

EDITORIALS.

"MORMON" MARRIAGE NOT A MOCKERY.

THE Chicago Herald says:

"There are men and women who make as great a mockery of the marriage relation as the Mormons do, and who are protected in it by the law, though they are perjurers and de-bauchers."

The Herald here tells the truth, but not the whole truth. It might have said there were thousands of people who make a far greater mockery of the marriage relation than the "Mormons" do, and yet receive the protection of the law and find ready champions in its administrators. In fact it might have said truthfully that with the "Mormons" marriage is not a mockery at all, but a most serious and holy and important sacrament, involving obligations and covenants which are not limited to this life, but extend into the boundless future. It is unreasonable to suppose that other people, believing as they do, universally, that the marriage contract becomes null and void with death, would regard it with the same degree of sanctity as the Latter-day Saints, who expect the relationship of husband and wife to continue hereafter, and the marriage ceremony when properly solemnized, to be binding upon them throughout all the eternities to come.

So far from regarding marriage as a mockery, the Latter-day Saints do not look upon it as a mere civil contract that can be properly ratified by any justice of the peace or other civil officer, but as a holy ordinance to be performed only by men divinely commissioned and within the walls of a sacred temple, dedicated to the Most High, where the contracting parties take upon themselves covenants of chastity and fidelity to one another, upon the strict observance of which their future hopes of salvation depend.

The Latter-day Saints are giving to the world solemn and undeniable proof of the fact that marriage is not a mockery with them by submitting to fines and imprisonment rather than prove untrue to their wives or repudiate their sacred marriage covenants.

If it were said of the very large and highly "respectable" class in this nation who indulge in "consecutive polygamy" by marrying and divorcing one wife after another, that they make a mockery of marriage, it would be quite true; but this remark cannot be truthfully made about the Latter-day Saints.

ONE OF THE FEW.

It is not every journalist in the East that makes the "Mormons" a standing subject for unreasoning attacks in order to pander to the popular taste. One of the fraternity who drives a vigorous quill, in a letter to a friend in this city, expresses the following kindly and consistent sentiments:

"It does seem to me that the government is making a great mistake in this matter. If persecution is to be the order of the day we had better take down the sign that we are dealing in—the article called justice. The law declares all manner of fornication, etc., to be unlawful cohabitation, but those who engage in it by the wholesale and who throw a lasso over the neck of every poor "Mormon" are like those who are standing up to their chins in mud trying to lasso a cake of soap floating off in the distance.

"Every time I touch the question with a pen many subscribers in the east become greatly affronted; but I cannot keep still without feeling that I am committing a wrong upon the manly heart of man."

A PECULIAR MANIFESTATION OF EMOTION.

OUR readers are familiar with the soul-stirring plea delivered by F. A. Brown, of Ogden, on the occasion of his trial, on indictment for unlawful cohabitation, in the First District Court, a few days ago. At the conclusion of his eloquent statement, which was made under oath and in the capacity of a witness, Judge O. W. Powers said that most of the averments of the defendant would be thrown out as evidence, but His Honor promised to consider them in passing sentence. After the case was given to the jury they retired and, after an absence of twelve minutes, returned with a verdict of "guilty," as charged in the indictment, accompanied with a recommendation of the prisoner to the mercy of the court.

In accordance with the judicial decree as to time of passing judgment, F. A. Brown appeared in court at 10 o'clock this morning. Moroni Brown, convicted of a similar offense, was present also for the same purpose. The sentiments of the latter, although not heretofore publicly expressed elaborately, were understood to be similar to those of the former. We have not full details of what took place, but it appears that the brethren must have made remarks in Court this morning as our informant says: "The Judge manifested a good deal of feeling while passing sentence and listening to address." We presume the feeling referred to is one of

sympathetic emotion. But the action of the Judge is strangely at variance with so commendable and humane a sentiment. Had there been any genuine sympathy in his soul he had a clear opportunity of displaying it in his action, which was unnecessarily cruel and heartless. The judgment in each case was imprisonment in the Penitentiary for six months and a fine of three hundred dollars, the full penalty of the law.

The subtle cruelty of this sentence in the case of F. A. Brown is exhibited by several plain facts. In the first place the Court raised the hopes of the accused to the point of expectation that the sentence would be mild in consequence of certain intimated considerations connected with the case. But these hopes were elevated apparently for the purpose of dashing them to the ground.

