

# HOLLISTER AS A LEAGUE HIGHWAYMAN.

THE exposure of the squeezing process of the "Utah League," by which half-dollars are dunned from non-Mormons, and working men are threatened with loss of employment, has made that Mormonism O. J. Hollister fairly froth at the mouth. In a column and three quarters of characteristic Tribune drivel, he vents his venom against the people of Utah and exhibits his canine qualities and disregard of truth with such recklessness as to disgust every respectable reader, however opposed to the people heaped and foamed at by the fifty cents collector.

His falsehoods are so grossly overdone that they defeat their own object; everybody familiar with Utah affairs will smile at or scout them, while no credence will be attached to them by any person of ordinary penetration. We need not waste time in refutation or even a denial of his ravings. But we will clip a little from the closing paragraph of his Tribune article:

Let 'em beg, let 'em aqual, but let the good work go on. Let us act as we talk, or for the future keep still. I trust the miners will all join the League and never rest while a Mormon is employed in their respect to carry out their purpose. They have got the organization, anyhow, since they are in the majority, if they all join, and can make of it what they please. And if they don't and can't make it, they will have the boycott of Mormon labor in the mines, they are fools to have ought to do with it.

This precious morsel shows up one of the objects of the League. It is to drive out "Mormon" labor from the mining camps and smelters. Perhaps that will be a good thing for the "Mormons" who have gone to work at such places, as it will send them back to less prosperous employments and a much better society. But it exhibits the true spirit and intent of the promoters of the League, in connection with the desire for half dollars.

The complaints made through these columns that a species of compulsion was being exercised in places where non-Mormon labor was largely employed, to swell the numbers of the League and increase its cash collections, appear to be too true to be denied. The threats of re-charge of non-Leaguers who refuse to be bled at the rate of fifty cents per month to further the projects of political intrigues, have a definite meaning. The Hollisterian method of establishing "liberty in Utah" is to drive out every "Mormon" who will not join the League from every mining camp in the Territory. The O. J. Hollisterian method of the rights of the majority is to "make what use they please" of their power, and to begin with, they should drive out "Mormon" labor and "they are fools if they are not to do with it." Of course the Tribune approves of this sort of "liberty" and this kind of boycotting.

The advantages to mining and smelting companies in losing "Mormon" labor are not very apparent. They will be deprived of the most reliable and trustworthy part of their working forces, and will not be very likely to establish fair relations between laborer and employer by the change. To be wholly at the mercy of a "Gentile" league might not be viewed as exceedingly desirable. It is impossible they may have something to say on this question, and when the half-dollar contributions to Hollister's hold-and-corner society have been squandered to no purpose, the result being unperceptible to the naked eye, it may be that the intended boycott, like all the other "Mormon" remedies, will be a conspicuous but expensive fizzle. We knew the publication of Hollister's wall for extra half dollars would make him mad, but did not think he was quite so far gone in the disease that sometimes affects his species as to drive out "Mormon" labor, which is exhibited in his latest outbreak. What condition he will be in when the two B's come mutually back after exhausting the four-bit treasury, with their sting gone and a spec of money for Loyd Laugel's confessions, is little too awful to anticipate. We can't help feeling sorry for Hollister, he takes things so much to heart and has so little in the prospect to cheer his wildly glaring eyes.

But we think there is something in his ravings, of which we have offered a small sample, that may be of profit to thinking "Mormons." It is the warning it gives of the course that may be expected from the "Gentile" laborer who objects if they should again gain the object of their plotting ambition. We have occasionally directed the attention of our people to the sound economy of trading with their friends and letting alone their enemies. To the latter, to the knife in the hand of a foe wherewith to cut their own throats. To the absurdity of complaining about the passage of oppressive laws, and contributing to the means whereby such legislation is procured. Perhaps the best and most effective "Mormon" labor may wake up our people to the danger that threatens them if they pursue the suicidal policy which many of them have followed.

Of course, the statement that the "Mormons" never employ "Gentile" labor nor patronize "Gentile" trade, and that they are so advised, is a Hollisterian perversion which vulgarly bears a much stronger epithet. But we acknowledge that we favor the policy which would withhold from those who fight to destroy our liberties, the weapons that are essential to the warfare. To swell the profits of a trader who curses the "Mormons" in words and pursues their disfranchisement in deeds, who spends the very money he gains from their toil to bring them in to bondage and to tear down the very things they work to build up, is the very height of "Mormon" folly, and proceeds either from dense stupidity or surprising wickedness. No sane person can dispute this proposition.

