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## REMOVAL OF GOVERNOR MURRAY.

THE news of the request from the President, through the Secretary of the Interior for the resignation, of Governor Eli H. Murray, will not cause many tears to flow in Utah. We are sorry for Murray, but we congratulate the Territory on being relieved from an Executive who has never been in harmony with the people. The gentleman's mistake was in suffering himself to become the tool of conspirators who want to enrich themselves at the expense of the citizens who redeemed this region from sterility and desolation. If he had made himself the Governor of the whole people and had sought their interest, he might have had a prosperous career and achieved honorable fame as the leader of a noble Territory into the freedom of Statehood. As it is, he will soon die out of public memory and his acts of obstruction will alone remain to mark the place where he stood in the way of progress and of right. We do not trample upon a fallen foe. We hope the gentleman will find congenial society elsewhere. He is a freehearted and hospitable Southerner, with many generous impulses and social qualities, and in other scenes may gain more pleasure, honor and success than he has obtained in Utah. It is reported that other changes will follow the Governor's removal, and we trust that they will all tend to improve the condition of affairs in this Territory.

### "CUR" EH?

WE emphatically inform Mr. W. H. Dickson that President George Q. Cannon is no "cur," and that he has courage such as the Prosecuting Attorney never conceived of, as he may yet discover. Also that the rage of Mr. Dickson because his victim has not walked forward to be sacrificed, does not justify the language he is reported to have used concerning the gentleman-to-day.

If places were changed by the two individuals, it would be found that Mr. Cannon would not be "cur" enough to bark and yelp over a respected gentleman who had fallen into his power. That he would not be "cur" enough to try and force to immediate trial an invalid, bruised and maimed, and seriously sick. That he would not be "cur" enough to shut a lady up in a room with a debauched and beastly deputy, armed with a gun, to be insulted and berated at his mercy. That he would not be "cur" enough to force a respectable woman into a room with fifteen other jeering, tobacco-smoking males, and try to make her tell them how often her husband slept in the same bed with her. That he would not be "cur" enough to force a fourteen-year old girl to disclose her thoughts and ideas about her own mother. That he would not be "cur" enough to twist and strain and stretch the law, in order to break up happy families and to let vile and filthy and bestial libertines go free.

When we think of the doings of creatures who curse and berate good and noble men, the mud on whose boots they are not worthy to brush off, we conclude that "cur" is so vastly too honorable a name to bestow upon them, that the mangiest canine would be libelled by its application to such unworthy bipeds.

Mr. Dickson desires to be considered pretty much of a gentleman. No one with any approach to a claim to that title would use the language that libelable witnesses quote as his, in relation to a gentleman with whom many of the proudest men of this nation have been delighted to associate.

### A POINT FOR TREASON.

WHEN the Court concluded his moral lecture to A. H. Cannon, in the Third District Court room to-day, Mr. R. N. Baskin called to the reporter, saying: "I want a certified copy of that young man's speech. Give it in full and see that it is certified to properly." Under ordinary circumstances there would be nothing remarkable in this, because what takes place in a court is public property and any person can have a transcript thereof by paying the

fees therefor; but this case transcends "ordinary circumstances," by reason of the fact that Mr. Baskin has just been chosen by the "re-united Liberals" to represent them in Washington during the remainder of the present session of Congress. What does such representation mean? Is it something in furtherance of the financial interests of the people in general or the particular portion he represents? Is it to obtain such legislation as will enhance the welfare of everybody or anybody? Is it to provide better and safer means of transportation? Is it in order that the administrative power, so long misdirected in this Territory, may be set aright through proper presentations of the case? Oh, no. Quite otherwise. It is to facilitate and hasten hostile legislation against the majority of our population; to strengthen the hands of officials already too strong in the direction in which they are acting; to enable courts to still further blind and gag any victims of their hatred; to permit, if possible, free speech and a free press to exist at the behest of the select few only—and for these purposes, with the hope of making his position more plausible, did Mr. Baskin want a copy of that speech. Strictly speaking, it was not a speech, but a few plain words directed to the court, giving the reasons why the defendant should not receive the sentence of misdirected law; he acknowledged the supremacy of governmental institutions, but claimed the right to exercise his own judgment and will as to matters appealing to the innate conscience; that, in fine, he believed God superior to man, and when a conflict came he chose to array himself in the ranks of the former. The Court took a different view, the laws of the land being all, in his judgment, that held society together. The "Mormons" must be like the "rest of us," or civilization will totter to its base. Mr. Baskin, of course, takes the same view; he will find enough people who believe man superior to all else, finite or infinite, to obtain a hearing; with that class he will doubtless prevail; and all he can make out of that "certified copy" is just such meretricious praise as comes from a people who admit no divinity and conceive themselves to be supreme. A fine state of affairs, truly, when a man's belief in God is a cause of reproach and a means of obtaining legislation from the greatest and freest government on earth!

When Joseph Smith was on trial before Austin A. Klug, in Richmond, Missouri, and the Prophet acknowledged his belief in that passage in the seventh chapter of the book of Daniel pertaining to the establishment of God's kingdom on the earth, the Court wanted a note made of it, as it was "a strong point for treason;" whereupon, Joseph's attorney responded—"Why, Judge, do you want to make the Bible treason?" History repeats itself; and we will further repeat it by bringing up the immortal utterance of Patrick Henry—"If it be treason, make the most of it."

### PRESIDENT GEO. Q. CANNON'S POSITION.

FROM what we can learn, the news of President George Q. Cannon's non-appearance in court and the rage of those who had planned for his destruction, has been received with general satisfaction. Very few, comparatively retain the opinion that it would have been better for him to stand his trial and meet his doom. When all the circumstances are considered, the wisdom of his course is conceded. No one believes he would have had a fair trial. What we mean by a fair trial is, a presentation of the facts before an impartial jury, and a just and unbiased explanation of the law by the court. Is there any one with the slightest regard for truth, who would pretend to say that the defendant would have had these rights granted to him?

The special proceedings in his case, the extraordinary measures taken to gather up everything that could be manipulated into the semblance of evidence against him, the determination to multiply the indictments and consequently the penalties, the anxiety to fabricate more serious charges than the offense for which he was indicted, the threats which were freely uttered, the exultation expressed by officials at their power to make his imprisonment practically a life sentence, the concentrated animosity of all connected with the prosecution, directed towards him as the supposed head and chief of "Mormon" power, are considered as fully justifying his conclusion to "wait till the clouds roll by" before coming forth to face his accusers.

There was some dubiety and considerable discussion over what ought to be done, before the court convened on Wednesday. But when the matter was decided, the doubts entertained by many were cleared away, and the feeling of rest and satisfaction which ensued when the fact of his present safety was realized, overcame all other sentiments and there are very few persons to be found who will now say they wish he had put himself into the hands of his malignant enemies. It would have looked like courting con-

viction and inviting destruction. If his case had been likely to be treated as other charges of infraction of the law, we have no doubt that President Cannon would have been on hand, to take his share of the persecutions that are being waged against the people because of a principle of their religion. But proofs that it would not have been so treated were abundant. No reasonable man could close his eyes against them. The whole community felt them. His surrender meant his doom. It was so intended, and the extraordinary circumstances justified extraordinary action.

The baffled hunters for his life want to make out that he has broken a covenant and dishonored himself in not appearing in court. The very terms of the bond disprove the accusation. He was to appear or forfeit so much money he did not appear and the bond was declared forfeit. When it is paid the obligation will be discharged. But will not his bondsmen suffer loss? Not at all likely. Those who know George Q. Cannon will not ask such a question. If he had not seen some way to indemnify them we are certain that he would not have put them in the gap. And our slandering enemies need not talk about Church funds being used for this purpose, either. It is none of their business, anyhow. But they will not have occasion to fret themselves on that account. If it is needful to raise the cash it can be had with little difficulty outside of Church money, which is not designed for any such purpose.

There is a lawful way in which to collect the bond money. This is a contention in law. Unusual and excessive bail was required. In our opinion the right to collect it ought to be tested. Let those who imposed it in the spirit of persecution, be placed in a position to show themselves on this question. When citizens are forced into making an obligation they have a legal and constitutional right to contest it. We hope this will be done. If the money is obtained it should be collected by due process of law, and this question of excessive bail ought to be brought before a competent court. This case will give a fair opportunity to try it. If the bond money is handed over on demand, the chance to test this question will be thrown away. Therefore we desire that nothing hasty will be done in the matter.

We have merely expressed our view of this question. We do not know how it is looked upon by the gentlemen who secured the bond nor the principal, who will, we are sure, hold himself good for the amount, and see that his friends lose nothing by the precautions he has taken for his own safety. And when the full results appear, we believe that the wisdom and propriety of President Cannon's course will be admitted by all, and there will be universal rejoicing at the outcome.

