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Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Bishop WILLIAM BUDGE is authorized to act as GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS throughout Cache County.

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## THE CAPITULATION.

THE news contained in the dispatches of Saturday, that the Emperor Napoleon and the French army under McMahon had surrendered, sounded so improbable, and so much like a *canard* that we refrained from noticing it; the news of the past two days, however, is so conclusive as to exclude all further doubt on the subject. The news of the sudden fall of Napoleon and the empire, for one is the corollary of the other, will fall like a thunderbolt on the civilized world; and notwithstanding the unvarying success of the Prussians since the affair at Saarbrück, it will alike surprise the friends and sympathizers of the two contending nations. Such a succession of defeats and reverses on the one hand and brilliant successes on the other, as have been witnessed since the declaration of war in the middle of June, can not, we think, be equalled in history. The military greatness and prestige of France has been completely extinguished, while that of Prussia, a mere infant among the nations, has assumed the most gigantic proportions.

The course which events will now take in Europe will be anxiously awaited. The dispatches say that all the inhabitants of Berlin, on receipt of the news of the surrender of Napoleon, filled the streets of the city, and gave way to the wildest demonstrations of joy, and that hundreds of the ladies knelt down and wept tears of joy while thanking God at the prospect of peace. But such a prospect is not at all bright. The dismemberment of France and the readjustment of her frontier, upon which Prussia seems determined, is not likely to be effected easily.

What is called the balance of power in Europe is a ticklish subject, and in its maintenance and preservation the so-called great powers have manifested the greatest jealousy. Under her newly acquired and gigantic military supremacy Prussia is not likely to pay much respect to this if it do not suit her views and aims; of this the nations of Europe are well aware, and it will cause increased watchfulness and jealousy on the part of Russia, Austria and England. The first and last have already expressed themselves plainly in opposition to the territorial aggrandizement of Prussia, and should the latter power persist in her avowed intention of appropriating the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, the war, instead of being local, may become general on the continent of Europe.

This, however, is not the only obstacle in the way of peace. The downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty by no means implies the defeat and downfall of the French nation. The word from Paris, yesterday, if the telegrams be true, is "France will fight to the last, and will not bear of peace so long as a Prussian remains on French soil." But with her principal armies capitulated, her best generals killed or prisoners it

does not seem probable that she can retrieve her losses, and regain her old military prestige.

Few will sympathize with the fallen Emperor in his defeat and downfall; it is not the way of the world to sympathize much with the unfortunate and vanquished.

Whatever may be the issue of events now pending, the names of Waterloo, England and Napoleon the First, and that of Sedan, Prussia and Napoleon the Third will run parallel and form grand waymarks in future history.

## WASHINGTON MORALITY.

Dr. Newman, in his late lecture at San Francisco on polygamy, monogamy and polyandry, said, though it was otherwise stated, he asserted Washington to be a heaven of virtue as compared with Salt Lake City.

If the Doctor speaks from personal experience, of course we must concede that he knows more about the two places than we do. One correspondent, speaking about his visit to this city, thought that as he had his wife with him, he was pretty safe. He might have been mistaken, we know nothing about his experience here; but since we first heard Dr. Newman speak we knew that he had strange ideas of virtue; in fact, that he did not understand it in the old-fashioned sense. This San Francisco statement of his confirms us in our opinion. A man who says every wife but the first wife was in old times called a concubine, and who calls Abraham, Jacob, and other men, who he says are now in heaven adulterers, swindlers, murderers and liars, is liable to get terribly mixed in his ideas about virtue. If he is satisfied that Washington is a virtuous, heavenly place, and he chooses to live in it, we have no objections. But when he attempts to compare the morals of that city with ours, we can only say that he is no judge of virtue and morality; and in this conclusion we are satisfied thousands of men in the nation, who have seen both places, will join.

