

## THE TENNESSEE MARTYRS.

The tenth of August, eighteen eighty-four,  
Will memorable be, for evermore,  
For on that Sabbath morn, the Massacre!  
By fiendish men occurred in Tennessee.

A local preacher led the brutish mob,  
To fall upon the Elders and to rob,  
The children of their fathers, and the wives,  
Of those they loved, aye, better than their  
lives.

The Christian? mobbers in the woods con-  
vene,  
Braced up with whisky for the tragic scene  
No worse assembly of the damned could be;  
Collected in the State of Tennessee.

Their minds had been inflamed by chronic  
liars,  
The *Tribunes* of the press had fed the fires,  
Of bigotry, and and roused the fiendish hate,  
That nought but blood of Saints could sati-  
ate.

The pious preachers, boldly took the lead,  
Inciting them to this cold-blooded deed;  
A tragic deed that caused the earth to  
heave,  
And many thousands of the Saints to grieve

Disguised and oddly dressed the mobbers  
met,  
All masked and armed, a rude blood-thirsty  
set,  
And found the victims in their Sabbath  
meeting,

Where loving Saints, the men of God were  
greeting.

Some months before they burned the house  
of prayer

The Elders and the Saints erected there;  
They now sweep down like savages and  
slay,

Four noble men upon this Sabbath day.

The songs of Zion had been sung with glee.  
By Saints and Elders all so merrily;

When rushing in, the fiendish cowards  
pressed,  
As though by legions of the damned pos-  
sessed.

The first brave Martyr in the bloody strife,  
The first to give his pure unspotted life;

Was John F. Gibbs, a zealous man and true,  
Whose converts numbered there, some  
twenty-two.

For such offense the mobbers had decreed,  
To perpetrate their base and cruel deed;

And so without a minute's time or warning,  
They murdered him on this dark Sabbath  
morning.

Then Elder Berry met a martyr's fate,  
Near his once cherished home, his natal  
State;

Whose fathers fought for liberty and bled,  
Among the revolutionary dead.

Whe rights they wrested from the tyrant  
power,

Were trampled on in this appalling hour;  
Their son was slaughtered for religious  
faith,

For preaching God's own truth he suffered  
death.

Hudson and Conder too, so young and  
brave,

Unmasked the leader, and his body gave,  
A lifeless corpse, baptised in blood and  
shame,

To rank with murderers, of darkest fame.

The boys had lived in peace upon the farm,  
A mother's care had shielded them from  
harm;

They had but recently obeyed the truth,  
But loved it, with the ardent love of youth.

They saw the brave and much loved Elders  
fall,

Nor feared the mobbers, nor the rifle ball,  
The conflict was unequal but they stood,  
Unterrified amidst the scene of blood.

So was their mother shot by coward hand,  
And law dishonored by the cursed band,  
And in defense of those so basely killed,  
Their youthful blood was on the hearthstone  
spilled.

Who can ascribe the sorrow and distress,  
Of wives bereft, and children fatherless;  
Of mother wounded, and her bitter cries,  
Her sons both lying dead before her eyes,

On that accursed day the earth did quake,  
And towns and cities to their centre shake,  
And men grew pale with conscious guilt and  
fear,

Impressed that some calamity was near.

And who can tell the fearful desolation  
That God will pour upon this generation  
For blood of righteous men that has been  
shed,

That cries for vengeance from the honored  
dead?

No small responsibility will rest  
On so-called Christians who have madly  
pressed,

Their wicked schemes of special legislation,  
Alike disgraceful to the age and nation.

"Heroic measures" from their Upas tree,  
Have thus with blood matured in Tennessee,  
Whose martyrs rank with Prophets, Priests  
and Sages,

Who died for God and Truth in former ages.

And when the blood of these brave men was  
shed,

They felt no sorrow for the martyred dead,  
No Christian Priest has yet been heard to  
plead,

For equal rights of Saints in time of need.

'Tis strange that in this land so great and  
free,  
That ministers of Christ should slaughtered  
be,

But men so eminently chaste and pure,  
Poor morbid human nature can't endure.