### REASONS FOR THE REMOVAL.

THE removal of Governor Murray has, of course, occasioned much comment. The news was received with genuine pleasure by the vast majority of the people of Utah, irrespective of religion or politics. A great many conservative "Gentiles" are gratified at the prospects of a change, the course of the Executive in obstructing the Legislature being detrimental to business and obnoxious to every public interest in the Territory. The "Mormon" people received the good word with quiet satisfaction, regarding the movement as an indication that some interest was taken by the Administration in the welfare of Utah, and that there is some disposition at headquarters to restrain tyranny and rebuke usurpation, even when attempted by that Federal authority which deems itself supreme in a Territory. Only the clique of conspirators who have made a tool of the Governor, and the riff-raff that follow them, feel a set-back in the action of the President. They cannot conceal their deep chagrin, although they make desperate efforts to appear as if they were not discomfited.

The reasons for the abrupt and imperative demand for the Governor's immediate resignation, do not appear in the dispatch from the Secretary of the Interior, and the disgusted clique have been very busy inventing subterfuges so as to let Mr. Murray down easy. Their explanations, however, have been all too thin for the public, and have only provoked derision. The causes which led to the removal are made plain by the following special dispatch from Washington to the Salt Lake Herald:

"Washington, D.C., March 17.

The causes for Governor Murray's removal are, that his general conduct has for some time been unsatisfactory to the President. His veto of the general appropriation bill was the last straw that broke the camel's back. Cleveland was advised as to Murray's course in vetoing nearly all bills sent him by the Legislature, and of his threats not to approve the appropriation bill. It was the President's purpose to remove him on Friday last, so that the bill might be approved by the acting Governor (Secretary Thomas), but there was not sufficient time for action. The President regards Murray's efforts to coerce legislation as unjustifiable and his attempts to appoint officers by proclamation as revolutionary; he remembered besides that

he had been twice deceived by Murray on the "Mormon uprising."

Commenting on Governor Eli H. Murray's veto of the appropriation bill, in the EVENING NEWS of Thursday March 11, we made the following closing remarks:

"This veto is designed to bring about a crisis. It may end in one of which he has never dreamed."

His crisis has come, and it is the very reverse of that which he worked to precipitate. If it had been brought about a little sooner it might have saved Utah some trouble and expense. But it would also have prevented some of the Governor's bogus appointees—his pets and proteges from running their heads into difficulties from which they will gain neither pleasure nor profit, so perhaps it is just as well as it is.

As to Gov. Murray's successor, the public will have to wait for further intelligence. No doubt the President will use all proper dispatch in sending his nomination to the Senate. Many speculations are indulged in as to whether the new governor will be an importation or a resident, but as there is nothing very reliable on which to base conjecture, an opinion at present would be little more than guesswork. It is to be hoped, however, that the new Governor will not be a revolutionist, a puppet in the hands of adventurers, nor a barrier in the path of the progress and welfare of the Territory.

### THE GRAND JURY SHOULD INVESTIGATE.

THE attention of the Grand Jury now in session has been directed to the alleged malfeasance in office of Marshal E. A. Ireland, in procuring United States troops to act as a posse in conducting President George Q. Cannon from Promontory to this city. A well written letter in the Herald of Wednesday morning, signed Publius, and evidently written by a lawyer of ability, presented the legal aspects of the case. By quotations from the United States statutes bearing on the question, it was shown that the action of the Marshal was not only unjustifiable by law, but constitutes a penal offense, rendering him liable to the maximum penalty of \$10,000 fine and two years' imprisonment.

At the time of the outrage, Marshal Ireland disclaimed any connection with the movement for the sending of the troops. But it has since leaked out that he and Governor Murray were the main-springs of the movement. It is said that he applied to the Governor and the Governor to the commanding officer, and thus the troops were obtained. If this is true, the Marshal has violated the laws of the United States, and whether it be true or not it is a proper subject for the grand jury to investigate. It is not right that the attention of that body should be engrossed on one class of offenses to the exclusion of others that are perhaps of more importance. The grand jury are empowered to enquire into the conduct of all officials. Just by way of variety, if for no other reason, they might for once investigate the acts of one United States official.

The doings of his deputies ought to be inquired into. He is responsible for them. Their excesses are a public scandal. They affect society and are inimical to the liberty and welfare of citizens. And the outrage of employing the military in defiance of law should not be passed over. Will District Attorney Dickson bring this case to the attention of the Grand Jury? If not, will Judge Zane make a note of it and charge the Grand Jury to investigate?

The employment of the military in the work of peace officers, and the surrendering of the civil power into martial hands, are dangerous to the peace of society and are matters of public moment, which are a thousand-fold more important than a case of unlawful cohabitation. And the heavy punishment provided by the law shows the gravity with which the offense is regarded by the government. This matter ought not to be allowed to slide by unnoticed, and the attention of the authorities at Washington should be called to the lawless manner of enforcing the law in Utah.

### THE BOGUS APPOINTMENTS.

It is stated that the bogus appointees by an unlawful proclamation to the offices of Territorial Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of District Schools, which are not vacant, intend to fight for the positions that have been assigned to them. But it appears that they do not like to risk the expense of a personal suit, and so, it is said, have determined to proceed through the United States District Attorney. The law under which action is to be taken is to be found in the Utah statutes of 1884, page 282, the first section of which reads as follows:

"An action may be brought in the name of the people of this Territory against any person who usurps, intrudes into, holds or exercises any office or franchise, real or pretended, within this Territory, without authority of law. Such action shall be brought by

the prosecuting attorney of the proper county, where the office or franchise relates to a county, precinct or city, and when such office or franchise relates to the Territory, by the United States District Attorney. And it shall be the duty of the proper officer, upon proper showing, to bring such action whenever he has reason to believe that any such office or franchise has been usurped, intruded into, held or exercised without authority of law."

It remains to be seen whether that officer will spend his time, or rather the time of the "United States," which hire him, in promoting the schemes of individuals to create anarchy in Utah. If such a prostitution of official power shall be exhibited, it is not at all unlikely that another official decapitation may be the consequence. The President of the United States regards the proclamation of the Governor pretending to appoint his nominees to office as revolutionary, and has signified his appreciation of such conduct by promptly demanding the proclamation's official head. Perhaps the District Attorney wants to try how the knife would feel on his own neck.

The present incumbents have not intruded into or usurped any office. They were duly elected by the people of this Territory, under a law enacted by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, and which has not been disapproved by Congress. They hold their commissions from the Governor. They have performed the duties of their offices with such fidelity that no one attempts to charge them with any wrong-doing, omission or irregularity. They have acted all along under "authority of law." Therefore no action authorized by the statute from which we have quoted can be lawfully brought against them.

On the other hand the authorities by which the pretenders claim the offices is not "authority of law." In the first place there is no vacancy. In the next place they were not appointed by the only body that could make their appointment valid, that is the Council of the Legislative Assembly. In the third place the Governor's proclamation saying to appoint them is so much waste paper. There is not a line of law to authorize or justify it. The issuance of it was his last exercise of unlawful and usurping authority. Lawlessness is stamped upon the whole nefarious business. The place-hunters have not a particle of solid ground to stand upon. All the satisfaction they can anticipate is to make confusion and give trouble to the lawful occupants of the offices.

It is a disreputable proceeding from beginning to end. And the people should mark those who are engaged in it. There will come a change over Utah affairs, and the citizens will have something to say in regard to public matters. Men who place themselves in the position of public enemies will not have much claim upon public favor, and the course now being taken to still further unsettle the already disturbed condition of the Territory, will certainly not redound to the ultimate credit or profit of the bogus appointees or of their aiders and abettors. A little time will show.

### THE CONTORTIONS OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

IT is amusing to see the contortions of the knaves who have used and befooled Eli H. Murray during his occupation of the Governorship, in now attempting to hoodwink the public in reference to his removal. For his resignation is a removal and of a very peremptory kind. It is a short, sharp demand for instant stepping down and out, sent by telegraph so as to prevent delay. The reasons for it were embodied in the Herald dispatch from Washington which we reproduced last evening.

The ex-Governor's prompters and apologists, however, have endeavored to make it appear that he had placed his resignation in the hands of Mr. Baskin to take to Washington, on Monday evening last, before the dispatch was received calling for Murray's resignation. But this has been denounced as a falsehood by a personal friend of the ex-Governor's, who was present at the meeting which appointed Baskin and who knows that the latter was urged to work for Murray's retention. It is pretty well understood also that the "Liberal" wire-puller, in the guise of a Democrat, is instructed now to do his little utmost to obtain a reconsideration of the President's demand for the Governor's resignation.

All of this shows the naked falsehood of the absurd pretense that the removal is not a terrible set-back to the conspirators against the peace of Utah. But if anything were lacking to give the lie to the Tribune's reckless statements, and explanations, and apologies, the following special telegram, which appears on the reverse side of its own desperate efforts to show that the Governor's course was approved at Washington, and that his removal was only "a political move" to make way for some Democrat to office, ought to be sufficient to settle the question:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—The demand for the resignation of Eli H. Murray, Governor of Utah, was made Tuesday by the President through Secretary Lamar for reasons which will be explained. It is claimed that when the stories were telegraphed from Salt Lake City in December last about the