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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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THE CAUSE OF MOBOCRACY.

We present in this issue an interesting letter from a missionary laboring in the South. Some of the facts he relates justifies the position we have taken regarding the initial responsibility for many if not all of the outrages perpetrated upon the Elders and other innocent people in that and other sections of the country.

The unfortunate victims of mobocracy have been subjected to the most shameful outrages, and in some instances have been murdered by wholesale. The exciting cause of these barbarous and cruel transactions has consisted of lying reports and publications that have emanated from Utah. The perpetrators and publishers of those infamous scandals have known the falsity of their own statements, rendering their infamy all the blacker.

It appears that this fruitless cause of persecution, arson and murder was the origin of the trouble depicted by our correspondent, as having recently arisen in Marshall County, Tenn. It seems that in this particular instance, however, the scandalous literature which did the mischief and nearly caused bloodshed, was sent for to this Territory. Heretofore it has been unnecessary to make application for it, as large quantities have been freely circulated for the most sinister purposes. These pamphlets turned friends into enemies, and aroused the feelings of a portion of the populace to fever heat.

People who engage in this inhuman traffic, producing such terrible results as it sometimes does, incur a fearful responsibility, which they will some day have to meet. It will be impossible for them to rid their skirts of the stains of the blood of innocence. It were better for them that a millstone had been hung around their necks and they had been thrown into the depths of the sea, than that they should be guilty of such a crime.

It is a pleasure to note that the efforts made to poison the minds of the people against the Elders sent abroad are not quite so common or bitter as they were some time ago. This gives reason for the hope that a more Christian and humane spirit is gaining ground. It is probable that if this man Jackson had not solicited the pamphlets they would not have been sent to him. It was bad enough to forward the miserable libels even on application. If a more kindly spirit is not gaining ground in this region among those who have shown great ferocity toward the Latter-day Saints in the past, then many pretensions to the effect that such is the case are but a hollow, hypocritical mockery.

A HEALTHIER TONE.

As compared with a condition which prevailed in our midst a few months ago, the present beat of the public pulse is temperate and healthful. Public sentiment has become normal again, and a sensible and practical appreciation of the true situation is predominating, to the suppression of the "wild cat" element and gambling excitement, which for a time exerted quite an influence here. There has been a gratifying adoption of a traditional custom of a class of Arabs, who, under certain circumstances, "quietly fold their tents and silently steal away." The individuals who have borrowed this custom from the Orient, have thereby aided materially in enhancing the public weal, as the best thing they could do for the community was to leave it. Even though the market for second-hand office furniture may be unfettered, and though landlords and boarding-house keepers may be "out" to some extent, the departure of option gamblers and unscrupulous speculators, who swooped down upon us with the opening of the year, ought not to be deemed a cause of public regret.

One good thing has resulted from the experience of the past few months: All classes of the community have been compelled to admit that the kind of growth wanted here must be based upon a solid foundation of which manufactures and industrial enterprises must be made corner stones; and the folly of inducing a class of people to come here who must live by their labor, before employment has been provided for them, is universally confessed. There has been a sensible abandonment of the chimerical theory that climate and scenery can be substituted for the necessities of life.

It is a source of satisfaction to note

the fact that the native good sense of the people here is asserting itself, and that, in consequence, an element in the personnel and policy of the community is being eliminated. A healthier tone is prevailing; and though the city is growing quite rapidly, and building is active and mercantile business good, the growth taking place is solid, substantial and enduring.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

With a suddenness in line with his past career, its quick transitions and unexpected developments, Bonaparte dropped almost out of sight a few weeks ago. The routine of legislative work and occupancy with party politics of a more or less petty character, seem to have prevented him from occupying a conspicuous position. He is at present engaged in trying to have made certain amendments to the French constitution, and the attention of France seems, for the time being, to be centred mainly upon home affairs, rather than upon schemes of vengeance upon Germany.

There is no reason for believing that the Czar has relaxed his purpose to press southward and eastward, towards Turkish and English possessions, as fast as discretion will permit. His military preparations do not abate.

The sufferings of Emperor Frederick continue. His existence is burdened with physical torture, and life is prolonged from day to day by the skill of the physicians in attendance upon him and the ingenious mechanical appliances which they employ. It is a wonder that he does not lie down and die.

The indications portend that when death removes the present occupant of the German throne, an event which to all appearances, cannot be long deferred, war will break out soon afterwards. The aspect of national affairs in Europe is so ominous that vast sums and great efforts are being expended, by several different nations, in war-like preparations. The situation may be summed up as one of portentous uncertainty and tremendous possibilities.

