

a very unenviable position. It is quite a question whether the Department at Washington will sustain many of their unlawful acts, based as they are upon the unjust plea that the end sought to be obtained justifies any and every means employed for its accomplishment.

#### "MORMON" VICTORIES

have always been quietly obtained and bloodless, but sure, and we expect to conquer in this way to the end. We have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Our persecutors have everything to lose and nothing to gain. Herein lies the difference; hence our quiet forbearance. The scale will turn, however, by and by, and we will bide our time as usual. We owe a duty not only to ourselves and our wives, but to our children who are to follow after us. There is a cardinal principle of our faith involved in the present unholy crusade, and shall we yield it (for the time being even) because of the support that the measure receives from all quarters of the land? Or shall we say that we are powerless to do anything because a missionary judge has ruled thus and so, and that any defense we may make under these circumstances will be of no avail; therefore we had better enter a plea of guilty and accept of an unlawful punishment without a protest, and thus become willing martyrs? This would be unmanly on our part, and would be token a weakness that is not a characteristic of this people, but would place us in the very unenviable position of moral cowards.

An individual imprisonment, or the incarceration of one hundred of our brethren does not decide the question: for it is still a wrong if one thousand should be sent to prison. Nay, further, if all but one who are liable under the law should be placed in durance vile it then becomes that one to make as vigorous a fight as if he were the first victim. Why? Because

#### A PRINCIPLE

of right is on trial and not the individual alone. Future generations will do honor to the memory of those who, against an overwhelming majority, defend the right to the last. The imprisonment of a small or greater number under such circumstances is no sign of defeat, but rather of victory, as the sequel will prove.

Blatant demagogues, pot-house politicians, and Tribune worshipers may call this treason and clamor for the suppression of such sentiments; but the Saints value their utterances no more than they would the yelping of a cur. Look elsewhere than to the vile scum that rises to the surface for our verdict; these will bubble and spit for the moment, but they boil over into the fire and are gone for ever, though they blaze up vigorously at the last. We expect to be scanned by those who have lived in the past; we expect also to live in the history of the ages to come, and we further expect God, who has revealed to us his law, and with whom we have made sacred covenants, to pass upon our acts also; therefore we cannot afford to consider any proposition emanating from a less responsible or a less reverend source.

"What will we do with it?" We will yet unmask the villainy of the actors in this last drama. We will tear aside the thin gauze that they have used for a covering and expose them in all their hideous deformity. We will subject their base acts to such a severe analysis as will expose all the separate parts to the shame and confusion of the authors and their abettors. We will not plead guilty to that which is not guilt; we will not voluntarily admit crime when no crime has been committed. But we will place ourselves upon the platform of right and maintain that right to the last, let the odds against us be what they may.

WILLIAM TELL.

#### APOCRYPHAL.

##### II. CHRONICLES.—CHAPTER 7.

And it came to pass in the latter times, that certain men arose who were well skilled in the law, and who sought to please the king, in order that they might find favor in his sight; for they desired to know who should be considered the greatest and the wisest in the estimation of the king.

For he it known the king, from afar off, noted the proceedings of these men, and he was greatly perplexed to know which one was the wisest, and which one was the smartest and best expounder of the law.

And it came to pass that they vied with each other, and they racked their brain to get off some good thing, whereby they might make some speech, in order that they might get applause of men.

And it came to pass that one did choose for his text the "Marriage Relation," and another took for his text the "hold out" phrase, and the third said he would speak on the "Woman Question," for they much desired to be heard for their much learning.

And they desired that the king might know of these things, and they agreed one with another, that he that should make the greatest speech and tickle the ear of the king the most with his sophistry, should be called great and should have the seat of honor.

For they desired that they might receive great gifts, and be clothed in fine apparel, and wear straw hats, and drink much strong water pleasantly prepared, out of fine vessels in the gilded palaces of Main Street.

Yea, that they might from henceforth

sleep upon beds of down, with spring appliances beneath, and fine linens, and have much grandeur, and beautiful women to please their fancy.

