

Deseret Evening News.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, Editor.

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THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE "MORMONS."

The New York Herald, in a recent editorial, asks the question: "What are we to do with the Mormons and Mormon polygamy in Utah? What is to become of them if we do nothing?" The writer then proceeds to sketch our movement from Illinois to this valley, and the hopes which we indulged in respecting our separation from our remorseless enemies—that "we could here build up our New Jerusalem and flourish for a thousand years." He then attempts to show how we have been mistaken. The silver and gold mines which have been discovered in the Territories around us have, within a few years, made our Happy Valley, the common thoroughfare of migratory hordes of "Gentiles" from all points of the compass. And worse still; from the impulse given by these discoveries to the enterprise of the Pacific Railroad, the iron horse from the East now thunders along the base of the Rocky Mountains, while from the Pacific he has already surmounted the lofty crest of the Sierra Nevada, and in the summer will be snorting in the sandy waste of the Great Basin. He goes on to say that in two years his course will be free from the Mississippi to the Pacific. And, then, "with four days as his time from St. Louis to San Francisco, Salt Lake City, the city of the Mormon Saints and their saintly institution of polygamy, will be overwhelmed by swarming Goths and Vandals."

"Meantime," he thinks, "Brigham Young seems to be blind to this approaching danger." He says, in a political point of view he is to the writer and his clique what the Holy Father of Rome is to the King and Kingdom of Italy. He stands in their way and must be removed. "But how?" He thinks it morally certain that unless Government shall interpose in season, and secure our peaceable removal, we will be exterminated in a bloody conflict with the Gentiles. If not removed by the Government, we will be expelled by the mob, as we were from Ohio, Missouri and Nauvoo. He thinks our institution of polygamy has become too deeply fixed to be abolished without a removal of the community. And, moreover, that having built up and accumulated valuable properties, the appropriation of which, when the opportunity comes to reckless adventurers, will be apt to exhibit a living illustration of the wolf and the lamb.

He thinks the true plan to settle the question is very simple. He suggests to Mr. Seward the idea of buying out the Sandwich Islands for us. If he will turn over those Islands to Brigham Young, he says, "he will soon make them blossom like the rose with their tropical productions." Or probably an arrangement might be made to let us have the Aleutian Islands, included in the Alaska purchase, for settlement; or, again Mexico might be induced for a few millions to accept us as a colony. But, at all events, he concludes, the duty devolves upon this Republican Congress to provide for a peaceable settlement of Mormon polygamy before it is too late.

We reproduce this editor's speculations and vaticinations that our readers may share in our amusement in reading them. There is probably not another paper in the country which has prescribed so many infallible panaceas for "Mormonism" as this same New York Herald. Among our earliest newspaper reading

we can recall several theories and views which it propounded on this subject. This was while the Prophet Joseph was yet living; and from that day until the present its columns have contained frequent allusions to the "problem." A selection of the writings which have appeared in its columns in relation to the "Mormon" question alone would form an unequalled literary olla podrida. Whatever the merits of the New York Herald may be, consistency cannot be claimed as one of them. We have thought that its wide circulation was to some extent due to the utter absence of this quality. The public buy the paper to see what new somersets the editor has taken.

As to his question as to what they are to do with us, it is easily answered: LET US ALONE. If there ever was a people who earned the right to be left to the unmolested enjoyment of their homes and property and civil and religious rights, we are that people. We assail none; we encroach on none; we stand in the way of none, who can be called good citizens; but strictly adhere to our creed—mind our own business. If we are in antagonism, it is not our choice. If we occupy such a position, it is only in their feelings; and they have placed us there. For that we cannot be blamed. If we have not proved our loyalty; if we have not done as much for the Republic as any other people of equal numbers within its confines, then we have not read the history of the past twenty-two years aright.

