

Grabbing Utah's Wealth.

The persecution of Brigham Young, Orson Hyde, Daniel H. Wells, and others, was the first, and was intended to be the most effective move in the conspiracy. Your readers may remember that Young, Hyde, Wells and others were indicted for murder, alleged to have been committed in 1856, when the Territory was passing through its bloody war, an era which exists in the history of nearly every State and Territory in the Union. I am no apologist for the Mormons, but would it not be considered absurd to arrest now a wealthy and settled down Californian for having been engaged in a murderous affray in 1849? Yet this was what was done in the case of Brigham Young and other magnates of Utah.

UTAH'S FEDERAL COURT.

The proceedings were worthy of the court in which they were initiated, a court composed of three Judges, against one of whom a Chicago newspaper has recently furnished the charge and evidence of bigamy; another of whom is alleged to have bought his office with a note yet unpaid, and whose political career has been a grave scandal on temperance, justice, and morality. Having by illegal and unjustifiable proceedings lodged their prisoners in Camp Douglas, the Ring looked around for an able lawyer to whom might be intrusted the prosecution of these intricate cases. Mr. George C. Bates of Illinois, a gentleman of large practice in the courts of Michigan, Illinois, and California, was sent to Utah as United States District Attorney, with the assurance from the Solicitor-General at Washington that "he was strong in the confidence of the President, and that the government deemed it fortunate that he had agreed to accept the place." Mr. Bates went to Salt Lake. His practised eye was not slow to discover that there were

THREE PATENT ERRORS

in all the criminal proceedings against Brigham Young and those indicted with him; first, the District Attorney who presented the indictments had never been legally appointed or duly confirmed; second, the Grand Jury that made the inquest was drawn in utter violation of all law; third, the substantial witness to send Brigham Young, Mayor Wells, Orson Hyde, Joseph A. Young and others to the gallows, was Bill Hickman, who confessed a large number of murders committed by himself. District Attorney Bates also learned that all these judicial proceedings had been carried on without one dollar of money from the United States, and that a United States Deputy Marshal was acting as a detective, and had special charge of the informer Hickman, who was also confined at Camp Douglas. It was evident that the money for these prosecutions had been furnished by parties who had power to enforce their designs, and who would have enforced them but for the stern, law-abiding determination of District Attorney Bates. As soon as it became known that the District Attorney would not join in the conspiracy to hang Brigham Young on the testimony of the confessed murderer, Hickman, and on indictments which the Supreme Court of the United States decided to be utterly null and void, as the Grand Jury was a mere mob, the prosecuting officer at once became obnoxious to the Federal Judges of Utah and to the

REV. DR. NEWMAN,

a manager of Utah schemes. Although Mr. Bates was promptly and fully sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States in his view of the Young indictments, he was hated by the Ring, and after a brief official career his successor was appointed. He has just published a card, in which he exposes the vile depth of corruption into which the [then] Federal judiciary of this Territory has fallen. The allegations, if made by a less prominent and a less reputable person, would be almost incredible. It is not possible, however, that an experienced public prosecutor would make such great and astonishing charges without being convinced of their truth. Mr. Bates says that most serious charges of official corruption were preferred against two United States officials by telegraph to the Attorney General in 1871, the charges were of sitting in judgment in

mining cases in which they were themselves interested, and that an order was issued to investigate the allegations made, and, if found true, to remove them both; but before the order was executed the Rev. Dr. Newman intervened at Long Branch, and the matter was dropped. The telegraphic charges were from a United States Senator, and were on file a year ago in the department of justice, and are there now unless abstracted.

PECULATIONS.

Mr. Bates further avers that large peculations have occurred since his arrival in Utah in the mails and post office; that time after time money orders have been stolen, and yet no one has ever been prosecuted for these offences. In one or more instances clerks detected in robbing the mail have been permitted to go, and their crimes overlooked.

Large bodies of coal lands, worth a heavy amount of money, have been illegally appropriated under false pretenses, and are now held against the United States as private property by a combination of those who bought them at \$1.25 per acre, in violation of the laws of the United States, and this process of robbing the United States of its coal land is still going on.

The timber lands of Utah have been stripped in violation of law, and no attempt made to prosecute the trespassers.

In 1872 a corrupt bargain was made in Salt Lake City between two of the leading officials of Utah, by which a large sum of money was to be, and was actually, put by one official in a bank in the city, and also a bond payable out of the proceeds of a certain mine, whenever an injunction should be granted, and a receiver appointed in the case by the other official. The injunction and receiver were refused and a different arrangement made.

In the spring of 1872, by reason of illegitimate conduct on the part of one or both officers of the Indian department in the Territory, the Indians were compelled to buy their food at enormous prices, were finally starved out, and left their reservation to beg and roam about. Nothing but the prudence of the military authorities prevented an Indian war.

JUDGES DEFEATING JUSTICE.