The League line which is sought to be drawn, ought to make this clear to the dultest eye. It must have its effect on people with common sense. It is a menace with a meaning that is not to be mistaken. It is an avowal that the mild and rational policy that has been denounced and held up for detestation when advocated by the "Mormons," is considered advisable in the most extreme and perverted form when possible against the "Mormons." It is not only opposition to the "Mormon" system, it is a premature expression of League intentions. It is the highwayman's demand on "Mormon" laborers—"Stand and deliver!" That is, "send half a dollar a month to Hollister or quit work." Labor means bread. "Your money or your life!" We hope there is no "Mormon" in

camp or smelter who is so craven as to kneel down to this "knight of the road" demand, and that there is manhood enough in some "Gentile" laborer to resist the brazen requisition for monthly tribute and the cowardly suggestion to drive them will not contribute from their daily occupation at the loss of their daily bread. Hollister has been a conspicuous failure in many roles, we do not think he will be a howling success as the Loyal League highwayman.

## A VERY IMPORTANT CASE.

HON. F. S. RICHARDS left Orem this morning for the East. He is on his way to Washington to prepare for the case of Lorenzo Snow, which is to come up on a writ of habeas corpus before the Supreme Court of the United States on the 17th of January. He will be associated with the celebrated George Ticknor Curtis in arguing this important case, and it will therefore be conducted with that care and skill which the friends of Elder Snow and the friends of the League are entitled to expect. The main issue before the court is the much disputed question of "segregation." Brother Snow has served out the term of six months imprisonment, with a fine of three hundred dollars is the maximum penalty for the offense of unlawful cohabitation, with which he was charged but of which he was not proven guilty. He is now serving out additional time for which the law makes no provision, but which was imposed upon him by the absurd and arbitrary ruling of the Utah courts.

We say he was not proven guilty of any offense. That is exactly correct. He was accused of cohabiting with a woman, and it was proven by the witnesses for the prosecution that he had only cohabited with one since the passage of the Edmunds Act. Yet he was convicted because of the peculiar rulings of the Utah courts. There is no bench but now going down to the oblivion that he merits.

The injustice of this conviction, however, is not before the court of review, but the right of grand juries to segregate that which the law has not made a crime, is the matter before the court. This will be argued on both sides with vigor, and we hope will be decided with impartiality that should rule in a court of the highest character of the highest tribunal in the land.

We have strong hopes that justice will prevail, and that Brother Snow and others who are affected by the same ridiculous and oppressive rulings will be released from a court which has decided to relieve which a favorable decision will bring to them. The case is in able hands, and we hope that when Brother Richards returns it will be with joyful tidings. We wish him every success in his onerous task at Washington.

## GENERAL LOGAN GONE.

GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN died at his residence in Washington on Sunday, December 27, at 10:30 p. m. of acute rheumatism, effects, apparently, inducing mental paralysis, his sufferings toward the last being intense. He was born in Jackson County, Illinois, on the 9th of February, 1826, and was therefore nearly sixty-one years of age, though he came of a hardy, long-lived stock and did not look to be so old by at least a decade.

Logan, who had previously gained prominence as a local politician, at the outbreak of the war raised a regiment of soldiers, having formerly been tendered a colonelcy through the influence of President Lincoln and the active services of Governor Yates, of Illinois. He had previously been a staunch Democrat, and had even, on one or two public occasions, expressed sympathy for the Southern cause; but, whatever may have been the impelling power, he enlisted in the service of the Union when he became a member of the National Union League, and fought valorously to the close of the great conflict. He was promoted for meritorious conduct until he reached the post of major-general of volunteers, the highest position possible in the regular army of the United States can attain.

In 1866 he was nominated by the Republican State convention of Illinois as candidate for the position of Congressman at-large and elected by a large majority. He resided in the same place two years later. He had not served out the second term when he was chosen United States Senator by the Legislature of Illinois, taking his seat in the Senate on the 4th of March, and was there elected to his political history is pretty well known to the general reader.

