

think it will prevail. We have a better opinion of the common sense of our national legislators, than to suppose for a moment that unreasonable popular clamor, worked up by designing adventurers, and swelled by religious fanatics, will urge them into a measure which would be more hostile to democratic republicanism than anything imposed upon the colonies by the despots of monarchical Europe. Let us wait patiently and see.

### KEY TO AMERICAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

A TELEGRAM from Boston, which will be found in the appropriate place, brings the news of the discovery, as claimed, of a key to the hieroglyphics which are found in the ruined cities and temples of Central America. The gentleman who professes to have made the discovery, pronounces it the alphabet of the Maya language—that of the builders of those vast edifices, the remnants of which have puzzled the archaeologists of the latter times—is a compound of Egyptian, Etruscan, and Chaldean characters. This is in accordance with other discoveries made, and corroborates the statement in the Book of Mormon concerning the "Reformed Egyptian," in which the records were made upon the plates, afterwards translated by the Prophet Joseph Smith. We hope the key to the hieroglyphics of ancient America has really been ascertained, and have no doubt that if the report proves to be correct, the Book of Mormon will receive still more proofs of its authenticity, and consequently divine origin.

### TWO IMPORTANT STATEMENTS COMPARED.

Two statements made at different times by Hon. George Q. Cannon, Utah's Delegate to Congress, have been recently placed in juxtaposition and commented upon by his enemies, with a view to prejudice the case now under discussion and soon to be decided in the House of Representatives. The trouble was nothing to fear so long as it has a chance to be fairly presented. We here reproduce the two statements, that they may be compared and examined apart from the sophistries and misrendering of the slanderous.

In the impudent attempt once made by Maxwell, who received a mere thimbleful of votes, to oust the Delegate from his seat, Mr. Cannon was accused of living with four wives in open and wilful violation of decency and civilization, and of the laws of God and the United States. In his answer appears the following language:

"I deny that I now live or have ever lived in violation of the law of God, man, my country, decency or civilization, or of any law of the United States.

"I deny that I am now living with four wives, or that I am now living and cohabiting with any wives, in defiant or wilful violation of the law of Congress of 1862, entitled 'An act to prohibit polygamy in the Territories.'"

In the present case, in order to save difficulty in relation to his position and views on the "polygamy" question, Mr. Cannon makes the following frank admission:

"I George Q. Cannon, contestant, protesting that the matter in this paper contained is not relevant to the issue, do admit that I am a member of the Church of Latter-day Saints, commonly called 'Mormons,' that in accordance with the tenets of said Church I have taken plural wives, who now live with me, and have so lived with me for a number of years, and have borne me children; I also admit that in my public addresses as a teacher of my religion in Utah Territory, I have defended said tenet of said Church as being, in my belief a revelation of God." (Signed)

GEO. Q. CANNON.

It is contended by the unscrupulous, that the two statements are contradictory, and that Mr. Cannon admits now that which he formerly denied. But a moment's reflection will make the contrary appear. Our Delegate does not now acknowledge, any more than at a former time, that he is living or has lived in wilful violation of any law human or divine. Previous to the passage of the law of '62 there was nothing ap-

plicable to Utah Territory, which made or attempted to make, plural marriage, bigamy or polygamy a crime. There is no admission made, as there is no evidence offered, showing that Mr. Cannon has ever broken the law of '62. Living with any number of wives is no more a violation of that law than living without any wives. Until it is proven that Mr. Cannon has married plural wives since 1862, the charge that he has broken the law is groundless. But even if it could be established that he has married more wives since that date, it does not follow that he did this "in defiant and wilful violation of the law of Congress," from the well known facts that he with his co-religionists believed, prior to the Reynolds case, that the law when tested, would be declared unconstitutional, and that in their firm conviction it was void and as though it had never existed.

