

# DESERET NEWS.

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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## A COMMUNICATION FROM PRESIDENT WOODRUFF.

To the Saints of God Throughout the  
World:

BELOVED BRETHREN AND SISTERS.  
—Once more in the dispensations of  
Providence we are called to mourn the  
departure from this life of a friend and  
brother.

The Prophet, Seer, Revelator, and  
President of the Church, Elder John  
Taylor, was called to rest on the even-  
ing of July 25th, 1887. In sorrow for  
our loss, we, your brethren, join with  
you in mourning his departure. Hav-  
ing fought the good fight, he earned a  
crown of endless glory, and now  
mingles with Joseph and Hyrum and  
Brigham.

He has gone beyond the veil, but God  
is with us still to comfort, inspire, and  
direct as heretofore. Peace be unto  
you. God is at the helm, and all is  
well. As upon two former occasions  
in our history, the duty and responsi-  
bility of presiding over and directing  
the affairs of the Church of Jesus  
Christ of Latter-day Saints in all the  
world devolves upon the Twelve  
Apostles. With the blessing of the  
Lord and the faith and prayers of His  
people we hope to do our duty until  
we too shall be laid to rest.

As Saints of the Most High,  
while living, let us give our  
hearts to God, sanctify ourselves  
by keeping His commandments,  
have oil in our lamps, our houses in  
order, and hopefully and prayerfully  
look forward to the day of deliverance,  
the set time for the accomplishment of  
which is fast approaching.

While mourning for the dead and  
holding his memory sacred, let us  
trust in the God of Heaven, remember  
the living, unite our hearts, and ear-  
nestly strive for the redemption of  
Zion.

Let us not seek occasion for offense  
one against another, but forgive each  
other's trespasses, that the Holy  
Ghost may be our constant companion,  
and the doctrines of the Priesthood  
distill on our minds like the dews of  
heaven.

"Many are called, few are chosen."  
The Almighty has revealed in our day  
the reasons, but what a mighty host  
have wrecked their eternal hopes on  
those fatal reefs—love of the riches  
of this world, the honors and praises  
of men, and the exercise of un-  
righteous dominion.

Let all Israel remember that the eter-  
nal and everlasting Priesthood is be-  
stowed upon us for the purpose alone  
of administering in the ordinances of  
life and salvation, both for the living  
and the dead, and no man on earth can  
use that Priesthood for any other pur-  
pose than for the work of the ministry,  
the perfecting of the Saints, edifying  
the body of Christ, establishing the  
Kingdom of Heaven, and redeeming  
Zion. If we attempt to use it for un-  
righteous purposes, like lightning from  
heaven our power, sooner or later,  
falls, and we fall to accomplish the de-  
signs of God.

Let us, therefore, beloved brethren  
and sisters, beware of the pride of the  
world, and, casting vanity far from us,  
be true to God, true to each other  
and true to the covenants that we have  
made. Purgings ourselves from iniquity  
and the works thereof, let us set our  
faces like flint against sin and wicked-  
ness of every kind. So shall we, while  
patiently following the Redeemer,  
eventually gain the victory over flesh,  
hell and the grave. We will con-  
tinue in communication with you as  
circumstances may require and op-  
portunities be afforded.

Praying the Lord God of heaven and  
earth, who holds all men and things in  
the grasp of His power, to comfort,  
cheer and bless you, we remain

Your brethren in the Gospel coven-  
ant,

WILFORD WOODRUFF,

In behalf of the Twelve Apostles.  
August, 1887.

## THE NEW YORK EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

"STEPHENSON, who represents the  
railway pool at Castle Garden, an-  
nounced yesterday that hereafter he  
would not permit attorneys to appear  
before his board to present the claims  
of embargoed immigrants. Stephenson  
claims that his board is beyond and  
above all law—that it is absolute. It  
is about time for Secretary Fairchild  
to put his foot upon this insolent and  
arbitrary Castle Garden satrap."

The above is from the New York  
World of July 27th. The Emigration  
Commissioner who is mentioned as fit  
to be officially stamped upon, is the  
bumptious fellow who endeavored to  
stop "Mormon" immigration and was  
sat down upon by the powers that be  
for his pains. The railway pool re-  
ferred to is an organization of com-  
panies that have secured the  
monopoly of forwarding immigrants  
from Castle Garden to points in the  
West, and which divide up the re-  
ceipts pro rata. Other companies are  
frozen out. And one of the worst fea-  
tures of the concern is that the unfor-  
tunate immigrants who land at that  
place in addition to paying a higher  
rate for transportation than would be  
charged with free competition, have to  
go by the line that may happen to have  
its turn when they arrive.

