THE EVENING NEWS.

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

Thursday, . . September 18, 1879

THE "MORMON" EMBARGO.

THERE has been so much said about the circular letter concerning "Mormon" immigration, said to have been issued by Secretary Evarts that it may seem unnecessary to allude to it further, particularly as the document itself has not put in an appearance. But the annexed article, with the above heading, from the London *Examiner*, of August 16, is so pertinent and well digested that we give place to it in our columns. It is probable that the very general ridicule cast upon the alleged effort of the dignified and sententious Secretary has killed his monstrous offspring in the birth, and that we shall hear nothing of its existence in any official manner. And it is not unlikely that the Administration will repudiate all connection with any such an ill-advised and nonsensical attempt at international persecution and proscription? We give the *Examiner* article in full, with the exception of a paragraph containing some mistakes about the "Mormons:"

Finding themselves powerless to cope with the Mormon pest, the United States authorities have issued a plaintive appeal to the Governments of England, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, begging aid in their troubles. Bigamy, Mr. Secretary Evarts, with unnecessary emphasis, informs Europe is, in the Great Republic, a crime punishable by law. The Mormons who leave the North of Europe intend to commit this crime—*ergo*, it is the duty of a paternal government to prevent people thus disposed from crossing the sea to commit marital iniquity. The morality of this circular is admirable; its logic is lamentable. To be the husband of more wives than one is, we all know, an offence against public opinion and common law in every Christian State. But it would be a gross infringement of the liberty of man or woman were he or she to be prevented going to any country simply because there might be a suspicion against him or her in the direction of bigamy. Such an interpretation of any law would speedily put it in the power of a despotic government to prevent its subjects leaving their native country at all. Mr. Evarts must be perfectly aware that no Mormon is forced to commit bigamy—any more than he is compelled to marry his deceased wife's sister—and that in reality numbers of the most respectable inhabitants of Utah content themselves with one wife. Utah is an extensive territory, not one-half peopled; immigration is required, and it is surely a remarkable act of interference on the part of the Federal Government to prevent in any way that portion of the United States attracting its proper complement of settlers. It is the duty of the Government to punish offenders against the marriage laws; but not the office of any foreign nation to prevent men with a suspected propensity for much marrying from leaving the land in which they were born, but probably cannot live. The truth, however, is that the United States, after many years of unavailing effort, find themselves utterly unable to crush the Mormons. These bigamous folk have made the desert bloom like the rose, have planted thirty incorporated towns where thirty years ago there were only Indian "teepes," by aid of irrigation reared wheat instead of sage brush, and, their peculiarly unpleasant institution aside, have, by the universal consensus of all visitors, preserved order and public morality in a manner strange to other Western towns. In a word, the inscription over their principal place of business expresses the leading idea in their life — "Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution: Holiness to the Lord." Even yet, notwithstanding the influx of "Gentiles" into the territory, the Mormons are as seven to one, while the ingenious expedient of granting female suffrage has rendered their voting power overwhelming. In only one district, where the miners predominate, was there a non-Mormon candidate returned at last election. Though the country has a population legally entitling it to be admitted as a State, Congress has hitherto been deaf to all petitions to that effect, the Federal Government being anxious to keep in its own hands the appointment of the governor, the judges, and the other chief territorial officials; for were Utah, or Deseret, as the Mormons call it, admitted a State of the Union, the citizens would then have the election of these officials.

* * * * *

We repeat, therefore, that it is not in the power of the United States, with any regard for the law, the Constitution, and the rights of man, to prevent Mormons entering the country merely because they are *suspected* of polygamous views. In England there are several thousand Mormons, and in Scandinavia quite as many. They hold their meetings publicly, and try to make proselytes. Yet, though their views may be abhorrent to everyone of common sense and decency—yet, so long as they do not transgress the law of the land, there is not injustice enough in England to punish them simply because some of their faith may have ten wives in another part of the world. Surely the United States will not be less fair? For one hundred years the Great Republic has afforded a refuge to the visionaries of Europe. Into its bosom have been welcomed the professors of every faith and of no faith at all. Imperialist princes and democratic Nihilists equally go through Garden Island unnoticed. The honest German with no ambition save the acquisition of a lager-beer brewery and a corner grocery, and the Irishman plotting murder and mischief to the land he has left, are equally sheltered under the Stars and Stripes. It is therefore not a little painful to every well-wisher of the United States, whatever may be his political or religious views, to read that the letter we have commented on "is believed to be preliminary to Government action forbidding vessels from landing Mormons in its ports, in pursuance of its obligation to prevent the immigration of lawless people." Why do they not prevent the landing of German Socialists, Russian Nihilists and Irish Fenians?

