

ANTI-MORMON LEGISLATION.

THE ministers of the sects now considered orthodox—a few years ago they were heterodox—are very anxious to have something severe enacted by Congress against the Latter-day Saints. In the resolutions they pass and the urgent calls they make for legislation against the "Mormons," is a standing admission of their own impotence, and of the weakness of their cause, and in dread they express of the probable consequences if "Mormonism" remains unchecked by the civil power, is a virtual avowal of the superiority of that system over what they call "Christian civilization."

If the Scriptures and the facts were on their side, they should have no need to invoke the force of arms nor the machinery of courts against a body of religiousists, whose numbers are no very small in comparison to their own, and whom they represent as ignorant, depraved and heretic. And if the civilization of the age is so high and pure as they pretend, what possible danger can there be to it from a form of religion and a social practice which they affect to think so absurd and delusive? The conventions and conferences and conclaves which culminate these foolish "bulls" against "Mormonism," tacitly confess their own impotence, and imply the strength and inviolability of that which they want the Government to destroy.

Among the "religions" influences lately brought to bear on this question, is that of the *Christian Union*, an able and well conducted weekly, which by the by has lately put on new dress, that gives it a more than usually attractive appearance. The *Union* wants preparation made during the summer for legislation against the "Mormons" next December. Of course polygamy is the ostensible object of attack. Stating that polygamy, "in the legal aspect is simply the commonplace crime of bigamy," it goes on to relate a case of bigamy in which the accused escaped punishment by a legal technicality, and factually shows in the relation of the case, that the elements of the crime of bigamy are altogether different from those of polygamy; fraud, falsehood, and general deception entering into the former, while there is necessarily none in the latter.

But the *Union* thinks it has hit upon the plan by which the peculiar institution may be effectually demolished. Stating that the particular object in the way of prosecution for polygamy is the necessity of proving the marriage, it offers the following to remove that obstacle:

"General reputation should be accepted as proof in the first instance of defendant's marriage. Change the law so that whenever the prosecuting officers can show that a 'Mormon' husband publicly avows several women as his wives, proof of the general facts that he calls them wives and provides them with homes and support as such, shall be sufficient at the outset of the case. If in truth he has never contracted a marriage with one or another, let him show that, or produce evidence to throw doubt upon his public assertions. The rule requiring strict proof of an actual marriage to sustain a conviction for bigamy is technical, does not prevail on other questions as to marriage, and has its foundation in a false premise. It is not unjust to treat a man as married who publicly avows himself to be so. The principle of modern law punishing illicit relations maintained openly and continuously between persons who are unmarried may be judiciously adopted for the Territories, and employed as a means of facilitating proof. The public mischief of polygamy consists chiefly in the continued relations, and in the initial ceremony. Let the continued relation then, not the mere ceremony, be the offense, and let this be the prime fact to be proved."

Now, here is a singular mingling of two opposite methods. First, the marriage is to be proved by the reported admissions and general reputation of the defendant. Second, the offense thus to be proved is to be continuous illicit relations between unmarried persons. Proof is to be had that parties are married, in order to punish them for relations maintained openly and continuously without marriage. We are of the opinion that it is not a legal or very logical mind which indicated this article in the *Christian Union*.

The anxiety entertained by these religious teachers to suppress "Mormonism," blinds their eyes to good common sense and to accepted legal principles. For instance, in this argument, the burden of proof is to be thrown upon the accused. Rumor, common talk, credits him with being married unlawfully, and he is to produce evidence that he is not so married. In other words, he is to prove a negative, and the principle that a defendant is in law to be considered innocent until proven guilty, is to be reversed, and he is to be considered guilty unless he can prove his own innocence.

There is another little point carefully covered in this truly "Christian" suggestion of the *Union*, that is, that illicit relations, such as have been charged with no small amount of evidence against one of its own editors in chief, are not to be touched by the proposed legislation against the "Mormons;" it is to be relations openly and continuously maintained against which the law is to be enacted. Secret and occasional lapses from the strict path of virtue, or the betrayal of the confidence reposed by a trusting woman, married or unmarried, in her spiritual pastor or adviser, is to pass unwhipped of justice. This "Mormon" openly admits a plural marriage and continuous family relations with his plural wife, then pounces upon him and put him, with in prison walls.

fulminations against "Mormon" marriage, we see no general effort to put down licentiousness, to grapple with the real evils of the age, to suppress or curtail prostitution, seduction, infanticide, and the gross vices that afflict society and smite it with disease and corruption, but under the thin guise of a pretended horror of plural marriage, a bigoted, sectarian assault upon a religious system, whose principles, supported by holy writ, and fortified by sound reasons and irrefragable facts, stands as a living and growing protest against the errors and false pretensions of discordant, arrogant and crumbling Christendom, with its priests, professors, pastors and pedagogues, whose craft is in danger from the rising Church of the latter days.

