

DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - August 11, 1875.

"MORMON" PHOBIA — SANGUINE AND SAVAGE UTTERANCES OF THE PRESS.

THERE is a frequent, almost periodical ebullition of rancorous sentiment against the "Mormon" people. Then, having spent its strength, the excitement will subside, more or less of reaction will follow, and many persons will be led to think how foolish they were to allow themselves to be swallowed up in such an unnecessary and unprofitable excitement. But the experience of the unprofitableness of one of these spasms of excitement does not seem to be of much use, for there are always plenty of people ready to be swallowed up in the next spasm as soon as it comes along, and their bilious utterances are promptly belched forth anew in the press. It is really amusing to see it, presenting an interesting though not always agreeable object of study for the philosophic mind.

The public and the press seem to be in the course of another affliction of these fits of excitement against everything "Mormon," and it is really curious to see the way they wiggle and to hear how they rave when the fit comes on a little stronger than usual.

We have already presented a few specimens of these "Mormon" phobic utterances, partly as curiosities, and partly to place them on record for the advantage of posterity. Daily others are uttered, of which we have two or three at hand now. The *Rutland Globe* has learned a little by experience, but not enough yet. It says, anent the Lee trial, that, if a certain witness speaks the truth, "a decisive blow will be dealt the Mormon hierarchy—we were about to say that the Latter-day Saints would be 'doomed,' but they have been 'doomed' so often that perhaps we had better wait and see."

Yes, better wait. The *Portland Oregonian* thinks the details of the pending trial "will prove the strongest appeal to the country against the toleration of the diabolical system which the Mormons falsely call a system of religion." How does the *Oregonian* know what is, or what is not, a man's religion, or his system of religion, except by his own declarations?

The California and Nevada papers are particularly savage in their utterances, one of the savagest being the *Sacramento Record-Union*. That paper assumes that it is absurd to expect a fair verdict from a Utah jury, that the trial will simply "demonstrate the futility of applying the ordinary methods of justice" in this community, that it will "do much to modify the views of those who have heretofore held that any interference with the religious teachings and observances of a community would be in contravention of the spirit of free government," and that such a religion "ought to be stamped out of existence." The same paper assumes some unsound premises and then reasons upon them thus—

"All these things tend to prove the uselessness of the *laissez faire* policy hitherto adopted in regard to the Mormon problem. It was predicted seven or eight years ago that when the overland railroad was completed the Mormon question would speedily be solved. Is it any nearer a solution than it was in 1868? Nay, is it any nearer a solution than it was in 1857?"

"But it is time Congress put an end to this state of inaction and irresolution. The government will certainly be defeated in this trial.

"What course will Congress take upon this? It is time such considerations were had, and that public opinion was organized to compel a suppression of this hideous blot upon American civilization."

First of all the *Record-Union* suggests that a particular standard or law of religious limitations be set up by Congress. So that the United States would recognize two

classes of religion—one permissible, and the other non-permissible, citizens of the United States would have liberty to embrace only one class, which subsequent Congresses, taking advantage of the precedent thus created, might narrow down to an exceedingly fine point. The principally aimed at result would be—

"Measured by this standard Mormonism must be excluded from the pale of permissible religions, for it is in fact nothing less than a system of statecraft, based upon superstition, and aiming to mould the whole life of every one of its followers. It is perfectly clear that a man cannot be a Mormon in good standing, and a loyal and law-abiding American citizen at one and the same time."

"Such a religion cannot co-exist with republican institutions, and in proof of that we see that republican institutions in Utah collapse at the touch of the Mormon hierarchy. There is no rational ground for countenancing this anomalous situation.

"It has been said that any rigorous policy against the Mormons would tend to strengthen their church. Well suppose it does have that effect? What have we to do with it, save to see that the church is not strengthened on the soil of this republic?"

In the following passage the erroneous premises and the consequently erroneous and unjust conclusions are so mixed up as not to be easily separated—

"A people whose predilections for perjury, and sympathy with cut throats, renders the usages of civilization of none effect, should not be dealt with in the fashion that obtains with enlightened and law-abiding communities. They should be placed under military government, and every attempt of the church leaders to preach treason, or to override the law, should be the signal for summary punishment. In this way alone could the Mormon masses be educated out of the condition of abject terrorism in which they have hitherto subsisted, while there is no other way by which Brigham Young and his counselors can be prevented from setting up an *imperium in imperio*."

The above extracts will certainly afford considerable amusement to our readers, and perhaps elicit pity for their unilluminated authors.

MORE "MORMON" PHOBIA.

ONE of the most prejudiced of papers is the *Virginia (Nevada) Territorial Enterprise*. In a late issue it concludes that "Mormonism, hemmed in on all sides, must perish," and points out how that consummation which it so devoutly wishes for should be brought about, which is by Congress repealing the Organic Act of Utah; taking the legislative authority in its own hands or placing it in the hands of commissioners (with a mission of course); providing a semi-military government for the Territory; disfranchising all "Mormons," disqualifying them from sitting on juries, and placing the entire control of the Territory in the hands of the "Gentiles;" turning the "Mormon" delegate out of Congress, and putting a "Gentile" in his place; and, in short, inaugurating the reign of prejudice in place of reason, might in place of right.

