

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, April 21, 1868.

## EXTRAVAGANCE AND HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE reign of extravagance, which for the past few years has held high carnival in the Eastern States, has not been without its influence here. A change, which is very sensibly felt by some persons at least, has taken place here in the habits of the people. Fashion, that fickle goddess, has erected her shrine and she has found numerous votaries. We doubt if there are many people who display greater ambition, in proportion to their incomes, to be fashionable, than do the inhabitants of this city. To be satisfied of this it is only necessary that a person scrutinize the appearance of a congregation on some Sunday afternoon. The only feeling will be one of surprise how the people, with their incomes, support such a style of dress. We have heard visitors from the East and Europe thus express themselves.

To have indulged in such extravagant habits would not have been possible had not money been abundant. For several years almost all kinds of business have been brisk. Money has been plentiful, and the products of the country have met with a ready cash sale; labor also has been in demand, and it has called for high prices. But now times are different, and the change comes with greater severity than if it had not been preceded by unusual prosperity. It is now becoming very apparent to every reflecting person that we must change our habits and retrench our expenses, or the country will be bankrupt. We have been living too fast. We could not long endure such a style of living as has been indulged in. No permanent prosperity need be expected by us until our income exceeds our expenditures. In private life if a man's expenses exceed his income, every person concludes, and justly too, that he is on the high road to ruin. And this is as true of communities as it is of individuals. So long as the people of this Territory have to buy more than they sell their course, financially speaking, is downward, and they must eventually sink into abject slavery.

This truth is fully understood by our leading men, and, hence, they have pertinaciously urged the importance of home manufactures upon the people. But, the ease with which money has been made of late years has had a tendency to divert attention from the development of home industries; goods of foreign manufacture have been more suited to the tastes and pockets of the people, and they have been largely imported. If this Territory could have enjoyed a complete isolation from the rest of the world, and the people had been under the necessity of depending upon their own resources, we are strongly of the opinion we would have been much more independent in point of manufactures than we are at present.

Necessity would have driven us into manufacturing various articles for which we now have to depend upon importation. There is probably no country in the world more richly endowed with all the elements for the manufacture of articles necessary to man's existence, comfort and happiness, than our Territory. But who will engage in their manufacture while those articles can be obtained from abroad? Those who do so complain that they do not receive proper encouragement and support. When purchasers have money, or grain that is saleable for money, in nearly every instance they will buy the imported article, though they may have to pay more for it, in preference to patronizing the manufacturer here. This disposition is very general, and it has been very disheartening to those who have been engaged in manufacturing.

We now have woolen mills; and they are turning out a very good article of cloth, not so fine-looking probably as some imported cloths, but still a very serviceable article; how many are there who, if they have money wherewith to purchase, will patronize the home manufacturer? How many will content themselves with a home-made article, wisely concluding that though it may be a little coarser at present, by giving the manufacturer proper support, a short time only will elapse when he will be able to produce as fine-finished and more serviceable fabrics than any imported goods?

While fashion reigns here, and her law, as promulgated at her chief shrines in the old and new world, is paramount, there is but little room to hope that home-manufactured articles will ever be popular. Our manufacturers would be under the necessity of doing as others are doing elsewhere—deluding their purchasers by affixing Paris and London to their goods as the places of manufacture.

But circumstances here, we think, are likely to favor the de-thronement of the goddess. If we must follow fashion why not have one of our own? If it is necessary that such a deity should exercise sway and receive homage, let us be at least as independent in that as we are in other things, and have a home-made one. We may as well be peculiar in that as in anything else. Let money be ever so plentiful, our policy should be to patronize every article

manufactured in our midst. We should not coin our strength into money which will pay tribute to other people. Home-made goods may not be so pretty and so fine at first; but if they be comfortable we should be satisfied, and, after awhile, with patience and perseverance and the proper encouragement of the manufacturer, a better quality will be produced.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

## By Telegraph.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, 21.—The Senate yesterday rejected the nomination of M. H. Farley for surveyor of California.

### CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL.

The court opened at eleven a.m., managers present. In response to an inquiry from the Chief Justice, Curtis stated that the counsel for the President considered their evidence closed. Bingham said the managers might desire to place on the stand some of the witnesses who had been suspended early in the trial, but who had not appeared hitherto. Butler offered, in evidence, portions of the journal of Congress, relating to drafting a commission for Washington, as General in Chief, its form as issued; also a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the practice of that department making *ad interim* appointments. Postmaster General Randall, being called, produced a copy of the indictment against Foster Blodgett. Butler offered Blodgett's answer. Evans objected, saying that Blodgett was not on trial. The managers offered to show that the indictment was procured by desperate enemies of Blodgett. Evans maintained that it was not relevant, but if it was wished to put Blodgett on the stand, he was prepared to prove that the charges were true. The Senate, without division, refused the evidence. Butler offered the order placing Gen. Sherman in command of the Department of the Atlantic. Evans objected, saying it was not in the rebuttal of any of the evidence that had been introduced. The Senate, by a vote of fourteen to thirty-five refused to receive it. Butler then announced that the case for the managers was closed. The court adjourned till Wednesday, and the Senate went into executive session.

### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

A short executive session was held, the Senate adjourned at 2 o'clock.

### HOUSE.

THE CLAIMS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS NOT TO BE ALLOWED.

Upon the return from the Senate chamber Schofield offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the propriety of providing by law, that no claim of British subjects for the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, be allowed by the Court of Claims, or by any of the executive departments, until the claims of citizens of the United States for spoliation by rebel cruisers fitted out in British ports are allowed.

THE POWER OF CONGRESS TO REGULATE THE BUILDING OF RAILROADS.

Moorehead offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the power of Congress to regulate the manner of building railroads, and heating the cars.

PROVIDING THE EXPENSES OF THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

On motion of Washburne the House took up the bill providing for the expenses of the impeachment trial. A spicy debate ensued between Eldredge, of Wisconsin, and E. B. Washburne. The former declared the amount asked for was not sufficient, and was a mere dodge to make the country believe the trial would not cost a large sum. Washburne said he was willing, not only to vote this amount, but ten times that amount if the impeachment was a success, as that would be worth a hundred million dollars to the country. The galleries applauded these sentiments; it required some minutes to get order restored; the bill then passed without division.

A BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

A number of resolutions were then introduced for reference, when the House resumed consideration of the bill to protect American citizens abroad, as reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The bill under discussion is known as Banks' bill, relating to the rights of naturalized citizens. The bill finally passed, 99 to 5.

### GENERAL.

#### SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

Chicago, 21.—Despatches from the south show that the election is progressing quietly in Louisiana, Georgia and South Carolina. The constitution will doubtless be successful in all three States.

GENERAL COLE TO BE TRIED TO-MORROW.

Albany, 20.—The trial of General Cole for the murder of Hiseock, commences to-morrow.

#### THE ERIE WAR ENDED.

The great Erie war is practically ended, a compromise having been effected between Drew and Vanderbilt, comprehensive in terms and calculated to make the two railroad autocrats faster friends than ever. The members of the house were furious at seeing their prospects for plunder broken up, and immediately took up and passed a bill legalizing the issue of ten millions of the Erie stock and providing for completing the broad gauge to Chicago and prohibiting the directors of the Central from acting as directors of the Erie. Great preparations had been made for the Erie fight, and the members are highly disappointed at this amicable arrangement, and denounce Vanderbilt for his cowardice and say they will pass bills inimical to his interests. Erie stock rose five per cent.

FIGHT BETWEEN IRISH AND GERMANS.

Worcester, Mass., 20.—A German meeting at Clinton assaulted an Irish mob; knives and clubs were freely used, one Irishman being killed and several wounded.

AGENTS OF FREEDMEN'S BUREAU NOT TO INTERFERE WITH POLITICS.

Washington, 20.—Gen. Buchanan,

commanding the Fifth Military District, has issued an order for adding all agents of the Freedmen's Bureau from taking any active part in politics on pain of being summarily dismissed.

### FOREIGN.

WAR COMMENCED IN ABYSSINIA.

London, 20.—Despatches from Abyssinia, dated April 2, report that the movement on Magdala has been made by the British storming party. The result of the movement is unknown, owing to a break in the army telegraph.

PARLIAMENT RE-ASSEMBLED.

Parliament re-assembled yesterday; proceedings unimportant.

COMMENCEMENT OF PENIAN TRIALS.

London, 20.—The trial of the Fenian prisoners, Desmond, English, O'Keefe, Barrett and Justice, accused of causing the Clerkenwell explosion, commenced to-day, before Chief Justice Cockburn and Justice Bradwell. The jury were sworn, and the trial is proceeding. The court room approaches were crowded; there were many policemen present. The trial of Burke and his fellow prisoners will probably commence on Friday.

### EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

Alfred Burtis, who recently shot and killed Mayor Dodge at Cheyenne city, was discharged on the 7th inst., after an investigation of the case before Justice Brown. The *Argus* is surprised, and thinks this is emphatically a case to go before a jury.

