

THE LONDON "STANDARD" AND THE MORMONS.

SUCH things as snow in harvest time and a white crow have been seen, but they are universally acknowledged rarities. We can name something else almost as rare, namely the treatment of the "Mormon Question" as it is called by the world generally, with the least degree of justice and fairness by any portion of the press either in America or Europe. Prejudice against the people of Utah seems to be about as strong among men of the quill as among the masses of the people. It is far less excusable, however, on the part of the former, because, being generally men of intelligence and observation, it arises not from ignorance, but from venality, through a desire to fill their pockets by pandering to the morbid prejudices of the ignorant. Still, once in a great while, in our numerous exchanges, or in stray waifs from the foreign press, we do find an article which treats with some degree of fairness the people of Utah and their institutions.

An article, on the bill introduced during the last session of Congress by the now ex-Congressman, Ashley, for the dismembering of this Territory, which appeared in a late number of the London Standard, is an instance of this kind. The article in question, in the main, is more than ordinarily favorable to the people of Utah, though in places it is strongly tinged with that prejudice against polygamy, ever manifested most by those most ignorant of the principle, or who view it from a worldly or sensual standpoint only. Still the article in the Standard contains so many good things and treats the question of the division of Utah with such fairness and impartiality that it deserves a notice in our columns.

It commences by saying that there are so many startling suggestions laid before Congress from time to time, that foreigners need not be overpowered with anxiety whenever they see the rulers of the Republic engaged in the consideration of objectionable schemes. After referring to the great power of Congress as the representatives and law makers of the American nation, by which they can give the force of law to projects of the most alarming nature, the Standard notices the plan for the dismembering of Utah, which it stigmatizes as one of manifest injustice.

Our contemporary, as we might naturally expect, is in favor of the suppression of the peculiar feature in the Mormon system, but by lawful and legitimate means, only; and thinks that any attempt to break them up after having done what they have in settling the desert, and in being loyal and faithful to the Government of the United States, although denied its protection under the most trying circumstances, would be shamefully unjust and barbarous. And even in respect to the suppression of our peculiar social institution, our contemporary thinks that in view of the freedom which "free lovers" and other professors of a morality all their own, enjoy in the very heart of American cities, that the American people may find a field for their exertions in the cause of religion and morality much nearer home than in Utah.

The idea, too, that what it terms the insane and unchristian hatred of the American people towards the Latter-day Saints is founded upon the fact of this peculiar feature in their social system, is derided by the writer in the Standard, for it is well known, says he, that this hatred existed long before polygamy was thought of; and he adds, it is vain to ignore the fact "that this hatred will be the inspiring cause of any operations which may now be undertaken against them, and that under the disguise of a movement in vindication of public morality, men of mobocratic tendencies may be preparing to renew a persecution which is one of the most discreditable chapters of American history."

The Standard denounces in strong, but very just terms the former persecutions to which our people were subjected. It says when they commenced in Missouri the Mormons were simply a sober band of industrious fanatics, who lived in brotherly love with one another, amid a population of border ruffians, who hated them for their virtues and material prosperity, and the outrages to which they were subjected were unprovoked and were the result of that antipathy for steady and well conducted people which is always entertained by drunken, dissolute and impoverished rowdies.

The fact that the local governments in some instances made such feeble efforts to suppress these outrages, is denounced in strong terms; and the ultimate expulsion of the Saints from Nauvoo is a deed which cannot be read about without strong indignation, and a renewal of any such persecutions is protested against in the name of common humanity.

Even if the inauguration of any such system of persecution should be attempted, our contemporary, and every thinking human being must come to the same conclusion,—is satisfied it would

utterly fail. He very pertinently remarks, if it failed when the entire Mormon community numbered only a few hundreds, it is utterly folly to suppose that it will be more successful now that they number upwards of a hundred thousand in Utah and are spread throughout the whole of Europe.

In answer to the question, Is the United States to tolerate the gross insult to its laws involved in the maintenance of polygamy within its territory, the Standard says, "the crime of the Mormons will not justify a crime on the part of the Federal Government. The violation of law must be encountered by the assertion of law in a dignified and authoritative way, and until the law is strong enough to accomplish this without the aid of indiscriminate outrage and murder, so much the worse for a country in which the law is so weak. The object of an honest and sincere government in that case would be to strengthen its hands by all legitimate means, but in any case to direct its operations against the particular evil to be suppressed, and not to attack the existence of a great province which, if it could be purified from one bad custom, would be a credit to the country of which it forms a part, and a splendid monument to human perseverance and industry."

The dislike manifested towards the Mormon community, is ascribed by the Standard, not to causes founded on any religious peculiarity, but to the fact that the "Mormons" are not entirely American, but have been recruited largely from foreign nations.

With these views we do not coincide, for the same elements prevail largely in every section of the United States and it is to this fact that the gigantic development of the resources of the nation and the rapid attainment of its present proud pre-eminence among the nations of the earth, is, to a great extent, to be attributed. The loss of tens of thousands of their most industrious laborers and most skillful artisans by the nations of Europe, has been a source of untold wealth and prosperity to the United States, so that we cannot see the force of our contemporaries remarks on this point. And none know this better than the people of the United States. We ascribe the hatred to which the Standard refers to a very different cause.

We give this synopsis of the Standard's views to show the views which prevail abroad, upon the subject of the Latter-day Saints. Writers abroad can only give their own opinions, and are not really in a position to speak understandingly of the feelings of the people of the United States, neither is the tone of the press in this country a safe criterion by which to judge of the general feeling of the people. There is a large and powerful element that recoils at the thought of committing such outrages as we endured in past years at the hands of mobocrats. To that class we are becoming better known. The railroad brings to our settlements a larger proportion of liberal minded and influential men. They fail not to speak of us as they find us, and a class of people both in this community and in Europe are now becoming personally acquainted with us whose only means of information respecting us heretofore has been the misrepresentations of a bigotted press and untruthful books.

The fears indulged in by the Standard are, therefore, in our opinion groundless. The repetition of such scenes as attended our expulsion from Missouri and Illinois can not well be repeated. We are not a township, or a county now. Our position is national, and the attempt of a mob and no other power would make such an attempt to disturb us, would excite the feeling of the whole civilized world and we should have their sympathy.

Special to the Desert Evening News.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATE.

Howe, from the Claims Committee, reported a bill for the settlement of the claims for quarter-master and commissary stores, furnished or taken by the United States within the States in rebellion; it provides that the claims must be submitted to the Quartermaster or Commissary General within two years.

Sherman introduced a bill relative to the coinage of gold and silver, with a view to promote a uniform currency among the nations; referred to the Committee on Finance.

After the expiration of the morning hour the Indian Appropriation bill came up; the principal amendments were adopted. There was one, providing for the organization of a board of commissioners, to be selected for their intelligence and philanthropy to supervise and control the disbursements and appropriations for Indian purposes. The commissioners have only a joint control with the Interior Department, under the direction of the President. The bill passed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The entire session was occupied in the discussion of the Covode contested election case; finally the whole subject was recommitted.

The bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad to extend a branch line from a point near Portland to Puget Sound, not to be entitled to any subsidy bonds or land except such land as is included in the right of way, was passed after the adoption of an amendment requiring, at least 25 miles of the extension to be completed by July 1, 1871.

and forty miles yearly thereafter. Adjourning.

GENERAL.

Portsmouth, 2.—Orders have been received at the Navy yard, reducing the wages of all the per diem workmen, twenty per cent. from last month's rates.

Richmond, 2.—General A. S. Webb has assumed command to-day. He has issued an order reinstating Gov. Wells.

Washington, 2.—The President sent a large number of nominations to the Senate to-day, mostly revenue officers, collectors, etc. Among the number were Wilson Bowley, Collector of Internal Revenue in Oregon; S. B. Davis, Assessor for New Mexico; O. S. Strickland, Associate Justice of Utah; Thos. B. Kynsey, Postmaster at Salem, Ore.; D. O. Atkinson, Postmaster at Virginia City, Nevada; D. A. Sackett, Postmaster at Petaluma, California; Richard M. Stephens, Postmaster at Santa Fe.

St. Louis, 2.—A long report was received at the military headquarters to-day, detailing the operations of Gen. Custar. It concludes by saying, "we have taught the Indians that they are howlers and in no season, safe from the United States. The hiding places of the Indians are now well known."

