

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THEY ARE THE GUILTY ONES.

It is a singular coincidence that the violent enemies of the Latter-day Saints are guilty of every one of the offenses with which they charge the Latter-day Saints. While they have kept up the cry of "Mormon" immorality, they themselves have, as a rule, been steeped to the neck in sexual corruption. They cannot even have a public display or procession without admitting the *demi monde* to a prominent place in the parade, thus flaunting their tendencies before the public gaze, to be a stench in the eyes of a virtuous people.

The anti-"Mormon" clique accuse the Saints of setting up "a government within a government," yet that is exactly what they are seeking to do. Unable to obtain the suffrages of the majority to place them in office and enable them to rob the people, they demand that a political exorcism be erected in Utah for their benefit. They want a legislative commission.

This is a body in whose selection or appointment the people would have no voice, and who would have supreme control of public affairs. Their duties would be defined outside of the power of the people; they would be authorized to pass local laws and make appointments to office. In fact, the system under such a body would be as completely foreign to the genius of American institutions as if the organism prevailing in one of the dependencies of the Czar of Russia had been dropped down within the confines of this Republic and located upon the public domain. There would be no more color of Democracy about it than there is to the government of the direst despot in any country.

The reason why such an anomaly is sought is to enable those who favor it to seize the reins of local power, which they never could obtain by the Republican method—the voice of the people. The people have no confidence in them. They have no reason to be inspired with a confidential sentiment toward them. But under this "government" within a government they so much desire, they have hopes, because of the anti-"Mormon" popular sentiment that has been manufactured by the spread of lies, to fill official positions, in which they would prey upon and plunder a community whom they appear to look upon in the light of legitimate victims.

Were it not for the religious and political crusade now being conducted against the Latter-day Saints, the Territory would be in a flourishing condition. Business avenues would be in a state of comparative activity, and everywhere would be heard the sound of rejoicing; there would be no lamentation in this part of the land. Whatever local government is left in the hands of the people, is, as a rule, honestly and fairly administered. Nobody's rights are ignored or trampled upon. In fact, if the world were traveled over, it would be difficult, if possible, to find a more conscientious set of officers than those who hold local positions in Utah.

Let any candid man—"Mormon" or non—"Mormon"—reflect in relation to what a change in that regard would occur were the designs of the rule or ruin clique, who are clamoring for a system foreign to free institutions to be set up in Utah, to be consummated. The very prospect is appalling to every citizen who is not connected with the spoliation conspiracy.

What an anomalous light these political cormorants stand in. While asserting that an unrepresentative system obtains in Utah now, with the same breath they shout and clamor for the establishment of a political abortion that has not so much resemblance to a democratic form as an ape has to Adam.

These would-be despoilers are the rank and most dangerous traitors to their country. They stand ready to obliterate free institutions and principles and supplant them by an abnormal condition in the shape of a despotism within the vitals of Democracy. Such characters are dangerous to the commonwealth so far as their power or prestige extends. If they would blot out liberty in Utah they would do it elsewhere had they the power, if the attainment of their selfish ends demanded it. They are political vultures who would tear into tatters with their merciless talons the constitution of their great country.

THE LIVING FIRST.

The subject of a supply of water for the purpose of beautifying the city cemetery is being again agitated in the City Council. The committee, with which the Mayor was associated, to whom was referred the matter of ascertaining as to the feasibility of a supply, by steam pumping, from the artesian well excavation, reported the project as unadvisable.

The report did not appear to be approved by the Council, as the subject was referred back with instructions to find out the probable cost, etc.

The sentiment which induces people to keep fresh and green the turf that covers the remains of the beloved dead is natural and commendable. It serves to perpetuate in the minds of the survivors the memory of their virtues. The cemetery of this city has a rather dry and wilted appearance. If a supply of water could be obtained for and properly distributed throughout the grounds, they would soon become, as it by magic touch, "a thing of beauty." Therefore the desire to obtain the means of such an improvement is highly commendable.

There is one point, that, so far as the minutes of the Council meeting show, has not been considered. It is a matter of considerable importance connected with the subject. Suppose the needed water supply should be obtained from the source referred to, how should it be distributed? The ordinary process of irrigation is out of the question, being impracticable in a graveyard. This fact is so self-evident that the reasons need scarcely be advanced. It would appear, therefore, that a system of pipes and hydrants would be indispensable, and to render them of service it would be necessary to force the water to a sufficient height to give the proper fall and consequent force. Perhaps the mouth of the artesian excavation is elevated enough for that purpose. We are not sure upon that point. The ascertaining of the cost of getting the water out of the well would only be a proportion of the expenditure involved, the means of distribution cutting a considerable figure, besides the necessity of its permanent management in a public place like the cemetery.

