

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD

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WE PRINT elsewhere in this issue what purports to be the reply of the President to a letter written to him by Mr. A. G. Campbell. The reply is of so much interest to our readers that we obtained it by special wire; but having the fear of the Mores letter on our mind we do not vouch for its authenticity.

THE VERDICT of the jury as read to the Silver Reef strikers in the Beaver court on Wednesday night must have been a conclusive argument to the minds of the miners that striking is not a paying business, especially when it is accompanied by lawlessness and violence on the part of those engaged in it. It must have struck them very forcibly that instead of being heroes battling for rights that were denied them, they were in reality guilty of breaking the law. It is to be hoped that they will not forget their unhappy experience, but will profit by it, and in future be guided by reason within the lines of the statute. This case ought also to exercise a lasting and beneficial influence upon miners and laborers throughout the territory. It ought to impress upon their minds that others than themselves have rights which must be respected; that a man has the right to obtain as much for his labor as possible, and the right to work for as little as he is willing to accept; that an employer has the right to hire at as low a price as he can; that he cannot compel a man to work for less than the latter chooses to accept, nor be forced to pay more than he cares to. These are some of the things that the verdict should convey to the minds not only of the Reef localities, but to union men and individual laborers everywhere. The unfortunate men who have been convicted of riot are in no sense martyrs. They went against the advice of their best friends and those who have the interest of the laboring man at heart. They refused to listen to wise counsel, and repelled alike the advances of friend and enemy. And now they must suffer the consequences of their unwise and reckless conduct. However, it is to be hoped that unnecessary punishment will not be inflicted upon them, and particularly that vindictiveness will not be allowed to oppress them. This is the first offense of the kind in the territory, and while it must be dealt with firmly as much for the example as for the proper punishment of the guilty, what has to be done can be done without great severity; and if reasonable mildness rather than hardness be employed, the effect will be better.

WHY LOOK SO FAR?

A Methodist conference was held at Newark, N. J., last week, in which considerable time was devoted to denunciations of polygamy and the Mormons. Some of the speakers fairly boiled with rage when they were speaking of the marital practices of the Utah church people. A committee was appointed, headed by a venerable reverend, Dr. Porter, to suggest a plan for dealing with the polygamous question. Some of the newspapers have burlesqued or spoken lightly of the conduct of the conference in the premises, but the New York Sun lets the following rays shine through the business, under the editorial heading of "Why look so far for work to do?"

The Methodist conference at Newark was much agitated by the polygamy which it appointed a committee on the subject and was greatly stirred by a speech in denunciation of the system.

We observe that the churches very generally are becoming more and more conservative in their views on the subject of polygamy. One clergyman lately remarked that the whole community was to be his up with anti-glycerine, as the Car was destroyed the other day.

But why do these religious bodies take so much pains to denounce polygamy and spend so much time in venting their indignation against it? It is a system which is in our eyes, and nowhere in the country except in Utah is it tolerated by public opinion. Even there it must be practiced by violating the law which forbids bigamy, and by keeping the plural marriage a secret with the Mormon Church. Will the application of anti-glycerine expose to view the mysterious agencies so that they can be "gaily proved"?

And moreover, polygamy is a minor evil compared with the evil which confronts the Christian Church in these days. It is a warning system in Utah, and its destruction altogether must come before long under the operation of natural causes. Further legislation will be necessary to hasten the process, and to save its victims from ruin; but violence of speech or conduct will not help to destroy polygamy.

Moreover, there is no evil example proceeding from Utah over the country. Because the Mormons pretend to think or really do think that they are obeying God in taking many wives, the rest of the people are not becoming tolerant of avowed polygamy. Nobody proposes to change our laws so as to let men keep harems filled with wives at their pleasure. Even the man who marries a wife when he has no other living comes a crime punishable with long imprisonment, unless he has gone through the formality of a divorce.

Why, then, does not the Newark Methodist conference devote its attention rather to the immorality which abounds in its neighborhood? Bad as polygamy is, society here suffers from evils of its own which have even worse consequences than polygamy. Because of the churches are losing their hold on the work to do, when right at home there is so much need of genuine Christianity? The time expended by the Newark conference in denouncing polygamy would have been better employed in devising means for curing our own society of evils which we continue and grow to, leading so many men to reject the current Christianity as spurious and impotent.

Polygamy in the United States is a disease easily cured and of little consequence in comparison with many other moral and social evils which demand the attention of the church.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The Senate, 20 to 29, refused to go into executive session.

