

# DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - MAY 23, 1877.

## MORE TROOPS FOR UTAH.

THE slander-mill sensationalists have created an imaginative hobgoblin condition in Utah, and now they have become frightened at the creation of their own distorted imaginations. They are terribly oppressed with the weight of their own guiltiness, and are calling frantically for more troops. Who's he that wishes for more men from Washington? He is not much of a man anyway that thinks he needs them. The "Mormons" lived and thrived here when they numbered but one or two hundred of them, and all the other inhabitants of this region and for near a thousand miles every way around it were Indians, and wolves, and bears, and buffaloes. Now that there are a hundred and fifty thousand white people in the valleys of Utah, and many more in the immediately surrounding Territories and States, very few Indians and two military forts in this Territory, a few frightened people cry out that they are afraid to live here unless more soldiers are sent and stationed here to help them to feel braver, as whistling to keep their courage up has proved a failure, and they feel, something like Bob Acres, that the little bit of courage they did boast of is rapidly oozing out at the extremities of their pantaloons, and all because their evil imaginations have conjured up certain horrible phantoms, the very thoughts of which they cannot themselves endure.

It appears that Governor Emery, to satisfy the slander-mill people, has written to Washington for more troops to be stationed in Utah. He asks for the garrison at Camp Douglas to be increased to five companies of infantry and two of cavalry, two companies at Camp Cameron (Beaver), one company to be stationed at Logan, and one at St. George. A dispatch says that nothing of an insurrection or interference with legal officials in Utah has been heard of at Washington, but it is asserted that Governor Emery's letter will be in that city no Thursday (May 17) or Friday (18).

In the first place, there is no need of more troops in Utah, not the slightest necessity. We forewarn the Government that it is a useless expenditure of the public means, and that the cost of bringing troops to Utah would be better employed in paying the national debt or helping the poor and destitute, of which there is a vast number in the country.

Utah is in a condition of profound peace, and moderate prosperity, so far as the bulk of the people are concerned. They are busy in the various peaceful industries of life, and have no thought of anything else. It is true, there are a few slanderous, turbulent, unscrupulous mischief-makers in the community, who make all the hubbub that may exist, and if those characters were no more respected abroad than they are here, nobody would believe a word they say, for they are known to be unmitigated liars.

But if more troops are sent to Utah, it will be all right. They will cause the disbursement of considerable money, and if the Government is determined to waste it by sending troops to Utah, there is no doubt the people of this Territory will do their best to gather it up again and put it to as good use as possible.

—U. S. Marshal Fred. Douglass has been telling the Baltimoreans what he thinks of the Washingtonians. He says the latter are indolent and ignorant, that the city is filled with duplicity and servility, that the people there want to get something for nothing, wear their hats like thieves and robbers, and are aids and abettors of treason, all of which, whether true or false, goes to show, what was well known before, that Fred, like many other officials, was not made marshal on account of his special fitness for the office.

## HAS HE THE DELIRIUM TREMENS?

THE New York *Herald* of May 9 has a dispatch from this city, of which the following is a portion—

"Salt Lake, Utah, May 8, 1877.

"There is no longer any doubt that a dangerous undercurrent of excitement is running through all the Mormon cities and settlements in Utah, nor is there any doubt of the cause. The leaders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, from Brigham Young down to the bishops and their counselors, have become impressed with the belief that punishment is, for the first time, seriously threatened, not only against the instigators and perpetrators of the Mountain Meadows massacre, but also against the authors of hundreds of murders besides, which surpass in atrocity those committed by the assassins of ancient Venice or the Thugs of India.

"This belief has been transmitted to the body of Mormon people, whose oaths compel them to avenge the deaths of the martyrs and to obey the counsel of their living priests. Brigham Young himself has become confident, by reason of long immunity and the exercise for nearly half a century of power, compared with which the despotism of an Abyssinian chief is a timid mockery. That he honestly believes the adults among the hundred thousand Mormons in the Territory can whip all the men the United States can bring against them. In this connection he is encouraged by the present rumor that the United States army is to be practically reduced to the condition depicted in Nast's caricature.

"In the tabernacle, the day before yesterday, the Prophet arose at an unexpected moment and broke forth in an address to saints and sinners, which gave the latter to understand that if they wanted blood they could have plenty of it, and, indeed, that they were likely to have more of it let out of their veins than they could spare at an early period. To face the 100,000 Mormons there are about 15,000 Gentiles in Utah. Salt Lake City has a population of 20,000, of whom, perhaps, 4,000 are Gentiles. The discrepancy is obvious, and having duly observed it, many discreet Gentiles are quietly arranging for the removal of their families at the first sign of an outbreak.

"It is more than likely that the Saints who are plotting resistance to the operation of the laws will get the worst of it. The grand jury at Salt Lake City will meet on the 21st inst. Subpoenas are issued for a formidable number of witnesses in criminal cases, and arrests of murderers who have had immunity for years are imminent in the mountains and along the borders where they have secluded themselves. The sword of justice hangs over the roof of many a suspected assassin eminent in the councils of the Mormon priesthood, and it is not unlikely that the doctrine of blood atonement will be brought before the close of the summer home to their own hearts and throats."