Custar now holds two Cheyenne chiefs as hostages for the good behavior of their tribe and the fulfilling of promises to come, in conformity with the demands of the government. This Custar thinks, is the end of the Indian war.

New York, 2.—By order of Judge Barnard, Wm. Tweed, jr., the receiver appointed by the Judge, came to the office of the Union Pacific Railroad, accompanied by Sheriff O'Brien's deputies, who, without other opposition than a warning to leave on pain of being prosecuted civilly and criminally, proceeded to break open the safe. What books were found were taken before A. A. Redfield, who had been appointed receiver by Judge Barnard. Simultaneously with these proceedings, an attempt was made directly to stab the credit of the Company, by the circulation of rumors that their papers had gone to protest, which was false. These transactions had no effect on the building operations of the road.

The difficulty between Fisk and the Pacific Company commenced in the fall of '97, when Fisk and other parties who desired to control the election of Directors, tendered a subscription of fifteen millions in stock, on which they offered to pay fifty-five cents on the dollar, which not being in accordance with the terms of the charter, was refused. Fisk afterward bought six shares at par, amounting to six hundred dollars, which is the entire amount of his interest in the Company.

The clipper ship *Baltic* was seized yesterday for the violation of the Passenger Act; she was bound for San Francisco. She gave over \$30,000 bonds and was permitted to proceed to-day.

Washington, 2.—The House Pacific Railroad Committee, at a session this morning, received the rest of the papers required from the Treasury department relating to the recent issue of bonds to the Central Company. Several of the documents were read in evidence on both sides. The Committee adjourned till Tuesday to allow time to print the evidence.

Gen. Howard, who was to have been relieved by Gen. Hatch, will continue in charge of the Freedman's Bureau; Hatch will take command of his own regiment.

Chicago, 2.—The Republican's special tonight, says the following territorial appointments were decided upon at a Cabinet meeting to-day, and will be sent to the Senate very soon: Gen. J. Campbell, Governor of Wyoming; James M. Ashley, of Ohio, Gov. of Montana; H. D. Washburne, of Indiana, Surveyor General of Montana; Col. Rogers, Surveyor General of Wyoming; Dr. Rush Spencer, of New York, Surveyor General of New Mexico; Clarke, of Ohio, Register of lands in Washington Territory; Dr. Scott, of Ohio, Secretary of Washington Territory; Frank Walden, of Ky., Register of the lands in Wyoming.

The Senate again discussed Longstreet's nomination to day, without reaching a vote. The Senator who made a canvass thinks he will be confirmed by six majority.

Commodore T. H. Jenkins has resigned the office of Chief of Navigation and will be assigned to other duties.

St. Louis, 2.—The Board of Directors for the Pacific Railroad was elected to-day. H. Lucas is President, D. R. Garrison, Vice President, J. Potter, Secretary and Treasurer; J. M. Cooper, Auditor.

New York, 2.—Among the books found in the safe of the Union Pacific Co., was a stock ledger and credit mobiller, in which the following names appear: Thomas C. Durant, George Francis Train, C. M. Hall, O. W. Barnes, L. E. French and G. T. M. Daily.

A. W. Claiborne, recently elected Public Printer, has sold his own and his son's interest in the Buffalo Express to his former partner.

New Orleans, 2.—General Buchanan, yesterday, relinquished the command of the Department to Gen. Mower. The District of Louisiana is discontinued.

Nearly the entire business portion of Rodney, Miss., was burned on the night of the 31st; loss \$200,000.

San Francisco, 2.—The earthquake yesterday, was felt with considerable force at San Jose, Stockton and Petaluma; no damage was done to buildings in this city.

Legal tenders 77.

New York, 2.—Michael Cobby was arraigned before Justice Dowling, yesterday, charged with subornation and perjury in inducing several persons to swear to having illegally voted the Democratic ticket last election, before the legislative investigating committee. Several affidavits were read, implicating also Marshal Murray.

There is an immense rush of office seekers at the Custom House; the Collector has informed visitors that veterans in the army and navy will have the preference, but no man will be discharged who has been capable, honest and faithful.