The wind and hail storm of the 16th ult. is said to have been the most destructive known for many years. Its violence was felt in many parts of Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, Kentucky and other sections of the Northwest and Southwest. The loss of property was very great. The Chicago and Rock Island Railway Company suffered to the tune of about \$100,000. Their blacksmith's shop—a brick building 200 feet long, was completely demolished, and between forty and fifty other buildings more or less damaged. At Chatham, Ill., the railroad depot was wrecked and other buildings badly damaged, the loss being estimated at about \$20,000. Buildings of various kinds and other property were destroyed at Pana, Ill., valued at from \$60,000 to \$70,000. In southern Iowa much damage was done to property, and men and animals knocked down by hailstones many of which measured from five to seven inches in circumference. At Memphis two steamers had their chimneys blown down, and another lost her pilot house. In Cincinnati and its suburbs houses were unroofed and blown down, and orchards uprooted. A train on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad was lifted from the track and much property in that section of country—including houses and churches, was destroyed or seriously damaged. No loss of life is recorded.

### TWO VIEWS.

The editors of the Cheyenne *Argus* and *Leader* have been treating on the subject of "Mormonism;" the former in a gentlemanly and dignified spirit of candor, the latter in a contemptible and scurrilous style, showing the writer to be in possession of a very small and uncultivated mind, with very large and shallow prejudices. We give the articles in full, with the reply of the *Argus* to the puerile strictures of the *Leader*. The following is the article of the *Argus*:

#### UTAH.

It is stated that the committee on elections have reported in favor of McGroarty as Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Utah, and against the claims of Hon. Wm. H. Hooper, who has represented that section with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the Mormons for four consecutive sessions. Although no admirer of the peculiar institutions of the Mormons, yet we must confess to being deeply impressed with their industry, thrift and virtue. Without the aid of gold mining excitements, they have built up a numerous, prosperous and happy community in what was once a remote, inaccessible desert. The Mormon settlements at and in the vicinity of Salt Lake have been of the greatest possible assistance to the development of the interior of the North American continent, and for this, if nothing else, these people deserve the best wishes of the inhabitants of the surrounding territories. We are therefore sorry that they have lost the service of their delegate to Congress. As for McGroarty, he only received about 100 votes to Hooper's 13,000, and the people would, doubtless, sooner have no representative at all than accept one who, for the paltry emoluments of office, would thrust himself into the shoes of the man they elected.

In spite of the efforts of some few disappointed, malignant adventurers to make the world believe that the patriarchal institutions of polygamy, adopted by the Mormons, is founded solely on a desire to gratify fleshly lusts, the feeling is fast gaining ground that the doctrines held by the Mormon church are much better than it has been the fashion to represent, or misrepresent them. Were their system of life wholly vicious, the community would long ago have crumbled to pieces. As it is, Mormonism stands to-day a proud monument of what sobriety, thrift, industry and love can accomplish. After all, with infanticide and prostitution riding rampant throughout the country, are we qualified to cast stones at any sect of men who differ from us in their mode of life, and in their choice of pathway to heaven?

This, the *Leader* thinks, is a good thing to "pitch into," and in a fit of assumed and hypocritical virtue it berates the *Argus* as follows:

#### THE CLOVEN FOOT.

A feeling of absolute disgust was created among the respectable portion of this community, Sunday last, by an article which appeared in the *Argus*, headed "Utah," in which the writer not only exposes the base inclinations and disregard of virtue in his own heart, but it is an insult to common decency. Speaking of the Mormons, that paper says, "We confess to being deeply impressed with their industry and virtue." Their industry is necessary to their existence, which, in the main, is both poor and wretched, as the editor of that paper is aware. But if virtue consists in preaching and practicing adultery, they have it abundantly; as probably the writer of such an article would have it, under similar circumstances, and with similar protection and less encouragement. Again: "They would, doubtless, sooner have no representative at all than accept one who, for the paltry emoluments of office, would thrust himself into the shoes of the man they elected."

The "paltry emoluments of office," Oh! Mr. *Argus*. Must the devil preach our sermons on the "paltry emoluments of office," as well as on polygamy? "In spite of the efforts of some few disappointed, malignant adventurers to make the world believe that the patriarchal institution of polygamy, adopted by the Mormons, is founded solely on a desire to gratify fleshly lusts, the feeling is fast gaining ground that the doctrines held by the Mormon church are much better than it has been the fashion to represent, or misrepresent them."

We do not believe that the above "feeling is fast gaining ground" with the *Argus*; on the contrary it seems to be a natural weakness, and fully developed. After all, with infanticide and prostitution riding rampant throughout the country, are we qualified to cast stones at any sect of men who differ from us in their mode of life, and in their choice of a pathway to heaven?

