

## EDITORIALS.

## A CAUTION TO THE CHARITABLE.

We have already cautioned the public about a subscription which is being taken up from house to house ostensibly for the relief of "Mormons" said to be suffering in Colorado. Advantage no doubt has been taken by some designing person of a report, which has been circulated in this city, that a number of persons who had been lured from the Southern States by "Mormon" missionaries and had seceded from the Church on their arrival in Colorado, were in indigent circumstances and exposed to severe cold and semi-starvation. The story itself is untrue, and the peripatetic contribution-taker is working on the susceptibilities of the benevolent for his own private emolument. Let him alone.

We think it advisable to state the facts in regard to the Colorado apostates, that charitably disposed people may not be deceived by plausible stories, invented for the purpose of working upon their sympathies. For five years past the principal part of the "Mormon" immigration from the Southern States has been located in Conejos County, Colorado, where the flourishing settlements Manassa and Ephraim, have been established with excellent prospects. Land has been purchasable at from eighty cents to a dollar and a quarter per acre, in easy instalments, five years being allowed for the full purchase. A good many of the people who have settled there have obtained a start in the world which they never could have secured in the places from whence they came. Crops have been good during the past season and provisions abundant. No industrious person need be lacking for the necessities and many of the comforts of life. When we say that the full organization of "Mormon" settlements exists there, including ladies Relief Societies, it will be understood that no suffering for food and shelter can prevail there, whether among "Mormons," "Gentiles" or Apostates. Another company from the Southern States, who have received cheering accounts from the settlers are expected to reach there to-morrow.

During that five years of gradual settlement in which about fifteen hundred people have gathered there, of course there has been some dissatisfaction among those who have not fully received the spirit of this work, and some transgressors. These were borne with in all patience and forbearance until it became necessary to take extreme measures. Ten or eleven were tried for various offences and excommunicated. Among them was W. L. Ball, once pretty well known in this city. We are informed that having been placed in a responsible position there because of his experience and residence in Utah, he misused his position to appropriate Church funds to his own use, including the tithing, donations for the poor, and the Relief Society money in charge of his wife. This is the person who is now attempting to raise money from charitable people in Utah under the pretense that there are needy and suffering people in Colorado.

The statement that he has made that there are hundreds in Conejos County about to go over to the "Josephite" movement is untrue. There was an apostate of old whose name was Judas Iscariot and who was very anxious about the poor. The reason was, "he carried the bag." This man Ball is in great distress for the Colorado poor for the same reason. We caution those who have been deceived by his misrepresentations sufficient to interest themselves in a movement to assist the Coloradans, not to entrust funds to that man. If they still think there is need for their assistance, let their contributions be placed where they will be likely to benefit the needy. Experience has proven that Ball is not to be trusted with funds belonging to other people.

We say to the Latter-day Saints, there is no need to be alarmed about the settlers in Colorado. Some of those persons who became grumblers and have turned against their friends, were helped from the South and have been in far better circumstances so far as food, raiment and property are concerned, than they were or had hope to be in the places whence they came. If there was any need for a call for assistance it would come through the proper channel. Beware of frauds who wish to make merchandise of your benevolence! And we say to those not of our faith whose souls have been drawn out in sympathy for the supposed sufferings of Southerners in an inclement climate, the movement is a fraud, but if you think otherwise, take care that your contributions are not squandered upon an embezzler and a cheat!

## HE SHOULD NOT WORRY.

MR. ROTHACKER, of the Denver Tribune, is a singular man. He is afflicted with a complaint known as the anti-"Mormon" mania. When treating on any subject with which the "Mormons" are associated, he loses his mental balance and makes a sorry spectacle of himself. He says:

"The suggestion that the Mormons who adhere to the Church of the Latter-day Saints be disfranchised is an excellent one."

In this poor man's pitiable plight there is no knowing how far his mental obliquity will extend. He may yet be found advocating the beauty, expediency and excellence of an idea to disfranchise Presbyterians who adhere to the Presbyterian Church, or Catholics who adhere to the Catholic Church, and so on until the scope of his eccentricity becomes broad enough to sweep around the adherents of all the churches extant excepting the particular one to which he belongs.

Says this peculiar person:

"There is some chance that the measure will go through the present Congress, if the Democrats can be induced to give up their warm love for the Mormons, and treat the question from a standpoint which will not be one of party expediency."

It is well known to all intelligent Republicans as well as Democrats that all the extreme anti-"Mormon" measures are nothing but Republican party expedients, thrown out to induce the Democrats to combat them that the latter may lose influence with that class of the populace that is as much blinded by prejudice as Mr. Rothacker.

