THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Thursday, - - October 3, 1878.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

In another column we publish an article from a Missuori paper in relation to the Book of Mormon. It refers to a former article, which had been copied into other papers. This was an announcement that David Whitmer had in his possession the original manuscript of the Book of Mormon, and a statement that the authorities at Salt Lake were willing to give any amount of money to obtain it.

Both these assertions are erroneous. The manuscript in the keeping of David Whitmer cannot be consistently claimed as the "original." It is in all probability the first transcript from the original, and the copy given to the printers, as stated in the article we clip from the *Conservator*. As evidence of this, the manuscript which David Whitmer holds is in the handwriting of Oliver Cowdery, including the names of the three witnesses and of the eight witnesses. The original manuscript, which Joseph Smith retained in his possession when the transcript was sent as "copy" to the printers, was written by several persons who, in turn, acted as scribes for the translator, and on that manuscript the witnesses severally inscribed their names in their own handwriting.

The differences in the two then are briefly these: The original manuscript was written by several persons; that which David Whitmer has is in the handwriting of one person. The former contained the autographs of the witnesses; the latter bears their names in the handwriting of Oliver Cowdery. The first was preserved intact; the other is cut up into printers "takes," which identifies it as the transcript and shows it is not the original.

But if it were what the *Conservator* claims it to be, it would be of no particular intrinsic value to the Church in Utah. As a relic to be stored with the archives of the Church it would be of some interest. But as the Book of Mormon printed from it was revised by the Prophet Joseph Smith, and some of its subsequent editions were corrected by him in person, the published Book so corrected is of far more real value as an authentic and authorized translation of the plates, than the written manuscript which may contain the verbal inaccuracies that disfigure the first printed edition. We repeat here what we have previously stated, that the Book is essentially the same in all its editions, with the sole exception of such verbal errors as may occur in any book, unless very critically proof-read and carefully corrected. Such inaccuracies, when remedied in subsequent editions, cannot be reasonably construed as essential changes in the work. Indeed the *Conservator* acknowledges, at the close of the article, that there has been "no interpolation of the original book printed from those pages at Palmyra, New York."

But the intimation is given that changes may be effected though none will be, made while David Whitmer holds the manuscript in his possession. Now we ask all reflecting persons who read this, what check would the single manuscript, held by one obscure though respectable old gentleman in Missouri, be against changes and interpolations if such were intended, compared with the printed editions of the Book scattered over the civilized world, translated into several languages and to be found in the great libraries of the chief cities in Christendom? If alterations were to be made in future editions there would be a cloud of witnesses against them, in the thousands of volumes, each of which is a printed copy of the manuscript about which so much smoke arises from so little fire. The manuscript, then, is of very little importance, except as a relic of the past, which might be interesting in a museum of curiosities, or among the records in the office of the Church Historian.

We shall have to refer once more to the quotation from the Book of Mormon, which is made by the *Conservator*, which Hon. (?) Schuyler Colfax rolls under his tongue as a sweet morsel, when striving to stir up public animosity against the "Mormons," and which is used with an uningenuous assumption of importance by "Christian" ministers, when preaching the evangile of hate against doctrines they cannot controvert, but strive to misrepresent. All these persons who seem so anxious to enlighten the world about the Book of Mormon, when quoting the commandment to the ancient Nephites that "not any man among them should have save it be one wife," &c., fail to give the full quotation. They suppress the latter part because it would be fatal to their position. They claim that the revelation on plural marriage is in complete opposition to the Book of Mormon. And the portion they quote is brought forward to prove this assertion. But the words which follow, they omit with palpable dishonesty of intent. They are these:

"For if I will, saith the Lord, raise up seed unto me, I will command my people; otherwise they shall hearken unto these things."

This contains an answer to all that may be quoted from the Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants, or any other book. Until the Lord commanded, plural marriage was not permitted. When he did command His people they were required to obey. The matter is simple, plain, easy to be understood. Until the revelation on celestial marriage was given to the church its members were under the divine injunction referred to. But the intimation that the Lord would at some time command His people otherwise, proves that plural marriage, when so commanded, is not in opposition to that Book.

Some will cavil at the idea that God should forbid a thing at one time which he commands at another. Yet those same objectors will assert that polygamy was permitted by the Lord under the Mosaic law, but prohibited through Christ in the gospel. Thus they establish the point against which they argue, and prove what they deny, while they fall into a gross error of fact, for there is not a word uttered by the Savior on record which in any way forbids the plural marriage practiced by His ancestors under Divine sanction and regulation.

We should be pleased to see David Whitmer take the course of the other two witnesses, Oliver Cowdery and Martin Harris, and, turning from his errors, return to the fold of the Church whose foundations he assisted to lay. But the manuscript in his possession is of little importance beyond that which we have mentioned, and the Twelve Apostles, upon whom the Prophet, Seer and Revelator placed the responsibility of proclaiming the truths contained in the Book of Mormon, and carrying on the great work for which he lived and died, have placed beyond the possibility of successful change or mutilation, the sacred record preserved for fourteen centuries by the angels, and translated by the gift and power of God for the benefit of the whole world in the dispensation of the fulness of times.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN.

