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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE BUDGE LETTER.

The morning organ of vituperation and falsehood, in its issue of to-day, has a long article on the subject of the letter signed Wm. Budge, which originally appeared in the *Southern Idaho Independent*, and was yesterday republished in these columns. As is its custom, the vehicle of vileness resorts to but little if anything at all in the way of argument; it does not take up the letter, piece by piece, and discuss the points therein contained in order to throw doubt upon or disprove them; but selects a passage here and there upon which to comment, and the only fault it seems able to find is the fact that Mr. Budge is an officer in the "Mormon" Church, that he is a Democrat, and that most of his fellow politicians in Idaho are "Gentiles." It wants to know what Col. Wall would think of certain things, and asks the question as though Wall were a man of immense consequence, one whose opinion on public topics weighed heavily and counted largely, so much so that nothing could be done in the absence thereof. Any one can understand why the organ is so deeply interested in the Idaho situation; it is because by throwing one stone it hopes to kill two birds—by having the "Mormons" alienated from the Democratic strength and Republican success thus assured.

Those who read the document of Mr. Budge in the light of reason and understanding, and without bias or prejudice for or against, must have been impressed with the earnestness of its tone, the vigor of its logic, the force of its argument, and the completeness of its language. There was nothing slanderous, abusive or low in any part of it; it simply stated the situation in refined though forcible terms—and yet the gentleman must be abused, derided and misrepresented because he has had the temerity to speak in behalf of the cause he represents! Calling a man a liar and other epithets peculiar to the organ may do for it, since it has neither justice, truth nor logic to fall back upon; but a careful reading of the document in controversy will cause such terms as verbal boomerangs.

THEY WERE NOT DEPUTIES.

A FEW days since the News gave an account of the outrageous conduct of three men, a week ago last Wednesday, at Taylorsville, this county. They interrogated a lad named George Cook, son of John Cook, in reference to who were polygamists in the settlement. His answers being unsatisfactory to them, they threw the boy into an adjacent canal.—He scrambled out upon the opposite bank and retreated, taking refuge in the nearest house. The facts have since been confirmed by different parties, and there remains no doubt regarding the disgraceful and cowardly act of the disreputable trio. Owing to the nature of the questions put by them, on the surface it appeared as if the parties might be deputy marshals. As there seemed to be no advantage to be gained by officers in acting in such a way, the only ground upon which they could be believed to be men in that capacity involved the further idea that they were idiotic or intoxicated. We did not accept the theory of their official character, on account of its not being feasible and because we have no desire to do injustice to Marshal Dyer or his aids, although we propose to criticize their acts when we deem they are of such a character as to need that treatment, and the facts are squarely before us. It has been learned that on the day the Taylorsville incident occurred the deputies were all engaged in or around town. Marshal Dyer, on being questioned upon the subject, stated that none of his aids were guilty of the dastardly conduct at Taylorsville, and that he would not retain a man in his employ who would commit such acts. It is also learned that, on the same day of the incident at Taylorsville, three men acted similarly toward a number of boys near Lovendahl's, and complaint of their conduct was made to Capt. Greenman. The information given to the latter was not sufficiently definite, however, to lead to the arrest of the guilty parties. We have said so much, that any persons who may have had an idea that the three ruffians were deputies may be disabused of it. They were probably a trio of rowdies out on a "tear" and on mischief bent. It is a pity they were not caught and punished, summarily or otherwise.

THE COLORADO SETTLEMENTS.

IN this issue appears an article descriptive of the Latter-day Saint settlements in Conejos County, Colorado. It is from the pen of Mr. J. S. Stanker, managing editor of the *Colorado Farmer and Live Stock Journal*, and the result of his personal observations. It is to be presumed that it can be relied upon, coming from an authoritative source—a gentleman whose reputation would not permit him to make overdrawn statements regarding the agricultural capabilities of any tract of country. The only part of the region which he found to be in an unthrifty and unproductive condition was not in that situation from natural disadvantages. It was simply the result of the want of application and well directed skill.

It is in order to state that there is still much room in that region for settlers of the upright and industrious class to establish permanent and comfortable homes. Latter-day Saints of that status disposed to take advantage of the facilities which the San Luis Valley affords, by settling in that section of country, can obtain all needed information by addressing communications to Silas S. Smith, of Manassa, Conejos County, Colorado, or Bishop John G. Dalton, of the same place.

GERONIMO'S FATE.

