

"Mormon" community have been taught to revere the Constitution as inspired of God, was that disloyalty?

We declare that those who accuse the "Mormons" of disloyalty either catch up and repeat a foolish libel, or they willfully lie before God and the nation! We are opposed to a law that was framed specially against a feature of our religion, and we despise the tricky, pettifogging, fee-hunting, oppressive, law-twisting unprecedented and contemptible manner of its enforcement, while we loathe the loyalty-shrieking humbugs who are working the business for pelf. But this is not disloyalty to the government nor to the principles on which it is based, for we live and labor for their maintenance, and are enduring reproach and suffering that they may become triumphant.

We stand for civil and religious liberty as guaranteed by the Constitution, and contend for our rights against overwhelming human odds, within the lines of the Union. We trust in God and try to help ourselves. We are endeavoring to be loyal to Him and to our country. And we expect, while honoring the government under which we live, to render homage to the Great Eternal who is over and above all men and all nations, and who will eventually show who are His people, who have been the most obedient to divine and human law, and who are really and truly entitled to be called loyal.

THEIR OBJECTS AND "INWARDNESS."

The visit of the G. A. R. veterans to this city is being used by the conspirators against the peace of the commonwealth of this region for all its worth. Indeed it is being operated for considerable in excess of its value.

The political plotters aim at the extinguishment of a republican form of government here. They want the "Mormon" people—than whom there are none more loyal to the government—robbed of their political privileges that they may fill the offices and grow fat and rich at the expense of an unpopular community. Hence they cry for help from any source, to enable them to accomplish their schemes of plunder and oppression.

Were it not for the seriousness of the subject the position of some of the G. A. R. speakers, who flippantly denounce the "Mormons" because of polygamy before they are well into the city, would be laughable. These people who are laboring under the delusive idea that the local tricksters who are seeking to make tools of them care anything about polygamy are in a pitiable plight. What those who are throwing dust in their eyes, and seeking to use them for ulterior purposes would say, were they to tell the truth would be this: "The 'Mormon' people are as good, pure, honest and upright a religious community as exist. But they are in the overwhelming majority and consequently hold the local political offices. We want you G. A. R. people to help us to get them disfranchised. We will then get all the public positions and will grow rich and fat at the expense of the people who built up this country and made it possible for us to live here.

Help us to spread infamous lies about them, that under the cover of that refuge we may be able to plunder them with impunity. Press hard upon the Government by passing resolutions, etc., that we may get immediate legislation to effect our purpose. If we cannot gain our object in that way, we can come along at the proper time and begin to wipe out 'Mormonism' in Utah, that the Latter-day Saints, with their unity of political sentiment and action may no longer stand as an obstacle to the attainment of our desire—absolute control of the Territory of Utah."

In consequence of the most unblushing falsehood and misrepresentation, it is difficult for a stranger to believe that political power and spoliation are the objects of the local demagogues and conspirators who are working up the furor on the "Mormon" question. They would hardly credit the solid fact that polygamy cuts no figure in the matter further than as a bugbear. It is not easy to convince them either that their assistance is solicited for the attainment of these purposes, for the accomplishment of which it is desired to make them unthinking tools. But it is all true. About the modus operandi, the plotters are not particular. If it cannot be attained by bloodless popular pressure upon the government, incited by falsehood, than wholesale murder would be acceptable as a dernier resort. It is observable that some of the G. A. R. orators fall in with this sanguinary proposal, and windily splutter about their readiness to lend a hand at the business. Doubtless, such blood and thunder spouters fill the schemers with delight as their organ, the Salt Lake Tribune, which is presumed to speak for them, is in unmarked harmony with the anticipated gory programme. To substantiate what we enunciate we will quote from one of its murderous editorial articles, in which it not only advocated a resort to assassination, but inadvertently admitted that political power and place was the kernel of the nut:

"The interfering with politics in Illinois is what cost Joseph Smith his life; the anger which is caused—the anger and fear caused by all the thou-

sands of Mormons in Utah voting solidly as directed will never cease until that rule shall be relinquished. It is a menace to free government which Americans will never submit to. When it grows dangerous enough, if no other remedy can be found, the one resorted to in Illinois will be invoked again."

