

CORRESPONDENCE.

A "LIBERAL'S" OPINION OF THE "MORMONS."

MONROE, SEVIER Co., Utah,
June 23rd, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

I have noticed your generosity in committing the correspondence from various authors, and also upon various subjects to the columns of your valuable and interesting paper, and I will, with your permission put forth a few reflections from the mind of a roaming "Liberal." In the first place, I will say that I have noticed many—yes, very many, hard articles inserted in various public journals against your people—the "Mormons," I mean. I have thought it proper to gain an evidence regarding the truthfulness or untruthfulness of the reports against you by taking personal observations for myself. I have mingled in the society of your people extensively, and find more honor, more sincerity and a greater degree of unfeigned devotion in the worship of your God than any other sect or people, religious or otherwise, that it has fallen to my lot to mingle with manifest. Many very serious questions have come to my mind of late, regarding the persecutions that are being arrayed against you. I ask myself these questions, or at least they force themselves upon me, namely:

Is it because you are not loyal and true to the Government that it is your duty to honor and support? The answer comes to me no, this cannot be. That you support the government in paying your taxes promptly; besides when, in 1846, the call was made upon your people for a battalion of 500 of your best men to join in the conflict then existing between the United States and Mexico. Did you refuse? No, but furnished the men, and that, too, under the most painful circumstances that a people could be placed in at the time.

Is it because you are not a virtuous people? No, that cannot be, for I find that female virtue is esteemed so highly by you as a people, that the despoiler of the chastity of any female, old or young, is deemed worthy of the same doom, that would fall to the lot of a cold-blooded murderer. Is it because you as a people are not true to your marriage vows either as polygamists or monogamists? I say no; this cannot be because your doctrines or teachings are to protect virtue at the risk of life, and to regard the marriage covenant as sacred.

Is it because you are infanticides or feticides? No you are carrying out the great command given to Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, viz.: "Increase and multiply and replenish the earth." But, hold your ear close to me, and I will whisper to you my idea in regard to the cause of this persecution. *It is because you are not deep enough in lewdness to suit many of those who profess externally to be the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, but internally are a batch of corruption.*

I have no other object in penning this, but to do justice. Respectfully,
A LIBERAL "LIBERAL."

PROSECUTION AND PERSECUTION
SYNONYMOUS.

IDAHO TERRITORY,
June 22nd, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

I have witnessed for some decades the persecutions of the "Mormons" which the instigators and perpetrators would fain give another title to, but as facts are not evasive nor figures manipulated by the expert mathematician apt to err, I think by close scrutiny that prosecution has taken sufficient change to warrant the orthographical distinction contained in the word persecution, although it requires lapse of time for the admission to be generally made. In the days of the ancient Saints it was not generally admitted of course that the persecution waged against them would entail shame and regret till the end of time.

We might refer to the zeal manifested against the Huguenots of the 16th century, though not attributing to the latter the possession of the genuine religion. The great intolerance exhibited in endeavoring to repress that sect caused a fearful destruction of life, and cast a stigma on the governments permitting the same that time does not erase. It may be quite a while ere the people occupying what has been so often and poetically called "the land of the free and the home of the brave," will make the admission that reluctantly proceeds from the pen of antiquity, and cease to synonymize prosecution and persecution. Webster says very few words in English are exactly synonymous, but they seem to be progressing on that scale.

49ER.

FROM PROVO TO TINTIC.

Your correspondents, knowing that you and your readers have an interest in the Territory, feel it their duty to let the people have some news from

UTAH COUNTY,

one of the wealthiest counties in the Territory.

We leave Provo without saying anything about it, as your readers are already acquainted with the place. Suffice it to say, it is the capital of the county.

Leaving Provo for Springville, we

traveled along one of the worst roads in Utah, and in all probability the most used, as it is the main road from here to Southern Utah.

SPRINGVILLE,

it is safe to say, is one of the prettiest settlements in Utah, and has in it some of the most energetic and enterprising men in the county. It is like its neighbors, an incorporated city, of about 2,000 or 3,000 inhabitants, and has everything in the shape of business required to make up a city of today. The Court House and Theatre, and some of the school houses and residences are really beyond the average, to be found in other places of the same size. It has one thing in it that is a great benefit to the traveling public who desire to stay in town a day or so; that is, a railway depot in the centre of the place, the depots of most other places being some one or two miles out of town.

