

# DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - AUGUST 6, 1873.

**HEAT.**—The mercury runs up in this city about this time generally from 90 to 92 in the shade, sometimes reaches 94 or 95, but not often. At St. George in the southern part of the Territory 110 is not uncommon, and at Pioche, Nev., it is somewhat the same. In the northern States, says the *Boston Journal*, 98 is very hot, in New York 102, California 110, Greece 104, the deserts of Africa 110, Calcutta 120, Persia 125, West Indies 130, Thibet 150. Let us be thankful we don't live in Thibet. Nova Zembla would be better, where the summer heat rises to 34, two degrees above freezing point.

**A GOOD NAME, ETC.**—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says—

It is understood that the disposition manifested on the part of some of the English members of the Syndicate to have a guarantee of the genuineness of the new five per cent. bonds before accepting them from our special agent in London, has resulted in plain expressions of contempt from the American members of the Syndicate, who look upon the quibble as uncomplimentary to their integrity and reputation for fair dealing, for they say it would seem to imply carelessness in such an important transaction or the lack of business tact. The fact that the matter leaked out is most mortifying to the American members. The English regard it as a reasonable business precaution.

This cautiousness of the British members of the syndicate is possibly the result of the recent revelations of American corruption in high places, and is another evidence of the value of a good name.

**FULFILLING SCRIPTURE.**—The visit of the Shah to Europe brought out the Rev. Dr. Cumming again. He saw in this visit the manifest fulfillment of Scripture. He told the Liverpool people, in a sermon preached there, that "a prophecy of Scripture had set forth that three kings would at a certain period come forth from the East, from the sun's rising," and here, according to the Doctor, are the three kingly visitors—the Sultan, the Khedive, and the Shah, and in each case for the first time. The Doctor further thinks that the ten lost tribes are in the realms of these three monarchs, whose pilgrimages to the West foreshadow the release of these tribes and their consequent coming forth into notice in due time, to join themselves with the other two tribes, when "the fulness of the time" may be expected, and the special events which that epoch may bring along.

**NOT EXACTLY.**—Some of our contemporaries quote the following paragraph from the Constitution of the United States, and thereupon hastily jump to the conclusion that no member of Congress is eligible to the vacant office of Chief Justice—

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time.

The above rule evidently does not apply to all members of last or this present Congress, but only to such of the Senators whose term of office covers the time of the passage of the increase of salary act and that of the appointment of a new Chief Justice, so that the rule leaves all the Representatives and one-third of the Senators eligible to appointment to the office of Chief Justice. If Senator Conklin is in the one-third portion of the Senators who went out last session, he is eligible; if he is among the two-thirds whose term extends two or four years longer, he is ineligible. All members of the House, either of the last, present, or any other Congress, so far as the above rule goes, are eligible to the office of Chief Justice.

**DESERT OR LAKE.**—Some of the eastern papers think that Congress should take a hand in working out the project of converting the desert west of the Colorado into a lake by turning the waters of the river in

that direction. Dr. J. P. Widney is stated to have been the original projector of this scheme. The idea is to modify the climate of that part of the country and make portions of it habitable or more habitable and, so far as reasonably can be, capable of agricultural development. The Dr. thinks the best plan would be to cut the ridge and let the river in, rather than construct a canal from the Gulf of California. To carry out the former project, he says, the only work required would be to cut the crest near the Colorado down to low water level in the river. The current would soon enlarge the channel sufficiently. At half flood the water of the river escapes now, and a short cutting of about fifteen feet depth, he thinks, would be all that would be necessary. To let the Gulf waters in upon the desert he supposes would require a much deeper canal, thirty miles long, as the tides rise from twelve to twenty feet. Besides the head of the gulf is continually and rapidly filling up with drifting sand, which would operate injuriously to the success of this last proposition, and might render the keeping open of the Gulf canal difficult if not impossible.

Cutting the river bank and taking out the water to fill the desert might seriously interfere with navigation below, at least in the drier seasons, but possibly not sufficient to excite a controlling objection to the desert lake scheme.

## MONGOLIAN PROFLIGACY.

THE western press, as well as the western telegraphic dispatches, occasionally contains accounts of outrages committed by the hoodlums and other portions of the antagonistic Caucasian element upon the Chinese residents of California, and it is well known that on account of the competition they have caused in the labor market the feeling against them in the State is very high, and is continually increasing; and there is little doubt that if that class of immigration continues, the aid of Congress will soon be invoked to stop it, or to limit it within certain bounds. Such a contingency seems anti-republican in character, and it certainly is contrary to the popular notions. But when bread and butter, or the necessities of life are in question, and rendered so by the immigration of thousands of an acknowledged inferior race, some inconsistencies may be expected and excused. It is this prospective contingency which has given rise to the strong anti-Chinese feeling in California, and in other portions of the country.

