

## THE GOUGH INTERVIEW.

## THE NEWS ACCOUNT CONFIRMED.

An attempt having been made by the Salt Lake Tribune to make it appear that Mr. John B. Gough had stated that the account of the interview between him and the undersigned, as published in the News, was not wholly correct, we hereby assert that every statement it contained is true.

The assertion that the interview occurred on Saturday morning and was purposely kept over by the News until Mr. Gough's departure, is totally false. When called upon in the early part of Saturday by the representative of the News, Mr. Gough said he could not make an appointment for an interview sooner than 4.30 p.m., and Mr. Nicholson expressed regret at the delay, as he desired a statement for publication in the issue of that day.

Mr. Gough made the statement in relation to being trapped by the Tribune reporter voluntarily, without being interrogated upon that point.

His statement in reference to Mr. Beecher was made in the same way and was precisely as published.

When asked whether he did not think that the honest opinions of people who differed from him should be sacred to him because they were so to those who held them, he admitted the point, and when shown that he had violated that principle of fairness he appeared by his manner to be ashamed of the course he had taken.

In reference to another point, his exact words were—"I used no such language as slush and balderdash."

The following occurred during the interview, as published in the News:

Mr. Gough—I said that if a man could have two wives, he could have fifty or a hundred.

Mr. Nicholson—According to that method of reasoning, logically, if a man can have one wife, he can have twenty-five or fifty. Is that not so, Mr. Gough?

Mr. Gough, (a little dazed)—Why—yes—yes, certainly. (It is candidly admitted that it is doubtful whether Mr. G. would have made this admission had he fully comprehended the drift of his interrogator's idea).

Mr. Gough is now reported as stating that he was not dazed. Very good. It may now be assumed that he made the admission (which he is not reported as having denied) while his mind was in a clear condition. The interpolation was injected because there was no disposition to take the slightest unfair advantage of what appeared to be the somewhat disturbed and consequently confused state of his mind.

He positively stated that he was totally misrepresented in his expression in relation to his reason for not going to the Tabernacle. What he wished to convey was merely that he would not go anywhere on the Sabbath out of mere curiosity: "I would not go to a Catholic Church, to a Chinese, Josh House, nor to any place but my own Church."

We do not know whether Mr. Gough took the exceptions to the News account of the interview attributed to him by the Tribune or not, as that paper, almost if not quite converts people who read it to belief in the doctrine of "total depravity," for forgery and falsification are among its staple productions. If he did so, however, it explains the reason why he resorts so frequently to the habit of telling how ready he is to express his opinions, independent of consequences. When a man is really in that condition of mind he does not require to make such assertions; he takes a proper stand and sticks to it without any flourish of trumpets. A man who does not truckle to public sentiment needs no wordy bolster to maintain a character for independence.

JOHN NICHOLSON,  
ORSON F. WHITNEY,  
JUNIOR F. WELLS,  
SCOTT ANDERSON.

## ONE OF THE EVILS OF THE AGE.

A GREAT many persons who spend much time in endeavoring to reform other people's errors, real and imaginary, are terribly scandalized over the fact that some men in Utah have more than one wife at the same time. They want all such men put in the penitentiary or exterminated by force of arms, and advocate the policy of depriving every one who believes in the rightfulness of such marriage relations, of all civil and political rights and privileges. And yet there are social questions demanding serious attention, of much more moment than Utah polygamy, and affecting the people of this great country in every State of the Union. Why do not these busybodies exert their ponderous brains in devising some remedy for those stupendous evils?

Judge Noah Davis has been directing attention to one of these great social disorders, in a lecture on "Marriage and Divorce." The peculiarities of the present system, or rather lack of system, are illustrated in this way: A man is married in New York, where he has resided for years and has a family and is the owner of real and other es-

tate. He desires a divorce and goes to Indiana, where that thing is cheap and easy. Upon complying with some local rule and with no actual notice to his wife, he gets a decree of divorce, and presently is married in that State to another wife, who brings him other children. He again acquires new estates, but tiring of his second wife, he deserts her and goes to California, where in a brief space he is again divorced, and then marries again, starting a new family and acquiring new real and personal estates. In a few years his fickle tastes again change, and he returns to New York, where he finds that his first wife has obtained a valid divorce, for his adulterous marriage in Indiana, which sets her free and forbids his marrying again during her lifetime; he then slips into Connecticut, takes a residence and acquires real property there and gets judicially freed from his California bonds. He returns hither, takes some new affinity, crosses the New Jersey line, and in an hour is back in New York, enjoying so much of his estate as the courts have not adjudged to his first wife, and gives new children to the world. At length his Master takes him; he dies intestate.

