DESERET EVENING NEWS

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BY THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Thursday, - February 12, 1891.

THE LAMENTED ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

TODAY is the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, one of the greatest men in American history. He was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809. At this time Thomas Jefferson was nearing the end of his second term as President of the United States.

In early life the Lincoln family moved into Illinois. Shortly after, young Abraham is found working for hire in various capacities as a manual laborer. His young manhood was marked by diligence, honesty and energy. By his own unaided efforts he became a good surveyor, a fair English scholar and a good lawyer.

In 1832 we find him elected captain of a militia company, organized to fight Indians. In the same year he was a candidate for the Illinois Legislature, but was defeated. Two years later he was successful, and served four years in that Legislature. In 1846 he went to Congress. After his serviceable term, he returned home and applied himself earnestly to law. At this time he had achieved considerable fame as an attorney.

In 1854 politics had assumed an exciting phase. The Missouri Compromise law had been repealed. The question of slavery came up once more in all its hideousness. Abraham Lincoln was aroused, and he went into the arena fearless, vigorous and unconquerable. In a short time he became the recognized leader of the anti-slavery party. By his strategy and self-sacrifice, Lyman Trumbull, then a Democrat, was elected United States Senator in preference to a Douglas man. Lincoln himself was the candidate of his party, but seeing the impossibility of his election he withdrew and gave his support to an anti-slavery Democrat. But it was in 1858 that he fully demonstrated his superior intellectuality, moral insight, and political sagacity. In that year his famous debating tour with Senator Stephen A. Douglas was made. In that year, on June 16, he uttered the prophetic words:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government can not endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect that it will cease to be divided. It will become all the one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward until it shall become alike lawful in all the states, old as well as new, north as well as south."

Abraham Lincoln was in the early part of 1860, the undisputed head of the Republican party. His New York speech of February 27, 1860, showed conclusively that he was the ablest and leadman to trust with the practical leadership. It is little wonder then, that at the Chicago convention of May, 1860, he was the nominee of the party for the presidency.

The campaign of that year was a memorable one. The Democrats split into factions. There were three candidates, Douglas, Breckenridge and Bell. When the votes of the Electoral College were taken, Lincoln had 180, Breckenridge 72, and Douglas 12. The popular vote stood: For Lincoln, 1,866,452; for Douglas, 1,375,157; for Breckenridge, 847,953; for Bell, 590,631. It will be seen that if the Democrats could have united on one candidate and on one platform, their popular vote would have been 2,223,110. But there was a hand directing the course of events which the unthinking mind does not take note of. That was the Hand of God, the hand which first directed Washington and Jefferson, and then directed Lincoln.

Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861. He surrounded himself with able men in his Cabinet, William H. Seward, Salmon P. Chase, Simon Cameron, Gideon Welles, Caleb B. Smith, Edward Bates and Montgomery Blair. Of these Seward, Smith and Bates were of Whig paternity, in politics, while the others were all of Democratic antecedents.

It is needless to go over in detail the organization of the "Confederate States of America," and the dreadful civil war which tore asunder the Union for four dark and sanguinary years after. But one fact must not be omitted, and it is, that Abraham Lincoln did not precipitate the war. On the contrary, he tried every means of preserving the Union without resorting to arms. He said:

"In your hands my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have sworn most solemnly to preserve, protect and defend it."

Shortly after, on April 15, 1861, Fort Sumpter, surrendered to the secessionists. Then it was that Lincoln showed himself the man for the hour. He called for soldiers and obtained them. He called a special session of Congress for July 4, 1861. The first battle of Bull Run took place July 21, 1861. A bitter controversy has arisen as to the merits and patriotism of the early leaders of the war. But they are all beyond the reach of human criticism now, and we must charitably think that if there was error, it was of the head and not of the heart. All meant well, but all were not like Lincoln, worthy of divine guidance. The telegraph tells us that one of the great actors in this terrible drama, is now on the point of death. That is General Sherman, one of the last surviving great soldiers of the war.

