

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - JUNE 30, 1880.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

THE Cincinnati Convention has not wasted time like the Chicago Convention, neither have its members played such pranks before the country as disgraced the assembly which went crazy in the fight between the followers of Grant and the supporters of Blaine. It has shown far more dignity as well as union, and settled down to business in earnest, after the brief discussion which terminated in the defeat of the Tammany faction and its vindictive chief, John Kelly.

On the third ballot, the entire convention centred on General Winfield Scott Hancock, as the standard bearer of the Democratic party in the campaign of 1880. We consider that the Democrats have made a wise choice. Hancock will carry the solid south, receive the support of both factions of the party in New York, and be acceptable to the Democracy in every State of the Union. His name has been prominent among those of possible candidates for a long time, and he is in no sense of the word a "dark horse."

The distinguished gentleman was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1824, and is therefore 56 years of age. He received a military education and graduated from West Point in 1844. He served with honor in the Mexican war, commencing as Second Lieutenant of infantry. His gallantry received early recognition, and he was promoted as Assistant Quartermaster of the Western Department, with the rank of Captain on the Staff. At the outbreak of the rebellion he received the appointment of Brigadier General of Volunteers, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He served under Gen. McClellan in 1862, and distinguished himself at Yorktown, at Williamsburg and at Fredericksburg, and for his bravery and skill at the last mentioned battle was promoted to be Major-General of Volunteers. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg in 1863, but returned to his post at the close of the year, and in the following April was placed in command of the 2nd Army corps, which he led in the battle of the Wilderness until July, when his old wounds broke out but only hindered him from active service for a month. He was made Brigadier General of the regular army in August, 1864, Brevet Major General in March, 1865, and rose to the rank of Major-General of the regular army in 1866. He has continued since the war in prominent positions, having been, successively Commander of the Middle Department, of the Department of the Missouri, of the Department of Louisiana and Texas, and of the Department of Dakota.

Gen. Hancock is recognized as an able man, a staunch Democrat, and a gentleman of unblemished reputation. He will have no doubtful doings to explain, and no enemies to meet in his own party, but will unite them against the common political foe.

The name of W. H. English, of Indiana, who has been nominated for Vice-President, will be a great strength to the ticket. He has been favorably mentioned for the Presidency, and several journals have supported him as a candidate who would do honor to the party and make a splendid President.

The ticket is a good one, and will be hailed with delight by true Democrats everywhere. With fair play and a determined front, there is nothing that we can see to prevent the party that came so near being re-instated at the head of affairs at the last Presidential election from taking the reins of government after two decades of defeat. The Republicans are shrewd politicians than their opponents, and have the advantage of possession and all the machinery of government power and patronage. But with such a ticket in the field, and the rise of the democracy from disunion and demoralization, which has occurred during the past two or three years, there is no earthly rea-

son why Hancock and English should not lead their forces to victory.

MORE BOGUS DEMOCRATS.

WYOMING seems to have some bogus Democrats as well as Utah. An Evanston paper publishes the text of a "plank," which the Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention were to "insist" upon having inserted in the Democratic platform. Here it is:

"While the Democratic party fully appreciates the spirit of our free institutions, and most earnestly adheres to the policy of the founders of the Republic—inviting people of all nations, tongues and creeds to settle among us, and enjoy their benefits, we claim that every commonwealth composing the United States has the inalienable right to regulate its domestic affairs in such manner as by it is deemed most conducive to the happiness of its people; whether it be the exclusion of imported paupers and felons, the taking of precautions against malignant and infectious diseases, or the limitation of the immigration of persons whose distinctiveness of religion, habits and customs is such as to tend to disturb the harmony of political economy, or interfere with the prosperity of the masses of the people."

The splinter in this plank, which shows that it is not composed of Democratic timber, is the covert attempt at discrimination against a certain class of religionists. It is a bungling imitation on a small scale of Evarts' nonsensical policy in reference to the "Mormons." True Democratic doctrine, as this peculiar paragraph admits, invites people of all creeds to settle in this land of the free. But these bogus Democrats desire to commit the party to a declaration of policy which would be in direct hostility to that doctrine.

It is very easy to discern the object which the Wyoming delegates are aiming at under cover of this "plank." They are thrusting at the "Mormons." We are of the opinion that they will not accomplish much towards platform-making, nor anything else but their own injury. Their impudence in "insisting" on this plank in a convention which gives them no place except by courtesy, and no voice unless by special favor, is only equalled by that of the self-constituted Central Committee of Salt Lake, in assuming to act for the party without asking its leave, appointing a Delegate and electing themselves to office.

The "Mormons" of Wyoming, who when united form the balance wheel in the politics of the Territory, should note the course of those Delegates who "insist" upon taking a hand in platform building, and desire to thrust in a plank as rotten as the Republican blunder, known as the twin relic nonsense, and should those bogus Democrats want political favors in any future local campaign, the voters against whom this shaft is aimed, under cover of that plank, will no doubt remember the ill-concealed intentions of these ambitious and anti-Democratic Democrats.

"VICTIMS FROM THE SLUMS."

