

## OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

LULL IN "MORMON" MATTERS—PUBLIC EFFECT OF ANTI-"MORMON" OUTRAGES—THE CHICAGO "TRIBUNE" LOSING CASTE—SENATOR EDMUNDS CONSIDERED.

CHICAGO, April 5th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Perhaps no more appropriate description of the condition of affairs in this eastern country can be furnished than that of the member from St. Louis, who stated in his place in the House at Washington, that the country was

## RESTING ON A VOLCANO.

Several other speakers in that House also have made some strange assertions. One of our Chicago members has said that the country would be none the loser if Jay Gould were strung up to a lamp-post. This same member, lest any possibility of charging him with aristocratic or ducal tendencies could be entertained, has furnished the interesting biographical particular, that he commenced life as a "brick-yarder" at six dollars a month. In this he is ahead of our illustrious Senator from Illinois who also stated that he commenced life as a "cow-puncher," at six dollars a month. It fact it has become quite the fashion to be a "novus homo" or new-made man. Public men everywhere cheerfully revert to the time when they were boot-blacks, news-venders, grooms, or some other of the many humble but really useful occupations which go to make up a civilized society. Mr. Hoxie, of railroad fame, was an hostler in Iowa, but subsequently a carpet-bagger in Texas, where he achieved fame, fortune, and I fear dishonor. Jay Gould invented a mouse-trap, so that it will be seen his spider-like proclivities manifested themselves at a very early age. No doubt it was this inventive faculty which enabled him later in life to entrap the whole of Wall Street, and one-fourth of the United States. Senator Edmunds began life as a partner of Jay Gould, and while Jay invented the traps, the great Senator patented the inventions. But neither of these latter two will revert to their adolescent existence. Jay courses in his yacht with as much ease as if his ancestor owned the *Mayflower* and the *Princess Mary* which brought William of Orange to England.

## SENATOR EDMUNDS

sits on the end of his spinal column, in his place in the Senate, as stiff and rigid as if he had swallowed a crow-bar, and looking as grim, ascetic and puritanical as if he had breakfasted on peanuts and pig iron. He is fully conscious that the immortal Gods are viewing him with envy, and that mere ordinary mortals as compared with him are but the veriest dross, simple animate clay. To say that such a man would patent the invention of Jay Gould's mouse-traps, would sound to many a sacrilege, yet such is the case. However, all these little incidents go to show which way the storm is likely to blow.

Though there is a decided

## LULL IN "MORMON MATTERS,"

yet we find time occasionally to say something about Utah. The Chicago *Tribune* has an editorial on Judge Zane. It is a kind of an apology for the stump speech delivered by his honor at the Murray jubilee. There is no doubt but that the *Tribune* feels the Judge has made a mistake in thus mixing up the character of justice with barrel-organ orator and mob moralist. The Judge was not sent to Utah to descend on the enormity of polygamy, nor disturb his digestion with pessimistic philosophy; he was sent to administer law justly, fairly and equitably. His stump speech shows how much he is fitted for his post. Speaking of Mr. Zane, the *Tribune* says.

His court is held in a Territory, but the Judge was appointed by the President and derives his authority from the United States and not from the Territory of Utah. While there may be some dispute whether such an official is technically a "United States Judge," there is at least a very grave doubt whether he is subject to removal by the President.

This shows that the judicial gentleman has been rather injudicious in his recent stump business. For the honor of the United States it is to be hoped that he is not a U. S. Judge. We would rather he was the property of the late Mr. Giteau's accidental President. Speaking of the Messrs. Zane and Murray from a purely secular view, it must be confessed that the miserable bigotry of both has done much to disarm the unpopularity of "Mormonism" in these Eastern cities.

The continuance of both in office may cause much ill-feeling, and much injustice, and much persecution in Utah, but outside, a strong feeling was growing that perhaps a few irresponsible officials were using the name of the American people in the perpetration of tyrannies, and gross exactions, by the only of a Russian policeman, Turkish tax-gatherer, or an Irish rent-collector. There is no doubt but that six months more of Murray would have raised a clamor from the outside world, which would soon be heard afar off. And it is not at all denied by impartial and sagacious observers that the action of the Utah carpet-baggers, and that of the Senate in its nasty passage of the recent confiscation bill, has had a bad effect on the

anarchist, and anti-capital part of our people. What more.