After reading that quotation, consider that it was uttered by the organ of the Utah regenerators; also that its enunciators are supposed to be civilized beings and not mendacious barbarians. It should also be kept in mind that this is the Nineteenth century.

A MODERATE MEETING.

THE local conspirators were much disappointed over General Logan's temperate address at the rink on Friday night. They expected a red hot tirade, after their own abusive and murderous style. The well known warrior and statesman instead, made a speech which on general principles could, most of it, be endorsed by every sensible person, "Mormon" or "Gentile." It was conspicuous by the absence of those splenetic, illiberal, revolutionary and bloodthirsty sentiments in which the noisy, clacqueurs at the rink meetings and the leaders of the anti-"Mormon" ring take the greatest delight. We respect the opinions of an opponent when uttered in the spirit which governed Gen. Logan's remarks, and though he manifested a misunderstanding of some things to which he referred, his speech is to be, on the whole, commended.

In contrast with the moderate, argumentative and eloquent speech of the General, was the harangue of Governor Alger, of Michigan, which was a most preposterous, blustering and blood-thirsty effusion. Alger wants the army to make "short" and "bloody" work of polygamy, by marching here "in solid phalanx" and "wiping it out." That is to say, because a few men here marry more wives than one, an army of United States soldiers are to slaughter men, women and children who are innocent. The Michiganers ought to muzzle their Governor when he wants to air himself in public. If he shows no more sense and humanity on other topics than he did on the "Mormon" question, of which he is as ignorant as a post, he ought to be kept quiet for the honor of their State. There is no issue here that can be met by arms, and such remarks as Alger was betrayed into making are only fit ebullitions for a being who is half idiot and half ruffian.

Corporal Tanner had to be brought forward again to help offset by his coarse vulgarity the rational remarks of General Logan. We should not have alluded to this low-lived person again but for his reference to the Deseret News. He claimed that we persecuted him as saying that he would "consign this whole Territory to hell" after he came here, while, he declared, he said it before he came here. It does not matter when and where he uttered the villainous words, they are just as much to be condemned by every person but a lunatic or a blackguard. It would take a large number of souls of the calibre of the Corporal's to make up a consignment for any place.

The rest of the speeches, including the remarks of Governor West, were of a moderate character, appropriate to the occasion, excepting perhaps the fulsome eulogy of General Logan, which he did not appear to appreciate. Altogether, Friday evening's "camp-fire" was much of a disappointment to the gang of schemers who are seeking to make the G. A. R. movement an instrument of malicious mischief.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CELEBRATION—FRUIT AND OTHER CROPS—GRASSHOPPERS.

MOAB, Emery County, Utah, July 26th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News: The 24th was celebrated here by a picnic and dance, which were participated in by young and old, under the shade of Brother O. W. Warner's live bowery. All enjoyed themselves apparently to the full. We had also a dance in the evening.

The health of the people here is generally good. The small grain harvest has been cut. Crops are generally light, owing to the long continued drought. Corn, sugar cane, etc., will be light also. Early potatoes are a failure. The fruit crop is excellent; the peach trees and grape vines are weighted down with rich and luscious fruit. There is quite a visitation of grasshoppers, which have been and are doing much damage.

HENRY HOLYOAK.

MORE JUBILATION.

GROUPS CREEK, Box Elder Co., Utah, July 26th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News: Pioneer day was celebrated here by raising the stars and stripes to the breeze at daylight, and meeting in the bowery at 11 a. m. After the opening exercises speeches were made by three of the brethren. Songs were sung, toasts, etc., given, some anthems were rendered in fine style by the choir.