Not by any means, Mr. *Argus*. You are not "qualified," neither by nature nor by breeding, to cast stones at any man or woman, nor at "any sect of men," however low and degrading they may become, as you are not "qualified" to appreciate or understand that which is mainly and virtuous.

The *Argus* has adopted the false reasoning of the Mormons, by comparing polygamy with prostitution, and endeavoring to show that of the two evils polygamy is the least. We will not discuss that question at all. We shall not ask whether prostitution, which is both loathsome and disgusting, and which is denounced by every decent person, and has hitherto found an advocate in the print above mentioned, is worse than polygamy which steals the garb of religion and sanctity as a covering for its incestuous adultery and shame; we shall not tell the *Argus* which has the most damnable effect upon religion and society; as we do not desire to disturb his pleasant reflections on such subjects. But we will ask, has he found no other condition of social relations except those two? If so, we take the liberty of assuring him that there is another—a higher and a better scale or condition of civilized society, to which he may be a stranger, and which is as different from either polygamy or prostitution as light is from darkness. We mean monogamy—the one-wife, one husband doctrine, which prostitutes neither the man nor the woman; and the believers in which doctrine despise alike the preachers and advocates and defenders of Mormonism and polygamy, and the slanderer of decent society. As there is a condition of human society which practices neither prostitution nor polygamy, both of these evils may be avoided, and comparing them together neither places the latter nor those who attempt to justify its practice, in a favorable light. We refrain from expressing our opinion of the editor of a public journal, which, for the poor reward of seeing his wretched article copied in the Mormon papers, prostitutes his paper, and offers insult to his readers, by such a miserable defense of a beastly practice. What the Mormons have done, in the cultivation of the soil, is sunk below admiration by the unwholesome motives which actuated them, by the purposes for which they did it, as well as by their blasphemy in denominating their cannibal practices the commands and teachings of Christ.

The reply of the *Argus* is in keeping with the tone of its first article, dignified, candid and honorable; and it effectually puts the stopper on the *Leader* man if he has brains enough to perceive it.

#### POLYGAMY.

The *Leader* has rather an amusing article in reply to a few remarks that we made in connection with the right of the Mormons to be represented in Congress by a delegate of their own choosing. The writer, whoever he may be, lashes himself into a state of virtuous indignation and makes use of very forcible, if not elegant observations against polygamy, which is evidently a very sore point with him.

The misfortune is, however, that the *Leader*, like Don Quixote, has gone to tilt against a windmill, and in this instance the windmill is of its own creation. We distinctly stated in the article referred to that we were no admirer of the peculiar institution of the Mormons, but we said, and we repeat it here, that such a prosperous, happy and contented people as the Mormons of Salt Lake really are, cannot be wholly vicious, as some interested parties would have us believe. There is no use even for virtuous (?) young men, like the editor or writer in the *Leader*, to attempt to buck against facts. There are the Mormons, who have built up a country, and all the high-toned morality and pharisaical intolerance in the world cannot get over it. Apart from their system of plurality of wives, we reiterate that the Mormons have shown many good qualities, such as sobriety, thrift, perseverance and brotherly love, and that these qualities so far outweigh their system of polygamy as to entitle them to some consideration at the hands of even enlightened and virtuous Christians. They are "men and brethren" although perhaps misguided ones.

We do not propose to deal in personalities with the editor of the *Leader*, for we must confess that we have not graduated in lip blackguardism, and in reply to his depreciation of our manliness and virtue, we will merely say that the former article can be promptly put to the test when he, or any other man, will afford us the opportunity. Our virtue—we will not brag about our virtue, but certainly think it up to the good old-fashioned standard. We admit, with thankfulness, that we have not been accustomed to the civilized society in which the *Leader* plays such a prominent part.

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Palm Soap.....	25 to 27 "
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APRIL 21, 1868.

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### LAUGHABLE FARCE!

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### ERNEST MALTRAVERS,

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### THE ROBBER AND HIS DAUGHTER.

Richard Darvil.....	Mr D McKenzie
Krest Maltravers.....	Mr J C Graham
Sir W. Maltravers.....	Mr J M Hardie
Lumley Ferrers.....	Mr J S Lindsay
Lord Saxingham.....	Mr G Teasdale
Col. De Montaigne.....	Mr E D Crowther
Armstrong.....	Mr A Merrill
John Walters.....	Mr E D Crowther
Castro.....	Mr J B Kelly
Zerigue.....	Mr N Gray
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To conclude with the laughable Farce of

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WHEREAS WILLIAM MILLER, by his certain Deed of Trust, dated August the first, A.D. 1867, and recorded in Book J, page 144, of Utah County Records, conveyed to the undersigned Trustee, the following described property, to wit: