

# DESERET NEWS:

## WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE  
DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY - JULY 29, 1885

### AN ADDRESS

To the Latter-day Saints in the Rocky Mountain Region and throughout the world:

As this is the anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneers in Salt Lake Valley under the direction of President Brigham Young, we have thought it a proper and fitting time to address you briefly.

We came here as exiles thirty-eight years ago, driven from our lands and homes, our Temple and City of Nauvoo. We came to find an asylum in this, the then American desert, and, far from what is termed civilization, to try to establish homes and seek that protection among the red men of the wilderness that was denied us, because of our religion, in the United States. There was no other reason at that time assigned for our expulsion but our religion. Since then we have been remarkably blessed by the Almighty in the extension of our settlements, in the building of our cities, in the erection of our Temples, in the introduction of education in all its various forms, in our agricultural, manufacturing and mercantile pursuits, and in the general development of the resources of the country. Under the blessing of the Almighty, and through His guidance and protection, we have been enabled to make the wilderness and solitary places glad and the desert to blossom as the rose; and through a spirit of industry, perseverance and frugality we have been prospered exceedingly in all our settlements. That which was originally intended by our enemies for our destruction has been made, through the blessing of the Almighty, to redound to our peace and happiness, and to our establishment as a happy people throughout these valleys—a people from whose family altars continually ascend praise and adoration to the Most High for the great blessings which He has conferred upon us. We feel that unto God alone and to obedience to His laws are we indebted for the rich and varied blessings with which we are surrounded.

On this, the anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneers in this Valley of Salt Lake, it is fitting that we should thus publicly acknowledge the hand of God; and while we at present are in circumstances that are painful and that have been brought about by the action of inconsiderate, unreflecting and, in many instances, wicked and unscrupulous men, some of whom are officials, yet we have never felt like wavering in our fidelity to our government, nor like ignoring the principles of equal rights guaranteed by that sacred palladium of human liberty—the Constitution of the United States. Our motto always has been, is now, and we hope always will be, as expressed in the Declaration of Independence: "That all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights;" and that they have the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." We are filled with regret when we see steps taken by those in authority, who ought to know better, to shackle the human mind and thought, to bring American citizens into bondage, and to pass and maintain laws that are violative of every constitutional right. History bears ample testimony to the fact that in past times no man's property, life or liberty was safe in the hands of judges who sat upon the bench and imagined they had a mission to perform, and who, to accomplish their ends, had recourse to packed juries.

The history of Utah, during the past few months, illustrates the same truth. The authority of the Government is being made use of, not to protect, but to harass, to persecute, persecute and destroy the most honorable and upright of the land. Families are dismembered and broken up, the most sacred ties are rent asunder, homes are made desolate and many of our leading men languish in prisons among thieves, murderers and criminals of the worst description. Our cities, towns and villages are infested with spotters, deputy marshals, informers and all those questionable characters who have found employment under tyrannical and despotic governments in other lands and in darker ages. To see the great principles of human liberty thus ruthlessly trampled under foot has caused us to feel sorrowful in our hearts; for this mighty nation cannot follow the example of other powers who have, through pride, maladministration of the laws and a disregard of human rights, fallen into decay and

been overthrown, without meeting a similar fate.

It was doubtless with these feelings of sorrow for the degeneracy which could permit such outrages that some of our fellow-citizens thought proper on the 4th of July to place a few flags at half mast. Liberty was stricken down, pierced in her vitals by the hands of those who should be her protectors and guardians. The just, the upright, the virtuous and the honorable have been and are being incarcerated in prisons under the forms and color of law. And without dishonor to the flag, what more fitting mode could citizens adopt of exhibiting their grief at this condition of affairs? To place the flag at half-mast is the recognized symbol of grief throughout Christendom. As free men they thought, we suppose, they had the right to thus exhibit their sorrow for the existence of the evils from which they suffer, and not hypocritically indulge in laudations while upwards of 200,000 American citizens are practically denied the rights contended for in the Declaration of Independence. Must a free people be brought into such a state of servitude that they cannot express their feelings in a customary way? Must they be bound, fettered and chained, and then be gagged so as not to be heard? Must they cover their manacles with flowers, or wrap their fetters with cloths, lest the clanking sound unpleasantly in the ears of their tyrants, or free men be aroused to revolt at the spectacle? Tyrants and their apologists may attempt to make such action appear disloyal; but we have not so learned the principles of freedom. A condition of affairs exists in this Territory which, when understood, every lover of human rights must condemn; and in behalf of ourselves, in behalf of our wives and children, in behalf of the Constitution of the United States, and in behalf of the principles of human rights and liberty in this land and throughout the world, we enter our solemn protest against such iniquitous acts as are being perpetrated here. While we do this we wish it to be distinctly understood that we have no controversy with the Republic as a nation, but with those who, sitting in high places and administering the laws, are guilty of outrageous acts of oppression towards their fellow-citizens.