A DREAM.

IT MAY PROVE A REALITY.

A Hint to Home Capital.

LOGAN, May 21st, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

The other evening I lay dreamily reflecting on the property, growth and development of Zion. I thought of what we had been, now are, and are sure to be. My mind was pleased with the reflection that our course was onward; that the prophets had desired in favor of the latter-day Israel, and that we were inspired to write would not fail of fulfillment. It was solid satisfaction to realize that my parents had been called from lands afar off, from poverty and fear, and that their son, had inherited the blessings of a land dedicated to peace and crowned with plenty, one which would so remain when all the world besides should be in perplexity and trouble, even until every man that would not take his sword against his neighbor must needs flee to Zion for safety. I thought of this time, they were coming by thousands—as a day they surely will—when the question forced itself upon me what are we to give them to do? At what shall these thousands work? Why, our own sons are forced to flee to Babylon, they may happily (or unhappily) find a few months' labor. They cannot all be clerks. We have too many sons for that, and failing to obtain important positions (?) they must look elsewhere, and follow up the tail of a scraper.

I fancied men were everywhere going about seeking employment, but there was no work for them, and their condition drew forth my heartfelt sympathy, for to my mind a man able to work, willing to work, wandering about seeking work, and finding none, is one of the most pitiable objects under the sun. In this mood and in these reflections I fell asleep and dreamed the following dream:

I thought that we were living in the year 1887 or 1887. I was in Salt Lake City for a few days, sight seeing. Many changes had transpired in and about the city. It now contained about 85,000 population. There were many flourishing industries established and everybody seemed busy. I visited, among other places, a very large iron manufacturing establishment, located at the junction of the Utah Eastern, Utah Western, Rio Grande, which latter extended to Ogden, and had some friendly conversation with the President of the C. P. & R. R. There were many hundred men employed at these works. I was introduced to a proprietor, Mr. Edmunds, late of St. Louis. He told me that nearly all of his help belonged to the "Mormon" Church. They were the most reliable workmen he had ever known. He was in the coal business, and his people, "Mr. Edmunds," said, "I have come to you to locate in Salt Lake City." "I will tell you," said he, "You know how abundant is the state of society all around us; nothing seems safe, everything is uncertain. As you are aware, our government securities are down, and many of our industries are in a state of prostration. I looked around me, foreseeing the trouble, and was strangely impressed that here was wanted with all the money I could command. I invested; you see the result. The people, aided by the money men of your own community should have owned all this, but they had been used to loaning money on a large rate of interest and did not feel like risking a little on these necessary industries. Now money is begging borrowers at 3 per cent. in this market, while this industry and nearly all others here are making 10 per cent. on the investment. After looking around and admiring what I had seen I thanked Mr. Edmunds and bade him good bye. Next day I visited other industrial institutions, all of which were in a flourishing condition. But many of them were owned by 'outside' capital, and some of the owners of which, with whom I talked, presented the case much as did Mr. Edmunds.

In a day or two I took the narrow gauge for Ogden (the regular fare being one dollar), arrived there in an hour and 30 minutes after leaving Salt Lake City. Near the junction of the railroad was located the great flouring mill I had ever seen. It turned out 2,000 sacks of flour daily, and of course furnished employment for a great many people. "Mormon" labor was employed. "Outside" capital was chiefly invested. There were other branches of industry in successful operation. Ogden, among which was a broom factory owned exclusively by Mormon capital and for this little as it was, I felt thankful. Here at Salt Lake many of our professed good "Mormons" had plenty of money—to loan—but borrowers could no longer be found. The days of 3 or 2 per cent. month had gone—forever, and for this I felt to thank God.

