DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIX] SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1886 NO. 46.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT at a meeting of the Directors, held on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1885, an assessment of One Dollar per Share was levied on the Capital Stock of the Corporation payable on the 28th day of November, 1885, to the Secretary at the Office of the Company. Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1885, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 19th day of December, 1-85, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

E. SMITH, Secretary.

Office, 123 West, North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. d227 6w

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THE DESERET NEWS CO. d sthw

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Baxter six horse power Engine and New Boiler 300 00
12 to 15 Acres of Land in Brighton 300 00
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Ballard Rifle, new, cost $75, for 45 00
Coarse and Fine Salt, 100, 50, 10, 5 and 2½ pound sacks.
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THE NEW EDMUNDS BILL.

REMARKS OF SENATOR TELLER.

A MANLY AND VIGOROUS SPEECH.

In the Senate of the United States on January 6th, during the debate on the Utah bill introduced by Mr. Edmunds, the following remarks were made by Mr. Teller of Colorado. As they have been much misrepresented we give them in full from the *Congressional Record* of January 7th:

Mr. Teller. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Vermont whether he has any information to the effect that the Mormon Church has at this time any property save and except its temples and that class of buildings.

Mr. Edmunds. My information is that under the cover and control these trustees, whose books and records nobody can see, they have vastly more; and there is a provision in the bill which provides for cutting up all that which is acquired in violation of law, saving all private rights.

Mr. Teller. I do not know but that the Senator may be rightly informed; but I have been advised on what I regard as very good authority that this organization controls practically now nothing except some small matters aside from its church property. I should like to inquire also of the Senator from Vermont if he believes that fourteen trustees appointed by the United States to carry on this work will conse themselves to the temporal duties of this organization, if it is not in the nature of things, when you consider how these trustees must be selected, the great excitement that is all the time attendant on this question in that community, that they will go directly into the question of the religous affairs of this institution? And as was suggested by the Senator from Alabama, is it not actually making the United States an active co-operator in this church movement? If not, then they are to at once disestablish it and destroy it.

I may not be correct as to the amount of property they have in hand, but I know something about these Mormons. They are as shrewd and enterprising as any people in this country. They have had ample notice of this proposed legislation. It passed the Senate last winter, if I recollect. It is not very probable to my mind that there is any considerable amount of money or property of any kind to be taken by these trustees, save and except that which every organization has and has a right to have, and which the Senator says it is not proposed to interfere with; that is, their church property. They have in the city of Salt Lake a very large building called a temple. I have not been there for some years, but they had when I was there, in addition to that, a very large building called a tabernacle. The temple is a very massive structure. I should say that probably it had cost a million and a half or two million of dollars. It has a block of ground in connection with it of great value. The tabernacle is the most unique structure of the kind in the world. There is nothing like it in the world. It is a remarkable building from an architectural point of view. It has also land surrounding it. The surrounding land may not be absolutely necessary now to those buildings to carry on what we should call the religious workings of the organization. The trustees may seize on that land and say that is not church property, even if they attempt to carry out this act in the spirit suggested by the Senator.

My own judgment is that it would be a great deal better to dissolve this corporation, that it would save a great deal of friction and a great deal of trouble in that, community to take it out by the roots and say that there should be no such corporation whatever. The property would revert, of course, if we destroy the corporation, by the ordinary laws of corporations to the people who first put it in there. It would go to the people who gave it; the people who took this country when it was a desert and made it blossom like a rose; the people who have built this out of their hard earnings, and who are as much entitled to it in a religious point of view as the people who have built any cathedral or any church on the continent are entitled to it.

I do not believe in polygamy. I voted for the original law; I voted for the law that in my judgment is destined ultimately to destroy polygamy in Utah. I will not vote for this bill. I will not vote for this bill because I think it a step backward, and it is a step to undo that which we did in 1882 by the law then passed. I have had some knowledge of these people. I have had some knowledge of the persecutions they have endured at the hands of Government officials, and I say here, as I have said again and again, with a full knowledge of how unpopular it might be to say it, that if the Government officials had been sent there, who would have faithfully administered the old law, existing for twenty years, polygamy would now be as dead as any other wicked institution that has departed with the light of civilization. But we sent men there who aggravated and irritated and who abused. I was at Salt Lake in times when there were practically no Gentiles there. I was there when among the whole eighty thousand people of Utah there were not two hundred Gentiles.