Brother Isaac Lee (one of the speakers) gave a synopsis of his and the Saints' experience from the time he joined the body of the Church in Caldwell County, Mo., up to the present, and related some of the causes which led the Pioneers to seek a home amid the Rocky Mountains. At 1.30 p. m. we repaired to the meeting house, where a sumptuous dinner was spread upon two rows of tables, extending the length of the house, under the supervision of Sister Mary Cooke, President of the Relief Society, assisted by the good sisters thereof. Everybody was invited to partake, Jew, Gentile and Saint. Twenty-six of the Lamanites were present and partook of earth's bounties, and enjoyed themselves hugely.

After dinner the juveniles engaged in dancing and at night the adults did the same.

The health of the people is good, and the crops promise an average.

BENJAMIN F. COOKE.

RICH COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the call of the chairman of the county committee of the People's Party, the convention convened at Randolph meeting house, on Monday, July 26, 1885, at 1 p. m.

W. H. Lee, Esq., and Joseph Irwin, were chosen respectively as temporary chairman and secretary.

A committee on credentials was appointed and their report showed that the delegates present were duly authorized.

The temporary organization was made permanent.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee on nomination, who reported as follows:

For Commissioners to Locate University Lands: C. W. Stayner, L. S. Mills and J. M. Wadell.

For Probate Judge—Geo. A. Peart.

For County Clerk—John M. Baxter.

For Sheriff—Anson C. Call.

County Attorney—John Snowball.

Surveyor—Jonathan C. Kimball.

Assessor and Collector—A. W. Nebeker.

Supt. of District Schools—Ezekiel Lee.

Coroner—John S. Jones.

Selectman—Wesley K. Walton.

Treasurer—Archibald McKinnon, Jr.

The report of the committee was adopted unanimously, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

JOSEPH IRWIN, Secretary.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, JULY 21

Fined.—In the police court to-day, J. A. R. Day, for stealing from Barnes & Davis' store, was fined \$30.

Tools Stolen.—A quantity of carpenters' tools was stolen from a house near the Utah & Nevada depot last night. The thieves have not been arrested.

Suicide at Provo.—A special to the News this morning (July 28th) says that John Howe, aged 33 years, committed suicide yesterday, by taking morphine, and died at 8 o'clock last evening. The cause of the rash act was said to be family difficulties. He leaves a wife and three children.

THE MODERN HAMAN.

Dickson's Mendacious Wall.—He tries to throw the responsibility of his inhuman course on the "Mormons."

The Proceedings at the alleged G. A. R. Camp-fire last night.

Shortly before 6 o'clock last night a fair-sized audience had assembled at the skating rink. The majority were visitors to the city, who were attracted to the place from its being made the G. A. R. headquarters. Col. Henry Page was in charge, and on the platform were Governor West, Marshal Dyer, District Attorney Dickson, Prof. L. E. Holden and a number of others.

The first speaker introduced was Professor L. E. Holden, who described the wonderful wealth and productiveness of the Territory. In the older States the channels of business were closed up, and men were gray-haired before positions of influence were open to them. In the west, however, it was different, and those who came with a strong arm and a will to work had all nature to help them. There were some things which Utah needed. If the people of the east could not come here, it was necessary for Utah to have the influences they represented; their schools and other institutions of learning; their help when they returned home; and their voices in behalf of the people. Two things were needed above all else in the Territory. These were, proper laws and their enforcement, and more important still, the right kind of schools. What is wanted is a thorough-going New England, New York and Pennsylvania school system, where there would be no sectarian instruction, and where the young could be molded into ideal American citizens. The hope of the Territory was in the young. The ideas of those advanced in years could not be changed; but with the influence of schools, the press, the pulpit, the milliner and dressmaker, the man of business and thought, Utah could be made one of the grandest States of the Union. The visiting

soldiers were welcome here, and wishes for joy and gladness were extended toward them.