The country demands, says the *Enterprise*, that Congress shall do some if not all of these things.

What would republicanism be worth in a land where such high-handed outrages upon the voice of the people were perpetrated? Not a solitary red cent.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* gets hotter and wilder, and is evidently ready to indorse lawlessness to any extent. It says—

"We repeat it; if justice fails vengeance should be invoked; and they who killed without law should also suffer without law."

Chief Justice Daly, of the court of common pleas, New York, decides that a debtor has a right to live, that his creditor has no right to take from him that which is necessary for the support of himself and those depending on him.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, AUG 4.

Hot—Hot, hotter, hottest, every day.

Eastern Mails.—Newspapers from New York arrive here in six days and five nights just now.

Gone.—Michael Fagan, recently shot at Bingham, died yesterday evening.

Rain.—The attempt at a shower last evening did not amount to much.

Utah Educational Journal for August contains a number of articles of interest to the educational world.

Among the Nineties.—This week is likely to be remembered as a week among the nineties, for, beginning with Sunday, the mercury has been daily above ninety most of the day, and parts of each day going as high as half way between 90 and 100 in the shade.

Normal Institute.—Wednesday's exercises. At 9 a. m. Prof. K. G. Maeser continued the subject of the theory and practice of teaching, and spoke on physical education, also on sensibility, memory, reason, will, manners.

Prof. J. M. Coyner treated upon arithmetic, Miss Delia Snow upon oral grammar.

Owing to the absence of Miss Stufouth the exercise in Object lessons was omitted, the time being occupied by Miss Snow, who presented some interesting theories, relating to the quick reading and combination of simple numbers.

Afternoon Session. Prof. W. H. Rager continued his lecture on reading. He has the reading classes in his school in military order, with a captain, lieutenants, &c. His pupils edit and publish a school-paper, each contributing an article every fortnight, which is read by the elected editor of the paper.

Prof. E. M. Bishop concluded his lecture on penmanship, by comparing the methods of Scribner, Dutton, and Spencer, with illustrations of each on the blackboard.

The question-box, established as an aid in imparting information on any subject brought before the Institute, is becoming very popular, questions of great importance to the fraternity of school teachers being asked and answered to the point by experienced ladies and gentlemen.

City Council.—The City Council met last evening, Mayor Wells presiding.

Petition of John H. Picknell asking that the route of a portion of the 11th Ward water ditch be altered to avoid its running through his lot, as at present; referred to the watermaster.

On petition of Godbe & Co., their unexpired license was transferred to Godbe, Pitts & Co., who had recently purchased the business.

The auditor of public accounts reported that he had examined the accounts of expenditures of the following, for July, and found them correct:

Marshal and chief engineer, \$425.82; committee on improvements for work done on Bath House, Union Square, &c., \$48.56; superintendent of Hospital and Insane Asylum, \$516.08; the reports were received and amounts appropriated.

Petition of Joseph Waburton and others, setting forth that they had purchased a water wheel and molasses mill, situated on Third South, between Tenth and Eleventh East Streets, and asking the privilege of being allowed to operate it, in the manufacture of molasses, in that locality the present season; granted, provided that the irrigation of lots is not thereby interfered with.

A communication addressed to the committee on municipal laws, to whom was referred the petition of A. P. Rockwood, relative to the distribution of water from the 20th Ward ditch, was read. It was signed, in behalf of the people of the 12th Ward, by Joseph Standing, watermaster of that locality, and set forth that A. P. Rockwood would be willing to let the "vested rights" part of his petition rest for the present, provided that the time assigned for the Twelfth Warders to use the water should be increased from the present allotment, forty-two hours a week, to fifty hours. It was explained in council that four Wards watered from the ditch, the 12th, 9th, 20th and 11th, that the last named had, till

recently, only had eighteen hours in the week and the others fifty; that this assignment was too meagre for the 11th Ward, and the time was therefore divided equally into four parts, thus giving a sufficiency to the people of the 11th Ward, and enabling the latter to surrender the Red Butte water to the people of the North bench, for culinary purposes.

The Council adjourned without taking any action on the matter.

A Rough Customer.—Between twelve and one o'clock this morning a man dressed in soldier clothes went to the house of Mr. Hocking, 12th Ward, and endeavored to force an entrance by the front door, the catch of which he broke. He next went to the rear of the building and smashed a window, then finding another one open he entered the house by it. Mr. Hocking, as soon as he realized the situation, went for his pistol, but the intruder went after it too, both grasping the weapon at the same instant, and then commenced a struggle between the two for its possession. Mr. Hocking was not "dressed for company," and his situation was most unpleasant. The two struggled through three rooms to the outside of the house by the front, and at this point the ruffian wrested the pistol away from the grasp of Mr. Hocking and immediately fired at him, when Mr. Hocking retreated from him.

