

# THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, November 16, 1871.

THE DENVER TRIBUNE, having charged the NEWS with hypocrisy, naturally enough seems anxious to sustain the charge and press it home. Says the Tribune—

The DENVER NEWS mistakes, when it quotes us charging "hypocrisy" upon the Mormon people, as we believe them to be, as honest as any other frugal and industrious people in the world. Our charge of hypocrisy had special reference to the NEWS, and we can prove before any equitable tribunal that in the case in dispute, the charge was just. Suppose we try as follows:

First, the NEWS knows that all civilized people in the world except the Mormons, condemn polygamy.

Second, the NEWS will be just enough to admit that what they condemn as criminal, they should make laws to prevent.

Third, the NEWS will admit that when a government makes a law which it believes to be just, it ought to execute the same, if it has the power.

Fourth, the NEWS is not so ignorant but that it will admit these are the facts in the case at issue between the government and the Mormon leaders.

Fifth, then for the NEWS to declare the innocence of the meaning of the "crusade," and its issue to account for it, etc., is hypocrisy, practiced so as to deceive those who may read what it says, and create sympathy in behalf of the guilty.

For the acknowledgment that, in the Tribune's belief, "the Mormon people are as a class as honest as any other frugal and industrious people in the world," we tender our thanks. Now as to the hypocrisy of the NEWS, we have read again and again the questions which the Tribune propounds, and by which it hopes to prove that the charge was just, and we fail to perceive any proof in them. In the article which we clipped from the Tribune about a week ago it stated, in speaking of the NEWS that: "It [the NEWS] affects to believe that it does not know what the real meaning of the government's 'crusade' against the Mormons can be. It affects to believe that there is no reason for the steps which have been taken, except in the hate of the government and its officers."

Because the NEWS, as the Tribune worded it, "affected to believe" this, and reiterated this ignorance with "a saint-like air," it said it was not virtuous innocence on our part, but it called such a style of expression "hypocrisy." Will the Tribune permit us to correct a part of its statement respecting us? The NEWS, in its editorial articles, has very carefully refrained from charging any of the present proceedings of officials in Utah to the hate of the government. The officials here have studiously endeavored to impress people with the idea that, in their crusade against the "Mormons," they had the support of the government and were carrying out its instructions. To fasten this impression more deeply upon the public mind, they have paraded letters which they said they received from the President and from the departments. Yet, with these professed evidences of complicity on the part of the government in these measures, we have always been careful to draw a distinction between the government and the officials here; because we have always been both to believe the statements which the latter made upon this point. We have thought that probably some individual members of the government, misled by the common prejudice about Utah and her people, and ignorant of the true state of her affairs, might, in reply to the misrepresentations and suggestions of officials here, give some encouragement to them to carry out their views, without comprehending the true merits of the case, or realizing the consequences likely to follow such action. If they have received any encouragement from Washington at all, this, in our opinion, is the extent of it.

We have seen plenty of unworthy reasons why the officials here should pursue the course they have; but we fail to see sufficient motives to prompt a government, the members of which have ordinary statesmanlike sagacity, to enter upon such a crusade, or any satisfactory object to be accomplished by it. And that our view of this subject is correct, has received confirmation from at least one of the officials themselves. One of the men most active in the fomenting of trouble here, and who has exhibited a spitefulness and malevolence disgusting alike to "Mormon" and non-"Mormon," himself an official, was interrogated by a prominent supporter of the government, when here, as to whether these proceedings had been prompted by the government, or had been commenced at its instance and with its sanction. He drew himself up, and, in a pompous manner, replied that he had not. He claimed for himself and co-workers the credit of all that had been done. The feelings of contempt which the man's manner and his presumption inspired, may be imagined.

With this explanation we say to the Tribune that we can see no reason for the current vexatious court proceedings in Utah, except in the hate of the officials here. If it be hypocrisy in us to make such a statement, we fail to see it.

Now for our contemporary's propositions verbatim:

First, let us inquire who are the "civilized people" in the world? We know that a certain portion of the inhabitants of the earth arrogantly claim to possess all its civilization. With ineffable assurance they place themselves on the pinnacle, and affect to look down upon other nations and peoples and call them semi-civilized, barbarians, etc. The Chinese and Japanese do the same; but shall we, therefore, acknowledge their claims? While we readily acknowledge that our nation, and many others calling themselves civilized, are excellent, possess many claims to the title, and are wonderfully progressive in some things, we cannot concede that they know everything, or have attained to the same of perfection. There are many excellent features in the systems of even barbarous nations, which others might find it to their profit to imitate.