## OMAHA AFFAIRS.

Mr. Edward Creighton, of Omaha, has purchased, says the Omaha Herald 3,200 head of cattle in Colorado, paying nearly \$70,000 therefor. They will be driven to North Platte, whence they will be shipped over the Union Pacific to Chicago.

THE Herald also describes the proceedings of a Camp Meeting, held in a grove near Omaha, by the Methodists. It had been held on Wednesday and Thursday last, but not numerously attended. On Saturday the real work was expected to begin. One young lady convert created great excitement by requesting to be prayed for. The excitement and shouts of rejoicing, says the Herald, which succeeded this first conversion, were intense.

We learn from the Herald also that General Augur gave a reception on Friday evening to General Sherman at the Barracks at Omaha. Officers of the army and a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of Omaha, had an opportunity, through the courtesy of Gen. Augur, of paying their respects to the Commanding General of the United States army.

MOBS.—The Chicago Evening Post, speaking of the mobbing of a Protestant clergyman for lecturing against Roman Catholicism says "there never was a mob that was not animated by the wild-beast spirit. A mob is a thing of unreasoning ferocity." The Post thinks if one of the mobs of which it speaks should be met with a little shot artillery some cool evening, there would be an end of the disturbances, which, it says, are not only disgraceful to those engaged in them, but to the municipal authorities which fail to repress them.

This is new doctrine for Illinois, and must sound strangely in the ears of certain old residents of some of the western coun-

ties of that State. They formerly entertained the sentiment, and heartily carried it out, that mobbing was a perfectly legitimate amusement, in which they could indulge without any fear of consequences whenever their crops were in a condition not to suffer by their absence. They pursued mobbing in all its branches as a recreation, from the shooting of men, the burning of houses, the destroying of crops, the expelling of women and children, to the stealing of hogs and chickens, somewhat as the Englishman who has the means and leisure at a certain season of the year withdraws himself from business cares and pursues the diversion of hunting.

It seems from what the Post says some of the folks have not forgotten their old pastimes. This time, for the want of other game, a Protestant minister is selected. The Post is opposed to mobocracy and would have it crushed out, even if shot artillery had to be used to effect it. If such suggestions are popular, Illinois has changed within the past quarter of a century.

## THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS ON THE "BLOODY CONFLICT."

THE Philadelphia Press has taken some interest in the recent discussion held in this city between Dr. Newman and Professor Pratt. It has had a correspondent here, who has not failed to represent Dr. Newman's side in as favorable a light as possible, even resorting to downright falsehood to make a good case. A recent number of the Press contains a long editorial headed "The Mormon Imbroglio," in which it is stated that "the challenge to the discussion was thrown out by the Mormon leaders, evidently under the impression, that it would not be accepted," and that Dr. Newman "could bring them to the scratch only by accepting terms which would give them very unfair advantage."

These assertions are based on the statements made by the correspondent from this point, who accompanied the Newman party, and who knew when he penned these statements that they were false. The general voice of the press throughout the country has pronounced upon this attempt of Dr. Newman to construe an unauthorized newspaper article into a challenge from the "Mormon leaders." He has gained no credit by the course he has taken in this affair, and all the efforts of the Press and its correspondent cannot give him the reputation he desires.

But it is not these points in the article that we care to notice. Had it contained nothing more we should have passed it by in silence. But the Press, evidently satisfied that Newman's self-sought discussion has proved a failure on his part, by its hints foreshadows a bloody settlement of the question. It virtually concedes that Professor Pratt sustained his side of the argument, for it says:

"From the standpoint of a Mormon believer, with the peculiar perversion to which his moral and intellectual nature has been subjected in order to render him a tool of a despicable hierarchy, we are not sure that Mr. Pratt's argument is not of the most effective character possible."

It feels that in the intellectual combat its highly vaunted champion has been defeated, and it, therefore threatens the people of Utah with the sword.

"From the present indications," it says, "a grave and perhaps bloody conflict is impending between American civilization, in its western progress over the continent, and that violent reactionary movement towards barbarism which has been organized in Utah."

