

last evening at the City Hall, in Springfield, for a family reunion.

There were present upon the occasion, of the older members, Misses Presenda Kimball and Zina D. Young, Brothers Wm D., and Oliver B. Huntington; also Sister Fanny Huntington, the aged widow of the late Dimmie Huntington. Besides these there were many children and grandchildren, making quite a numerous host. Added to the above were a few select friends, constituting a large audience.

After the preliminary exercises of opening, Wm. D. Huntington offered an address of welcome, replete with kindly wishes to friends and relatives present, bidding all to enter into the spirit of the occasion and enjoy themselves. He stated that it was the custom of the Huntingtons, throughout the United States to assemble on such occasions to keep up family relations and sociabilities.

O. B. Huntington then gave a short account of the Huntington family, from very early times, as far back as William the Conqueror, down through the ages until the early colonization of America.

Sister Presenda Kimball spoke of the family after their settlement in America, stating that they had all ways been noted for their enterprise and progress in settling new countries, making new homes and standing in defense of liberty and republicanism in all the great wars of the Republic.

Sister Zina D. mentioned their family as being among the first in this country to embrace the Gospel, and to stand by the Prophet Joseph in the early days of the Church, and who were yet faithful to the new and everlasting covenant. Advised all to stand faithful in defense of truth and freedom.

Brother Zebulon Jacobs spoke in behalf of his Uncle Dimmie. Referred to his faithful labors in the Church; his arduous services in the Mormon battalion, his usefulness as Indian interpreter, etc.

William Clegg, read a poem composed by himself for the occasion entitled "The Huntingtons." There were songs, music and recitations, by various members of the family and others, which, contributed materially to the enjoyment of the evening. At 10 p. m. all present partook of an ample supper prepared for the occasion. About 200 persons represented themselves on this part of the programme.

The above programme was interspersed with dancing, all participating.

At 12 p. m. Sister Zina Y. Williams gave the concluding address, congratulating all on the enjoyable evening they had spent together and expressing a desire that they might meet many times in the future and enjoy many more family reunions.

The party then adjourned for one year.  
D. C. JOHNSON,  
Reporter.

## THE POLICY OF "BARBARISM."

THE remarks of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on the "Mormon" question, on his return from the West and also at the New England Society's banquet, were received with great applause by his hearers and have been widely commented upon by the press. We notice in the New York Mail and Express an editorial on this subject from which we will make some extracts.

Mr. Beecher explained, at the dinner in Brooklyn, the difference between the Puritans and the Pilgrims, and applying his principle to the "Mormon" question said, as reported in the Mail:

"This question, like every other moral question, has got to be treated by moral means and not by the law of violence. Every man that wants to extirpate any form of mistaken belief in politics or religion by law and stricture and force is a Puritan, pure and simple. Every man that wants to exterminate a belief who has such faith in humanity and in reason and conscience that he is willing to leave it to time and wait to let it be accomplished by this higher means—he is a Pilgrim. (Applause.) I am a Pilgrim. (Applause.)"

On this the Mail makes the following remarks:

"Seriously, it presents a new aspect of the Mormon problem, when on one day the greatest Constitutional lawyer in the United States Senate, Judge Edmunds, denounces

as unconstitutional the only practical proposition for the elimination of the cancer of polygamy by law that has been lately proposed, and when so great and influential a popular leader as Mr. Beecher tells the people that we can only extirpate polygamy by practicing on a theory of Christianity that suddenly introduced in this city by all the good men in it, would turn over the entire metropolis to the possession of its vilest elements and deliver New York to a carnival of crime, lust and destruction."

The Mail further assails Senator Edmunds for "keeping up the bare of the Constitution against any legislation dangerous to 'Mormonism,'" and announces his belief that:

"The will and the way of the honest, decent and Christian people of this country will be enforced, yes Mr. Beecher, enforced against the aggressive twin relics that now defile 65,000,000 of people."