Yellow Fever Deaths—Contributions.

NEW YORK, 3.—According to the *Tribune* the total fever deaths in the south is 8,634. The amount raised by New York, $378,000.

Sitting Bull Severely Wounded.

The *Times'* Bismarck special says: A Teton Indian, just arrived from Sitting Bull's camp at the Poplar River Indian Agency, states that Sitting Bull was severely wounded in a quarrel with some of his chiefs.

The Ashley Scandal Case.

The *Times'* New Orleans special says: In Congressman Ashley's case the committee of investigation met, yesterday, in secret session, and the members were pledged not to divulge the proceedings, consequently nothing could be obtained of their work or decision. They promise to announce the decision in a day or two. The session is secret because some of the first families in the State are affected by the scandal. Public opinion is divided regarding his guilt. None believe him guilty of the charges as made, and many hold him to be innocent. The course pursued by the committee, however, augurs unfavorably to him.

The Reason Why.

The *Tribune*, this morning, has the following: Among the passengers on the steamer *Greece*, which sailed for London, yesterday, was Mrs. Maitland, formerly Miss Jeffreys Lewis, the actress. Mrs. Maitland's departure for Europe was a great surprise to her friends and former professional associates in this city. Some of her friends say that in view of her financial troubles of Maitland, the broker, whom she recently married in San Francisco, she has gone to Europe for the purpose of resuming her professional life. Previous to her marriage she had accepted several engagements to act in Paris and London, which were cancelled on account of that event.

Wool Manufacturer's Association.

The *Times* says: At the wool manufacturers meeting, yesterday, the secretary red his annual report. The following is an epitome of the document: The policy of the association has been to develop the wool industry of the country, in its production as well as its manufacture, so that manufacturers should be independent of foreign nations in procuring a supply of raw material. With this object it has maintained close intimacy with the wool growers' associations of the west and south, and it has endeavored to reconcile the antagonisms which had long existed between growers and manufacturers, wool growers being desirous of getting the largest possible duties on cloths, with no duty on wool. A very large part of the work of the association had been devoted to the tariff question, and in all its labor it had consulted with the representative wool growers of the United States. The result was that there had been a development of the wool-growing interests without a parallel in any other part of the world. It was believed by the manufacturers that by pursuing this policy for five or ten years, both wool and woolens would be exported from this country. The importance of the movement might be understood when it was known that sheep and wool were staples in which all farmers in the United States were interested, and the wool question thus became the key to the tariff policy of the United States. Officers were then elected for the ensuing year, being all eastern men. The roll of members contained names from all quarters of the Union.

The Walking Match.

At 10 o'clock this morning, O'Leary finished his 270th mile, Hughes his 242nd mile. Hughes' physician says he is in good condition and rapidly improving.

The Fever—The Relief Expedition.

NEW ORLEANS, 3.—Deaths 51; cases reported 111; total cases 9,913; deaths 3,000. Weather clear and pleasant.

St. Louis, 3.—Lieut. H. H. Benger, 18th Infantry, and Lieut. Chas. S. Hall, 13th Infantry, who are to have charge of the expedition, for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, along the banks of the Mississippi River, between Memphis and Vicksburg, arrived here last night.

Kimpton Consents.

BOSTON, 3.—It is reported Hiram H. Kimpton has concluded to go to South Carolina, being promised good treatment.

Depredations of the Indian Expedition near Buffalo Station.

CHICAGO, 3.—The *Times* Denver special, giving an account of the Indian depredations near Buffalo Station, on the Kansas Pacific road, and the killing of 17 persons, says: The Indians crossed the Kansas Pacific road on Sunday morning. After killing Col. Lewis in the battle of the 20th, on Beaver Creek, they crossed 20 miles south of the monument, struck northward to cattle trail on the north fork of the Solomon River, and attacked the herders of Smith and Savage, driving them away and stampeding the cattle. They destroyed the Sheridan post office and the ranch of F. Bayrie, besides several others in the same vicinity, going northwest to Prairie Dog Creek.

On Monday, they cleared out J. L. Peck's store and postoffice, and the ranches of A. Robinson and James Gaummer, on Hoppa Creek. However, their ravages were worse than before, for they have killed every white man they met. In all, including Ed. Miskelly, a well-known cattle man. They also killed many cattle and stole all the ponies they could find.

Late on Monday afternoon a party of pursuing citizens came up with them, and a fight followed, in which two Indians were killed. The Indians number 200, well armed and mounted. They are pursued by the military and citizens, the force being now close upon the savages, so that another fight may occur at any moment. It is said that some women fell into the hands of the savages, and were terribly maltreated before being killed.

