

ty, and the majority rules in America. Do the Methodists wish the minority to rule?

"S. In conclusion the report asks Congress to 'deal firmly with this treasonable, law-defying, and iniquitous institution;' to give 'a free ballot and amended jury law;' to suppress the 'twin relic.' The press is asked to 'keep the matter before the people,' etc. 'The Church' is asked to 'fill this Territory with churches, schools and Christian literature.' And 'our Heavenly Father is asked to aid in this glorious work.'

Congress deals as it pleases with 'Mormonism' and the 'twin relic,' but we do not see the treason, defiance of law, or iniquity. 'A free ballot and amended jury law' means exclusion of all 'Mormons' from polls and juries. The press will not fail to 'keep the matter before the people,' if it pays to do so. We have no objection to the Territory being filled with churches, schools, and Christian literature. We do a little ourselves that way. Our Heavenly Father may be expected to aid every work which tends to promote the reign of truth, peace, and righteousness.

#### A GUARD FOR CORINNE.

The rumor is about town that Gen. Sheridan telegraphed to General Crook to send a company of troops to Corinne, to remain there until the mayor of that brave burgh is satisfied that he can scent no longer on the night or morning air any danger of the Indian scare kind.

This was very kind indeed of the gallant general, betokening a heart open as day to melting charity, and a decided disposition to do anything he could to quiet the fears of the timid citizens, however groundless and ridiculous those fears might be. It is very likely that he laughed in his sleeve, most of our citizens would have laughed outright, at the representations of the terror-stricken Corinnites, and that he notwithstanding this resolved to promptly comply with their wishes. With a company of brave soldier boys and a few gallant officers and gentlemen specially stationed to guard the town, the panic-stricken, nerve-shaken men of Corinne ought to be able to secure quiet nerves, ought to be able to sleep o' nights, and days too if they wish, ought to be able to entirely banish all frightful apprehensions of midnight attacks from peaceful farming Indians, and ought to be able to no longer have their minds tortured and their repose disturbed with horrifying visions of vengeful red men brandishing tomahawks and bowie knives in the air, and yelling in savage triumph over Corinne scalps. Actually and soberly, these things ought to be and be suffered no more by our excitable neighbors of Corinne.

Yet it may be, now that troops are to be located there, that the mayor of that burgh never will be satisfied that danger of the kind named has vanished totally and permanently. If so, then the troops to be located there may become a permanency, and that will constitute three military posts in Utah, all of them absolutely of no public utility, and consequently so far an unnecessary expense, and a needless addition to the already grievous taxation of the country.

Nevertheless, if the posts are absolutely valueless so far as any public advantage is secured by their presence, yet they are of considerable advantage to the community pecuniarily, because they are the means of the disbursement among the residents hereabout of a considerable amount of money, so that in one way or another the natural law of distribution is complied with to greater or less extent even in Utah. Evaporation collects and draws up water from the earth into the air, which descends and is distributed again over the earth in the form of dew, rain, hail and snow. Even so the federal government collects revenue from all parts of the Union, which is distributed again to the various parts of the Union in the shape of payments to officials and others in the service of the government, or who sell anything to government or its officers and employees, or labor in any way upon

government works. In this manner a tolerable equilibrium of circulation is maintained. Utah contributes her quantum to the general revenue of the federal government, and it is nothing but right that she should receive her modest share in the general disbursement of the same. If the government is minded to employ a portion of the army as immediate instruments in effecting this disbursement in Utah, we do not know that it is necessary to cavil about it. Perhaps there is no place where the troops would do less harm, or where their money would do more good, than in Utah. Besides, if one company of troops will secure peace of mind to the Corinnites, and prevent them falling into hysterical fits about the Indians every once in a while, by all means let them have a company of troops to guard them from their horrible but purely imaginary danger. Nobody wishes a whole town to frighten itself into lunacy. Nobody wishes to see a grand commission of lunacy sitting over a whole town, and inquiring into the sanity or insanity of the inhabitants thereof, not one, but all, or nearly so. Better let them have two or three troops of soldiers stationed among them, than that they should be in danger of becoming non-compos mentis upon the Indian or any other subject.

Now don't laugh at this suggestion; for it is easy to show that the poor Corinnites have manifested decided symptoms in that direction. One authority says a "delusive image" is "the inseparable companion of real insanity." Another authority says "false belief is the essence of insanity." A third authority says, "Where there is delusion of mind there is insanity; that is, when persons believe things to exist, which exist only, or, at least, in that degree exist only in their own imagination, and of the non-existence of which neither argument nor proof can convince them; they are of unsound mind; or as one of the counsel accurately expressed it, it is only the belief of facts, which no rational person would have believed, that is insane delusion."