That period from the attack on Sumpter to the fall of Richmond, and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, on April 9, 1865, is a thrilling one in American history. The better memories it has left still rankle in the bosoms of many, and evidence men endeavor to perpetuate and intensify them.

This is wrong. Our duty is to remember that we are Americans and not party fighters or propagators of sectional hate. Unfortunately the hand of the assassin struck down the man who could best heal the wounds made by the civil war. That man was Abraham Lincoln, the assassin was Wilkes Booth, a misguided, insane fanatic who fancied himself a patriot. Let the name of Lincoln be forever revered. Its noblest bearer Abraham, died April 15, 1865.

TO PROMOTE PROSPERITY.

"PROSPERITY in the interest of Salt Lake City and material investors and investments in Utah, the Tribune this morning prints a leader from which the following is a characteristic extract:

"Hence the Eastern Americans get most of its material from the Tribune. We can say that whatever it get from the Tribune was the absolute truth; truth that can be established by testimony that would convince any jury on earth. We was to expect that an Elder of the Mormon Church, assisted by three others probably all of them Elders, one of them so bearing up to a Bishop, and to call a Deputy United States Marshal in a dark alley in this city, they when he failed both the Nauvoo and Brigham Young tone but, in the nonchalantest and unpunishment, to revile this people so as that, when the Marshal sent the deputy earlier to the prisoners, the Mormon thug police had to go too, and had to beseech of the Chief-Justice of the Chief of the Police to take the man from comedy when he was brought in for examination, that the Chief of the Police weakened and told the Apostle that we too much of an understanding, and that it was true and failed and there was an investigation, and he was let upon his word will the whole force. The News cannot measure we cannot consider this to a proof that at the world can see.

"And so, we. When did this happen? Was it yesterday or was it in the dead past? Could anyone not possessing historical knowledge of Utah, could any stranger, upon reading the editorial quotation, but? What is the sense of keeping the old embers of hate aglow, and what is the impression that this and similar inventory article, which form the stuff in trade of the Tribune, must make upon the people of the country at large? Would the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate and Stock Exchanges would our merchants and citizens like to have the paper circulated conveying, as it does, the news that treason against the United States and murder of the government officers are rampant here, who knows, for aught the Tribune says to the contrary, whether yesterday or yesterday? Did the Illustrated American sway to do more?

"And by the way the introductory sentences of the extract concludes boldly and brazenly that the Illustrated American secured part of its material libelling Utah in the assertion of the Tribune. Read it and see.

"As a promoter of prosperity at a time when all our people are hard upon their concentration, the Tribune is a humanist, no mistake about it."

The foregoing appeared in the editorial columns of the Salt Lake Tribune on Wednesday evening. It is a non-"Mormon" paper, and has no more affiliation or sympathy with the "Mormon" Church than the Tribune has. But it has more sense and less venom, and it is, we believe, earnestly engaged in assisting to advance the material interests of Utah. If we do not mistake its position, the Tribune favors that unity of purpose and action among various classes of the community which will best promote the welfare of all, leaving to each church and party that freedom which belongs to it of right in its own peculiar sphere. If that is correct, such controversy as may arise with it on questions about which men are likely to differ, can be conducted in a friendly way, devoid of that bitterness and those disgraceful personalities which are the principal stock-in-trade of the libellous local anti-"Mormon" organ. And it will take facts and the exact language of an opponent as the basis of discussion, instead of manufacturing events and attributing to an antagonist words he never uttered, which is the common course of the libellous Tribune.

The paragraph quoted and commented upon by the Tribune bears to readers at a distance the impression intended to be made by the writer. That is, that life and property are unsafe here, and that the "Mormons" are a set of assassins, full of hatred towards "Gentiles" and particularly towards United States officials. It delights in taking up some ancient occurrence, drawing upon its imagination or large stock of invention for lurid coloring, and so transforming facts that they are in effect almost the same as pure fiction. When challenged for proofs it responds "Oh! of course we cannot establish this by a proof that all the world can see, but it is true all the same, for a reliable person told somebody so and he told it to some one else and it was brought to us what more would you have?"