It is to be hoped that the Apache chief Geronimo will not be tried by a military court, as is being strongly urged by a portion of the press of the country. A public opinion which favors such a thing is an unwholesome one, and portents of misfortune to the nation. That the civil shall take precedence of the military power is a cardinal principle of American institutions, and suggestions that are made from time to time to turn this or that matter over to the military to be handled, when it does not come properly within the jurisdiction of the War Department, should be met with determined opposition. When the pretext on which such a suggestion is based is the difficulty of the problem to be solved, the opposition should be all the more pronounced. It should never be conceded that any question can arise in our nation too difficult for the civil, but not too hard for the military power to settle. When this is done the army will be given a prestige which great and true statesmen in all ages have dreaded, and which was sought to be guarded against by the founders of our nation.

PRESIDENTIAL PROBABILITIES.

THE *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* has taken the pains to collect the Presidential preferences of all the delegates to the Democratic and Republican State conventions so far held this year, and gives a tabulated statement, as follows:

DEMOCRATIC.			
	Cleveland.	Blaine.	Thurman.
Illinois.....	25	1	0
California.....	22	2	4
	50	4	4
REPUBLICAN.			
	Blaine.	Lo-gan.	Sher-man.
Ohio.....	8	0	21
Iowa.....	0	0	0
Texas.....	10	0	0
Michigan.....	6	0	0
Illinois.....	32	1	0
Missouri.....	20	25	1
Indiana.....	72	20	0
Wisconsin.....	85	32	7
	214	119	71

This would give the situation at this early date the plain aspect of a reputation of the contest of 1884—that is, Cleveland versus Blaine. But to assume that such is to be the fact so far in advance is to make no allowance for death, declination or change of sentiment. In politics things are usually too uncertain to figure on with any degree of accuracy. Blaine said once, just before the Cincinnati convention which so nearly nominated him ten years ago, that he didn't fear any of the prominent contestants then arrayed against him; the only one he feared was the "Great unknown." Sure enough, that previously almost invisible entity stepped upon the scene at the last moment and walked off with the prize, with Blaine within a dozen votes out of over 700 of the nomination.

The *Globe-Democrat* further says that one Ohio delegate and one Indiana delegate favored Gov. Foraker as first choice. Robert T. Lincoln was first choice of six Missouri delegates and three Wisconsin delegates. Five delegates of Missouri and two of Wisconsin favored Roscoe Conkling. Senator Edmunds was favored by two Missourians and one Wisconsinian, Senator Harrison by sixteen Indianians and one Missourian, Senator Evans by one Missourian and four Wisconsinians, and ex-President Arthur by two Missourians. Of Indiana's delegates, six preferred Hon. A. G. Porter of that State for first choice, one Gen. Sherman, one Gen. Sheridan,

one ex-Pension Commissioner Dudley, and one ex-Postmaster General W. Q. Gresham. Among Wisconsin's delegates, five were for Governor Rusk for first choice, three for General Sherman, two for Mr. Gresham, one for General Fairchild and one for Senator Hawley, of Connecticut. Any one of these stands more prominently before the country in connection with the Presidency than did the winner in 1876, which leads us to look upon the assumed prophetic lore of professional politicians just now as a pretty clear case of counting chickens before they are hatched.

AN INTERESTING PHASE.

THERE is a phase connected with the community of Latter-day Saints, the counterpart of which we challenge the world to produce. We refer to the unfairness with which they are treated by a class of people who live amongst them. In that respect they are the most thoroughly abused people on the surface of the earth. They are far from getting good treatment at large, but the abuse to which they are subjected outside of Utah pales before that which is heaped upon them locally,

this being the radiating center from which the injustice is disseminated. It is actually so bitter, one-sided and unqualified as to be phenomenal. We invite the dispassionate and philosophical to study it. They will discover that it exhibits a trait of human nature that they have never witnessed in such extreme manifestation. In that direction the class referred to represent the acme of diabolism.