A drive of six miles south of Springville took us to

SPANISH FORK.

Here your correspondents were delighted to meet Sister Hannah Cornaby, one of Utah's best writers and composers, where they received a hearty welcome and a good refreshing meal. We must not forget Brother Samuel Cornaby, whom we found busily engaged in attending to his bees and honey. In this industry he has been most successful, and has now enough stands on his place to raise from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds of honey a year, all of which, he informs us, he has no trouble in selling at a good price.

Spanish Fork does not, on being entered from the north, cause a stranger to have a very good opinion of it. From the great number of old, half-finished, tumble-down adobe houses, one is compelled to call it the most antiquated town in the Territory.

This, however, may be due to the foreign styles adopted in building the houses, as the place was in early days mostly settled by people from the Old World, of whom a goodly number still remain here. You can probably find more nationalities represented here than in any other one town in Utah.

As a general thing the buildings are of the cheapest kind, but it will be but a few years until Spanish Fork will have some fine places in it, as there is a mania among the people for building new and better residences.

From Spanish Fork we traveled towards

BENJAMIN,

a settlement southwest of Spanish Fork, about six miles. Not being acquainted with the road we had considerable trouble in finding the proper way. Here we would like to suggest that the residents of outside districts would do well to practice accuracy and minuteness when giving directions to strangers, and at the same time learn a little more about distances and locations. We finally reached our destination for the day, and put up at the house of A. J. Stewart, Sen., for the night. In the morning Mr. Stewart showed us his blooded stock, of which he has quite a number. Mr. Stewart, in 1874, bought a young cow at the Kentucky State fair, bred by Jas. L. Grigsby, which got the first prize in her class. Her dam took the first prize as a milker for three years at the State fair of Kentucky. At the same time he bought a young bull bred by Brownell & Combs of Kentucky.

These two animals, being pure bred short horns or Durhams of the very highest type, Mr. Stewart now has some of the very best bred cattle in the Territory. His young cows and bulls he has sold for \$75 to \$150 as yearlings; among his buyers may be mentioned the following stock men of Utah:

I. Evans, of Lehi; W. H. Chipman, American Fork; James Low, Beaver, and R. Brereton, Provo. When such men as these patronize a stock raiser one may be sure they are buying where they can get the best animals.

After looking at the cattle our attention was called to the horses. First on the list is "Billy," a bright bay stallion, standing over 16 hands high and weighing 1,200 pounds when in ordinary condition. From this horse Mr. Stewart has bred a number of young ones, and has four or five now in training under the care and charge of two experienced trainers. He has one or two that he expects will make better time than Rarus. He has a half mile track near his place fixed up in good shape, and it is his intention in a short time to plant quite a few shade trees and lay off the place properly for a regular race track. In addition to stock raising Mr. Stewart has entered into farming, having this year contracted for the breaking up of 200 or 300 acres of new land.

One week before our arrival the body of the boy Hone, who was drowned in the river some few weeks ago, was found on the shore of the Utah Lake. The lad's death was in reality caused by neglect or ignorance, as there had been a bridge erected over the river on a road below where the boy lost his life, a month or more before the accident took place, and not over three miles from the residence of the boy's parents.

On leaving Benjamin, and during our trip south to Payson, we found the crops looking very well, as was the case through all the Utah County towns, and the farmers are feeling jubilant over the prospects of a good market for grain and also an abundant harvest.

Spring Lake and Santaquin each deserve a brief mention, which time and space will not permit. We found our

old friend, Brother Eli Openshaw, at the Santaquin Co-op., jovial and contented as ever in his position as superintendent of that business, which is creditably conducted, to judge by the appearance of the store.

Business seemed better in Santaquin than at any of our towns; it is presumed to be on account of the lumber trade with Tintic and because most of the garden truck used in Tintic is raised in Santaquin.

We woe for ourselves the title of travelers by going into

GOSHEN,

the great Goshen whose mysterious portals, it is claimed, have to be entered to become a traveler. To put all joking aside, any person who makes light of this beautiful place must do so through ignorance, as it is one of the finest locations in our country. It is bounded on the north by an arm of Utah Lake, which extends farther south than is generally supposed.