Another element that makes the position of the Judge anomalous, not to say inexcusable, is that even if he were influenced by the anti-"Mormon" sentiment, he could easily and properly have screened himself behind the action of the jury, who, although packed on the principle of being "in sympathy with the prosecution" manifested less inhumanity than he has done, as they recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court. They thus assumed the responsibility for any judicial mildness that might have been manifested toward an individual who has shown himself every inch an upright, courageous and honorable man. But the new "Daniel come to judgment" ignored not only the inferential promise from his own lips, but the wish of the jury who found the verdict. "Manifested a good deal of feeling," perhaps so. But actions speak with more vigor than words. We do not contend that the Judge acted without compunctions, for such a position would be to assume that he is more than human. But his fault lay in pursuing what is apparently deemed by him to be the path of policy in place of being guided by his better nature and judgment. If he has desired in the outset of his career here to differ from and scorch his associate judges for a special purpose and then go to work and show unmistakably that the variance was not occasioned by "Mormon" leaning or sympathy, he might have found some other method of making the manifestation than to victimize an honest man. But for the implied promise and the recommendation to mercy the matter would not have presented such a glaring aspect.

We have learned, since writing the foregoing that, before receiving the judgment of the court, Moroni Brown made a strong, vigorous and able statement—one having the genuine manly ring to it.

IS IT A LAW OF THE LAND?

WE have heretofore shown the baseless character of the position assumed by some people to the effect that the Saints are living in violation of some of the revelations given through Joseph Smith in declining to abrogate the doctrine of plural marriage as a tenet of their faith. We refer to what is enjoined in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants regarding it being unnecessary in keeping the law of God to come in conflict with a Constitutional law of the land, and the principle of human freedom. It has been shown by the News that constitutionality as conveyed in the standard work of the Church named could only be constitutionality in fact and not by mere designation.

This point was further elucidated yesterday by the article from the pen of "Missionary," who introduced the instance of the two decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in relation to a law of the State of Virginia. The questions involved were identical, but the decisions were antipodal. The one declared the law unconstitutional and invalid, the other that it was valid and constitutional. According to some Utah anti-"Mormon" theorists, the Supreme Court having decided upon the subject, a certainty and finality that should not be gainsaid have been reached and the people must therefore both observe and ignore the law—a literal impossibility. That the Edmunds law is unconstitutional is so plain that it ought not to be necessary to argue the point. All that is needed to prove the fact is to compare its provisions with those of the Constitution. The decision of the Supreme Court to the contrary does not alter the fact of the conflict between it and the bulwark of the People's liberties, which is the "Supreme law of the land."

But speaking of the "law of the land," can the Edmunds act be so designated? According to the rulings of the Utah Courts, it cannot be properly so entitled.

The Courts in their decisions have declared the Edmunds law to have been aimed solely at "Mormon" polygamy; that the legislative will of which it is the expression, was to suppress polygamy; that but for the existence of the plural marriage of the "Mormons," Congress would never have passed such a law, etc. In thus declaring the Edmunds law to be aimed solely at "Mormon" polygamy, and not at sexual crimes generally, the Utah courts have, though no doubt unconsciously, destroyed its character as a "law of the land."

The phrase "law of the land" signi-

fies a law in which all persons are interested: one which applies to, governs, or provides punishment for all alike. But the Edmunds law, as interpreted and executed by the courts in Utah, is not such a law as this. It is too notorious to require comment here, that this law is being applied only to a certain class of persons, numerically insignificant, while other persons not of that class, guilty of the most flagrant violations of its provisions are by judicial decrees, allowed to go "scot" free on the ground that the legislative will did not intend it to apply to them.

On the one hand the men who, because of their obedience to what they regard as a law of heaven, have been made to suffer under an unjust and tyrannical enactment of our National Legislature, have cause to feel indignant because of the partiality shown in administering it, and at seeing libertines and whoremongers walk the streets out of all danger from it. But on the other hand they may recognize in this state of affairs the wisdom of God in providing more completely for their final vindication.

FOMENTING A RUPTURE.

THE rule or ruin clique with whose presence this city is afflicted are still fomenting an agitation for the purpose of producing a bloody culmination. They have been the indirect means, by their foul and slanderous misrepresentations, of the blood of innocence being shed at a distance from here. Now they propose to consummate their murderous work by seeking to bring about a violent rupture in this city. They are courting the aid, with this purpose in view, of the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic. They have set their hearts upon stealing the Territory, and for the attainment of that purpose, according to their own statement, as voiced by their organ, they would not scruple at wholesale murder.

We do not apprehend that a violent outbreak will occur. If it should, however, the conspiring fiends who seek it will not only have the credit of inciting, but also of inaugurating it. Therefore the responsibility of what might follow such an incalculable disaster would have to be met by the instigators, in the event of their survival.

EXILE'S LETTER.

"MORMONS" IN EUROPE NOT DAUNTED BY THE PERSECUTIONS HEAPED UPON THE CHURCH HERE—FAILURE OF THE OPPONENTS OF ZION—ENEMIES OF "MORMONISM" HARD TO PLEASE—METHODS ADOPTED FOR SPREADING THE TRUTH—THE NEW MINISTRY—A NEW PROMENADE—INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.