In a day or two I took the C. P. & R. train for Logan, which ran on the C. P. to near Corinne, thence up Bear River through the pass and on to the Mammoth coal fields and the east. At Logan there had been built a very large elevator, capable of storing an enormous quantity of grain. In the fall the farmers would bring their grain and deposit it here, receiving grain checks as a certificate of deposit. On these, money could be raised at any bank. The farmer could order his grain sold when the price advanced to suit him. This was a great saving of money, and was also a great saving of money, and was also a great saving of money.

But this good arrangement was not effected without a large per centage of "outside" capital. Although Logan was also not wanting in moneyed men of our own faith. I attended a meeting of the Board of Trade in Logan; when I went in they were discussing the question of the policy of allowing any member the privilege of placing his grain "where they would do the most good." It seems one whose surname was Stansbury had gone a little astray on the egg question and was being called to account for his action. He was told that the others made him were snarers—were traps. But the others were not in price and Samuel miffly made an answer, "I'm looking after them there bails."

It had been discovered that the north end of Cache Valley was the best ground in the Territory for the sugar beet, and there was a large factory doing excellent work, and employing large numbers of men and boys. Cache Valley contained about 30,000 population, and everything there was on the "boom." After some feelings of sorrow concerning our position in regard to

being the employees of "outsiders"—though at home—I saw afterwards that some of these wealthy and capable men assisted us and became members of our faith and took leading and active parts in our affairs. I was pleased at this, but felt that those who had been in the Church for years, through blindness, should allow others to come from afar and step in ahead of them. And so, with reflections, travel, sight-seeing and—dreaming, I suddenly awoke.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WRITERS UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, 27.—At the treasury department to-day it is considered practically certain that Assistant Secretary Fessenden and Supt. Snowden, of the Philadelphia mint will be selected by Secretary Windom as two members of the commission to investigate the charges offered by Representative Page against Superintendent Dodge, and there seems to be a strong probability that Mr. Reynolds, first assistant of the treasury, will be appointed to act as the third member of the commission. It is not now expected that any "outsider" parties will be appointed on the treasury side, as it appears that section 3,881 Revised Statutes prohibits the payment of any compensation or expenses to any commission of inquiry other than officers of the government unless Congress shall have made some specific appropriation therefor.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided the case of Dalton vs. Jones et al, involving Dalton's right to obtain the title to several thousand acres of very valuable land in Los Angeles County, Cal., by purchasing it from the United States at ordinary government price under the act of July 1883. Secretary Kirkwood reverses last year's decision of the Commission of the General Land Office and holds that Dalton is not entitled to purchase any of the lands in question as he has failed to prove the requisite use, improvement and continuous actual possession since his purchase which are prescribed by the law. The secretary holds that the claims of the various soldiers and of the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. were not involved in the question but that they must hereafter be brought up for consideration by separate proceedings.

The investigation ordered by Postmaster General James into the charges against Geo. A. Steel, last postal agent in Oregon, of complicity in post robbery, recently preferred by Geo. E. Cole, present postmaster at Portland, and other parties, (the pendency of which postponed action on Steel's nomination as postmaster for Portland, at the last session of the Senate), has resulted in a dismissal of the charges as being wholly without substantial foundation, and Steel has been further vindicated by appointment as postmaster at Portland, by the President, at the instance of the Postmaster General.

Ex-Speaker Randall has gone to Albany to advise with the democrats, by invitation. He hopes either to get one democratic senator or prevent any election by this legislature. His presence in Albany is a source of great annoyance to the republicans, and doubtless the democrats will support him as against any other republican.

The republicans are troubled because they can't get any promise from the administration of patronage, as the President and Blaine both favor the republican organization in Virginia.

New York, 27.—The *Tribune* interviewed Leland Stanford, whose State was in a very flourishing condition. The Pacific slope had followed the east, and passed through a very severe financial crisis, but like the east, it had recovered, and he thought the outlook was bright. The Chinese movement and Kearsley had died out, and there was plenty of work to be had by the laboring classes, who did not give any more thought to the subject of life agitation. He thought much more capital had been made in California than there was any need of. They were a most peaceable race of industrious, intelligent workmen, and of other nations they did not have to be shown how to do a thing more than once. Their facility of imitation being so good that they could copy exactly. He did not think there was increasing numbers in California, judging from the number who arrived and returned to China by water. The latter outnumbered the former. When reference was made to railroads and want of transportation for the grain crop, Stanford said that what the people desired was the completion of a line from San Francisco to Orleans, which would give an outlet for the crops. How much this was needed could be seen from the fact that most of the year's crop was left on hand. He did not think the people were very much interested in the proposed plans for a transit across the Isthmus.

