

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY - Nov. 17, 1886

THE COMING STORM IN THE EAST.

THERE is a portion of the earth's surface in Europe that is bounded on the north and west by Austro-Hungary, on the east partly by the southern portion of Russia and the greater part of the Black Sea, and on the south by Turkey, and which comprises the three independent Ottoman principalities of Roumelia, Servia and Bulgaria. Their contiguity to each of the three great powers named and their accessibility to the great marine outlet which forms a direct communication by the same means with all the principal powers of the earth, places these little sub-nations in a most unfavorable position for themselves. Turkey claims them, by the law of hereditary and previous possession; Austria because of neighborhood; and Russia by reason of having conquered Turkey in a war which was ostensibly prosecuted in the interest of the Christian population residing in them. But neither has advanced a claim which, if reduced to a legal proposition and submitted to an intelligent jury, would be found tenable. Taking up the complaint, or rather demand, of each, and reading between the lines, the scrutinizer of human affairs and methods can readily discern a grasping after advantage, the aggrandizement consequent upon subjugation and annexation. In this triangular squabble, Russia has caused less of questioning and therefore more of discontent than either of the others, because she has been bolder and shown her hand with less attempt at concealment. Having blotted out Turkish rule in Bulgaria and avenged the wrongs inflicted upon the anti-Ottomans in a fierce, prolonged and bloody conflict with the parent power, she claims the right of being a kind of protectorate and of saying what shall and what shall not be within the confines of the little monarchy, the only title advanced being the right of conquest and the needs of man. Those who know and have considered the attitude of the Muscovite in this proceeding can easily understand that there is not one position upon which he claims to rest against which impenetrability does not set its face; he wants Bulgaria because it borders upon the Black Sea; he wants Roumania for the same reason; and the eastern part of Turkey, especially Constantinople, which stands like a sentinel at the outlet, and these acquired, all of the shores of that mighty receptacle and outlet of the world's commerce that lie in Europe, would be in the hands of the Czar's government. But he is being watched, and watched more closely than he imagines. Unchecked advances and unprovoked audacity have apparently stimulated him beyond the point of safety and reason.

The dictatorial attitude of Russia's agent in Bulgaria—the officious and offensive Kaulbars—has done a great deal toward making the other immediate Powers comprehend exactly the measure and meaning of the encroachments so far successfully consummated, and it is idle to suppose that they will much longer shut their eyes to a painful truth and be beguiled by the Russian soothing until they are bound hand and foot. The election of a Prince suitable to the Bulgarians, in defiance of the wishes of the Czar and the threats of his representative, will have but the tendency to hasten matters; for it is now a question of absolute Russian supremacy or complete autonomy for the storm-tossed principality. The former means the domination of Russia over the other European nations as a political and commercial factor, the latter not only the protest but the positive action of the others against it, and they now realize that what they do must be done quickly.

In any event, there is a storm ahead, and when it bursts its fury will probably be unmeasured and uncontrolled.

MALTREATMENT OF ELDERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In last evening's News doubt was expressed as to the truthfulness of a report published by the New York Herald to the effect that two "Mormon" Elders named Ettig and Basing had been maltreated in eastern Pennsylvania. To-day we are in receipt of a communication from a missionary who has been laboring in that field, which conveys the intelligence that two

Elders in the same region have been abused by a mob, but neither the names of the Elders, nor the particulars of the outrage upon them are given by the correspondent. The latter, however, encloses clippings from the Pittsburgh Dispatch and Times which give different versions of the affair and different names as being those of the victims. The Dispatch gives the names of the Elders who were maltreated as Josiah Somerset and Andrew Younger, while the Times gives them as Ettig and Basing. The truth seems to be that two missionaries who had been laboring in the vicinity of Lehigh, a town some twelve miles from Reading, Pa., were taken by a mob, beaten with a cow-hide, and thrown into a stream of water, after which lime from a kiln near by was thrown upon them, sifting into their hair, etc. The clippings from the papers named afford grounds for inferring that the reason why the brethren were treated in this manner was because of excitement created by some shameful and outrageous falsehoods that had been circulated about them charging them with surreptitiously inducing a large number of young girls to leave their homes, meet at a rendezvous and take train for Utah. It was charged that the victims of the outrage had sent a party of fourteen young girls at one time from that vicinity, to this Territory, and a correspondent of the Dispatch dilates upon "the sorrow in many a home in Berks and Lehigh counties," resulting from the labors of the Elders.