The Herald hits the right nail on the head when it says, that we have built up and accumulated valuable properties, which are desirable in the eyes of reckless adventurers. This is the true secret of the most of the opposition we have to contend with. Our homes in Missouri and Illinois were desirable in the eyes of that class when we lived there. They envied us our quiet enjoyment of them, and leagued in mobs against us. They would be well pleased to re-enact those same scenes. There have been men here, who, for years, have done all in their power to bring down the vengeance of the Government upon us. Our prosperity has galled and maddened them. But the Herald need never indulge in the idea of seeing a living illustration of the fable of the wolf and the lamb in our case. The Railroad may come—and we shall certainly welcome it—the "Goths and Vandals" may swarm here; but the same Railroad that brings them can carry them away again. A mob would find burning the houses, the fences and the grain of the "Mormons," stealing their cattle and plundering them of everything that could be carried away, a different business to-day from what it was when living a few in a place in the states of Missouri and Illinois.

If the concern and anxiety of the editor of the Herald in urging the purchase of the Sandwich Islands as a place of residence for us, have their sole origin in the fear that we will be exterminated by mobs, he can set his soul at rest. He need not trouble Mr. Seward. The Government need not be put to the least trouble or expense. With God's help, we can take care of them, and deal out such justice that mobocracy will hide its hideous head, never more to be seen in our vicinity, at least.

[For the Deseret Evening News.]

Correspondence.

CRAGIN AND HIS BILL.

Mr. Editor: Sir.—We, the "Mormon" ladies of Utah, would offer an expression of indignation towards Senator Cragin and his despicable Bill, did we not consider those subjects too preposterously degrading to merit our contempt. We would merely say of the Bill, (and even this we feel to be a great stoop of condescension) that it is what, in the

language of Dr. Holland, "Contempt would honor over much." And of its author, we would say, in the language of Byron,

"'Tis an adam's self, with thee would dread to dwell
And in thy skull discern a deeper hell."

"MORMON" FIRST WIVES,
AND ALL OTHER "MORMON" WIVES.
P. S. Our apology is due J. G. Holland, and the memory of Byron, for such application as we make.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

By Telegraph.

OHIO REJECTS VALLANDIGHAM!

MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH LEGATION
HAVE LEFT MEXICO!

BOARDS TO VISIT THE INDIANS OF ARIZONA, OREGON, IDAHO, &c.!

Congressional!

NAPOLEON AND PRUSSIA AMIABLE!

THE STANTON CASE!

Chicago, 11.—The Ohio Democratic Convention have apparently snubbed Vallandigham, and declined to endorse him for the Senate, in spite of the desperate efforts of his friends. They have also refused to appoint him delegate at large to the National Convention.

Reverdy Johnson is in the field for election to the Senate, and has written a letter explaining his position. The Legislature appears inclined to select a more extreme man.

Havana, 11.—The British steamer Jason has arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing all the members of the British legation from Mexico.

Belfast.—The clerks in the telegraph offices are arrested on suspicion of belonging to the Fenians.

Florence, 11.—The budget about to be laid before the Italian Parliament, asks an imposition of taxes sufficient to produce a hundred and ninety millions of livres, in addition to the present revenue; also an authorization of the new loan for four hundred million livres.

Orleans, 11.—The convention are hurrying the Constitution through, and have progressed as far as article sixty-seven. It is reported that this activity is caused by letters from prominent politicians at Washington.

Jackson, 11.—The Constitutional Convention met yesterday. No business of importance was transacted.

Chicago, 11.—A Washington special says, the Indian Peace Commissioners have suggested the propriety of the appointment of a Board to visit Arizona and make peace with the Indians there; also, one to visit Oregon, Idaho, &c.

Official documents show the amount of freight during the year ending the 1st of June last, transported across the state of Illinois by the eight railroads. The amount carried eastward was 3,358,000 tons, of the value of \$235,000,000. The amount carried westward was 1,345,000 tons, of the value of \$411,000,000. The amount is nearly equal to two-thirds of the entire foreign commerce of the country.

Paris, 11.—The bill for the reorganization of the army is still under consideration by the Corps Legislatif, and an article adopted obliging every Frenchman to serve in the national guard. An amendment was introduced exempting the infirm; but it was opposed by Rouher.

London, 11.—The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have issued a prospectus to raise £1,300,000, to purchase all right of the interest of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company in the two cables.