Millions of the people of this nation are deceived by the false representations of religious bigots and political tricksters, who, when they shall know the truth, will be as much disgusted at this outrageous crusade against the principles of human freedom as we now are.

In reviewing the past thirty-eight years, what abundant causes we have for thanksgiving and praise! Every conceivable slander and falsehood has been circulated concerning us and our religion. Our enemies have endeavored to make the world believe that we ought to be destroyed, and they have invoked every earthly power within their reach to accomplish this. But how marvelously God has wrought! Time after time it has seemed to all human vision that our destruction was inevitable, and our enemies have rejoiced at the prospect. But God has not forgotten Zion nor the promises He has made. He permits the wicked to exercise their agency, and their acts are the means of testing and proving His people. But there are limits beyond which they cannot go. They cannot interfere with His designs, nor destroy His work. He controls all their acts for His glory, and out of seeming evil He brings forth abundant salvation. Our very recent experience shows us that there is no cloud but has a silver lining. In our past experience we have often had reason to feel the truth of the words of the poet, that

Behind a frowning providence  
He hides a smiling face.

In our present trials we shall have a similar experience.

Zion will emerge from them stronger and purer and every way better qualified to cope with and overcome the difficulties and obstacles yet to be encountered. Our trust is not in numbers, but in the strength and protection of Israel's God, who controls all the millions of the world, and puts down one and sets up another according to the counsel of His own will.

If we can only manage to observe His law and keep His commandments, He will protect us "while grass grows or water runs," while sun, moon and stars exist, or the earth and heavens endure, and when there shall be a "new heaven and a new earth whereon dwelleth righteousness." The Saints, if faithful to their covenants, their wives and posterity, shall enjoy them again, and possess them while the celestial worlds progress in their eternal spheres.

We have been very much pleased at the heroic conduct and the honorable course of our brethren and sisters who have had to endure the insults and outrages perpetrated by the present crusaders. The conduct of the Saints under these trying circumstances has been eminently proper. If the nation can bear and put up with such infamies as have been witnessed in these mountains, we can. We cannot, however, at the behest of man, lay aside those great principles that God has communicated to us, nor violate those sacred and eternal covenants which we have entered into for time and eternity. It is admitted as a fundamental principle that the States shall make no law "impairing the validity of contracts." If this is a cor-

rect principle concerning dollars and cents, how much more is it concerning the eternal happiness and salvation of man!

While we always have a disposition to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," we feel it infinitely more important "to render unto God, the things that are God's." We can afford to live for our religion, and if needs be, to die for it; but we cannot afford to violate our covenants, nor to perjure our souls before God; and we call upon the Saints, as we have done heretofore, to lean upon the Lord while passing through these afflictions which are now being so unmercifully heaped upon us by implacable and deadly foes, who are seeking to crush out from our souls the principles of human liberty and to place us in a condition of serfdom and bondage. Our hope and trust are in the living God, and He will come to our deliverance in his own due time and will scatter the enemies of Israel. Therefore be not faint hearted for God will defend the right. Live your religion, be humble, be virtuous, be honorable, be honest, preserve your integrity and keep the commandments of God, and he will sustain you in time and throughout all the eternities to come. Zion shall yet arise and shine and the glory of God will rest upon her. The Saints shall see the salvation of Israel and their enemies overthrown. They shall join in sacred songs and anthems in praise and glory to the Most High, saying, Hallelujah! Hallelujah! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth, and will reign until He has put all enemies under His feet. Therefore rally around the standard of freedom, uphold the flag of the Republic, sustain the principles of human liberty and maintain inviolate the Constitution of the United States and all laws in accordance therewith, and God shall smile upon you, and you and your generations shall be blessed in time and throughout the eternities that are to come. We must still bear the same record that we have heretofore borne to you: woe to them who fight against Zion, for God will fight against them.

Although we have changed our office from time to time we have been able to perform our duties, with the exception of public addresses, as much as when at home. How long it shall be the good pleasure of God, our Heavenly Father, that we shall continue in our present condition mattereth not. We hope always to be resigned to His providences and to accept at His hands all that it may be His good pleasure to call us to endure, whether prosperity or adversity, freedom or imprisonment, life or death.

With kind regards, we subscribe ourselves, your brethren and fellow-laborers in the New and Everlasting Covenant,

JOHN TAYLOR,

GEORGE Q. CANNON,

Of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.  
July 24th, 1885.