Speaking about the missionary operations of the Church, and the colonization of this region by its adherents this mistaken and misguided man remarks: "The one way to prevent it is to deprive the church of the exercise of the ballot. This will at once take away all the political support which has given it immunity for so long a time. Utah should be governed by a commission and the Mormons should lose their votes." It does not appear to enter into the head of the gentleman that the Church does not exercise the ballot.

Those members of the Church who are qualified electors have and exercise the right of franchise, on the same footing as members of the Baptist, Methodist or any other Church. We are forced to admit, however, that the "Mormon" voters are guilty of a special sin. It is the greatest crime in reality, in the eyes of their enemies located here—that they are or could be guilty of. Being in the overwhelming majority, and the majority rules in every part of this broad Republic, they have a habit of putting those who are esteemed to be favorable to the general weal in office in place of men who are in every way unworthy their confidence. The place hunters who are left out in the cold do not like this. For this reason they raise a howl about "Mormon" disloyalty, trusting in the existence of a popular prejudice against this community to help them in getting a species of government foreign to Democracy established here. Like Mr. Rothacker, they want a legislative commission and total disfranchisement, in the hope that, owing to the universal disbarment of "Mormons," they will stand a good chance of securing political places and have more or less access to the public funds.

If Mr. Rothacker would throw away his anti-"Mormon" green goggles, surmount his proboscis with the clear pebble spectacles of fair play, and give the question which now throws him into mental convulsions an honest scrutiny, he would be able to perceive the absolute correctness of our position. He would have the satisfaction of treating with some degree of fairness a much maligned people. But if it gives him more happiness to join in the general howl of—"away with the 'Mormons'; let them be politically crucified!" let him go ahead. It does not appear to give him any comfort thus far however, as he shows strong evidence of being considerably worried. We take no gratification in his misery, and would be pleased to learn of his repentance; not for the sake of the "Mormons" but his own. We understand the gentleman is a religious professor, but he is still in need of a change of heart. Even if he thinks the "Mormons" are wrong, it is not the part of a true Christian to get so flamingly mad about it.

## "A BOOK OF HORRORS."

We have received a pamphlet published in San Francisco, entitled, "A Book of Horrors! The Crimes of the Latter-day Saints in Utah." By a Mormon of 1831. A Demand for a Legislative Commission." It contains eighty-two pages of rubbish. It abounds in frightful stories of murder, seduction, robbery, conspiracy, perjury, priestcraft, Danites, wife-beating, tyranny, feiicide, and other abominations, all laid to the "Mormons" and supposed to be written by a former Danite who has repented of his deeds of blood and rapine, and now longs for the utter destruction of all the "Mormons," young and old, priests and people.

For an introduction it presents the report of the committee on "Mormon" polygamy at the Cincinnati Methodist Conference, held in October last, which is a very fitting preface, as it is similar in atrocity and vile suggestions to the body of the book, and is about equally truthful.

This work is in the style of Mrs. Paddock's anti-"Mormon" fictions and similar filthy gossip, somewhat exaggerated, and will be read with avidity by lovers of the sensational who are ready to credit anything monstrous about the "Mormons." If it should fall into the hands of a thoughtful person, it will be at once rejected as altogether too monstrous for belief. We notice however, that some respectable California

papers have swallowed it whole, or pretended to do so, and recommend it as a graphic description of "Mormon" life. For their enlightenment we will copy from the work the following paragraph with the pretended translation, verbatim, and invite them to read it with the aid of the simple key which we will append:

"A puny proverb here seems apropos:

EKAWA NEMSETATSY! DEYTALEHINYNABY TON TYSUMTYSEW EHT. GUNIMOCHYOTROF EB DYLUOHYS DYNADYNYAMED NI SYIMODSIW. ESUYAP LYLIW NEYM ESIWY. NOITULOYER YA TUOHTIW DEIDEMEYER EB LYLA NAC SYNOMROYM EHT FO STLUA EHYT. DEIFISITAYS EB LYLIW ROHTUAY EHT NOITAGITYSEVY NI ECUDNI DYNADYNIM CILBUPY EHYT NI NOITUAYC ECUDORP LYLAHS TI YHI. SYNOMROYM EHYT TYSNAGAY SREHYTO TY-SOM EKIL TYSUJY EILY DETARETYLUDANU NAY YSI KOOPY SYHTY.

Which being liberally interpreted, is: When a community has incurred the displeasure of the gods, so that its members feel constrained to confess their crimes, to free their minds from the curse of their abominations, then shall the hand of their superiors prevail against them. Disgrace and death await the unjust. The horrors of the lower world are hungry to devour them."

Now take the paragraph in capitals and commence from the end, reading backwards and eliminating the letter Y, which is inserted here and there to confuse the reader; it will then read thus:

"This book is an unadulterated lie just like most others against the 'Mormons.' If it shall produce caution in the public mind and induce investigation the author will be satisfied. The faults of the 'Mormons' can all be remedied without a revolution. Wise men will pause. Wisdom is on demand and should be forthcoming. The West must not be annihilated. Statesmen awake!"