In theory America, that is the United States, is regarded as a home for the toiling millions of all nations, or, as many of them as choose to make it so; but precisely the same principles are operating here as in older countries, so far as capital and labor are concerned, and in many portions of the country the labor market is overstocked, and there is consequently almost as great a struggle among the masses to procure the comforts and necessities of life as in Europe. For some years past this has been strikingly exhibited on the Pacific Coast, for thousands of Chinese have immigrated thither from their own country, and being handy and skillful in many branches of industry, the excess of very cheap labor thus introduced has undoubtedly driven out the dearer but scarcely more skillful white labor, and hence the ill-treatment and abuse to which the Chinese immigrants have been subjected.

So far as mere immigration is concerned there seems to be no more right to deprive the natives of China of the privilege to come to and settle in this country, than the people of any other foreign nation, for under the Constitution the Buddhists of China, the Parsees or fire-worshippers of Persia and the Mohammedans of Turkey or Africa are as much entitled to this privilege as the Christians of Europe, and no more solid objection can be urged against the former than the latter. As for the political or economical questions that may arise therefrom we shall not attempt to discuss them now, the country we believe is large enough for all, and like many other questions of a similar character which have arisen at various times in European countries, time and experience alone can solve them satisfactorily, if they are ever solved at all.

But Chinese immigration may give rise to social questions which will demand and receive attention

and discussion. So far as religion and civil rights are concerned, the Constitution no more debars the Asiatic than the European. But if immigrants from Asiatic or any other countries seek to introduce and establish practices here which the popular mind or the laws of the land regard as crimes they cannot be tolerated. So-called Christian countries have evils enough already in their social systems, without the introduction of Asiatic villainies and enormities. The United States, unfortunately, is no exception to other Christian nations in this respect; her measure of iniquities and evils is already filled up and running over, and the introduction of vices, hitherto unknown, or if known illegal in this country, if attempted by the Chinese must be promptly suppressed by the exercise of the law if necessary.

Our Western dispatches yesterday and to-day, if reliable, and there is no particular reason to doubt them, show, that with whatever sympathy some may be disposed to regard the Chinese, they are really an inferior race, and, in respect to wickedness they are fully the equals if not the superiors of their whiter neighbors.

A sale of Chinese women, like so many cattle, for so much per head, is a feature of the Chinese social system that ought not to be tolerated here. Such a sale took place in San Francisco a day or two ago, the younger women fetching as high as \$450, the middle-aged from \$100 to \$250. This, the very worst feature in the coolie traffic, can not be allowed in the United States, it is contrary to the law of the land. The nation has already said, in the most emphatic manner, that traffic in human beings shall no longer be permitted within its borders, and the Chinese of California should be made to understand this promptly, and be punished severely if they attempt to continue it. Such an infernal system should be nipped in the bud in its very inception, and we hope to hear of the authorities of California taking the steps necessary for its utter suppression.

But bad as is this report, in yesterday's telegrams, there comes one worse if possible to-day, that is, the discovery of the existence of a secret Chinese society in San Francisco, whose only object is the traffic in and prostitution of Chinese women. This is an enormity unheard of before in America. Who can wonder, if these things are true, if the anti-Chinese feeling should become much more intense than ever in California? It ought to be so. If the Chinese see fit to emigrate to this country, we believe they have the same right to do so as foreigners from any other country; and if they behave themselves as well as other citizens they are entitled to the full measure of privileges enjoyed by any other class of our heterogeneous population. But vices and crimes which come in direct conflict with the supreme law of the land and with a correct popular sentiment must not be permitted an abiding place on our shores, and the sooner they who endeavor to introduce and establish them learn this fact the better.

## A CONTRAST.

WE have a rich contrast to present to our readers to-day, and we give the worst side first, because it is unpleasant, and the sooner begun with the sooner done with.

The *Boston Evening Journal* of July 21 says the Rev. C. P. Lyford, "a member of the Rocky Mountain Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is stationed at Provo, in Utah," the afternoon previous, addressed a large congregation in the Winthrop Street M. E. Church, Boston Highlands, upon the subject of "Mormonism" and the condition of affairs in Utah. If the *Journal's* report is correct, then the Rev. gentleman must be correctly named, so far as the first syllable of his patronymic is concerned, and so far as the large congregation believed on his words they were very thoroughly gulled. We have no intention of following the Rev. gentleman through all the mendacious representations said to have been made by him, but we give a few specimens, that our readers may know what sort of a character he gives them in the Athens of America, while on his begging tour, on purpose to excite sympathy in the hearts of the Bostonians, the more readily to extract

filthy lucre from their pockets. The *Journal* says—

After the devotional exercises Mr. Lyford said that he proposed to present such facts to his hearers as could be known only by one who had resided long in the Territory. It would not be safe for him to make exaggerated statements of the condition of affairs in that benighted section, as his remarks on previous occasions had been reported to Brigham Young, and as he had seen the announcement of a meeting of the Latter-day Saints of Jesus Christ to be held in Washington street, there might be Mormons among the congregation who would take exception to what he said.

This tallies well with the following "facts" presented by the Rev. gentleman. Speaking of Salt Lake Valley, etc., he is reported as saying—

This valley was not the most productive in Utah; still it contained 200,000 inhabitants, one-half of whom were Mormons. One-half of the population of Salt Lake City at the present time were Gentiles, while in Provo, where he resides, out of 5000 inhabitants there are not more than a dozen Gentile families.

In these valleys then, said he, are the most wicked, debased and oppressed people which exists upon the face of the earth. It was a mistake, however, to suppose that polygamy was the greatest evil which exists there. It was far from being the gravest crime of which this peculiar people stand convicted. We did not need laws to suppress polygamy, which was rapidly melting away, and he was willing to leave it to the rising intelligence of humanity, to the influence of newspapers and books, to undermine and destroy the institution. The greatest evil existing in Utah was the one man power.

If an apostate Mormon was discovered, his real estate, consecrated and held by deed and trust by Brigham for the Lord Jesus Christ, was confiscated, his business broken up, no one allowed to employ or recognize him, and he is compelled to flee, if he can, with his life. It is made the duty of the bishops to intrude into the privacy of the family, and to ascertain, even by interrogating little children, all that passes there.

After referring to the atrocities committed by the Mormons, he said that under existing Territorial laws a decent American settler with but one wife could pre-empt but one section of land, while a Mormon with thirty wives could pre-empt one section for each and every one of his polygamic partners. There was no protection for Gentiles under the laws of Utah, and no safety for themselves or their families. Their only safety lies in the fear of public opinion on the part of the Mormons, that if they continue to commit crimes against the Gentiles they will meet with retribution. Every Gentile goes prepared to defend himself, a clergyman even going so far as to enter the pulpit with a Bible in one hand and a revolver in the other.

This last item is peculiarly delectable. And here are some more, of a similar kind—

He said he had never met such a profane people, and had never seen men who drank so much liquor as these Latter-day Saints, one of whom he had seen standing on the corner of the street swinging a bottle of whisky over his head and calling upon other Saints to come and take a drink. The impression that efforts were made by the Mormons to suppress the sale of liquor was erroneous. It was true enormous licenses were paid by Gentile dealers, one as high as \$18,500 in three years, and another \$27,000 in four years, but this was done for the benefit of a corporation liquor saloon, the profit of which goes into the treasury of the church. Of all the large cities in the United States, Salt Lake City was the most wicked, degraded and debased.

But this Rev. gentleman is endeavoring to reform things here to his notion—

In conclusion Mr. Lyford said the Rocky Mountain Conference, numbering twelve missionaries, were endeavoring to establish the Christian religion in Utah.

Mr. Lyford has a Sabbath school in Provo, numbering 100 scholars, a church and a parsonage, and he comes north for aid.

Yes, Mr. Lyford wants aid, financial help. That's what he was after at Boston. The very thing. Hence the wonderful tale he unfolded concerning Utah and the "Mormons." And his tale was a successful dodge, too, financially, for the *Journal* says—

At the close of his address, which was listened to with rapt attention, a collection was taken up and a handsome sum realized.

That was the hope of the Rev. Mr. Lyford. He filled his pockets, and safely forded the waters of impecuniosity by believing the "Mormons" and not believing his own name. Perhaps our Provo neighbors are not aware of the precise regard for truth Mr. Lyford has, nor of the very pretty character he gives them when abroad.

Now for the other side of the question, and this comes from one who apparently is not troubled with any religious prejudice or ministerial venom. "Don," a "Gentile in Utah," writes to the *New York Daily Graphic*, the excellent and successful new illustrated daily newspaper, in the following strain, dated Ogden, U. T., June 19—

As evening fell, we rushed through Echo Canyon and into Weber Canyon, both full of magnificent scenery, and greeted with increased delight by the weary traveler as

a relief from the ghastly desolate monotony of the several hundred miles preceding.

