

EDITORIALS.

THE PURCHASE SOLUTION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

In the month of July in the year 1864, two gentlemen undertook a mission to Richmond, Virginia, for the purpose, if possible, of putting an end to the civil war and arranging terms for permanent peace. They were Col. J. T. Jacques and Mr. J. R. Gilmore, and they went under directions from President Lincoln. They did not succeed in their labors, the attitude of Jefferson Davis being understood to have proved an insurmountable barrier in the way of negotiation. The settlement of the slavery question it was thought would close up the war, and they were authorized to make overtures to that end. But Davis maintained that the conflict was not for slavery. He declared: "We are fighting for Independence, and that or extermination we will have."

A brief account of this effort, but with important details omitted, was given to the public by Mr. Gilmore in the *Atlantic Monthly* for September of that year. But now the same writer, through the same magazine for the present month, explains the terms offered through him and his companion by President Lincoln, who is credited with far-seeing statesmanship and exalted humanity in these propositions offered to the South. We have no disposition to detract from the praise due to the deceased patriot, but accord to him all that he undoubtedly deserves for his good intentions.

The proposals of the President were as follows: First, the acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Union by the States in rebellion, the dissolution of the Confederacy and the disbanding of its armies. Second, the total abolition of slavery. Third, complete amnesty to all who had engaged in the strife and their restoration to the rights and privileges of citizenship, with recognition of the States that had seceded, and their participation as before in national legislation. Fourth, the payment of \$400,000,000 by the Government to indemnify slave-owners having no more than fifty slaves, for the loss of their human property to be set free for ever. Arrangements were to be made to ratify these propositions and bring about the proposed changes so as to make them solid and legal.

When the propositions concerning the purchase of the slaves was opposed by Mr. Chase, President Lincoln replied: "Slavery is the bone we are fighting over. It must be got out of the way, to give us permanent peace, and if we have to fight this war till the South is subjugated, then I think we shall be justified in freeing the slaves without compensation. But in any settlement arrived at before they force things to that extremity, it is right and fair that we should make payment for the slaves."

President Lincoln is now greatly applauded for his humane endeavor to settle the great national difficulty, by the payment of money to reimburse the slave owners and set the negroes free. Quite right. But the idea was not original with him. It had been mooted years before. Ralph Waldo Emerson, in 1855, declared that it would be in accordance "with the interest of the South and with the settled conscience of the North." And he expressed the belief that "The United States will be brought to give every inch of their public lands for a purpose like this."

But the first serious proposal of this kind that we know of, came from the great Prophet of the nineteenth century, Joseph Smith. As early as December 25, 1832, he delivered a prediction by revelation on the civil war, locating the place where it should commence, and describing its vast extent and terrible consequences. And he shortly after pointed out the way by which that awful calamity could be averted; namely, by purchasing the slaves of the South and setting them free. His views were published to the world and were ridiculed by some and admired by others.

In the year 1844, on the 24th of April, the celebrated Josiah Quincy visited Nauvoo, in company with Charles Francis Adams, and there heard the Prophet Joseph advance his ideas on this subject. No one will accuse Mr. Quincy of a leaning toward "Mormonism," or doubt the authenticity of his statement on this matter. In his very entertaining book "Figures of the Past" he relates the circumstances attending that notable visit and the impressions produced upon him by this "extraordinary man," whom he looked upon as a "phenomenon." Mr. Quincy says:

"Smith recognized the curse and iniquity of slavery, though he opposed the methods of the Abolitionists. His plan was for the nation to pay for the slaves from the sale of the public lands. 'Congress,' he said, 'should be compelled to take this course by petitions from all parts of the country; but the petitioners must disclaim all alliance with those who would disturb the rights of property recognized by the Constitution and foment insurrection.' It may be remarked that Smith's plan was publicly advocated, eleven years later, by one who has mixed so much political shrewdness with his lofty philosophy. In 1855 when men's minds had been moved to their depths on the question of slavery, Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson

declared 'It is not really a great task, a great fight for this country to accomplish to buy that property of the planter, as the British nation bought the West India slaves'. We who can look back upon the terrible cost of the fratricidal war which put an end to slavery, now say that such a solution of the difficulty would have been worthy a Christian statesman. But if the retired scholar was in advance of his time when he advocated this disposition of the public property in 1855, what shall I say of the political and religious leader who had committed himself, in print, as well as in conversation to the same course in 1844? If the atmosphere of men's opinions was stirred by such a proposition when war clouds were discernible in the sky, was it not a statesmanlike word eleven years earlier, when the heavens looked tranquil and beneficent?"

If the advice of the Prophet Joseph had been heeded, what oceans of blood and heaps of treasure might have been saved to this nation! And if Lincoln is to be credited for his proposal when the war was at its height, how much more should the Seer of the century be credited for his prescience and counsel which, if followed would have prevented the evil and solved the problem of the times without bloodshed and without bitterness of spirit?

The prophetic mission of Joseph Smith has been demonstrated in many ways by the march of events. But in nothing does it appear more striking than in the warnings concerning the war and their fulfillment; unless it be in the manifestations of the power of God to all those who sincerely obey the doctrines which he advanced. In every land and among every people where they have been preached agreeably to his predictions, obedience has been followed by a divine witness of their truth and the outpourings of the spirit which bears witness to men's souls of God, His Christ and His latter-day Prophet.

Lincoln was an instrument in the hands of Deity for the accomplishment of a great and good work in the land. He fell a martyr to the cause of human freedom. Joseph the Seer was raised up to do a far mightier work, that affects every country and every race; and the light which illuminated Lincoln's mind was but a spark from the fire of his greater inspiration. He also died a martyr's death, sealing his testimony with his blood, and future generations will accord to him that justice which is now denied him because of prejudice, ignorance and wickedness.

"Praise to the man who communed with Jehovah,
Jesus anointed that Prophet and Seer;
Blessed to open the last dispensation,
Kings shall extol him and nations revere."

TO GRAPE GROWERS.

"OUR DIXIE" produces most excellent grapes and the wine made from them is much admired by those who are judges of vinous liquids. But as wine-bibbing is not a custom to be encouraged and is not favored among our people, we hear less of Dixie wine and its effects where it has been manufactured than was commonly heard a few years ago. We know of no reasons why "Our Dixie" should not become famous for its production of raisins. We have tasted some from grapes raised not a hundred miles from this city which were of most excellent flavor. And Southern Utah possesses the right kind of climate and abundant facilities for raisin making in the place of wine making. Some success has been achieved in that direction, but it has not been extensive. There ought to be large quantities produced for the home market. California is doing a good business in that direction and why should not Utah? We clip the following, by a practical raisin grower, from an eastern paper, for the consideration of grape growers away down south in our Dixie:

"The sun-laved shores of the Mediterranean offer to the vine no finer soil and climate than the warm plains of California. The abundant water supply from the snow-filled cañons of the mighty Sierra gives health to the vine and size to the berries, while the long summer heat fills the grape with all lusciousness. When the early September days pour a torrid heat upon the plains, the rich clusters put on a golden tint, the royal amber of full ripeness. Sun and water and warmth can do no more; the vintage time has come. To make sweet raisins, filled with jelly, and of a fine brown color, it is important that the grapes shall show this yellow color. Picking early so as to be first in the market does not mean good raisins. The grapes, when thus ripened, are carefully cut from the vine, and laid upon small platforms made of smooth sugar-pine, and raised from the ground by inch cleats. These platforms are three feet long, and two feet wide, and are capable of holding from twenty to twenty-five pounds of green grapes. They are then placed on the open spaces between the rows of vines, and left for the sun and air. In picking the grapes, care should be taken not to handle the bunches so as to rub off the delicate bloom. In nine days after picking, the raisins are sufficiently dry on the upper side to admit of turning over. This is done by placing an empty platform upon a filled one, and reversing quickly. If skillfully done, no fruit