FOREIGN.

BRITISH AMERICA.

$53,000 Fire.

HAMILTON, Ont., 3.—The wool warehouse of John Harvey & Co. was burned; loss $55,000; insured.

The Courtney-Hanlon Race.

LACHIN, 8.45 a.m.—The weather is very pleasant, but a southwesterly wind is blowing, which ruffles the water a good deal, and may interfere with the great boat race between Courtney and Hanlon.

11.45.—Water is rough, the wind strong but failing. There are not more than 1,000 spectators along the course as yet. It is uncertain whether the race will take place to-day.

12.30.—There is now only a slight wind, and the water is getting smooth. The prospects are fair for the race to-day.

1.30 p.m.—The prospects of the race coming off are excellent. The water is as calm as a pond, and scarcely a breath of wind is stirring. The men are well and anxious to row. Hanlon continues the favorite. Everything is in readiness for the race.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The City of Glasgow Bank Failure.

LONDON, 3.—The *Times*, in its financial article, this morning, says: The City of Glasgow Bank had 133 branches. It has paid progressively increasing dividends for several years past until it reached 12 per cent. It would be incorrect to say that the disaster was unexpected; on the contrary, in banking circles it created no surprise, for the bank had been losing credit gradually for 10 years past, yet the Scotch banks in London were not in possession of the information which showed that the end was actually near, until Tuesday morning. Rumors of the bank being in difficulty had been so often circulated before, within strictly banking circles, that a repetition of them did not excite particular interest on this occasion.

The business of the bank had been conducted for years upon unsound principles, and from the fact of other Scotch banks having decided to let the bank stop, it is inferred it is a bad case. Operations upon an enormous scale had been indirectly entered into in Indian produce and Australian wool, some 14,000,000 of bills having been accepted on account of three firms. Large advances had been made to firms in the iron trade in the north, and utterly reckless support appears to have been given to builders.

The immediate cause of the failure was the impossibility of any longer getting bills drawn from India on the bank in Glasgow discounted in the London market, a circumstance which explains, to some extent, the feverish oscillation for some months past in the rates demanded for loans. These bills have been sold in India to Indian banks ostensibly against the shipment of produce and ultimately came upon the discount market. The terms demanded for negotiating them having steadily advanced, instructions were at length telegraphed to the Indian branches to take no more bills, and as soon as it was no longer possible to keep the open credit system going and the paper afloat, the bank closed its doors. The liabilities of the bank are estimated at $60,000 000; acceptance slightly below $15,000,000, deposits, $40,000,000. The unlimited liability of the shareholders may perhaps secure the depositors. The authorized note circulation was only £72,000; but according to last accounts the issue is between £800,000 and £700,000, against nearly all of which the law compels the bank to have gold.

We believe we are correct in saying that this deplorable catastrophe is, with reference to Scotch banks, as a whole, entirely an exception, and that no other banking institution in Scotland is in any way mixed up with the City of Glasgow Bank, or has been engaged in business of any kind which led to its failure. Attempts have been made in Italy to complicate matters by saying there was a panic, but there has been no panic. The Bank of England is in an exceptionally strong position relatively to the extent of business going on, and the state of affairs is very different to what it would have been had the disaster happened to a bank whose soundness had been above suspicion.

The *Financier* anticipates no additional bank failures, but says: Some mercantile failures can hardly be avoided, which may extend into the iron districts of North England.

The Bank of England.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £76,000 the past week. The proportion of reserve to liability is 40¼ per cent.

Bullion in Bank.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance, to-day, is £210,000.

Stocks.

Consols 94 @ 94⅛; Bonds, 105; 67's, 107½; new 5's, 106½; Erie, 13⅜; preferred, 30½.

FRANCE.

Distinguished Guests.

PARIS, 3.—General Noyes, United States minister to France, will entertain General and Mrs. Grant at dinner to-day. Among the Americans invited are, John Welsh, minister to England, John A. Kasson, minister to Austria, J. Meredith Read, charge d'affairs to Greece, General Hazen, United States Army, General Lucius Fairchild, consul general at Paris, Ex-Governor McCormick, commissioner general to the Paris Exposition, Ex-Governor Smith, New Hampshire, and Miss Waite, daughter of Chief Justice Waite.

Specie Decrease.

Specie in the Bank of France decreased 5,900,000 francs the past week.

GERMANY.

Decrease in Specie.

BERLIN, 3.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 20,500,000 marks.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, will be held in the Council House, in this city, on Saturday, October 5th, 1878, at 2 p. m. for the election of Officers and Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

DAVID O. CALDER,
Secretary.

September 26, 1878. d31

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Oct. 3, 1878, which, if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A: Ameer E; Ashworth B; Atkinson M; Aubrey M; Allen M; Andrews M A; Avery E; Allen A; Allen M; Allen M; Allen M