The World prints a long article ex-  
posing this "combine," and gives the  
following as the statement of an old  
steamship agent:

"It is perfectly shameful that such a  
thing should be permitted to continue.  
Not only are immigrants most brutally  
treated, but they are robbed outright,  
because they are compelled to go, not  
only to Chicago, but from there on by  
the road the pool sells them a ticket on,  
although they could get very much  
cheaper transportation by other roads.  
Such forwarders as the Southern  
California, the Chesapeake and Ohio,  
the Canadian Pacific, the Old Domini-  
on Steamship Company and lots of  
others are frozen out from any share  
in the business to which they  
are entitled by law, because they  
could successfully compete with the  
pool roads. Let me give you just one  
instance. Suppose a passenger wants  
to go to some point in Northern Min-  
nesota. He is compelled to go by way  
of Chicago, paying \$13 for his ticket to  
that point, while the fare for the rest  
of the journey on a road the pool does  
business with would send the total up  
to \$38 or \$40, while there's the Cana-  
dian Pacific standing ready to take him  
there from \$13 to \$15. The man is  
robbed of \$25 for the benefit of the  
pool. It is perfectly scandalous. Not  
only that, but it is a serious injury to  
New York as a port of entry. The im-  
migrant traffic is a big one. It enables  
steamers to run to and from New  
York. If it is driven away to Quebec,  
Montreal, Boston and other points, as  
it has already been to a very large ex-  
tent, there will be fewer steamers run-  
ning to New York. Why, just consider  
the outrageousness of the thing for a  
moment," said the steamship man,  
"warming up. 'The pool sends a gang'  
as they call them, that comes by one  
steamer by such a road, and the next  
gang by another road. Apply such a  
rule to ourselves. Suppose that the  
people who come here from all parts  
of the country to go to Europe should  
be seized hold of by some pool and  
divided up into 'gangs'; that this  
gang was to be told off to go by the  
Cunard line steamer sailing to-  
day, and another gang was marched  
aboard the human line steamer sailing  
to-morrow, how long do you suppose  
such a state of affairs would be per-  
mitted to continue? And yet the cases  
are identically alike. These people  
have their money or their tickets to go  
to their destination, and have as much  
right to go the way they want to and to  
save their money by going by a cheap  
and direct route as we have. It is an  
infamy, sir, that ought to be wiped out  
at once."

That is the kind of arrangement that  
Stephenson supports. The World  
thinks the Commission, as at present  
constituted, should be abolished be-  
cause it is a detriment instead of a bene-  
fit to the people for whose protection  
it was organized. Sometimes it pro-  
ceeds under the laws of the United  
States, and when these do not suit its  
purpose it runs to the laws of the  
State of New York. And for \$40,000 a  
year it consigns to this railway pool,  
under pretence of "facilitating the  
transportation of immigrants," a  
monopoly that is worth millions of  
dollars annually to the roads in the  
pool. Fortunately the "Mormon" im-  
migration is not forced under the  
control of the "ring."

One of the most recent acts of the  
blunderer and fanatic Stephenson is  
the detention of the Norwegian emi-  
grant, Jugerd Jonson. This is a young  
woman with a child said to be illegiti-  
mate, whose relatives in Minnesota  
sent for her and are willing to support  
her if necessary. Stephenson objected  
to her landing, on the ground that she  
was "an immoral person." But there  
being no law to sustain this objection,  
the board decided to send her back to  
Sweden, as "liable to become a public  
charge," although she had \$15 in money  
and her railroad ticket was sent to her  
the day after she arrived. She landed  
with her sister, who was permitted to  
proceed, and whose husband in  
Minnesota sent for them both. Here  
is the young woman's story, told to  
a World reporter and quite affecting.  
He describes her as a comely woman,

twenty-five years old, tall and  
straight. She has bright blue eyes,  
clear-cut features and white teeth. In  
spite of her having spent the greater  
part of two weeks in a pen hardly fit  
for human beings, she looked neat and  
clean. The agent of the company  
which is acting for her friends in this  
country has been denied access to the  
garden because of the sway held by the  
railroad pool, and all through these  
long, warm days the woman has sat  
there with no comforts, no distraction  
and no way of learning what is to be  
done with her. She told her story in  
an irregular way, and many times dur-  
ing the recital the tears would well up  
into her eyes, but she quietly brushed  
them away."