Similar manifestations are common throughout the world in all communities, but it is only here where they are practically without qualification. The "Mormons" are the objective point of the animus, and the active phase of the satanic sentiment takes this shape: If a Latter-day Saint exhibits a human weakness, no matter how small it may be, it is transformed into the dimensions of a mountain; if he commit any wrong in violation of his religious profession, it is charged to the community and pointed out as the fruits of the system whose requirements have been contravened. The virtues of the people are, by a devilish process of distortion, exhibited as the foulest iniquities. By the same method their frankness is explained to be duplicity and hypocrisy, and their adherence to conscientious conviction is pictured as bigotry and fanaticism. If the evidences of what they have accomplished in settling and improving a formerly uninhabited and sterile region stand as monuments of their energy, enterprise and industry, attempts are made to show that none of those qualities were needed to produce the developments. It was all on account of the elaborate character of the natural facilities of the country. The hardships they endured in an exodus, overland trip, and in contending with obstacles which have vanished through their efforts under the blessing of God, are alluded to as so many picnics. Evidences of their loyalty are held up as damning proofs of their rebellious disposition. Incidents that tested their patience and endurance, such as calling for five hundred of the flower of their camp, when driven into the wilderness, to join in a warlike campaign against Mexico, are delineated as benefits for which they should be duly and permanently thankful. Every proof they give of being a free people is attributed to their being held in a condition of slavery. Their trinity and attractive names, owned by themselves, are described as hovels. That which they deem sacred as connected with their religion is held up to public mockery and made the subject of ribald jokes and invectives. In fact they are treated with an injustice, an unfairness, a contracted bigotry that have no parallel in this age. To believe their local enemies would be to accept as true the most abominable accumulation of falsehood imaginable. It would involve the theory that the community is destitute of virtue, while those who make the malignant misrepresentation themselves know that the "Mormons" are a good people, and in numerous ways present examples to the world, the adoption of which would cure many of the worst evils with which it is afflicted. It will be seen therefore that the subject is an interesting one and that an unprejudiced thinker and observer who would take the trouble to carefully scrutinize it would, in the course of his inspection, witness a phase of human nature more extreme in its exhibitions than he would see elsewhere.

A very intelligent gentleman from Boston, who stayed a short time in this city on his way westward, was conversing recently upon the "Mormon" question with the writer. He endeavored to account for the detractions uttered against the community, declaring at the same time that most of them carried the stamp of their own falsity on their face. He observed that he could not only see evidences of the good qualities of the "Mormon" people, but he could comprehend that there were many highly moral and beneficent phases in their religion. The unqualified calumnies of the people and system must be, in his opinion, devoid of any moral status themselves, and were consequently unable to perceive it or

to credit its existence elsewhere. There is doubtless much that is true in that statement of the case, on the same principle that he who has not learned the common rules of arithmetic cannot comprehend the position of him who has grasped the solution of mathematical problems. But the chief source of the evil evidently lies in the vindictive feeling with which the defamers are possessed, coupled with the sinister and ulterior purposes they are seeking to subvert. These elements shut their eyes to the just and true and place them on a level with the fanatics of all ages. When "the refuge of lies" shall be swept away their nakedness will be hideous. As surely as justice is an eternal principle that consummation will yet be reached.

THE NEW GRAND JURY.

If there were any whose experience or perceptive faculties were so limited as to cause them to suppose for a moment that the present or any grand jury, or any that may be under existing regulations impanceled, is likely to be an improvement upon its predecessors, such persons are probably beginning to be disabused of the idea. As in other bodies of the same kind, some are better than others, a few have a desire to do justice and extend fair dealing from their own standpoint of what constitutes rectitude and right, but even these are kept upon a beaten path and not allowed to depart therefrom at the penalty of expulsion and a growth from official quarters which means, if it were put in words—"Don't dare to do that again, or away goes your standing as an unsatiable 'Mormon' eater;" this, of course, being too significant from a business and social point of view to pass unheeded. Not quite a year ago, three members of the grand inquisitorial body—all non-"Mormons"—and a majority at least all the time—"Gentiles"—refused to indict a man for the same offense for which he had previously been indicted, arraigned, tried and punished. They had probably read the Constitution of the United States, or that part of it which forbids the very thing they refused to do, and regarding it as the supreme law of the land, proposed to be governed by it. But their action, or rather their refusal to act, cost them their positions; they were incontinent and in the most humiliating manner expelled from the grand body, that their places might be filled with more pliable and willing material. The Court's organ of course upheld the proceeding and poured out its usual quantum of filth, vituperation and insinuation upon the men who tried to do right, and of late there has been no further kicking out of the traces.

But as if to give the panel a little more of the aspect of foregoing conclusiveness on all anti-"Mormon" charges that may be presented to it, the manager-in-chief, the head and front of the paper referred to, is given a position upon the grand jury staff. The selection of the gentleman referred to as a grand juror indicates that the very appearance of fairness is being discarded by the operators of the anti-"Mormon" raid. We presume that he is as good in a personal capacity as most of his fellow jurors, but it is a notorious fact that the journal connected with which he holds a prominent position has engaged in and does constantly indulge in the vilest and most shameful abuse of the class of people whose cases are to come before the jury for investigation. It has done that much in relation to numbers of cases wherein the parties charged are bound over to answer. The paper in question has in nearly every instance not only—in a journalistic way—indicted, but tried and convicted persons against whom initiatory proceedings have been begun. In any other place, and under any other circumstances, where "Mormons" were not the victims, the placing of the *Tribune* manager in the panel of the grand jury would have been deemed a violation of the commonest kind of decency, leaving fairness out of the question.

