

of undictiveness is in striking contrast to the bitter and malignant abuse that characterized the article which it overturns, and the evident sincerity and conviction of the writer are as marked as his knowledge of what he writes when compared with the ignorance of the subject displayed by his adversary.

The charge that Brigham Young nominated our Delegate for the avowed purpose of "thrusting polygamy down the throat of the Government," which, manufactured by disreputable persons in this city, has been frequently repeated by anti-Mormons, is effectually disposed of by the incontrovertible statement that, before the time of Mr. Cannon's nomination, and previous to Delegate Hooper's time, a reputed practical polygamist had held the seat for this Territory for ten years, and that Brigham Young, himself a polygamist, had been Governor for eight years.

The overflow of our people into surrounding Territories is explained and accounted for, and the charge of disloyalty is swept away. It is also shown that instead of our leaders being of foreign birth, as asserted, twelve of the sixteen persons who compose the two leading quorums of the Church are of New England parentage, two of Virginia parentage, and only two were born out of the United States, while one of these two has been in this country about fifty years and the other about forty years. The seven Presidents of Seventies are all Americans by birth. Of the twenty-two Presidents of Stakes eighteen of them are American born, and two of the remaining four came to this country in their childhood. And the Presiding Bishopric is entirely composed of American born gentlemen.

It is further shown that several States and Territories have a larger proportion than Utah of foreign-born population, and two of such States were the previous abodes of the writer of the charge that Utah is inhabited by a foreign population; also that those of our people who are of foreign birth are "generally conscientious, God-fearing people, having the courage to follow their convictions;" "industrious, honest, virtuous, good citizens themselves, and the element to produce a race of faithful loyal freemen."

The unjust policy of encouraging and sustaining Federal officials who are unfriendly to the "Mormons," and of dismissing those accused of friendliness to the masses of the people here, is pointedly portrayed. The falsehood of the charge that education is neglected and opposed here is clearly exposed. The attempt to place on the "Mormon" people the stigma of the Mountain Meadows massacre is upset by a brief statement of the facts, and the avowal of the United States District Attorney at the trial of Lee, who was convicted by a "Mormon" jury for participation in the crime. The law-abiding character of the people here is established from the testimony of Chief Justice White, and the opposition of our creed to murder, falsehood, ignorance and rebellion, is shown by quotations from the revelations which are a law to the Church.

The position of the Saints on the plural marriage question is defined and it is shown that they have not accepted and practised that doctrine from sensualism, but from religious motives which would have equally prompted them to embrace celibacy if it had been proven to their minds a divinely required condition. The effects of outside pressure and proscription are presented in the clinging together of the Saints, the natural consequence of such a course towards them. On this point the writer says:

"For one, I am content to have this policy of proscription applied in Utah so far as its effect upon the rising generation is concerned. When a line of demarcation is so sharply drawn as it has been for years between those who profess a certain faith and those who do not, and young people are forced to elect to which class they will belong, those who have pluck and the higher qualities well developed will cast their lots with their persecuted friends, and endure all the consequences which such a decision brings, while the cowardly and the selfish may gravitate to the side which promises them ease and popularity."

History attests that no people who are willing to die for their principles need fear the effect of violence and unjust treatment upon them.

If their convictions are profound, persecution solidifies them and evokes sympathy for their cause from those not of their faith. Their constancy excites admiration, creates an interest in their doctrines, and adds converts to their ranks. This has always been the effect of persecution where it stopped short of extermination."

On the absurd and anti-republican policy lately recommended towards Utah, he says:

"The administration is urged to adopt a treatment which would be more in violation of the Constitution and all republican principles of government than the acts themselves against which the rigor of the law is invoked. Free-born men are to be deprived of all rights as citizens, and to be governed as Indians, insane and minors; and yet it is admitted that they are 'in their daily lives peaceable, industrious, frugal and courteous;' and that their system has in a decade 'waved some of its atrocities.' Can prejudiced, unreasoning bigotry be more stupid than this? Free and popular government is to be maintained by methods which would disgrace an autocracy. Church and state, which are falsely said to be united, are to be divorced by the transfer of the people, their improvements and varied industries, the treasury and sources of revenue, to a commission, whose members would hold office till they should be accused of being 'Jack-Mormons.'"