WE notice in a Western exchange an article touching on the "Mormon" question, clipped from another paper in which the question is asked, "What has this country done that it should be but a place for Europe to unload its paupers upon?" and the statement is made that "the slums of Europe are yearly raked to find 'victims.'" It is astonishing what rubbish editors will publish when the subject is hostile to the "Mormons." Is it a fact that America is nothing but a dumping ground for paupers? Everybody knows better than that. Is it true that the "Mormon emigration" is composed of paupers, or persons "raked from the slums" of Europe or any other part of the world? No, it is not. And those who use such sayings are perfectly aware that they utter falsehood as well as folly.

It is well known to all who have investigated the subject that the "Mormon" immigration is composed of the very best class of people that land at Castle Garden. The captains of emigrant vessels, the owners of steamship lines, the officers at New York have repeatedly testified

to this fact, and it is only a disposition to wilfully misrepresent that causes newspaper scribes to repeat the stale and palpable falsehood about the kind of people who are gathered to Utah.

It is true that converts to "Mormonism" are not made in great numbers from what are called the upper classes of society. It is equally true that they do not come from the lowest grade, and are not "raked from the slums" or picked from the purlieus of the Old World or the New. Neither extreme of "Christian" society is likely to listen to the message of our missionaries. For it is a call to repentance and a promise of trial for the truth's sake. Those who respond, must do so in the face of a frowning world, the sneers and ridicule of the lofty, and the howling and ribaldry of the low-lived and degraded. They embrace the creed called "Mormonism," from conviction or its truth, and they come to Utah in consequence of that conviction, not dazzled with prospects of glittering wealth or gilded ease, but warned of difficulties and told of the toil awaiting them in a new country in a crude condition. Hope, often, of itself, tells a flattering tale, and it is impossible to divest some minds of the glamour which a vivid imagination casts around a prospective home in the valleys of the Great West. And naturally disappointment is sometimes the consequence, when rude reality dispels the visions of exuberant fancy that kindly words would not affect.

But the large majority who gather here, come prepared for difficulties and ready to grapple with them, their chief motive being to serve God according to the faith they have received. When have "Mormon" immigrants figured as paupers? Are they not cared for on the whole journey from the port of departure to the point of destination? Are they not of less trouble to ship officers and railroad officials than any emigrants that cross the sea or ride upon the cars? Do not friends receive them on their arrival, and is it not a marvel to all beholders to see how quickly they are absorbed into the community, finding homes, labor and self-support? Paupers indeed! Pauperism and "Mormonism" are thoroughly incompatible. The latter is destructive of the former. They were never known to exist together. The "Mormons" are recognized as a thrifty, industrious, energetic, orderly and self-sustaining people, and the writer who penned the sentence denouncing their emigrants as paupers exposed his consummate ignorance or stupid mendacity, for the world knows they are of a far different stamp.

But supposing for a moment that this old and thread-bare saying about "the slums" has anything in it approaching to the truth, what must be said of a system which takes men and women from such a condition, and transforms them to the kind of people who build up and beautify the desert places of the mountains? If this flourishing Territory with its fields and farms, its towns and cities, its neat cottages, handsome dwellings, and fine public buildings, its railroads and telegraphs, its fruits, flowers and grass, its order, peace, worship, praise, plenty, music and thanksgiving, has been wrested from the wilderness by "victims," "raked from the slums of Europe," then this "Mormonism" must be something wonderful and divine in its power and genius, and should command the admiration of the thoughtful everywhere. The change wrought must be pronounced glorious and Godlike. Where else, and under what other influence have "paupers," "raked from the slums" been converted into a host of united, law-abiding sons and daughters of industry, whose works are noised abroad to the ends of the earth, and have become the amazement and the delight of tourists from every civilized nation under the sun? Either the anti-"Mormon" scribes who publish such sayings as those we have quoted must be terribly given to lying, or the "Mormonism" they oppose is the most powerful and heavenly converter and improver of the race that has ever been sent from on high for the elevation of degraded humanity.

The Republicans have the names of two Generals on their ticket. It is predicted that they will have to write another after the election. His name is General Defeat.

A SUBJECT OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

THE subject of the Utah Eastern Railroad is very interesting to a large number of our people, and we are in receipt of many communications in relation to it. We can say for the benefit of our readers, that the road will be built. Contracts have been let for the grading from Coalville to Park City, and the work is progressing all along the line. The contract has also been let for the ties and they are being rapidly delivered. The right of way is secured in the best of all modes—by private purchase or arrangement with the land owners. This is far better than by condemnation of land, as all parties are satisfied and there is no opening left for dispute, ill-feeling or litigation. This has cost the company a little more perhaps than if obtained in another way, but it will be found the cheapest in the end.

The success of that part of the road which is to be finished early this fall, is assured. Contracts already made for the delivery of coal at Park City secure this, and that part of the road will, it is confidently asserted, be finished without issuing a single bond. The manager of the great Ontario mining property is president of the railroad company, and the patronage of that immense concern alone is a big thing for the road.