LONDON, June 25.

Editor Deseret News:

The departure from these shores on the 29th inst of 541 Latter-day Saints, the third company of this season, shows that the troubles in Utah do not disturb the minds of the "Mormons" in the Old World. It need not be supposed that they are unacquainted with the proceedings of the courts, the underhand doings of the officers, and the imprisonment of honorable, God-fearing and reputable citizens on account of their religion. For though the English newspapers are almost silent on this matter and American news is seldom seen in British journals, the *Millennial Star* keeps the Saints posted on

UTAH AFFAIRS,

and the Elders on missions converse upon these topics and make their friends here familiar with the doings at home. So, while the general public know little or nothing of what is passing in "Mormondom," the members of the Church have a pretty good understanding of current events and are highly indignant at the persecutions which have been conducted under color of law. Yet, as the emigration testifies, nothing that has been done has had any effect upon their faith in the Latter-day Gospel except to intensify it. The poor, who are unable to obtain means to gather with their friends in the mountains, are just as eager to go as they were before the latest raid had broken out. In fact, there never was a time when "the spirit of gathering" burned more ardently in the bosoms of the Saints in the British Isles, and if there was money at their disposal to pay their passage, scarcely a family would be left to linger in "Old Babylon."

The promoters of the crusade against the Church will certainly miss their mark. They will not prevent the spread of "Mormonism," hinder the gathering of its converts, break up the compact and perfect organization which holds it together, lower its vitality or cause it to relinquish a single principle or doctrine. Those who prey upon the Saints will gain a little notoriety and pocket considerable money. But their fame will be only for a brief season, and their ill-gotten wealth will take unto itself wings and pass quickly away. And ere they have time to gain any great enjoyment from either, a blight will come upon their souls, their triumph will be

turned to deep vexation and but a short period will pass before they will slip downward to their doom. No one ever prospered yet who fought against that which is called "Mormonism." The

LIST OF THE DISCOMFITED

and perished bears the names of Presidents and Congressmen, of governors and judges, of lawyers, doctors, priests and politicians. There is room on the paper for more.

The banishment of six of our Elders from Denmark will not cripple the work of proselytism in Scandinavia. Measures have been adopted to carry on the labors necessary for the good of the cause. Local brethren, and such Elders from Utah as cannot be interfered with under the Foreigners' Act, will be used in the places vacated, and the injunction of the Savior will be carried out: "When they persecute you in one city, flee ye unto another."

Three of the banished Elders—who were given a free passage to Hull—are on their way home, their missionary time having nearly expired; the other three have gone to other parts of the Scandinavian mission. The work of God cannot be stopped by the schemes of men. "The wisdom of God is greater than the cunning of the devil."

What is the reason that so few of the Saints in Utah take enough interest in the work abroad, to send the names and addresses of relatives and friends to the Elders who are on missions here? They become so engrossed in their own temporal affairs that they even neglect to write to their kindred and former associates in the old world. This evil has been many times pointed out in the *Deseret News*, and some have been stirred up to the performance of their duty in this respect. If all would remember their promises and also forward introductions of the Elders to acquaintances here a great deal of good would be the result. It is chiefly by private conversation that the principles of the Gospel are being disseminated in this country.

A few converts are being made in various parts of the mission, and they are likely to be permanent additions to the Church. They become acquainted with the chief doctrines opposed by the world, and with the arguments and prejudices against them, and are prepared to face the prevalent antagonism. It is claimed that the Elders abroad do not inform their converts that polygamy is preached and practised in Utah. If this were true, there are plenty of enemies who would give them the information with many embellishments. But the charge is not true. The missionaries do not make it their business to preach

PLURAL MARRIAGE,

nor do they attempt to conceal it. They are ready to explain its principles and workings to those who enquire with proper motives, but they are not sent to induce people to believe or practice it. Who can satisfy the enemies of "Mormonism"? In Denmark they banish the Elders on suspicion of preaching polygamy; in Switzerland they fine and imprison the Elders because while they believe it is right they do not preach it. In England one may preach it or not, as he chooses, for this is a land of true liberty so far as freedom of speech and of the press is concerned.

Tract distribution, outdoor preaching, visiting, conversation with new acquaintances and regular meetings on Sundays and some week days, are the measures adopted for spreading abroad the principles of our faith in London. Ten thousand handbills have just been printed for circulation, announcing the departure of the world from the ways of the Lord, the restoration of the Gospel and re-opening of communication with the heavens; also containing the addresses of our metropolitan meeting places. It is not expected that any great interest will be thus awakened, but it is hoped that some inquirers will be attracted and induced to come to the services of the Saints. London Conference contributed thirty-three emigrants to the last ship's company. The next vessel will not leave until August 29th; the sea fares will be the same as with previous companies.

