

EDITORIALS.

WHAT AILS THE "CHRONICLE?"

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* delights in saying bitter things about the "Mormons." Its virulence is only exceeded by its ignorance of the subject of its attacks. The detention of a young Swedish girl whose parents had sent her with a company of immigrants to Utah, by her sister in New York, is made the occasion of a very acrimonious article in the editorial columns of our Pacific Coast contemporary. The facts are misrepresented and the comments made upon them are unjust and intemperate.

It often happens that members of the Church abroad who intend to join their friends and co-religionists in Utah, being unable to pay their passage, send ahead one or two of their number, who soon save enough from the proceeds of well paid labor to help bring out the rest of the family. This has occurred in hundreds of instances. The present case is one of that kind.

But the girl's sister, living in Brooklyn, and who knew nothing of "Mormonism" except the stupid things that uninformed or mendacious persons allege against it, met her when the vessel arrived and insisted that she should remain with her. The parents expect to come out themselves next year, so, despite the fact that the girl strongly wished to pursue her journey, she was detained by the sister, and no serious opposition was raised to the arrangement. Of course it was stated that the Elder in charge wanted her for a plural wife, and the *Chronicle* raves over the probabilities and utters much nonsense on the hypothesis that in embracing "the tenets of Mormonism" converts intend to violate the Edmunds law. All of which is contrary to the facts and indicative of ignorance or malice.

The *Chronicle* speaks of "the lying stories which the Mormons have used to induce emigration to Utah," which, it says, are "too well known to need repetition." But the *Chronicle* is unable to tell the public what those stories are. And the truth is that if "emigration to Utah" was the object of the preaching of the Elders, they might save themselves no end of trouble and obloquy, for applications for emigration to Utah are made to them in such numbers that the *Chronicle* would be surprised at the particulars. But no inducements are held out to people for any such purpose, and these propositions are never entertained. The Elders preach the Gospel, and the members of the Church abroad desire to gather with their co-religionists in Utah, and come here as soon as they can pay their way. We could soon fill up these mountain valleys with immigrants, if that was the thing desired. The people who come here are believers in the gospel and in the doctrine of the gathering of the Saints, and are not "induced" to emigrate by "lying" or other "stories."

The *Chronicle* winds up its vituperative and stupid article as follows: "With the fear devilish there is but one way, and that is, to stab it strong and sharp at the centre of the wheel of which its horrid spins are the spokes. You may cut off arm after arm and the monster still lives; but a blow on the head, at the hub of the wheel, is fatal to it. Let Congress stop putting individual Mormons into jail and strike one blow at the central power—the hierarchy, and the power of Mormonism will be crushed forever."

Now we would like the writer of the stuff we have quoted to explain what he means. Passing by the hackneyed figure of the octopus, which bears no more resemblance to the system it is made to illustrate than it has to the shining sun, what is meant by "a stab in the centre," and "a blow on its head?" How is Congress or any other authority to "strike one blow at the central power," and thereby "crush Mormonism for ever?" It is astonishing what stuff intelligent people will write and publish when they want to attack "Mormonism." If required to be specific and define exactly what he means, the editor who wrote that rubbish in the *Chronicle* would be sorely puzzled.

"Mormonism" is a faith. Its centre is in the soul of its converts. It cannot be reached by an Act of Congress nor pierced by the sword nor shattered with bullets. Kill every member of the "Mormon" Church, and "Mormonism" will not be "crushed." Its principles will live and be taken up by people who believe in them but have not formally embraced them. And there are thousands of such in both hemispheres.

The *Chronicle* is an enterprising news-paper, but when it attempts to touch the "Mormon" question, it invariably gets out of its depth, and succeeds only in demonstrating its lack of information and inability to offer any practical suggestion to accomplish what many people, equally uninformed, so earnestly and illogically desire.

INTOLERANCE IN MAINE.

A GREAT deal of political capital is made out of alleged outrages on the negroes of the South, who attempt to vote the Republican ticket or to advocate the principles of the Republican

occurs in the North and in hostility to the Democratic party, very little, if anything, is said about it. The "bulldozing" of manufacturers over their employees is kept out of the papers as much as possible. And the cruelty which takes the bread out of workmen's mouths and brings destitution to their wives and children, because they oppose the Republican politics of their taskmasters, if thoroughly exposed would offset the stories that are told of the oppression of the negroes below the Mason and Dixon line.