That he did not live in violation of the law of God needs no proof. It cannot be substantiated from anything received by the Christian world as revelation from God, that it is contrary to His law for a man to have more wives than one at the same time. On the contrary the most positive and conclusive evidences are contained in the sacred scriptures, that holy men of old who are held up by the God of the Bible as examples for their fellows, married and lived with a plurality of wives. In addition to these examples Mr. Cannon has the word of the Lord to the Latter-day Saints authorizing and directing plural marriage; all of which goes to show that he was not living "in wilful violation of the laws of God."

In the first place, then, Mr. Cannon did not deny that he had more wives than one; in the second place he does not acknowledge that he has broken any law. Where then is the contradiction? It has no existence, but is merely made to appear by sophistry and unjustifiable inference. Living with a number of wives is no bar to a seat in Congress. Conviction of some crime might, and no doubt would, be a disqualification. But Mr. Cannon has committed no crime, and it is beyond the power of his enemies to procure any such conviction, as they have proven to their discomfiture. There is absolutely nothing legally or justly in his way to the seat to which he was elected by nearly all the voters in Utah at the election of 1880. All that is done against him is in the very nature and essence of fraud, and in open and wilful defiance and violation of plain and undisputed republican principles.

As to the advocacy of plural marriage, it is the right of any man to believe what appears right to him and to present his views in public and private wherever he finds opportunity. There is no law against that, and it is no disqualification for office.

Mr. Cannon's private character is above reproach, and in morality, honesty, truthfulness, integrity and every quality that goes to make up a man and a gentleman, he shines above his detractors like a star of the first magnitude above the polywags and earth-bugs.

### FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF UTAH NON-"MORMONS."

THE little clique of office-seekers and adventurers who desire a Commission of seven or nine persons to govern Utah, absolutely, without any respect to the wishes of the people, are now trying to whip the respectable non-"Mormons" into line in support of the impudent but transparent conspiracy. Every "Gentile" who does not endorse the scheme is to be called by that terrible epithet, "Jack-Mormon," and be denounced as "weak-kneed."

The scoundrels who have laid this plot accuse the "Mormons" of being intimidated by their leaders. There is not a syllable of truth in the charge, but if it were true, it would not begin to compare with the coercion sought to be exercised over that portion of the non-"Mormon" community who do not enter into the intrigues of the adventurers. For years they were made to pay toll to the ring, and contribute money for the purpose of paying the expenses of some member of the combination in a winter's visit at Washington. If they did not respond they were lashed, and goaded, and libeled by the vagabond crew until they yielded. This year they have succeeded in roping in a soft-headed but successful miner who can pay his own way at the Capitol, and

this relieves them of any need for passing round the hat "on that head."

But their latest scheme is so anti-Republican, anti-Democratic and anti-American in every sense that they fear not only the lack of support, but the secret opposition of "Gentile" business men here, who certainly would not have their prospects improved by such a revolution in territorial affairs as would be involved in this latest proposition. And so a big effort is being made to crowd them into silence if not support of the infamy. But it is amusing to hear the logic which they use who attempt to argue in its favor. Argument is not their forte. Falsehood, abuse and epithets are more in their line.

The object of the Commission, according to their talk, is to destroy "Mormonism." To effect this the fundamental principles of American government are to be subverted, and the people of this Territory are to be governed not only without their consent, but in a manner contrary to their consent. And as an encouragement to push the measure these schemers urge that the "Mormon" Church is already crumbling to pieces. If this be true, the dissolution of the system sought to be crushed is a question of but a short time. Why then attempt to use violence against it? If this "Mormonism" is crumbling to pieces, why inaugurate so revolutionary and dangerous a method for its suppression? Why seek to trample upon the essential principles of popular government to break up a system which is going to pieces of itself?

The truth is, these creatures care nothing for "Mormonism," polygamy, so-called "Church rule," or any other of the fabricated issues which they put forward as an excuse for their projects. What they are after is self. Office, either in the proposed Commission or in places which the Commission would make for them. The finances of this Territory are the objective point. Government appointees to make revenue laws and collect taxes! How do you like the prospect, non-"Mormon" business men? What a splendid change it would make for you, would it not? You know well enough that now the taxes are light, fair, honestly used, and that the affairs of the Territory are administered with economy by men elected by the citizens. If you are in the political minority, you are only in the same position as others in all parts of the Union, and you have your voice and vote. But in this Commission trap which these scoundrels are trying to spring on you as well as on the "Mormons," you would be completely at the mercy of the appointees of the Government, and be as much the slaves to the infamy as the "Mormon" people against whom the plot has been ostensibly concocted. If you consent to such a scheme, or are foolish and weak enough to be whipped and goaded and blackguarded into its support, you will deserve the disaster that it will bring upon you in common with other business people in this Territory.

And, mark it, no progress will be made towards breaking up or stamping out "Mormonism" by any of these fool-hardy, intemperate, or despotic schemes which the conspirators are endeavoring to induce Congress to inaugurate for their especial benefit. All these repressive measures will but serve to increase the ardor and faith of the adherents to the system thus unfairly assailed. A few birds of prey would gain power to feather their nests at the expense of the Territory, but in the spoliation and oppression that would ensue, "Gentiles" would suffer equally with the "Mormons." Take a square, unbiased look at the situation, and see how you like the prospects of a Commission rule in which you would have no voice nor vote, and over which you would have no control whatever.

### REPORTED NEW CHURCH IN UTAH.

THE Cleveland Herald has an article congratulating the country on the speedy collapse of "Mormonism," the days of which it proclaims "are numbered." What's the matter now? Why the Herald has learned that there is a "growing dissension among the followers of the faith." We were not aware of this, but were under the impression, from observation on the spot, that the large majority of the Latter-day

Saints were growing in faith, union, good works and devotion to the cause. But the Herald must have received some special information of which we are not in possession. It says:

"As was to have been expected, it is the younger members of the clan that have taken the lead in breaking away," etc.

Well, well! We thought the great masses of our young people, as evidenced in their Mutual Improvement Associations, were coming to the front as firm advocates of the gospel we preach and recipients of its spirit. But, what's this?

"By these younger members, a new church has been organized."

Where? What is it? Who started it? What else?

"In addition to the denunciation of polygamy, the members of the new church have openly declared their intention of not paying any more tithes. This new church can be looked upon in no other light than as an entering wedge that shall, in time, divide the society and render its fall a certainty."

Oh pshaw! The Herald is sold again by the veracious (?) telegrapher. There's nothing in it. When will editors quit swallowing the falsehoods sent over the wires about the "Mormons?" There is no new church organized here, no dissension among the people, no organizations of the young folks, but those within the purview of the Church, and things generally here are altogether different from what is supposed by men in the east who attempt to enlighten the public about the west. The entering wedge of modern society is being driven home more and more, but at the same time the bonds of "Mormon" union, or rather the spirit of "Mormon" amalgamation, holds the Saints in closer harmony than ever and this is always increased by outside pressure.

### THEY ALL BEGIN TO SEE IT.

THE drift of opinion among clear-headed people of both the great political parties on the Delegate question, and the infamy sought to be perpetrated by the Governor of this Territory, is well set forth by the Mendocino, (Cal.) Dispatch and Democrat, in the following article, which appeared in that paper of Dec. 30th:

"We have spoken on more than one occasion of the contest that would be caused in Congress by the action of the Governor of Utah, in giving a certificate of election to Campbell, as a Delegate to Congress, instead of Cannon, who received three fourths of all the votes cast, and we have not hesitated to declare that the admission of Campbell would be a violation of all law and a gross insult to the people's sense of justice. Until within a week or two a majority of the republican press have advocated Campbell's claims, and demanded his admission, declaring that it would be a terrible rebuke to the Mormons and a grand stroke of policy against the sin of polygamy. Our position was the correct one, and gradually the organs of the 'higher law' or no-law party are beginning to recognize the fact that to admit Campbell would establish a bad precedent, and would place their party in a worse light than it now stands, with Mahone and Riddleberger astraddle of its back."