The new Tory i. e.

CONSERVATIVE MINISTRY

has at last been fully organized, and Lord Salisbury has taken the place of Gladstone as Premier. The crisis lasted for many days, and it was thought that the Liberals would have to resume office, for, realizing their weakness, the party that shipwrecked the Gladstone cabinet doubted their ability to conduct the affairs of the country without some assurances of support from those whom they had overturned. Salisbury endeavored, before accepting the task of forming a ministry, to extort from Gladstone through the Queen, a specific promise not to obstruct his courses—in plain language, to abstain from the same tactics which he had used against Gladstone. This was the very height of Tory assurance. The party that defeated the Liberal budget, sought to bind the Liberals not to defeat the Conservative budget. They said in effect, "We overthrew your financial policy, but you must agree not to obstruct our financial policy." Of course no such pledge could be given, and after considerable difficulty and many messages from the Queen to both Gladstone and Salisbury, the former's assurance that while the liberty of the House of Commons must be preserved no "factions opposition" would be indulged in by the

Liberals, was accepted as given in good faith, and a conservative government is now fully installed until the general election comes, which will likely be in November next, and then, it is believed, so large a Liberal majority of members will be returned, under the new election law which greatly extends the franchise, that the Tories will have to go out and a new Liberal government will come in.

The Thames embankment, one of the finest improvements of modern London, is likely to be imitated on another part of the river. The great sewer through which the main drainage of this vast city is pumped out of town to be utilized for fertilizing purposes, has an earth embankment above it for some five miles. It is proposed to make this a magnificent promenade. The subject has been agitated, public meetings of those interested have been held, and a committee has waited upon the Board of Works who have the subject under consideration. The improvement will be grand and characteristic of the times, it will circulate several millions of money among the working population and will form a pleasant place of resort for the multitude seeking brief recreation.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION

in Kensington Museum grounds is one of the great attractions of the day. Already a vast number of persons have attended. The objects of interest collected are too numerous to list in correspondence of this kind. Many days might be spent with profit to the student of modern progress in viewing the recent inventions in machinery, printing,riages, locomotives, metallurgy, chemistry, electrical apparatus, illumination, pottery, watches, jewelry, sports, implements, weapons of war, clothing, toys and games, cookery, etc. The gardens are adorned with grass plots and exquisite flowers, there is a large conservatory, the Albert Hall forms the north point of the exhibition buildings, and dining and refreshment rooms are to be found in numerous places. Some of the military bands perform at stated intervals during the day and evening, recitals, orchestral and other instrumental music and vocal entertainments are given in the Albert Hall, attractions, varied each day, to pleasure seekers from all parts of the country, a well-dressed, orderly and appreciative throng.

The scene at 9 p.m. is beautiful beyond expression. To the north of the gardens is the conservatory, on the side of which is a quadrant with numerous arches. In the centre of the grounds is a fine statue of Prince Albert, looking down upon a large pool with arrangements for seven fountains. South is the central part. On the east and west sides are buildings for various purposes. The bands are filling the air with music and the flowers are sending pleasant odors, in a moment, with noise or warning, 10,000 incandescent lamps in different colors blaze out on the scene. They form lines of light along the conservatory, the arches of the quadrants and the buildings in view, and above, pavilions and other prominent points they burn out in spots of fire. The trees are studded with blazing gems, the balustrades and images are aglow with bulbs of light and the great fountains shoot toward the sky, descend in spray like gauze veils falling from heads of a group of brides. The picture is not yet complete. The white waters turn to liquid gold, then to crimson red, anon to blue and green and orange, after to rippling white, while from a tower the south gleams out a round sea of light upon the waters, and above its tall summit a constellation of electric stars glisten on the brow of night. The chatter of thousands is hushed, the music of Grenadier Guards band is soft and low, and through every glazed building wherever the eye turns, are lined clusters of little globes adding lustre to the grand illumination.

There are altogether 18,000 incandescent lamps in the grounds, and 5,530 incandescents in and about the buildings. Five large engines supply the motive power to generate the electricity; they are supplied by Davey, Paxman & Co., provided with Paxman's Automatic Gear which ensures steady and running. The inventor is a brother Elder Wm. Paxman, President of the Jubilee Stake. These engines produce 2,300 horse power. Eight large boilers on one side of the engine room and on the other, work at a pressure of 100 pounds per square inch, and supply these and some high pressure engines with the needed steam. This is perhaps enough on this head and probably quite enough on any other subject for the readers of the News, at this time from

A SUCCESSFUL "FIZZLE."

THE meeting of the "truly loyal" Saturday night, a report of which may be found in our columns, was a great success—as a "fizzle." It is a good thing it was held. It served to show the weakness of the blatant crowd who are seeking to make something out of nothing. If it signified anything it showed that those who are