

those who listen to them to view this country and people, and their great leader, President Young, with increased interest. Since the commencement of the proceedings against President Young in the Court, we have received numerous letters, enclosing subscriptions to the NEWS, from strangers in various parts of the nation, expressing an anxiety to learn all they can about the "Mormons."

Our readers will have noticed one point connected with this case, in the numerous extracts from newspapers all over the United States which we have published in our columns, viz.: that however much the writers may be opposed to the Latter-day Saints and their religion and wish to have them attacked, they denounce the mode of attack adopted by the officials here, and openly charge them with the basest and most disreputable motives in making it. The unanimity upon this point is most remarkable. East and West, among politicians, editors, lawyers, merchants and other business men, this opinion respecting the motives which have prompted this crusade against the "Mormons," is expressed with vigor and emphasis.

Probably there never has been a time since the organization of the Church that the principles of "Mormonism" were receiving so thorough a dissemination as at present. For this result the people of Utah should be thankful, and though there may be many little annoyances to contend with, yet in view of the results they should be borne with patience and equanimity.

THE Salt Lake News, the editor of which, George Q. Cannon, is under indictment now devotes its columns almost entirely to extracts from journals sympathizing with the Mormons in the present persecutions. It publishes few editorials on the subject, having exhausted it.—*Territorial Enterprise*.

We have had several motives in publishing so freely the articles from our contemporaries on the persecutions now being urged in Utah. In the first place, we desired the officials here to know the estimate which was placed upon their conduct by the Editors of the country, who, while claiming to have no sympathy with Utah institutions, denounced in strong and in some cases vehement language, the crusade which they had commenced against the people of Utah and the *animus* which they exhibited in all their acts.

Then we wished our readers to see the comments of the press of the country upon Utah, her affairs and the conduct of the ring—the subject being one in which the entire people of the Territory are deeply interested.

Another motive that we had in giving so large a space to these extracts was, that we are desirous to preserve the names of our friends and the language and arguments they use in our defense. The "Mormon" people have not been so pampered with prosperity that they have forgotten how to be grateful. They have passed through many scenes and circumstances where to have a man speak kindly of or friendly to them, or to defend them, was a comparatively rare occurrence, and was highly appreciated and remembered. The names and memories of such men are held in high esteem to this day, they are preserved as household words among the people, their deeds form the theme of many a conversation, and should they or their children ever be brought in contact with the people of this Territory, they would find that whatever their faults might be, ingratitude was not among them. The lapse of time brings many changes. And with such a destiny fulfilled as the "Mormons" anticipate, it may be in their power to be of service to the men, or to their children, who in time of persecution and difficulty were not afraid to advocate their rights or to speak in their defense. On this account, therefore, as well as for the other reasons mentioned, we have given considerable of our space to articles from other papers, and not because, as the *Enterprise* suggests, that we have exhausted the subject of the present persecutions. The battle has been so well fought by our friends—their utterances have been so forcible, logical and complete, that we have felt that we could do no better than to let them speak for us. It is but seldom that the newspapers of the country have been so united in their expressions upon any subject as they have upon the judicial crusade now in progress in Utah. All the manufactured dispatches and cooked-up correspondence,

sent out by the "ring" and its creatures, have not been sufficient to delude them into the belief that the court proceedings are justifiable. The first acts of the plot were so illegal and outrageous that men of all parties and creeds pronounced them infamous. The design of the plotters appeared as clear as day, and the public was prepared to distrust every measure that might be urged by the same parties. When it transpired that indictments for murder had been found against leading citizens, they were looked upon as a part of the same scheme to levy blackmail, or to get up a row with a view to plunder. On this account it has afforded us unmixed pleasure to clip from our contemporaries their trenchant criticisms upon, and masterly exposures of, the proceedings, because they came with greatly increased weight from such sources. The members of the "ring" and their satellites have been greatly astonished at the vigor with which their plans have been assailed and exposed by the papers throughout the country. Such a result was unlooked for by them. To weaken the force and vigor of the blows they were receiving, they began to cry out that the "Mormons" had subsidized the press, and that these were the articles of hired advocates. They knew, however, when they said so that they were publishing lies; for, though corrupt themselves, and open to influences of this character, they knew perfectly well that the press of the country could not thus be bought. These are some of our reasons, Mr. *Enterprise*, for publishing so many extracts from the columns of our neighbors.