Such human nature once with royal breath,  
Had John the noble Baptist put to death,  
And nailed the Son of God, without a sigh,  
Upon the cross, and left him there to die.

What crimes have not been done with like  
pretense,

And urged by sympathizers in defense,  
Of cruel murderers of God's elect?

And human laws seem powerless to protect

Here lies the secret, 'tis the narrow way,  
That all must ravel who the Lord obey,  
Saints must be hated, and perchance be  
slain,

While 'st history repeats itself again.

'Twas said by one pre-eminently true,  
"They hated me before they hated you,"

He said, moreover, men, his Saints would  
kill,  
Supposing they but did his Father's will.

And so the foolish bigots shout and rave,  
And urge "heroic measures" 'gainst the  
brave,

And Spartan-like defenders of the faith,  
For which the best of men have suffered  
death.

Are we more precious and select than they?  
Or truth demand less sacrifice to-day?

That we should be exempt from Gentile  
hate,

And shrink to meet for truth a Prophet's  
fate.

For such has been the heritage of all  
The holy Prophet's since the tragic fall,  
Of righteous Able—mercilessly slain,  
By mobbers prototype the monster Cain!

Then let us buckle on our armor bright,  
Nor fear the enemy, but bravely fight,  
For human rights, till every soul shall be  
Protected from the curse of Tennessee.

JAMES H. HART.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

HAMILTON, O., 1.—The special train  
conveying Mr. Blaine and party made  
a few stops between Dayton and this  
place. At 12.20 the train arrived at  
Hamilton. Here Mr. Blaine and party  
were driven through the town to a  
stand in front of the court house.

Hon. N. L. Morey introduced Mr.  
Blaine as the most distinguished rep-  
resentative of the American flag. The  
great crowd cheered heartily and re-  
peatedly. When order was restored  
Blaine made a protection speech.

The train reached Cincinnati at 3.40,  
when the usual demonstrations were  
made at the depot and hotel, where  
Blaine spoke briefly. He said: "I thank  
you and all the good people of Cincin-  
nati for this cordial, hearty and mag-  
nificent reception."

At 6.30 Blaine was escorted by the  
reception committee to the exposition  
building, which was crowded. For a  
while Blaine held an informal recep-  
tion in the commissioner's office,  
where some gentlemen and many lad-  
ies were presented to him. Then he  
was escorted to the stage. Blaine  
made a few graceful remarks appro-  
priate to the occasion.

Senator Sherman, Judge Foraker and  
Congressman Hallett also made brief  
addresses. After the speaking Blaine  
was given a complimentary dinner by  
the commissioners of the exposition.

The occasion was entirely non-polit-  
ical, and there was no speaking during  
the dinner, at which several locally  
distinguished Democrats were present.  
Blaine will spend Thursday in Cincin-  
nati.

At the after-noon session of the Irish-  
American Republican League, much  
time was spent in choosing a perma-  
nent chairman, M. Beland having been  
put in nomination in opposition to A.  
L. Morrison, selected by the commit-  
tee. Morrison was finally elected by a  
majority of four. The report of the  
committee on resolutions was adopted,  
and ratifies the nomination of Blaine  
and Logan.

ALBANY, 1.—Governor Cleveland  
accompanied by Erastus Corning, Ma-  
jor Banks of Albany, Simon W. Rosan-  
dale, John A. McCall and Gen. Austin  
Luther, leave Albany for Buffalo on a  
special train to-morrow afternoon.  
The party will arrive in Buffalo at  
8.20. Elaborate preparations are made  
for the Governor's reception. The  
train makes no stops. The Governor  
leaves Buffalo on the regular train  
Friday night for Albany.

LORT WAYNE, Ind., 1.—Gen. Butler  
arrived at 3:15 p.m. He was met at  
the depot by a committee, and the  
carriages were headed by the city  
band. He was immediately driven to  
the fair grounds, where he addressed  
3,000 people. The General spoke an  
hour and a half, and predicted that  
the party which shall be defeated at  
the November election will unite with  
the People's party in the future. At  
the close of his speech he was greeted  
with a round of cheers. He then pro-  
posed three cheers for the People's party,  
himself giving the cue, "Hip, hip, hip,"  
which met with an enthusiastic re-  
sponse.

