

The crusade against the "Mormons" is being worked for all it is worth and a good deal more by the Republicans. The Idaho Democrat remarks in this connection:

"We saw a sort of curiosity yesterday morning. It was a large roll of printed strips, cut from the Idaho Statesman—stuff written the past two years about the Mormons, and pasted together. The man who had the mass, unwound and measured it. It reached twice around the new schoolhouse."

The manner in which the nomination of Mr. Singiser was received by members of his own party in the Wood River Region is indicated by this, from the *Inter Idaho*:

Singiser's nomination was silently received in this county by the Republicans, with curses and mutterings of discontent. Not a gun was heard, but his funeral knell is sounded. But when Uncle John Hailey's name was raised on our banners last evening, the giant anvils echoed their voices to every valley and town in the Wood river county. As Delegate to Congress from Idaho, no man ever did as well for us, and he is the man to win this fall, above all others we could name.

## MR. SCOTT ANDERSON ANSWERED.

A FEW FACTS WHICH HE IGNORED IN HIS OPEN LETTER.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 24, 1884.

An open letter published in the Salt Lake Tribune of this morning, over the signature of Mr. Scott Anderson, includes a mention of my name, besides aspersions upon the private characters of different individuals. The gentleman also attempts to assail the "Mormon" community and their religion. Considering the character of the communication it seems to call for some notice from me. He has given it to the public as embodying his reasons for withdrawing from the "Mormon" Church, for association with which he considers himself much too righteous.

Here is a quotation from the communication:

"Before joining the Church I became acquainted with Elder Wm. Budge, John Nicholson, Francis Cope, James L. Bunting and others. Elder Nicholson preached from the Bible only, and almost entirely dwelt on what is known as the first principles, claiming that these principles were what had been introduced by our Savior, and preached by His immediate apostles, but that men had wandered away from them and had fallen into darkness and superstition. I had heard a great many things about the Mormons that were nothing to their credit, consequently the eminent social qualities and gentlemanly conduct of Elder Cope won my admiration and esteem. I was greatly pleased to find him a monogamist, for while I could not deny that many good men in the past had had more wives than one, I never for one moment assented to the idea that there was any virtue in such a proceeding, or that it merited or would receive any reward.

Mr. Anderson knows that the statement which plainly means that I withheld certain information relative to the doctrines of the Church, its social or other status is untrue. My public preaching was of a varied character, having, by special request delivered a discourse in which the views of the Latter-day Saints on Patriarchal Marriage were explained, as fully and clearly as it was in my power to lay them before the people who had desired to learn something concerning them. He was also made aware of the view of the "Mormon" Church in relation to each faithful man who complies with the law of God standing at the head of his family in his exaltation in eternity, according to the patriarchal order, and assuming that doctrine to be correct, Adam will, in the divine economy stand at the head of the human race. So was he informed upon his own request regarding what is called the blood atonement doctrine, which is simply, according to my understanding of the faith of the Latter-day Saints, that the blood of Christ atones for Adam's transgression unconditionally, and opens up the way for man to obtain forgiveness of his own actual sins through obedience to the doctrine taught by the Savior. In addition to this view it is also held that "whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," also that adultery is a capital offense, being next of kin to murder, also that these penalties should be inflicted under the law of the land, for, as stated in a church article, whoever breaketh the law of the land, shall be delivered over to the law of the land to be dealt with according to that law. The belief of the Church is, as I understand it, that unless persons guilty of either or both of the two crimes named suffer the penalties involved, there is no forgiveness in the world to come. The great body of professing Christians believe in the atoning blood of Christ, the law of the land inculcates the death penalty for murder, and the general sentiment favors it for adultery, for in the absence of a law of the land, the relatives of women who have been polluted by corrupt men have frequently slain the offenders, and public sentiment sustains them in the act, a verdict against one who takes the life of a seducer or adulterer being a rare incident in the courts of justice of the

United States. Mr. Anderson and his family are aware that these explanations were all made to them before they came to Utah. His son, Scott William Anderson called upon the writer this morning, and so stated.

