

# JUDGE HAWLEY'S DECISION--ITS PROBABLE RESULTS.

THE decision of Judge Hawley at the court which he recently held at Beaver, that a man who had been condemned to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for an assault with intent to kill, should be turned loose in the community, because the Probate Court had not jurisdiction, is likely to be attended with the worst results. Either desperadoes will be emboldened to commit outrages of every kind with the full knowledge that there is no adequate authority convenient to deal with them, and that if they are arrested and sentenced to punishment, there is a sympathizing U. S. District Judge not very far off to quickly restore them to full liberty; or the people, finding that justice through the courts is but a mockery, will execute it themselves in a summary manner, by shooting down offenders instead of going through the expensive farce of arresting them, keeping them, carrying them to court to have them released with full liberty to repeat their operations whenever their inclinations and convenience lead them to do so.

In a sparsely-settled, Indian country like this, where every man has, through necessity, to provide himself with firearms and to learn their use, high-spirited citizens are not likely to submit for any length of time to the threats and assaults of desperate men, or quietly suffer thieves to steal their property. If the courts cannot punish such characters, or if when they have sentenced them, another court decides that they have no right to do so, and justice cannot be obtained, it would be too much to expect that "wild justice," as revenge has been aptly called, would not be meted out by the wronged party.

Is Judge Hawley prepared for such consequences as these to follow such decisions as he lately rendered at Beaver? We do not know that they will follow; for in this Territory the people love law and order too dearly to abandon themselves to such practices because a narrow-minded judge chooses to rule that the laws of this Territory are void and its Courts without jurisdiction; but, if such results were witnessed, we should hold Judge Hawley criminally culpable for them, and he might find blood clinging to his skirts. Any man who takes the course which he did at his late court assumes a tremendous responsibility. A man is arrested for an assault with intent to kill; he is tried and sentenced; Judge Hawley appears and says the Court had no jurisdiction, and the criminal goes free! Suppose—and the supposition is not improbable—that this desperado after his release, instead of making an assault with "intent to kill," makes an assault and actually succeeds in murdering a man, who would be responsible for that crime? Could Judge Hawley hope to escape the responsibility? We certainly think not.

## Mrs. Dr. NEWMAN AND THE "MORMONS."

POLYGAMY is having attention again called to it at Washington by the return of Dr. Newman and wife to that city. Since her return Mrs. Dr. Newman delivered, on the 10th inst., at Lincoln Hall, a lecture exclusively to ladies. We find it described in one of our exchanges in the following style:

"She described the aridness of the great American desert, with its sage brush, and countless prairie dogs looking out from their earth huts; the gradual ascent of the Pacific road up the slope of the Rocky Mountains, as though Nature in her wonderful forethought had made provision for bringing this great vertebra of earth and had actually contemplated this road in advance. As for being scalped by the Indians she had no special relish, and seems to have placed more confidence in a little pistol which she carried in her reticule than in the doctor's armor of righteousness for their conversion—agreeing in this with one of our celebrated generals. She mentioned the case of a poor unfortunate, who, taking advantage of the stoppage of the cars at a way station, stepped to a spring a little out of sight for a drink and thereby lost his scalp. He was taken up by the next train, and so escaped. The condition of the Mormon women was a subject of much interest. Evidently Mrs. Newman has little desire for Dr. Newman to add another Mrs. N. to his household, and is in no wise in love with polygamy; nor does she believe that the Mormon women themselves are in that happy and contented state in which they have been represented. She related a number of incidents to show the truth of this.

In answer to a request from some of the women as to what she could do for them, a

woman's Christian association was organized and a goodly number of names pledged to its support."

The report of the lecture exhibits sufficiently plain the design of its delivery. The "Mormon" women have been represented as living happy and contented in polygamy. It would never do to have that go uncontradicted. Just think of the consequences! There is a great want of something to improve the social condition of mankind in Christendom. The present social system is felt by unprejudiced, thinking men and women to be a stupendous failure. If it were understood that polygamy, as practiced by the Latter-day Saints in Utah, was a success—that the evils of the monogamic system did not flourish under it, and that women were happy and contented in its practice—what would prevent the people from turning their attention to it and from even looking upon it with favor? Mrs. Dr. Newman is determined to do what she can to prevent such a result. She does not believe, she says, that the "Mormon" women themselves are in that happy and contented state in which they have been represented! This, of course, ought to settle the question. She was in Salt Lake City with her husband a few days; but during that period was in no house, nor mingled with any families of Latter-day Saints of good repute. Not a woman who was present at her lecture, but knew as much about the actual condition of the women of Utah as she did. While here she heard the slanders of apostates and the vulgar gossip which in every community floats around, and which in this city, because of the peculiar system of marriage, is dilated upon by a certain class with zest. And this was all. Personal contact with respectable "Mormon" families, in this case, there was none.