When such falsely colored reports as these are sent over the wires by a correspondent of a public paper, it will no be out of place to ask the paper, in this instance the New York *Herald*, whether the gentleman who sends these dispatches is a sober man. The appearances are decidedly the other way. The dispatch above quoted reads as if it were the production of a man subject to attacks of delirium tremens.

## PEACE IN UTAH, ALL REPORTS AND PROVOCATIONS TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING.

THE following, from the New York *Sun* of May 9, shows a far more correct appreciation of the situation in this Territory than all the lying sensational reports which have been concocted and sent forth for the delectation of the public at a distance—

"In weighing reports regarding the Mormons, it is well to remember the situation of affairs in Utah. The Mormons have built up a flourishing Territory, dotted with towns and villages, and having for a capital one of the prettiest towns in the world. The Territory con-

tains a considerable number of gentiles, as non-Mormons are called, living in peace with their Mormon neighbors. It also contains not a few adventurers, who look with longing eyes upon the riches accumulated by the industry of the older inhabitants. To those adventurers an anti-Mormon crusade might give a chance to seize the reins of power and revel in the plunder of the land, just as the worst of the carpet-baggers revelled in the stealings of the Southern States. Hence the appeals for the disfranchisement of the Mormons, which would mean the disfranchisement of nearly all the industrious inhabitants of the Territory. Hence, no doubt, the story that the Mormons are organizing to resist the arrest of Brigham Young. At present there is no part of the country in which the general laws of the United States are more readily obeyed than in Utah, and there is no reason to believe that the Mormons can be provoked to a breach of the peace."

## THE NEW YORK HERALD AND ITS CORRESPONDENT.

MR. Jerome B. Stillson, the New York *Herald's* special correspondent in this city, judging by his communications to that journal, appears to be delving in the pit wherein are dumped the various exaggerations, misrepresentations, and malicious falsehoods of apostates and sworn enemies of the people of this Territory, and especially of the authorities and members of the Church. We shall not follow him there. He can have the pit wholly to himself. Our choice and our duty lie in different and pleasant places, and in more congenial company. If he prefers to labor there, he is at liberty to do so.

The *Herald* of May 10 devotes a column and a quarter to "Justice at Salt Lake," the very thing we wish to see. We here give a few brief quotations from said article—

"They are drilling and arming in Utah."

The farmers have been drilling wheat, corn, etc., into the earth, because, if all Europe is going to fight, breadstuffs will be worth something. The miners also do a little drilling in the rocks. We have seen no other drilling. All the arming we have seen is of the arm-in-arm variety, which indicates peace, prosperity, sociability, and a high degree of happiness.

"There are about 100,000 Mormons and about 15,000 Gentiles in Utah; the army is small; and if Young is desperate enough he can command and procure a general massacre. Is he desperate?"

Not to our knowledge. He was cool and calm when we saw him last, the other day. He is past the Scriptural three-score years and ten, but we have never seen him desperate yet. He is not much inclined that way. He is not one of the desperate kind of men. If the 15,000 Gentiles in Utah are expecting to be massacred, they do not betray it. We saw several to-day, and they looked like anything but men afraid of imminent massacre. We have also seen a number of the 100,000 "Mormons" to-day, and none of them looked like men bent on massacring 15,000 Gentiles. Meantime we might observe to the *Herald* that as there are 100,000 "Mormons" in Utah and 40,000 000 people in the Union, if the 40,000,000 are really desperate enough they might command and procure a general massacre of the 100,000. In the language of the *Herald*, are they desperate? That is, the 40,000,000.

"But why are the Mormon prophets excited? What have they to fear from the United States?"

Are they excited? We do not see any "excited Mormon prophets" in this vicinity. We believe nobody is excited hereabout, except the slander-mill people and the *Herald's* special correspondent. Do the "Mormons" fear the United States? We have not seen any manifestations of such fear. Why should they?

"Why should not the federal officers investigate the Mountain Meadows massacre?"

Yes, why indeed? Why did they

not do it nearly twenty years ago? They were invited to do it then. The "Mormons" have been waiting ever since for them to do it. President Young offered all the assistance in his power years and years ago to have the whole affair properly, thoroughly, and judicially investigated. Why was it not done? Who is to blame? Certainly not President Young. He had no official power, judicial or otherwise, after the advent of Buchanan's army, nor for some time before.

"When the Grand Jury is about to meet, why should Brigham Young threaten bloodshed from his pulpit?"

Did he do that? We live nearer to Brigham Young than the *Herald* people do. We heard him speak on the identical occasion indicated, and we know he threatened nothing of the kind.

"We take the liberty to suggest to the President that he should keep his eye on Utah."

That would be a good thing, especially for him to keep his eye on the slander-mill set. They are a bad lot, and there is no telling what mischief they may be up to if they are not watched. They are deceitful above all things and desperately wicked. They need watching.