FREDERICK DEAD.

THE prolonged and fearful struggle which Emperor Frederick has maintained against the arch and all-conquering enemy of the race, is over at last, and the civilized world will heave a sigh of relief at the announcement, so great has been the tension of sympathy in his behalf. The calmness, fortitude and fixed determination with which he has so long held at arm's length the dark messenger, have excited universal admiration, while hope that he might survive the malady, with which he was afflicted, struggled against the declarations of science that he could not live. The picture of which he was the central figure, has been an impressive and pathetic one. A loving wife and children, hoping against hope; skilful surgeons, lancet and appliances in hand, calculating, with scientific deliberation, how the spark of life might be retained in the feeble frame an hour longer; high state officials having audience with the dying but resolute Emperor, while he for a few moments at a time, would raise his eyes from the scroll before him, whereon was written the organic law of his country, and the bulwark of the liberties of his people, which he was intent upon perfecting before surrendering to the forces of Death; these were the striking figures and groupings of that touching and emotional scene which the German court has, for months, presented to the world. In the background of the portrayal are seen, in crouching and suspicious attitudes, the foes of Fatherland, and conspirators against its peace, waiting to make a spring at an opportune moment, which they look to come with the death of the nation's head.

The royal life now brought to a close has been worthy of a king's son and heir; it has been the career of a soldier, statesman and hero. Frederick-William was born October 18, 1831, and hence was aged nearly 57 years. He was the son of William, who, at the time of Frederick's birth, was the Duke of Brandenburg, and whose spouse was Augusta, nee Duchess of Weimar; but who, in 1833, became King of Prussia, and in 1871, Emperor of Germany.

At a very early age the Prince gave evidence of possessing a strong character and marked talents, for the guidance and development of which the best masters were employed. After a thorough course of instruction under private tutors, he entered the university of Bonn, where he graduated in law. His education was made complete, and such as was deemed appropriate to his station, and the probabilities of the future which was opening before him. His after life and accomplishments vindicated the wisdom of the course pursued in his early training.

On the conclusion of his studies he spent a considerable period in foreign travel. Among the countries which he visited was England, and during his sojourn there he formed an attachment for the Princess Royal, Victoria, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria.

The attachment was mutual, and resulted in the marriage of the distinguished pair, January 25, 1858. The union is generally understood to have been a genuine love match, and was attended with the warmest approval of both Prussia and England, being regarded as a desirable and fortunate tie between those nations.

A thorough military training had been a part of Frederick's education, and had served to develop conspicuous qualities of generalship. While still young he was an important officer in the Prussian army, and in the war with Austria, in 1866, was given command of what is called in the history of the campaign, the third army, comprising the left division of the Prussian forces. That this important command had been vested in the right man, was proven by his magnificent generalship at Koniggratz. The credit of having saved the Prussian forces from an overwhelming defeat in that battle has been accorded by military authorities to Prince Frederick-William.

In the Franco-German war he commanded the troops of three German states, Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden. At the battle of Sedan, Aug. 31, 1870, which resulted in the defeat of McMahon, and the ignominious surrender of Napoleon III, he commanded the German forces, and for his brilliant victory he was, in October following, made a field-marshal.

After the ascension of his father to the imperial throne, he rendered important assistance in the affairs of state. His brother, Frederick Charles, has eclipsed him as a general, but not as a statesman. In the latter calling he has proven himself worthy to associate even with a Bismarck. It is known that he was averse to a harsh policy in the treatment of the Socialist question, and that he has been anxious to perfect the German constitution. To this last great labor he dedicated his dying energies, and his efforts in the interest of popular liberty have tenderly endeared him to his subjects.

The malady from which he suffered and died made its appearance several years ago, and it has been generally conceded for at least a year past, that he must succumb to it. He was a martyr to physical torture when called upon to succeed his father on the throne in March last. His reign has been a brief one, but it has been long enough to enable him to display the power and heroism of his nature.

His successor is his eldest son and namesake, who was born Jan. 27, 1859, and hence is aged twenty-nine years; he has a wife and two or three small children. There is great anxiety as to what complications may arise upon the European continent as a sequel to Emperor Frederick's death.

NOT LARGE ENOUGH.

THE mazy uncertainty in which the Republican presidential candidacy seems to be enshrouded has brought an unusually large number of local political roosters to the front. A few of them have been scratching industriously in political gravel and on uncovering the smallest semblance of a kernel have perched upon a fence, flapped their wings and crowed. They have given other evidences that keep them in the category of local birds, minus the necessary qualities to become national.