When Mr. Anderson delivered a temperance lecture in the Salt Lake Theatre, several months ago, to a large audience, he, on that public occasion stated, as the hundreds who were present will perhaps recollect, that all that Brothers Jno. Nicholson and Francis Cope had told him in reference to the Church, its doctrines and people, he had, since his arrival in Utah, found to be true in every particular. In fact, he gave the writer of this, there and then, credit for not painting matters in as favorable a light for the Church and the Saints as they deserved, so careful was I not to make an erroneous impression on his mind, knowing, as I did, the tendency of his ideas to inflation.

In a meeting in Liverpool at which a number of non-Mormons were present, Mr. Anderson stated, in an address, that in certain counties of Utah, I have forgotten the number, but they would have incorporated nearly the whole of the Territory, there was no place where intoxicating drink could be procured. This he said was not because men were not to be found ready to establish such places, but because the people were so temperate that enough business could not be found to sustain even one dramshop. In the same meeting I corrected this assertion, much to his annoyance, as I did not wish any person to receive any erroneous impressions in relation to the people of Utah if I could prevent it.

Mr. Anderson makes assaults on the private characters of individuals, but in the light of what I know concerning him I would not receive any statement of his as true unless amply verified. He pretends to have always entertained an aversion to the doctrine of polygamy. If so he never betrayed any such sentiment to the doctrine so far as I could discover.

The gentleman appears to deem it necessary to proclaim himself an honest man, but self-assertion does not always prove that point. He says:

"I leave it [the Church] from conviction, and at the call of duty, well persuaded that I can meet you or any member of the church over which you preside at the bar of God, and look you in the face before Him as an honest man."

Before leaving Liverpool he contracted a debt with the Wigan and Western Coal Co. and left it unsettled. Recently the firm sent the bill to a gentleman in this city, in whose hands it now is, asking information as to how it could be collected. He also left England indebted to Mr. Dewhurst, lessee of property belonging to the Earl of Latham; also to Thomas Lea & Sons, and his peculiar honesty in these connections has brought the Church into disrepute in the minds of the people who were thus defrauded, and others familiar with the transactions.

While Mr. Anderson was in New York, Mr. Francis Cope received a letter from him, dated Feb. 15th, 1883, from which the following is an extract:

"As you are aware, I am still stuck fast in New York, far away from the comforts of home and the joy of being with my brethren in the gathering place of the Saints. I have somehow been loath to come on until I could bring all my loved ones with me. I cannot begin to tell you how anxious I am that this should not be delayed much longer, but in my anxiety I have somehow been prompted to ask your advice or if possible your assistance. If my heavenly Father spares my life, I calculate that by the end of April I will have about \$200, and that, with Robert's help, I will be able to command, say \$280 to \$300, as a gross total that would leave me some \$100 or \$120 short of being able to come on to Salt Lake.

Much as I love the cause of temperance I do not and cannot take kindly to the associations and surroundings. I go to a meeting full of honest enthusiasm and the hollow-hearted hypocrisy and whited sepulchres all around me make me feel as if I were in some tomb or in a dark valley, and though I, by extraordinary effort, and in answer to earnest prayer, succeed in overcoming this, there is no real joy, no healthful satisfaction to be experienced in this work. I am very glad to know that I have never lost the Spirit of God. A week ago this very night, when Wilfrid was at perhaps the worst stage of scarlet fever many doubts and fears crowded into my mind, but I went and prayed, oh, so earnestly to God and asked him then and there to send me an answer. Did I get one? Well, there was no voice—at all events audible—but I arose from my knees as certain of his speedy, if not immediate, recovery as ever I was of anything in my life, and now he is by my side, weak, it is true, but in all other respects well. I had a doctor, but he gave no medicine and he seemed quite bewildered at Wilfrid's miraculous recovery. Now, my dear Brother Cope, I would like you to be very plain with me. I do not either ask or expect you to lend me \$100 or \$120 you may not feel justified in lending one cent. I know if you write me at all you will speak right to the point. My idea was just this; if, say four of my brethren lent me \$100 amongst them, that would lift me out of the difficulty, and I do not think I would have much trouble in paying them back."

The money was furnished as requested, by Mr. Cope, Hon. William Budge, L. R. Martineau and others. Mr. Cope took the precaution to take Mr. Anderson's notes in favor of the gentlemen who loaned the money, including himself. This self-asserted "honest man" has left the Territory without even suggesting any intention of refunding the means he thus borrowed."