Polygamy was rampant; that is to say, there were large numbers of practical polygamists without any interference of the law. There was a sentiment underlying that community that made itself heard in every hamlet and every village as opposed to that system. You could hear it discussed on the street corners, in the hotels, in the restaurants, and in every place. Men who were Mormons and who adhered to the faith of Joseph declared that polygamy was not a part and parcel of the Mormon religion. By our persecution we drove that class of people to silence. We silenced them as you will always silence the voice of a considerable minority when persecution and outrages are resorted to to accomplish even what may be a good end.

Mr. President, I know that no man stands upon this floor and defends that people without being slandered and traduced throughout this land. I know that the bigotry and the hatred that grows out of religious enthusiasm and zeal can never see beyond the very question that is presented, that polygamy is a crime. It is a crime against civilization as we view it, and yet more than three-fourths of the world to-day are in favor of and practice this institution of polygamy. Great Britain, with all her civilization, with all her religious fervor and zeal, has never put her foot down upon the head and fifty millions of Indian subjects as we have put our hands upon these Mormons. I am in favor of putting the strong hand of the law upon them and compelling obedience to the law, but I am for doing it under the color and under the forms of law, and not in such a manner as shall make every honest man in that Territory feel that the Government is going beyond its legitimate powers and its legitimate sphere in persecution.

Mr. President, I am not a churchman myself in the extreme sense of the term. There are other organizations in this land that teach pernicious doctrines and pernicious principles. Shall I say that it is the duty of the General Government to seize them with the strong hand and compel obedience to what we may here think is proper? In so far as they violate the law they come within the province and the power of the General Government; but in so far as they maintain a strict compliance with the law they are entitled to the same protection and the same treatment as any other religious organization in the land, and so far as I am concerned they shall have it always by my vote.

Mr. President these people are not without virtues. They are an honest, pains-taking, hard-working, industrious people. I went to their capital city when there were 15,000 people there, and to their credit be it said, not a place in it where whisky could be sold, not a grog-shop in the length or breadth of the land, not a house of prostitution, not a gambling place in the whole Territory with 90,000 people. They may not possess all the virtues; but they do have the vice which we are endeavoring to eradicate from their midst. It can not be done by these harsh and strained measures. I believe if the act of 1882 had been carried out in the spirit with which it came from the committee and in the spirit with which I voted for it, polygamy would have been practically dead to-day. We said in it the President may grant amnesty to the men who have heretofore committed the crime of having more than one wife. It has not been done. The men who took wives to their bosoms under what they professed at least to believe to be a legal right and a religious right thirty-five and forty years ago, were required to put them from them.

Take for instance the cases that I could mention of individual men who have raised four or five families, who have educated them in Europe and have given them all the advantages of travel and culture, you cannot expect that those men will bastardize their children without a struggle; you cannot expect that the President of that Church, who married his wives more than a generation ago, will put them from him and declare they are prostitutes. You ought to have some respect for the prejudices, for the feelings, and for the religious bigotry of these people. They are ready to suffer martyrdom, as others have suffered it, in the cause of error, in the cause of untruth, and in the cause of crime. If you expect to approach that people and save them, you must do it by the proper and legitimate exercise of authority, strong yet soft. While the heavy hand of the law should be put upon them, it should be with a velvety touch. It should be put upon them in kindness, not in anger.

This bill, in my judgment, bristles everywhere with vengeance and blood. I am as anxious to clear the country from the crime at which it professes to aim as anybody, and I shall vote for all proper and respectable and constitutional measures for that purpose. But, Mr. President, in my judgment, it is quite as creditable that polygamy should exist untouched within our borders as that we should go beyond the constitutional powers of the Government and establish a precedent here that may come back some time to rebuke us and to cause us immense trouble.

After some remarks by and dispute with Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Teller said:

Mr. President, this is not the time, nor is it the proper place, to go into any extended history of the persecution of these people. I state it as a fact, and everybody who has been familiar with the condition of affairs in that Territory will admit that for many years the character of our official acts in the Territory was such as not to compel respect to the law, but, on the contrary, to excite an antagonism to everything connected with national affairs. I have myself left the court-room in that Territory outraged so that I could not stay there for fear, as a member of the court and having a right to be heard at the bar, I should be compelled to rebuke the presiding judge. I have heard from the bench things that could not have been uttered in the State that I represent without taking the judge from the bench. I have heard them on more than one occasion, and they were repeated so as to be an every-day occurrence in that court for years. I say that there is no State in this Union and no Territory in this Union that would have submitted to such things a single month, and those people submitted for four straight years.