One more extract from this ill-considered and bumptious article, and that will be enough:

"But Mormonism has been exterminating this great people as long as they can hear it. Mormonism must go—peaceably if it will, but go it must, and go soon and go in a hurry when the cyclone strikes it."

The trouble with the Mail is that it does not understand the so-called "Mormon problem" which it desires to have solved by force. This is evident from its burst of fury, declaring that "Mormonism must go in a hurry," etc. "Mormonism" is a religion. It embraces all the essentials of the faith taught by Christ and His Apostles, some of which are embodied in the theoretical creeds of modern Christendom. The Mail sees nothing in "Mormonism" but polygamy. Now we will inform our blind and belligerent Gotham contemporaries that no matter what may be done, by "cyclone" or otherwise, "Mormonism" will not go. The disfranchisement of all who believe in it will not affect the system. That will make its adherents more united and intensify their faith in its principles, but it will not remove the system. Kill off all the polygamists, place all the "Mormons" under the political control of an oligarchy determined on their enslavement, and still "Mormonism" will live and prevail, because it contains the elements of imperishable vitality. Its truths are immortal, and the spirit which accompanies them is divine and cannot be reached by bonds or shackles or the sword.

The Mail says that if the theory of Christianity expounded by Mr. Beecher were suddenly introduced into New York, the entire metropolis would be turned over to the possession of its vilest elements. And what is Mr. Beecher's theory? Simply this: "Moral questions must be treated by moral means and not by violence." Can any sane and civilized man or journal dispute the correctness of the principle? Does the application of it in New York produce the results depicted by the Mail? Is that city delivered up to a carnival of crime, lust and destruction? We admit that the big city where the Mail is printed contains enough of the "vilest elements" to cover with shame those Puritans who shut their eyes to these infamies, while they about themselves boast in calling for a "cyclone" to strike Utah, whose morals—look upon its plural marriage how you may—are purity itself compared with the damning social sins of the great commercial metropolis. But this is not because "moral questions are treated there by moral means."

Crime in New York is met in theory by the forms of law. Apply the same principle to Utah, and that will not affect the doctrine enunciated by Mr. Beecher. He is talking about a moral question. And that cannot, in the very nature of things, be reached in any other way than that he indicates. Let crime be treated by the law. But let the law be lawfully executed. If laws are made in contravention of the Supreme Law, and the protection given by it to accused persons is thrown down so as to strike people unlawfully because they hold to an unpopular belief, what security will be left to any one, and what will ensue but the oppression of the weak by the strong and the establishment of barbarism instead of civilization?

The Mail chatters like a parrot about the "twin relics." But in advocating the policy of force against a moral question, it is countenancing the methods of barbarism against that which has no barbaric element

within it. There is nothing in "Mormon" plural marriage that bears any likeness to slavery. It is of the very essence of freedom. No one's rights are assailed by it, no one is forced into it or compelled to remain in it, but it is a law of liberty to all who engage in it, for it has no bonds but those made by the free will and choice of its participants and they can only be maintained by conscience and affection.

But the legislation espoused by the Mail, which Senator Edmunds denounces as unconstitutional and Mr. Beecher as Puritanic and wrong, is thoroughly barbaric in its character and intent. What is it? Why, it proposes to deprive many thousands of the elective franchise because of their belief. Understand, all practical polygamists, so called, in Utah are already deprived of the right to vote and hold office. But this is not enough for the Mail. It wants a political "cyclone" to strike all the monogamist "Mormons," because they do not vote their enemies into office, but will vote for their friends. They do not commit that which has been constituted a crime by law; they cannot be adjudged or charged with any crime whatever. So, as law cannot touch them, they are to be crushed for their belief. And under the pretense of attacking polygamy, those who do not practice it are to be stripped of every political right and privilege, that a few individuals, their avowed enemies, may be clothed by unconstitutional law with the power to make laws for their subjection! Will the Mail show us wherein this differs from barbarism?