I am twenty-five years old, she  
said: "My father died when I was one  
year old and my mother when I was a  
year and a half. I was raised by my  
older sisters, and since I was fifteen I  
have supported myself. For the past  
two years I have lived with the family  
of the Rev. Harkam Olson, a Lutheran  
minister in Bleekens Lane, Sweden, as  
housemaid. One of my sisters, who is  
married and whose husband came to  
this country some time ago was com-  
ing out to this country to join her hus-  
band. He knew I wished to come and  
sent me money to pay my passage, and  
I came out with my sister and  
four children on the Iceland, which  
arrived here July 9th. I sold all my  
few things before I left Sweden and  
bought some clothing and little things  
to take to my brother's home in Bas-  
sel, Minn., where my brother-in-law,  
Carl Jensen, lives. My things were  
all packed with my sister's things, but  
when I came here my railroad ticket  
had not come. They told my sister I  
should start the next day, and she left  
me and took all my things, and I have  
no chance of clothing for myself and  
my child. When I landed here I  
stayed three days and slept for three  
nights on the benches. Then I was  
taken to Ward's Island, where they put  
me to scrubbing the floors, and I  
wore out my only undershirt by  
being obliged to be on my knees so  
much. They made us scrub in the af-  
ternoons, and in the mornings I had to  
carry food from a store-house to the  
hospital. I was brought down again  
and stayed here two days and a half  
and was taken back again and was  
brought here for the third time yes-  
terday."

"At the hospital some of the people  
who had been there longer than I had  
took all the meat and I did not get any.  
We all had one bowl of milk and all the  
bread we cared for. Here in the Gar-  
den we have coffee and bread for  
breakfast, milk and bread for dinner,  
but I do not expect any supper, be-  
cause I have not had it when I was here  
before."

"In Dassel, Minn., I have an uncle  
who is a school teacher, who has lost  
his arm and cannot work; a brother,  
who is a lumber-man; a brother-in-  
law and his brother, who is an old ac-  
quaintance, and they are all fore-  
men on the railroad, and my sister,  
who will have reached there by this  
time. When I left home it was under-  
stood that I was to work for my  
brother-in-law, who has made money,  
and he was to support me. It was for  
that reason he sent me the money to  
come out here. In Sweden I have four  
sisters. One is married and the other  
three are living out. When I get back  
I do not know what I shall do.  
The ship lands six hours' ride from my  
nearest acquaintance. I have sold  
everything, have no money and am  
afraid I will have to beg to get back to  
my friends."

It appears that the father of her child  
is the son of wealthy parents who op-  
posed their marriage, and he expects  
to join her in this country and marry  
her by next Christmas. During her  
enforced stay at the miserable quar-  
ters where she has been de-  
tained, she has been twice ap-  
proached with violence by lecherous  
attaches of the place but they were  
successfully repelled.

That all this is without support in  
law appears from a perusal of the law  
itself, which is as follows:

"It shall be the duty of such State  
Commission, Board or officers to ex-  
amine into the condition of passengers  
arriving at the ports within such State,  
in any ship or vessel, and for that pur-  
pose all or any of such Commissioners  
or officers, or such other person or  
persons as they shall appoint, shall be  
authorized to go on board of and  
through any such ship or vessel; and  
if on such examination there shall be  
found among such passengers any con-  
vict, lunatic, idiot or any person un-  
able to take care of himself or herself with-  
out becoming a public charge, they  
shall report the same in writing to the  
Collector of such port, and such  
persons shall not be permitted to land."

It is only by a stretch of authority  
that this can be made to apply to  
this unfortunate young woman who,  
in all probability will be able to take  
care of herself as well as most immi-  
grants that land in this country, and  
who has friends ready to support her  
if necessary. Whatever her morals  
may be, they are not to be inquired  
into under the law, and the obstruc-  
tionist Stephenson has once more ex-  
posed his officiousness and folly. The  
World says her detention and return  
are for no other purpose than "to  
gratify the self-conceit and satisfy the  
pigheaded obstinacy of Emigration  
Commissioner Stephenson."

It is time that if the Board of Com-  
missioners is not overhauled or swept  
out of existence, something was done  
to check the swelling ambition and

cool the fiery fussiness and self-im-  
portance of its stupidest and most un-  
feeling member. If Secretary Fair-  
child and Governor Hill unite in some  
movement to this end, they will gain  
the gratitude of a disgusted public.

