

statements of other journals from which we have quoted, in regard to the "superior advantages" working women may anticipate by fleeing to that centre of "Christian" civilization and charity:

"According to Commissioner Peck there are 200,000 women in New York City who make a living by sewing, and a majority of them exist under conditions of the most crushing servitude and incessant toil. Generally the wages amount to only fifty cents a day for sixteen hours. Whatever remedial organization, boycotting, strikes, the eight hour movement and other modern devices have for curing the ills of labor, here surely is a patient demanding their immediate and energetic application. The sewing women, however, are too busy battling with starvation to organize in their own interests, and any measures taken for their amelioration must be inaugurated by others. The horses, dogs and cats of the metropolis found a most efficient friend and protector in Bergh. The sewing woman must wait."

#### WHAT A FEDERAL OFFICIAL!

On Saturday, August 7th, under the head of "His Perfidy Exposed," we published the following article. The reason for its reproduction will appear as we proceed:

UNTIL recently Mr. J. R. McBride has been credited with having reached the highest degree of perfection in reducing lying to the position of a fine art. It was generally accepted that he was entitled to "carry the knife," as a person who could palm a falsehood upon the public with more complacency than an honest man could tell the truth. We have shown pretty thoroughly, however, since the G. A. R. Camp-dre anti-"Mormon" furore, that he may possibly be required to relinquish the palm in this particular to Mr. William H. Dickson, who, as a defamer as well as falsifier, has few equals, and probably no living superiors.

This much on anti-"Mormon" generalisms, and now for a special matter, to which we have made previous reference. In his scandalous camp-fire speech, by which he sought, by vilification and falsehood, to enlist the co-operation of the G. A. R. in the scheme to rob the majority of the people of Utah of their rights, he made a sweeping statement. We quote his speech as claimed to be given *verbatim* in the *Democrat and Tribune*, and as struck off and distributed among the G. A. R. visitors by thousands:

"As an evidence of the disloyalty which reigns here, I may say that when the great Lincoln was assassinated and when the news of his assassination reached this Territory, Brigham Young, then President of this Church, could not and did not repress his exultation over it."

Those of our readers who are numbered among the older settlers of Utah will remember the *Victor*, an anti-"Mormon" paper, published at the time Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, at Camp Douglas, under the wing of General P. E. Connor, and edited, among others, by Charles H. Hempstead. Mr. McBride referred to the latter in his perfidious camp-fire speech as a noted anti-"Mormon." We will bring that paper to our aid and let it tell how Brigham Young manifested his exultation over an event which caused a deep shadow of sorrow to rest upon this Territory as well as every other part of the Republic. We here make a quotation from it:

"The merchants, bankers, saloon keepers, and all business men of Salt Lake City closed their places of business at 10 a.m. on Saturday. The flags on all the public buildings, Brigham Young's residence, stores, etc., were displayed at half-mast, with crape drooping over them. Many of the principal stores and private residences were dressed in mourning. Brigham Young's carriage was driven through town covered with crape. The theatre was closed for Saturday evening, the usual night of performance, and every respect was shown for the death of our honored President. On Sunday the Tabernacle pulpit, Salt Lake City, was covered with crape, and every one throughout the city, that is, of the right-minded class, manifested the deepest sorrow at the horrible news conveyed by the telegraph."

Thus it is demonstrated that as a false accuser of the innocent, a slanderer, and a defamer of the dead, Wm. H. Dickson has reached as near the summit of efficiency as it is ever the lot of mortal to attain.

Mr. Dickson made no response, but here is the drivel that came the following morning (Sunday Aug. 8th) editorially through the *Salt Lake Tribune*, the chief anti-"Mormon" organ by which the Prosecuting Attorney swears:

A lady told the writer of this, and she told a hundred other people the same thing, that she with several other women and men were at work in the Theater, preparing, if we remember right, for a performance, when the news of the assassination came, and the order was given to drape the Theater in black. A man, whose given name we think was Jacob, was arranging the work when BRIGHAM YOUNG came in. Dancing on one foot and then on the other he said: "Drape her, Jake; drape her; another enemy of our people is gone, and the Lord

God still reigneth in Israel." This lady was known by all the old settlers, and there is no doubt of her perfect truthfulness.

In connection with a re-assertion of the utter falseness of the statement made by U. S. District Attorney Dickson, and the sheet at whose libelous shrine he falls down and worships, the *News* of yesterday expressed this defiance, knowing that we stood securely upon the foundation of truth:

We defy the *Salt Lake Tribune* to give the name of the lady, or that of any one of the hundred people to whom the *Tribune* writer claims she made the slanderous assertion, who can furnish it.

We defy District Attorney William H. Dickson to give any evidence in support of his statement, which is an unmitigated and utterly inexcusable falsehood, that could only emanate from a heart pickled in depravity.

The response, like the first, must have emanated from the brain of an imbecile who had not even sufficient tact to make an ingenious effort to cloak its villainy. We quote from the *Tribune* of this morning:

"The *News* questions the statement that a lady told of Brigham Young's doings on the day after Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. We will make a bargain with the *News*. If it will reproduce one loyal utterance ever spoken, during the four years of the war, by Brigham Young, and give a reasonable authentication of the truth of it, we will give the name of the lady the *News* desires."

District Attorney Dickson, evidently knowing his slanderous accusation to be an unmitigated falsehood, and not susceptible of being sustained by a ray of evidence, personally makes no attempt at defense. His silence is a tacit admission that it cannot be made. The public is left to conclude that in the first place, in his splanetic vilification of the "Mormons," with an ulterior object at the end of it, he readily caught at a rotten straw. He had probably heard the statement from the base prevaricator of the *Tribune*, and hurled it at the G. A. R. visitors as a sweet anti-"Mormon" morsel.

The newspaper man claims to have obtained the story from some unknown old woman, for whom Mr. Dickson became, for the time being, the second section of a sluice-box to convey shamy scandal from one frog pond to another. A proud position for a Federal official whose duty it is to aid in the enforcement of the laws. To slander the dead and attempt to show disloyalty of a loyal people on the alleged battle of an old woman is glorious business for a certain class of men. Let them wallow in it, but their villainy shall be exposed.

But there is every appearance of the old woman scandal dealer being a mythical personage, and that the secondhand stuff dealt out by the District Attorney to the G. A. R. visitors for political effect was a whole-cloth falsehood, produced in the *Tribune* lie factory.

We revert to the original statement made by Mr. Dickson. His organ says the late President Young made the alleged exultant expression in the *Salt Lake Theatre* at the time it was being draped after the news of the assassination of President Lincoln was received. Without fear of successful contradiction, we heretofore state as an incontrovertible fact that the Theatre was not draped on that occasion. All that was done was to raise the flag on the structure at half-mast, this being attended to by Robert F. Neslen, who in those days occupied the position of costumer. At that time performances in the Theatre were periodical, and the one which was to have been given on the day when the dispatch bringing the mournful news arrived was postponed to the date following. The idea of draping the interior of a building, used for amusement, closed for the time being to the public, would have been highly preposterous. The bill for that time, played subsequently for a considerable period consecutively, was the spectacular play of "The Forty Thieves," concluding with "Old Phil's Birthday." There could be no object in draping the Theatre when it was out of public view, and to have had it in mourning when the performance of burlesque and comedy was subsequently in progress, would have, of itself, been a senseless incongruity. Furthermore, we likewise assert that the *Salt Lake Theatre* never has been, at any time, from its erection to the present, draped in mourning on any occasion whatever. This is a fact easily ascertainable. It was decorated, however, on the 4th of March, 1865, the date on which President Lincoln was inaugurated, as a token of rejoicing, there being on that occasion a ratification, the proceedings of which are related in the papers of that time. James Van Tassel, one of the theatre carpenters, was the person who, under the direction of Manager Cairne, adorned the proscenium with flags.

We must not omit to draw attention to another mythical individual beside the old woman whose alleged statement is the foundation of the slander uttered by Mr. Dickson and his organ. We refer to "Jacob," or "Jake." In the memory of the oldest attaché of the *Salt Lake Theatre* there was not then nor at any other time a person who rejoiced in that or any similar name, employed in any capacity about the building.

Taking all the facts into consideration—we are prepared to sustain them

—the inevitable conclusion is that the exultant remarks attributed to President Young regarding an event that he deplored and detested, were impossible. They never were made. But he did express himself directly to the contrary. He said in the hearing of Orson P. Arnold, speaking of the assassination, "A more dastardly deed was never done in America."

In order to create and spread an anti-"Mormon" impression, District Attorney Dickson uttered in his speech a wholesale tissue of falsehoods and slanders, besides the one whose falsity we have so completely exposed and which he used as a basis to exhibit "the disloyalty which reigns here." That speech was published in two local anti-"Mormon" papers, besides being struck off by thousands on separate sheets and distributed freely among the visitors, to be scattered broadcast by them wherever the anti-"Mormon" soil could be successfully worked to produce a crop of hate, for it is under the ambuscade of popular prejudice against the Saints that the Utah conspirators hope to carry out their nefarious schemes in security. None of the schemers are more unscrupulous than he. He partially hides the ferocity of the wolf under the unscrupulous subtlety of the fox; he is as soulless as a snipe, and cold-blooded as a turnip, while he is as guiltless of sympathy as that useful but unattractive member of the vegetable kingdom. We repeat his brand: False accuser of the innocent, slanderer, and defamer of the living and the dead.