Yancey denied that North Carolina ever repudiated her debt; she had been forced by reconstruction acts, at the dictation of the loyal, honest, virtuous republican party of the north, to repudiate her obligations, but it was not voluntary.

Riddleberger was a democrat, an unrepentant readjuster. How could a republican forgive him? Why support him? He objected to voting for any democrat who had a surname before the word democrat.

The foisting of Riddleberger upon the Senate was a defiance of the whole plan of political salvation. He has been taken up in sin, unrepentant, and been translated into the heaven of republicanism without having tasted of death.

Kellogg made a speech upon the North Carolina debt question, asserting that since the state had been under the control of the democrats the state debt had been scaled from \$18,000,000 to \$20,000,000, a repudiation of \$2,000,000.

A long discussion ensued, the North Carolina senators answering Kellogg's charges and denying that that state had, in any manner, repudiated its honest obligations.

Ransom called attention to the fact that the 4 per cent bonds of the North Carolina were quoted at 85c on the dollar, and he appealed to the senator from Ohio (Sherman) to state whether that was not a high price for state bonds.

Sherman replied that it was a fair price for 4 per cent state bonds.

Philadelphia, 7.—Chief Engineer A. V. Zane, United States navy, received his orders on Tuesday to accompany the Jeannette search expedition to the Arctic.

His home is in Philadelphia. He informed a press reporter that the Mary and Helen will probably sail from San Francisco about June. Of course, we will stop at Sitka or some other point for coal, furs and paraphernalia necessary on an Arctic voyage.

If we do not find any message at Wrangel Island, where we shall probably first stop, we will go to Herald Island, where it was arranged that Captain DeLong should leave a message in case he could not land at the former place. The search along the coast of these two islands will probably take two months.

When the Arctic winter will begin, the then ordered will be to secure harbor at Wrangel Island and if this is not possible, to cross over to Siberia and go into winter quarters. During the winter sledge parties will be organized and sent out in search of news from the Jeannette. Our orders are not to believe the latter, but to believe the former.

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WASHINGTON.

Washington, 7.—The statement of numerous dispatches from here, that the President may decide to revive the ancient custom and go in person to the Senate to break the dead lock, is all bosh. There is no necessity for the President resorting to any extreme or even ancient measures to break the dead lock. He is embarrassed by the situation and would like to have the nominations confirmed, a retrograde action which he expressed opinion, he has hesitated to advise the Senate what it ought to do. He has, in short, not interfered and naturally has hoped to see his party win. Now that the democrats appear so determined to stand on the ground that their party is not to be trifled with, and the deadlock, it is believed the President will ask his friends in the Senate to go into executive business if the present situation continues much longer. The President has supporters enough in the Senate to execute his wishes when he chooses to express them, and evidently there has been considerable bluster in the talk of making war against the Administration because of Robertson's nomination. Conkling much prefers a compromise to war, and he and all his friends are using all their energies and influence to obtain some concession from the President, so a retrograde action and called a compromise. A thorough canvass of the Senate by your reporter shows Conkling doomed to defeat, and he knows it. Only two democratic senators even talk of voting with him. Maxey, Voorhees and Garland, who have been published as his supporters, deny and renounce the report as false. On the republican side, Conkling should he press his opposition to Robertson to a vote, would not get exceeding a dozen senators. Conkling, elected to go to Wisconsin with Carpenter, remains, knowing that whatever might occur in the Senate, his fight could not open in his absence. He is seeking every means to delay the opening of the battle, in the hope that some arrangement may be made by which he can retreat without dishonor.

Commodore Meade, of the United States steamer Vendallia, in a letter to the navy department dated March 10th, says Havana is healthy, but lawlessness prevails and goes unrestrained. Murder and robbery are of daily occurrence, and recently the British consul was nearly murdered by ruffians.

Rumors are flying about the capital this afternoon more thickly than usual, and one which a secret committee of republican senators has been appointed in Conkling's interest to urge the President to withdraw Robertson and substitute from another state than New York. While Conkling is trying all sorts of schemes, the President declares himself as firm as a rock to stand by Robertson, and he will not be tamely withdrawn. The talk about appointing David Davis as collector of New York, is considered silly trash, he would not leave the office and his ceaseless annoyances.

Arthur's friends will attempt to adjourn the Senate from this afternoon until Monday, as Arthur wants to go to New York and cannot have a substitute, as in case of a crisis being reached, his vote is necessary to his party. The democrats will assist the adjournment.

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