Yea, that they might ride in chariots, drawn by fast horses, and have everything in splendor, and wear rings and chains of gold, with studs of diamonds and precious stones.

Yea, to be exalted among men and to be near unto the king; even to the carrying out of the word of his power, and to find favor in the eyes of the most beautiful and richly attired women of the court, and also of such as walk the street in the evening time, when the electric lamps are turned on.

For he it known, that he that was lucky to obtain these favors, was sure of shekels in his pockets; yea, many of them, so that he could gratify all his whims and desires.

Therefore, they were agreed as touching this matter, and a day and a time were appointed when their speeches should be made. And all the wise men of the courts were gathered together to have a good time, and to hear what these limbs of the law had to say.

Now when he that was to judge these things, had taken the royal seat of judgment, and the nobles (?) were gathered together, these three came also, fully prepared with briefs and notes; and each was great in his own opinion, and felt assured that he would be the winning man. Therefore, when time was called, he that had chosen the "Marriage relation" was the first to take the floor and say his say, and he said it in this wise:

Most learned, powerful and wise potentate, that sitteth on the royal seat of judgment, the "marriage relation" is a great thing, yea the greatest of all other things known to us in the prosecuting of this crusade.

Yea, were it not great, neither the Commissioners nor the beautiful man would adopt it as one of their sayings, for behold they adopt not any saying that is not wise.

Yea, by the use of this phrase they deprived many of their votes. Yea, without this phrase we are sapped in the foundation for all our prosecutions of this people.

Yea, were it not so, we could not perplex, harass, annoy, divide and break up the family tie; neither could we drag to the pen only this people, for we of our liking and kind would be cut off and our glory curtailed and we be in danger of the judgment.

Yea, we could not run fast horses, nor drive in fine chariots, nor be on familiar terms with the beautiful women of the town.

Yea, instead of our gaining shekels from the king, we would have to use our means in order to defend ourselves, among ourselves.

Yea, ye know how this thing is, and how the meshes of the law are drawn; therefore, I appeal to your wisdom and greatness, to honor yourself, by deciding in my favor.

And many other things he brought to bear on this question; therefore, when he had ended his sayings, there was applause, and he thought he had the judge on his side, for lo and behold, nearly all they in the auditorium said to themselves, great is that speech and great is the "marriage relation."

So he grinned a grim smile, and chuckled to himself, and felt as proud as a young rooster with his first spurs.

Then the second who had chosen the "hold out phrase" began his speech, for he arose in confidence notwithstanding appearances were against him, yet he knew there was a soft spot somewhere, and he desired much to touch this spot, for impressions are easily made in soft places; therefore said he, May it please the king, or he who doth sit by and for the king, and who exerciseth power in his name, behold the subject I have chosen is extremely great.

Yea, how can ye tell if they have wives unless they hold them out? How shall ye know any relationship unless it be "held out?" How shall ye know anything whatever unless it is "held out" before you?

Behold, look abroad; the great government, the king, the houses of congress, the judges, the inquisitors, the deputies—yea, all men and things doth "hold out," else they do not exist.

Therefore, great and potent is the "hold out" phrase, for without it how could the crusade "hold out" in all its ramifications? Yea, how could the "marriage relation" exist unless it be "held out."

And many other points did he bring forth, and he did contend manfully for his chosen side, for he felt he had made a point, and though he did "hold out," he sat down.

And it came to pass that those who heard were mute with astonishment, at the learning and ability this man had, to construe things even to his own notion, for they had not heretofore seen it in this light.

Therefore, said they, great is this thing; it will favor us much in our crusade; and by laying hold of this thing, we will work wonders, inasmuch that all mankind shall be astonished.

Therefore, we will not make our applause public, though we applaud in our hearts, for if we make loud words in applauding, this man may become vain, as we perceive by his manner he cannot bear much praise, save he become exceeding vain.

Then the third, who had taken the "woman question" for his subject, began his speech, and it was something in this wise.

Most honored sir, ye whose brow doth bear the stamp of mighty intelligence, whose age, standing and ability doth mark thee every inch a man, yea, a man in whom the king is well pleased,

I perceive by your anxiety that the other two who have spoken think they have made good their impressions within the heart of your manly bosom.

