

THE REPUBLIC'S SHAME.

Mountain Meadows—The Fugality
Mormon Priests and Flood
Atoners.

The jury in the case of the Mountain Meadows Massacre has been discharged, unable to agree. This disposition surprises nobody, inasmuch as it was not expected the jury would reach a verdict. The facts however, have reached the country, and the end of the matter "is not yet."—*Western Independent*.

The Mormons are making a desperate effort to clear Brigham Young of the Mountain Meadows Massacre, but they will never succeed in convincing the world that the old sinner was not guilty of participation in the preliminaries to the inhuman outrage, nor that the work of butchery was not perpetrated with his sanction, if not by his positive command.—*Laramie (Wyo.) Commercial*.

The prompt action of the Governor and United States military authorities of Utah has driven the newly converted Mormon Indians away from Corinne, and cheated Brigham out of another Mountain Meadows Massacre. There is little doubt that but for this action on the part of the authorities there would have been another wholesale murder of men women and children at Corinne. The recent judicial farce has satisfied the Flood-atoners they have nothing to fear from the law and has made them bold.—*Laramie Sentinel*.

Mormonism has already cost this country enough shame, money and human lives, and it is about time the Utah fanatics were taught that there is law even for them. They have put about a thousand Indians, of the Shoshones, Kanaocks and other tribes, through the easy process of conversion, with the intention of using them to work out their devilish designs. The Indians are encamped near Corinne, from which place the Gentiles are fleeing in dread. The Mormons have given their hired butchers a reservation, and the red skins are preparing to drive out unbelievers. The situation is so threatening that troops have been ordered to Corinne.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Brigham Young's affidavit in the Mountain Meadows Massacre case at Beaver, Utah, is a very thin document. He pretends that although his residence was almost within hearing of the shrieks of the victims, he never really got an account of the affair. Vague rumors, he admits, had reached his ear of a deed over which every family in the United States were shuddering, but neither enough nor sufficient definite information to suggest to him the desirability of investigating the matter. Nay, it is even added in the affidavit that when Lee, a long time after the affair, proposed to tell him something about it, he refused to have his "feelings" harrowed up with a recital of the details." The transparent hypocrisy of the entire affidavit is the strongest evidence of Brigham's complicity in the whole business. The case has now gone to the jury, eight of which are Mormons. It is next to impossible that a righteous verdict should be obtained from such a jury, but the trial has served the purpose of getting the evidence before the country and more closely than ever before fixing the responsibility of the horrible massacre upon the Mormons. If John D. Lee is lynched some fine morning, it will be nothing more than he need expect.—*St. Albans (Vt.) Advertiser*.

The Mormon Murders.

A disagreement of the jury, nine standing for the defendant and three for the prosecution, is by no means equivalent to an acquittal. The question whether John D. Lee was a leader in the Mountain Meadows Massacre is still an open one. As there is no legal obstacle to his being put on trial again, we hope that he will be tried for the second time without delay. There are other Mormons against whom legal proceedings should be taken. Lee is reported to have said that "his counsel were defending some person not in court." Who is that person? Perhaps a good way to find out is to bring on the case against Lee again and push it vigorously. The next time he may insist upon having a counsel who will defend him and nobody else, and who will not hesitate to make the defence as strong as possible, even if its full disclosure should prove damaging to "some person not in court." Lee himself, when he sees that the government is determined that he shall not escape, may try to mitigate the consequence of his crime by furnishing evidence to convict his associates. That the outside "person" defended by Lee's counsel is some one conspicuous in the councils of the Mormon Church, is suggested by a paragraph which we republish today from the *Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise*. The defendant's principal lawyers are "regularly retained attorneys by the church by the year," and during the recent trial were in frequent consultation with its leaders.

Upon any theory the case should be tried again, and even if it should prove impossible to secure a verdict, evidence may be procured to settle the question how far the Church of the Latter-day Saints is responsible for the murder of the emigrants.—*New York Post*.

The Trial of John D. Lee.

We have devoted considerable space to the evidence in this case, which no doubt will be read with more interest than any other matter we could publish. We have given the principal part of the testimony on the part of the people, and their side of the case being closed, we shall next week give the testimony offered by the defense. We said in the outset, from the character of the jury—eight Mormons and four Gentiles—we do not believe a verdict can be rendered. But whether anybody is convicted or not, is only a matter of secondary importance. The Mormon Church and Brigham Young have long been accused of the Mountain Meadows Massacre, the story has been told by those who knew the facts, but these stories have been carefully contradicted by the Mormons who have taken the utmost pains to charge it upon the Indians. People who know nothing only what they hear of the Mormon Church, are slow to believe that they are a bad people, or that Brigham Young is really a bad man, and would order or allow crimes like this to be committed by his people. But the evidence elicited in this case places the massacre at the door of Brigham Young, Lee and others who executed his orders, were only told to do his dirty work. Some will wonder and many will ask why this horrible tragedy has been allowed to sleep eighteen years and nobody arrested and tried when the murderers had lived so long in Utah. This question is easily answered. Until the Poland Bill passed last winter all cases like this were in the hands of the Territorial Attorney, and he has ever been a Mormon under the complete authority of Brigham Young. At the time this deed was committed, Young's orders were to hush it, say nothing about it except to charge it to the Indians. As soon as the Poland Bill passed, the United States Attorney and the United States Marshal had the control of such cases as this—hence comes the prosecution of the Mountain Meadows murderers at the earliest possible day. The Poland Bill, as it was introduced, would have provided for drawing a jury out of the Mormon Church. It would have excused men who believed in Brigham Young and were willing to obey him in all things, even to committing murders if he said so, but that provision was softened down by an amendment which allows Mormons to sit on juries by the sickly sympathy of those who have heretofore been educated to believe that the Mormons were a much abused and persecuted people. This evidence, however, will open the eyes of the outside world, and Brigham Young and his followers will be judged from its incontrovertible facts which no honorable man dare excuse. Brigham Young and his followers will hereafter be judged and set down as the most impious and wicked of all murderers who lived during the first century of our government.—*Idaho Statesman*.