Here is a sample of the "tolerance" of Republicans in the State of Maine. Of all places in the country, Maine should be the last to exhibit such a spirit as was manifest in this incident, which occurred at the university town of Brunswick: There the president of Bowdoin College had expressed political opinions that did not accord with those of the majority of the men about him. When the election in the state of Maine was held, on hearing that the returns favored the side opposed to the president, a crowd of men calling themselves respectable marched to President Hyde's residence and gave vent to hisses, groans and insulting language. The following night a party of little boys, seeing and hearing from their elders the sanction of such conduct, also marched to Dr. Hyde's residence and imitated the example of their elders.

No personal violence was inflicted upon the learned gentleman who differed from the majority of his townsmen, but the indignities they inflicted upon speak very poorly for their tolerance and their appreciation of the blessings of liberty. Maine had better not brag much of its superiority over the South, and Blaine should not be too ready to wave on high the somewhat tattered Republican banneryclep "the bloody shirt."

A DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

THE National Democratic Committee, through Messrs. Barnum and Brice, have issued an appeal to the American people which is worthy of attention. It is dignified, concise and forcible and commends itself to the consideration of everybody who favors the election of Cleveland and Thurman in November. We copy it here in full, for the information of our readers and as an exposition of the issue before the nation at the present juncture:

To the People of the United States:

"It was plain at the end of the third year of the official term of President Cleveland that his renomination was desired by the great majority of the members of the entire National Democratic party. It was equally evident that it would receive the support of the very numerous body of men in all the States who are independent in their political action and always array themselves upon the side of good government."

"The committee appointed by the St. Louis convention to conduct the ordinary business of the Presidential campaign will do its entire duty. It reminds you that your first duty is thorough and complete organization. You should not rest contented with the formation of state, county and local committees. Organize in every election district and precinct in each State. Do not rest until every man who thinks that Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman ought to be elected becomes part of an organization, formed in his neighborhood, for the purpose of giving effect to his convictions."

"The taxes, imposed by existing laws under a system inaugurated in a time of war, and justified only by its necessities (and which a Republican Senate in a time of profound peace refuses to change), add enormously to the cost of articles which are necessities of life and form a large part of your daily expenditure. You have simply begged to be relieved from a small part of that unnecessary taxation with which the Republican party has oppressed the country. You have only entreated that the average percentage of 47.10 per cent., now levied upon dutiable goods should be reduced to 42.49 per cent. Why should you be denied this small abatement?"

"Under the system of duties which the Republican party has fastened upon the country, Trusts are growing up which have already monopolized certain commodities, and will, as the years go on, unless the present system of excessive taxation be modified, control the price of all the necessities of life. Under the system of taxation which the Republican party and its candidates are determined to maintain if they achieve power, the rich will become richer and the poor poorer. It is for you to say whether you will help to grind the faces of the poor."

"The corporations and persons profiting by the needless exactions imposed by existing tariff laws will expend large sums in the effort to elect the Republican candidate. The National Democratic party has no such allies. It will promise no undue advantage to capital, but, with impartial hand, will foster the interests of all the people. It has in view the benefit and prosperity of the whole country; and, speaking in its name, appeal only to the masses for such aid as we will receive in the conduct of a political cam-

as ours. A considerable sum is needed to print, publish and circulate those matters of fact which every citizen ought to have before him when he determines on which side his influence and vote ought to be cast.

In 1884, when the Republicans were in possession of the government, the Civil-Service law was wholly disregarded, and officers in the public service were practically forced to contribute to the expenses of the Republican campaign. This committee recognizes that no person in the public service is, for that reason, under any obligations to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service; and that such person will not be removed, or otherwise prejudiced, for refusing to do so."

"The democratic party can make no claim upon corporations or persons because of undue partiality shown to their interests by legislation or otherwise. It desires that all who are living within the borders of our common country shall share, in just proportions, its increasing prosperity. It has never tolerated the enrichment of the few at the expense of the many. It will appeal to the people only for aid. All sums so contributed shall be received and held by this committee, to be expended only in the lawful, proper and necessary outlays required by the canvass which you have directed us to conduct."

BLEEDING "UNCLE SAM"

In the United States Senate, Sept. 24th, when the Deficiency Appropriation bill was being considered, as in Committee of the Whole, the following amendments were presented and agreed to:

"For expenses of Territorial courts in Utah, including \$8,734.26 for supplying and caring for the penitentiary, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1887, \$10,016.81."

This, we presume, is all right and it will doubtless be supported by the House when the bill goes down to that body. But here is another amendment which contains some rich features, and some changes in the existing order of things that will not be relished by certain officials concerned in the management of the so-called Industrial Home:

"Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah Territory: To further aid the Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah Territory, under its articles of incorporation, in the establishment and maintenance of an industrial and educational institution in Salt Lake City for the benefit of the dependent women and children of Utah and Idaho Territories who desire to sever their allegiance to the Mormon Church, \$75,000; and for contingent expenses of the association \$5,000; in all \$80,000."