I pray these give heed unto the words I shall say. Behold, the "marriage relation" is good; yea, the "hold out" is good, but the "woman" is better.

Yea, I proceed to make known unto thee that this question is the greatest.

Yea, one that cannot be excelled: one that is all in all; one that shall strike down into insignificance all others that array themselves, or think they have cause to be great.

Yea, how could there be a "marriage relation" if there was no woman?

How could they be "held out" if the woman did not exist? Who hath rule or dominion over all these questions, if it be not the woman?

Yea, the woman hath borne the king, and all men; yea, if ye be not born of woman, how can ye be born? See ye not that this is the greatest? How could there be an Edmunds law, or how could we enforce it if there was no woman? When we say woman we mean wife? When we say "woman question" we mean wife question.

Yea, if there were no wife question, then are we not, neither are there any shekels, for do we not live and move and have our being, together with all the shekels we have obtained, by virtue of this greatest of all great questions?

And it came to pass when he had ended his sayings there was much applause and clapping of hands, for this saying pleased them.

Therefore, said he that represented the king, this man shall be greatest, and we will make him the chief of all the lawyers.

Nevertheless, the other two have said that which pleaseth us, therefore be these three things engraven in our programme, and it was done.

Now abideth in the platform the "marriage relation" the "hold out" principle, and the "wife question," but the greatest of these, is the wife question.

And they shall continue until the time of the end, but their end cometh.

CHRONICLER.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

### AMERICAN.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, 24.—The one condition imposed by General Grant before he died upon those who should decide the place of his burial, is the cause of the delay in fixing the spot for the sepulchre. Mayor Grace's chief clerk, Mr. Turner, is here, and has been in consultation with Col. Fred. Grant. He has formally, and in person, for Mayor Grace, urged the acceptance of the burial spot in any one of the parks of New York City. There is a strong feeling in the family of General Grant that the New York proposition is the one that would have gratified the General, but the condition that Mrs. Grant might be buried beside the General is one that the Mayor's representative cannot accept, and telegraphic communication is now going on between here and New York on that point.

The President's messenger at 11 o'clock had not arrived and when he does come and presents the invitation from the Soldier's Home it is not unlikely that the condition of General Grant relative to Mrs. Grant being buried beside him, will also then cause some delay, pending a conference with the others. The invitation of the city of Springfield, Ills., is not being seriously considered as yet, though before his death, General Grant said of the three States in which he would desire to be buried he indicated Illinois, because it was there that he received his first army commission. But there were two other spots which he designated and one of them—Washington—is now under consideration. The third point that General Grant indicated was West Point but he recognized at the time of his suggestion that West Point was a spot where his wife could not rest beside him, and that fact removed any possibility in the General's mind of his being buried there. It was afterward that the General relegated the entire matter of his burial spot and funeral arrangements to Colonel Fred, who, after conference with the family on all points, is now carrying forward the arrangements for his father's funeral. It is now determined that the obsequies will begin at Mt. McGregor. The family fully recognize the claim of the people and the nation to do honor to the remains of General Grant, but there is a feeling that before all pomp and pageant of burial the family should have their dead all by themselves for a season of service. The family would be alone when their funeral service is held and before the remains go out to the people to mourn over. Thus the funeral ceremonies for the family will be held here in the cottage at such time as may seem best. Dr. Newman will be with the family and conduct with them the service over the dead.

The President is anxious, and has so expressed himself by message, that there should be a

#### NATIONAL FUNERAL,

and that under the direction and care of the War Department, beginning when the remains are started from the mountain and ending at the place of sepulchre.