## EASY CONCLUSION

for the unlettered mind to arrive at, than that the United States Senate, composed mostly of millionaires, has no respect for the sanctity of private or corporate property, why are starving labor, and ill-paid craftsmen expected to have a sacred regard for property? It is well known if honest industry, hard toil, privation, suffering, hardship, unremitting labor, go to make up the sacred title to property then the citizens of Utah, have the best claim on earth to their little savings and acquisitions.

## THE CHICAGO "TRIBUNE."

true to its old mercenary instincts, and to its principles of indiscriminate abuse unless where it is paid, makes a foolish attack on the Omaha *Herald*. The attack is harmless, since it proceeds from an old, blind and toothless dog. It is not very good taste to notice the *Tribune* at present. In fact, it is a barbarous grossness that would insult calamity, or that would pile on more weight where misfortune and adversity are already bending persons down. And the poor *Tribune*, now in its cheap senility, with its still poorer editor experiencing all the ills and decrepitude of old age, is not a fit subject to vent indignation on. It is to be hoped that the magnanimous editor of the Omaha *Herald*, with the broad spirit of charity, and generosity characteristic of the genuine Democrat, will look at the *Tribune* in this light and let it off easily. However, it might be said that when the *Tribune* courted popularity some dozen years ago, with its "No Irish need apply," advertisements, the Omaha *Herald* editor was preaching the broad brotherhood of humanity, and upholding the people's rights. The *Herald* to-day is prosperous, the *Tribune* fallen to the level of penny dreadfuls, and now scrambling among the cheap lodging houses, and poor boarding houses for an existence.

## A HISTORY OF THIS "TRIBUNE"

and its teachings for the last 20 years would afford a good illustration of what agencies have wrought the present troubled condition of our country. In an editorial, January 10, 1883, on "Our House of Lords," the Senate is characterized as a purse-proud aggregation of shoddy, ignorant old grannies. That it was an obstruction, that its members purchased their places from State legislatures, and that it ought to be abolished. This is the kind of teaching that inspires respect for wealth or rather for property, and for legislation.

In an editorial, May 25, 1884, on the Irish element in our citizenship, it characterizes that people as a band of lawless, turbulent rascals, and drunkards, brainless idiots. Here is an extract:

Were ever a people more easily gulled than the Irish? Any rascal among them has needed but to don the mask of patriotism to rifle the pockets of the majority with impunity.

And yet a few months after it was calling on this very element to vote for Mr. Blaine; that he was one of themselves.

This is the same paper that a few weeks ago was abusing the President for not sending troops to shoot down anti-coolies. Here is what it said of the Chinese and their senatorial supporters in an editorial, May 31, 1884:

Neither governmental interests nor humanitarian sympathies, nor even the commonest considerations of justice appealed to Messrs. Edmunds, Sherman, Hawley and Harrison; but they continued to the last to resist every effort at mitigating the evil of coolie importation, and, if they could have had their way, the American labor market would to-day have been largely controlled by Asiatic prices and morals. Is it reasonable to suppose that any one of these men can come before the people as a candidate for President without inviting the active and bitter opposition of the working classes and the condemnation of all men who regard the claims of the family and home as superior to the interests of a nomadic and half-barbarous horde of Asiatic strangers, who come to America to accumulate what they can during a few years and take it back to their Asiatic domiciles?

Understand, this is the paper which is now calling on the Chinese Government to demand indemnity of the American people. This is the paper which now

## SUPPORTS EDMUNDS &amp; CO.

to keep a horde of corrupt officials in office, whose morals are even worse than those of the Chinese. The citizens of Utah need only look at their deputy marshals to be conscious of this. This paper even supports the Chicago preachers and educators who are teaching English to the Chinese in this city, and also instructing them how to evade the restriction legislation pertaining to the importation of their fellow-coolies.