CHANGED HIS OPINION.

FOLLOWING is an extract from a letter written by a young man, formerly residing in Utah, but now sojourning in the great city of Paris. It bears the date of August 1st and was written to a relative in this city. The young gentleman is not a "Mormon," and for some years was quite strongly opposed to the principles of this Church generally, but his travels in the world, and particularly his experience in the gay French capital, has taught him a lesson which others might learn with profit. Of course he considers this subject from a worldly and not a "Mormon" standpoint:

"With regard to the Mormons (and much of my time is spent in thinking and talking about them) I am astonished when I notice to what an extent my mind has been changed in respect to their work in the past two or three years. You will remember that I was always decidedly opposed to the principle of polygamy. I now think that nothing but ignorance of the world made me so. On one occasion when in conversation with President Young, (it was in 1873) I told him with characteristic audacity, that I thought polygamy would be the ruin of the people. He cut my remarks very short by saying that I would do better to talk of things that I understood better, adding that I would change my mind on that subject. *I have not changed my mind but it has been changed*; and now without regard to Mormon polygamy in the least, let me tell you something about my thoughts. There is a law in our country against marrying a second wife while the first lives, unless a divorce has made the parties free to wed again. Upon critical examination what shall we find to be the effect of this law? It forbids marriage to more than one woman at a time, and the man who disregards it may be prosecuted, fined and imprisoned. Well then, if a man has married a poor barren creature who can never have a child, his life is blighted. Or, as oft occurs, I'm told, men marry women who are not capable of even being a wife, much less a mother. Then according to nature they will prostitute themselves, and help to support prostitution in the land.

Take a man who has ability to provide for a family, and he has a liking for women, a liking that leads him to be faithless to his wife, perhaps as often occurs, to seduce another woman who knows nothing of his condition, or contracts a marriage with her that must end in the disgrace of his family, the unfortunate woman, and himself. It doubtless leads to the utter ruin and depravity of the woman, for they say that with virtue once lost a woman is like a ship without rudder, spun around by every current or breeze. Or such a man might keep a woman who acknowledged herself his mistress. If she had a child it would be an outcast. This man is made a triple criminal by this law against marriage, for could he have avowed his marriage with the young woman he had deceived, he would have been just and true to her and his wife, supported their children, and led an honorable life. It is surely better to be true to two or even three wives, than not to be true at all. And what woman in the world who has children and a proper nature would not rather know that her husband had another legal wife with whom she must share his affections, than to have him by sheer stress of nature, become a faithless, corrupt, deceitful scamp, killing his heart by sin? If we consider the case with a worse man than this, the evil is exaggerated or rather aggravated, and I might fall into endless darkpits of human experience by enquiring into the matter. You will find women who would say if this matter was proposed to them, that if their husbands are untrue they can get even with them! This is doubtless very true, but women as a rule are much better than men. If you assert such a proposition to noble-minded women, who can appreciate the degradation of the corrupted portion of their sex, they will exclaim with one voice, 'Let my husband marry another, with my knowledge, rather than be the associate of the defiled and corrupt.' Nowhere is this principle of the female mind more truly illustrated than among the Mormon women. I was charmed by the reports of their indignation meetings during the late difficulty. They spoke like women who might do much to reform this rotten age!

"Without further discussion or illustration—though I could write a volume on this theme—I will simply say in conclusion that I consider this law against bigamy to be a license for and premium on seduction, prostitution, and other serious evils, and that I believe it ought to be repealed, and one substituted for it which would give men more encouragement to marry than to break the commandments of God. We had four million slaves to free, and the blood and treasure that were spent in doing it will never be counted. How many women are there in the United States who are more debased, enslaved, and outraged than any set of corporeal laboring slaves that ever existed? I suppose their number will exceed the negro slaves! Yet no one thinks it necessary to free them. Laws were made and *enforced* to stop the importation of slaves, but these wretched slaves to base lusts, these legal outcasts, this well bolstered institution that receives official social, and distinguished support, is still flourishing, and who cries against it? It is not long ago since a young lady in New York was led away to a house by a procuress, and was confronted by a man who was to cause her ruin, whom she recognized as a member in high standing of her set of society! This came to light, but what thousands of these cases do not come to light! This boasted 19th century civilization is fit for Sodom and Gomorrah! Here, men and women get so, they scoff at the name of virtue. Victor Hugo, one of the lions of the age, lives now with, or has living with him, the woman who was his mistress when his wife lived. But Victor Hugo would have married this woman had it been possible. It was criminal to wed her, but custom made it all right to live with her illegally! Well, this is a fine state of affairs, truly. Whole streets here are crowded with houses of ill fame. They are all licensed by the State, which reaps a handsome income from them, and are allowed to hang out their signs as they were in Pompeii. The sign here is uniform, being the number of the house five times the size of that of respectable houses. The girls are procured by various methods, but the ranks are mostly recruited from cast off mistresses, girls from the country who have come here and been led into the meshes, and other means in which the imps are so prolific. They are in precisely the same position as were our negro slaves, subject to the commands of an overseer, and all they make goes to the house, except what it costs to feed and clothe them. During the day they are not allowed to enter the grand apartments where they are seen by visitors at night, but are forced to remain in their own rooms, and cannot go out without leave from the overseer. This is the great class in Paris, known as the *demi monde*. As many as two thousand of these women may be found in one ward! There are the street women, a more degraded set, the married prostitutes whose husbands, pimps, or *amours*, as they are called, assist them to fleece people, the chief prey of the latter being young men from the country and foreigners. Their modes of operation have been explained to me by various parties, both French and foreign, and all tell the same story.