Nearly everything which the Tribune prefaces by saying it is said as well known incidents of Utah history is fabricated in that way. The records of the Police Court in the dead past now so revived, will show that the Chief of Police acted under a warrant from the justice, on a complaint duly sworn to and in accordance with law in every particular. The myth about the Apostle's "cudgel" has no substantial foundation and is absurdity on its face. The other so-called facts are garbled, twisted, painted out of the semblance of truth and brought out of their morbidly obscurity as a pretext to justify still further attacks upon the "Mormon" people of today.

The original charge against the Tribune which these perversions of ancient history are intended to cover up, remains the same, unrefuted, half-confessed; namely, That the misrepresentations published as "Mormon" utterances in a New York illustrated paper are chiefly echoes of Tribune falsehoods. And the reasoning which it attempts to obscure still holds good; that is. It is all very well for public men to protest against the vile attacks upon Utah of a paper at a distance, but consistency would suggest a stronger protest against the libels of a pestilent strife-breeder and bullying obstructionist at home.

The welfare of the Territory and the progress of its people demand a change as to these matters and a unity of effort for the general good. But this cannot be effected while falsehoods that require refutation are being constantly uttered, for the very purpose of rekindling those smouldering animosities that if left undisturbed will of themselves die out. To promote prosperity we must have peace.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

THE account given by American Horse of the account of the massacre at Wounded Knee, which will be found in our dispatches from Washington, confirms the dreadful story that has already reached the public ear.

In spite of the sneers and sophistry of the apologists for those soldiers who committed the slaughter, it is clear that the shooting down of women and children was unconscionable. The plea of avenging the Custer affair is entirely unavailable. There is no parallel between the two cases. The pretext that squaws and boys can shoot and stab will not meet the issue, for the evidence shows that groups of unarmed women and little babies were slaughtered by the military troops.

It is a horrible episode in the needless and shameful conflict provoked by the whites. And the complaints of starvation, short rations and poor supplies, showing the rapacity and callousness of the white agents and others, are a sad commentary upon the policy pursued toward the unfortunate remnants of the Indians tribes.

It is useless to belittle or attempt to palliate these crimes. They are willful crimes before the Almighty and all just men. Eternal retribution will be found to be an abiding principle, and the nation which commits or permits these things will be sure to reap the consequences of such a course.

WHERE IS THE "SPLIT?"

THE Denver News has a dispatch from Payson, Utah, which is headed: "A Mormon Split." "Two Factions Fight Like Tigers o'er a Majority." Then follows an account of an alleged squabble between an out-going official and a candidate for the office of Mayor, which appeared word for word in the Salt Lake "Liberal" receptacle for all sorts of slander, and the result is finally given as follows: Lemons 212, Page 3, Simons 96.

Now, as the regular candidate of the People's Party was elected, scoring 212 votes against 66 "Liberal" votes and only 3 for another People's Party man, it is difficult to see where the great "split" appears, and how "two factions fought like tigers" with 212 on one side and 3 on the other.

The Denver News has been bamboozled by the veracious correspondent who furnishes items for the Salt Lake Herald, and its headlines are contradicted by the letter press below. Payson is all right, as may be seen from the paragraphs from that place which will be found in another column of our paper to-day.

HUNT THE RASCALS DOWN.

SEVERAL arrests were made in Ogden during the election, for illegal voting. The ring "Liberals" were up to their old tricks. There was considerable bogus voting. Old residents went to the polls and found that unknown persons had been permitted to vote in their names. Salt Lake voters will recognize this as an "Liberal" dodge with which they have become familiar. We need not particularize as to the shameless methods by which the ring "Liberals" have worked to effect their ends from the beginning of political contests in Utah.

We hope and believe that the respectable portion of the "Gentile" element abhor these proceedings as do the members of the People's Party. If this is so, we may reasonably expect that something more will come of the Ogden arrests than the shutting up of the criminals for a few hours and their release on bail.

