

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, June 27, 1877.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Queen of the Netherlands was buried June 20.

It is stated that the Emperor William, of Germany, is very much concerned over the disintegrating influences at work in church and society.

Professor Muir writes to the San Francisco Bulletin: "As for the Mormons one meets, however their doctrines may be regarded, they will be found as rich in human kindness as any people in all our broad land."

In the Buffalo Courier Shirley Dake assigns O. J. H. of Salt Lake, with being a "Mormon," and detects the "dexterous hand of the Church" in his letter to the New York Tribune, throwing doubts on the recent assassination bugaboo. The idea of O. J. H. being a Mormon is particularly funny, as he is one of the most pronounced Mormon-eaters in the ranks of the Utah F. O. H.'s. Shirley criticizes with more care than discretion.

The Washington Star of June 21 says, "The statement is made that the Rothschilds in London have cabled Joseph Seligman in New York, and the latter has advised Secretary Sherman that if the refusal of the lessees of the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga to entertain Mr. Seligman as a guest is to be construed as a prescription of the Rothschilds in this country, they (the Rothschilds) will hereafter refuse to have anything to do with American credit."

The New York Herald of June 21 says, "The Indian uprising in Idaho is reported to be owing entirely to the mismanagement of the agent at that point. It seems that for six years he has pursued a policy which has at last driven the Indians on the war path and led to the killing of innocent persons. In nine cases out of ten Indian agents are responsible for Indian wars, and unfortunately they always escape. If the Indians would only wreak their vengeance on the man who had so long oppressed them, the country would hardly complain."

A Washington correspondent says, "There are more vacant houses now in Washington than have been before since early in 1861. The reduction of force in the several Government departments has contributed its share to this condition of things, while every one able to get away temporarily has gone or is preparing to go; and were it not for the place hunters that we always have with us, the National Capital would be dreary indeed until Congress re-appears in October, bringing with it the birds of prey always accompanying it."

CONTEMPT, NOT CONFESSION.

We have noticed in several papers lately, personal attacks upon private character, which, having been allowed to pass unnoticed by the individuals assailed, have elicited comments to the effect that silence means confession.

We consider this a false pretence. It is dangerous to the peace and reputation of every prominent person. If a reply must be made to every malicious insinuation or malevolent newspaper diatribe, some men would have little else to do but defend themselves against assaults from a libelous press. Papers of that low class which admit into their columns gross communications reflecting on personal honor, and signed with a *nom de plume*, should be rated by the public at their true value, and no answer should be condescended or expected.

Why should a gentleman defamed by an anonymous and cowardly scribbler be required to rush into print, and pit his name and fame against an unknown, perhaps disreputable, fellow who has not the manhood to father his own pen-and-ink offerings? We think that silence should be considered more dignified than reply, and significant of contempt rather than confession.

Some persons are too sensitive to public censure. They feel so keenly any shadow of a stain upon their honor, that they cannot refrain from running into the snare spread for their feet by those disreputable ruffians of the press. The rascals who publish such slanders, understand the susceptibility of most respectable persons to reflections upon their good name, and take advantage of it to effect their own nefarious ends. Answering those attacks only keeps up the sensation they create, and brings support to the sheets which live by strife and contention.

Let it be publicly understood that no gentleman or lady is required to notice charges or insinuations made by anyone who hides under an assumed signature, and much of this newspaper slander would cease. No value should be attached to such communications. If a man has anything to say against another, let him say it like a man, not skulk in the shadow of a scurrilous press, disguised by the mask of a false name, and shoot venom at the object of his spleen in the spirit of a murderer.

The plea made by some that most newspaper articles are written without signature, and that therefore the anonymous correspondent has the right to withhold his name, is too feeble to prevail. The proprietors or publishers are known and are responsible for their own utterances or those of their employees. When the paper speaks it is understood who is talking, but not as when the sneaking stabber of good names dips his pen in gall and launches his poisoned darts anonymously. Contributions on topics of general interest need not receive the signature of the author. There are interesting writers who do not wish to assume notoriety, and whose

articles, not being of a personal nature, do not call for the name of the writer. There is a different case altogether.

A depraved public sentiment sustains a slanderous press. So it is useless to moralize on the vicious influence of certain publications in various parts of the country, which are a disgrace to the journalistic profession. If there was no demand for such sheets they would soon die a natural death. Their circulation can only be limited, not stopped. Those who acknowledge their villainous should refuse to support them, and let the responsibility of their existence remain with the low-lived and "them that love and make a lie."

But decent people can save themselves and their friends from much of the annoyance which arises from anonymous personalities, by refusing to notice any such assaults, by ascertaining those who are attacked in the policy of silence, and by constraining that silence as contempt instead of confession.

BEWARE.