But it may be asked what will be the effects if the Union Pacific Company build a road from the Coalville beds, parallel with the Utah Eastern? Can the latter, a small and struggling enterprise, succeed in opposition to the former, a monster corporation? The answer in that the Utah Eastern has neither fight nor quarrel with the Union Pacific or any other road or company. The necessity of a cheaper and more certain supply of coal for this city as well as the Park is a settled fact. Something has to be done to secure these requirements. The Utah Eastern is the response to the demand. If the people choose to build it, the right is theirs undeniably. If they like to make it pay by patronizing it after it is built, they can do so and nothing can prevent them. If coal now costing eight dollars per ton can be placed on the Salt Lake market for, say four dollars and a half per ton, at a reasonable profit to the road, why should it not be done, and why should the people not join in the enterprise, own the road and share in its profits, while they all reap the benefits of the reduction in the price of fuel.

And if another company builds another road, which it has the right to do if it pleases, what difference should that make to the building of the Utah Eastern? Not any whatever. If the bigger road likes to lower the price of transport, and place coal on this market cheaper than it can be delivered by the smaller road, all right for the public, and the people being owners of the little road and reaping the benefits of the immense difference in their fuel bills, can afford to put their locomotives and cars under cover and let the road rest on its little bed, while they pocket big dividends in the reduction of the cost of coal for their own use.

Let no one be "bluffed" by the spectre of a giant corporation along the line of the Utah Eastern, nor withhold help in the work from fear of the ghost of what may be. Neither let any one try to get up friction between two companies which at present have no antagonism, but are only going about their own business, doing what they have a right to do under the laws both of Congress and of commerce. But by striking in the nick of time—and that's just now—for cheap coal and plenty of it, this city can save thousands upon thousands of dollars and lots of ill feeling in the winter time when fuel is usually scarce. The direction to strike is along the line of the Utah Eastern, and the instrument is money, a full return for the investment of which will come to the stockholders and the community. These are our opinions briefly expressed on a subject of vital importance at the present juncture.

The recent census taken in Denmark gives that little nation 1,980,175 inhabitants, an increase of 175,934 in the last decade.

WHY IT FEELS HUMILIATED.

THE Northern *Christian Advocate* feels "humiliated." This is not in consequence of any slight being put upon its editors, nor because the Methodist church in America, for which it speaks, has been subjected to any public indignity, but simply because that religious organization, numbering nearly two millions of members, after a hundred years of labor, "boasts of assets to the amount of only \$63,000,000 in personal and real estate devoted to Church work." The *Advocate* is chagrined to think that this is so, while one man in New York has amassed \$75,000,000 during his life time and his son could buy up the whole Methodist Episcopal Church and then have a fortune left."

If the accumulation of property is the great end in view, perhaps that "Christian" journal has some cause for sadness. But even then this is not a very bad showing. Two millions of members and sixty-three millions of property does not appear a very small financial proportion. Which is the *Advocate* serving, God or Mammon? What is the great object of the church for which it speaks? the amassing of material wealth or the enlightenment of mankind? Judging by its lamentations it would appear that Mammon was the deity before which it bends, and this view is strengthened by the sight of the inevitable subscription list and contribution plate, which are constant features of every Methodist gathering and the tools in trade of the average Methodist minister.

If the success of the early Christian church had been gauged by the *Advocate's* standard, the Apostles and Elders would have had greater cause for feeling "humiliated" than the Methodist editor. But they counted souls instead of shekels, and rejoiced over converts more than buildings and chattels. And therefore they felt no grief at the smallness of their earthly possessions, but counted all such things as dross when compared with the higher riches.

If the *Advocate* felt "humiliated" at the lack of true gospel characteristics in its \$63,000,000 church; at the absence of divine power and divine authority in its ministers; at the vindictiveness of its representatives in conference assembled, exhibited by their efforts to crush by the arm of the law a society of worshippers whose doctrines they could not overcome by argument; at the pride, uncharity, worldliness and vanity of its preachers and people; there would be some sense in its sorrow and reason in its abasement. But as it is, the only words which rightly apply to its vexation over the church accumulations of a century, are disgusting covetousness and amazing greed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The world moves. It is expected that coal mines worked by modern machinery will soon be opened in the province of Nganhong, China.

London abvices say that several French firms having large orders from the Chinese government for rifles, have been instructed to complete them as quickly as possible.

There are 118,000,000 copies of the Bible in the world, and yet some people do not own more than one copy, and half the time cannot find that.

Capital punishment has not been abolished in Georgia. On the ninth of next month a murderer will be hung in Augusta and another in Waynesboro. Both the criminals are colored.

Ingersoll argues that because God needs nothing from us, worship is superfluous. The eloquent speaker, but shallow reasoner, seems to forget that we all need something from God.

According to the reciprocal law of supply and demand the Asylum should certainly be located in the vicinity of Salt Lake City. Just look at the "lunatic fringe," hanging over the eyes of so many of the girls.

At the time of the adjournment of Congress, of 8,784 bills and joint resolutions introduced during the present session, there remained on the Senate calendar 800 and on the House calendar 1,400 not disposed of.