NEW YORK, 1.—The trustees of the

Peabody Educational Fund opened  
their annual session to-day at the Fifth  
Avenue Hotel. Mr. Curry, the general  
agent, presented his report, showing  
the following distributions of the in-  
come fund: Alabama, \$5,000; Arkan-  
sas, \$2,050; Florida, \$2,100; Georgia,  
\$4,900; Louisiana, \$2,645; Mississippi,  
\$3,650; North Carolina, \$6,075; South  
Carolina, \$4,400; Tennessee, \$13,400;  
Texas, \$5,700; Virginia, \$3,200; West  
Virginia, \$2,800; total, \$80,000. Report  
accepted.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 1.—The writing  
paper makers, a branch of the National  
Paper Association, to-day considered  
the question of reducing the produc-  
tion of fine papers, to counteract the  
bad influence on the market caused by  
the prohibition of the importation of  
foreign material, which has increased  
the cost of paper stock. The following  
was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will not offer our  
paper for sale, or receive any orders  
therefor, except at an advantage price  
of from one to two cents per pound.

Resolved, That rather than sell our  
paper at a less advance than that  
named in the foregoing resolution, we  
will lessen our production until the  
price of paper advances sufficiently to  
cover the extra cost of rags and other  
material.

The decrease of the public debt dur-  
ing September was \$12,040,000; de-  
crease since June 30, 1884, \$24,583,000;  
cash in the Treasury, \$425,031,000; gold  
certificates, \$120,937,000; silver certi-  
ficates, \$123,261,000; certificates of de-  
posit, \$15,945,000; refunding certi-  
ficates, \$271,000; legal tenders, \$346,681,  
000; fractional currency, \$6,977,000;  
bonds issued the Pacific railways, in-  
terest payable by the United States,  
principal outstanding, \$64,623,512; in-  
terest accrued not yet paid, \$969,352;  
interest paid by the United States,  
\$63, 099,504; interest repaid by the  
companies by transportation service,  
\$18,888,095; by cash payments, 50 per  
cent. of the net earnings, \$555,198;  
balance of interest paid by the United  
States, \$4,358,210.

BALTIMORE, 1.—The will of John W.  
Garrett was filed to-day. It is dated  
Deer Park, Aug. 8th, 1884, and witness-  
ed by Andrew Anderson, S. Spencer  
and W. S. Townsend. He gives to his  
sons Robert and Thomas Harrison  
Garrett and his daughter Mary Eliza-  
beth Garrett, and the survivors or sur-  
vivor of them and their heirs, all his  
estate, real and personal, and mixed,  
subject to certain trusts. One trust is  
to provide \$5,000 annually for the relief  
of the poor of Baltimore. Another  
trust is that, "out of the net income of  
my estate to devote \$50,000 annually to  
such objects as benevolence, to educa-  
tional purposes, to aid virtuous and  
struggling persons, and to such works  
of public utility as are calculated to  
promote the happiness, usefulness and  
progress of society."

DENVER, 1.—The outgoing Leadville  
express on the Denver & Rio Grande  
road collided with the incoming Salt  
Lake train at 8.30 last night, near Ace-  
qua, 17 miles south of here. About 30  
passengers were injured, none fatally.  
One engine and a sleeper were wrecked,  
and the telegraph wires were thrown  
down. Nothing was known of the  
accident until the arrival of the  
wrecked train at noon.