While the News favors any feasible project for beautifying the cemetery, there are other matters that are much more urgent. To speak plainly, the subject of taking steps to preserve the public health by establishing preventives against the people being taken to the cemetery in an untimely, not to say unnecessary way, is much more important than planting flowers upon and weeping willows over their graves after they get there. There may not be so much sentiment about this view as there is in the beautifying of the tombs of the dead, but there appears to be a heap of common sense connected with it.

If any interested person desires an illustration of this that will last a humane man a lifetime, he can have it at any time. We advise him to visit the higher portions of the bench land in the northeastern part of the city, where the people are compelled to carry every drop of water they use for culinary or drinking purposes from one block to three-quarters of a mile. In the summer the water has necessarily to be kept in the house, and is consequently used in that peculiarly nauseating condition, which causes it to act upon digestive organs of more than ordinary delicacy, as an emetic. Let the visitor ask this question of those people—"Which condition would you prefer; for yourselves and your children to be without cool, clear, fresh drinking water, and thus hasten your journey to the graveyard, and there have the surface of your tombs sprinkled with the element a proper supply of which was denied you in life, or would you rather delay your final visit to the cemetery, take your fresh water now, and run the risk of a dry surface to your grave?"

Who could doubt what the reply would be? There would be but one answer. Therefore, as a matter of course, we must coincide with the remark of Alderman Patrick on the subject discussed in the Council, last night, to the effect that in providing a supply of water the living should have the first consideration. Whenever there shall be more than enough for them, give it freely to keep the memory of the dead alive. The providing of fresh water for the people is an indispensable element of sanitation. To give it to the dead in preference looks too much like the too common hypocritical custom of abusing a man while he lives, and landing him to the skies on his decease.

One member of the Council expressed a sentiment of shame at the dry and uninviting appearance of the cemetery. It must be admitted that it were better if its appearance were more comely, but our shame extends beyond that, and is deepened and intensified in witnessing the sun-dried surroundings of the living, and the absence in their habitations of one of the main essentials of life in a proper condition for some of its chief uses.

On the question of water supply the News holds to the position that the living have the first claim. If the dead were to speak we doubt not they would promptly sustain that side of the question.

FRANCE'S PROBLEM.

It is generally understood that the Malthusian doctrine of restricting the population by adopting means for the prevention of increase has obtained to a greater extent in France than in any other nation, although its advocates may be found among nearly all nations, and those who practice it exist to a larger extent throughout the whole of Christendom than many people suppose. Large families are so very rare in France that the case of Count De Lesseps, who is the father of ten children, is considered quite exceptional, and photographs of the family group are sold in Paris as a great curiosity. The number of children in this family is so extraordinary that the dealers when exhibiting the picture allude to it as the photograph of the big family.

Not a few of those who are opposed to the general observance of the first great command given to our common ancestors in the Garden of Eden, to "multiply and replenish the earth"—such for instance as Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Bessant, of England—have been in the habit of holding up the example of France, in the matter of restricting the increase, as worthy of the emulation of the world. It seems, however, that Malthusianism has been carried so far in that nation that it has become a source of alarm to the law-makers. The French have learned the lesson that has been taught them too well.

"Statistics show that in 1831 France had a population of 32,569,223, while in 1881 the population was 37,672,048. In other words, the population increased in fifteen years only 5,102,825. Great Britain's increase in the same period was 18,000,000. Further statistics show that at present the annual increase for every 10,000 inhabitants of France is only 26, while in Great Britain it is 101, in Germany, 115, and in the United States, 260."

These figures show at a glance, that unless some means be adopted to fill the cradles of France at a more rapid rate, it is only a matter of time about the nation sinking into a position of insignificance as compared with other national powers, and now to avert this impending evil has become a serious problem for her statesmen to solve.

France's failure to keep pace with other nations in the matter of increase can not be accounted for on the score of her people, failing to marry, for though celibacy prevails to a great extent in that fast-living nation, and a great part of her population shirk the responsibility of married life, the great majority of them still marry. So a premium upon marriage would not fill the bill. Neither is the want of increase due to unusual losses by famine, pestilence or war. It must therefore be attributed to voluntary prevention of increase, and to remedy the evil the statesmen hit upon the idea of offering a premium for large families. The French Chamber of Deputies passed a bill a short time since appropriating 400,000 francs for the board and education of every seventh child born to parents whose condition is indigent.