will be thrown off. In five or six days after turning, the raisins are sufficiently cured to be removed from the platforms. This is the only really delicate part of the whole business, requiring much judgment; the more care, the better raisins. If the raisins have part of their juices, still liquid unconverted into jelly, so that a drop can be squeezed out by pressing the raisin between the thumb and finger, they are unfit to be put into the 'sweat-box,' as they will eventually mold or sour after packing; and if too much dried, the consumer will never know the deliciousness of properly cured raisins: therefore, a careful inspection of each tray must be made, and imperfectly dried raisins removed; after which all dust and dirt must be vigorously fanned from the tray. They are now carefully slipped from the tray into large boxes called 'sweat-boxes,' which are three feet long, two feet wide, and one foot deep. After a layer (consisting of the contents of three or four platforms) has been placed in the box, a large sheet of Manila paper is laid upon them, and then another layer of raisins and paper alternately, until the box is filled. The boxes are now taken from the vineyard to some cool building, and allowed to stand from two weeks to a month. The moisture passes into the stems, making them pliable, and an equilibrium is established through all the raisins in the box. At the end of the proper curing time, the raisins pass into the hands of the packers. These pack from the layers on the Manila paper into galvanized iron trays, fitting comfortably into the boxes which go to market. These trays have false wooden bottoms, and are all balanced on the scales before packing. All important raisins and super-abundant stems are cut out from the branches, which are then neatly placed in the trays until they contain five pounds of fruit. They are then pressed in a lever-press. The fancy paper wrapper is now placed upon the iron tray, a steel plate put over that and all reversed over the box in which they are to be packed: the side is removed, when the compact five-pound layer, with its paper wrapper, falls into the box, the paper is folded over and the box is ready for its successive layers, or twenty pounds. When all the layers are in the box a fancy label is placed upon the top, the cover nailed on and the box tencled with the owner's name. This constitutes a box of table raisins. All small, loose raisins are packed as 'cooking raisins,' according to the option of the packer. There seems to be no good reason why California should not produce raisins equal to old Spain, when we learn that the best results follow the greatest care in details. We must not forget that Spain has had centuries of experience, which has been transmitted from generation to generation; while we are novices in the business, with all things to learn."

AN OFFICIAL OUTRAGE.

THE outrage committed upon the peaceable inhabitants of Herriman in this county, about two o'clock on Saturday morning, is one that calls for more than a mere relation of the facts. These as related to our reporter by a resident of the place were given in our local columns in Saturday's *EVENING NEWS*.

In the dead of the night an entire village was raided by deputy Marshals, and houses were invaded and various premises ransacked under pretence of searching for persons charged with unlawful cohabitation. The whole population, it is stated, were aroused out of their beds in this rudely assault upon their liberties, and some of them were questioned as to matters that no executive officer is authorized to inquire into. We have no hesitation in stating that such an unwarrantable attack upon a sleeping community would not be tolerated in any other part of the United States than in Utah. It is disgraceful to those who perpetrated it, those who advised it, and those officials, high or low, who after being informed, either countenance or excuse it.

The officers charged with serving process in this Territory, notwithstanding the excesses which have frequently attended the performance of their duties, have not been molested or obstructed by any violence on the part of the people disturbed, who have often been annoyed unnecessarily and unlawfully. Those officials have been treated frequently with more courtesy than they deserved. Even under the wrongs endured during the incumbency of the late miserable apology for a Marshal, no sneaking spotter or brutal deputy received the chastisement which his conduct provoked.

We have advised the people to suffer wrong rather than do wrong; to offer no resistance to lawful arrest or service of legal papers; to treat as gentlemen all officers acting like gentlemen. And we now repeat this advice. But American citizens are not under obligations to submit to night assaults by a gang of men disturbing the peace and committing depredations of the kind described, because they hold a petty office under the law. Officers are just as much bound to obey the law as the humblest private citizen, and their office forms no legal protection their persons while engaged in a lawless act.