Mr. Bates asserts that when he desired to have these charges investigated by the Grand Jury the clerk of the United States Court would not issue a venire, and the court refused to compel the clerk to do so. The facts have been reported to the Attorney General, and the names of witnesses to prove the facts, and of the officials against whom the accusations are laid, will be furnished to the District Attorney whenever he will summon a grand jury to inquire into offences against the United States, or to a committee if one be appointed by Congress to investigate.

—Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun, July 20th.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY,
July 25th, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

The policy of citizens of this Territory in sending their children to school in the east, for the purpose of being qualified to attend college, is suicidal in its tendency. It not only takes means out of the Territory, thus crippling our resources and weakening our commercial relations, but discourages the advancement of educational interests in our community.

Many of our best educators, despairing of seeing education occupy its proper place, have abandoned the cause for fields more genial, and professions more remunerative and attractive, thus leaving the few, who are left, and devoted men, who, regardless of the rebuffs and discouragement incidental to the profession of teaching, still cling tenaciously to the ship, in hopes of better times yet to come.

And, that an increase of interest in the cause of education, which more than anything else contributes to the welfare of the human race, must take place, is beyond a doubt. The people are becoming cognizant of the value of education, and are eager for the time when our children may enjoy the privileges possessed by those of our eastern neighbors.

Now, in regard to the policy I

have spoken of, would it not be of much more practical good to patronize our home schools, instead of sending pupils, money and interest out of the Territory, to enrich other parts of the country, to the impoverishment of our own? Some may say it is none of my business thus to interfere with their arrangements. In answer, I will say, that while I approve of every move that has a tendency in the right direction, still, I claim the privilege of presenting a few suggestions, for the purpose, not of having them, in all their details, adopted, but as they present themselves to me; and if good result therefrom I shall be amply repaid.

Very many of the residents of our Territory are not aware of the advantages that would accrue to the people of the Territory if our children could be properly trained and instructed at home, instead of having to attend schools in other sections of the country.

Again, the cause of education is at a very low ebb, and it is by no manner of means the way to raise it to its proper status, by ignoring its existence. If our schools are not sufficiently adapted to the wants of the pupils, let us improve them; employ talented men to take charge of them, and then, by all honorable means, sustain them in their labors.

Many argue that it is a very easy way of gaining a livelihood; that there is no special labor attached to the position of a teacher of the young. To those I would say, do not judge and pass sentence, until you have thoroughly examined the matter, and become fully acquainted with the duties and responsibilities of the teacher. There is no vocation that demands more of its disciples, than teaching the young. It is not only during the time he is in the schoolroom, that his energies are called into full play, but he must, also, devote a good portion of his leisure (?) time to the preparation of exercises for the following day. He must make himself familiar with all the points of the various lessons that are to be considered by his pupils, and be prepared to answer any and all questions that are presented for his elucidation. But, to emunerate all that a teacher should be, who is fully qualified for the position he holds, would require more space than I could hope to be allowed.

Now the query arises, have we any schools where our children can receive the necessary amount of instruction, to enable them to successfully pass the rigid examination demanded by the faculty of our leading Colleges and Institutes, and if so, where are they to be found?

I have a copy of the catalogue of the University of Deseret for the year ending June 27th, 1873, and from it I learn that a full preparatory course is there given in all the various branches of popular education. Now is this true? Does this institution fulfill this programme, to the letter, or is it merely declaratory and ambiguous? To some, proof is an essential, and in order to fully sustain the position I have taken, I will furnish as evidence the names of Messrs. Willard Young and J. L. Rawlins, both of whom were fully qualified for entering the highest institutes of learning that exist upon the continent of America, by a preparatory course of instruction in this University.

I also find among the Faculty and Board of Instruction the names of some of the best educators of our Territory, whose abilities are of the highest grade, and whose qualifications are all that can be desired.

It is not my intention to puff the University, nor is it at all necessary for me to do so, as it has only to be known to be fully appreciated.

You will please pardon me for being so free in giving my views on this subject in the manner I have; but having taken up the gauntlet in favor of education against ignorance and bigotry, I feel constrained to blow my trumpet and advocate the cause whose principles I endorse.

Respectfully,
H. C. WARDLEIGH.

The Ku Klux.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1873.

The following correspondence between South Carolina gentleman urging the Ku Klux pardons and the Attorney-General, appears in the New York Herald and other papers—

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1873.

Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney-General:—

Sir—After our conference with you we proceeded to Long Branch, and were promptly accorded an interview with President Grant, which was in all respects cordial and satisfactory. The President expressed views of clemency similar to those previously expressed by you, and said he would address you a note defining the present policy of the government in relation to the prosecution and prisoners under the Enforcement acts. We beg to renew the suggestions already made, that the purposes of the government in the premises be made public, so that all concerned, particularly refugees, may have authentic information from the proper source, by which they may be able to govern themselves. Such official announcement will, in our opinion, produce a great relief. We are, with great respect, your obedient servants,

W. D. PORTER,
J. B. KERSHAW,
R. M. SIMS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

Washington, July 30, 1873.