A LETTER to the Ogden Junction of yesterday complains of an attempt at a fraud, committed by one of those cloth-peddlers who are swindling the people of Utah wherever they can find a chance. The writer was foolish enough to purchase goods to a considerable amount, giving in payment his note for the sum, in wheat at \$1.10 per bushel. The peddler managed to insert the words "with interest at three per cent. per month," but the buyer discovered and erased the words. He finally found out that the note was drawn in favor of a banking house, without any wheat consideration, and after considerable trouble regained possession of the note and destroyed it, thus saving himself from being duped.

Look out for these note-finders! They will sell you inferior goods at short measure, and then defraud you by drawing up a note for you to sign on different terms to those agreed upon. Let them severely alone, and buy your goods at legitimate places on the principle of pay as you go.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.
TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.
EASTERN.

Effect of Frost, Hayes' Order on Political Conditions.

NEW YORK, 27.—The World's Washington special says, one effect of the President's order for the removal of officers from any active participation in politics, will be the disbanding of the various state associations here. Some of these are quite large and influential, and composed mostly of office-holders. In the fall they send veterans home to raise funds for campaign work, and evidently come within the rule laid down by the President. It is contended by some that they are not included in the new reform, but the threat of the President to turn out every office-holder who is affected by the order, will probably cause a stampede. The New York and Pennsylvania Republican Associations here, have been in existence a dozen years. The effect of the order will be more general in the states than has been thought. It is stated that more officials in Pennsylvania come within the rule than in any other state, and that at least forty are members of local committees, which they will be required to leave. Chief McPherson of the Pennsylvania House, is a member of the Republican Committee of his own county. He will resign this week.

Escape From Prison.
Williamson Bond, a forger, escaped from Sing Sing. A convict fired the alarm bell, and the confusion following, the escape was made.

The Social Evil.
ST. LOUIS, 27.—The report of the Grand Jury, promised in last night's dispatches, refers to the repeal of the social evil law which was in force here previous to a couple of years ago, and say that crimes incident to the social evil have greatly increased since the repeal of the law. The jury declares that the best interests of society demand the re-enactment of the social evil law, with a view to check vice as much as possible.

President Hayes and Suite.
BOSTON, 27.—At half-past nine this morning President Hayes and party drove to the State House, and went at once to the Council Chamber. Visits were then made to Representatives Hall, Senate Chamber, and Library. The party then took carriages for Harvard College grounds. All of the President's suite were present with the exception of Secretary Evans, who left Boston this morning for New Haven, to attend the commencement of Yale College, of which he is a graduate.

Pocket Picking.
TOLDO, 27.—Budd Morton, of New Haven, Conn., had his pocket picked of \$50, and shot while in a sleeping car, between Decatur, Ill., and Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Grand Army of the Republic.
PROVIDENCE, 27.—The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic resumed its business this morning. After the election of officers, resolutions of thanks were passed.

Commander Hartnett retired from the chair amid three cheers, and the new Commander-in-chief assumed the gavel. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-in-chief, and the National Encampment closed.

WESTERN.

The Outbreak—The Indians Concerned—Number of U. S. Forces.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—Dispatches from Lewiston, Idaho, report the state of affairs at the front up to the 24th. The renegade Indians are joining the hostiles. The Indians themselves state that rumors have been sent to the Potomac, Spokane, Columbia, River, and other tribes, who they claimed would join them, and they would clear the whole country from Lewiston to Boise City. The hostiles have crossed Salmon River at Horse Shoe Bend, with all their plunder, and will make for Payette and Wear Valleys with all their warriors. Some estimate the number at 800. Dispatches from General Howard are to the effect that Col. Perry met him at Cottonwood, and his force is to move tomorrow morning to the old battle ground. The Indians are in force at Horse Shoe Bend, on Salmon River, between White Bird and Black Creeks.

The following named forces are now in the field: Regulars—Ferry, Whipple, 100; Miller, 100; Thompson, 123; other seventy-five. Volunteers—Chapman, 35; Page, 23; Hunter, 25; Elliott, 25; Williams, 15. All the forces have gone to Salmon River except Elliott's Company, which has gone up Snake River to head off any Umatillas who may try to cross to join Joseph.

Bombardment of Acapulco—Captain.