The reports concerning the labors and conduct of the missionaries are replete with the most outrageous fabrications, and the improbable character of the stories told ought to prevent their being credited.

A SCENE IN PRISON.

The following are extracts from a letter of President Wm. M. Palmer, of the Northwestern States Mission, dated November 2d, 1886:

"Last Saturday evening I arrived in Detroit, and on Sunday morning I went to the House of Correction. The superintendent, Captain Joseph Nicholson, received me very cordially, and I had a long and pleasant talk with him. He spoke very highly of the brethren confined in his charge. I asked permission to preach to them and administer the Sacrament, which was granted. The Government Inspector was at the prison reviewing United States prisoners all the forenoon, and the regular religious services began at 3 o'clock p.m., so they gave me from 1:30 to 2:30 p.m. I never had such feelings as when the brethren were marched in line past me to their seats; for although I could have reached them as they passed they dare not speak nor offer the hand. My heart swelled within me, and these lines traced my thoughts.

"Farewell to that home they left far behind Their weeping dear wives and children so kind; But tyranny's chains around them were wound, And with groans of oppression the valleys resound.

"O Father, and can there be men in this day, Who for power and for gold will fair freedom betray, No mercy extend to the just of their race, But for righteousness' sake bind good men in this place?

"America, once the proud land of the free! Thy sons for religion are bound—can it be O, I anxiously wait for the answer to me, That Zion is loosed and her people are free!"

"I ascended the pulpit, and with an effort and choked words spoke to the brethren about ten minutes. I then called on them to sing, 'We thank thee, O God, for a Prophet.' I could not sing, but the brethren rendered it very well. I offered prayer, which came from the depths of my soul. I next administered the sacrament to them; many tears rolled down their manly cheeks in gratitude to God that we were there for the Gospel's sake. I preached awhile to them on the signs of the times, and the deliverance of the Saints of God, encouraging them to patience and trust in God, who could make their burdens light and their yoke easy.

"Permission was given by Assistant Supt. Henry Walker, who was present, and four or five of the brethren spoke, bearing testimony to the Gospel and their determination to stand to the truth. They spoke of the kindness of the prison officers to them and the confidence which those dignitaries seemed to have in them, which they desired always to merit; and expressed their gratitude for this day's privileges. As the time had nearly expired, I requested all who felt the same as did the brethren who had spoken to raise their right hands. Every hand was lifted and they half arose, while with one voice they said, 'We all do.' We shook hands with them all and bade them good-bye for a time."

A PLEA FOR LOCAL ECONOMICS.

The Wool Growers' Association of Southern Utah is a living, enterprise. It gives evidence of vitality and inspires confidence in its perpetuity as a

permanent industrial institution. Its object—"The protection of the wool producers, and to promote their best interests, which include the improvement of breeds, purchase and sale of wool, pelts, hides, etc."—is somewhat contracted. But this is necessarily the case. It will do for a starter. Great things grow out of small ones. Expansion comes with increase of experience. When one step is taken a basis is formed upon which to build and enlarge. The business qualities of the men who have inaugurated and will operate this enterprise leads us to expect a more extended objective scope as it progresses.

The retention by actual producers, so far as practicable, of the direct profits resulting from their labors and the exercise of their energies, is legitimate. The initiatory aim of the association is consequently to dispense with middlemen. It takes upon itself, or the wool growers do through the agency of the society, the transaction of its own business in the disposal of the products involved.

There is a point connected with the enterprise that we hope will not be lost sight of. It appeals to the public spirit of the association. It appears from the constitution of the concern that its prospective operations have mere reference to the matter of exportations, but are, of course, not intended to be confined to that limit. It is a sort of public for communal duty that house purchasers, engaged in the branches of manufacture in which the products in question are used should be accorded every practicable and consistent preference over those at a distance. Not only this, but in unison with the expressed hope, that the objects of the Association will expand with time, experience and opportunity, it is not too much to expect that the growers or producers shall combine in the manufacture of such goods as the raw materials in which they deal would warrant. It is the worst kind of business, and opposed to every principle of economics to export raw products to a distance, employ people there to manufacture them into useable merchandise and ship them back for wear. It is a parody on common sense, especially when the materials are returned to us vitiated by adulteration.

While forcibly demonstrative against the local middlemen, we are not slow to employ that class at a distance with a vengeance. Speaking from a general standpoint, the intermediate men at home are a flea-bite, to use a homely phrase, compared with those abroad. They are as a mole-hill to a mountain. The distant class comprises dealers, manufacturers, mechanics, merchants and railroad incorporations. Into the laps of all of these this Territory pours a constant stream of wealth that might be retained to build up the community.