One of these is the Michigan aspirant, who is stuffing the offices of influential journals with copies of country newspapers containing marked biographical sketches of himself, as much as to say, "Fellow citizens, look at me."

This scraping together of political straws in the hope of constructing from such materials a presidential nest is an incongruous mixture of the sublime and ridiculous. The object of ambition is sublime, while the ladder by which it is hoped it can be reached is constructed of absurdity.

This man with a vaulting ambition is not only an individual with a startling biography, but he can pose on the pedestal of philanthropy, some of the aforesaid newspapers having their columns embellished by blurred cuts of a newsboy's home said to have been founded by Michigan's aspirant.

Another of the Alger methods is to distribute his photos with a liberal hand and an outstretched arm. These pictures according to the dispatches, were freely circulated the other day among the colored members of the South Carolina Republican Convention. Doubtless the effect of beholding the picture presentation of the classical features of the man of Michigan upon the dark complexioned recipients was expected to be electrical. They would probably say to themselves, "here is a man expecting to go into the White House on his shape."

Governor Alger has been in Utah. He made a sorry spectacle of himself when here, by uttering the most savage and uncalled for sentiments against a people respecting whose true character he was utterly ignorant. We have nothing against him on that account. We have an opinion however, that is strongly in the direction of a belief that he is cast in a mould too small to fit him to be the candidate of a great party for the highest office in the nation. It is more than likely that his boom will reach no higher than country newspaper sketches, and photographs. Just now the Republican party is hunting up a large man, as it does not propose to make the presi-

dential race a mere walk-over for the democracy.

It may be possible that Mr. Alger may get a "complimentary vote" at Chicago, but it is more than likely that the great national Republican party will, at the convention, brush him aside, as a political mosquito, from its nose.

EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY.

THE usual but barbarous method of administering capital punishment by hanging human beings by the neck like dogs will soon be among the customs of the past in the State of New York, as will be seen by the following, from a prominent exchange:

"The approval of Governor Hill brings into force a new law in New York which abolishes hanging as a punishment for murders committed after January 1st, 1889, and makes a test of electricity as a means of execution after that date. Under the bill a prisoner sentenced to death shall be kept in solitary confinement, to be visited only by officers or relatives, a physician and his clergyman and counsel, until the day of execution. The sentence is to designate only the week of execution, the day and hour being left to the discretion of the principal officer of the prison. The execution is to take place in private, and is to be by means of a current of electricity passed through the body of the condemned man. Various plans have been proposed to insure a painless death without disfigurement of the body, the essentials being perfect contact with the electrodes, the arms of a chair, for example, and a current of great electro-motive force, such as is used in arc lighting. Execution by electric shock has often been proposed, but New York is the first State to provide for it by enactment. The experiment will be closely watched by the country at large.

It is in the interest of humanity and genuine civilization that such horrible scenes as those connected for instance with the execution of the Chicago anarchists should be abolished, the victims on that occasion having been literally choked to death. It is more than probable that the example of New York will be followed by other states.

ELDERS IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

OF late we have had a good deal of interesting correspondence descriptive of the missionary work performed by the Elders in the Southern States. The following letter, which appeared in the *Millennial Star* of May 28th, gives a fair idea of the plodding and indefatigable methods of the same class of devoted workers on the other side of the water:

HADDINGTON, Scotland, May 21, 1888.
President George Teasdale:

Dear Brother—The following is a brief report of our labors for the past ten months:

Our efforts being more especially directed to this part of the East and Midlothian District, we located in the town of Haddington, an old Scottish burgh, of about four thousand inhabitants; whose fame and glory seems to be more connected with the past than the present.

From this is a centre, in due time we extended our operations to the town of North Berwick, the villages of East Linton, Athelstaneford, Tynningham, Gifford and Garvald with the intervening country, a farming district, of some five by twelve miles in extent.

By way of introducing ourselves and the message we have to bear, we distributed freely the written word, of which we were fortunate enough to get a good supply; commencing with J. Morgan's tract, No. 1, which we would leave with those we visited, then follow up with The Only True Gospel and the Means of Escape put together in one cover; and as with the former leave these one week. After that The Gospel Message, then Comprehensive Salvation, then Objectionable Features, then the Second Coming of the Messiah, and finish up with the Voice of Warning, leaving each of the aforementioned tracts one week, with those who would continue to receive them. We also kept the sample copies of the *Star* going, as an accompaniment, and in some cases, where consistent, we also presented The Character of the Mormon People, J. W. Barclay's Pamphlet, Mormonism Exposed, Orson Pratt's Works, and the Book of Mormon. We also found in some cases that Darke's Salt Lake City Illustrated had its effect in removing prejudice. We followed up the written word with our testimonies to the truth and restoration of the Gospel, as the Spirit gave us utterance.