The article closes with the following paragraph:

"Tested by any rules which prevail among enlightened peoples, Utah will not shrink from comparison with any part of the republic. I doubt if in any other part there can be found so large a proportion who own their own homes. The percentage of illiteracy is lower, and taxation is lighter, than in any of the other Territories, and than in many of the States. The Territory has no public debt. The enterprise of her people is shown in the building of railroads, the extension of telegraph lines, and other progress, to keep abreast of the age. Without the study and practice of co-operation upon a grand scale, with the poverty of her pioneers, her lands could not have been settled and cultivated as they are. All this has been accomplished, not with the encouragement of cheering praise, but in the midst of cruel and malignant abuse. Is there no credit due to a people, whatever their faults may be, who, under such constant assaults and misrepresentations, have accomplished so much in peopling the desert and filling the desolate valleys with peaceful homes and the hum of civilized industries? People proscribed in their religion, stunted in their rights, assailed as if they were aliens, do not usually display all their good qualities. Utah has been the Cinderella of the family. Give her a fair opportunity, and see if she will not at least rank in all that is admirable and attractive with her more favored sisters."

The whole article is well worthy of perusal, and of thoughtful consideration. It has the merit of being plain, unexaggerated and unvarnished truth, and it will recommend itself to every candid mind. We do not care how much our faith, our people and our motives may be misrepresented—as they always are when opposed—so long as opportunity is given for reply and to contrast the facts against the fiction. But while the public prints have been free to intentional maligners and persons entirely ignorant of our doctrines and doings, they have been measurably closed against the defenders of our faith, and thus the public have really heard but one side of a question which has engaged the attention of the Government and the country for years. We hail the publication of the article in the *North American Review* as a new departure in the discussion of the so called Mormon problem, and hope that other standard magazines will be found willing to "do likewise."

The *Review* is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, can be had at Jas. Dwyer's, and the May number contains several papers on subjects of interest and of moment, among which is part seven of Charnay's valuable work on the Ruins of Central America.

Four companies of the Fourth United States Cavalry, at Fort Riley, Kansas, have been ordered to the Ute country.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 25.

The D. and R. G. Railroad.—The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad have a force of men surveying and grading about 30 miles north of here in Clear Creek Canon. What direction this road will run after it emerges from this pass is not yet known, but it is thought probable that the line will pass through Beaver, and thence south or west. — *Southern Usonian.*

Dead.—Mr. Wm. Parr, a young man who has been long connected with the Deseret Telegraph Company, died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at his home in the Eighteenth Ward. The deceased, who has been ailing for a long time—consumption being the cause of his sickness—was well known and universally respected by all who knew him. His funeral took place to-day.

Plead Guilty.—Pointdexter Hunt the man of color, who caused such a racket on Main Street a week ago last Sunday, by firing some five or six shots at a comrade with whom he had quarreled, appeared before Judge Hunter this morning to answer the charge of attempting to kill. Pointdexter plead guilty to the indictment, and sentence will be passed on the 30th inst.

From Skull Valley.—We had a pleasant call this morning from J. Q. Knowlton, Esq., of Skull Valley, Tooele County, who has been in town for a day or two on business. Matters are prospering out in that region. The general health of the people is very good, and the prospects for grass and crops were never better.

The Indians on Hickman Creek are also prospering. They are 75 in number, under the leadership of two chiefs, "Tabby" (not the notorious "Tabby," and Shiprus. They have entered two quarter sections of land and have more than half of it under cultivation. Last season they raised between three and four hundred bushels of grain, and will also do well this year. They have planted lucern and will soon have enough to feed their stock entirely. With the assistance of their white brethren, they have laid out a city, which they call "the City of Laman," containing 20 lots, and many of them are getting out timber and building houses. They evince considerable interest in improving their surroundings and in conforming to the domestic customs and ideas of the whites. The greater part of them have belonged to the Church for some time, and the remainder, 24 in number, were baptized and confirmed by Brothers Lee, Rydalen and Strumborg, last Sunday.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 25.