These criminals should be rigorously prosecuted. And that is not all. A determined effort should be made to reach the rogues who are most responsible for these attempts to defeat the will of the people at the polls. Hunt the rascals down! They will be found now, trying to defeat the ends of justice, defending the bogus voters and supplying the funds to secure their escape. If one good example can be made of a bribegiver, it will do much towards purifying politics in Ogden and Salt Lake that the punishment of half-a-dozen impecunious bribe-takers.

As the People's Party are not alone in the fight, there will be some chance of success. If the reformers at the Junction City really mean business, they will not allow this opportunity to pass, but will go to work with a will and prosecute the chief offenders as well as the lesser criminals now in custody.

WILL HAVE GOOD RESULTS.

THE late Indian trouble was appalling in many of its features. This phase of it is to some extent compensated by the wider information obtained regarding the whole status of the Indian question. The difficulty has stimulated inquiry and investigation into, to a large degree, uncovered important facts.

The most horrible incident connected with the late disturbance was the Wounded Knee massacre. The more this bloody affair is scrutinized the worse it appears for the officer who conducted it. So far as the common soldiers were concerned they but obeyed the orders of their superiors. They could not well do otherwise. To have refused would have been mutiny.

Much as this terrible tragedy is to be deplored, there can be but little doubt that it hastened the peaceful solution of the trouble. It aroused public sentiment all over the country in favor of the Indians and brought out many statements of the outrageous treatment to which they have been subjected, the male having been to treat faith with them, instead of keeping it.

It is creditable to the nation at large that so many champions for the poor Indians have appeared at a time when their existence in this country is seriously threatened. So long as a host of such can be found in a nation who are ready to champion the cause of the weak against the strong, the salt has not "lost its savor."

The Indian question continues to be agitated. Books are being published regarding it, giving statistics and array of fact that do not exhibit those who have had the management of the aborigines in an enviable light. The government has evidently been grossly deceived by officials who have worked their positions for the purpose of making money. The unfortunate wards of the country have, in consequence, been victimized in every conceivable shape. It is to be presumed that the exposition of facts in this line that have been given to the country will lead the government to tender such frauds as have been practiced upon the red men, as far as can be, impossible in the future. If this shall be done the new difficulty will have a gratifying result, although it was in itself intrinsically horrible in some of its phases.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

This is the birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln.

Ground was broken on the 11th inst. for the World's Fair buildings in Chicago.

A report of the silver bill is expected soon from the House Committee on Coinage.

Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill shook hands. Though they did so last week, it is news, and such news is Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun.

Matt Allen, a horse trainer, attached property of Senator Hearst, of California, on the 11th inst., for $6275. The attachment took place in New York. The claim is for professional services.

Whitelaw Reid, United States minister at Paris, delivered to the French government an invitation to attend the World's Fair at Chicago in 1892. M. Hilot, on behalf of France, accepted the invitation, and his reply of acceptance is couched in most cordial terms.

The Idaho delegation in Washington are up, roaring and shouting and bellowing making the air hard with oaths in condemnation of the President for nominating Judge Edmunds, though not jointing in hard blasphemy, though it is well meant and justly directed.

Cagott was elected U. S. Senator, on the 11th inst., by the Idaho Legislature in joint session. The state has four U. S. Senate appointees. Cagott's election was received by the populace with delight. A. J. Dubois, the well wood for him was hung in effigy by disgusted republicans.

McConnell, the Idaho Senator, is making himself at home in Washington. He approaches the Vice-President and says: "Shake old man," and then compliments him (Morton) on his century. He slaps Evarts on the shoulder and calls him "Old man," and calls the Evarts orations "classy speeches," and tells him he (Mac) will stand by him, "old b—i freeze over.

Archbishop Kenrick, the Roman prelate of St. Louis, Mo., grants his religious followers permission to eat meat on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays during the Lenten season. He excepts Good Saturday and the first Saturday in Lent. This is very liberal, and the butchers must have given a whisper to his Grace.