The honorable Senator says there is nothing oppressive in this bill. Does he know of any law that compels the wife to testify against the husband? I do not know of any, and I do not want to live in a community that does compel it. It is undermining and breaking down the very essence of the marriage relation to compel a wife to testify against her husband. She may testify, but this says she shall be compelled to testify. Does the honorable Senator know of any State in the Union where the sheriff acts as a committing magistrate on view? If he does, I do not. It is not so at common law, and it is not so in any country where there is due respect for human rights, and yet that is in this bill.

Mr. Edmunds. Where is that?

Mr. Teller. It is in this bill. I do not know where it is exactly. The sheriff may commit on view and take bail. That is the construction I put upon it. I may be incorrect.

Mr. Edmunds. I should be awfully glad to see that paragraph. It has escaped the attention of the committee, and my attention, too.

Mr. Teller. I do not mean the sheriff; I mean the marshal, which is the same thing.

Mr. Edmunds. I do not see it here as to the marshal.

Mr. Van Wyck. The twenty-second section, fifth line is probably what the Senator from Colorado refers to.

Mr. Edmunds. If that is what he means——

Mr. Van Wyck. Less than a marshal, a commissioner may do it.

Mr. Teller. There is a provision here somewhere that the marshal may arrest and that he may commit. There is one provision that the supreme court of the Territory may exercise an appointing power. The Senator is not ignorant of the fact that this great mass of people, 90 per cent. of them, at least, are in absolute antagonism with that court. I do not say the court is not right, but I do say that it is unwise to put in the hands of the court that which might be exercised by some other power just as well.

Here is what I alluded to:

SEC. 22. That the marshal of said Territory of Utah, and his deputies, shall possess and may exercise all the powers in executing the laws of the United States possessed and exercised by sheriffs and their deputies as posse officers; and each of them shall cause all offenders against the law, in his view, to enter into recognizance to keep the peace, etc.

I say that there is not another statute in this country of that kind. This is not yet one, but I suppose it will be enacted. I have no doubt about that. So far as the Senate is concerned, it has already passed this bill. The Senator can not be ignorant of the fact that these fourteen trustees will be there as the active agents to destroy this church. He cannot be ignorant of the fact that every person will be in direct antagonism with that agency. I repeat again, then that it would be a great deal better, so far as they are concerned, to have this organization abolished absolutely.

Now, Mr. President, if everything in this bill is in the other, why does the Senator want to pass this bill? It is simply an irritant. It is simply to give the people who are now protesting against the enactment of this law a lever upon and over those men in that community who would obey the law if they dared do so. There is a public sentiment there which keeps hundreds of men from yielding assent to the law and every movement of this kind makes it easier for the malcontents and the opponents of the law to keep in subjection the great mass of the people of that Territory. It will not accomplish the end. It could not have been better devised, in my judgment, to continue the unhappy condition of affairs in that Territory than it has been by this bill.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXPERIENCE AND TESTIMONY OF A VETERAN.

SALT LAKE CITY, January 16th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

My natural birth on this mundane sphere occurred on the 23d of November, 1816, my spiritual birth on the 16th of January, 1833, making me 69 years, 1 month and 23 days of age in the former, and just 53 years in the latter.

During the first half of my life I had a long chapter of accidents and much sickness, being twice given up for dead as well as several times being considered beyond hope of recovery. Yet the hand of God has ever been over me. The most of my kindred, with much stronger prospects of life than myself have gone to the bourne from which all travelers will return, for judgment and reward, good or bad, according to their works.

While, with my present experience, I can see many places where I might improve and I my life to live over again, yet, with the same knowledge, I have not the slightest desire to try it, as I can see many instances where I might do much worse. More abundantly do I see this when I reflect upon the fact that several Apostles and other leading men in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints have apostatized from their most sacred covenants and denied the faith of the holy Gospel.