The business of each day demonstrates the fact that this is unnecessary, and that Utah is a broad business field within its own boundaries, while there are lines of manufacture in which a large exportation might be done as well. This is especially the case in those classes of goods in direct line with the products handled by the Wool Growers' Association. The fabrics made at the Provo manufactory, Deseret and other mills exhibit this fact. They are growing in public estimation, and are bound to increase in favor. The excellence of their quality is being observed abroad, and a beginning has been made in the matter of shipments to distant points.

Vigorous steps should be taken in the direction of developing the raw products of Utah at home, so that her people may be clothed with their own manufactures. If the facilities were increased the demand would be equal to the progress in that direction. The demand for home-made suits since John C. Cutler & Brother added that branch to their establishment has passed all previous expectation. Orders come in from adjacent Territories as well as from strictly local sources. These are but indications of what might be done by opening the field wider.

These are some of the reasons why we hope the Association in question will be sensitive to the process of expansion and exhibit that genuine public spirit associated with business that relieves ordinary human transactions from the chilling incubus of unadulterated selfishness.

PRESIDENTIAL PROBABILITIES.

THE New York Sun is trying to boom Randall into the Presidency of the United States. There is no doubt that Samuel J. Randall would make a most excellent Chief Magistrate, and that he would have a powerful following if nominated as the Democratic candidate. His ability is unquestioned, his honesty unimpeachable and his standing before the country unsurpassed. But we do not think he is likely to receive the nomination. His protection proclivities make him the leader of a faction in his party and provoke an antagonism which would be very damaging to his prospects of election. His place is in the House of Representatives where he is a power, and his removal from that sphere would be a loss to the country.

The most popular man of his party to-day seems to be Governor Hill of New York. He is growing in public favor and has manifested the peculiar qualities of the politician as well as those of the strong Executive. He will stand as the most dangerous rival of Cleveland, unless something now unforeseen wrecks his chances before the campaign opens.

The most likely standard-bearer of the Democracy, notwithstanding all that has been said against him, is, in our opinion, the present incumbent of the coveted position. Grover Cleveland has proved himself a vigorous, sturdy and competent Chief Magistrate of this great republic. The chief fault found with him proceeds from the office-seekers and their sympathizers. He has not turned out Republican fast enough to let in the hungry Democrats. He has manifested more regard for fitness than for the claims of party. He has not rushed in eager haste to demonstrate his endorsement of the "spoils" theory. He has shown some regard for the wishes of the "Mugwumps," who undoubtedly helped to elect him. He has therefore disappointed a host of politicians with great expectations, and thus raised a howl that is heard against him throughout the land.

But there is time yet for the President to remove a great deal of the prejudice which this course has aroused. Many changes will no doubt be made before the next national convention will meet. The party will hesitate before putting up a man who can only gain a strict party support. Success will of course be the great desideratum. All the chances will be well considered. The man who appears the most likely to win will be the candidate.

Unless Cleveland was serious in his declaration of intentions to stand but for a single term and has not since changed his mind, as most men do after tasting the sweets of power, he will probably be the candidate of his party and succeed himself to the Presidency. But "there's many a slip 'tween the cup and the lip," and in a popular republic uncertainty reigns supreme. Political prophecy is about as reliable as the prognostications of the redoubtable Wiggins.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

THAT scapegrace Cutting, who made himself notorious by violating the laws of Mexico and nearly bringing about a collision between the Mexican and United States governments, is likely to get himself into more serious trouble by his aggravated lawlessness. He is now engaged, according to our dispatches, in organizing a filibustering expedition to invade Mexico, composed of desperadoes and that class of ruffians that infest the border. It is to be hoped that this time the powers that be at Washington will not attempt to interfere if the Mexican authorities should capture Cutting while engaged in his criminal operations.

In the former dispute this country had clearly the worst of it, and as the matter now stands Mexico decidedly has the advantage. In the polite verbal passage at arms which occurred between the new Minister to Mexico and the President of that Republic, this position was well defined, and Mr. Manning's gentle hint at the desirability of a change in the Mexican laws to suit the people on this side of the Rio Grande, was firmly but courteously repelled by the adroit and shrewd reply of President Diaz, to the effect that both governments should take care that the laws of each country are "impartially applied and scrupulously obeyed."

In the present situation the United States will gain more credit by making proper exertions to prevent a new disturbance in the relations between the two governments, than by permitting an unlawful incursion into Mexico which will be sure to bring about fresh trouble and is not likely to score any credit to the United States.