The World says: Commodore Noah, who died yesterday, met two years ago a half Irish Elston at Redwood City, Cal., while on tour through the west and to her, after a brief courtship, he was married. She is a lady of slight figure, though not much below the average size. She was a devoted wife and yesterday as the dead man lay confined at the Anthony House she sobbed "I never saw a better looking boy who had 'been so good'."

The *Harvard* Dublin special says: There is a well-grounded rumor to-night, that Mr. Foster, who has come to Ireland in a very bad temper, was determined to suppress him at a time at least, all hand meetings in Ireland. Five meetings of first class were announced for the next Sunday. The situation of affairs is watched with anxiety. Although protected by troops and police, the authorities at Glengall, County Leitrim, were told in an attempt to serve process on some of Lord Annesley's tenants by the threatening attitude of the people. All is quiet in County Leitrim. The authorities have not yet indicated when they will renew the attempt to carry out the evictions at New Palace and Kilmuckick. A rumor has reached Castle Shannon, County Leitrim, of a serious process serving affray at Geraugh, 10 miles distant, but nothing definite. It is stated that several houses were mortally wounded and eight houses were burned by incendiaries in County Cork, on Wednesday night. It is said that the object was to get at some man whose house was not known.

What Next? The San leads off this morning with the following, double headed: Washington, May 25. The object of Mr. Blaine's recent visit to New York was two-fold. Which comes first each reader may determine for himself. He has been caught in the Star newspaper. Since his visit to New York was urgent, as well as private and personal. Weeks ago Brady and Dorsey gave notice that if proceedings against them were not stopped, they would force on him. I conclude Blaine has not been able to stop the proceedings, and the best of California Regulation. (1)

against him. His visit to New York was to "fix things up." This is the shortest way to tell the story, and is none the less true for being short. There is more of the same sort coming.

CONTRADICTIONS.

The *Harvard* Albany correspondent has received from the Albany press a story which declared that the stories of a political conference at his house in New York, last Sunday were entirely false.

CONKLING MATTERS.

New York, 27.—Albany special are very conflicting. The Commercial says: The half breeds are dependent and Woodin will try to rally them, and that Conkling's friends will have a majority in favor of a caucus and more, and now expect to leave the half breeds with only a corporal's guard.

The *Express* says: It is believed that Conkling will withdraw before Friday morning, on the plea of harmony, because his strength is waning. The *Post* ascertains that Arthur and Conkling have quarreled. The *Tribune*'s Albany special says: Conkling's retirement alone will prevent a deadlock. He may keep up in hope of living on the other side, and show his supporters are firm for him. With him out of the way, two men would be elected who would never throw the control of the Senate into the democratic party.

The *Graphic*'s Albany says: Speaker Sharpe declares absurd the story of the Arthur-Conkling quarrel. He is very confident of the confidence and affection of Conkling more than Arthur. Everybody interested denies the story. Later dispatches contradict the *Times*' statement that they have enough votes for a caucus this evening.

Albany, 27.—Conkling, Arthur and their associates continued their jitter at the Delvay to-day. Not a few members of the legislature who had not expressed opinions received notes reading as follows:

My Dear Sir.—I would like a few minutes' conversation with you as soon as may be at time and place of your convenience. Will you let me hear from you. Cordially yours, ROSCOE CONKLING.

Division remains as before and no prospect of a change. The deadlock is certain. It is assumed that Conkling will make an address on Monday evening. Some 47 members agreed to meet Conkling in friendly conference to-night, but not over half appearing, the conference was not held. It is said the absentees were influenced by the administration men to remain away. The latter decided to attend a joint meeting of both houses on Wednesday and vote for two candidates to be agreed upon hereafter. The names of Choate, Depew and Comptroller Wadsworth were talked of.

ALBANY, 28.—Senator Woodin declared in the Senate to-day, if Conkling and Platt had given their best reasons for resigning, they had made the most stupendous blunder of modern times. It evinces neither wit, wisdom, sense nor cunning, and has no extension. Woodin made an eloquent plea against the return of the senators which would justify their resignments of the President. He presented many remonstrances from the people. Strahan presented counter petitions from prominent men who had spent money during the campaign for President. He predicted disintegration to the republican organization if we do not maintain integrity. He favored Conkling's return, who from a party status point. If defeated here it would not be the last of Conkling.