Here is another extract from the open letter:

"I know members of your church whose sincerity I do not doubt, and who are very good people. But generally speaking I never saw so much hypocrisy in my life as I have seen since I came to Salt Lake City. You profess to have a direct revelation from God, commanding you to do no work on Sunday, but you and the people generally are steeped in Sabbath breaking. Shortly after I arrived in the city I found the theatre open on Sunday, and Bishop O. F. Whitney and a number of members of the church rehearsing plays that they were going to perform at conference for money."

Compare this statement about the hypocrisy Mr. Anderson claims to have discovered in Salt Lake City with that of his letter to Mr. Cope about his discoveries in the same direction in New York, and it will be at once seen that he poses as an eminent explorer after other people's shortcomings. Wherever he goes I am afraid that all people with whom he happens to meet will fall far short in comparison with himself, providing the making of the relative estimate is left with him.

With regard to his animadversion in relation to Bishop O. F. Whitney, the following will suffice as a complete refutation of the uncalculated insult offered to that gentleman:

STATEMENT FROM BISHOP WHITNEY.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 24, 1884.

Mr. John Nicholson:

Dear Sir:—In regard to the statement made by Mr. Scott Anderson in his open letter, in relation to myself—a statement which, for reasons best known to him, he did not make public till he was well on his way to San Francisco—I have simply this to say: It is not true. Neither he nor any one else saw me at the time he refers to, rehearsing on the Sabbath day at the Theatre or any other place. It is true that at one time I was a member of the Home Dramatic Club, whose members are ladies and gentlemen of undoubted respectability, and that I have attended many of their rehearsals called at different times at the Theatre and other places. But I have always set my face against Sunday rehearsals, as other members of the club well know and will bear me out in, and Mr. Anderson does not speak according to the facts when he asserts anything to the contrary. In his malicious fling at one who never harmed him, in his wicked attempt to slander the Church of Christ and everything connected with it, he either wilfully prevaricates, jumps at a false conclusion, or has been misinformed by some one as malicious as himself. My friends of the Home Club were only too willing to back up my statement when so requested, as appears in the appended note. I could have procured more signatures, if I had had more time, as some of the Club are out of town, and others also were where I could not reach them soon enough for the present purpose.

Respectfully,

O. F. WHITNEY.

CARD FROM MEMBERS OF THE CLUB.

We, the undersigned, members of the Home Dramatic Club, hereby certify that the above statement of Mr. Whitney is, to the best of our knowledge, true in every particular. As a member of the Club he invariably discouraged Sunday rehearsals. He has only appeared with us in one engagement during the last three years. This was last Fall, the time referred to by Mr. Anderson, when, to our positive knowledge, Mr. W. did not take part in any rehearsal on the Sabbath day.

HEBER M. WELLS,

H. G. WHITNEY,

J. D. SPENCER,

MRS. BIRDIE CUMMINGS,

MRS. NETTIE SNELL.

Only a short time since Mr. Anderson called at the News office and suggested that in pursuance of the tenor of a letter that appeared in the News over the nom de plume of "Young Utah," a monster meeting should be called to convene in the Salt Lake Theatre, to encourage the Boycotting of the Salt Lake Tribune because of its slanders against the "Mormon" community. He intimated that he would be only too pleased to take a prominent part in the proceedings. No attention was paid to the suggestion, and he did not appear to relish the idea of its non-adoption.

I have heard him bear testimony many times that he knew that the "Mormon" Church is of God, and the true Church of Christ. I regret that he has taken so foolish a course as he has done. I have no ill-feeling toward Mr. Anderson personally, but I am not willing to allow him to misrepresent the "Mormon" Church and private individuals who never harmed him, and to spread falsehoods that might deceive people who are not properly informed regarding "Mormonism" and its adherents without my presenting some facts that may produce a contra-effect. He has gone to other fields and left a

respectable, well-behaved family behind, to whose credit be it spoken that they refuse to follow his evil example.

JOHN NICHOLSON.

## LOCAL NEWS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 26.

**Information Wanted.**—Henry Bartlett, of Springville, Utah, wants to get information concerning one Jno. Backler and one Mrs. Ann Buckler Harris; when last heard from, about 1857, they were in Oneida County, Western Delta, N. Y.