The exercise of force over a moral question, the use of oppressive means to put down a belief, the employment of the military to crush or overawe people that commit no unlawful act, the establishment of a governmental and legislative power irresponsible to the governed, the enforcement of measures prohibited by the highest law known to the nation, are all in the nature of barbarism. And let it be understood that these means are not now to be employed against persons who it is claimed have violated a congressional law, but against those who have abstained from its infraction. There has never been a reason advanced to show how this will extirpate the so-called "twin relics," but it is plain and certain that the methods of barbarism now sustained by certain legislators and journalists will not only be fruitless against the alleged object, but are not intended to have any effect upon it.

They are designed wholly and entirely to throw a rich Territory into the hands of a few individuals, the majority of whom are radical Republicans, with a party intent and purely for party purposes. Those who cannot see this have not studied the question, or they are as much blinded by prejudice and given over to a rash and barbaric policy as the New York Mail and Express.

## DO NOT BE ENTICED.

ONE department of the policy of the more virulent and unscrupulous opponents of "Mormonism" is becoming more and more plain. It consists of holding up to the young people of the Church, in enticing colors the glittering allurements of worldly pleasure. This is done in the hope of drawing them away from the wholesome restraints of religion. It is known to those who desire to see Zion defiled that when this greatest safeguard is demolished and the victims once enter the vortex of sin their connection with "Mormonism" ceases.

With this object in view skating pavilions and other places of amusement where people meet promiscuously, almost the only requisite for admission to which being the payment of the stipulated admission fee, are advocated and held up as respectable institutions. Places of common resort such as those now alluded to are, on the contrary, not in the strictest sense respectable. They are full of danger to the young and unsuspecting, and respectability cannot attach to anything in which morality is unsafe.

Those who advocate the innocence of such places have defined their position on the score of virtue by declaring that it was preferable to see young men visiting gambling houses, saloons and places of ill-repute rather than that they should adhere to the restraining influence of religion.

Innocent pleasures of various

kinds must not be denied the young, but they should be engaged in under circumstances and conditions in which there will be no exposure to danger from the designing. The youth should never be so infatuated by amusement as to run the risk of throwing themselves into association with the vicious in its pursuit.

## THE ROCK RAILROAD AGITATION.

At the mass meeting of protestors against the granting of the right of way to the proposed Salt Lake and Fort Douglas Railway, held at the 20th Ward school house last Friday evening, when Mr. H. D. Johnson introduced a form of protest Mr. P. L. Williams made the motion for its adoption and the appointment of a committee to circulate it for signatures.

At the City Council meeting held last evening, when the protest, signed by 500 protestors, was presented, Commissioner W. W. Riter assumed an attitude in favor of the action of that body being in harmony with the unmistakable expression of the popular will.

The position taken by these two gentlemen is significant, on account of their both being incorporators of the proposed railroad enterprise. It is evident that when they entered upon the project they had no idea that it would meet such active and intense opposition from the people, against whose wishes they have now expressed themselves as having no desire to contend. It may be confidently relied upon that so far as Mr. Williams and Mr. Riter are concerned, the people who protest need have no fear that they will do anything further in the way of pushing the project.

If the balance of the incorporators are of the same mind as the gentlemen named, we should judge it would not be improbable for the application for the right of way to be withdrawn. Indeed, it would appear to be the proper step to take under the circumstances, and would obviate further agitation, which is still fomenting, on the subject. This would appear to be specially consistent in view of the nature of Mr. Riter's remarks in the Council last evening. Placing them in combination with the vigorous popular protest, a strong case against the granting of the right of way is presented, and it is hardly probable that the Council would, in face of this fact, act favorably upon the petition of the railroad incorporators.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Mississippi paper says that while some persons were boring an artesian well in Lee county, that State, they found a log 325 feet under the earth, which was in a fair state of preservation and resembled a polar.