Messrs. Porter, Kershaw and Simms, Washington:—

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of today, intended to elicit from me a public expression of the policy of the government in relation to the prosecutions and prisoners under the Enforcement act, is received. I have to say in answer that, as indicated in his conversation with you, the President has communicated to me what I have heretofore understood to be his wish, that the prisoners accused and convicted of offences under said act should be treated with as much lenity as possible, without prejudice to the ends for which they were passed. It must, however, be strictly understood that the action by the government is not prompted by any doubt as to the necessity or validity of said acts, or of the justice of the convictions already had under them to prevent and punish high crimes, but by the belief that the Ku Klux Klans have, through said convictions, been almost, if not altogether, broken up, and that those who were concerned in or sympathized with them have come to see the folly, wickedness and danger of such organizations.

You have been pleased to say to me, and similar assurances have been given by others seeking the same object, that Executive clemency at this time in the Ku Klux cases would tend to remove many causes of uneasiness and irritation now existing, and conduce generally to the public peace and tranquility, and the proposed action is taken with reference to such cases, with the full expectation that these assurances will be verified. You are informed that the prosecutions now pending in the courts for violations of the Enforcement acts will be suspended or discontinued, and instructions to this effect have already been given to several district attorneys, but there may be exceptional cases of great aggravation, where the government would insist upon conviction and punishment. There are, however, but a few of such cases within my knowledge.

Persons who have absented themselves on account of their complicity in Ku Klux offences are at liberty to return, and unless their crimes belong within the above named exceptional cases they will not be prosecuted. Many of those sentenced to imprisonment for such offenses have been already pardoned, and the cases of others are under consideration and will probably be disposed of in a like manner, keeping in view the proper citation between the punishment and the nature of their guilt. To avoid any misconception of these proceedings it is, perhaps, necessary for me to say that all conspiracies and outrages in violation of these acts hereafter committed, like those heretofore punished, will be prosecuted with all possible energy and vigor, and it is to be understood that the government does not intend to abandon said acts, but to induce, if possible, a willing obedience to their reasonable requirements. Substantially they are intended to protect citizens of the United States in the possession and enjoyment of those political and civil rights guaranteed to them by the late amendments to the constitution; and the President, whose duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, would be recreant to that duty if he did

not so administer the government as to afford to all citizens the equal protection of its laws.

I have added these suggestions to the information for which you ask, with a sincere hope that, by the exercise of a mutual recognition of each other's rights by all classes of people, no further necessity will arise for their protection and enforcement under said acts, through the action of the general government. Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

Bismarck and the Religion of Humanity.

The Comtists must feel greatly discouraged for the progress of their faith when they consider the reception by the American press of Prince Bismarck's interview with the *World's* correspondent. With singular unanimity, our contemporaries have joined in denouncing the North German Prime Minister, expecting some few foolish ones who are denying the authenticity of the correspondent, and comparing Professor Tyndall's Prayer-Gauge with what they call the *World's* "Fool Gauge." Now we have devised no gauge adequate to such mensuration, and the sceptics referred to must settle among themselves their relative capacities. But besides that the declarations of Bismarck, naturally shocking as they are to American Christians, do not seriously conflict with the opinions of the most influential and cultivated classes in Germany, however profane they may seem to the faithful followers of Martin Luther and of Pius Ninth, those declarations of a great politician who would displace the Church and its Head to enthrone the State and its King, are quite in the line of that philosophic creed, invented by Auguste Comte, expounded as the Religion of Humanity, and advocated by his English disciples like Congreve and Harrison in the *Fortnightly Review*, and by his disciples in America, foremost among whom is the able editor of an enterprising daily paper in this city, the *Graphic*. By these disciples of Comte, who worship no Supreme Being except the Human Race, past, present, and to come, we expect to be told that Bismarck's substitution of State worship for the worship of God, is a natural step in the world's progress toward their Religion of Humanity, falling short of its final effulgence, indeed, but only as patriotism falls short of philanthropy in its scope—that bounded by the frontiers of a political society, this expanding of kindred to all human beings. Therefore the indignant zeal of the American press, so generally a Christian press, over our correspondent's interview with him must be, as we have said, a serious discouragement to sincere Comtists who have imagined that their cult was making progress in the New World. It looks as if the progress they had felicitated themselves upon, was the mere toleration of ignorance or indifference, as if their creed had met no resistance because it had met no comprehension; for now when it is formulated by a personage who commands the attention of mankind when he speaks, and and its hostile implications towards existing creeds are left explicit, great wrath and righteous indignation are aroused, and the pious sentinels of the newspaper press stagger to and fro between incredulity toward our German correspondent, and blank horror towards Bismarck. Our correspondent they denounce as the son of the father of lies: his princely interlocutor they would burn at the stake.

Yet in the very last number but one of the *Fortnightly Review*, Frederick Harrison openly advocates the creed which Bismarck is not even permitted to dilute.—*World*.

A member of the first lot of Yeovil colonists writes from Detroit, Becker County, Minn., that the party is broken up, owing to the land selected being too rolling for cultivation.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from \$3 to \$11 per acre on seven years' time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to that land of fruits and flowers.