**Ridgway.**—Thomas S. Bailey, of Salt Lake City, desires to communicate with his brother-in-law, John Ridgway. When last heard from the latter was in Hyde Park, Cache County. Should this meet Mr. Ridgway's eye, he will confer a favor upon Mr. Bailey by writing to him at once.

**The Missing Girl Found.**—Bishop James Yargason, of Fountain Green, writes to inform us that the girl Nora Johnson, mentioned in his letter which we published last Monday evening, as being missing while on her way to Sanpete with the lately arrived company of immigrants, has been found. She was detained at Nephi on account of sickness, but has arrived at Fountain Green all right.

**Prisoners for the Pen.**—Four prisoners for the Penitentiary arrived from Beaver yesterday, having received sentence in the First District Court. They were as follows: "White-eye," the Indian murderer, sentenced to imprisonment for life; Robert Tait, grand larceny, seven years; Wm. Smith and Joshua Swet, grand larceny, three years each. They were brought to the city by U. S. Deputy Marshal Armstrong.

**Home Again.**—Elder John Reeve, who has recently returned from his eighteen months' mission to England, called to see us to-day. He looks well and hearty, has labored faithfully and well in the field in his native land, and is glad to be home again among his friends. He reports times very hard among the agricultural classes in Old England, and a feeling of uneasiness and anticipation of a revolution in the affairs of the nation. We are glad to see Mr. Reeve again, and regard him as one of the solid men of Ogden, where he is well known and respected by people of all opinions.

**No Jury Yet.**—Yesterday afternoon was used up in the District Court, in the fruitless attempt to empanel a Grand Jury for the September term. Following is the list from which the panel was to be made:

187 M. S. Pendergast, 140 Wm. E. Jenkins, 112 Edward Bovier, 134 Paul A. Elkin, 72 Millen D. Atwood, 29 John H. Campe, 144 Joseph C. Hamilton, 117 N. L. Sibley, 56 Orson H. Pettit, 132 Alex. Pringle, 128 James Barton, 92 Wm. Crowther, 57 George Raybould, 70 John Willoughby, 141 Robert Maunders, 69 John E. Trewhela, 94 Moroni Gillespie, 66 Joshua B. Bean, 133 James Moffatt, 145 E. A. Mudgett.

Of these Paul A. Elkin, Millen D. Atwood, Orson H. Pettit, Alexander Pringle, James Barton, Wm. Crowther, John Willoughby, Moroni Gillespie and Joshua B. Bean were challenged and excused for answering in the affirmative or declining to answer the question as to whether they believed it right for a man to have more than one living and undivorced wife at the same time.

An attachment was issued for Jos. C. Hamilton, who failed to respond, and three more names were drawn from the jury box, viz: J. F. Corker, James Godfrey and Thomas Cupit. These were subpoenaed to appear to-day, and with Mr. Hamilton were in attendance this morning. All were excused, but Mr. Cupit, who passed, making eleven jurors in all accepted. The empanelling was then postponed till to-morrow.

**Weather Report.**—September 26th, 1884, 11.30 a. m., by Deseret Telegraph: Paris, Idaho—Cloudy, cold wind blowing.

Logan—Cold and windy; rained last night little.

Brigham City—Cloudy, been raining during night, mountains covered with snow, thermometer 50.

Kaysville—Been raining all morning; very cloudy and heavy yet.

Ogden—Rained during night, cloudy and cool now.

Manti—It has been raining all night and snowing in the hills; this morning we had some hail; cold and cloudy.

Richfield—Been snowing here at intervals all morning; cloudy and cool.

Gunnison—Very cold north wind and heavy clouds; rain last night.

Moroni—Rain this morning; cold and cloudy.

Silver City—Snowing.

St. George—Clear, wind blowing, cool.

Pleasant Grove—Cloudy rained all night.

Provo—Raining.

Payson—Heavy rain last night, cloudy and raining.

Nephi—Slight rain fall last night, mountains covered with snow this morning, cold and cloudy with slight breeze from north.

Mount Pleasant—Heavy fall of rain and snow this morning, clouds hang heavy, quite cold.

Monroe—Cloudy and cold.

Toquerville—Clear but very high wind from north.

Parowan—Cloudy, looks like storm.

Kanab—Clear but windy.

Millford—Cloudy, looks like snow.

Frisco—Windy and little cloudy.