Whilst I have not, perhaps, been as progressive as I should have been, I have nevertheless been an humble instrument in traveling several thousands of miles and preaching the Gospel, and winning a few humble souls unto Christ.

The gifts of healing the sick, causing the palsied to arise and walk, casting out devils, speaking with tongues and the interpretation of tongues have followed my administrations.

Among others I aided in securing this land on which we dwell to the government of the United States and to the present inhabitants. I have also been an humble instrument in compiling and publishing a history of the longest and most arduous infantry campaign known to mortal man, there preserving an important link in the history of the most loyal Latter-day Saints and of our great nation. I have aided with over five hundred others, mostly Latter-day Saints, in making the first wagon road over a thousand miles across the great American desert and in making the desert to blossom as the rose in this once arid region. I was an humble instrument in organizing and teaching the second Sabbath school in Utah and the third so far as I know of among the Saints.

I have ever endeavored to bind up the broken-hearted and comfort the household of faith. I have also been an humble instrument in redeeming many of those who were shut up in the prison-house of darkness.

The foregoing are a few of the incidents of my life, of which I feel humbly proud; yet so far from a desire to boast, my most humble regret is that I have not done more in the great work which God has set up on the earth through His great apostle and seer Joseph Smith. My long experience has endeared him to me, as also the great work he has established. I am equally attached to the present leaders of the Church. Their teachings in public and private during my acquaintance with them have universally been of the highest type of morality, virtue and religion. For fifty-three years I have lived by them, and the fact that I shall die by them is the greatest solace of my heart. I trust in God that I shall never commit any sin, or neglect any duty that will bar me from the society of the great and good men here referred to in the eternal future.

As to the present tirade against the Saints, there can justly be but one view taken. It is illegal, cruel, unChristian like, has a tendency to disrupt society, morality and religion and is a glaring disgrace to this great and free nation.

Whether my stay be long or short on the earth it matters but little. I wish to bear my humble testimony to old and young, Saints and sinners, that I have a living and abiding testimony that the "Mormon" Church, so-called in its entirity is the Kingdom of God and will stand forever.

DANIEL TYLER.

BY TELEGRAPH

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

AMERICAN.

Earthquakes in Central America.

NEW YORK, 15.—Mail advices from Panama of the 5th inst. contain the following: At 2 o'clock on the morning of December 18th the Spanish city Amatillan, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, situated twenty-five miles south of Guatemala, was shaken by frequent shocks of earthquake which continued all day until 5:23 p. m., when a very heavy shock was felt, and at 6:36 p. m. the heaviest shock came, throwing down many walls and houses already fissured by the early shocks. People were thrown down and the air was filled with dust from the fallen houses. Shock followed upon shock and the frightened people rushed to the large plaza in front of the church San Juan and dragged the image of the guardian saint outside the building and erected a temporary shrine in the middle of the square before which all prostrated themselves. One hundred and thirty-one shocks were felt the first day, principally from east to west, eighty-one of which occurred between 7 and 11:30 p. m. The second day was nearly as bad and the shocks continued for some days. Amatillan was destroyed by earthquakes in 1830, which lasted from April 21st to May 3d. In 1840 it was overflowed by the rising waters of the lake, and again in October, 1853, when the waters gushed up in the middle of the streets. Eight days afterward when the waters had subsided dead fish were found everywhere. The water became unfit to drink and many persons died of fevers. Then again it was destroyed by earthquakes in 1862. Lake Amatillan is supposed to be the crater of an extinct volcano. An adjacent volcano, until recently quiet, seems to have found a new outlet through a hill lying back of the inactive volcano Pecayo. The volcano of Fuego in Guatemala and Izalco in Salvador, not far away, which have long served as safety valves of these restless regions, seem to have become stopped up, causing much alarm to the people of Salvador, who say that there was precisely a similar occurrence before the last great earthquake in 1873.

Volcanic Disturbances in Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, 15.—Serious volcanic disturbances have occurred within the last few days. There have been at different places showers of earth and ashes accompanied by loud rumblings. The Cotopaxi volcano is supposed to be in eruption. The real state of the disturbances is unknown owing to the interruption to the government telegraph. Slight shocks of earthquake have also been felt.

Sherman's Denial.