This legislation is not without precedent. In the decline of the republic the Roman law conferred privileges upon any citizen who was the father of three children (*justrium liberorum*) and otherwise favored marriage and parentage. But it proved of no avail, for the population of Rome decayed steadily from the time of the wars with Carthage. If we may interpret the future from the past, it is the decay and not the increase of the population, which is the chief danger of great states.

It will be observed that it is solely from utilitarian motives that this action on the part of the lawmakers of France has resulted, and it is not at all likely that the sin in which the people of that and other nations are steeped is going to be checked by any such measures. They will still persist in it despite the fears of statesmen and their puerile efforts to prevent them, and as a result they will call down the vengeance of the Almighty, whose laws they are breaking, upon themselves.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of the Latter-day Saints is their ambition to rear large families and carry out the command of God in the matter of multiplying to the fullest extent righteously. And God has sustained them in so doing by granting them the means of providing for their large families, so that among the great host of children born to them in these valleys there is no such suffering as forms the basis for the strong argument in favor of restricting the increase among other peoples.

The Psalmist of old said, "Children are an heritage of the Lord, and happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them," and the Latter-day Saints endorse the sentiment with their whole heart, but not from utilitarian considerations by any means.

A STREAM OF TRUTH.

In this issue we present an article from the Boston Commonwealth. It is a pure stream of truth bursting from and flowing over a parched wilderness of intolerance. We confidently commend it to the perusal of the intelligent and honest everywhere. Besides the formidable array of fact and reason condensed into a small compass by the

writer, the production shows him to be an adept at literary composition, his style evincing vigor, polished by purity and finish.

Notwithstanding the paucity of evidence tending to show that there are many honorable men who in their souls condemn the inhuman crusade of which the Latter-day Saints are being made the victims, yet we believe they exist in greater number than appears on the surface. It shows a high order of manhood to stand up in bold defense of a handful of people against whom an overwhelming majority hurl their forces. But they are to be found, and the progress of events will undoubtedly develop this fact. The real initials of the writer's name, which is known to us, are attached to the article, and although he is now personally unknown to the oppressed people whose cause he so ably defends, in their hearts they will feel to bless him. Whether his influence in enunciating the truths he expresses will result in easing from their throats the grip of bigotry and oppression or not, their sentiment will be one of grateful kindness toward him. Whatever may be the result, his will is unquestionable. It is to be hoped that the paper we present to-day will not be the last effort in the same line that will be made in the cause of justice, freedom and humanity by his clear head and kindly heart.

Did "A. E. G." know some of the more disgraceful details of the crusade against the Saints he would doubtless be even more exercised in relation to the question than he is. He should know that the courts have been organized into machines for the persecution of "Mormons." No juror is qualified unless he admits on examination that he is "in sympathy with the prosecution." Arrest means conviction. Alleged plural wives of defendants who, in accordance with an unalterable law of woman's nature, decline to testify against their husbands, are mercilessly thrust into a loathsome prison, in some instances accompanied by their infants, for months at a time. No mitigating circumstances in the case of an accused "Mormon" are taken into consideration, unless he, like an abject coward, publicly agrees, at the demand of the Court, to renounce his religious faith and cast his wives and children adrift. Not only is the extreme penalty of the law inflicted in almost every instance, but one of the Judges—C. S. Zane—has several times publicly expressed his astonishment that the punishment for unlawful cohabitation is only six months' imprisonment and a fine of three hundred dollars. Men who are convicted are thrust into a prison which is a disgrace to this, and would be to any other, nation. In the language of Judge Orlando W. Powers, of the First District Court of Utah—as reported to us by a person who heard him make the remark—"The Utah Penitentiary is a disgrace to civilization and is not a fit place in which to keep animals, to say nothing of human beings." If these are not the exact words used by the gentleman, they at least embrace his idea.

It should be remembered too that in nearly every case prosecuted, there is no charge of polygamy. The exceptions are very few and far between. While the country at large ignorantly applaud the crusade they are laboring under the hallucination that it is conducted for the purpose of suppressing or stopping the increase of polygamous marriages. This is an egregious error. Its operations would break up unions that were formed even before any law existed upon the subject of polygamy. Were it directed against persons contracting plural marriages subsequent to the passage of the Edmunds Act, some color of consistency might be claimed for those engaged in it. Not only this, but there is behind the entire movement a purpose with an unmixed political base. In time, however, the whole question will be understood, and, as predicted by "A. E. G.," history will do justice to both sides. But in the meantime tyranny and hypocrisy are apparently triumphant over liberty and truth.

DEATH OF JOHN W. MARSHALL.