Sad Event.—The following telegram is to hand from Payson, this afternoon: Joseph Edward Tanner died at twenty minutes past nine o'clock last night, of typhoid fever. He was eldest son of Bishop Joseph S. Tanner, of Payson ward, and a very promising young man; was appointed a mission to Great Britain at the recent Conference. He was taken sick on the 11th inst.

Diphtheria.—The sad intelligence has reached us of the death, yesterday, from diphtheria, of Sister Zina Y. Williams' little son Thomas. He was a bright, intelligent and promising boy, and his sudden departure will be a sad blow to his widowed mother. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved. The funeral services took place to-day in Provo, and the body will be interred in the cemetery in this city.

Accident on the U. N. R. R.—On Tuesday last, a man named Jos. Hewlett, while engaged at work on the U. N. R. R. gravel train at Brigham City, came high meeting with a serious accident. The bank at which he was working unexpectedly gave way and crushed him to the ground. Hewlett, however, with the aid of his companions, was dug out before very serious injuries were inflicted, though his left ankle was dislocated and his body somewhat bruised. With difficulty he walked home, a distance of two miles, when aid was rendered. He is now recovering.

Narrow Escape.—A young man named Stephen Love, residing on Fourth South Street, 6th Ward, ran a very narrow escape of losing his life last evening. Stephen, it appears, is employed on the canal now in

course of construction south of this city, and has been in the habit of getting on the train at the crossing on said street and jumping off at the same place on his return in the evening. On alighting last night, he stumbled and fell, the car wheels passing over one foot and seriously injuring it. He also received some ugly knocks on the head and other parts of the body. On being conveyed to his residence his case was attended to by Dr. Richards, and it is expected he will be able to be around in a few weeks.

Deseret University.—Although it has long since been decided, as our readers are aware, to erect a new University on Union Square, yet the original design, (as suggested by Dr. Park and completed by Mr. Obed Taylor), it is now considered would prove rather too costly. This being the case, and after the whole matter had been thoroughly considered by the Board of Regents, Mr. Taylor was requested to modify the plans so that a building might be erected for between \$60,000 and \$70,000. Plans of this description were therefore drawn, and now it has been decided to proceed forthwith on the modified designs. The whole building, we understand, has not to exceed two years for completion, and while it will not be what was originally intended, yet the new Deseret University will be an ornament to Salt Lake City and a credit to the Territory of Utah.

Fatal Sickness in St. George.—The following sad news came over the wires this afternoon:

ST. GEORGE, April 23, 1881,
2 p.m.

Editor Deseret News:

Within ten days, a disease has developed among our school children, at first supposed to be ordinary sore throat, but soon became malignant and has developed into diphtheria. Four have died within ten days, and others sick in various parts of town. School closed yesterday. The dead are: Casper Bryner's daughter, seven years old; a son and daughter of Nathaniel Ashby's, eight and five respectively, and my own little Bertie, a son in his ninth year, the pride of the family. His mother and I found him sick on our arrival home Tuesday. We buried him to-day.

ERASTUS SNOW.

Ogden Vinegar Works Burned.—Our Ogden correspondent "Semper" writes as follows:

"About 8.30 o'clock on Thursday night the railroad engine sounded the alarm of fire. This too well-known signal suddenly aroused hundreds of our citizens who began to inquire the location of the conflagration. It was soon discovered that the Utah Vinegar Works were in flames. The Fire Brigade with their engine repaired to the spot as soon as possible, but they were preceded by the C. P. R. Company's engine, which with a large force of men and long hose were pouring a heavy stream of water on the flames, but all efforts to extinguish the fire were of no avail. In less than an hour the building was destroyed and the works were ruined. The steam engine and boiler are worthless. The works were erected on their present site in the fall of 1877, and within a few months past many improvements have been made on them. The establishment turned out a vast quantity of excellent vinegar, which found a ready market at home and abroad.