**Third District Court.**—Proceedings before Chief Justice Zane, Thursday evening, September 25, 1884.

John W. Lowell & Co. vs. F. S. Wadsworth; referred to have the amount due computed.

The demurrer to the amended complaint in the case of Stephen Hayes et al, vs. Agnes Ladders et al, was argued and submitted.

In the case of Charles F. Blandin vs. M. M. Hill, a motion to strike out a part of the amended complaint was argued by J. S. Boreman for defendant, and by J. G. Sutherland for plaintiff, and submitted.

A decree of foreclosure as prayed was granted in the case of A. H. Winn vs. Frank Wright et al.

Friday, September 26th.

John Manning vs. J. M. Benedict, admr; demurrer to complaint submitted yesterday. Sustained. Exception. Five days to elect, etc.

Wm. M. Lacy vs. Henry Wagener; motion to strike out and demurrer to amended complaint, submitted yesterday. Motion overruled, exception, and demurrer sustained as to part of complaint and that part stricken out, and defendant allowed statutory time to plead to amended complaint thus amended.

Chas. F. Blandin vs. Mason M. Hill; motion to strike out the sixth count of the complaint argued yesterday. Motion overruled. Exception.

Stephen Hayes et al vs. Agnes Ladders et al, demurrer to the complaint sustained on ground of uncertainty of amount of attorney's fee asked. Five days to amend.

C. M. Giberson vs. London Bank, etc.; leave to withdraw answer and ten days to plead.

Mrs. J. Winters vs. Nellie LeClair; suit dismissed.

Lucy B. McConnick vs. James McCormick; dismissed.

W. C. Lync vs. W. D. Brandt; copies filed for originals lost; set for October 11th.

J. E. Bamberger et al, vs. Hugh Me Corkindale et al; demurrer to complaint; first ground waived, second ground argued. Demurrer thereon sustained. Ten days to amend.

Charter Oak Life Insurance Company vs. Wm. A. Stevens et al; demurrer of M. T. Gisborn argued.

U. S. Marshal allowed to amend return on venire issued yesterday, and empanelling of Grand Jury postponed till to-morrow.

## FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH.

AN INFANT CHILD SAVED BY A LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER.

What might have been a horrible event, but which had a fortunate termination, such as we sometimes read about but seldom if ever see, happened on the Utah Central track on Third West Street between Third and Fourth South, at about fifteen minutes to eight o'clock yesterday morning. The 7.40 train was thundering southward and the locomotive was about ten rods from the point indicated, when the engineer, Mr. Foster, thought he saw something upon the track which he supposed at first was a piece of rubbish; he was about to look away and pay no further attention to it, when he saw it move and in another second recognized to his horror an infant child, in the very centre of the track, crawling across to the opposite side.

The cold sweat broke out upon his forehead, as the awful truth flashed upon him, but he kept his presence of mind and jumping to the lever, reversed his engine. But it was almost too late, for before the train could be stopped the cow-catcher had reached over the prostrate child, which was now half over the rail with its little head on the outside. Just as the pilot wheel was about to touch the body, the locomotive, like a merciful thing, came to a standstill. It had no sooner stopped than the mother of the little one, Mrs. Pickering, reached the spot and catching hold of the baby's hands, drew it out from the iron jaws of the monster which in another instant would have sacrificed it. The wheel was all but touching the body and in a moment more would have passed squarely over it.

The feelings of the mother as she hugged her darling to her breast, are better imagined than described. She, with others, had seen the approaching train and started for the child, but she was the first to reach and rescue it. It was a terrible shock to her nerves, but she bore it bravely, and as for the faithful engineer, it was a question as to which was the whiter, he or Mrs. Pickering. The train was supplied with air-brakes, which acted as promptly as he did, or nothing but a still greater interposition of Providence could have saved the little one from certain death. How the baby, which is a girl fifteen or sixteen months old, just learning to toddle, came upon the track, was this: It had been given to its sister, a girl of nine or ten years, to tend; but she had thoughtlessly left it, and the next she saw of it was its little form creeping across the railway track, and the snorting iron monster rushing towards it. "If this is not a clear case of 'Snatched from the jaws of death,' and one that would furnish a scene for a sensational drama, we have not yet heard of one. Mrs. Pickering is a resident of the Sixth Ward.

We are informed that the new edition of that valuable work, the "Compendium," is in press, and will be ready for sale at Conference time.