Now what is the legal status and condition of the various citizens he has given to our common country? The first wife's children are legitimate, and heirs to his estate. The Indiana wife's children are legitimate there and in New York, that marriage having taken place after the first wife had obtained a divorce, but illegitimate in Indiana and elsewhere, while the second crop of New Yorkers are legitimate in Connecticut and New York, illegitimate in Indiana and California. There is real and personal property in each of these States, there are four widows, each entitled to dower somewhere and to some extent, and a large number of innocent children whose legitimacy and property are in question.

The kind of polygamy so practised in the United States, is that forbidden by the Great Teacher whom the people thus violating his injunctions profess to believe to be the Son of God and the Savior of mankind. He never uttered a word against the patriarchal form of plural marriage, the system believed in by the people of God both in ancient and in latter days. But he vehemently denounced the putting away of wives for the purpose of marrying others. And yet the professing "Christians" who despise His direct command, call for the vengeance of the law and invoke the judgments of heaven against a people that are devoted to Biblical marriage and are seeking to observe His precepts.

The effects of the fast-and-loose, anti-Christian method, sanctioned by law and pandered to by preachers of religion and morality in this land of piety and refinement, are but briefly and incompletely sketched in the above illustration of its workings. They are much more complicated and far-reaching. They are the fruits of lust and selfishness and will in their turn produce disorder and decay. The people who practice the evils thus described are blind to their own sins, but keenly alive to imagined wrongs in the "Mormons." They are fighting against heaven-revealed principles and are therefore given over to their own folly and corruptions. Their teachers of religion are smitten with the same fatuity. The blind are leading the blind and they will fall into the ditch together.

## A THREE DOLLAR RECIPE GRATIS.

AN individual who, to use a modern phrase, is "traveling on his cheek," has been drawing money from the pockets of the gullible by palming off upon them, for sums ranging from one to three dollars according to the "softness" of his subjects, a pretended infallible recipe for catarrh. He has "worked" Logan and Ogden and may be expected in this city. The "sovereign remedy" which he has for sale is as follows:

One teaspoonful of carbolic acid—full strength when dissolved—one teaspoonful of gum arabic and twelve ounces of water. Mix them and snuff the liquor twice a day.

Some of our northern contemporaries have given this three dollar prescription gratuitously, and we cannot be less generous to the public. Our friends should beware of these "catarrh cures," many of which are offered to the public, and will find, if suffering from that common complaint in this upper region—catarrh, that the most simple remedy in ordinary cases is to snuff salt water up the nostrils every day until a cure is effected, and that the presence of salt in catarrh snuffs is the principal cause of beneficial effects in those mixtures employed for the purpose of giving relief—and netting large profits to the preparers and vendors.

## MOST INDEPENDENT AND NOBLE.

How is it possible to do commensurate honor to the noble patriots who denounce the institutions of the "Mormons?" It is no small thing for a man to go to such a risky extreme to how the metal of which he is made.

Men who have the courage to hurl wholesale denunciation at the "Mormons" and their religion, manifest a courage worthy of the boldest sheep that ever grazed upon our mountain ranges and breathed the pure air of this remarkable region. They stand upon a pedestal of human greatness that renders them a spectacle for the gods.

Such men show their self-denial and indifference to popular opinion by refusing to cater to the whims of an overwhelming majority. All they want to know is that they are right, that they might straightway go ahead and get their names up at an enormous expense by echoing the unpopular cry, of "down with the 'Mormons' and their institutions." Needless are they of the opinions of the overwhelming mass of "Mormons"—150,000 more or less. They are willing to place themselves on the altar of independence by opposing the views and practices of this seething multitude of benighted human beings, so long as they can be squarely on record on the side of the numerically insignificant 55,000,000, supposed to be opposed to the "Mormons." These men are willing to come here for a day or two and "beard the lion in his den," they are so independent and courageous, that it might go forth to the handful of people composing this nation that they are unalterably, for ever, intelligently and without even taking the trouble to investigate the question, opposed to the "Mormons" and their religion.

Some of them go so far in their zeal in an unpopular cause as to still cling to the gradually discarded idea that the Bible does not sanction nor sustain polygamy. This gives them a firmer hold upon the affections of the 55,000,000 millions, but renders them liable to the contempt of the tremendous population of this Territory, to which, however, their indomitable bravery renders them supremely indifferent.

But look at the "Mormons!" What a different spectacle they present! Instead of buffeting the current of overwhelming public opinion they float gently down the current of popular approval. All they have to contend with in that line is the righteous and virtuous indignation, worked up for the occasion, of the few noble men of renown who glory in their characteristic independence, backed by the small 55,000,000, with the sentiment of a trifle more millions in the rest of the world thrown in. The contrast between the two classes is most strongly marked.

## THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

THE World's Industrial Exposition at New Orleans is expected to open on the 1st of December next. In grandeur and the variety of its exhibits it is expected to excel the great London Exposition. A monster building 1,378 feet long by 905 feet in width is being erected in the centre of the upper City Park, and attracts thousands of visitors, who are amazed at the rapidity with which the construction progresses. Nearly one thousand men are engaged on the work, and one section of the roof is now being laid.

The New York Herald states that the main building will contain 1,656,000 square feet, requiring 9,000,000 feet of lumber, 4,500 kegs of nails and 5,000 boxes of glass in the construction. It will be 60 feet high, with a tower 115 feet, and have a music hall in the centre with a seating capacity of 11,000. The platform is to be built for 600 musicians. To light the building will require 15,000 incandescent lamps or 700 arc lights, and the steam required for the building will be over 3,000 horse power.

Utah should be represented at the great show in a manner that will be commensurate with the vastness and superior quality of her resources. Captain Joab Lawrence, of this city has been appointed Commissioner for this Territory to the Exhibition, and it is to be hoped that he will receive every possible assistance in the way of specimen products in the various leading branches of industry, that Utah's exhibit may do her due credit as a region of prolific resource and that the skill of her people may be adequately displayed.

## DR. NEWMAN CHALLENGED.

We find the following in the New York World of May 25th:

"I have written a letter to Dr. J. P. Newman," said Lawyer James H. Hart, at the Grand Central Hotel last evening, "to which he has not replied. I told him that I had noticed that Addison C. Gibbs, ex-Governor of Oregon, was introduced by him last Sunday evening in his church to discourse on the subject of Mormonism."

"It occurred to me that he might be willing to do me a similar favor, provided, of course, the trustees of what was supposed to be his church would give permission. I can urge in support of my request that I am a member of the Bar and for the third time an ex-member of the Idaho Legislature."

"Being well acquainted with this subject, I could give phases of the question that are rarely presented to the fashionable public in Madison Avenue. I might urge also the obla-

tion he placed himself under to the people of Salt Lake City a few years ago, when they gave Mr. Newman the use of their large Tabernacle in which to discuss the same subject with Prof. Orson Pratt."

## BIRTH-DAY ANNIVERSARY.

YESTERDAY was the anniversary of the birth-day of Brigham Young, one of the greatest spirits that ever lived upon this planet. He has been on the other side of the veil nearly seven years, and there is no fading of his memory from the minds of the people. He still lives there, and the great work he accomplished during his remarkable career survives him. It stands as an imperishable monument that will endure the action and encroachments of time. He was a man of destiny, selected by the heavens for the part he performed in the establishment and perpetuation of the most marvelous work ever inaugurated upon the earth, and as the system with which he was so intimately associated is everlasting in its nature, so will be his personal history, as identified with it, in the archives of eternity. He was an organizer on a capacious scale, clear and quick of perception, equal to emergencies, far seeing, resolute and firm of purpose, his strong nature being toned by a natural kindness of disposition. His was indeed an unusually strong individuality, and his usefulness was accelerated and directed by the Spirit and power of divine inspiration.

## AN UNGRATEFUL WRETCH.

We find the following precious paragraph in the Council Bluffs Globe:

"Dr. D. Banks McKenzie, a prominent physician and strong anti-polygamous speaker, writer and worker, of Salt Lake City, arrived this morning and is at the Ogden. Dr. McKenzie's life has several times been threatened and even attempted by murderous members of that hot-bed of vice, corruption and crime, which is the festering sore in the side of our government—Polygamy. The Dr. to-day informed a Globe reporter that the Edmunds bill was practically a failure, and that polygamy is on the increase and its advocates as bold and defiant as ever. 'Why,' said the doctor, 'the Mormons of Utah have to-day a sounder government, because it is better managed, better disciplined and better run generally than the government, and the day is surely coming, if the monster is not beheaded soon, when you will hear of a young Fort Sumpter right in Salt Lake City. The hired assassins of the church are ready to do anything they are ordered. The titling fund of the church amounts to \$7,000,000 annually, and one or more millions of this is put away to be used in 'working' Congress. Polygamy is a serpent that has grown too large, I fear, for the government to successfully bruise its head, aided as it is by millions of money and a legislature, many members of which are too weak-kneed to tackle this overshadowing problem, for some mysterious reason.'"

Dr. McKenzie hits from the shoulder, and handles polygamy without boxing gloves, although residing at the seat of the government of Mormonism."

We give place to the foregoing that the people of this city, "Mormon" and "Gentile," may know the turpitude of that arrant hypocrite and pretended champion of temperance who calls himself "Doctor" D. Banks McKenzie. When he told the Globe reporter that his life had been threatened by the "Mormons" he knew that he lied, wilfully and without excuse. The truth is that McKenzie obtained his first start in this Territory by "Mormon" assistance. He came here as a champion of the temperance cause and was given the free use of the Theatre by the Church authorities. He took up collections and received contributions from both "Mormons" and "Gentiles" who were specially interested in the cause he then supported. And he was never injured or threatened or interfered with in any way by the "Mormons" during his stay in this city.