Mr. William H. Dickson is a Federal official. He took part in proceedings of an inflammatory as well as defamatory character. The G. A. R. alleged campfire meetings were largely given up to incitements to violence, lawlessness and bloody murder. Such expressions as sending "the whole Territory to hell," were indulged in. Threats of sending an armed force here to wipe out the "Mormons" root and branch were freely used. They were incited by the vicious and inflammatory falsehoods uttered by the U. S. District Attorney and his co-conspirators. The spectacle was inexpressibly disgusting and disgraceful. The public prosecutor dragged his office in the filth of political pettiness, and in any other civilized nation under heaven his reprehensible conduct would have caused him to be unceremoniously hurled from his official position. In no other than this long-suffering community could he have uttered such a mass of false, scandalous and incendiary abuse with impunity from personal chastisement. To retain such a person in office is an insult to the intelligence of the age, the ordinary amenities of civilized life and common decency.

#### WATERY RESOLUTIONS.

THE G. A. R. people in San Francisco adopted, last Friday, some wishy-washy resolutions, imposed upon them by the anti-"Mormon" cranks who took part in the exercises of the great gathering. We print them in another column. What the Grand Army of the Republic has to do with the matter of the resolutions is not very clear. But then the resolutions are not very clear either. The rhodomontade presented by Mrs. Lincoln is particularly cloudy and muddled, and neither of them is a very good specimen of G. A. R. composition. A school boy who couldn't do better ought to go to the bottom of his class.

Sensible people who read the stuff will wonder how it was that a stoppage of two or three hours in one Utah town, could impart to the rushing travelers by train an insight into the "Mormon" problem and qualify them to decide upon questions that have assumed a national character. And then they will conclude that the visitors were captured and stuffed by the local agitators who are working for the control of a rich and prosperous Territory. The facility with which the resolutions decide that meddling with the politics of a Territory in which the resolvers do not reside, and with the religious belief and policy of a Church to which they do not belong, is no violation of the G. A. R. rule eschewing both religion and politics, is laughable to one accustomed to call things by their right names and to see things without the aid of other people's spectacles.

The resolutions cite a number of things as facts which are not, and never were facts, but simply wilful lies told by a set of unprincipled adventurers plotting for the political control of Utah. That some man or woman of common sense did not oppose the adoption of the nonsense, on the ground that the subject had no connection with the object of the gathering, is proof that however brave many of them may be in a physical conflict, moral courage is not a very conspicuous quality among the veterans. To face the popular prejudice, and take the side of common sense against the common clamor, requires more real valor than to march on the field of battle against the common foe.

The resolutions are weak because they are chiefly founded on falsehood, because they are couched in slipshod terms and vague expressions, and because they are extrinsic to the objects of the organization that endorsed

them without investigation, and have no practical force or value. "The flag" about which so much gush and buccombe are indulged in, is as highly respected in Utah as in any part of the United States. The story of its being "trailed in the dust" is an invention of a drunken and dissolute defamer whose word and standing are perfectly worthless, and other statements of a similar character, made to the G. A. R. people and on which they have rushed into formal resolutions, are no more reliable than the flag story.

The men who concocted the untruths told to the G. A. R. visitors about "Mormon" disloyalty and treason wilfully lied, and those who have formulated them into resolutions have simply aided in spreading falsehood on a question of which they show they are profoundly ignorant. The effect will be—an opportunity for those who understand the subject, to reply to the queries which a wider interest in the "Mormon" problem will evoke. Evil is intended, but good come out of it.

#### A REED SHAKEN WITH THE WIND.

In another part of this paper will be found a report which appears in the *Congressional Record* of a tilt between some Republicans and Democrats in the House of Representatives, a few days before adjournment, in which the Utah question figured prominently. The object of the gentleman from Maine who desires to figure as the leader of his party in the lower House of Congress, was to coin some political capital for the fall campaign.

We think he and his associates will not succeed in utilizing the Utah question in this way. It can be readily shown that there was not time, considering the more important measures that required deliberation to give the attention necessary to measures proposed affecting the "Mormon" question. And to rush any bill through Congress in the indecent manner in which the Edmunds monstrosity was forced upon the country, would have been a disgrace to the Democratic party, holding as they do a majority in the House. There was not time to debate any of the schemes proposed, whether of Republican or of Democratic origin, and they were properly postponed till another session.