The death of John Wilson Marshall, the original discoverer of gold in California, which occurred on the 10th inst., revives the story of the great attraction which, thirty-seven years ago and later, served to bring to the Pacific coast people from nearly all portions of the habitable globe, and resulted in the marvelous development of that region. It serves to call to mind the fact, too, that the connection of the "Mormons" with the important circumstance alluded to is seldom mentioned or acknowledged.

In the autumn of 1847, after the "Mormon Battalion" had completed their memorable march, rendered the conquest of California by the United States arms secure, been honorably disbanded and were on their way overland to this valley, a number of the members were counseled to remain in California until the following spring, and accordingly returned to Sutter's Fort to seek work. Here they were employed by Captain Sutter to build a grist mill some six miles from the fort and near the present site of Sacramento, and a saw mill about forty-five

miles away, near what is now known as Coloma.

The latter work was superintended by James W. Marshall, who, being somewhat of a millwright, had been taken in as a working partner in the business by Captain Sutter, who furnished the money for the undertaking.

The mills were finished in January, 1848, but when the water was turned into the race of the saw mill there was such a strong current and the soil was so given to washing, that the foundation of the building was endangered. Mr. Marshall accordingly had the water turned off and went down into the race to examine the hole which had been washed, when he noticed something in the sand and gravel which had a shiny appearance and gathered a few specimens. On hammering these upon a stone he found them to be malleable, and concluded they must be nuggets of gold. He informed some of the "Battalion boys," who were still employed at the mill, of his suspicion as to the value of the specimens, and they commenced collecting them. He subsequently had the nuggets he had found assayed at Sutter's Fort when it was proved that his conjecture was correct. They were worth twenty-five cents to five dollars each.

The news spread like wildfire. The work on the mills was abandoned, the crops were allowed to spoil in the fields for want of men to harvest and garner them, and everything else was neglected in the mad search for gold.

The subsequent migration to the country by sea and overland of those who had the gold fever forms one of the most interesting chapters in our nation's history. The Saints who had some seclusion in these valleys soon found themselves occupying a rather conspicuous place, that of a half-way station between the starting point and destination of those who traveled overland.

Some of the residents of this Territory—then a barren and uninhabited region—also caught the gold fever, the wisdom of the advice which President Brigham Young at that time gave to them is illustrated in the life of James W. Marshall, which has come to an end. He advised the people of these valleys to develop the agricultural resources of the country and let any others who chose to do so go wild after gold mining, and promised those who would act upon his counsel in this respect that in course of time they would be able to buy out those who went to the mines. Not only did his words prove true in regard to the people of the Territory, but of California as well.

James W. Marshall died a poor man at the age of 73 years, at Coloma, the scene of his great discovery, without a companion with him in his last moments.

The man who lived in the house which he arose earlier than usual last day morning and went out to hunt, when he returned he found the old man dead. The people who have grown rich from his discovery, after having neglected him through life, now talk of showing him some honor.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

CULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

—Jack Smith, the notorious desperado and cow thief, escaped from Greer River jail, Wyoming, a few days ago. Smith has a terrible record as a thief and murderer, and has made several attempts to break jail.

—During a severe storm Sunday night lightning struck an Indian wigwag, near Dobbs' Station, on the road to Tucson, Arizona, killing all the occupants, consisting of four Papagoes, two men, a woman and child.

—The Tucson Tailings suspended publication on Aug. 10, the printing material having passed into the hands of Abel S. Dungan, who will start a morning paper called the *Daily Times*, to be edited by Zarf L. Tidball, late U. S. Marshal of Arizona.

—Yesterday the Broom Hotel, Ogden, M. H. Beardsley, proprietor, was closed by a deputy U. S. Marshal, who made a levy on all the personal property in the building, under an attachment in favor of the U. S. National Bank. The judgment under which the execution was issued was given March 18, 1885, for \$3,500, with interest and cost of suit.

—A few weeks ago James McNally of Butte, Montana, was shot in the leg by Pat. McCan. The shooting was claimed to have been accidental, and McCan was allowed to leave town. The wounded man partially recovered, and venturing out fell and broke his left leg just where the bullet had entered. On examination the surgeon's decision on amputation as the only hope, but McNally was too much weakened by his sufferings to survive the shock, and died on Tuesday last.

Very, Very Little Things.

But very important—your blood "corpuscles." They are bright red. They are so small that it takes 3,000 of them in a line to make an inch. The bright red color comes from the iron in them. When there is not enough iron in the blood is thin and watery and impure. Purity and vigor go together. Brown's Iron Bitters is the only safe iron tonic ever made. It enriches the blood, builds up the system, gives health, strength and enjoyment of life.