But his influence soon waned. It was currently reported, and with good backing, that he frequently indulged in the use of intoxicants. His appearance and manners and slipshod business ways favored the reports, and temperance people latterly would have nothing to do with him. He was a failure in every way. He attempted to build a club house ostensibly as a resort for young men to keep them from saloons and other disreputable places, but did not succeed in raising sufficient funds for the purpose. The Walker Brothers, however, came to the rescue, and the Walker Opera House was the result—a theatre instead of the structure first intended. McKenzie became the manager, and was a failure in that as in other things, and he has left the Territory after an attempt was made to give him a benefit to help him. That was a failure, too, because his admirers were few and far between, and such support as he received was more from pity than from regard or respect.

We may naturally expect from such a creature the kind of falsehoods which he told the representative of the Globe. He is quite likely to turn up as an anti-"Mormon" lecturer, and thus finish a career of which he has little to be

proud. Poor soul! We would do him no harm, and we are certain that wherever he becomes known, he can do no harm to the "Mormons" or to "Mormonism." He may succeed in gathering a few dollars to help him eke out his existence, by slandering the people who helped him, but he will not count a feather's weight in the warfare against the Latter-day Saints.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## INCONSIDERATE EXPOSURE CONDEMNED.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
May 27, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

It has been remarked by many Gentiles that you have shown more consideration for some unfortunates than have the other papers of this city. I refer to those who have gone beyond the bounds of prudence in indulging, and when arrested, their names have appeared in full in the papers referred to, while the News has considerably refrained from mentioning names.

I have been induced to make this communication on account of one circumstance, and there are probably many equivalent ones. The one I refer to is a young man who was arrested and fined, and his name appearing in the Tribune, caused him to lose a good prospective situation, and worse than all, the girl whom he had loved and to whom he was engaged.

There are many arrested for drunkenness who richly deserve it, and who do not care a straw if their names appear in print or not, yet there may be others who, like the young man mentioned, may for the first time have been intemperate, and through the very inconsiderate meanness of some of the journals referred to, have their prospects ruined, and hopes of happiness destroyed.

GENTILE.

WASHINGTON, 31.—Estimated reduction of the public debt for May, \$5,000,000.

Oak Point, 31.—The Courtney-Ross race is again postponed; the weather is very rough.

Cleveland, 31.—Base Ball—Clevelands 7, Buffalo 9.

Chicago, 31.—Chicagos 6, Detroit 12. Boston, 31.—Bostons 8, New York 4. Providence, 31.—Providences 6, Philadelphia 5.

New York, 31.—Twenty-five hundred people witnessed the St. Louis-Brooklyn game.

New York, 31.—Rossa says: "We have got England at last. It will not be long before she will be on her knees. Last night's explosion was only the beginning of her troubles."

San Francisco, 31.—The Greco-Roman wrestling match this evening, between Clarence Whistler, of this city, and Tom Connors, lately of Denver, for \$250 a side, was won by Whistler in two straight falls, in 27 minutes and 31 minutes.

## THOSE WOMEN FOLK.

How Hard-Headed Men Estimate

Some Things which they don't Understand.

Anybody who has led a domestic life knows how common such things as the backache, and pains in the chest, are among the women who do the work. Often—and perhaps generally—the distresses are borne without much complaint. The women get about, and the machinery of the house goes on. Beyond this, those coarse-grained animals whom New England women call "the men folks," seldom look. So long as their wives or daughters are not actually in bed, under the doctor's care, the average thick-skinned husband and father gives the subject no attention. At the same time the poor household drudges—who deserve a better fate—creep around, broom or utensils in hand, up stairs down stairs and out-of-doors, doing that woman's work which "is never done." Losses of loved wives and fair girls—losses whose suddenness and unexpectedness astonish those wooden-pated husbands and fathers—fall, seemingly out of a clear sky, and form the logical sequel to the story of neglect.

Now, you men who stand at the heads of ten thousand such homes, allow us to drop a word in your respective ears. If these women of yours are worth having, they are worth saving. That back-ache—that pain in the chest! What are they but indications of some organic trouble of the kidneys, the heart, or the lungs? End it at once by the application of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. It will soothe that nervous distress, drive away that pain, banish that dull, weary back-ache, give new strength to the body and fresh hope to the heart. No other plasters will do this. The Benson's Plaster, however, is not made to sell—but to heal. It is a remedy which never yet broke its promise—and never will. Your druggist has it. But before paying your 25 cents and patting the plaster in your pocket, look for the word CAPCINE cut in the middle.

Seabury & Johnson, pharmaceutical Chemists, New York.