The whole thing is a sell. It is a burlesque on the sensational anti-"Mormon" literature which has been put upon the market and has helped to inflame the public mind. All such books are as false as the "Book of Horrors" but do not make any acknowledgment to that effect, open or concealed. If the object of the writer, who is evidently acquainted with "Mormon" affairs, his familiarity being exhibited in many expressions common to the people here, is to arouse investigation, we think he has taken a very poor method to effect it. If the book obtains any circulation at all, where one person will discover the meaning of the capitalized paragraph a hundred will fail to do so, and the general public, now deeply prejudiced by previous publications, will take the horrors detailed for facts, and thus instead of awakening inquiry the book will help to prevent it, except in the minds of a very few thoughtful individuals. We think the author, whoever he is, and we surmise that he lives in this city, has made a very great mistake.

## A SENSIBLE BILL.

In the House of Representatives, on February 8th, 1884, Mr. John H. Evans introduced "A Bill requiring the Governors of certain Territories to be residents of said Territories at least two years preceding appointment;" which was read twice, referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person shall hereafter be appointed Governor of any of the Territories of Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington or Wyoming who has not been a resident of the Territory for which he is appointed for at least two years next preceding the date of his appointment.

It is not very likely that the bill, though excellent in its intentions and brief in its composition, will receive any very serious attention. The Territories are needed as openings for impetuous party servants, and it is not at all likely that the wishes of the people therein will be consulted. They have no votes for the Presidency or other high offices of the nation, and therefore it does not matter how they are treated. The presidential patronage must not be cut short, and the dumping grounds of the country must be left open for the hangers-on who clamor for rewards in payment for political services. Mr. Evans' bill will most likely be shelved in committee, or if it should pass the House, will certainly stick in the Senate.

## ILLITERACY IN THE STATES.

The statistical table furnished by Mr. Willits, with his bill for Federal aid to education, shows that there is a vast amount of illiteracy among the voting population of this great and glorious country. The dispatch which gives some of the figures is worth reading and considering. It will be found in our telegraphic columns. There are 1,874,217 illiterate voters in the thirty-

eight States. Some of the boasted New England "educated" States are in the dark list, as well as many of the Southern States.

We would like the moral reformers who pretend to despise Utah, and to be so much concerned at her alleged lack of education, to enquire into the statistics and compare notes. It will be found that with all the drawbacks incidental to a Territory, Utah is ahead, on the list of literacy, of many of the States where money is being collected to provide schools for the "poor, neglected children of the Mormons." Like the rest of the cries against this people the clamors about their lack of schools is humbug, and those who make them had better look at home.

## MINING AND OTHER STATISTICS.

THE Legislature has under consideration a movement in aid of the mining interests of the Territory. It is proposed to devote a portion of the public funds for the payment of a mining geologist, the collection of mineral specimens, etc. This is all right, and we believe the people generally will favor any prudent measure which will promote the development of our mineral resources.

But there are other interests which need similar encouragement, and information of a reliable character is wanted concerning our agriculture, stock-raising, irrigation, manufactures, etc. These should not be neglected. We offered some recommendations a few days ago in reference to a bureau of statistics. We now suggest that the mining and geological expert could be employed under the direction of that bureau. What is chiefly needed is a fund to pay the necessary expenses. Make a proper appropriation and place it under the direction of competent men, and the whole business can be successfully conducted.

The law under which the D. A. and M. Society collected the statistics gathered in 1874-5, can be so amended as to answer every purpose. Let the mining geologist be provided for, but do not neglect the other things needful. The resources and products of our Territory do not all run in one channel. Let them all receive a stimulus. And let means be provided for the collection of correct information in regard to every industry. The bureau of statistics will answer the purpose and fill the whole bill.

## THE COLORADO SETTLERS.

THE people in Conejos County, Colorado, belonging to the San Luis Stake, who have been represented as in a suffering condition for lack of food and clothing, expect to-day to consummate, at Denver, the purchase of seven thousand acres of land in addition to what they have already acquired. This does not give evidence of much poverty. In the first settling of San Luis Valley by our friends from the Southern States, there were hardships experienced usual to colonization when the settlers are without capital. But the folks from the South, except in a few instances have gone to work manfully and their circumstances have materially improved.

Last season their crops were good, ranging from twenty-five to fifty bushels per acre of wheat, and from forty to sixty bushels per acre of oats and barley. Potatoes and vegetables generally were produced in abundance, and the prospects there are excellent. The representations which have been made to the contrary are untrue, and the sympathies of the benevolent in this city have been played upon by unworthy persons.