A SIGNIFICANT MEETING.

A LARGE crowd assembled in Denver on the afternoon of the 12th instant, the object being to protest against the Chinese as a class being permitted further privileges here, and to give to the public the sentiment of the meeting in relation to the obnoxious character of the "little brown man," and the reasons why no more of his kind should be permitted to land upon our shores. The proceedings in the main were similar to those of like gatherings elsewhere, all evincing a determined hostility to the copper-colored aliens, and desiring that measures to hold them and their practices in restraint, so far as law will permit, and to have new laws looking to that end where present ones do not permit.

It is a little singular that in the ranks of politicians in the west, there are so many that have either not the ability or lack the courage to grasp a situation in its entirety, looking

only upon immediate results and personal consequences in attempting to deal with a question, largely, if not wholly, international. Let the incendiary programme of the would-be expulsionists be carried out, and in what condition would that likely place the American situation in China? For years we have been endeavoring to gain a profitable commercial footing there, and just as the nucleus seems well advanced in the process of formation, if the news goes to the Oriental heathen that his brethren in America have been murdered, abused, ostracised, discriminated against and finally expelled; what would be their most likely course? What kind of treatment could our countrymen in the far-away lands of the Mongolian expect and where would the budding interests established by the former go to? "John" is greatly behind in the matter of modern civilization; but he is sufficiently a man of the day to resist if he can and resent if he cannot, and he would be very apt to make our people feel there what they have made him feel here. Without endorsing the cheap labor system, or any other form of absolute servility, it still remains that the Chinese, as a rule do necessary work that the white-skinned human will not perform; and to that extent at least they are an assistance rather than a retarding element to our progress.

One of the speakers on the occasion referred to, Mr. J. R. Buchanan, among some things with which we can hardly agree, said a few things the justice and pertinence of which must strike any unprejudiced reader. Referring to the efforts of the government to stop "Mormon" immigration, he asserted that "if there were one reason for preventing Mormons from landing on our shores, there were 10,000 reasons why a Chinaman should not land. He believed that no politician had ever uttered an honest sentiment against the 'Mormons.' The corporation wanted to gobble up their beautiful valley. Had our legislators studied more carefully their economic system and followed it, there would be no tramps in the land. The whole outcry against 'Mormonism' was simply a scheme of corporations and land sharks; and while five or six polygamists were to be returned to Europe, 30,000 lepers were allowed to infect the community, and the same crowd protected them in order to make money out of them."

Such honesty of expression in a politician now-a-days, even if portions of it fall short of or overshoot the mark in places, should be remembered because of the places where they hit the mark exactly.

FALSEHOOD REFUTED.

THROUGH the agency of a New York newspaper a scandalous statement was spread over the country to the effect that a young lady non-"Mormon" passenger who arrived at Castle Garden with the last company, a portion of which was detained, had been improperly treated during the voyage, by the Elders in charge. Like nearly all stories of the same sort, it was absolutely foundationless. It was simply a sensational item that the unscrupulous newspaper man knew would tickle the popular palate, which has a keen relish for anti-"Mormon" Manchusensisms. The following letters, one of which is from Miss Hawthorne, the young lady alluded to, herself, tell their own story.

SMITHFIELD, Utah,
Sept. 12th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

I, having confidence in the "Mormon" immigration agents and system, felt it a favor for them to bring through from Newcastle, England, my husband's niece, Miss Hawthorne. She arrived here on Wednesday, Sept. 8th, after being treated with respect and consideration by the Elders. After landing at New York she will give you her own account of her treatment by the officials in charge there. We are not members of the Mormon church, but wish, in the name of justice, for an erroneous article that appeared in the *Tribune* to be contradicted.

MRS. ROBERT HAWTHORNE.

SMITHFIELD, Utah,
September 12th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

I have seen a statement in the *Tribune*, copied from the New York *Morning Journal*, in regard to my treatment by the Mormon Elders who kindly brought me through from England. I was treated with the greatest respect by them throughout the passage. At no time on my journey did I make any of the statements contained in the *Morning Journal*. The only indignity I met with was from the officials in charge at Castle Garden on my arrival there, where they detained me against my wish until the Mormon emigration had gone, when they allowed me to proceed on my journey.

Yours truly,
MARGARET HAWTHORNE.

A bottle of Red Star Cough Cure made a thorough and permanent cure of a cold so severe that I could not talk, says Mr. J. P. Roach, assistant superintendent New York Central Sleeping Car Company.