As a soldier and a statesman, Logan was bold and aggressive to an extent running off into the realm of the point of interest. He knew no motive but interest, he knew no fear but success; and as a partisan his record possesses the distinguishing feature of unswerving fealty. He was the most stalwart of the extreme stalwarts, and was always at the front as the champion of any measure looking to the furtherance of Republican interests and the defeat and discomfiture of his former allies, the Democrats. He was not in any sense a nationally great or strong man, lacking the judgment which should temper combativeness and the education necessary to round out the successful politician's career. His prominence was due mainly to a certain ability to push himself, the certainty of his friends not being certain in him at any time or in any place, and the possession of decidedly good judgment of men and methods coupled with sound sense and unrelenting industry. As a man, he had a most of friends, and all whom were of his own political faith, and as a husband and father, he was above suspicion and beyond reproach.

General Logan was in Salt Lake City during the visit of the Grand Army, and made one of his characteristic speeches at the Grand Army Hotel. He seemed in the best of health then, and his sudden death at this time will create quite a shock throughout the country.

## SLANDERS AGAINST THE DEAD AND LIVING REFUTED.

BY A MAN OF UNIMPEACHABLE REPUTATION.

PAROWAN, Iron County, Utah, Dec. 23d, 1886.

The following from the Salt Lake Tribune of the 18th inst., concerning a man named "Gentile" who was killed here on the 10th by U. S. Deputy Marshal Wm. Thompson, reached me by letter yesterday from a friend in your city:

"He was recently under arrest for stealing cattle, but when the county officials found that he was charged, they were notified by revelation to let him slip, and they did. His connections with the 'Mormons' are best, several of his relatives have been in the penitentiary for various offenses."

To what terrible straits the Tribune men are put to find something to palliate the crime of a murderer, and how they are committed in this place, they are justly proud.

Your respectfully,  
MORDECAI S. RICHARDS.

It is fine weather overhead, but the mud and slush are simply awful.

## LATEST DISPATCHES.

### RIOTOUS STRIKERS CAUSING TROUBLE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

By Telegram to the News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Money, 3/4; bar silver, 90 1/2; 3 1/2; 4 1/2; 5 1/2; 6 1/2; 7 1/2; 8 1/2; 9 1/2; 10 1/2; 11 1/2; 12 1/2; 13 1/2; 14 1/2; 15 1/2; 16 1/2; 17 1/2; 18 1/2; 19 1/2; 20 1/2; 21 1/2; 22 1/2; 23 1/2; 24 1/2; 25 1/2; 26 1/2; 27 1/2; 28 1/2; 29 1/2; 30 1/2; 31 1/2; 32 1/2; 33 1/2; 34 1/2; 35 1/2; 36 1/2; 37 1/2; 38 1/2; 39 1/2; 40 1/2; 41 1/2; 42 1/2; 43 1/2; 44 1/2; 45 1/2; 46 1/2; 47 1/2; 48 1/2; 49 1/2; 50 1/2; 51 1/2; 52 1/2; 53 1/2; 54 1/2; 55 1/2; 56 1/2; 57 1/2; 58 1/2; 59 1/2; 60 1/2; 61 1/2; 62 1/2; 63 1/2; 64 1/2; 65 1/2; 66 1/2; 67 1/2; 68 1/2; 69 1/2; 70 1/2; 71 1/2; 72 1/2; 73 1/2; 74 1/2; 75 1/2; 76 1/2; 77 1/2; 78 1/2; 79 1/2; 80 1/2; 81 1/2; 82 1/2; 83 1/2; 84 1/2; 85 1/2; 86 1/2; 87 1/2; 88 1/2; 89 1/2; 90 1/2; 91 1/2; 92 1/2; 93 1/2; 94 1/2; 95 1/2; 96 1/2; 97 1/2; 98 1/2; 99 1/2; 100 1/2; 101 1/2; 102 1/2; 103 1/2; 104 1/2; 105 1/2; 106 1/2; 107 1/2; 108 1/2; 109 1/2; 110 1/2; 111 1/2; 112 1/2; 113 1/2; 114 1/2; 115 1/2; 116 1/2; 117 1/2; 118 1/2; 119 1/2; 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