Goshen is a settlement of about 1,500 or 2,000 inhabitants. It is laid off in squares somewhat after the style of Salt Lake.

We must not leave Goshen without giving the authorities a hint that they would certainly improve their cemetery if they were to erect a fence around it, as those who are unable to put one around their departed relatives and friends, have to leave their graves to be run over by the cattle, etc., roaming at large.

There are a few chances to take up good farms in the suburbs, where some have been taken up lately.

We leave this famous town and proceed on our way to

EUREKA,

Tintic, which, at the present time, is working under a cloud. The trouble existing is between the two great mining companies, Eureka and Beck, which lawsuit bids fair to be the greatest that ever occurred in this western country, and is making things unusually dull, as payment of the hands on the Beck has been discontinued for three months and on the Eureka for two months, and general dissatisfaction is apparent on all sides.

Eureka is a veritable mining town in every sense of the word, with saloons in almost every other store. The buildings, with the exception of one or two cases, are of the cheapest material, and hogs are running at large at the ratio of two hogs to every person in Eureka, including children. We will close our correspondence by saying we had a very enjoyable time, and would advise anyone who is interested in Utah products to take a trip through Utah County. SHARP AND FELT.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

The Utah Commission have appointed the following judges of election to act at the forthcoming general election to be held in this Territory on Monday, the third day of August next:

SALT LAKE COUNTY.

First precinct, Salt Lake City, poll No. 1—Jas. N. Kemelly, Jacob J. Greenwood, Wm. Fuller. Poll No. 2—C. H. M. y Agramonte, John M. Young, John F. Taylor.

Second precinct, poll No. 1—Wm. H. Brayton, H. P. Richards, Chas. Bird. Poll No. 2—Jas. E. Bradley, B. L. Savory, H. S. Beatie, Jr.

Third precinct, poll No. 1—John W. Clark, Theo. McKean, Jr., Thomas J. Williams. Poll No. 2—E. P. Austin, Geo. Adkins, J. P. Pascoe.

Fourth precinct, B. Y. Hampton, Geo. Ottinger, Geo. Harrison.

Fifth precinct, poll No. 1—Wm. H. Bird, Samuel G. Sheldon, L. G. Hardy. Poll No. 2—Louis Hyams, Henry F. Collin, H. G. Park.

Big Cottonwood precinct—Jas. Spillet, David McDonald, H. L. Stevenson.

Bingham—John Brunton, James S. Watson, Alex. Mayberry.

Bluff Dale—Henry L. Brown, J. G. Casper, W. W. Merrill.

Brighton—David Duncan, Wm. Anderson, Robt. Gardner.

Butler—Vincent Shurtleff, Jr., Wm. McGill, Silas S. Jones.

Draper—Joshua Terry, Moroni Brown, John Fitzgerald.

East Mill Creek—James M. Brown, James Young, Jos. Hengley.

Farmers—Amos Gabbott, Alma Pratt, Thos. Quayle.

Fort Herriman—R. G. Legg, Henry Crane, Robt. Dansie.

Granite—B. Y. Golding, Wm. Thompson, Jr., Lery Young.

Granger—M. D. Cook, Edwin Boulton, Albert Duncomb.

Hunter—Jos. N. Morris, Alfred A. Jones, James R. Asher.

Little Cottonwood—Jas. A. Varnes, H. O. Wallace, Jas. R. Tunish.

Mill Creek—A. B. Thompson, E. F. M. Guest, Brigham Shurtleff.

Mountain Dell—Wm. B. Hardy, Bines Dixon, Richard Wimmill.

North Jordan—Samuel Bringham, John B. Bringham, John Rupp.

North Point—Christ. J. Thompson, Bergen DeMott, Jas. Thomas.

Pleasant Green—H. T. Spencer, F. E. Chambers, S. B. Taylor.

Riverton—S. L. Howard, Chas. E. Miller, Orrin P. Miller.

Sandy—L. F. Wells, Isaac Harrison, F. H. B. Jones.

Silver—James T. Moak, Jas. Maxwell, Jas. Barton.

South Cottonwood—James Winchester, H. W. Winchester, Peter Erikson.