General Locke, of New York, was next introduced, and made a short and appropriate speech. This was the first time he had been west of Colorado, and he was well pleased at the prospect before him. At the commencement of the war he had united himself with the army of the Potomac, and remained with it to the close of the struggle. He was at Appomattox, and his own corps, the Fifth had received the surrender. It was a grand sight. When the war ended there was a revulsion of feeling; there were no bickerings, but it was the meeting of brave men with brave men. All hostility had ceased. He was now on his way to California, where a reunion of old soldiers such as would not be again witnessed would be held. He was pleased to see so many ladies present, the memory of whose god-like labors during the war would ever be cherished by the soldiers.

Col. Page then introduced Judge Dickson, United States Prosecuting Attorney for the Territory of Utah. The "Judge" then stepped forward and prefaced his harangue with the remark that, wherever the G. A. R. halted they received a glad welcome, but nowhere was it more hearty than with the loyal citizens of Utah. They were more earnest in that welcome because they needed the aid of the visitors, and daily felt the want of their presence. They felt assured that the required aid would be forthcoming when the mighty evils that curse the Territory were understood, and the needed redress would be granted. "Judge" Dickson thought no opportunity should be allowed to pass without saying something on the great question here. The story of Utah's shame, the mighty wrong and great crime that had held high carnival here could not be told in a day or a month. The most that could be done was to touch the salient features of it, that people in the east might bring about the proper redress. The Mormon Church was steeped in disloyalty. It had usurped the civil authority. One of its prime purposes was the overthrow of the American home. The people who are the adherents of the church were steeped in disloyalty. Every Sunday since the settlement of this Territory it had been preached from every pulpit throughout this broad land that the government was the enemy of the Mormon church. This doctrine had been instilled into the minds of the youth for thirty years, and no other results could be expected than that when they arrived at manhood they would be hostile to the United States? He had it from good authority that when Lincoln was assassinated and the news reached here that Brigham Young, then governor, could not repress his exultation. In 1852, when the Edmunds bill was passed, it was met by a challenge from the head of the church. An order went forth from the First Presidency calling upon the people to live their religion, enforcing it with a threat that every man who held office in the church who had not more wives than one, should be forced to yield up his office unless he took another one in violation of the laws of his country; and ever since that time the general members of the church had been more actively urged to live their religion—to break the laws of the land. Every man who had dared to say he would obey the law had been anathematized by the church, ostracized by society, and lashed by the "Mormon" press. A few months ago a man who was under indictment and knew he was guilty of unlawful cohabitation, sought an interview with Mr. McKay, and said: "I have obeyed that law for the last year and a half, and I propose to obey it in the future. I am a wealthy man, it is true, but I dare not stand up and make that promise in court. If I did it would ruin me in business." To promise obedience to the laws is apostasy, and the punishment is social ostracism. More than that, he is boycotted, and if a laboring man, cannot remain here and earn a livelihood for his family. If he is wealthy, as Duwoody said, his business is ruined. The teaching here has been that the government is the enemy of the Church. In consequence the young who have been taught that doctrine are rebels. "On July 4, 1885, on the County Court House, the City Hall, over that anacanda, Z. C. M. I., the Gardo House, the Deseret News office, the Temple, the Tabernacle, and that sink hole of iniquity the Endowment House, the flag hung at half mast, and yet the 'Mormons' say they are the most loyal people in the United States, and took this means of expressing their loyalty on the birthday of the nation." In civil elections the ticket voted for was that of the Priesthood. "There was never an election held here but what the ticket was voted for solidly by all the 'Mormons'—there never was one dissenting voice. Such a thing could not be in any other country. The 'Mormons' dare not disobey. I can point you out a place in Utah where a man lives under one roof with three sisters, raising children by each, and he calls that place his home. I can point you to another, almost within a stone's throw, where a man has married a woman, her daughter and her granddaughter and has begotten children by each. The tendency of polygamy is that the public morals of this community are becoming debauched. The power that reigns here is raising a generation of hypocrites and perjurers. How long, oh, how long must this thing be endured? When will the time come when this people will say it must stop? I want