* * * * *

Yet they call honorable marriage the "twin relic" of barbarism, and this, civilization! The judgments of past ages are nothing, when compared with the desolation that God will send upon this earth anon. Fire can scarcely burn away the filth that exists in every land.

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EASTERN.

THE WELCOME TO GRANT.

An Ovation Unprecedented in our History.

NEW YORK, 18.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: General McDowell, commanding the military department of the Pacific, with headquarters in San Francisco, has been ordered by the Secretary of War to co-operate with the citizens of California in extending a welcome to Grant. He will fire a salute of 21 guns, the number designated in the army resulations for President of the United States, and the highest compliment government can pay to an ex-President, this ovation being unprecedented in our history. All the troops of the army stationed at or near San Francisco will form a part of the official escort. The Secretary of the Navy has issued a similar order to the commandant of the navy yard at Mare Island. A salute will be fired the same as though the General was President, and the marines and sailors will participate in the parade, forming part of the escort. In addition, the commandant has been ordered to co-operate in every way with the citizens' committee. There is no naval vessel at the yard which can take part in the reception proposed to be given the General while on the steamship *City of Tokio*. All government flags, bunting, and canvass are put at the disposal of the citizens' committee, and every facility directed to be given, in order to make the affair worthy of the nation and a fitting tribute to the ex-commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States.

Political Notes

The *World* has a story of a bargain between the republicans and John Kelly, whereby Cornell pays $25,000 out of his own pocket to keep Kelly in the field to beat Robinson. The story is told with all minuteness as to details, the time and place the conference was held, etc.

The *Times* sums up the local democratic split in the following notice of a forthcoming Tammany meeting: "A good deal of heated eloquence might be saved by the brief declaration that Tammany's growl with the governor is simply and solely over the spoils of the city government, and that Tammany's concern with State or national politics is now, as heretofore, secondary to its interest in robbing the taxpayers of New York. Robinson might have remained the idol of Tammany, which he was at the close of the legislative session of 1877, had he continued to take his orders in regard to our municipal business from John Kelly."

Comments on the President's Speech.

The President's speech at Youngstown is variously commented on. The *World* says: Better the dumbness of government than such fluent nonsense as Hayes talked yesterday. The speech was intended to propitiate victorious Young, and prove to the stalwarts that the administration has recanted all its heresies. It may be doubted whether it will not anger them more than Evarts's caustic dealing with the diplomatic pretensions of the Grant administration at Totonio.

The *Times* says: If Hayes seems to dwell too minutely on topics which the war is believed to have disposed of forever, it must be remembered that he merely takes up what the vanquished confederates again force upon the attention of the country.

The *Tribune* says: The address of Hayes is a valuable contribution to the political discussion of the time. It is a statement of the existing political issue, so dispassionate as to be entirely free from any partisan heat, and so logical as to be of necessity convincing. It is evident the President agrees with the republicans of Massachussets, in holding the democrats, and not the republicans, responsible for the revival of the issues of the war. But in whatever way the controversy was reopened, here it is. The debate which we supposed had ended at Appomattox must be fought out again, it seems, in Congress and at the polls, and thus it is that we witness this strange spectacle, the President of the United States compelled to remind a large number of his countrymen of the existence of the war, the amendments to the Constitution, and to warn the south that the rights of the blacks must be respected, and assassination cease to be a feature of political campaigns.

Kearney Again.