If Cutting tries to save his own neck by remaining on American territory while his band of invaders cross over the river and commence their depredations, the authorities of this country ought to interpose, prevent the intended breach of the peace, and punish the brawling adventurer who defies both law and decency. Secretary Bayard will gain more credit by suppressing Cutting than by attempting to dictate terms to Mexico.

AN ECONOMIC DEMAND.

It appears by Washington reports from the Director of the United States mint that there has been a greater demand for nickles and pennies than could be supplied in the East. A large surplus of these minor coins accumulated at the sub-treasury in Philadelphia, but these have been cleaned and re-issued and new pieces have been stricken off at the rate of about \$300 per diem. About \$7,000,000 of pennies are now in circulation in the United States, and the cry is still for "more."

It will not be long before the great

West will clamor for cents, or "pennies," as they are called in the East. An English penny is equal to two cents, with the "enlarged ideas" of enlightened America, a Yankee cent is considered as big as a British penny. The value of a cent in the thrifty eyes of a New Englander is food for mirth on the Pacific slope, and the scorn of a Utah or California boy for a copper penny is amazing to the economical down-easter. But as competition in trade becomes closer and prices are cut down to a minimum, when there is rivalry in the street car business, and other enterprises step in to struggle for public patronage, odd change will be wanted, nickels will assume larger proportions in the western vision, pennies will be looked on with greater favor, and the five cent coin will no longer be regarded as the lower limit of money value.

When the cent is once introduced here it will very soon come into fashion and be found extremely useful. It will promote economy and be found a great saving to housekeepers. It may not be so profitable to merchants and storekeepers, for they usually manage to secure the benefit of the odd cents in a bargain. But gradually and quickly all classes of the community will perceive the advantages of the little coin and pennies will be "all the go." The mints of the West will have to begin the manufacture of minor coin and nickels and cents will be in a yet greater demand than at present.

If this great government could only see with eyes disencumbered of anti-"Mormon" spectacles, the benefits of a mint in Utah would be discovered and this region would be favored with its establishment. For that however, we must wait till "the sweet by and by." Meanwhile let us have the handy little penny.

SPAIN IN TROUBLE.

Now the trouble is in Spain. A fire has been smoldering there for a long time past, ever since Don Carlos gave up his hopeless cause and left the country and the republicans were swept aside under the mighty pressure of the legitimists at home and solid backing abroad. But, while temporarily displaced, the republican cause has not been dead nor asleep, nor has it been even idle. Those who have its furtherance in charge understand the nature of their mission well, and they are capable of exercising patience jointly with watchfulness—very rare qualities and those that lead to success when other means fail. Ever since the late Republic went down under the internal and external pressure, the agents of popular government have been at work, operating noiselessly, but efficiently, only an outcropping appearing now and then as an inevitable consequence. Under Castelar Spain could not prosper for the reason that he is not a statesman, only an orator—a grand one it is true, but not fitted for leadership. Those who are better qualified for the trying task of holding and guiding the Ship of State seem to have the underworking in hand, and the recent outbreak was but a premonitory symptom, not any part of the great uprising which seems imminent. Our dispatches to-day fore-shadow trouble for the powers that be in Spain; and what is true of Spain is true, in a greater or less measure, of other nations.

MUSIC IN DIVINE WORSHIP.

THERE are many peculiar notions among the various sects of Christendom that are difficult to account for, particularly when they all claim to be guided by the Holy Scriptures. One of these remarkable freaks is the opposition to instrumental music in churches, which was waged so fiercely many years ago in Scotland and continues to this day, even on this side of the broad Atlantic. At the National Convention of the United Presbyterians opposed to instrumental music in churches held at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 10th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

"Believing instrumental music in connection with the worship of God to be without authority of divine appointment under the New Testament dispensation, and therefore a corruption of that worship, it is our duty to refuse in any way to countenance or support its use, and we hereby counsel all our brethren to stand firm and not defile or wound their consciences by any compliance with that which is contrary to the conscience or in regard to which the conscience is not clear."

It is perhaps correct that there is no direct appointment of instrumental music for divine worship in the New Testament. But neither is there of psalm-singing in public. Hymns and spiritual songs were advised by the Apostles to be sung by the Saints one to another when joyful and making merry. But there is no more authority for one than the other as a feature of Christian public worship. The idea that musical instruments are sinful, springs from ignorance, and is part of that strait-laced Puritanism which forbade laughter on the Sabbath and made religion an insufferable bondage.