Chicago, 2.—The Tribune's special says General Stoneman has been removed by the express direction of the President, because of dissatisfaction at his course in Virginia.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad continues the investigation of the affairs of the Central Pacific; but they make slow progress.

Some of the members of the House have discovered that the conference report, on the Tenth of Office bill, as presented in the House, differs slightly

from that presented in the Senate, and they propose introducing a resolution recalling the bill from the White House. Some members say the bill is not what Butler and Bingham represented, and they are getting up some feeling on the matter. The President will probably refrain from signing the bill till the motion for recall is acted on.

FOREIGN.

London, 2.—There has been an explosion at Orley colliery, Lancashire, in which twenty-eight persons were killed.

Madrid, 2.—The new constitution proposes a hereditary monarchy. Serrano told the Cortes that orders for the Cuban elections had been sent, and that deputies thence might be expected shortly.

Madrid, 2.—Troops are going to the Pyrenees to prevent parties of Carlists crossing the frontier into Spain.

Constantinople, 2.—The difficulties on the Persian border are in a fair way to be settled, the Porte having agreed with the Persian government to refer their rectification to a mixed commission of Turkish and Persian subjects.

Havana, 2.—Advices from Mexico to the 27th ult., say it was reported that Col. Myer, who had been arrested on a charge of conspiracy against the Mexican government was to be banished from the country. An accident recently occurred on the railroad, by which eight soldiers were killed and thirteen injured.

Executions without trial continued at Yucatan, by the orders of Gov. Cedillos. The sale of Mexican territory to the United States was agitated at the Capital, and found many supporters.

Private letters from Mexico accuse Head-De Tegada of hostility to the Americans and of defrauding the Mexican Government. The Herald's special at Havana 30th, ult., and at Key West the 2d inst., says the steamer *St. Vernon*, in possession of the Dominican rebels, was at Kingston on Sunday. Hollister, representative of the United States in Hayti, had denounced her as a pirate because she carried munitions of war to San Marco. She intends to return to Hayti and hoist the revolutionary flag and attack the naval forces of Salnave. Gregg, American Consul in Jamaica, has been carefully watching her movements.

The British Minister at Port au Prince has made a report to his government complaining that an agent of Salnave had examined mails and letters, and that the information thus obtained had occasioned many arrests and two executions. Two British men of war had gone to Port au Prince to demand reparation, and it is probable that serious results will ensue.

Innocent Cassanova, a citizen of the United States, has been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the plot for the seizure of the steamer *Commandante*.

The U. S. steamer *Narragansett* has sailed for Key West, to coal; she will return in a few days.

A gang of negroes on the Manuelita plantation, near Cienfuegos, had joined the rebels. Troops were pursuing them.

Special Notices.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—We are closing out our entire stock of Boots, Shoes and Hats at Eastern cost. DUNFORD & SONS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One hundred Cords of Good Fire Wood at the Paper Mill, Sugar House Ward, Salt Lake City.

Having lately received extensive additions to our already large and varied stock, in the shape of dry, pressed, &c., &c., our facilities for executing all kinds of Job Work in the best and most improved styles have been greatly increased. Co-operative and other establishments can be supplied with plain or tinted Order and Receipt Books, Certificates of Stock, and every kind of work. Orders from the city and the country settlements are respectfully solicited.

We have received one of the latest improved ruling machines; and are, therefore, prepared to do all kind of ruling, according to order, on the shortest notice. diff

THEATRE.

Lessee & Managers—H. E. Clawson & J. T. Calne.

Engagement of the Talented Young American Actress,

LUCILLE

And the popular Comedian,

MR. J. A. HERNE

Supported by

Miss ANNIE LOCKHART

AND

A GREAT CAST OF THE COMPANY.

This Evening,

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1899.

FIRST NIGHT OF

The Thrilling Sensational Play, translated from the French, and adapted for the stage by WESTERN, by Charles Gayler, Esq.

In a Prologue and 4 Acts, entitled the

CHILD

STEALER!

MAGGIE ROCKLEY, the Child Stealer.

LUCILLE WESTERN

JERRY JONES, an English Prize Fighter.

Miss ANNIE LOCKHART

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7:45.

AMERICAN FLAGS!

REGIMENTAL AND COMPANY COLORS.