The statutes governing arrests provide that for a misdemeanor an arrest cannot be made at night, unless upon the direction of the magistrate endorsed upon the warrant, or unless the offense is committed in the presence of the person making the arrest. The warrant must be shown when required. Admittance must be demanded and refused before an officer is authorized to break into any building to make an arrest. The warrant must name the person to be arrested, it cannot be used wholesale for persons whom the officers may please to demand.

As to searches and seizures there is a law which is paramount. It is superior to any contrary statute of this Territory or Act of Congress. It is Article IV of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States and reads as follows:

"The right of the people to be secure in their houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized."

That is part of "the supreme law of the land." It is binding upon every court and every officer in the country. Indiscriminate searches of the domiciles of the people are unlawful. Citizens are not required to submit to them. Courts are not authorized to issue warrants for searching and seizing and officers are not authorized to serve them, unless they designate the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized. Any violation of this constitutional provision is a breach of the law, and resisting it is not resistance to the law. Every citizen should learn his rights in this regard, and every officer ought to be warned not to infringe upon them.

Officers in making arrests or searching for alleged offenders, have no right to interrogate people concerning their family affairs. When they presume upon the fears of timid women and young people they proclaim their own cowardice. No one is required to submit to the questioning of marshals or deputies or any other persons charged with serving legal papers. They are simply executive officers and their impudent curiosity and rude effrontery should not be gratified or endured. Let them attend to their duties in a proper way and at a proper time and they will be treated with proper courtesy. Otherwise they are entitled to no respect.

We ask all fair-minded citizens whether the night attack upon the village of Herriman is not to be classed among "unreasonable searches and seizures"? A whole settlement routed out in the dead of the night, the peace of all its inhabitants broken and women unlawfully interrogated, houses, barns, stacks and every kind of building ransacked, and the inhabitants prevented from passing out of or about the place at the peril of their lives, and all this with no result, showing that it was without reasonable cause. Is this lawful, necessary or expedient? Is it even half decent? Would any official in this city relish being routed out of his bed in the middle of the night by some impudent officer, under the pretence that he believed an offender against the Edmunds law was staying at his house? Suppose the police of this city were to form a gang like that which raided Herriman, and under claim of searching for alleged criminals, force their way into the domiciles of the Marshal and his deputies, the Prosecuting Attorney and his assistants, the Judges, clerks and other attaches of the courts, and those persons who have been urging these assaults upon the people's rights. How would they view such proceedings? How often would they submit to them without a murmur?

We tell the Marshal and his aids that they are going too far. They will find that the idea that anything will be tolerated which is done to the "Mormons" is fallacious. It is not the purpose of the decent opponents of Utah's social system to outrage law and liberty in attempts to enforce the law. It is not the design of the Administration to push the people here into an attitude of force, in order to protect themselves against the lawless acts of petty officials greedy for fees. There is a proper way to execute the law and that will not be resisted. But there are limits to the powers of executive officers and there are limits to human endurance of wrong.

Let the officers of the law keep within the bounds of the law, or they will place themselves beyond the pale of respect and will find in the long run that they have fatally blundered. They will not only lose their brief occupation, but will be regarded with contempt by every class and every party. Honorable officials will find out that it pays to do their duty and abstain from excesses and oppression. And the other class will learn that the changes of time and circumstance are not favorable to the upstart, the tyrant, or the tool of the unscrupulous.

We have no disposition to cast even a shadow in the way of the lawful administration of the law in Utah, but we intend to protest against and denounce such invasions of the rights of citizens as are clearly in violation of the law as well as of public decency, no matter by whom they are perpetrated or under what pretext they are attempted. An outrage is none the less, an outrage because it is official.

Snake River is rising gradually and old settlers predict high water and at least a month earlier than usual.