Those trains usually pass at Acquia.  
Last night at Acquia the Leadville  
train arrived first, and was taking the  
siding when a number of freight cars  
were discovered ahead. A brakeman  
was sent forward to couple these to  
the engine so they could be pushed for-  
ward sufficiently to allow the whole  
train to clear the main track. The  
brakeman made the coupling and sig-  
naled his train forward. The engineer  
of the Salt Lake train which had arrived  
in the meantime mistook this signal  
for himself and started forward. When  
he truck he was running ten miles an  
hour. The engine struck the smoking  
car, capsizing it in the ditch. The  
passenger coach, which followed, was  
struck square on the forward end,  
thrown from the track, landing it  
on its side in the ditch. The third car  
was the Pullman sleeper, which was  
thrown into the ditch and badly wrecked.  
Every berth in the sleeper, both  
upper and lower, was occupied. The  
day coach was crowded, with a few in  
the smoking car. However, not one of  
the passengers was fatally injured. The  
following is a list of the most seriously  
hurt: A. A. Grant, Albuquerque,  
shoulder dislocated and badly bruised;  
Mrs. P. Bertschy, Saguache, painfully  
bruised; A. F. Gunnel, judge of Lake  
County, severe cut on the head; G. W.  
Thatcher, Aspen, back seriously in-  
jured; H. F. Maderia, face terribly cut.

MINNEAPOLIS, 1.—At 11 o'clock to-  
night a street car in the south part of  
the city was stopped by highwaymen  
who commanded the driver to give up  
the cash box. The latter refused and  
the robber fired two shots, one of  
which killed Albert Mullman, an iron  
moulder, the only passenger. The mur-  
derer escaped.

CHICAGO, 1.—A hideous crime was  
committed here last night, almost un-  
paralleled in its atrocity. Michael  
Shay living in a miserable hovel at 49  
Clark street, went home during the  
night in a drunken state, and with the  
body of a dead infant to which his  
wife had given birth during the night  
he beat her to death. When arrested  
he was in such a sudden condition that  
nothing intelligent could be obtained  
from him.

DENVER, 2.—Jenson Bliss & Co., the  
best known hardware firm in Colora-  
do, have made an assignment; liabili-  
ties \$100,000, assets placed at \$170,000.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., 2.—The U.S.  
steamer *Omaha* will be launched to-  
day.

NEW YORK, 2.—Stocks opened lower

at 11 o'clock, New York Central fell off  
1½, while the list weakened in sym-  
pathy.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., 2.—  
Glen House which burned last night,  
was one of the largest hotels in the  
mountain region. A high wind pre-  
valled and caused the flames to spread  
rapidly. All the furniture and fixtures  
of the house were destroyed. The  
loss is over \$225,000; insurance \$100,000.  
The house will be rebuilt.

NEW YORK, 2.—The steamer *Assyr-  
ian Monarch*, from London, did not ar-  
rive last night as reported.

CINCINNATI, 2.—General Logan and  
wife arrived this morning. Blaine and  
Logan are to hold one or two public  
receptions to-day and review a pro-  
cession to-night.

CHICAGO, 2.—Statements published  
here that John McCullough, the  
tragedian, has not been informed that  
all his engagements have been cancel-  
led. After rehearsal, Tuesday after-  
noon he was shown a letter from Mc-  
Vicker in which his illness and inabili-  
ty to do himself justice were specified  
as reasons for closing the house. The  
actor was lying down at the time  
but rose and dressed himself,  
and in company with his man-  
ager went to McVicker's residence.  
He was angry at first, but Mr. Mc-  
Vicker succeeded, apparently, in con-  
vincing him that the action he had  
taken was for the best, and the trage-  
dian returned to his hotel and accepted  
the situation. He supposed, how-  
ever, the performances were to be re-  
sumed at Detroit, the next place on the  
route, and nothing was said to dis-  
abuse him of his error. A careful  
watch was kept upon him all night  
and all day.