"If you want to spoil all that God gives you; if you want to be miserable yourself, and a maker of misery to others, the way is easy enough. Only be selfish, it is done at once. Think about yourself, what respect the people ought to pay you, what people think of you, and then to you nothing will be pure."

Recently, in speaking at a banquet in Berne, M. Reichonnet, "head of the political department of the Swiss Council," said: "Be on your guard. Let the Swiss people prepare to defend their country. Many black clouds are gathering on the horizon. War, long averted, will hardly be escaped after 1884. It may even come next spring."

Many of the learned men of the earth are moving in the direction of a discontinuance of the dead languages and the substitution of modern languages in the course of study in schools and colleges. The introduction of a thorough study of the English language in the schools of America, while it would be a novel innovation would certainly afford beneficial results.

The Brooklyn Times says: "Just why Mormonism should have been selected as the subject for a toast at a New England dinner, we shall probably be left to learn from Dr. Bacon, who, we believe, once said that the New England practice of 'consecutive polygamy,' as practiced in Connecticut, Vermont, and elsewhere, was no whit less guilty than the 'simultaneous polygamy' of the Mormons."

The Cleveland Herald remarks: "Monsieur Capel says 'It is all very well to talk of or write long articles about the Mormons. Mormonism allows many wives at once, divorce simply allows them in succession.' The priest's words were pointed and true, but he might have added, 'Mormons support all their wives; while the divorce law makes the discarded wife support herself.'"

It has developed that the recent phenomenal outbreak of typhoid fever at Port Jervis was due to the use of milk obtained from a dairy where the fluid was charged with the diseased germs. This, in the opinion of the State Board of Health of New York, establishes as a fact that the unsanitary condition of a dairy farm may be the means of conveying disease to those who use milk from that source.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Greenberg, who died to-day, ranked among the noblest of her sex. She was always on the lookout for somebody on whom she could bestow a substantial kindness. Not only was this trait exhibited in her immediate surroundings, but stretched out to the poor of the nations afar off, to quite a number of whom she supplied the means of emigration to Utah, besides looking after their interests after their arrival.

The American Register, speaking of General Roencraz's proposed anti polygamy amendment to the Constitution, says: "If Senator Edmunds had taken the course proposed by General Roencraz on this subject he would have accomplished his object without an attempt to set aside the Constitution." The fact that the Edmunds law is unconstitutional, it appears, being gradually admitted. We expect a general turning over to our views on the subject after a while.

The latest scheme for getting her name in the papers has been invented by a "highly respectable" young lady of Baltimore. It was a simple plan. All she did was to promise two men that she would marry each of them and set the same hour for both weddings. The one who came first took her, and she relied on the other to do something that would advertise her. He did. He chased the couple about with a pistol until a policeman caught him and locked him up.

The possibility of running telegraph wires underground is still discussed in this country as if it had not been already settled in Europe. In Germany there are 28,000 miles of subterranean telegraph; in France 7,200 miles, and in Austria-Hungary 345 miles. But underground lines can never be as cheap as elevated lines, and in this country the subterranean system will not likely come into use except in cities where the multiplication of wires will necessitate some change.

The Providence Star remarks: "Notwithstanding the fact that the El Azhar College, at Cairo, has rendered its opinion to the Egyptian Government that the Mahdi is a 'false prophet,' he tears all the marks and fulfils all the conditions the angel Gabriel is supposed to have told Mohammed were to be his credentials. 'His right arm is longer than his left, he has a scar on his right cheek,' and he is now, in this the first year of the fourteenth century after the creation of Islamism," by Mohammed, putting in a very emphatic "appearance."

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:  
One dark red and white BULL, coming years old, no brands or marks.  
If not claimed or taken away in 10 days from date will be sold at the District Estrey Pound, Huntington, Emery Co., Utah.  
J. F. WAKEFIELD,  
Poundkeeper.  
Huntington, Emery Co., Dec. 24th, 1883.

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