### THE MILITARY ATTITUDE.

It is reported that Governor Murray is not averse to it being understood that he is responsible for the present sinister military attitude toward poor Utah. On the contrary he would probably rather have that impression prevail than not. He has always betrayed anxiety to be publicly prominent. Never having placed himself in a position to be conspicuous in any way that would tend to benefit the Territory or its people, and as he enjoys standing out in singularity probably more than anything else, he would rather be a projecting figure in discreditable doings than not be thrown out in relief at all. He will yet discover, however, that what he imagines to be a halo of glory around his head now, will ultimately appear in his own eyes as a dark shadow, that he would fain shut out from his gaze.

It is not necessary now to state that Eli H. Murray has never been, and that he has never attempted to be the Governor of Utah Territory in a correct sense. Officially or in name he has held the position for a series of years, during which, from the date of his arrival, he has been the persistent, unvarying, and unscrupulous enemy of the great bulk of the population. He has never shown the first symptom of solicitude for their welfare. He has piled up an array of wrongs against the Territory and its people that he will one day have to meet, or justice will never get its due.

Not only has Eli H. Murray never been Governor of the whole people of Utah because he has declined to act with the least degree of friendliness of spirit toward them, but he has never stood in that official relation, in its genius and essence, to any part of the population whatever. He has been the pliant tool of a knot of political conspirators, whose sole aim for years has been to steal the Territory, that they might rule the majority with a rod of iron. It has even been boasted by at least one member of that clique that he was the Governor in fact of the Territory, as no movement of any moment could be made without it first received his approval. These being facts well understood, the anomalous and utterly inexcusable state of affairs is not really the product of the Governor's official intrigues. He is merely looked upon as the conduit through which a clique of political hacks reach the attainment of their nefarious objects. He operates

in the capacity of a gubernatorial tool, manipulated by workmen more skilled and subtle than he, for the most intimate friends and admirers of Mr. Murray would know they were running the risk of having their veracity or good judgment questioned if they were to ascribe to him much over the average amount of mental penetration. It must be admitted that the invoking of military interference would naturally be through the regular channel, but while the official glory of the affair must rest upon him, as a matter of fact and justice the lion's share should belong to the crowd of schemers from whom his inspiration is derived.

The amount of glory attributable to those who have been instrumental in producing the present military attitude toward Utah should be predicated upon the degree of necessity for the situation. That is a matter upon which nobody needs informing. Already have the "Mormons" been subjected to oppressive outrages that would have caused a less patient people to rise in revolt. This statement would hold good even if the passage of unjust, special laws, enacted for the purpose of making criminals of upright citizens, was not considered, and the partial, warped and partisan enforcement of those same statutes might also be thrown out without breaking the force of the fact.

But the law and its enforcement is the question upon which the threatened introduction of military force should be based. There has not been and is not, under the most extraordinary provocation, the betrayal of the slightest disposition on the part of the Saints to resist the execution of the laws. On account of the unjustly discriminative enforcement of an oppressive law not a few people have been driven into exile; others, on account of the degree of official and popular vindictiveness of which they are the objects, and being convinced that the administration of justice in this Territory has been reduced to the status of a burlesque, have retired from the public view until a more healthy and consistent judicial regime shall be established. A great many have been arrested for the offense of living with and supporting their families. A number have been tried and imprisoned, while many others are, judging from the current of late local events, on the high road to the Penitentiary. Yet there has been no resistance to the legal and judicial persecutions, neither has there been an idea of offering any. Yet in the face of these facts the aid of the military is called for, and a response is made to the foundationless demand. It is a sad commentary upon the Administration. The readiness to comply with such an unnecessary request is an unhealthy sign for the Republic. It shows a too ready disposition to lay aside, on a shallow pretext, the methods of civilization and resort to forceful processes. It is a bad sign when the powers that be are inspired with a strong tendency to use the military power not only before that of the civil authority has been exhausted, but even previous to the potency of the latter being tested.

Nobody supposes that there will be any conflict on the 24th. Even those who have exhibited so much anxiety to precipitate one now despair of their ability to accomplish what they desired. They hoped by inducing a large body of armed men from the surrounding country to come here on that day, to create a disturbance. They imagined they might do so with personal safety under the wing of the military, which would interpose in the event of success attending their efforts. The production of a crisis would, it was hoped, cause Congress to resort to more extreme measures—by taking all local government out of the hands of the majority and placing it with a meagre and unscrupulous minority. But, as in all other similar efforts to incite the Saints to active hostility, this latest effort will fail, if the signs speak correctly. The conspiracy is of a piece, but on a larger scale, with the lying attempt that was recently made to show that the "Mormons" in Bear Lake Valley, Idaho, had offered the resistance of force to United States officers of the law.