The idea that certain measures must be brought forward for fear the omission to press them, even when they cannot be fairly considered, may be used as a party weapon, is a strong reflection upon the honesty and manhood of those who threaten it. And that the "Mormons" must be made the victims of the political exigencies of both the great parties of the country, is shameful to the nation, and a strong reflection upon the pretended statesmanship of party leaders. Neither justice, wisdom, nor sound policy can be expected in the consideration of questions affecting Utah, when expediency and the fear of public prejudice have more weight with the framers of our national laws than the welfare of the nation, the preservation of liberty and the prevalence of right.

Mr. Reed of Maine is a great man in his own estimation. But from the signs of the times it is not improbable that, before another Congress convenes, he will appear like a Reed shaken with the wind of political disaster. To avoid it he will have to struggle with all his might, and Maine.

#### A NEW MILITARY POST.

It appears that the abandonment of Fort Thornburg in Eastern Utah is considered to have been a mistake, which it was, no doubt. Troops are understood to be on the way from Wyoming to re-establish that military post, and watch over the Utahs and Utes of this Territory and Colorado. The *Denver Tribune-Republican* says the post will be within easy railroad distance of Salt Lake City, "in case of any outbreak among the Mormons." Such an outbreak is about as probable and as dangerous as a mutiny in the moon, and the suggestion is a mere guess of that paper's. We clip the annexed from the *Omaha Herald* of August 7th:

"The local military authorities were busily engaged yesterday preparing for the dispatch of troops from Wyoming to Northern Utah. A new military post will be established in the northern part of the State to be known as Fort Duquesne. It will take the place of old Fort Thornburg. It will be 75 miles from the nearest point of the Denver & Rio Grande road, in Northern Utah, and 100 miles southwest of Fort Bridger, Wyo. The post will be located midway between the Utah and Ute Indians, and its soldiers will keep peace between those tribes while guarding the settlers in that fast developing region from invasion."

The *Herald* calls the new fort Duquesne. It is probably to be Fort Duchesne, as that is the name of the stream near which it is to be established. Financially it will be beneficial to our people at Ashley and the surrounding farms and ranches, as it will afford a market for their products. Its moral effects will depend

upon the good sense of the settlers and upon the discipline that will be maintained and the manner in which it will be conducted. Under the oversight of General Crook we may reasonably expect a well ordered camp.

#### ARTESIAN WELLS.

THE *San Francisco Chronicle* says it is claimed that a discovery has been made with reference to the sinking of artesian wells. This is that at a greater altitude than 300 feet above the sea level it is useless to expect to secure a flow of artesian water, and that one has but to determine the altitude of a given locality in order to ascertain whether such a well is practicable or not.

The *Chronicle* hardly endorses this so-called "discovery," stating that flowing wells may be seen in various parts of California as high as 1,000 feet above sea level. Utah borers know that the "discovery" is all "moonshine," for there are many flowing wells in this Territory where the elevation is from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. What may be true of one locality is often untrue of another, and a rule of that kind is not a safe one to follow.

Artesian wells are becoming quite common in this Territory, and we hope to hear of more of them, for water is a great miracle-worker in this arid region, and every permanent flowing well is a blessing to its owner and wealth to the community.

#### A RELIC OF FEUDALISM.

In appointing an Irishman to the position of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis of Salisbury is supposed to be throwing a sop to the Hibernian Cerberus. But when examined the "sop" is a sham. The Marquis of Londonderry is a Tory, a Protestant, and there is more English than Irish blood in his veins, being descended from the Vane-Tenpest family of the North of England, with whom his grandfather became connected by marriage. His surroundings, instincts, traditions and sympathies are English and he belongs to the party of coercion.

It may not be known here what a soft thing for the official and a hard thing for the Irish, this Lord Lieutenantancy is. The salary is \$100,000 a year, twice the pay of the President of the United States, and the emoluments for secretaries and other attaches of the Castle is \$72,000 a year. He is a small monarch in his way, has the appointment of many local officers, which he can fill without regard to the wishes of the people whom he governs, and is responsible to nobody but the English Parliament. The office is a relic of feudalism, and Home Rule ought to wipe it out of existence.

#### A BIG GERMAN STATE.

THE Immense Territory embraced within some of the petty German States may be imagined from the use which one of the Teuton monarchs has recently put a Krupp gun which he had purchased. After getting possession of the formidable weapon he had ordered to keep up the dignity of his crown and royal person, Prince Lichtenstein found he could not fire it off without sending the big charge into one of his neighboring potentate's dominions. The gun was therefore turned out a monument and now stands on the public square of the Prince's capital, a sign at once of the extent of his armament and the dimensions of his domain.

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