This paper, May 7, 1884, publishes from an exchange a long article on Senator Edmunds, and gives it a prominence that challenges consideration. The Senator was then pictured in a dual capacity, and as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and Acting Vice-President, he had a double staff of assistants. In these days he was a power—a very Charles II. The Senate nor the President could say a word against His Majesty King Edmunds. He had no relatives to provide for, but as one of the unwashed would say, he took care of the "old woman's" relations. Speaking of one who was a dead-head on the Government the article says, and the *Tribune* indorses it:

During the last ten years of his career Marsh received a salary \$100,000, without being called upon to expend over one-fifth of that sum for his living expenses. Several Presidents became seriously embarrassed because they would not face Edmunds and supplant the brother-in-law with a live man. Hayes once made a feeble step in that direction by promising the post to William E. Chandler; but, not daring to fulfil his promise, incurred the mortal enmity of the disappointed Chandler.

Edmunds has at last struck a President who is not afraid of his regal dignity, nor of his saintly asceticism. When President Cleveland gets through, Edmunds will be lucky if he is not as limp as a wash-woman's little finger after a hard day's work. In those days the Senator discharged an old soldier telegraph operator, and then disregarded the wishes of 50 Senators to reinstate the poor fellow. The most interesting part of this sketch is that which outlines

## THE GROWTH OF EDMUNDS

in wealth and fame. He has been the unwavering ally of all the great monopolies and corporations of this country. His first start was \$150,000 in stocks from Jay Gould, for services rendered. But let the article speak for itself of this partnership:

The personal relations began at that time have continued ever since. This has been classed as a slander of Edmunds, that he is Jay Gould's friend and attorney. Why should it be a slander? They are both from the same State, and began business together making the first marked step in life almost together. They both have a great respect for each other's ability, and what is more natural than Mr. Gould retaining his old friend Edmunds in all of his great legal fights? It is safe to say that Gould never takes any serious legal step without the advice of the Vermont Senator. Edmunds has appeared for him as the attorney of record in any number of cases in the Supreme Court. Edmunds was his chief counsel representing the Missouri Pacific consolidation struggle in the Supreme Court, where he has often appeared for the Union Pacific. He is to-day the attorney of record in the celebrated tax case of the Central Pacific Railroad against the State of California. It is safe to say that 75 per cent. of Mr. Edmunds' fees from his legal practice comes from corporation clients.

If our Chicago Congressman would only add the lawyer and the client together, and string both to the lamp-post, he would be doing what is nearer the right. And if the *Tribune* would still continue to denounce both, it would not now be in the mud itself. This is Edmunds, the patriot, moralist, civil-service reformer; the Knights of Labor will remember Edmunds as well as his boss.

JUNUS.

## THE NEW GOVERNOR.

This is how the New York *World's* Washington special correspondent writes of the handsome Eli's successor:

"Caleb W. West, of Kentucky, who was to-day nominated by the President to be Governor of Utah Territory, succeeding Governor Murray, lives in that provincial town Cynthiana, where James G. Blaine once taught school. West has never distinguished himself in any particular form, other than dealing out justice from the bench in the County of Mason. At the breaking out of the war he joined the company of fighting Joe Desha, who, in after years became one of the Confederate leaders. After a year's fighting with Desha, West joined the army of General John Morgan, and was one of his staff when the chieftain surrendered at Greenville. At the close of the war he prepared himself for the law and has risen to the dignity of a judge, which position he now occupies. At the last Congressional nomination in his district he had ambitions to come to Congress, but declined the honor in favor of his friend, Col. Breckenridge. West is a handsome fellow, a typical Kentuckian, and no better judge of horses ever graced the sacred soil of the 'Dark and Bloody Ground.' Judge West made but one visit here, which was as far back as last December. While here he made frequent calls upon the Executive, who became very much impressed with the handsome Kentucky applicant, until it assumed the shape of what might be termed a case of 'Kentucky mash.' West is a gentleman of considerable ability and polish, much after the style of his fellow-citizen, Col. J. Stoddard Johnson. It is claimed for him by his friends that he has the proper metal to deal with the Mormons, and will make as good a Governor as his predecessor.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Powers' Revillings—The "Peculiar State of Affairs" which the Judge Said Did Not Exist—Notable Examples in Ancient History—How the Lord and His Prophets Hid from Their Enemies—Encouragement for the Righteous—Doom of the Workers of Iniquity.