It is hoped, however, by the scheming clique, that their efforts will not be fruitless in relation to their ultimate object. They know full well the contemptible as well as oppressive character of their course. They naturally feel that they may some time "lay the last straw on the camel's back." Should that contingency arise they prefer it to be when they are shielded by military authority. As evidence of this being the case we have but to point to the fact that their chagrin at not being able to produce a conflict at this juncture is relieved by a jubilant feeling. This lively sentiment is caused by an anticipation of a permanent assurance of military aid. This they imagine will enable them to set on foot new schemes for the accomplishment of their purposes, and to mature plots even more advanced in infamy than those they have already developed. One would suppose, however, that the effect of their latest ruse, when its wicked though flimsy character is fully exhibited, would be the reverse of what is desired and probably expected by them. For a short season, however, new phases of the conflict they persist in agitating will probably appear. It is not likely that they will be less disturbing than those which have been already brought to light.

### GENERAL GRANT DEAD.

The fatal hour has come! The event which so many millions of people have looked forward to with apprehension for months has occurred! The nation's invalid has sunk to rest. The hero of a hundred battles has been vanquished by the fell destroyer, Death. The conqueror whose prowess and generalship have called forth the admiration of the world, has himself been conquered. He who forced so many others to capitulate, and dictated terms to a vast army, has himself, after a siege of nine months, been compelled to surrender unconditionally to the common enemy.

General Grant, whose throes of pain during months of suffering have called forth responsive sympathy from millions of hearts, has found that relief from his agony which human skill failed to afford him. The power of an iron will and the unusual bodily strength and endurance with which he was favored, no longer avail him in resisting the demand made for his mortal life.

Leaves have their time to fall,  
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,  
And stars to set; but all,  
Thou hast all seasons for thine own Death!

This "mighty leveller" has again inhibited his power in laying low one of earth's great ones. The spirit of General Grant took its flight at eight minutes past eight o'clock this morning, and now the clay which it so recently animated differs in no material particular from that of the most commonplace and cowardly plebeian. But, however, though it can silence a voice and stop the breath, is powerless to stay the influence of such men as General Grant. The memory of his great deeds will survive him and the influence of his will continue for ages to come here and mortality. What the condition of a spirit may be we need not speculate upon. He, like all others, good or bad, will be judged and rewarded according to his works and the knowledge he possessed.

Ulysses Simpson Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, on the 27th April, 1822, of parents who were means illustrious, and he evidently did not inherit from them directly qualities which afterwards made him famous, though he may have descended from the Scotch ancestry from which he descended. He received a common school education and was not remarkable for anything as a boy; nor was he while at the military academy at West Point, which he entered at the age of seventeen years, and in which he graduated in 1843.

For two years subsequently he was stationed at a military post in Missouri, guarding against Indians, and then, in 1846, served under General Taylor in the Mexican war, during which he distinguished himself and rose to the rank of captain.

In the year 1852 he was sent to go with a detachment of the regular army, and two years subsequently resigned his commission and returned to the States, where he married and settled down as a farmer near Louisville. Not finding this occupation remunerative, he removed to Galena, Illinois, and engaged in the leather trade.

When the war broke out in 1861 he raised a company of volunteers and offered his services to Governor Yates of Illinois, to aid in the suppression of the rebellion.

No one of his acquaintances at the time supposed that he would develop any great capacity for military leadership, and it is doubtful whether he himself even imagined so. He commenced as a colonel, and was promoted throughout the war and during his military career to the rank of general. In fact that he never sought to rise at the expense of his brother officers. Indeed, the possession of these qualities, but more especially his decision and willingness to bear the whole responsibility of his acts without trying to shift it upon others, tended to advance him in the estimation of President Lincoln.

Shortly after entering the war he was made a brigadier general of volunteers and assigned to the command of the forces stationed at Cairo.

On the 6th of September following he seized Paducah, and on the 20th Smithland—two important strategic points—and soon afterwards checked the advance of General Jeff. Thompson, by two fiercely fought battles, the latter of which he had a horse shot under him. These victories tended to bring him into prominence, and when, in February, 1862, with the aid of Commodore Foote and a fleet of gun boats, he undertook to capture Fort Henry on the Tennessee and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland and succeeded, his fame was established.

It was on the occasion of Fort Donelson being taken that his character as a warrior was first shown up in great plainness. Buckner, who had command of the rebel forces, proposed the appointment of commissioners to settle terms of capitulation, but Grant replied, "No terms other than unconditional surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works."

This was the first important victory of the federal arms, and he was promoted to the rank of major general of volunteers immediately afterwards.