Therefore, if the Corinnites, in their recent scare, in their two scares, for they had a relapse, were sincere, then they undoubtedly manifested the acknowledged evidences of an attack of insanity, and particularly as they do not now profess to believe otherwise, and everybody knows there was not the slightest foundation for the scare. If they were not sincere, then they acted and still act in a very rascally manner. It is to be hoped that the troops will preserve them from further lapses of the kind, whether of insanity or rascality.

#### ENOUGH TO SETTLE ITS FATE.

EVIDENTLY accepting the divers highly colored statements and falsehoods so passionately uttered in various journals of late concerning affairs in Utah, the Boston Post, commenting upon the recent trial at Beaver, is pleased to say—

"All this, and much more in detail, has been brought out by this trial, and that should be enough to settle the fate of Mormonism on this continent. It establishes the fact that we have within our borders a horde of people whose leaders, in the name of religion, and following a pretended revelation of their own, are as cruel and inhuman as a band of Tartars or Hottentots. Violence is not to be counselled, but a resolute and rigorous course is all that lies open now. To admit such a barbarous system, whatever colors it wears, to an equality with the democracy of civilization is to try to mix elements that have no symptom of affinity at any point."

We are not able to agree altogether with the Post, either in its premises or its conclusions.

We do not see that anything has been brought out in the trial that "should be enough to settle the fate of Mormonism."

We do not see that the trial has any relevant connection with the fate of "Mormonism."

We do not see that the trial "established the fact" of "a horde of people" in Utah "as cruel and inhuman as a band of Tartars or Hottentots," or even as cruel and

inhuman as many Methodists and other sectarian "Christians" in this country, to say nothing of ordinary "border ruffians," excepting the rabid anti-"Mormon" ring and its aiders and abettors. They are cruel as the grave, remorseless as death, untiring as Satan in devising, concocting, and carrying out all kinds of infamies towards the "Mormons."

We do see with our Boston contemporary that "violence is not to be counselled," for it would be unjust and impolitic.

As to a resolute and rigorous course, the "Mormons" have scarcely ever been subject to anything else by their enemies, consequently they have become inured to it. It is what experience for years back has led them to expect. They have lived through it so far and prospered. If they can live and prosper in the face of a persistently and unsympathetically rigorous policy, they ought to be able to live and prosper by and by, when the unsympathetic and rigorous policy shall have worn itself out in vain attempts to destroy "Mormonism," and shall be succeeded by a more just, humane, liberal and possibly generous policy. But under either policy the desire to live consistently with one's convictions is a ruling one, and we expect it will continually and finally prevail.

We do not admit with the Post that "Mormonism" is a barbarous system. On the contrary, we hold it to be a civilized, Christian, and divine system, embracing not only all the good points of the "democracy of civilization," but the good points of every other system of government. Therefore, unlike the Post, we consider that "Mormonism" so far is in affinity and on an equality with the "democracy of civilization," and also that, in embracing all the good points of other systems which the d. o. c. does not embrace, "Mormonism" is a system vastly superior to that glorious d. o. c. to which some people seem to be never weary of singing hymns of praise and poems of triumph, but which, strangely enough, they also seem to be very anxious to degrade by amalgamating with it some of the most tyrannical and repulsive features of unmitigated despotism.

INFORMATION WANTED as to the whereabouts of August Leonhard, of New York City, who left New York about five years ago, and was last heard of at Gold Hill, Nevada. Any person possessing information in regard to him will receive the thanks of his widowed mother by communicating same to the Editor of the DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City. — [Nevada and California State papers, please copy.]

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Having attempted the capture of this fearful worm in calling to the rescue three eminent physicians during the last four years, but each failed to deliver me from the excruciating tortures of the ugly brute. But thank God for being directed to Doctor E. L. Plant, of Salt Lake City. Oh, good Heavens! to describe the agonies endured from the monster during the four years past would be impossible.

And, Dear Doctor, I am grateful, nay, doubly grateful, for having struck on the right path at last. I shall feel it a duty, after the above miracle, to direct sufferers to you.

Kindly consider me your admirer and true friend,

LEWIS D. PURDY.  
Beaver City, Beaver Co., June 11, 1875. w27

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