Certain it is that the "civilized" nations of the earth have distinguished themselves for their aggressions, their rapacity, their trampling upon the rights of others, their oppression and robbery of weaker powers, which had not the brute force to resist them. Even their inventions and discoveries they have used, in many instances, to extend their own and break down their neighbors' power, and this, too, at the cost of countless lives. Much of the so-called civilization of the age has been destructive to the nations with which it has been brought in contact. We have heard about "civilization" until we have grown to look upon much of it as a stupendous sham. When we came here we were glad to escape from it, for every mobber who shot down a "Mormon" cattle and hogs, burned "Mormon" houses, destroyed "Mormon" fences and grain, mobbed their owners and expelled them from their lands, professed to possess a more pure and higher civilization than that which existed. The savages of the desert made no such pretensions; but they permitted us to build cities, to open farms, to plant gardens and orchards and to live in peace, without coveting the fruits of our labors and robbing us of them, under the pretense that they were more civilized than we were.

Again we are brought in contact with this vaunted civilization. It comes here in the shape of divided sects, in quarrels and litigation, in liquor and gambling saloons, in fast men and fast women, in vice, extravagance, loafing and loud boasting; and every drunkard, gambler and vile fellow professes to be a representative of civilization, with a mission to pull down what he pleases to call "Mormon barbarism." We will do the Tribune the justice to say, however, that we do not believe it refers to such people or practices as these when it speaks of "civilized people." But suppose we grant its proposition that "all civilized people in the world, except the Mormons, condemn polygamy," what then? We know of no law in this country, human or divine, which requires men to believe or to practice precisely as their fellows do in matters of religion. The "Mormons" firmly believe that their future hopes of salvation in the presence of God are interwoven with the religion which they have espoused, and that celestial or patriarchal marriage is one of the essential doctrines of that religion. The Tribune, and many civilized people, may think this a delusion; but shall the "Mormons," therefore, throw aside their belief? Had the minority always done this in every age, the brightest names, the most heroic characters and the most famous deeds in history would never have been known, even the glorious life of the Son of God would never have been written.

Second, We will be just enough to admit that that which is inherently criminal, people should make laws to prevent. We cannot, however, admit that a system of marriage practiced by the Priest of God, the father of the faithful, the man to whose bosom the faithful Christian expects to go after death, and by the most illustrious men of whom the Bible speaks—a system of marriage, in fact, through which our Redeemer was born, is criminal. Human law may make it statutorily criminal, but no human enactment can make it morally criminal; for it is not inherently criminal.

Third, We willingly admit that when a government makes a law which it believes to be just, it ought to execute the same, if it has the power. And we admit further, that it should be willing to have that law tested by the tribunal whose province it is, so that if it be in contravention of the Constitution, it may be repealed. But the Tribune must know that the court proceedings of Utah are based upon law, enacted to reach patriarchal marriage. We should be guilty of "hypocrisy" to admit that they were.

Fourth, We cannot admit that "these are the facts in the case at issue between the government and the Mormon leaders." As we have stated many times in our columns, the officials here have taken a Territorial statute, framed by Hon. D. H. Wells, who was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and passed by that Assembly, and signed by Governor Brigham Young, then governor of the Territory, and distorted it from its true meaning and intention, and under that statute have indicted those gentlemen for reputed acts of which they are no more guilty now than they were at the time of the passage of the law. These are the facts of the case at issue, not between the government and the "Mormon" leaders, but between a "ring" of corrupt men and the people of Utah.

Fifth, Therefore the NEWS can declare its innocence of the knowledge of any justifiable reason for this "crusade" against the "Mormons," and consequently any reasonable meaning of it, and the NEWS is prepared to sustain this position before any equitable tribunal, human or divine. Though the NEWS is perfectly at loss to account for the crusade upon any reasonable and justifiable basis, yet it is easy enough to conjecture the meaning of the crusade upon a basis which can just be justified. And this is what we are disposed to maintain.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