## THE RECENT MOB WORK.

ON Monday we made some comments,  
under the head of "Abetting Lawless-  
ness," on a recent case of mobocracy  
at Columbia, South Carolina. The  
victim was Richard Hartness (not  
Harkness), as stated in the dis-  
patches. He was stripped and flogged  
by a mob of cowardly ruffians styling  
themselves "regulators."

We learn from Elder William N. An-  
derson, who formerly labored in that  
section, that the man who was thus  
brutally and unmercifully attacked is a  
local Elder, never having been es-  
tablished as a citizen of well-  
established respectability. He has in-  
curred the special displeasure of the  
anti-"Mormon" fanatics on account  
of his fearless advocacy of the prin-  
ciples of the Gospel. He has given val-  
uable aid to the Utah missionaries, and  
has frequently exposed himself to dan-  
ger. The excuse put forth for the in-  
fliction of the flogging—that he had  
three wives—is well known in the part  
where he resides to be a falsehood, and  
is merely published abroad to create  
public sentiment in favor of the law-  
breaking mobocrats. Those "regula-  
tors" are greatly in need of being re-  
gulated.

## A BARBARIC RELIC.

THE example of Paul de Cassagnac,  
editor of the Paris Pays, and others in  
high station has made the duello a so-  
cial code in France, which has ob-  
tained so much recognition that now-  
adays it is all one's standing in French  
society is worth to fail to fight in re-  
sponse to its requirements. Hence it  
is scarcely surprising that ex-Premier  
Ferry should accept the challenge of  
Gen. Boulanger. The fight was an-  
nounced to take place yesterday. If it  
terminates in the manner proverbial  
with French duels the harm done will  
be of a moral rather than a physical  
nature, as the personal encounters of  
Frenchmen are rarely fatal.

But a resort to personal violence is a  
method of settling quarrels and vi-  
dicating wounded honor which par-  
takes more of the brutal than the in-  
tellectual, and is condemned by con-  
scientious, enlightened people all over  
the world. At times there may seem  
to exist a degree of justification for  
the summary infliction of corporal  
punishment upon a foe; but the vic-  
tory gained by raising one's self so high  
above his adversary, in moral dignity,  
that the latter's attacks cannot dis-  
turb the equanimity of him at whom  
they are aimed, is the best manner of  
"digging one's way through the world."

In case of actual physical attack, the  
party who is on the defensive is just-  
ified in meeting violence with violence;  
but the deliberate conflict of men on  
the duel field is a form of brutal bar-  
barism which ought not to be tolerat-  
ed where civilization exists. The fear  
of being called a coward for not re-  
sponding to a call to violate the law of  
God and man, is of itself a form of  
cowardice from which the truly  
courageous will recoil; its evil  
effects upon the human fami-  
ly are so marked that all who  
think may comprehend them. A  
noted example was the duel of Aaron  
Burr and Alexander Hamilton. Burr  
was an accomplished rowdy of great  
animal courage; Hamilton was a  
statesman, not trained in the ways of  
the duello nor familiar with the prac-  
tices of the bully. He yielded because  
he was afraid to be called a name  
which he richly earned by not resisting  
the blatant demagogue. He died on  
what has been inappropriately called  
"the field of honor," and what prom-  
ised to be a glowing and useful life  
was cut short in its halcyon days, while  
Burr lived long enough to become a  
conspirator and semi traitor to his  
country, thus erasing what little of  
good his life previously contained.

## THE POVERTY OF IRELAND.

MAKING due allowance for the ten-  
dency to exaggeration which is shown  
by newspaper writers, especially on  
political subjects, or when political  
capital is to be manufactured, the fact  
remains that a deplorable depth of  
poverty prevails extensively in Ire-  
land. People in this land of plenty  
can scarcely credit statements of fact  
that come through reliable channels  
descriptive of the condition of the  
Irish peasantry.

Hon. D. P. Thompson, a banker of  
Portland, Oregon, recently wrote from  
Kilmarney to a friend, giving some fig-  
ures that aid in forming an idea of  
the poverty of the tenantry in that  
part of the Emerald Isle. The  
country is rugged and stony, yet a  
man is expected to pay \$25 per annum  
per acre, as the rental of a few acres of  
the unproductive soil, from which he  
must wring enough more to support a  
family. Referring to the large estate  
of Lord Kenmare, Mr. Thompson as-  
serts that the tenants upon it do not  
have \$12 per year per capita to subsist  
upon. He draws a pathetic picture of

the poverty of the people, which he  
himself beheld:

"I took a drive away from the line of  
the railway into the country, to  
Bantry, Glengarch and Kenmare, to  
see the real Irishman at home, and to  
see how he lives. I saw a sight to-  
day that will illustrate the poverty of  
the people on the estate of Lord Ken-  
mare. A child of a poor family had  
died. The family were so poor they  
could not pay the ground rent in which  
to bury it. They then had to resort to  
burying it in a grave in which they had  
already buried four other members of  
their family. They took up the four  
bodies and put the child that had  
just died on the bottom and  
placed the other four on the top in the  
same grave. The coffins were much  
decayed, and in placing the last  
one in the grave it fell to pieces  
and the bones were exposed. They  
were placed beside the other coffins  
and the graves filled up. This is no  
fiction, for I saw it myself, and my  
wife, who was with me, sickened at  
the sight and turned away."

With truthful portrayals such as  
these to exhibit to the world, it is no  
wonder that the agitators of home  
rule, and of new land doctrines, are  
able to command widespread atten-  
tion.

## TOO FINE FOR ANYTHING.

AT 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon (Aug.  
2) Major W.W. Woods appeared at the  
polling place of the Fourth precinct  
(Twentieth Ward schoolhouse) carry-  
ing with him a document addressed  
to the Utah Commission. It was in  
the nature of a protest against count-  
ing the votes cast in that precinct.

The ground of this request  
was that one of the judges of  
election (George F. Culmer) was  
not a registered voter, and there-  
fore not qualified to act. The  
object of carrying the document to  
Mr. Culmer was to obtain an acknowl-  
edgment of the fact of his not having  
registered. That gentleman endorsed  
a statement on the paper to the effect  
that his name was not on the list.

It does not appear that there is any-  
thing whatever in the point sought to be  
made by Major Woods. It is so  
fine as to be scarcely discernible to  
the naked eye, and is purely technical.  
If we recollect aright it has been al-  
ready decided by the Commission that  
a person is qualified to act as judge  
if he possess the qualifications to en-  
title to registration, even if he fail to  
register.

It would indeed be anomalous, not  
to say outrageous, if the will of the  
people expressed by the ballot could  
be thwarted on such a frail basis. To  
ask the Commission to nullify the ex-  
pression of the people on the ground  
that they (the Commission) had se-  
lected an ineligible appointee is itself  
considerable of a stretch. We hardly  
think the Major himself really has the  
slightest idea that so attenuated an  
attempt will attain so serious a result  
as he evidently desires.

## DECLINES TO INTERFERE.

SOME persons in the community have  
been interesting themselves of late to  
induce Governor West to commute the  
sentence of death pronounced against  
Fred. Hopt, alias Welcome, the notori-  
ous murderer. Yesterday the appli-  
cation was duly presented, but the  
Governor very properly declined to in-  
terfere, preferring the law should take  
its course. In this action he will be sus-  
tained by the overwhelming sentiment  
of the community. The murder of  
which Hopt was four times convicted  
was one of the most cold blooded  
and barbarous in the annals of crime,  
and included the elements of robbery  
and revenge as motives. To introduce  
executive clemency in such a case  
would not only tend to weaken the  
protection to which society is entitled  
against the vicious and bloodthirsty  
but would add strength to the position  
of that class who advocate and resort  
to lynching as an antidote to the laxity  
and delay of the operations of the law.  
If clemency could be properly exer-  
cised in behalf of such a criminal as  
Hopt, it could be argued that it should  
be invariably introduced in behalf of  
those whose crimes are in any degree  
less aggravated than was his. A  
wholesome fear of forfeiting their own  
lives as a consequence of taking the  
life of a fellow creature acts, as a rule,  
as a deterrent upon the murderously  
inclined.

## SOCIABILITY VS. HONESTY.

THE escape of McGargle, the notori-  
ous corruptionist, of Cook County,  
Illinois, creates a good deal of stir in  
the country. It appears that he  
carries with him a great deal of  
Chicago sympathy. Recently Carter  
Harrison, ex-Mayor of that city, where  
the "boulder's" speculations were per-  
formed, asserted that the people of  
that town did not want the fugitive re-  
captured. The Chicago Mail is not  
willing to go so far on that point as is  
Mr. Harrison. It asserts, however,  
that if his statement had been mod-  
ified so as to include "many of the peo-  
ple and an entire class," he would  
have been undoubtedly correct. The  
"entire class" referred to are public  
officials of every grade, and depart-  
ment.

The same paper moralizes upon this  
misplaced sympathy of which the fugi-