Early yesterday he read what the  
newspapers had to say about him, and  
in the afternoon he went to the Fre-  
mont House and told Miss Tracy he  
intended to go to Detroit at once. She  
persuaded him to wait until evening.  
Shortly before 7 o'clock he ordered his  
baggage sent to the depot and pro-  
ceeded thither himself. His  
friends withheld his baggage  
and two of Pinkerton's detectives fol-  
lowed him. They found him walking  
up and down the platform with Miss  
Tracy and in an apparently calm frame  
of mind. By a little strategy Mr.  
Brooks, his manager, induced him to  
enter a carriage and he was driven  
back to the hotel, where he arrived  
very excited and angry. He  
struggled desperately and struck  
Mr. Brooks with his cane. Another  
scene followed in inducing him to reach  
his room. Miss Tracy followed him  
to the hotel, crying convulsively, but  
she succeeded in calming the actor and  
bringing him to realize that he was not  
in a condition to fill any engagements  
for some time to come. Just what  
McCullough now intends to do is un-  
known.

## FOREIGN.

London, 1.—The authorities of Wool-  
wich are displaying much activity in  
forwarding war material to Hong  
Kong. Six hundred tons of shot, shell  
and ordnance was shipped thence to-  
day.

The *Times* Vienna dispatch: The  
feeling respecting the suspension of  
the Egyptian sinking fund is passing  
away. The Powers are waiting for the  
term to expire which was fixed for the  
withdrawal of the measure. They  
would have consented to the measure  
if England had consulted them thereon.

The *Leader* considers Greenwich the  
only meridian England will accept as  
the standard for measuring longitude.  
It is reported the British Cabinet  
have determined to send to the Cape  
of Good Hope General Wolseley to  
head the expedition to crush the Boers  
after he has successfully settled the  
affairs at Khartoum.

Paris, 1.—The son of O'Donovan  
Rossa, who is in this city, boasts that  
he brought with him fifty thousand  
francs, with which to buy dynamite to  
be sent to England.

It is reported that Prince Bismarck  
has actually proposed a renewal of the  
conference to finally settle the Egy-  
ptian financial question, and has sug-  
gested the conference meet in Berlin  
before the close of October. The idea  
meets with increasing favor among  
French politicians.

Jules Valles, the celebrated Commu-  
nard, has an article in *Matin Francaise*  
bidding Germans and Frenchmen be-  
ware of arousing the dormant spirit of  
Englishmen. He says although Eng-  
land has no immense standing army,  
yet in the event of war her soldiers  
would spring up from the ground. Her  
whole force of militia volunteers and  
every man able to use arms would rally  
around the British union jack. He  
warns Germany that the presence of  
Socialism is ever menacing to her, and  
at the bidding of the Socialists whole  
regiments may lay down their arms.  
He concludes as follows: "Beware of  
the silent race. Only raise your voices  
above the cannon. Don your red coat,  
Celebrate la fete. Sang?"

ROME, 1.—Reports of cholera in Italy  
the past 24 hours show a total of 433  
fresh cases, 197 deaths, against 421  
cases and 229 deaths for the preceding  
24 hours. The total reported to-day  
include 136 cases and 157 deaths at  
Naples, 52 cases and 39 deaths at  
Genoa.

The *Moniteur* says: Should the sani-  
tary condition of the city continue to  
improve, the consistory will be held at  
the end of the month.

Hindoo husbands punish their wives  
by cutting off their noses.

From The Boston Index.  
MORMONISM IN A NEW LIGHT.

BY T. W. CURTIS.