South Jordan—Albert W. Holt, John Holt, Jeremiah B. Stocking.

Sugar House—John S. Thompson, Jos. Muir, James Johnston.

Union—Phillip J. Stone, Charles B. Baker, John H. Walker.
West Jordan—James B. Abbott, Jessie Argent, James H. Crismon.

PIUTE COUNTY.

Bullion Precinct—Miles Durkee, D. C. Tate, D. C. Thompson.

Circleville—Ransom Mitchell, E. M. Price, James Whittaker.

Wilmot—John Steen, Wm. D. Clark, John Wilcox.

Koosharem—Smith Parker, Peter E. Olsen, J. Olsen.

Fremont—William Taylor, Elisha Goff, Orrin Kelsey.

Thurber—H. R. Huntsman, Wm. W. Hull, Seth Taft.

Deer Trail—Jacob N. Sargeant, Philip L. Geucht, Wm. Howes.

MARICOPA CONFERENCE.

According to appointment, the Maricopa Stake Conference was held in Mesa, June 20 and 21, 1885, President H. C. Rogers presiding, and a fair representation of the Priesthood being present.

Saturday was occupied by several Elders, who, in short addresses, encouraged the Saints to renew their diligence in serving that Being who has so kindly protected us, to whom the whole world is opposed.

On Sunday the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, and the general authorities of the Church—as presented at the last Conference in Logan; also the local authorities of the Stake were unanimously sustained.

The principal subjects treated upon were union and co-operation in spiritual and temporal matters, the necessity of storing up provisions for a time of need; the Lamanite mission; Word of Wisdom and persecutions, the Elders declaring by the power of the Spirit, the necessity of obedience to the Gospel of Jesus Christ and the ultimate triumph of truth.

GEO. PASSY, Stake Clerk.

LITTLE COLORADO STAKE
CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Little Colorado Stake of Zion convened at Wilford, Apache Co., Arizona, at 10 a. m. June 6th, 1885, Bishop Joseph H. Richards, presiding.

After the usual opening exercises, Bishop Joseph H. Richards made a few appropriate opening remarks, and then verbal reports were given by the Bishops and representatives of the several wards on the spiritual and financial condition of the people. All seem provided for with the necessities of life and enjoying good health, and have a desire to live up to the teachings and requirements of the servants of God who are placed over us.

Bishop John Hunt, of the Eastern Arizona Stake, bore a faithful testimony to the work of God; spoke of the persecution and exhorted the Saints to be faithful in performing their duties.

Elder Jacob A. Bigler occupied the remainder of the forenoon giving an interesting account of his recent mission to Switzerland.

The afternoon was occupied by Bishop Joseph H. Richards, Counselor John Bushman and President Oscar Mann of the Eastern Arizona Stake, in making timely remarks on the principles of the Gospel and the duties of the Saints; encouraging home manufacture and exhorting the Saints to be faithful in living their religion.

A priesthood meeting was held in the evening, and some excellent remarks were made on the duties of home missionaries and sustaining the authorities.

Sunday forenoon was occupied by Counselor T. W. Brookbank, Elder Smith D. Rogers and Bishop Jos. H. Richards on being indifferent to the principles of the Gospel, showing the importance of the work for the dead, and of being a united people living in peace with each other, being self-sustaining, and of acting in harmony in disposing of surplus products, that a fair price may be obtained for the same.

In the afternoon, after the sacrament had been administered, Elders James Mortensen and James N. Walker made some timely remarks on the principles of the Gospel, and the persecution to which the Saints are subjected, that they may be tried and purified; after which Counselor John Bushman spoke in reference to Bishop Jos. H. Richards receiving an appointment to take charge of the Stake until further orders.

The statistical reports of the several wards were read, and the general and local authorities of the Church were presented and unanimously sustained, after which Conference was adjourned to the 5th and 6th of September.

Benediction by Bishop J. H. Richards.

J. E. SHELLEY, Clerk.

EXILE'S LETTER.

AFFAIRS POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS AND OTHERWISE IN EUROPE, AND REFLECTIONS ON DOINGS IN UTAH.

LONDON, England,

June 13th, 1885.