Late in the evening we reached Ogden, the western terminus of the U. P. R. R., and the second city in importance among the Mormons. It is only two hours' ride, by rail, from here to Salt Lake City, and although there are now a considerable number of "Gentiles" settled in Ogden, the place is practically almost as distinctively Mormon as the headquarters of the Prophet Brigham Young. Several days' stay among these people, with peculiar advantages for becoming familiar with their life and character, have given me, shocking as the confession may seem, a high and sincere respect for them; and I am convinced that, leaving out of the question their eccentric and self-sacrificing ideas on the subject of matrimony, there are no more honest, virtuous, industrious, and law-abiding people than these much-vilified Latter-day Saints. Property and life in the Mormon cities of Utah are infinitely more safe than in New York. Female virtue, if the Mormon wife be admitted to possess an honorable status, is incomparably higher than in certain New England cities. I came here prepared to find myself among a population of criminals under the ban of the civilized world, but am already compelled to the reflection that, if these people are such, their style of criminality will, for all practical purposes, compare favorably with the model of social morality, civilization, and piety which we have to offer them in the east. The first impression of every visitor to Utah is one of mingled wonder and admiration at what these people have done in transforming a barren wilderness of sand, rocks, and sage brush into a veritable paradise of blooming gardens, fruitful orchards, and fertile fields. Their work has not been one of gradual encroachment upon the inhospitable realms of nature, such a progressive pushing forward of civilization as has been the general history of frontier life in this country. The Mormons boldly attacked nature in almost her most hostile mood and made conquest of her. Far from any base of supplies, with slender resources, deprived even of the sympathy of all the world outside, it would be hard to imagine a more "up-hill fight" than they have had, and all the more honor do they deserve that they have won it. While other frontier settlements have grown as the carefully nurtured plant grows under the gardener's care, the Mormon's home has been made as the wind-hurled seed finds its lodgment in a crevice of the rock, there to cling and mature in defiance of burning sun and tempest's rage.

As I sit here writing I see before me the glaring, barren sides of huge mountains, rising in semi-circular ranges behind the little town, their tops covered with snow, their fronts bare of all vegetation, except the stunted, foul-smelling, and useless wild sage. But a few years since, this plain was as unattractive and unproductive as the mountains now appear. To-day the sidewalks are lined with beautiful shade trees; sparkling streams of pure water ripple across the streets into the well-kept gardens surrounding almost every house; the numerous orchards are full of apples, peaches, apricots, nectarines, and pears; the fences are hidden by countless bushes of currants, gooseberries, and raspberries; and near the town there are fields red with strawberries. Everything that bears fruit—plant, bush and tree—is prolific beyond the wildest dreams of the Eastern agriculturist, and all that is grown is of the largest size and most delicious flavor. The apricot trees are already bending with their load. In ordinary seasons, say the Ogdenites, these would all be ripe now, but this is a very backward spring here, as in all other parts of the country. So there is a scarcity of fruit, and one has to pay as much as twenty, or even twenty-five cents per dozen for large delicious apricots from California. (I have seen poorer ones sold in New York and Boston for fifty cents each.) Good meat is another expensive luxury here, just now. If one wants the finest, choicest pieces of beef, or lamb, or veal—as good as any in the world—the price will be as much as twelve, or even fifteen cents per pound, retail. Does that seem exorbitant to one familiar with Eastern marketing?

Verily the judgment of any unprejudiced person must be, that of the two classes the "Gentile" is much more fit for the kingdom of heaven than is the splenetic, lying, begging, whining Methodist parson.

**RESOLUTIONS, &c.**—The following report has been handed in for publication:

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 1st, 1873.

*Editor Deseret News.*

Dear Brother.—The "Territorial Normal Institute" resolved into a convention at 4.30 p. m., for the purpose of considering points of business connected with the "Institute." W. C. Wardleigh was elected chairman, and R. S. Horne, secretary of the convention. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the members of the "Territorial Normal Institute," fully realize the advantages and benefits that result from a course of Normal instruction, and

Whereas, The labors and efforts of Territorial Superintendent, R. L. Campbell, have been arduous and praiseworthy in stepping forward without statutory provision and commencing normal work.

Therefore—Be it resolved, that we tender to R. L. Campbell our thanks for the privileges we have enjoyed as members of the "Institute."

Whereas—The labors of the Faculty for the advancement of the educational interests of the members of the "Territorial Normal Institute" have been meritorious, and

Whereas—We appreciate these labors, considering their value and importance,

Therefore—Be it resolved, that we tender a vote of thanks to Dr. Park, Professors Maeser and Dusenberry, and Miss M. E. Cook.