We give place elsewhere to another letter from Mr. J. M. Wells, in defense of Judge McKean's ruling in the Hawkins polygamy case. We see nothing in our correspondent's argument which justifies us in retracting any part of our previously expressed opinions. He who is unwilling to admit that under the law had been strained to cover this case, the question could not have been reached easily by the Federal Courts. We have maintained, and do still maintain, that the United States government cannot be justified in straining a law for any purpose whatever. It is idle to assert that if so and so were done, then such and such desirable result would not follow. Right and wrong are not flexible properties. Their lines are rigidly drawn, and there is no purpose, however holy, which can be strong enough to justify the commission of a wrong. We have shown, as we believe very clearly, that the Utah statute against adultery was not intended to be a law for the purpose of punishing a man for adultery, but was a law to suppress the Mormon religion. We have shown, as we believe very clearly, that the Utah statute against adultery was not intended to be a law for the purpose of punishing a man for adultery, but was a law to suppress the Mormon religion.

the condition of Society in Utah, and the complexion of the Legislature which framed the law, and he pretended to construe it in its literal sense. This is the fault we have to find with his ruling, and no amount of pleading can overcome it. Either it is, or is not, the rule that laws shall be construed in accordance with the known meaning attached to their provisions by those who make them. If it is the rule, and we challenge contradiction in the assertion, then Judge McKean clearly and honestly applied the construction of the Act. No argumentative twisting and turning can relieve him from the grave responsibility which rests upon him in this case. The question cannot be settled by appeals to outside issues. It is a simple matter of Right and Wrong. Mr. Wells would have believed that certain circumstances justify a Judge in being unjust. We deny this proposition. On the contrary we maintain that the perpetuation of polygamy would be a far less serious matter than the perversion of justice by the officers of the Federal Government. He admits that "looking from a single point of view, some just objection may be made to the judicial pronouncements in Utah." It is from a "single point of view" alone that this matter can be judged fairly, and the strenuous efforts of Judge McKean's friends to cloud the real issue only tend to confirm us in our previously expressed opinion that a great wrong has been done.—Savannah Record.

MORMONISM.

The Schuyler Register goes for us slightly, on account of an article on Mormonism. It says: "We oppose polygamy upon the grounds, first, that it is unlawful; second, that it is unnatural; third, that it is highly immoral; and we hold that these are sufficient grounds for Judge McKean and his few officials to prosecute whoever may practice it, and we are confident that nine-tenths of the people of the United States will honor them for the fearless manner in which they have performed their duty." "The laws of our country prohibit polygamy in all its forms, and the dodge of making it a part of the religion of the Mormon is a mere trick to escape the law, too thin to cover up the crime, and Judge McKean and his 'Vampires' are determined to enforce the law if Brigham Young and his harem do come to Utah." "If we knew that Brigham wanted a keeper for his harem, we would think this simply a bid by the Altman for a situation."

We are inclined to think that the Register is pointing a joke when it says it is opposed to polygamy, and its reasons therefor fully support the course of action. First, it declares polygamy to be "unlawful." Suppose it is. What of it? Prostitution is unlawful, and there is more of it in Washington City, to say nothing of all the other great cities in the nation (including Omaha), than there is of polygamy in all Utah. Why, then, go to Utah to suppress a small crime, and sanction a more cursed one nearer at home? What did the Nazarene say? The lesson is as practical to-day as it was 1800 years ago. "First pull the beam out of your own eye, and then you can clearly see the mote from your neighbor's eye." Will Christians heed this lesson of their master?

You say it is unlawful. Where is your proof? Polygamy received the sanction of the ages of the world for three thousand years—through all the patriarchal and prophetic ages. Abraham, Noah, Enosh, Jacob, David, Solomon, these were God's chosen leaders of the people. Why did not the Almighty raise up a Grant and a McKean to prosecute them—back by pointed and clearly defined laws? We repeat it: Polygamy bears the divine sanction of the Bible—the "higher law." You say it is unnatural. How do you know? It appears to be quite natural for a city like Omaha to support 100 prostitutes, and she is only an average of other cities of equal size. These houses are patronized by fathers, husbands, brothers and sons. For all this there is not a word of condemnation. Christian fathers endure it with the patience of martyrs. But it is "unnatural," is it? Is it singular how far a person will go to dig up a lesson of immorality. But the declaration was false. Utah was the only place in America without prostitution until it was forced upon the state by the Government, supported by the bristling bayonets of Uncle Samuel.

As to a situation, our time and talents are too busy to find employment at home, without sticking our nose in other people's plates.—Omaha Alta.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESKET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

For WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

Afternoon Dispatches.

NEW YORK.

A Successor to Tured Selected—Effect of Mormon—Russian Frigate—Morgue Cholera.