"The federal authorities there ought to be made to understand that they are expected to do their duty fearlessly, and that they will be supported by the whole power of the United States."

Certainly. We want no cowards in the ranks of our country's officials here. If officials will do their duty, faithfully, fearlessly and impartially, there will be no trouble in this Territory. The trouble comes when they do not do their duty, but become fearful, partial, and corrupt. Do your duty, gentlemen, honor your offices, your government and your country, and win the respect and esteem of all honorable men. Those are the officials we want here always. They are a kind to be proud of. Let us have them, first, last, and all the time. Such officers ought to be supported by the whole power of the United States and by public opinion too.

"Brigham Young evidently appreciates the gravity of the situation."

Certainly he does.

"He is defiant, and is preparing for resistance."

Rather indefinite. If he is defiant of anything, it is of evil and corrupt men. If he resists anything, it will be them and their evil deeds.

"We do not suppose he will attempt to make war on the United States."

Neither do we, O most sapient *Herald*. He is a man of peace.

"But he will spare no pains or expense, and hesitate at no means to evade justice."

Wrong again, as sure as fate. He will do all he can to insure justice.

"We should like to know that the President appreciates the situation in Utah, and that he had taken measures already."

\* that Utah shall understand fully and certainly that the time for trifling and trickery is gone."

The very things the Utah people much desire. They hope President Hayes does truly appreciate the situation, and as to trifling and trickery, there has been more than enough of that already.

Meantime we might thank the *Herald* for the very extensive, persistent, and flattering advertising it has been doing for the "Mormon" people of late, and without solicitation on their part, or request for pay on its part, not only unsolicited, but "free, gratis, and for nothing." We could never have asked such a favor.

## WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR IT?

THE question, "Who is responsible for the excitement beyond the mountains concerning Utah and the Mormons?" is of some interest. Suppose we say a word about it.

First—Those persons who reside in this region and who make it their business to slander, malign,

and purposely and maliciously get up and spread false reports concerning the actions of prominent members of the community and the situation here. These evil characters, pests in any community, are primarily responsible.

Second—The New York *Herald's* special correspondent in this city (Mr. Stillson) we consider in a large degree responsible. His later communications to the *Herald* have been of a character inconsistent with truth and misrepresentative of the present situation. His policy of telling the old lying tales of potates will never bring him to a correct understanding of the real situation. If he sends the special dispatches which appear in the *Herald*, he sends things which he ought to know are not in accordance with the facts of the situation. If he had the mind, he could learn the facts, and it is his duty to the public to do so and to make them public, instead of reporting that which is untrue and misrepresentative and unjust.

Third—The New York *Herald* itself is responsible. By virtue of its being a paper of wide circulation, it should take pains and incur expense to get at the facts and spread them before the public, for general information, instead of misrepresenting the facts and trying to prejudice public opinion against an industrious, peaceable, orderly, and worthy people. If there is reason to presume that its special (Stillson) has fallen into the ruts of prejudice, to say the least, so that he has become incapable of representing the situation fairly and impartially, which undoubtedly is the case, the *Herald*, as in duty bound to the public, should remove him and send a better and fairer-minded man in his place, that a fair representation of things might be made and laid before the public, and injustice be done to no one. Wherein is the advantage to the general welfare of making false and unjust impressions concerning a community, creating a powerful public prejudice against it and thereupon proceeding to fan the flames of excitement, indignation, and animosity against it, to an intense degree? This is no part of the duty of a great public journal, but it is the very thing the New York *Herald* is doing concerning this community, and it is nothing to the credit of that journal.

Fourth—The San Francisco *Chronicle* in a less degree, and all other public papers in a degree corresponding with their eagerness in publishing the highly colored reports from Utah, and in intensifying rather than allaying any excitement that may have arisen in consequence. Such papers are responsible for the excitement, and for the injurious effects of the same.

Fifth—The federal civil officials who know, or may know, and ought to know, the highly colored and false nature of these sensational reports, yet who either use their influence to increase the excitement, or who fail to represent the situation as it is and to do all in their power to cause the sensation-mongers to desist from their wicked course, are responsible.

Sixth—The federal military officials, to their credit be it said, we understand have striven rather to allay than excite public feeling, and to deprecate the injurious efforts of the sensation people in trying to create a hot public sentiment against the people in this section, and on purely imaginative grounds.

Seventh—As to the excitement itself, there is none in this Territory worth naming, excepting so far as the people are interested in the reports of excitement outside the Territory, created by a parcel of unprincipled scoundrels, for present political and prospective pecuniary effect.

## RECKLESS WRITING.

THE Boston *Statesman* of May 11 has the following—

"There may, and there may not, be a method of solving the Mormon problem short of a resort to violence, but it is manifestly in the power of Brigham Young, old man as he is to-day, to choose the worst method and invite a punishment that would leave a double stain on our record as a nation.

"A war against the Mormon kingdom would be a different affair