HOW IS THIS FOR CONSCIENCE?

The party by the name of Bennett who recently figured at Washington as a promoter and urger of anti-"Mormon" legislation is a peculiar person. He is one of those individuals sometimes vulgarly designated as "numerous." He bobs up serenely in every imaginable position. Being slippery he evidently imagines he can adjust himself to any conceivable space or situation. His suavity is only equalled by his assurance, which sails close to the edge of impudence, his effrontery being of the unblushing sort. Withal he is a species of weathercock, liable to turn at any time to accommodate himself to any special breeze that may be blowing.

A few days ago he was full of anti-"Mormon" politics, acting in the capacity of an itinerant stumper in that respect. Having come in fresh from that field he appeared at a preliminary meeting, held last Saturday for the purpose of taking steps to organize a board of trade, or chamber of commerce, to which all classes were invited. In his speech he said there had been too much religion and politics brought into play in the community and not enough business. This, coming from one of the chief Republican anti-"Mormon" agitators, was somewhat cool, to say the least. Mr. B.'s sincerity is immense, in view of his chamber of commerce sentiments. Before the latter have been allowed time to cool, he is off on the political agitation business again, as witness the following announcement, which appeared in this morning's issue of the chief anti-"Mormon" organ:

"This morning Hons. Bennett and Baskin, General P. E. Connor and Major Bynon go to Stockton and will speak there this evening at the meeting of the Loyal League. From there they go by wagon to Camp Floyd and take the Salt Lake & Western for Eureka Tintic, and will hold a meeting with the Tintic League there to-morrow evening."

The sleek and oily Bennett made one candid admission in the board of trade meeting. He said he had not come to Utah for his health. The chief and central aim was to make money. We believe this and that is the incentive to all his movements. That is why he went to Washington, that is why he goes around as an itinerant, political agitator and distributor. Money is what he is after. It is patriotism he hangs with him. Let the "Loyal League" dupes, make a note of this and be prompt in paying up their monthly fifty cent stipend that Mr. Bennett and his colleagues may have money. The scheme to amalgamate conflicting elements in a business enterprise was beautifully illustrated last Saturday. No one participated, so far as speaking was concerned, who has not figured prominently as a "political agitator," yet it is admitted that political agitation has caused business to become stagnant.

THE VILLAIN, KISSANE.

The story of Kissane's history and crimes reads more like a dark romance than a living statement of facts. That a man should perpetrate such hideous deeds, escape the consequences of his acts, and under an assumed name acquire wealth and respectability in retirement, only to be dragged forth at last and exposed to the public gaze as the monster that he is, by that inscrutable secret agent who wields the decrees "murder will out," is one of the marvels of recent years. Just think of it: He begins his active career by joining with others to ruin different people, all respectable and more or less wealthy, by having a business enterprise go into bankruptcy and return nothing; he then engages in a conspiracy to insure a worthless cargo and the steamer on which it is placed for \$125,000, and has the steamer fired and destroyed, with the loss of several lives; he seeks to recover the policy, but is baffled by one of the men who was engaged in the enterprise which he first wrecked and who has been watching him like a lynx; then overtures are made to buy the injured man off, which disclose the parties and their plans, and he sets out to hunt them down and bring them to justice; he squanders his own fortune and all he could borrow in the effort, and when Kissane is brought to trial, through the loop-holes of the law and the tricks of lawyers, he escapes; but he is still watched and subsequently poisons his victim; he goes with Walker's filibustering expedition to Nicaragua, is noted for his daring and recklessness, goes to California and assumes the name of Rogers, amasses immense wealth, marries respectably, and within one week last past all this bursts upon the world like a meteor! Surely, fact is stranger than fiction.

The chief "Liberal" organ here thinks the statute of limitations ought to be used in behalf of Kissane now, and but for the fact that none of the States or Territories outlaw murder, it might be a feasible plea. The cowardly and direct assassination of Bowman and the indirect slaughter of