The highest civilization of the age is so weak according to the Press, that though numbering its advocates by the millions, it must have recourse to a "bloody conflict" to put down a reactionary movement towards barbarism on the part of one hundred and fifty thousand people! Monstrous and abhorrent doctrine! unworthy of an enlightened age. Cannot the writer see that he virtually confesses that what he is pleased to style "barbarism," practiced by a few thousands, is stronger than the civilization of the millions?

The sentiments and spirit breathed by the Press appear strangely out of

place in the columns of a paper published in the city which Penn founded. Did they appear in a community where the Inquisition flourished and numberless victims were sacrificed to its bloody shrine we could understand them; but published in a community proud of its descent from and association with the persecuted but peace-loving Quakers, they are incomprehensible.

## FAVORABLE CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. SAMUEL S. WOOD, the traveling correspondent of the Chicago Journal of Commerce, was here a few weeks ago, picking up items for publication in the paper which he represented. We find a long letter from him in a recent number of that paper, in which he speaks very favorably of affairs as he found them in this city. We clip the following extract from his correspondence:

### SCHOOLS.

Few Territories have made efforts so commendable to establish and maintain common schools as have the people of Utah. From their report for 1869 we gather the following facts: Schools were sustained in 18 counties, on an average, 7½ months in the year; there were at that time 24,138 children, between the ages of 4 and 16—a few more males than females; of these 15,100 were enrolled as pupils, under 342 teachers, in 243 schools.

### DESERET UNIVERSITY.

has its President and a full suite of Professors and instructors, numbering ten in all. The gentlemen pupils number 120, and the ladies 103. The course of studies prescribed is sufficiently extensive for all professional and practical purposes; and, judging from the first annual catalogue, I should suppose that full provision had been made to educate all the youth in the valley without being under the necessity of sending them abroad for a diploma.

### THE RELIGIOUS PECULIARITIES.

of the Mormons,—or Latter-day Saints—as they wish to be designated—I have not yet alluded to, and I would not introduce such matters into a purely commercial paper, did I not most sincerely believe that, as a people, they have been persecuted, maligned and misrepresented, not only since they perfected their organization here, in these remote valleys, but in every place where they have attempted to form a permanent settlement.

So far as my observations have extended I regard them as a religious sect in all respects similar to the Baptists, except the common practice of the men taking a multiplicity of wives.

As to their general morals, I can see nothing to which I can take exception. I do not believe there is a city of the same population in America where such perfect order prevails and where people live under the same sense of security. They sleep with their windows up and their doors unlocked. No one suspects a solitary permanent resident of dishonesty. There is not a ragged, begging, destitute child in all the city. If poverty exists, it is not remotely apparent. All I have seen are not only well dressed, but in clothes of a good quality; and the general aspect of the people of all ages is that of comfort, contentment and economy.

Let the reader ponder the history of their toils, labors, exposures, sufferings and persecutions, especially in Missouri and Illinois, and what they suffered from those who should have been their neighbors and friends; and then follow them for more than a thousand miles over a trackless desert and through mountain fastnesses, exposed to wild beasts and savage men, and at last, weary and worn out, and destitute of everything but faith and hope, settle down in a barren, desolate valley, on the banks of a "Dead Sea," determined there to drive down their "stakes" once more, and from desolation, barrenness and death, to extract plenty, prosperity and life!

This they have accomplished, and for the good they have done they deserve well of their fellow citizens. "By their fruits ye shall know them," was the test proposed by the Great Teacher.

Read the police reports and the general accounts of Salt Lake City, and those of the good city of Chicago. Drunkenness, beggary, theft, robbery, suffering, prostitution, debauchery, assassination and murder often mar the columns of all your daily papers. Among the people that give character to Salt Lake City, crimes of this character are not known. Whatever of violence has occurred in Utah has doubtless grown out of an unauthorized interference with their peculiar domestic institutions.