STEWARTSVILLE, Virginia,

March 21st, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Permit me to occupy a small space in the columns of your valuable paper, to briefly present a few facts and thoughts that were suggested to my mind, by reading in one of your issues some most remarkable statements and expressions made by one of the United States judges in Utah, the occasion be-

ing when an unfortunate victim of the Edmunds bill was before the court to receive sentence for having been guilty of honorably and publicly acknowledging and providing as a husband should, for more than one good, virtuous woman as his respected wives, instead of doing "like the rest of us" in the world. The prisoner had been declared guilty of illegal cohabitation with his own wives, by a jury summoned and picked for their known antagonism to the faith of the defendant. History informs us that Alexander of Macedonia and Greece conquered the known world, and "wept because there were no more nations to conquer;" it seems that we have a "learned judge" exercising his own peculiar powers, imprisoning all within his grasp who will not promise to desert their honorable wives, and who persist in treating and

## "HOLDING OUT

to the world more than one woman as their wives," and he sighs for more, complaining and traducing those who are "evading the consequences" of the Powers that be.

I will quote from this learned judge's discourse, semi-religious sermon, or whatever one may term it. Before consigning the prisoner to the bastille, he prefaced his decree of banishment as follows: "Mr. Nelson, there is one matter that commends you to the court, and that is the fact that you came into court here, and plead guilty; you did not see fit to put your family upon the witness stand, to have them evade any questions, or to do anything to screen you" (from the bastille). "You state here that what you have been doing was right; it is a mistaken belief. However, it seems to me to be more to your credit than the course that has been pursued by some higher in authority than yourself of evading the consequences of that which you believe to be right, and which they have preached to be right. I have sometimes thought, when I have reflected (?) upon this matter, that it would have been a peculiar state of affairs for the Prophets of old to have been hiding from the consequences of their religion; therefore I say your manly stand in that regard commends you somewhat to the court."

Did the "merciful judge," in his zeal to punish such "overt acts against the peace and good order of society," overlook the

## "MANLY STAND"

of the prisoner, or is it possible that his "righteous soul was vexed" to such an extent as to smother those temporary feelings of leniency?

After such a flood of eloquent and profound declamation of moral (?) and logical (?) reasons as this "second Daniel" adduced, will those who are in exile remain longer in retirement, or come forward and give this "merciful judge" other opportunities of exercising and extending his judicial clemency? And of course they will not "put their families upon the witness stand" to protect themselves, and those higher in authority who have preached it to be right, will they now have any real reason for not coming forward, and for longer "evading the consequences" of the Powers of the law, with those Powerful commendations as incentives?

Let us examine Holy Writ and see if the

## PROPHETS OF OLD

were placed in that "peculiar state of affairs" in which he says they would have been "if they had been hiding up." We are told that Moses, one of the greatest Prophets—the one whom the Lord designed to raise up to lead the Israelites from bondage—was hidden in the marshes in his infancy, by his mother, to prevent his life from being taken by King Pharaoh, who had ordered a slaughter of all male Hebrew children.

David, a man approved of God, was called and anointed king, at the hands of the Prophet Samuel, by the express command of God himself, to reign over Israel, but Saul, the reigning king, who had transgressed the laws and commandments of God, was angered and persecuted David and sought to take his life. David fled from city to city, throughout all Judea, and

## HID IN CAVES AND DENS OF THE EARTH

to escape from his foes; and while hiding and fleeing from his enemies, he received revelations from the Lord, and was permitted to look into the Urim and Thummim, notwithstanding he was placed in that "peculiar state of affairs." (1 Sam. 20 to 25 chap). That David fully realized the importance of "evading the consequences," and that he sought to preserve his own life and liberty, is evident from his writings. He says: "Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies, for false witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty."—Ps. 27: 12. Also: "Deliver me, O Lord, from mine enemies; I flee unto Thee to hide me." Ps. 143: 9.