Halbert spoke on the same side. McCarty feared to send Conkling back to wage such a war as he waged on Hayes with his sarcasm and ridicule. He wished him success in private life.

COLORADO ITEMS.

DENVER, Col., 27.—This morning's *Advertiser* has a sensational article, is sentenced to hang at Colorado Springs, June 17, for murder at Buena Vista last April of Deputy Marshal Cecil H. Smith, of Buena Vista, and that his right name is Wm. H. Salisbury, of Salisbury, Mass. He was forced to leave home on account of recklessness. He went to California, where he formed a gambling and saloon business, and afterwards lost all. He came to Colorado three years ago. He has two sisters, one married and wealthy, living in Lawrence, Kansas. Since the murder, his friends have been doing everything to save him. Massachusetts lawyers are here working in his behalf.

Leadville, 28.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, a rough named Fitzpatrick and a drunken crowd entered the Little Chief Saloon, which is also a resort for gamblers, and a colored porter sitting at a table, called him a vile name and ordered him out. The bar tender, Julius, interfered, and said the negro had as much right there as any one. The words were scarcely uttered, when Fitzpatrick fired his revolver with fatal effect. The murderer was arrested.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

McCullough returns to America in August.

The Turkish budget shows a deficit of \$400,000.

The chiefs of the Albanian league have been arrested.

Edwin Booth and family sail for home, June 18th. He returns in August.

Cyrus W. Field claims he is about to divulge a great conspiracy in railroad matters.

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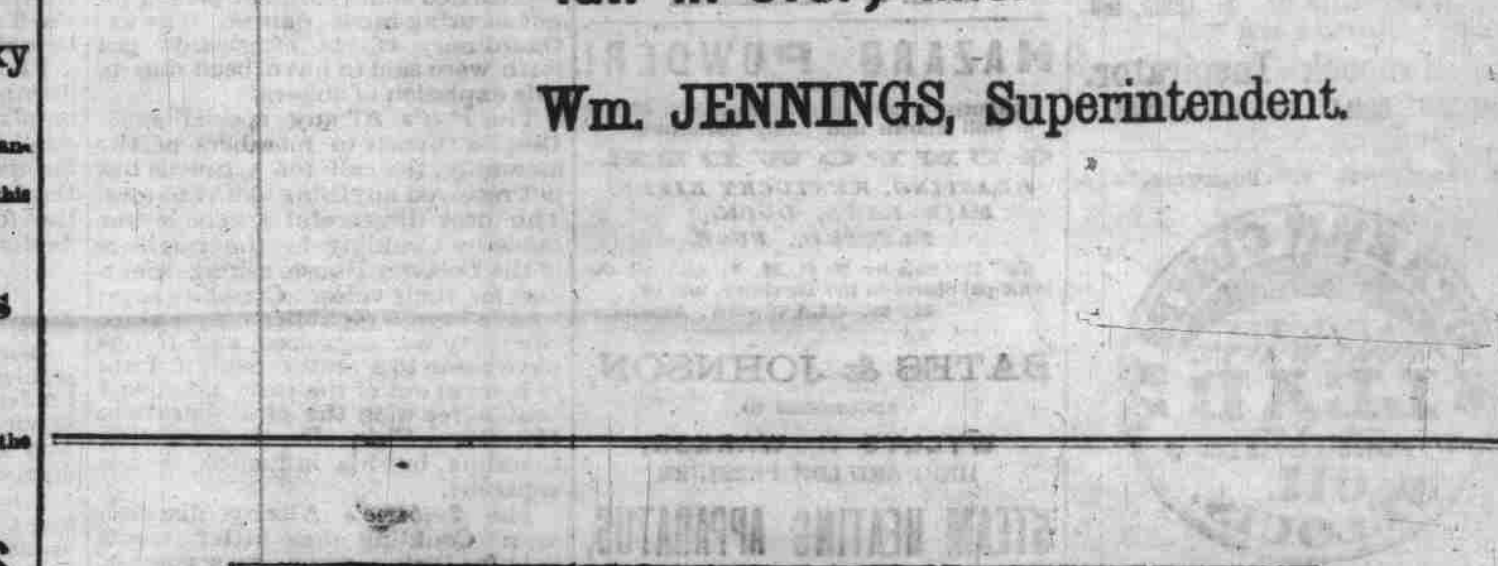
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