New York, 16.—It is now stated that the "Ring" men have decided on Francis McKean, a well-known merchant in this city, to be their agent in the case. It is understood he will accept. The first action this season began falling at 7 this morning. Additional accounts show the effect of the storm in this vicinity on Tuesday night. A high wind yesterday, as quite severe. A large quantity of Harlem falls have been washed away.

To Jersey City a canal has overflowed, submerging basements and carrying off lumber, boats, yachts, etc., damaging over \$100,000 worth of property.

The lecture-room of the Methodist church at Bergen Heights was blown down, and the church was damaged.

In Newark over \$20,000 worth of property was destroyed by the wind and rain. Several unfinished houses being demolished and cellar basements flooded.

At Elizabeth a brick foundry and five buildings were blown down.

A steamer was announced this morning at anchor off Sandy Hook. It is probably the Russian frigate.

There were several new cases of cholera yesterday in the hospital ship Delaware at the lower quarantine.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Re Klux Outrages.

A Raleigh dispatch states that several Klux were arrested in Lenoir county, who are charged with having whipped Mr. Henney and son, and driven out W. C. Brinkins and wife, and the house of a colored man named Brinkins, and dashed it across the road. From them they entrained the Kluxville, and stated that the prisoners there will be turned over to the U. S. civil authorities for trial next week.

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ing crews who were wrecked a short time ago by icebergs.

SAFETY.—Reports from the San Rafael mine says that new and rich quartz leads have been discovered, and prospecting parties are leaving daily.

A letter has been received from Gov. Safford, of Arizona, which states that one discovered in the Pinal mountains, assayed \$10,000 per ton.

The steamer Japan from China and Japan brings a full cargo mainly for New York and the eastern cities, also 288 Chinese for San Francisco.

The water committee of the Board of Supervisors have gone to Tahoe to examine Von Schneck's plans.

NEVADA.

Attempt to Fire Virginia City.

VIRGINIA, 15.—At three o'clock this morning, two attempts were made to burn Virginia City; they fortunately were discovered. The first was in the north-western part of the city, and the second in a lot of rubbish. One of the police discovered it in time to prevent it spreading. The second was discovered on the north side of the Presbyterian church, on Sixth street, nearly opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office. This was discovered by a night watchman, who got a garden hose and extinguished it.

Raining steadily since half past five o'clock.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Colliery Explosion at Wigan—What the Pope Intends to do.

LONDON, 16.—Another terrible explosion occurred at Wigan. The report was heard for miles around. Six persons were known to be killed and a number injured.

ROME, 16.—The Pope intends to address the Protestant press relative to the explosion of nuns and the suppression of certain international religious houses.

ARRIVALS.

TOWNSEND HOUSE.

Nov. 14.

M. M. Hill and wife, T. S. Clarkston, T. H. Manning, Omaha; W. D. Farrara, New York; M. Moorland, Wasatch; Miss T. C. Reno, Ogden; Mrs. M. Kirby, S. V. Vickery, J. Kierby, Vancouver; L. V. Fair, U. P. Wall Agent; L. G. Boardman, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Jas. Morrow, Shell Creek; Lewis Ashline, Chicago.

Nov. 15.

H. Ambold, San Fran; L. G. Johnson, Oregon; A. L. Bruner, Sac; E. G. Ballard, Oregon; John Hedy, Yorkshire, Eng.; H. Murphy, New Haven; Jas. Whittey, N. Y.; Harry Prigman, L. L. Robinson, Ill; Geo. W. Gage, W. K. Kellogg and wife, Chicago; Ill; B. Blackwell, Ophir.

Nov. 16.

A. H. Brown, Washington, D. C.; Charles Hamner, D. M. Hamner, San Fran.

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

Nov. 14th.

E. Komer, White Pine; C. O. Buchanan, Ploche; H. A. Van Praag, San Fran; Jas. Campbell, Ogden; E. R. Burklin, Big Cottonwood; J. O. Levy, Parky's Park; J. M. Murphy, Stockton; C. F. Hutchinson, Ophir; Lewis Greely, C. R. Greely, Camp Floyd; N. Armstrong, Tintic; W. H. McConnell, N. Y.; T. Clark, U. S. Army; E. Lockey, U. P. R. R.; Mr. Sturges, Ogden; C. D. Boutwell and wife, San Fran; W. S. Gaze and wife, Austin, Nev; N. Y. Piper, Sacramento; J. Pierce and lady, Michigan.

