing an electric plant at Pine Ridge and stretching a wire around the hostile camp. Then, turning on the current, the Indians were to be driven down to the wire, which was to be drawn closer and closer until contact with the wire caused wholesale destruction. Another writer suggested that all persons going out into the Indian region make themselves secure against being scalped by shaving their heads and wearing close-fitting wool caps. Probably crank number two was a wool cap manufacturer.

SAYS the New York *Tribune*: "Fifteen months ago," says a man who has just been there, "there were not a dozen people in Middlesbrough, Ky. Now it has a population of 6000. An English syndicate worth $20,000,000 is building the town. They have spent $50,000 in straightening a creek that ran through it, and have encircled it with a seventeen-mile dummy line. They have put up electric cars and electric lights and have about completed seven furnaces. Business buildings costing less than $10,000 are not allowed to be built—and lots are selling for as much as $450 a front foot. The bonds of the circular dummy line have been gobbled up at 115. The syndicate has 100,000 acres in and around the place, and has already realized a million and a half dollars on the investment. Mr. Arthur, the manager of the syndicate, gets $25,000 a year for his services, and last Christmas they made him a present of $25,000. Mind I haven't told you half of what I know about this fifteen-months old town.

LETTER FROM "PHŒNIX."

A Visit to Chicago, and What was Seen and Heard There.

[Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.]

I reached the busy metropolis of Illinois a few days ago, but it is not my purpose to attempt a lengthy description, because many of its leading attractions, and also the dark phases of its society, have often been portrayed in your columns. Believing in the maxim of "business before pleasure," I made an early visit to several commercial houses, and it was quite gratifying to observe that Utah and its people are becoming better understood. The manager of a leading business house in Chicago who did not know till later on that a "Mormon" was present—when referring to the Western trade—observed that he was "very much surprised with regard to Utah." The people there had met their obligations, he said, more promptly than those of any other Western State or Territory. "It must be part of the 'Mormon' creed to pay your debts!" This statement came from a gentleman who has extensive business connections in the West, and is corroborated by every leading business house in the East. Moreover, it is evident that ere long Utah will rise above the cloud of calumny and obtain misrepresentation and appear what she truly is—the "Queen of the West."

Chicago today is doing honor to the greatest explorer of the age, and extending an enthusiastic greeting to the veteran African traveler and hero, Henry M. Stanley. The writer has a vivid recollection of Stanley's visit to Chicago, many years ago, when he lectured on "How I Found Livingstone." Even that time he has been an ardent admirer of Stanley's indomitable will and courage. The lecture last evening was delivered in the Auditorium, a building of which Chicago is justly proud, and which is unequaled on this continent. The street frontage is 710 feet, and the height of the main building, containing ten stories, is 170 feet with eight towers at each building, and the latter tower above it, in turn, thus giving a total height of 22 feet. The exterior of the building is of granite and Bedford stone. The interior is elegantly decorated and furnished, and all that art can accomplish, with wealth lavishly lavished, has been there displayed. The visitor enters a veritable palace, and can only exclaim "Magnificent!" The seating capacity is estimated at 5000, and Stanley appeared before a packed house. All classes crowded to hear his story. With his usually quiet manner he pictured vividly the last African mission, and its object, the relief of Emin Pasha. The entrance and travel up the Congo, traversing the dense forests, lack of information, the hostility of the natives, the treachery of his people, the meeting with Emin Pasha, the disappointment, and the disasters of the rear column, were all faithfully portrayed. Those who listened attentively received a flood of valuable information, and your correspondent became a more enthusiastic admirer than ever of the valiant and indefatigable explorer.

Chicago, like every other part of the country, has been affected by the depression of the money market. Several large and important houses have "gone under" and business is dull. Every civil, though merchants declare that a better trade current has been made during the past year than ever before.

Rain and snow during the past few days have caused a rush for umbrellas and rubbers.

It was quite amusing today to hear Utah discussed at the dinner table. Citizens of Chicago advocated statehood for Utah, but deplored the condition of the people, and were shocked at polygamy; yet it is a fact that in one street of this great city there exist more vice and corruption than in all Utah Territory. The debasing immorality in Fourth Avenue is a matter of public notoriety. The churches are doing very little towards counteracting the influence of saloons and bagnios. Houses of prostitution are nearly as numerous as places of worship; yet, forsooth, self-righteous Chicagoans will lament Utah's unfitness for Statehood.

The Waite Mission, engaged in the noble work of rescuing little children from hunger, wretchedness and vice, reports that during the past six months 20,500 free meals have been given to these homeless and hungry ones. About 4000 garments have been distributed to cover the naked and protect them from cold. Nearly 1000 free beds are provided, and yet the management states that for lack of funds they have been obliged to do one-fourth part of the good that might have been accomplished in that time.

Chicago has no missionaries to spare that can afford traveling toward the "regeneration" of Utah.

We can appropriately exhort the people thus: "Cast out the beam from thine own eye, then shalt thou see clearly to pull out the mote from thy brother's eye." "PHŒNIX."

A Hint to Correspondents.

We received Saturday afternoon an interesting report of a meeting of the Students' Society of the Davis Stake Academy. The event took place last Tuesday evening, but as the account of the proceedings has not thus reached us until four days afterwards, we are reluctantly obliged to lay it aside as too stale for publication. The columns of the NEWS are always open for such communications when sent to us immediately; but in consequence of the neglect of correspondents to observe this rule, we are often under the necessity of declining their manuscript.

Lotta Is Coming.

This (Monday) evening, Lotta, the inimitable queen of soubrettes, will commence a season of three nights' performances at the Theater.

The opening piece will be Marsden's Comedy-Drama, "Musette."

Tuesday evening "Nos," a musical comedy, arranged expressly for Lotta by A. R. Fulton, Esq., will be produced. This piece is said to be the distinguished comedienne's greatest success. In this play Lotta assumes a variety of characters; first, that of a street singer, next that of an old woman, a page, a waiter, and a drummer boy respectively. Each character is clear and distinct, and the transformation from one to another is skillfully executed as to be really wonderful.

The season will terminate on Wednesday night with the pleasing and popular "Pawn Ticket 210."

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