BAND FLAGS,

Large Flags for Wards and Liberty Poles.

Made to order by JAMES PHILLIPS.

AND FOR SALE AT

NAISBITT & HINDLEY'S,

Main Street, S. L. City.

d113

61216

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$50 REWARD!

LOST, from one of Wells, Fargo & Co's coaches, Saturday, March 27, between Daniels and Kimball's Station, a small Black and White dog, marked with a W. Felt, San Francisco containing papers valuable only to the owner. The above reward will be paid for the dog and contents delivered at Office, Salt Lake City. Apply immediately to J. C. LITTLE, d113 3

NOTICE TO FREIGHTERS!

THE UTAH MANUFACTURING COMPANY have Wagon and Carriage Material, Plows, &c., at Terminus, Ogden, to freight to Salt Lake City. Apply immediately to J. C. LITTLE, d113 3

LECTURE.

MRS. AUGUSTA NINA ST. CLAIR

Will on

On Monday Evening, April 5th, 1899,

Deliver her great lecture descriptive of

THE SOUTHERN STATES,

Describing the condition of the People, their Habits and Manners, their feeling towards the North, condition of the Freedmen, the colored people with them—the poor Whites; also accounts of the interviews with Jeff. Davis, Robt. Lee and others; her visit to the Black and Tan, and Carpet Baggers' Conventions; Commercial Distress and Prospects, and Political Situation of a people so brave yet so scourged by war that over one-half their young men are no more.

Present's given at close of lecture. d113 2

CRONYN & PERRIS

Sole Agents for Utah Territory for

Wood's Prize Mowers and Reapers, Blad-

dy's Steam Saw Mills and Engines, T. A. Fay & Co's Wood Working Machinery, Menden-

hall and Iron Hand Looms, &c., &c., announce

that

MR. FRED T. PERRIS WILL START EAST

This month (March), to purchase and ship

Wood's Mowers and Reapers, Thrashing Ma-

chines and Machinery generally, by C. A. R. L. A. D. by which a great saving in freight will be effected.

Wood's Prize Mowers delivered in Salt Lake City for \$155.00.

Orders should be sent in early.

d57 1m

SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES!

WE wish again to call attention to these

justly celebrated Sewing Machines, and

refer our friends to the large number of our

customers to whom we have sold them, and whose

families are now using them, to prove their

superiority over all others.

Having been re-confirmed in our

Agency for Utah,

We shall keep constantly on hand

A GOOD SUPPLY,

And an assortment of

Needles and Fixtures.

We wish it distinctly understood that we

WARRANT EVERY MACHINE to give satisfac-

tion, or will return the money.

We name a few of the many to whom we have

sold these Machines:

A. O. Smoot, R. T. Burton,

H. W. Lawrence, George Clawson,

J. H. Kimball, Jno. Clark,

A. P. Rockwood, Jno. Chislett,

Walker Bros., S. A. Woolley,

Low S. Hille, Thomas Grover,

A. Carrington, Thos. A. Kim,

Thos. Naylor, David Day.

BASSETT & ROBERTS,

AGENTS.

GRAPES.

Chasselas de Fontainebleau, Dutch

Sweetwater, Buckland Sweetwater,

Child's Superb, Royal Muscadine, Black

Hamburg, Chasselas Musque, Pitas-

ton White Cluster, White Frontignan,

best for dry land.

I recommend the above as the finest Euro-

pean Table Grapes. They ripen in August and

September, and are especially adapted to our

beach lands. Should be lightly covered with

soil in winter.

THEY YIELD ENORMOUS CROPS EVERY YEAR.

Strong, well-rooted Vines, \$1.00 each.

\$10.00 per Dozen.

HARDY GRAPE VINES!

DELAWARE, hardest of all; very sweet

and early; Wine Color, 50 Cents each.

ALSO,

Isabelle, Concord, Catawba, Union

Village.

CHERRY TREES

—OF THE VERY BEST VARIETIES GROWN.

Very Fine Trees.

DOUBLE RED ROSES!

50 Cents Each.

English Black, Red and White

Currants; and Largest Goose-

berries, \$1.50 per Dozen.

Large Red Giant Raspberries,

\$2.00 per Dozen.

For Sale by,

T. W. ELLERBECK,

</