Nov. 16.

J. S. Rush, Napa City, Cal; S. Cohn and lady, Chico, Cal; C. Hampton, wife and two children.

SALT LAKE.

THEATRE.

Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 7:30.

SATURDAY EVENING,

NOVEMBER 18, 1871.

GREAT SUCCESS OF

Captain Kyd; or, the Wizard

of the Sea!

Replete with Thrilling Effects! Starting Situations! Combats! New Music! etc.

Will be presented, for the Second Time in this city, the Celebrated Nautical Drama in 4 Acts, by J. S. Jones, entitled

CAPTAIN KYD; OR, THE WIZARD OF THE SEA!

To conclude with the Laughable Farce, entitled

CUROCOA

BOX OFFICE open for the sale of tickets on the day of performance, at 11 o'clock.

LOST.

A 2 or post the High Central Railroad Depot in this city on Nov. 15, a large leather trunk, marked on each end, E. J. M. The trunk contains papers of value to the owner only. A reward will be paid on its delivery to J. O. CALDER, at the Station.

THE NEW HYMN BOOK

A NEW EDITION OF THE HYMN-BOOK

OF 432 PAGES,

Has just been printed, and is for sale at the

DESKET NEWS OFFICE

THE hymns of this edition are arranged in 10 numbered sections, with those of the former edition in different colors, and the new hymns are placed at the end of the book.

PRICES

Roan, plain, \$1.25

Imitation Morocco, gilt, \$1.50

Cal, plain, \$1.00

Cal, gilt, \$1.25

A discount will be made on the above prices to purchasers by Wholesale.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

OLD IRON paid for in cash at Salt Lake Iron Works, where business now commences, half block West of Tabernacle.

C. B. HAWLEY.

LOST!

A SMALL dark bay or light brown Mare with a salt spring colt. The Mare had black markings on her legs, and was branded with a (connected) on left shoulder. The colt was a light bay. Anyone who finds them will be rewarded. \$250 if sold.

NOTICE.

THIS co-partnership heretofore existing between J. M. JOELSON and S. MORRIS, furniture and upholsterers dealers, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Any one knowing themselves indebted to the above firm is requested to call and settle with J. M. JOELSON at his old stand, who is the only authorized person to collect the same.

Any claims against said firm are to be presented within thirty days.

J. M. JOELSON, S. MORRIS.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 2, 1871.

4294 1m

IS NOT NEEDED to sell the "Great Unknown's" Hair Restorer in Utah Territory, for we have many living, walking advertisements who give daily information concerning the merits of this Miraculous Discovery by the unquestionable growth of hair on their own heads.

We deem it useless to fill the papers with testimonials, as the references we give are residents of Salt Lake City and vicinity, who can be seen at any hour.

If any persons troubled with baldness or thin hair are not using the "Great Unknown's" Hair Restorer, they are hereby recommended to try it and not waste their money on other preparations which long experience has fully shown to be worse than useless.

For sale at Z. C. M. I. Drug Department, and at Calder Bros. Repository of Music.

PRICE \$1.00 per Bottle.

CHARLES W. STAYNER,

SOLE AGENT FOR UTAH.

4294 3m

JUST RECEIVED & NOW OPEN.

A Fine Assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

A Full Line of

LADIES' FALL AND WINTER

DRESS GOODS.

A Fine Lot of Furs, Cheap.

Woolen Goods of All Kinds.

A Complete Line of

Millinery Goods,

White Goods and Notions,

Hosiery in all its Branches,

A Splendid Lot of Towels,

Table Cloths, Napkins and Doilies.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear,

A large assortment of Gents' Buck Gloves,

Ladies' & Misses' Kid & Berlin Gloves,

A complete Stock of

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps, etc.

The Public are invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

W. B. WILKINSON.

West Side East Temple Street, nearly opposite

4297 1y SALT LAKE HOUSE.

NOW IS THE TIME!

WHEN people are turning their attention to

burning coal in Cooking Stoves, and

noting the considerable saving in fuel and

keeper as a stove that, with

EXCELLENT BAKING QUALITIES,

is the

CLEANEST, MOST DURABLE and GEN-

ERALLY CONVENIENT!

As evidence that our

TRADE MARK

For Coal and Wood.

Are what is required, we have only to state

that

26,374 HAVE BEEN SOLD

In the Western and Southern States, including

a large number in SALT LAKE CITY, and

quoted the

First Premium

the