We also hired a hall, the Good Templars, in Haddington, for meetings, and advertised freely, by printed bills, in the most public parts of the town, but prejudice and the influence of those whose craft was in danger, prevented us from having large audiences. We also gave lectures in the same hall on Thirty Years' Experience in the Rocky Mountains. Seeing better chances for a hearing on the Hamps (Banks of the Tyne), which is a place of public resort on Sunday

evening in summer, we held a number of meetings there, having fair audiences; as also in High Street, Haddington.

As the winter season came on, we dispensed with out-door meetings, and being kindly accommodated with the use of a dwelling house in the vicinity of Haddington by a Mr. Robertson, we held meetings there on Sunday evenings regularly for six weeks. A Mr. Gilloam also opened his house for us, having congregations of from twenty to thirty in these houses. All listened attentively to our message and treated us respectfully. We hope our humble testimonies which we bore to those people may yet have due effect.

Throughout our sojourn in the East Lothians, we have visited Edinburgh nineteen miles distant every alternate Sunday, when weather permitted, and held meetings with the Saints there. That Branch, however, is reduced in numbers by emigration and other causes, to a very few.

We have also visited the remnants of a branch in Goreburg, a village ten miles south of Edinburgh, as often as consistent, and have given them all the encouragement we could to continue in well doing, though poverty and its attendant inconveniences being felt there as in other places, makes the prospects of deliverance for the Saints from bondage not very cheering.

Shortly after coming to Haddington, we visited the editor of the *Haddington Courier*, the county newspaper, giving him for perusal, Barclay's Pamphlet and some tracts; the former he read, but declined investigating the latter. He also refused to publish a piece we wrote descriptive of Utah and her people.

We have visited eight sectarian ministers and offered them the perusal of our works, which was partially accepted by two; four of the above received us with courtesy, one of them, the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Haddington, purchasing a Book of Mormon from us. Those who allowed their prejudices to overcome their better feelings were very bitter, especially a Mr. Marjoribanks, of Prestonkirk, who had visited Utah last summer, stopped a day and a half in Salt Lake City, and consequently "knew all about the Mormons," he having obtained most of his information from Jarman's pamphlet, which he unwittingly uncovered when searching for proof to refute our words, but took occasion to put it out of sight as soon as he bethought himself. To finish up his part he got up a lecture in his church on a Sunday evening, showing considerable bitterness, quoting from the Jarman rehearsal of filth; and by way of carrying his point, also read the testimony of the Three Witnesses, as recorded in the Book of Mormon, thus bringing before his hearers those words which are of so much importance unto all mankind in this generation. He showed a little shrewdness in his ways, or rather a little fear of the truth, after his lecture, by using his influence against us with the keeper of the hall in the village so that we could not obtain it on any terms to give our side of the question. It being then mid-winter, we were assured by our friends that it was useless to attempt getting an audience in the open air at that season, in that place, so we were obliged to let the affair go.

In regard to the results of our labors, although we have met with seven hundred and seventy-one families, who have received our tracts, pamphlets, periodicals and other works, many of whom have treated us with kindness, some going so far as to proffer us bed and board, if we were ever in need, and expressed their thankfulness that their minds had been disabused in regard to us, as a people, and the doctrines we are promulgating—yet we have never had the privilege of administering the ordinances of the Gospel to one individual in East Lothian, the warmest of our friends respectfully declining to accept the truth, although unable to controvert it.

We have had to take our share of scorn, ridicule, contempt and abuse, which is so generally the lot of those advocating the truth. But amidst all we are never happier than when with valise in hand, we are striving to walk in the line of duty, and in our weakness, to do the part assigned unto us.

In the meantime we have baptized four new members in the Edinburgh branch, and eight have emigrated from that place.

Ever praying for the welfare of the cause, with kind regards to self and all at "42," we remain your brethren in the Gospel,

SILVESTER LOW
L. H. DURRANT

A WORD IN SEASON.

IN conversation with a prominent railroad man, recently, we learned that the patrons of Sunday bathing trains are not, except in a few instances, persons professing to be Latter-day Saints. This is very gratifying. We had been led to suppose, from reports that reached us, that last summer many so-called "Mormons" spent their Sabbaths at the Lake, instead of attending their places of worship and offering up their sacraments and paying their vows to the Most High, as enjoined by His revelations for their government.

We hope the statement to the contrary is correct. The gentleman who made it is reliable and very well acquainted with our people. Of course