The money hereby appropriated shall be disbursed by the treasurer of said association, who shall give such bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, as may be deemed requisite by the Secretary of the Interior. All accounts of expenditures under this appropriation shall be audited by the Utah Commission, which shall hereafter act as the board of control for said institution, and shall make an annual report to Congress covering the work of said institution and its expenditures."

How this will strike the House we are not prepared to say. It is well known that the institution at present is as near a fiasco as anything can be that has an existence. The Association with its rented house has more officers and employees by far than inmates, and the idea of the one woman and five children there being considered persons who have "renounced polygamy and severed their allegiance to the Mormon Church" is simply preposterous. Yet here is the sum of \$80,000 in addition to the \$40,000 previously appropriated by Congress, to say nothing of the sums donated by hoodwinked but benevolent private subscribers, for an institution that is about as much needed in Utah as a fifth wheel is to a coach. It is also well known that Mrs. Angie F. Newman, who succeeded in getting the first appropriation, by means of grossly misrepresenting the "Mormon" faith and people, has been working like a regular lobbyist among the grave and reverend Senators of both parties for some time.

Now we do not intend to throw anything in the way of the ladies and gentlemen who think they will be doing good by building an institution of this character in Utah. The greater part of the money, if it is finally appropriated, will be spent here, and so some benefit will be derived from it. But we cannot forbear remarking upon the bare-faced deception practised upon two legislators of our country by those who are actively engaged in bleeding the Government for this needless purpose.

It is a fact that the course pursued in the past, in the courts of Utah and Idaho, has been such as to induce men, if they could be persuaded or driven to do so, to make such a complete severance of the ties of family, as would render plural wives, cast off from support and sympathy, a public charge and a public reproach. If this policy had succeeded, it was hoped and expected there would have been many dependent women and children to whom such a place as the projected Industrial Home would have been a

But "Mormon" men are not made of the base metal which will not stand the strain of trial and adversity. To betray women and then cast them off to perish is not the "Mormon" way. That is the popular style in what is boasted of as "refined" and "progressive" and "Christian" civilization. Whatever faults "Mormon" polygamists may have, this has not been conspicuous among them. The law which requires them to cease former associations with their plural wives, does not require them to cease contributing to their support. And among them who would cease to provide for his wives and children to the best of his ability, would cease to have the respect of his friends and would lose respect for himself. There has been no need for such an establishment as the Industrial Home and there is not likely to be any.

We notice that, by the terms of this amendment, Idaho is included in the benefits of the appropriation. This extends the opportunities for women and children to "sever their allegiance to the Mormon Church," but we do not think it will add many inmates to the Home. We have been informed as to the efforts made to induce women to enter the institution, and the utter failure attending them, and we should think there would be a cessation of attempts to draw money from the public treasury after these futile endeavors to find objects of charity. With one woman and five children as a result of their tremendous efforts, the demand for \$80,000 additional funds if made by an unregenerate man, instead of a pious, modest and retiring woman, would be unhesitatingly pronounced to be "unmitigated gall."

It should be observed too, that the money is to be disbursed by the treasurer of the concern, and that the accounts are to be audited by the Utah Commission, who are to act as a Board of Control and make an annual report to Congress of the work and expenditures. We do not know how this will strike the promoters of the scheme, but are of the opinion that it will not affect them pleasantly.

A site has been selected and secured for a building for the Home, and those who have had the matter in hand in this city have done good work. We are not finding any fault with them. If the House should agree to the appropriation as proposed by the Senate, we have no doubt that a fine and substantial building will be erected, that will be an ornament to the city and a benefit to the workmen and contractors, and incidentally to the community. But unless the scope and objects of the Association are enlarged, so as to reach other persons than those who "renounce polygamy" and "sever their allegiance to the Mormon Church," we do not think either the present rented house or the new Home when it is built, will become inconveniently crowded with inmates. And we do think that the lawmakers of the land invariably lose their good judgment whenever they attempt to legislate, directly or indirectly, in relation to the "Mormon" question.

THE DETAINED IMMIGRANTS.

THE news that the detained emigrants, who came over in the latest company of our people to New York, have all been released and started on their way to Utah, will be very gratifying to their friends and to everyone who understood the situation and is not filled with anti-"Mormon" prejudice. There was no more occasion to detain them than the rest of the company who were permitted to proceed. It was another case of over-officiousness and malice against the "Mormons" on the part of certain Emigration Commissioners although bonds were offered, conditioned that they should not become a public charge, they were kept like prisoners until an investigation was ordered from Washington, when it quickly appeared that there was no authority for sending them back to Europe as was intended by those who detained them.