It is generally expected by loyal Republicans that General Grant will get the nomination for President from the National Republican Convention of 1872. Judging from present appearances there is no Republican in the country who possesses sufficient influence to outweigh him before a convention; and should he obtain the nomination, his election would be almost certain; for if the results of the late elections can be accepted as indications of the popular feeling, no Democratic candidate that can be nominated would stand a ghost of a chance for election. Even many of the Democratic organs concede this. The *Missouri Republican* goes so far as to say that the Democracy will not contest the election of 1872 with a Democratic presidential ticket, because it and other leading journals are convinced that such a contest would only end in defeat, and that if such a defeat can be avoided by the sacrifice of the presidency, the sacrifice ought to be cheerfully made.

Having decided upon this policy as the best that can be adopted under the circumstances the *Republican*, in a recent article, says the next question that comes up is: "Which of the two other courses left will it [the Democratic party] pursue? Will it nominate a Liberal Republican ticket, as unobjectionable as can be found; or will it withdraw from the Presidential field, make no nomination at all, and leave the whole business to the Liberal Republicans themselves?" Senator Blair's proposition is for the Democracy to nominate Liberal Republicans for the presidency and vice presidency, and appeal to the discontented liberal element in the Republican party to support them. The *Republican* thinks that the other plan is the better one. In the first place Blair's plan involves the task of going into the ranks of the antagonists and asking them to accept the nomination from Democrats. In the second place it would be difficult to select two men whom Republicans would generally vote for and who would also receive the support of all Democrats. In the third place it would kill half the influence of such men at the north to give them the damaging approval of a Democratic national convention. It argues that these objections are so weighty that such a plan would be sure to be defeated.

The other plan the *Republican* thinks is more simple and offers better promise of success. It would be an insurgent Liberal Republican appeal to Democrats; for the nomination would emanate from them, and therefore the difficulty would be avoided of making a ticket sufficiently Republican to be supported by Republicans, and sufficiently liberal to be supported by Democrats; the Liberal Republicans would be appealing to the Democrats for their votes to elect their men; while Senator Blair's scheme would be a Democratic appeal to Liberal Republicans for their votes to elect the men of their choice.

The *Republican* avows the object of this movement to be, the defeat of Gen. Grant at all hazards. The great struggle of 1872 has to be fought on Northern soil, and the Democratic losses during the recent election have been of such a character that, it argues, it is not wise for that party to demand the leadership of the opposition to Gen. Grant in 1872. The ticket, it thinks, should be nominated by a Liberal Republican convention, and Liberal Republicans ought to be entrusted with the championship of it.

This plan is a shrewd one, and if accepted and acted upon by the Democrats might prove very troublesome to the supporters of Gen. Grant. It is thrown out as a bait to that portion of the Republican party which is disaffected with General Grant as a leader. It is a virtual acknowledgement that no victory can be gained over him by a regular fight in which party lines are strictly drawn; but that, to beat him, there must be "a new departure," and a fusion be accomplished between the rebels of his party and his avowed political enemies. It was a stratagem of this kind that secured to B. Gratz Brown the governorship of Missouri. He was a Liberal Republican, nominated in opposition to the regular party man. The election of a Democrat was hopeless, and that party concentrated their votes upon Brown and he was elected triumphantly. The success of that manœuvre has probably suggested to the *Missouri Republican* its repetition upon a broader field, hoping that it will prove as successful in the one case as in the other.

The movement will be watched with interest by politicians. Whether it will amount to anything or not depends, in the first place, on the extent of disaffection which exists in the Republican ranks, and, in the second, on the willingness of the Democrats to support the nominees, should they be put forward, of the Liberal Republicans. The agitation of the subject at the present time may result in the development of a plan that may be acceptable to the opposition. There is one year in which to make preparations, and during that period changes may occur which will give the presidential contest a complexion differing entirely from that which it now wears.

In another part of the NEWS there appears a brief history of the great mining trial, brought to a close last Saturday, at Provo, from which it will be seen that despite the display and expenditure of talent and time, and the enormous outlay of means involved therein, the testimony was of a conflicting character, and when such is the case, with witnesses sworn to tell the truth, the result, whatever it may be, can not be other than unsatisfactory. We think that in such trials, the arbitration of intelligent, disinterested men who understand the subject would bring about a far more satisfactory result than the verdict of a jury founded upon such testimony, however honest, intelligent and impartial the jury might be. Not the least of the advantages accruing from such arbitration would be the great saving of time and means, which, in such a trial as that of the Eureka, must foot up enormously. We feel satisfied that if this course were adopted, it would be more satisfactory than any other, and we wonder that men who desire right and justice only do not resort to it rather than to the law courts. As mining disputes promise to be plentiful in this Territory with the further discovery and development of mines, we think this suggestion worthy of the attention of all engaged in mining enterprises, and we recommend it, and the following extract from a discourse by President Brigham Young, delivered in the Tabernacle on the 9th of last April, to their consideration:

I have a short discourse to preach now to my friends who may be here to-day, who are engaged in, or who may contemplate commencing operations in, the mining business. It is the general belief now, that there is a great deal of mineral wealth in these mountains. The reports that have gone abroad concerning this are causing great excitement; and I will preach a short discourse now to miners, merchants, lawyers, doctors, priests, people, everybody. I want to talk to you a little and give you some counsel; and I want the Saints to take this counsel. But they take it all the time, and I expect they will continue to do so. This counsel is with regard to lawing with one another. I want to say to you miners: Do not go to law at all; it does you no good, and only wastes your substance. It causes idleness, waste, wickedness, vice and immorality. Do not go to law: You cannot find a court-room without a great num-

ber of spectators in it; what are they doing? Idling away their time to no profit whatever. As for lawyers, if they will put their brains to work and learn how to raise potatoes, wheat, cattle, build factories, be merchants or tradesmen, it will be a great deal better for them than trying to take the property of others from them through litigation.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

A brilliant meteoric shower of five minutes duration in the southern heavens occurred at half-past one o'clock this morning.

NEW YORK, 17.—A special dispatch from Scranton reports that the caving in of the mine at Hyde Park created great excitement. The first shock was felt about three o'clock in the morning of the 16th, when the people fled terror-stricken from their dwellings. The caving of the ground, which occurred after the Oxford mine, caused a settling in the buildings overhead of some two feet. The area of ground covered in all was about twenty acres. Immense fissures were made in the principal avenues and streets. Many houses will have to be pulled down. The post office has sunk some eighteen inches and still continues settling. The whole town is in danger, as the ground is still settling. The mines are deserted. At Scranton the various streets are crowded by people discussing the subject. The mine which caved is known as the Diamond vein, and is 240 feet below the surface. It was worked out ten years ago, previous to its purchase by the Delaware, Lackawana, and Western company.

A Raleigh, N. C., dispatch says, fifty-three men were brought there to-day from Rutherford and Cleveland on the charge of Ku Kluxing a U. S. commissioner named Scoggins, who recently shot a prisoner for talking saucy to him.

The owner of Harry Bassett offers to run him against any horse in the world for \$50,000 a side, from one to four miles.

The *Tribune* editorially says that the choice of localities for the holding of the National Republican Convention for 1872 is narrowed down to Cincinnati and New York. The executive committee will make the selection on the 11th of next January.

The hands of the Hamilton chair factory at New York had a desperate fight in which one man was killed and several were wounded.

Extensive labor strikes have been commenced in London, with extensive ramifications through the kingdom. They are known to be ordered from abroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—Judge Sawyer this morning sentenced the notorious Cora Lee, the keeper of the house in which girls of 12 and 15 years of age were prostituted, to pay a fine of \$200 or go to jail 100 days. This was done on her promise to quit her business at once and remove from the neighborhood. She paid up the fine.

LOS ANGELES, 19.—The Arizona Miner, Prescott, Nov. 6th, says, other two parties of Wheeler's expedition under Lieuts. Wheeler and Lyle arrived on the 6th, and left for Camp Apache, from which place they will proceed to Tucson, when the expedition will dissolve, and the Topographical corps return east, via California.

The first snow for seven years in Prescott fell on Sunday last.

The Tonti Indians are on the war path in People's Valley.

Half a ton of sweet potatoes have been sold at twenty cents per pound at Prescott.

Lumber sells readily in Sacramento District at \$2.25 per thousand.

NEW YORK, 20.—A rain storm prevails this morning which bids fair to last all day. It is probable therefore that the Grand Duke's reception will be postponed. No reception formalities were offered him yesterday and he remained all day on board the vessel. All the fleet which are yet in the lower bay will come up the harbor led by the reception steamer *Powell*. The Russian flagship will be flanked by the yachts of the New York yacht clubs and the U. S. steamers will bring up the rear. All will be decorated with Russian and American flags. When the Grand Duke is taken aboard the reception steamer, the whole fleet, together with all forts of the harbor, will fire salutes. A grand procession will escort him up Broadway. As he reaches Trinity church the chimes will peal forth the Russian National Anthem, followed by Ameri-