We have explained why the man Ball was excommunicated—namely for dishonesty in handling public funds; and we notice that in communications to the "Josephite" organ published at Lamoni, Iowa, neither he nor his associates in apostasy make any claim upon the generosity of the society to which they have attached themselves, or complaint as to impecuniosity. Of course it does not matter to us if charitable people like to place their money in hands that have been proven unworthy of trust, but we assure them that there are non-"Mormons" nearer home who are more deserving and needy than those who have been held up as objects for their benevolence in Colorado.

And we add that when the San Luis people were really struggling for existence, no call was made for public sympathy and support; but now they have passed the point of poverty and are making progress towards independence, it is suddenly discovered that help is needed. Why is this thus? Simply and entirely because the individuals for whom money is now requested have ceased to be Latter-day Saints, and are likely to forswear their former faith and become enemies to the system which they once sustained. Where is consistency?

## A GOOD BOOK.

"THE Practical Cyclopaedia," or Home Book of Useful Knowledge is a book of 1050 pages, full of good things. The first part of the work is devoted to chapters of instruction to husbands,

wives, parents, children and members of society generally, and conveys lessons of love and duty that are valuable and timely. Then follow hints on business and how to succeed in life. Next, practical directions in the various occupations of mankind. And finally there are household suggestions, recipes, medical instructions, directions about stock, horses, domestic and other animals, and a vast amount of information on a variety of topics too numerous to mention. The work is clearly printed and illustrated with beautiful engravings and is really a handy thing to have in the house, while its tone is healthful, pure, devotional and consistent and its general tendency is to promote harmony, health, peace and good will. It is a good book, published by A. J. Campbell, Cleveland, Ohio, and the agent for Utah Territory is Henry Carrigan.

## AN UNCHRISTIAN CLERGYMAN.

RECENTLY the Rev. Joseph Cook delivered a lecture on "Mormonism," in the course of which he advocated the total disfranchisement of the "Mormons," the appointment of a legislative commission, and the use of armed force. Commenting upon the remarks of this meek, lowly, charitable and kind "Christian" clergyman, the Boston Herald says:

Joseph Cook does not represent Mr. Beecher's attitude on the Mormon question quite fairly in describing it by the two words, "Hand off!" Would Mr. Cook like to have his own attitude toward sinners at home and heathen abroad described by the same words? Mr. Beecher thinks that Mormonism should be combatted with the forces of religion and education; and, while we deem these to be inadequate in dealing with certain classes of law breakers, the great preacher can make a very good defence of his position upon Bible grounds, and particularly upon the New Testament principle of overcoming evil with good.

Mr. Cook does not believe in "overcoming evil with good." Evidently a personal application of that theory in his case would result in his being overcome, as such inhuman sentiments as are expressed by him can only flow from a heart to which the "milk of human kindness" is an utter stranger. He is a standing evidence of the depth of hypocrisy and incongruity to which it is possible for a human being to descend. He is a living practical contradiction of the sublime, merciful and pacific doctrines of which he professes to be the expounder, and of their exemplar he is the complete antipodes.

## THE INQUIRY STILL PENDING.

SOME of the papers which want Governor Murray whitewashed or let alone because he is such a stalwart opponent of the "Mormons," have complained lately because nothing further has been said in regard to the investigation into his doings while Marshal of Kentucky. For their comfort and consolation we clip the following from the Washington correspondence of the Chicago Times. It appears that the inquiry has not collapsed:

"Mr. Springer has in his possession the original letter written three years ago by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Evans, then a private citizen of Kentucky, denouncing the malfeasance in office of Governor Eli Murray, of Utah, during his incumbency as United States Marshal of Kentucky. Mr. Evans says he can prove that on one occasion a Mr. Nat. McCard, against whom a process had been served, appeared at Murray's office. After his case was disposed of, Murray made out a claim against the Government for services alleged to have been performed, including mileage, railway fare, expenses of a guard, etc., amounting to eighty-odd dollars. This he swore to and collected the money. Referring to Governor Murray's administration in Utah, Springer said: 'I received to-day a letter from a Mr. James Battison, who claims to have been an officer in the 5th Illinois regiment during the war. He says that a man who had been sentenced to the territorial prison for a term of years on a charge of murder and robbery was pardoned by Murray a few months after committal. When Mr. Battison, as a member of the community where these deeds were enacted, protested against the man's liberation, Murray replied that he was under great obligations to a friend of the prisoner, and that the influence brought to bear in his behalf was such that he could not resist. He admitted at the same time that the prisoner was guilty, but seemed to think there was more merit in repaying an old score, than in subserving the public good by permitting him to serve out his sentence.'"

## "THAT FORMULA."

SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

In your morning contemporary is a long, rambling effusion by "Formula," certainly a diarrhoea of words and