BALTIMORE, 15.—The *Sun* to morrow will publish a letter from Gen. Sherman denying the expression credited to him in the December number of the *North American Review*. The letter says: "That I could have written the positive expression, 'Had C. F. Smith lived, Grant would have disappeared from history,' is an utter impossibility. I don't believe any man, living or dead, has borne more willing testimony to Gen. Grant's great qualities, especially as demonstrated at Henry, Donelson, Shiloh and Vicksburg than myself."

Carnarvon's Resignation.

NEW YORK, 15.—The *Herald's* cable says: The resignation of Lord Carnarvon was the principal topic this afternoon among members of Parliament, and especially among the Irish members, few of whom believed it possible that the Lord Lieutenancy is to be abolished forthwith.

Two for Zukertort.

NEW YORK, 15.—The third game in the Steinitz-Zukertort championship chess match was played here to-day, each having before scored one victory. The attendance was larger than at the preceding sessions, and as Zukertort had the move, speculation was rife as to the opening which he would choose. He selected the Queen's gambit. The game lasted five hours and a half. Zukertort won in 47 moves.

Perished in the Flames.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., 15.—A tenement house on the premises of Captain Bell, at Kings Mountain, was destroyed by fire yesterday, and three colored persons, Gertrude Bendleman, Julia Earl and Julia's child, 18 months old, perished in the flames.

Bankers Assign.

NEW YORK, 15.—Brown & Anderson, bankers, assigned to-day. Preferences, $78,450; other liabilities, $95,000. The gradual loss of their commission business is the cause stated.

Guilty.

JERSEY CITY, 15.—Rev. Mr. Bristner, who has been on trial before a jury of his fellow pastors, charged with criminal intimacy with Miss Ida Downes, was to-night found guilty.

FOREIGN.

Eviction.

LONDON, 15.—The Parnellites have announced that they will join with the English and Scotch Radicals in supporting an amendment to the Address protesting against the evictions in Ireland and in the Highlands.

Gounod's Opera.

The Queen has commenced the production of Gounod's oratorio "Mors Et Vita" at the Royal Albert Hall. Her Majesty will come from Windsor to attend the performance. This will be the Queen's first appearance in public in many years.

Chinese Ballegods.

PARIS, 15.—A syndicate of French contractors has been formed to compete with a German syndicate in supplying the Chinese government with material for the construction of railways. The delegates of the German syndicate, who recently called for China to negotiate with the Chinese government for the construction of the projected railways there, took with them $100,000 for their preliminary expenses.

Starving.

DUBLIN, 15.—The state of destitution into which many of the Irish fishing people have been thrown by the long continued privations, was illustrated yesterday by an occurrence at Lismore, County Waterford. The Board of Guardians of the Lismore Poor Law Union was holding its weekly meeting when a crowd of laborers burst into the room and in menacing language demanded assistance for themselves and families. They threatened that unless help was soon forthcoming they would plunder the neighboring farms in order to obtain the means of subsistence.

Mr. Michael Davitt approves the proposition to buy out the Irish landlords and suggests an Anglo-Irish arbitration commission to settle the terms of purchase.

Liberated.

PARIS, 15.—Prince Krapotkine and Louise Michel have been liberated from prison.

A lady asks what shall baby have for Christmas. Give it Red Star Cough Cure.

SYRUP OF FIGS.

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After using one box of Ayer's Pills I was quite well." C. F. Hopkins, Nevada City, Mo., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills, and think they are the best in the world. They have cured me of Sick Headache and Neuralgia." W. L. Page, Richmond, Va., writes: "I have been a severe sufferer from Headache. Ayer's Pills afford me speedy relief." A. J. Forster, Dauphin st., Mobile, Ala., writes: "For a number of years I have been troubled with Constipation and Headaches. After trying a number of so-called Liver Invigorators, without benefit, I was at last

Cured by Using

Ayer's Pills." Rev. Francis B. Harlowe, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "For years I was subject to Constipation, from which I suffered increasing inconvenience, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds. Some months ago, I began taking Ayer's Pills. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health." Hermann Bringhoff, jewelry engraver, Newark, N. J., writes: "Costiveness, induced by my sedentary habits of life, at one time became chronic and exceedingly troublesome. Ayer's Pills afforded me speedy relief, and their occasional use has since kept me all right." Ed. O. Easterly, Rockford, Ill., writes that he has been cured of chronic Constipation by the use of

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