I.  
STATEMENT OF QUESTION.

On a former occasion, I asserted the  
threefold aspect of the Mormon prob-  
lem,—the religious, social and politi-  
cal,—which seemed to have been, as a  
rule, lost sight of or but faintly appre-  
hended. The political aspect has been  
freely discussed in *The Index*, which  
gave for the first time, I believe, in the  
history of this controversy, an oppor-  
tunity for the expression of views so  
diverse and antagonistic. It is my  
purpose now to invite attention to the  
religious side of the question, by mak-  
ing the theme of a series of short  
articles the character and following of  
the Mormon faith. This is not a per-  
sonal narrative. It may be that a pas-  
sage from my life may find a fitting  
place in the series, but my object is  
not to make the public the confidant  
of my woes nor the avenger of my  
wrongs. The only confession or com-  
plaint I have now to make is that I  
find myself at odds, almost equally so,  
with Mormon and Gentile (a.d., I may  
add, with all previous writers on this  
subject). Though born and bred in the  
Mormon Church, its doctrines  
stand no longer identified in my mind  
with the truth. I am an apostate. I  
have either lost my reason or found it.  
And though I have now mingled with  
the world, and cherish deep in my in-  
most soul a love of free institutions,  
and look to the spirit that created them  
as my guide and tutor in all things, I  
am far from being *en rapport* with the  
public on this Mormon question. How  
much my thought is influenced by  
early associations I do not pretend to  
say; but that influence was not all of  
one kind, and soon met its rival. I  
have looked at Mormonism from the  
inside and from the outside, in the  
attitude of belief and of unbelief. But  
now, to get at the merits of this ques-  
tion, I know it to be my duty to forget  
myself and address the understanding,  
and not the prejudices of the reader.  
I must slight no fact and dodge no is-  
sue.

The fact that my audience is Gentile  
and not Mormon must make a differ-  
ence in the manner of dealing with the  
subject. The existing state of the  
public mind is really a factor in the  
problem. Definite conclusions are  
supposed to have been arrived at, and  
the resulting estimate seems to be a  
consideration of the world's scorn and  
hatred, which can neither be ac-  
quiesced in nor ignored; for that  
would take away the need of investiga-  
tion, the stimulus to inquiry. This  
opposition to Mormonism, it is impor-  
tant to observe, is not only pronounced,  
settled, and almost universal, but con-  
sists of verdicts on matters of fact  
and belief, character and creed. This  
would imply some one standard of ap-  
peal, whereas the opponents of Mor-  
monism differ widely in this respect.  
Mormonism is a product of our age.  
In judging it, we judge ourselves. In  
this sense, it is a revelation; it is pro-  
vidential. To misjudge it is not only  
to deceive ourselves, but to aid its  
success. For persecution, which may  
take a thousand shapes, is a proof of  
conscious weakness and demerit, and  
makes the persecuted cause appear di-  
vine from contrast. Truth only can  
conquer falsehood. It is therefore  
proper to ask, What is the tribunal  
before which Mormonism is to be tried;  
what are the scales in which it is to be  
weighed?

There are two sides to every question  
but one,—religion, for which the inter-  
rogation point was never invented; so,  
at least, history seems to say. A dog-  
matic faith assumes the certainty of  
mathematics without its demonstra-  
tion, and the authority of intuition  
without its power. Not professing to  
be based on reason, it will have no  
parley with it. Not originating with  
man, it is above and independent of  
the human.

Born of heaven, it is in no wise behold-  
en to earth. Its author is God, whom  
not to know is proof of total depravity,  
and whom to deny is the seal of eter-  
nal perdition. The rulers of earth  
have sought alliance with this king of  
heaven, in order that their power may  
be as plenary and absolute as his.  
This is the secret of the hostility of  
sects and of religions, and shows why  
religious heresy has been treated as  
treason, blasphemy, and immorality.  
Every form of dissent from the pre-  
vailing belief, from the mildest hetero-  
doxy to the boldest infidelity, has  
been confronted with this accusation  
in its tripple form; and, since rack  
and fagot have gone out of use, slan-  
der and misrepresentation have taken  
their place, constructing word and act  
of the offender into a confession of  
dark design and conscious guilt. And  
the rehearsal of these facts concerning  
religion explains the double origin of  
the opposition to Mormonism in liberal-  
ism and orthodoxy: the first looking  
on it as a self-consistent form of the  
theocratic idea, which is hoped was  
rapidly dying out of the world; and  
the latter regarding it as a caricature  
of that idea, under whose true yoke,  
as fashioned by itself, it still expects  
the world to bow. But, however much  
the Liberal and Orthodox mind may  
differ, in their reasonings they have  
been practically in accord in the an-  
athematizing and outlawry of the new  
ereed and its devotees. The charges  
are many, and it is at this day an un-  
solved problem on which of them the  
arrangement of Mormonism is chiefly  
based. Though parties differ as to  
emphasis, there appears to be