George Brooks, Joseph Smith and Preston Lewes, being aroused by the disturbance, arrived on the spot just as the shot was fired. Mr. Brooks drew and levelled his pistol on him, commanding him not to move; instead of heeding this warning, however, he turned the tables by directing the weapon he held full upon the person of Mr. Brooks. Notwithstanding the danger the latter was in he did not want to shoot the fellow and therefore did not fire. Directly he turned and ran towards town, the three men already named starting in pursuit, and Mr. Brooks sending a shot or two after him. Being barefooted he ran very fast along First South Street, but Joseph Smith gained upon him and he took off his coat and dropped it upon the ground. To several persons on the way, who called on him to halt, he yelled, with an oath, that if they stopped him he would shoot them.

A short distance west of the Theatre he ran in the way of night watchman Thomas Dobson, who attempted to seize him, when the fellow fired a shot at him also, but missed him. At this point Joseph Smith came up and he and the night watchman grappled him. He struggled hard however, and when on the ground he cocked his pistol again and attempted to shoot Mr. Smith. He was then secured and taken to the City Hall.

The fellow talked a good deal about somebody by the name of Major Burke, against whom he appeared to have a grudge. He seemed to act as if he was crazy, but did not appear to be under the influence of liquor.

The circumstance has given such a shock to Sister Hocking that she has been in a precarious condition ever since, being in delicate health. There were five small children in the house, and while Mr. Hocking was struggling with the maniac their cries were most distressing. Just as they reached the front door the fellow caught hold of Mrs. Hocking and used her roughly, tearing her clothing.

The man is a soldier and will probably be turned over to the military.

Arguments for the Defence.—The following from Beaver was received this afternoon—

Beaver, August 4.

Editor Deseret News:

Sutherland continued this morning, arguing that Klingensmith is not a person to be believed because, in addition to being a self-confessed murderer, a murderer of the blackest type; that whenever his testimony related to anything which occurred in the presence of others, it is contradicted, one of the principal points being, that Klingensmith swore men were marched down near the emigrant camp, formed into a hollow square, and addressed by John D. Lee on the subject of killing the emigrants, and the signal to fire was agreed upon. This Joel White, William Young, and Samuel Pollock contradicted; they don't remember any such thing. Sutherland's theory is that Lee and all

the other white men on the ground were there on an errand of mercy to protect the emigrants, because, if the Mormon people had desired their death, which he denies, knowing that the Indians were enraged, they might have staid away and let the Indians kill them all. They went there in the interests of humanity and the treaty with the Indians was in good faith, and the only white man shown to have fired a gun at the emigrants is Klingensmith, and that on his own testimony, and that was caused by his own savage nature; seeing the atrocious acts of the Indians, it kindled in his breast that blood thirsty feeling, and he fired; that the Indians were drawn off in pursuance of a treaty, and Lee and other white men were conducting them to Cedar when the Indians, whose revenge was still unsatisfied, burst from ambush and killed the emigrants. Joel White is alike unworthy of belief, as many of his statements were uncorroborated and he came here under an attachment, in charge of a suitable companion, Bill Hickman, the latter forbidding White to have any interview with the defendant's attorneys, which advice he accordingly observed. What motive could the whole people of Cedar, Washington, Harmony, and they even wish to extend it to Parowan, have for murdering these emigrants? It is not to be believed that all these men from different places went there to perpetrate this horrible crime. Can any one find a whole city or town of murders? Could anybody find three or four towns of murderers? No, it can't be believed.

Hoge followed, going over the evidence very carefully, Klingensmith being characterized as even a worse man, and still more unworthy of belief, than by Sutherland. Bishop followed, and at recess had not finished.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, AUGUST 5.

Last Night's Storm.—Thunder, lightning, and heavy rain last night about 11 o'clock, the soil wetted less than an inch in depth.

The Late Ann Baty.—In the obituary notice of Ann Baty, in the *News* of Monday, Aug. 2, her former residence should have been given as Leaton Hall instead of "Leathern Hill."

Arriving.—Twenty-five car loads of piping for the city water works have been received up to date. Thirty-seven cars were shipped up to July 27th. It will take something over a hundred car loads to fill the bill.

Spread of the Gospel.—The Book of Mormon, a synopsis of the history and doings of two distinct races of ancient people who lived on this continent, the founders of one of which were led hither by the hand of God from the Tower of Babel, thousands of years ago, and the founders of the other, the progenitors of the present aborigines, came here about six hundred years before Christ, has been translated into and published in many different languages, including French, German, Italian, Danish, Welsh and Hawaiian, and that the truths it contains may continue to be carried to various parts of the earth, until it is published in every tongue, that record has lately been translated into another language, the Spanish, which is spoken by several millions of the inhabitants of this continent. The translation into that language is at present in manuscript, but portions of it that have been selected for present publication, are now in our hands and are being printed in time to enable Elder Daniel W. Jones and his fellow missionaries to take with them when they start on a mission among those who speak that language. They purpose starting on or about the first day of next month.

The means necessary to publish the selected portions of the book is being obtained by subscription, and those who are desirous of aiding in so laudable a work as the publication of the fulness of the gospel to people now unacquainted with the message which it bears, would do well to send along their donations to Brother Jones for that purpose.

The Book of Mormon contains the truths of the everlasting gospel, and its translation, with a view to its complete publication, in still another language will doubtless be