The war prospects having faded away, for the present, the chief topic that excites the British metropolis is the defeat of the British Ministry over the Budget, the resignation of Mr.

Gladstone and the Cabinet, and the probable course of the Conservatives in their triumph over the Liberal party.

POLITICS

do not create so much excitement in England as in America, but the masses of the people take much more interest in public affairs than they used to do a few years ago. The extension of the elective franchise has naturally occasioned this, and the new reform measure that will shortly go into effect, by adding largely to the voting population will serve to make England more democratic than ever; not, however, as is thought, to the danger of monarchic institutions, for there are many people here that once favored republicanism, who perceive the drift of affairs in the United States in a downward direction and are now solid on the superior stability of the British form of government. Corruption and venality exist to some extent almost everywhere, but official life is much purer in the Old World than in the New, and at any rate the judiciary occupy a far higher plane here than in the United States, and the laws are executed with fidelity. Judges in this country have not yet stooped so low as to twist and pervert the law they have sworn to uphold for special ends; nor does sectarian bias or political or personal animosity invade the temple of justice.

It is curious to watch the tide of public sentiment in reference to Mr. Gladstone.

"THE GRAND OLD MAN"

is certainly head and shoulders above every other politician of his time and country. And he is so appreciated. But his well known peace proclivities expose him to the sneers of the "mob" when "British honah" seems to be assailed and the war spirit is in the air, and his opponents take all the advantages which this renders possible. Yet now he has resigned his position as Premier, even his enemies can but acknowledge his ability and deplore the necessity for his retirement. This step, it is probable, will involve more than the resignation of his office; he is likely soon to retire from the sphere of politics altogether and leave the field to younger and less experienced champions. Popular sentiment is a poor guide. Gladstone's chief fault in the eyes of the British populace is that which has saved them from the burdens of an expensive and bloody war.

The peace now patched up, it is true, is not likely to remain intact for long, but that is not blamable to him. Nor can the concessions made to Russia effect discredit upon him, for the Ameer of Afghanistan was willing to make them and, after all, it was his and not British possessions that were involved. That Russia will remain content is not believed by anyone who knows anything of Eastern affairs, and there is little doubt that as soon as a pretext is afforded, which will be easily found because diligently sought for, further aggressions and onward steps towards India will force the British Lion into a struggle with Ursa Major.

THE DEFEAT OF GLADSTONE

turned upon a matter of small moment to the world, but of vast importance to the English heart—or rather, stomach. It was a matter of beer. The increased outlay for public expenses made a deficit that required increased taxation. The government thought it best to raise the duty on malt liquors and spirits rather than upon necessities. But this touched the body politic in a tender spot. "Raise the price of beer? Make us pay more for our liquor? Never!" So cried "the poor working man," who has ever been a tool in the hands of demagogues.

"Why not raise the duty on foreign wines?" was the question, and when the reply came that it was better to encourage the consumption of light wines than of heavy intoxicants, the brewers and distillers and publicans and swillers arose in malted and wormed might, and the multitude joined them in a veery and spirited protest. Last Sunday a host of drinkers, on foot and in vehicles, some in donkey carts, others in vans and carriages, and more on "shanks' pony," paraded the streets with banners and bands of music, a motley crowd, disturbing the repose of the Sabbath and marching to Hyde Park to defend their favorite beverages from the assaults of a Liberal Budget. The Conservatives made this their opportunity, and the absence of a few supporters of the ministry who did not respond to the party "whip" when the hour for voting came, gave victory to the champions of liquor and beer. In a few months a general election will take place, and the present triumph may turn to a speedy defeat.

What a dreary and leaden thing is ordinary

ENGLISH JOURNALISM.

It lacks the spice, piquancy, snap and enterprise of American newspaperdom. Much fault is found with the Associated Press at home, but something of the kind here would put new life into the sleepy columns of the London dailies. They contain little news; local or foreign. The lively reporter, picking up items and polishing his way into everybody's business is conspicuously absent here. One in a while a foreign telegram gives more tidings of the world's doings, but the wires play a very small part in the make-up of the papers. The doings in Parliament are reported in detail, then summarized on the editorial page, then alluded to in the general news, then told over again and commented upon in flatulent "leaders," until the appetite is pallid and the soul appalled by