Elijah was

## PERSECUTED AND HUNTED

by King Ahab, who desired to take his life, consequently he was compelled to be in that "peculiar state" of hiding and being in exile to "evade the consequences;" he had made predictions against Israel if they turned not from their wickedness, and foretold the famine, as God had commanded him,

and it displeased the king and he tried to take his life. But the Lord told him to "evade the consequences," saying to the Prophet: "Get thee hence, and turn thee eastward and

## HIDE THYSELF BY THE BROOK CHERITH;

and I have commanded the ravens to feed thee."—1 Kings 17: 2-5. It seems that the Prophet was in that "peculiar state" for nearly three years (1 Kings 18: 1) and at the command of the Lord he appeared to Obadiah, an officer in the king's house, and Obadiah was much surprised to see him, informing the Prophet how faithfully they had searched for him, saying, "As the Lord God liveth there is no nation or kingdom whither my lord hath not sent to seek thee, and when they said he is nowhere, he took an oath of the nation of kingdom, that they found him not."—1 Kings 18: 10.

Again, we find that the idolatrous queen Jezebel attempted to destroy the Prophet, because he had exposed the claims of the prophets of Baal, and with fire from heaven shown that the false prophets held a spurious priesthood and no power; and because he had destroyed her idolatrous prophets of Baal and shown the power of the true and living God, she sought his life, saying: "So let the Gods do to me and more also, if I make not thy life as one of them by to-morrow about this time, and when he saw that he

## FLED FOR HIS LIFE

and came to Beersheba."—1 Kings 19: 2, 3. We are told in the same chapter that an angel of the Lord came and fed him there; and to show how he felt in his "peculiar state of affairs" hear what he says to the Lord: "The children of Israel have forsaken thy covenant, thrown down thine altars, and slain thy prophets with the sword, and I, even I only, am left and they seek my life to take it away."—1 Kings 19: 14. We are told that Elisha sent a young Prophet to anoint Jehu king, and was told to anoint him and to prophesy; and then to "open the door, and flee, and tarry not."—2 Kings 9: 1-11. Elisha himself was pursued by the hosts of the king of Syria, because the Prophet received revelations from God, and warned the Israelites of the intentions of their enemies, therefore the Syrians sought to take his life.

Jeremiah was commanded by the Lord to

## WARN THE PEOPLE

of their wickedness, telling him if he failed to warn them that their blood would be required at his hands; he warned them and predicted the captivity of Judah, which displeased the king and his princes, and they declared that he "should die," for said they: "Why hast thou prophesied in the name of the Lord?" The Prophet, by the direct command of the Lord, was told to have Baruch

## WRITE THE PROPHECY DOWN

from the Prophet's lips, and to have it read to all Judea. King Jehoiakim took it and burned it and sought to take the Prophet. "But the king commanded Jerameel, the son of Hamma-lech, and Seriah the son of Azriel, and Shelemiah the son of Abdi, to take Baruch the scribe, and Jeremiah the prophet, but

## THE LORD HID THEM,"

as recorded in Jeremiah 36: 26. To understand how the Prophet felt in the "peculiar state of affairs," witness his words: "They hunt our steps that we cannot go into the streets. Our end is near; our persecutors are swifter than the eagles of heaven; they pursued us upon the mountains, they laid wait for us in the wilderness."—Lam. 4: 19.

Not only were the Prophets of God placed in that "peculiar state of affairs," but

## THE SON OF GOD

Himself was obliged to "evade the consequences" and flee and hide up from the persecutions of His enemies. We are informed that Herod sought to take His life, and an angel of the Lord commanded Joseph, the husband of Mary, to flee into Egypt, and after remaining there a certain time the angel again commanded him to return again to the land of Israel, saying to him: "Arise and take the young child and his mother and flee into Egypt, and be thou there until I bring thee word; for Herod will seek the young child to destroy it; and he arose and took the young child and his mother by night, and departed into Egypt."—Math. 2: 13, 14.

In the 20th verse the angel again says to Joseph: "Arise and take the young child and his mother and go into the land of Israel, for they are dead who sought the young child's life." Peter, on whom "the keys of the kingdom" were bestowed, was delivered from his enemies by the power of an angel, and

## FLED INTO EXILE.

We are told that "when Herod had sought for him and found him not, he examined the keepers and commanded that they should be put to death."—Acts 12: 19.

Paul had a revelation to "make haste and get quickly out of Jerusalem," for the Jews would not receive his testimony. Paul was persecuted in Damascus, as he himself informs us: "The Damascus the governor under Aretas the king, kept the city of the Damascus with a garrison desirous of apprehending me, and