The *Tribune* has this: It seems to be the best opinion in San Francisco that Kearney, the demagogue, is a used up man. We are sorry to read that there is a growing propensity to lynch him, especially because of his insulting allusions to Grant, and it is thought that during the general's visit he will keep himself very quiet. It was long ago demonstrated that the conjurer who raises the devil must keep a sharp lookout that the devil does not carry him off! Kearney has been the apostle of violence and of personal prejudices and hatred, and it would be only a bit of political justice if he should become their victim, though we are far from wishing him any such bad luck. The career of such men as Kearney is usually short. They have no staying qualities, and their followers are usually fickle. Once in a year they want a new leader, especially if the cakes and ale which they are promised do not come promptly and plentifully. It must not be thought that they do but little mischief, for they do a great deal. But they might do much more if they were not certain to overdo matters altogether. Very likely, in San Francisco, before long even great Kearney will only be remembered to point a moral and adorn a tale, though he will hardly be much of an ornament under any circumstances.

The Northwest Passage Successfully Made.

The Swedish exploring steamer, *Vega*, of the Nordenskjold expedition, arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 2, in excellent condition; all on board were well. The *Vega* sailed from Gothenburg on July 4, 1878, and is the first vessel to make the northwest passage.

Indian Atrocities.

WASHINGTON, 18. — Secretary McCrary received the following telegram, last evening, from Santa Fe:

The Indians are committing hostile atrocities in Grant County. Not enough regular troops. Please give me federal authority to put three or four companies in the field.

Signed, LEW WALLACE,
Governor of New Mexico.

Red-Tapeism.

The following reply was sent this man:

War Department.

To Governor Lew Wallace, Santa Fe:

Your dispatch received. The War Department is without information as to the nature of the outbreak or the number of hostiles. I have taken steps to have the necessary force concentrated at once. In the absence of legal authority, I am compelled to decline giving orders to raise volunteers.

(Signed) G. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

Fight With Indians.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 18.—A special to the *Pioneer Press* from Winnipeg, says: Advices from Wood Mountain report a fight between the Indians who crossed the line after Buffalo, and the United States soldiers. Nine Indians were killed and two chiefs, and three Americans wounded.

Independent Convention.

WORCESTER, 18.—The convention made the following nominations, (same ticket as the Butler democratic convention): For governor, Benj. F. Butler; lieutenant-governor, A. C. Woodworth; secretary of State; Michael F. Donohue; treasurer, D. N. Skillings; auditor, D. J. King; atterney general, Wm. D. Northend.

Yellow Fever.

MEMPHIS, 18.—Two new cases. Two deaths have been reported this morning. The weather is clear and pleasant. The thermometer at daylight indicated 61.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Strike.

LONDON, 18.—The cotton operatives of Bedford New Mill, at Leigh, yesterday struck against the five per cent. reduction in their wages. The masters threaten to close the mills, which are extensive, alleging that they can buy goods cheaper than they can produce them.

Big Fire.

Currie's distillery burned to day. Loss estimated at from two to four hundred thousand pounds.

Peace at Hand.

Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphed from South Africa that all the important Zulu chiefs have now submitted to the British authorities.

The Afghan War.

Notwithstanding the Ameer's protestations, Gen Stewart has, in accordance with instructions from the Viceroy, despatched a division of troops, with heavy artillery, from Candahar, in the direction of Ghazni, to maintain order in that part of the country.

The bodies of three native officers of the guards, which were erroneously reported to have been burned near the British residency at Cabul, have been recovered and buried.

Sir George Macpherson Grant, Liberal, has been elected to Parliament from Elgin and Nairnshire.

All the important military positions of Novi Bazaar will be jointly occupied by Austrian and Turkish troops.

A great fire broke out on Tuesday last in Ekartinszla, south Russia, near Dnieper. The fire originated in the most populous quarter of the town. The damage is immense.

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THURDAY and FRIDAY EVG'S September 18th and 19th,

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LADY HARRIET,	MISS AMY SHERWIN
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Sir Tristano,	Mr. J. D. White
Lionel,	Mr. M. H. McAllister
Plunkett,	Mr. P. B. Chandler
Sheriff,	Mr. Jas. McCurdy
Footman,	Mr. C. Barrell

Chorus, Maids, Farmers' Wives, Farmers, Servants, etc.

Miss Sherwin will introduce the "Last Rose of Summer."

To conclude with Sullivan & Gilbert's successful Comic Opera in one act, entitled

TRIAL BY JURY!

Plaintiff,	MISS AMY SHERWIN
Defendant,	Mr. W. H. Foster
Judge,	Mr. J. D. White
Associate,	Mr. Van Horne
Usher,	Mr Jas. McCurdy
Counsel for Plaintiff,	Mr. R. G. Whitney
Foreman of the Jury,	Mr. C. P. Huey
Jury,	Messrs. Bornes, Barrell, Durst, Frost, Owen, Spencer, Sutherland
Bridesmaids,	Mrs. Cummings, Misses Van Horne, Latey, Benter, Scholes, Wright.

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