[From Monday's Daily, Jan. 9.]

### THE LEGISLATURE.

THE Legislative Assembly, which meets to-day, has an onerous task to perform. Many measures of importance to the Territory will have to be presented, and time is necessary to their careful consideration. The period of sitting is extended from forty to sixty days. But the pay of members is cut down to four dollars per day. There is not a member of either House, whose time is not of greater value than the fee provided by Congress. Yet we do not think this will have any weight with men who seek the public good, and many of whom served for nothing and paid their own expenses when it was deemed necessary.

It is impossible now to say how long a session will be required and speculations on that point indulged in by persons who know nothing about the work to be done, are therefore impertinent and vain. It

is to be hoped that the public will understand that most, if not all, of the measures introduced will be brought to the attention of many members for the first time, and that thought and care are required for the full understanding of everything that is presented.

Those who argue for a short session and attempt to instruct the Assembly concerning it, would be the first to carp if errors should creep into a bill, and it is quite likely that those whose business it is to legislate for the Territory will be as good judges as to the time they should spend in their sittings and the length of the session, as persons who know nothing of the committee work necessary and who assume at this early date to dictate.

Congress has not only cut down the per diem of members, but curtailed the number of officers. Yet it is expected that with some aid from the Territorial Treasury, sufficient help will be obtained for the proper performance of all necessary clerical and other work. Those who have measures which they desire introduced should present them to members early in the session, so that they may be properly considered in due time, and all should give the Assembly their confidence, and sustain it in every measure designed for the welfare of the people.

[From Monday's Daily, Jan. 9.]

### THE DELEGATE'S SEAT.

TO-MORROW the question of the seating of the Delegate from Utah will come up in the House of Representatives of the United States if the regular order of business is proceeded with. It turns on the resolution of Mr. Ha-kall of Kansas, to the effect that Allen G. Campbell be sworn in as said Delegate. This motion is not very likely to prevail. It is probable that a wide range will be taken in the debate likely to ensue. Time enough has intervened from the day when certain Republican members, influenced by Campbell's attorney and aided by the Speaker, attempted to carry Campbell on with a rush, to enable members to gain a correct understanding of the situation, and perhaps to have seen and heard him attempt upon them as well as upon the people of Utah.

It is generally conceded that the tool of the ring will not gain the seat. To admit him would, under the circumstances, be so palpable a departure from right and reason and from both Republican and Democratic principles and common consistency, that even the few supporters of the fraud are about convinced that, to use a common expression, "their cake is all dough."

It does not follow, however, that the people's Delegate will be seated. Although a great many members are able to see that there is no real connection between the right of Delegate Cannon to a seat in the House and the question of "Mormon" marriage, yet the great outcry that has been raised confuses the popular mind to such a degree that members who vote for what is clearly right in this matter, will be in danger of being misunderstood by their constituents, and Congressmen of course want to stand well with the people who have elected them to office. Still there are men of brains and standing who will abide by the right regardless of outside clamor, and there may be enough of them to sustain the just claims of the gentleman elected by nearly all of the votes of this Territory.

If neither should be seated, and the whole matter be referred to a committee, we are of the opinion that Mr. Cannon will yet be adjudged the Delegate from Utah. The objections brought up against him are of the flimsiest character, and cannot stand the light of truth and reason when it is brought to bear upon them.

There is another contingency, and that is that the election may be declared void and a new election be ordered; in this case, and as we believe in any event, the illiterate tool of the conspirators will utterly fail, he will have his expenses and another's to pay, which will grieve him more than anything else, and that intriguing attorney who was the prime mover in the whole contemptible business, will not finger a cent of the per diem which was to have been his fee for managing the flagrant fraud. In this we and all honest people will rejoice, whatever may be the result in the case of the newly elected Delegate.