Mr. Frank Rother, one of the proprietors, told me this morning the total damage done by this fire is about \$13,000; about \$5,000 of the property was insured. At this writing, a brisk wind is blowing from the south, which, had it been blowing at the time of the fire, would in all probability have carried the flames to Rother's dwelling—a frame house a few rods from the works—which would undoubtedly have been destroyed. Fortunately, there was no wind. The cause of the fire is unknown. It is supposed it broke out first by the smoke stack. It was first seen by Mrs. Rother, who at once gave the alarm."

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 25.

Dangerous Plunge.—A span of horses attached to a lumber wagon and driven by a man, ran across the City Creek aqueduct, opposite Judge Smith's residence, yesterday afternoon. The horses, one of which seemed ungovernable, plunged down the rocky bed into the foaming torrent and out again on the other side. The driver got a good ducking, also another young man who went to his rescue. No one hurt.

The Emerson Murder Trial.—To-day having been appointed for the commencement of the trial of Jack Emerson (true name John McConnell) indicated for complicity in the murder of John F. Turner, at 10 o'clock this morning the prisoner was brought from the Penitentiary and into the presence of the Third District Court. Chief Justice Hunter occupied the bench. The prosecution was represented by Jas. H. Beatty, Esq., and the defense by E. D. Hoge, Esq. and H. F. Williams. Owing to the absence of important witnesses for the defense, his counsel asked for a postponement until the witnesses could be obtained. The request was resisted by the prosecution, as the jurors were all in court, and all but one or two witnesses for the prosecution present. They announced their desire to proceed with the case at once. The empanelling of the jury could take place, and in the meantime, attachments could issue for such witnesses as had failed to respond to their subpoenas. They did not think a continuance should be granted.

Judge Hoge, for the defense, replied that they did not desire a continuance; on the contrary were as anxious as the other side could possibly be that the case go ahead immediately. But to put the prisoner upon his trial with his witnesses absent, would be doing him an injustice, and it was a fundamental rule in cases of this character, that every possible advantage should be given to the prisoner. Several of his witnesses had failed to answer to the subpoenas served upon them, consequently they desired a brief postponement in order to get their witnesses, or else have time to show the advisability of a further continuance.

Judge Hunter then granted a postponement till to-morrow morning, and ordered that attachments issue for the persons of the absent witnesses. Emerson was remanded to the custody of the Marshal.

It is thought that, after all, the case will be continued until the September term. One of the witnesses desired by the defense it will be impossible to obtain, as all trace of him has been lost sight of, while others cannot be had in time for the case to commence to-morrow. In any event, the trial cannot be got under full headway before the last of this week or the first of next.

Sevier Valley Railroad.—Messrs. Bullen, Hendricks and Stewart, all of Cache County, have taken a contract of grading 45 miles of road bed for the Sevier Valley Railroad, which is to run from Ogden and Salt Lake to a point on the eastern boundary of Utah. They have gotten together about 140 mules and a complete outfit for doing this work, and this outfit was in Ogden yesterday on the way to the line of grade. The grade upon which they work is located between Green River and Castle Valley, or more likely between Green River and Pleasant Valley. It is generally understood that this road and the Denver & Rio Grande, which is pushing west to a connection with Salt Lake and Ogden, are identical in interest, and will build one road only, in which the two companies will share. The line from Green River to Castle Valley has been surveyed, but the Denver & Rio Grande having secured the Pleasant Valley road, already built and in operation, the route will be changed to the Pleasant Valley route. Work is to be pushed as rapidly as possible. — *Ogden Pilot.*

The above-named contractors, with their workmen, teams and outfit, arrived in Salt Lake to-day, and will leave for Castle Valley to-morrow.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billious or Spring Fever, or some other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait, see other column.

J. A. BAILEY, Land Agent, Salt Lake City—Write to him enclosing stamp and he will give information FREE about Land Matters. s w

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