you when you go home not to forget us—to talk to your neighbors until we have redress of our wrongs. In the courts here I have seen a woman who said her daughter was married and a mother, but she could not say who her husband was, to save her soul from perdition. I have seen a young woman, comely and modest, who had been married two years, yet to rescue her from damnation, she could not say that she had ever borne the relation of wife to her husband. Those in authority in the church encourage perjury. I have been challenged by the DESERET NEWS to show in any of their doctrines anything condoning perjury. Of course I could not, for they do not put it in print. They know perjury is committed but never speak against it. They rather apologize, defend and praise those who commit it. The authorities of the Church are disloyal, and why should the nation hesitate to wrest from these disloyal citizens the ballot? There is nothing un-American in it. The people here do not really exercise that franchise. They do as they are told. Would it be any wrong to strike from the hands of these people a privilege that they do not exercise—the ballot which they have so long prostituted? We do not ask for any offices; we only ask that the power be taken away from the 'Mormons.' We can never reach the root of the evil here until the civil power is taken from them. They say we are a ring who desire to plunder the 'Mormons.' All we ask is for Congress to take the government. The Gentiles are willing to have the ballot taken from them. They are willing for Congress or a commission appointed by the President to rule. This would not give the Gentiles the power. The only successful measure will be to strike the civil power from the "Mormon" people. They say they are persecuted for conscience' sake. I am willing to believe and do believe that the "Mormon" people sincerely believe what they are taught by the head of the church, but I do not believe that those in authority are sincere in what they claim to believe. It is simply lust! There is no religion in it at all! There has never been a time when these criminals could not go free by simply promising to obey the law, yet they will not do it. Such opportunities are given to criminals nowhere else. Yet they call this persecution." Governor West offered to fifty confined in the penitentiary that if they would keep the law he would use his influence with the President for their liberation. But not one dared to accept the offer. Mr. Dickson then launched forth a stream of bitter invective and glaring falsehoods concerning President George Q. Cannon, whom he denominated as the real head of the Church. He wanted the members of the G. A. R., when they went east, and their mothers and sisters, as they esteemed honor in man and virtue in woman, to see that the public mind was wrought up on this question until the members of Congress did their duty towards Utah.

Conrad Smith, of Missouri, next came forward. He threw a wet blanket on the revivings of the District Attorney, by calling the "monstrous evil" which he had so wildly decried against a small boil on the arm as compared to the ulcer which had afflicted the whole side of the nation in the days of the civil war. The boil might be ready to have the core taken out, and if so it should be done. The boys of the G. A. R. had used heroic treatment to the ulcer; the knife was used and it was cut out. They were now on their way to California to rejoice in the results. They should not worry about the insignificant question in Utah, but should teach the people what citizenship should be, the law should be supreme, and Church and State should be separate. The interests here would be looked after carefully, diligently and vigilantly. When the G. A. R. returned, enlightened by what they had heard of the ulcer, they would give what aid they could, until Utah was fitted to become one of the sisterhood of States.

Geo. Geo. R. Maxwell next appeared on the stand, and said it was time to quit, but on another occasion he would speak. He warned the visitors that the G. A. R. post in Utah would see to it that they kept their promise to put "Mormonism" down. The assemblage then dispersed. To-night the Wisconsin delegation will arrive.

Active, Pushing and Reliable.

Z. C. M. I. can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, pushing and reliable, by recommending articles with well established merit and such as are popular. Having the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, colds and coughs, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lung, or chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

A FAMILY BLESSING.

Simmons' Liver Regulator—the favorite home remedy—is entirely vegetable, and is the purest and best family medicine that is compounded. No error to be feared in administering, no injury from exposure after taking, no loss of time. It is the best preventive medicine, and safe to take, no matter what the sickness may prove to be, and in any ordinary disease will effect a speedy cure.