By the arrival of the Colima, from Panama we have news from Acapulco that on the 16th instant, after a bombardment of nearly ten days by Diaz' gunboats, Alvarez capitulated. He surrendered the fort, with 250 men, to the naval forces, who thereupon entered the town. The terms of capitulation are yet secret, for some reason known only to the opposing commanders, but it is known that the relations exist between the two forces. The soldiers of the opposing armies are holding high carnival in the streets of Acapulco. Arm in arm they are drinking and carousing together, and apparently the best of friends. It is hinted that Alvarez has gone over to the enemy, but the information is extremely meagre. The American residents at Acapulco are as yet undecided whether to leave the place or not. They have so far escaped serious molestation, but announce their intention of appealing to the United States for redress, should they be subjected to insults or the hardships of a civil war.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, 27.—The entire population are flying from Rostchuk into neighboring villages. The Governor General of the province has declared that he holds the authorities responsible for the lives of fugitives, who are mostly Christians. Twelve shells have fallen upon the military hospitals, five upon the civil hospital, and two upon the orphan asylum. The patients were injured with a panic, and left their beds. The Turks in return partly destroyed Gurgeva. Seven hundred shells fell there yesterday and 800 to-day. One Russian battery has been dismounted. Russia apparently meditates a serious attempt to capture the island of Pyrgos.

On the shore behind Pyrgos, three Russian batteries are camped, with two field batteries and large masses of cavalry.

Ever since Wednesday last dense columns of troops, belonging to the new Russian army corps from Kishinev, have been marching through Jassy. Next week the St. Petersburg guards are expected by the same route.

Two complete army corps of the Fourteenth and Eleventh, are already in Dobruja. At Rostchuk the consulates of France, Italy, Greece, Germany, and Belgium have been injured by the Russian fire.

The Czar has ordered another army corps from the interior of the Lower Danube.

The Grand Vizier has authorized the release of the civil prisoners at Rostchuk, numbering 400, whose lives, owing to the bombardment, are endangered.

The latest advices report that the Russian centre has been reinforced by the twentieth division from Kars. Eight thousand men, detached from the centre, have advanced to Sarakanyoh.

The Turkish centre, reinforced by a division of eighteen battalions, has advanced two miles in front of Zewia, where the Ottoman headquarters still remain.

The Turkish fire is still reported pursuing the Russian left. Intelligence received at Erzeroum states that the Russian bombardment of Kars is slackening.

About the Bombardment of Rostchuk.
In the House of Commons, Cowan, member from Newcastle-on-Tyne, gave notice that he will, tomorrow, ask about the destruction of the Rostchuk consulate, and whether it is a breach of the international law.

Will Protest.
The consuls at Rostchuk are drawing up a protest against the Russians bombarding their residences as being against all international law. The object of the Russians is to bombard the consuls, and to reduce the town and compel it to capitulate, and thus save a long and regular siege.

Grant in the Queen's Carriage.
Ex-President Grant took a drive this morning in the Queen's carriage in Windsor Great Park, and afterwards, drove to the Great Western Station and took the noon train for London. He was accompanied to the railway station by Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Col. Gardiner.

Silver-Stocks.
Consols 94 7/16; Four and a half cent. bonds 104 1/2; New fives 107 1/2.

Correspondence.

Why All This Slander?

HILLSDALE, Iron Co., Utah, May 29, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Brother—Why do the editors of the leading journals of the country (so many of them) delug me with falsehoods and slanders? Why do they so persistently accuse the leaders of this Church of things of which it has been proved they were not guilty? Why do they accuse them of teaching the people disloyalty to the Government of the United States? When it is a well known fact among the people that their teachings have always been to adhere strictly to the constitution and laws of our country? Why do they so hanker after something to publish against this people, instead of giving them credit for reclaiming the desert and making it to blossom as the rose? Why do they accuse our leaders of trying to murder the innocent? Why do they not say, and try to poison the minds of all good people against the Latter-day Saints and to arouse the ire of the government against them? Why do they continue to misrepresent things so, and to persist in saying that the people here are in bondage by their leaders, when it is a well known fact that the only thing they are in from wicked and unprincipled schemers, who come here to persecute and rob the people of their rights and to circulate all kinds of falsehoods in order to get up a crusade against them, so as to get a chance to rob them of their hard earned means, instead of getting it by industry, as the people here do? Every true Latter-day Saint knows that from the time that our leaders entered these valleys, they have labored and instructed the people here to be true to the constitution and laws of the Government, and to treat all strangers who came here or passed through the country with perfect civility. I think that the amount of notice that this people are receiving from the great men of the earth at the present time ought to be a living testimony to every thinking person of the divine mission of this people. I think that every true Latter-day Saint through

out the land, who is for God and righteousness, should let his voice be heard in the defense of truth and the annointed of God, and not let the country be flooded with vile falsehoods, and slanders against this people, without at least manifesting his indignation at such things.

Your Brother in the Gospel of Christ,
SETH JOHNSON.

The audience usually here the best of a temperate lecture. They can go out in daylight, every hour, and drink, and drink, while he has to wait till the show is ended.

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THE

DESERT NEWS WEEKLY

For Wednesday, June 27, 1877.

SIXTEEN PAGES AND EIGHTY COLUMNS OF READING.

Printed on Strong White Rag Paper.

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