There is now little doubt that General Grant's remains will be buried in Central Park, New York City. Telegraphic communication is now be-

ing conducted to adjust the matter. Mayor Grace responds to inquiries that the city tenders the family the burial spot. This vague message does not seem to fill the conditions of Mrs. Grant's burial spot. The family and Col. Grant are in doubt as to the willingness of New York City to accede to the easily understood conditions that Mrs. Grant's sepulchre must be in Central Park, if the General is buried there, and so at the moment of this writing the matter hangs and delay is the result. The family and Col. Grant have determined upon Central Park, if the condition shall be complied with by the city. If New York shall be the spot chosen, and there is little doubt but that it will be, the matter will be settled this afternoon, and the

#### PROGRAMME OF THE FUNERAL

Arrangements will be as here given. The remains will lie quietly at the cottage, in the room where the General died, until one week from next Tuesday afternoon, when the funeral cortege will be placed on a special train and conveyed directly and without demonstration to Albany, reaching there in the evening. The remains will be borne to the Capitol building where they will lie in state until Wednesday at noon, and thence the dead General will be conveyed by the funeral train to New York, arriving there Wednesday evening. The body will then be conveyed to the city Hall, where it will remain in state until Saturday, when it will be borne to its last resting place in central Park. All this programme is now prepared upon the assumption that the evident hitch in New York with reference to the compliance with General Grant's condition touching the interment of his wife shall be complied with.

There will be over 200 representatives of the Grand Army posts from various parts of the country here tomorrow. They will camp in tents pitched on the mountain and will take their meals on the hotel veranda.

#### EMBALMING.

The embalming will be completed today. The cheeks and face, by the process made use of, have been made to assume a fullness, and the deeper furrows and lines have been filled out and the expression of the face is now one of peace and rest. On Monday the remains will be placed in a casket and the near friends will be permitted to view them. Senor Romero is with the family to-day, as are also Dr. Newman and his wife. General Carr paid his respects at the cottage this morning. The disposition of the cottage in which Gen. Grant died rests with Joseph W. Drexel, and the Associated Press is authorized to announce that the cottage will never again be occupied by any family or person. Mr. Drexel will in due time present it to the State or National government. The house will be preserved intact.

#### CONDOLENCE.

Many messages of condolence were received by the family this afternoon and among them was this:

WASHINGTON, July 24.

To Mrs. U. S. Grant:

Her Majesty, the Queen, requests me to convey to yourself and family her sincere condolence on the death of General Grant.

[Signed]

BRITISH MINISTER.

4.08 p.m.—At this moment it has been finally decided to bury General Grant in Central Park, New York City.

#### FINAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. W. J. Arkell has arranged the following time table for a removal of the remains from Mount McGregor at 1 p.m. August 4th; arrive at Saratoga at 2 p.m.; leave Saratoga at 2.30 p.m.; arrive in Albany at 4.30 p.m.; leave Albany at 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, August 5th, and arrive about 4.30 in New York. In the interval from 4.30 p.m., Tuesday, to noon Wednesday August 5th, the remains will lie in state at the Capitol, and from the time of the arrival in New York Wednesday afternoon, until Saturday, August 8th, the body will lie in state at the City Hall. The public obsequies will take place on Saturday, at such time as the civil authorities may arrange, and the interment will then follow in Central Park.

Washington, 24.—Secretary Bayard has addressed a circular to all the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, inviting attention to the Presidential proclamation, announcing the death of Gen. Grant. Bayard directs that the flags of offices be displayed at half-mast on the reception of the circular, and that symbols of mourning be assumed for 30 days.

#### GEN. HANCOCK TO HAVE CHARGE.

Adjutant-General Drum arrived on the mountain this evening. He was the bearer of a letter from President Cleveland to Mrs. Grant, tendering a lot in the Soldiers' Home ground as a burial place for the dead General, if it should meet the views of the family. In conversation General Drum said:

"I have to-day transmitted to Gen. Hancock an order from the Secretary of War, directing Gen. Hancock to take entire charge of the military arrangements of Gen. Grant's funeral from the present to the day of burial, and all military demonstrations of any kind here will be under his direction, and to him application must be made by all military organizations that may desire to take part in the obsequies."

#### ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM'S ORDER.

Adjutant General Drum, by command of Lieut.-General Sheridan, has issued the following order:

"In compliance with the instructions of the President, on the day of the funeral, at each military post the troops and cadets will be paraded and the order read to them, after which all labors for the day will cease. The national flag will be displayed at half-mast. At the dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired, and afterwards, at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and the setting of the sun, a single gun, and at the close of the day a national salute of thirty-eight guns. Officers of the army will wear crape on their left arm and on their swords, and the colors of the battalion of engineer of the several regiments and of the United States Corps of Cadets will be put in mourning for a period of six months. The date and hour of the funeral will be communicated to the department commanders by telegraph, and by them to their subordinate commanders."

#### SOLE CHARGE.

It is learned that George W. Childs will have sole charge of all the matters connected therewith, and he will probably be called upon to select a spot for the last resting place of the dead hero. Childs intended to leave for Mt. McGregor to-day, but fearing he could not reach there in time, he has delayed starting until further advised by the family as to their movements. He is in constant telegraphic communication with Col. Fred. Grant, who by reason of Childs' long and close friendship with the family, has asked for advice on several important matters connected with the funeral preparations and has left to Childs' judgment the arrangement of all the principal points. The mayor having called a special meeting of the council for tomorrow, there will be introduced, and undoubtedly passed, a resolution asking that the body be allowed to be in state in Independence Hall for one day.

#### BUTLER TO DELIVER AN ORATION.

LOWELL, Mass., 24.—General B. F. Butler has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration at the memorial services to be held in honor of General Grant. The date has not yet been fixed.

#### GEN. GRANT'S SISTER.

Mrs. Cramer, a sister of Gen. Grant, accompanied by her husband, lately U. S. Minister to Berne, Switzerland, arrived to-day on the steamer *Wieland*, from Hamburg.

#### A NATIONAL MONUMENT.

New York, 14.—The Board of Aldermen met to-day. Mayor Grace sent in a communication to them, calling their attention officially to the death of Gen. Grant, and quoting his letter of yesterday to Mrs. Grant and the answer from Col. Fred Grant.

Appropriate resolutions were then offered. The resolutions extend sympathy to the family, and authorize the proper authorities to offer a sepulchre for the body of General Grant in any of the public parks in this city which the family of the deceased may select, and say that the City Hall will be draped and placed at the disposal of the family of the deceased for the reception of the remains. They also provide for a committee to perfect the funeral arrangements and order a copy of the resolutions sent to the General's family. The committee to make the necessary preparations provided for in the resolutions was appointed.

A communication was read from Clerk Turner, who had been despatched to Mt. McGregor to confer with the family of Gen. Grant in relation to his sepulchre in one of the parks in this city. It stated that it was likely the proposition would be accepted.

A resolution was adopted empowering the Mayor, in case the proposition was accepted, to appoint a committee to collect a quota to be contributed by the people towards a national monument.

CLEVELAND, 14.—In the course of a speech eulogistic of Grant before the G. A. R. posts of Fremont, Ex-President Hayes said that the Grand Army of the Republic, as the largest soldier organization in the country, should take the lead in building a National monument in honor of General Grant in New York. The Ex-President thought that the Grand Army of the Republic should move in the matter at once, and he will submit a proposition to the Ohio Department meeting in Springfield early in August.

#### DR. DOUGLAS RELATES AN INCIDENT:

While sitting on the hotel veranda this afternoon, Dr. Douglas chatted at length with the correspondent of the Associated Press about General Grant, and of the long trial of suffering just ended.

"Do you remember," said Dr. Douglas, "that during the last week I said to you that there was a subsidence of the swelling in the overlying tissues on the right side of the neck, and that I said on the day I spoke about it, that I had been able to examine the General's throat, much deeper and with greater ease than in a long time? Do you remember that?"

His hearer recollected it clearly and he said so.

"Well, then," resumed Dr. Douglas, "I am going to tell you of an experience I had with General Grant on the afternoon of July 16th, and at the time I had noticed the indications about the throat, which I have spoken of. During the afternoon of that day the General wrote this"—and Dr. Douglas drew from his pocket several slips written by the General and read what the sick man had written, as follows: (Concluded on Page 444.)