Of course the reporters for the New York press made the most of the opportunity afforded by this detention, to manufacture falsehoods about the Elders in charge and the Church to which they belong. It was stated that the company was largely composed of "young females," and insinuations were made even about the innocent children, whom the officials cruelly attempted to send back over the ocean, which they had just crossed. But fortunately the statistics of the company were published and, according to the New York Herald, which joined in the stupid outcry, the numbers were as follows:

"The registry clerks at Castle Garden discovered that there were about seventy-five men, sixty women and the rest boys and girls. Superintendent Simpson detained all the boys and girls under sixteen who had no natural or legal guardians with them."

"He found five girls and three boys, who came in charge of the Elders. They were detained, and three families were sent to join them in the landing bureau enclosure."

The New York Telegram in a vile article approving of the return of the children, admitted that "most of these new Mormons were in families." And one of the families which were detained was composed as follows: ac-

"There was a Swiss, Nicholas Egli, with a family of five. He is hoary and wrinkled and is fifty-five years old. He says he has been a Mormon for twenty-three years. His wife is as old as he. One son, twenty-nine years old, is an imbecile, not larger than a ten-year-old boy. They were bound for Idaho, where they have relatives, but they will probably be returned to Switzerland."

The only reason urged for the detention of this family was the presence of the poor imbecile son. But the Swiss, as stated by the *Mail and Express*, had tickets for himself and family to Montpelier, Idaho, and \$31.70 in cash. Thus there was no excuse for holding them under the law, as they were not "pauper immigrants" in any sense of the term. And this is one of the cases of "new Mormons" is it? A "new Mormon" of twenty-three years standing. Another of the detained is Mrs. Christine Patterson, who has been in the Church many years, and was guilty of being "53 years of age and of having with her two innocent grandchildren."

Of course these persecuted people were in great trouble at being kept, while their friends proceeded on their journey, and at the cheerless prospect of having to go back whence they came. But Mr. Gibson of the *Globe* line in New York, and Delegate Calne at Washington, took steps which brought the obstructing officials to the terms of the law, and the scheme of detention has fallen to the ground.

These occurrences are very annoying and much senseless and malicious newspaper comment grows out of them. It is to be hoped that when people in Utah or abroad arrange for the transportation of children of relatives without their parents, all the preliminaries will be attended to so that the obstructing officials at the port of New York will not be afforded any pretext for venting their anti-"Mormon" spleen, as in this and some other instances.

A RIGHTEOUS RULING.

THE decision by the Supreme Court of Nevada that the test-oath law passed by the legislature of that State, is unconstitutional, is good news. We say this not only because it secures in their political rights a number of our friends to whom they were denied in consequence of their faith, but because it shows that religious bigotry does not rule the court that rendered the decision, and that "Mormons" still have rights which are entitled to respect and receive judicial protection.

The Supreme Court of the United States, as long ago as the determination of the Reynolds case, ruled that laws cannot be framed against belief, that legislation can only control actions, and that it is time enough for the legislature to interfere when religious faith breaks out into overt acts against peace and good order. The rabid anti-"Mormon" element here, which foams at the mouth when the judicial power is exercised in reference to the "Mormons" in the same decree and according to the same rules that govern in regard to other people and in other places, was full of glee over the Nevada test oath, which disfranchised men for being members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. But its joy will now be turned into mourning, and those who voice its feelings will have to repeat their slang of a recent occasion, "we've got it in the neck."

We have no doubt that if the Idaho test oath act shall reach the Supreme Court of the United States, it will meet with the same fate as its defunct near relative in Nevada. It is contrary to the genius of this government to rob a citizen of his vote because he differs from the majority in his religious belief. Under our broad Constitution a "Mormon" is to be protected in his right of franchise as much as a Methodist, and a Jew as much as an infidel. It is only when the law is violated by his acts that he can be punished or be deprived of any privilege of citizenship.

In this country a man has the right of free faith and free worship. He can believe in anything, no matter how unorthodox or even outrageous, so long as he does not do anything contrary to laws against overt acts. Those who seek to break down this freedom are foes to mankind and are at heart assassins of American liberty.

There are but few "Mormons" in Nevada, but we are as gratified at this decision as if there were many thousands of our friends in that State. It is a triumph of principle, and it is for principle that we live and labor. Human rights are what we desire to vindicate, and we hope to see the day when the rights of man and the rights of woman will be fully enjoyed in every part of this great republic, as designed by the founders of our country when inspired by the Eternal Source of all light, life and liberty.

REPREHENSIBLE MANEUVERS.

It was announced early in the political contest which is now in progress that it was to be a campaign of ideas; that it was to be fought on principle; that it was to be respectable; and that the issue between the two parties was to be fairly put. Some of the