Washington, 11.—In the Senate, Pomroy presented a petition from Mrs. Fremont, praying for the restoration of certain property in San Francisco, now in the possession of the military authorities. Referred. Sumner introduced a joint resolution, reciting:—"Whereas, the proposed amendment to the Constitution, known as article fourteen, has been ratified by twenty-two States, said amendment is valid to all intents and purposes;" Referred to the Judiciary.

Grimes offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to suspend until further action of Congress, the payment of officers of the navy on the retired lists, promoted under the act of last March, except such of them as were entitled when placed thereon.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House.—The entire day was spent in general debate on the President's Message.

Washington, 11.—The Reconstruction Committee agreed to report a bill on Monday, declaring that in the ten States

recently in rebellion there is no civil state governments now existing; and those States shall not be recognized as valid or legal by the Executive or Judicial authority. Section second requires the General of the army to detail officers of the army not below the rank of Colonel to command in the several military districts to enforce the reconstruction acts. Section third authorizes the General of the army to remove any of the civil officers, acting under the provisional governments in those States; and prohibits the President from appointing or removing the commanders of these military districts. Section four forbids the President to use the army or navy to maintain the same provisional governments, or oppose the provisions of any of the reconstruction acts. Section five fixes the penalties for the interference by any person with intent to prevent by force the execution of the order of the General of the army, made pursuant to this act.

The Senate, in executive session, occupied several hours over the report from the committee in the Stanton case; and adjourned without taking a vote.

London, 11.—The authorities are still active in searching out the Fenian leaders. Some important arrests have been lately made.

Paris, 11.—On New Year's day, the King of Prussia sent to Napoleon a cordial autograph note, which was answered in the same conciliatory spirit. A much better feeling has prevailed since the publication of this intelligence, and the *rentes* are firmer and higher.

The actions recently taken against the journals of this city, for alleged violation of privileges, have been abandoned.

Atlanta, 12.—General Meade will promulgate the order to-morrow removing Gov. Jenkins. Gen. Dunn, Adjt.-Gen. under Pope, is to be the new Governor. Jenkins declares he will not submit. He has telegraphed to the President for protection against the attempt to forcibly dispossess him.

The debate in the Convention yesterday, on the resolution asking Congress for the power to remove the State officers, was very bitter and exciting.

Chicago, 11.—The Republican's special says the debate in the Senate during the executive session over the case of Stanton was prolonged and interesting. Doolittle has made a minority report sustaining the President, and has showed the officials a copy. General Baird's dispatch to Stanton, in which the words, "At once" were originally sent were not interpolated by the President as had been charged. Howard acknowledged that he had omitted to make allusion to this fact in the completed report, and endeavored to cast the blame upon the correspondents who, he alleged, had violated faith in forwarding a premature synopsis of the report. Dixon spoke against Stanton. The session adjourned without final action.

Indianapolis.—The Republican county convention yesterday adopted a resolution, declaring in favor of paying the bonds in greenbacks, where not stipulated to be made payable in gold.

London.—Edward Thornton, Minister to Washington, sailed yesterday.

Florence.—The adjourned session of Parliament was resumed yesterday. Menabrea made a speech, exhorting the members to unite with the government in resisting revolution and in upholding the national credit, the monarchy, and the obligations as well as the liberty of the nation. No reference whatever was made to the Roman question or the relation of Italy with foreign powers.

Albany, 12.—Judge Wm. B. Wright of the court of appeals died suddenly of kidney disease.

London.—Accounts from the interior of Paraguay show that the prospects of the Paraguayans are better than the Brazilians are willing to admit. Lopez is personally in command at Humalla. He held lines of communication with the Capital and fort Curopaity. All classes of the population are enthusiastically devoted. Lopez is making energetic efforts to supply his men with provisions.

Havana, 12.—It is reported that Santa Anna is secretly preparing to send an expedition of four hundred men to Yucatan.

Chicago, 13.—Large popular meetings are being held throughout the north, invoking Congress to take steps for the protection of naturalized citizens and to declare the national doctrine in reference to the principle of allegiance.

It is now stated that there are sixty-eight deaths from the recent Angola disaster.

N. York.—The Herald's special from Santiago, via Havana, says the taxes