The madness with which King Otto of Bavaria is inflicted manifests itself in such curious ways that European writers and scientists are discussing it. Otto is a huge, muscular fellow, who wears a long, dusty, unkempt beard, and dirty, unbrushed hair. He has to be provided with two suits of broad cloth weekly, owing to his filthy habits. Alarming tales are told of his wild, irregular life. He smokes sometimes two cigarettes a day. To fight one, he uses a box of matches. He lights his cigarette with one match, then sets the whole box on fire. He must touch water. He eats carnivorously, and drinks profusely of wine. He is the brother of King Louis, who drowned himself last summer.

Herbert Slade, the Maori prizefighter from New Zealand, is willed on a ranch in Juab County, Utah. He has retired from the prize ring, but if there are any persons desiring fight, he says he will accommodate them if they will come to his ranch. It would be a good thing if other prizefighters took to ranching also, but then what would the Sunday paper do for news.

Three farmers in the Illinois legislature are keeping up a deadlock since last Christmas. They will not vote for a Republican or a democrat for United States Senator, and the result is the law-making machinery of Illinois is stopped. There was some doubt as to whether the three tailors of Tooley Street comprise the people of England, as Tillman is wont to do the fact that the three farmers of Springfield comprise the people of Illinois.

There is a new development in the Robinson Davis will lawsuit at Butte, Mont. T. J. Davis, the alleged illegitimate son of the dead millionaire, and the contestant of the will, assigned his claims to A. J. Davis, of Butte, Mont., the beneficiary of the will, for $100, on. T. J. undoubtedly something of the law's delays, and of the expense of lawsuits. The latter institution makes a beautiful harvest for lawyers, and they are disgusted with the young man's want of spirit.

Great events are reported in the dramatic world. Sarah Bernhardt did not like a teaspoon of which tea was served to her in a New York hotel. She took tabasco and condiments and played baseball with it on the head of the landlord. Patti convulsed the German empire because she was invited to sing for a few Imperial Highnesses. Hilton Hue sell brought on a $50,000 law suit over a one dollar pair of tights. Mrs. Carter still hangs on to "early" Bedley, her best friend, and Langtry, Mrs. Bourke Cotter and Fanny Davenport are keeping quiet.

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE, ROBERT GIVE NOTICE TO THE World, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Robert Gray, Frederick H. Lewis and Alfred H. Alexander, under the firm name of Gray, Lewis & Co., and carrying on the business of an insurance agency in the county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, by mutual consent, has been dissolved, Robert Gray retiring, individually, to carry on the business as he did before, and to take the same upon himself, and to pay all debts owing by the firm of Gray, Lewis & Co., and will receive the money owing to the firm.

And the said Robert Gray will collect all accounts owing to the said firm, and pay and receive all claims against the firm.

This 11th day of February, A. D. 1891.

ROBERT GRAY,
FREDERICK H. LEWIS,
ALFRED H. ALEXANDER.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

WILLIAM WOODEY, PLAINTIFF,
vs.
MARY ANN WOODEY, DEFENDANT.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To Mary Ann Woodey, Defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and in the county of Salt Lake, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days inclusive of the day of service of this summons if served within this county, and if served out of this county but in this district, within twenty days, otherwise within forty days thereafter, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to have a decree of this court dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing and subsisting between the plaintiff herein and the defendant herein, and for the general relief as prayed for, and for costs, and for the custody of the minor children of said defendants without and without bond, and alimony and costs of suit herein, and for such other and further relief as the court may deem just and equitable in the premises, and against you will and without for costs.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to answer said complaint, the plaintiff will have judgment against you for the relief prayed for herein.

Witness, the Hon. Charles S. Zane, Judge, Third Judicial District, and the seal of the District Court, in and for the Territory of Utah, this 5th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

(SEAL.) HENRY G. McMILLAN, Clerk.

By ——, Deputy.

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