But, then, we do not suppose that this makes any difference. When people have adopted their views about the condition of affairs in Utah, they do not want them disturbed. Such persons would not be suited with the truth. It would be to them a shocking revelation to think that there could be happiness and contentment here.

A "Woman's Christian Association" is to be formed in Washington for the ladies of Utah's benefit! Ladies, take heart, you are not forgotten. But just here a query suggests itself. Which class of ladies is to be the objects of Mrs. Dr. Newman and the Association's attentions? The single ones? It can scarcely be them, for in Washington and other eastern cities, they fill houses of ill-fame by thousands, and their existence in that capacity is looked upon as necessary. Can it be that the married women are the objects of their solicitude? Are the married men's burdens here too heavy, that the ladies of Washington sympathize with them? We pause, awaiting further explanations.

## A NEW PLAN.

DR. NEWMAN is out with a plan for the benefit of Utah. It is astonishing how much thought this Territory and its people receive. The Doctor has not it seems traveled through here in vain. He has had his wits about him. He now thinks he knows the very thing that will solve the "Mormon" problem. His lecture and discussion here having failed, his fertile brain has hatched a new project, which he desires to have adopted by Congress. He thinks a special act legalizing the birth of all "Mormon" children and prohibiting any future "Mormon" marriage contracts should be passed. An act like this, with the civilizing and commercial influences quietly at work, would, in his judgment, solve the problem.

The New York Herald says: "This would be an appalling blow at the old patriarchs of the Church. It would leave their interesting families of from seventy to eighty children each on their hands, without a requisite proportion of mothers to take care of them. It would make each pater familias a multitudinous widower with a large family of interesting children."

Now, in our opinion it would be very interesting to have the births of the "Mormon" children legalized. They would all feel so good if they were told that Dr. Newman had persuaded Congress to say, officially, that they had come to this naughty world by authority. That, at least, would be satisfactory.

But whether a prohibition such as proposed would have the effect to keep any more from coming, only as they come to suit Dr. Newman's plan, admits of question. "Mormon" children are persevering. They will come de-

spite obstacles. They do not have the fear of illegitimacy before them, and we think they would not wait for passports from Dr. Newman or Congress, and therefore we fear the prohibitory part of the Doctor's plan would result in disappointment to him.

"Before Dr. Newman left Utah, his wife organized an aunt-Mormon society of women, with Mrs. Bollister, as chief officer. A number of the Mormon aunts were present and evinced some interest. It is believed Washington ladies will be interested, also, by the influence of the prime movers. We confidently hope the belles of the capital will not perspire and groan in the effort to put down Utah polygamy in Washington."

We clip the above from the Chicago Evening Post. We have seen allusions to this "aunt-Mormon" society in the papers; but little has been known about it here. The latest we have heard about its operations is the visit of one or more of its emissaries to the houses of poor people, with the proffer of aid to them if they will only renounce their belief in Polygamy. They are assured they can believe all the rest of their doctrines, and can have aid from the society, if they will only deny that doctrine! The conduct of the society and its agents is of a piece with that of the Devil, when he promised the Savior that "all these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me."

## Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 18th, 1870.

Mr. Editor.—As the semi-annual declaration of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution for the six months ending Sept. 31st, has been decided, it may not be amiss to speak of its success, and the advantages that have accrued to the people at large. Its advantages have grown with its growth, strengthened with its strength, until it has become a creature of creative sources of employment for vast numbers of persons who to-day are sustained by the demands the institution has opened up. It has been her study, while thus employing so many and holding so much of the staff of life in her hands, to permit no undue speculation in breadstuffs and its kindred necessities. In this respect it has afforded its artisans the lowest priced food, and it has also made its due bill—an unusual thing heretofore—the equivalent of cash.

It is frequently charged with its want of interest in our home productions. This statement is incorrect, simply because people are not informed. Let us enumerate some of its manufactures: Boots and shoes, leather, hats, clothing, this will be largely increased as circumstance will permit, trunks and valises, furs, cloths, yarn, woollen and cotton, soap, corsets, nets, ladies hats, shirts and shirt bosoms, hoops, flowers, gloves, (this last named they have sent to the East bearing the name "Salt Lake Driving Glove,") for the making of which articles, in some instances, the material has been imported, but forty thousand dollars have been paid out to the home artisan. But she has not capital to encourage every branch of the above enumeration. Neither can she superintend all of these branches of industry, and such is her demand for quantity that the straw hat made at leisure will not do. She wants some man to-day to be gathering the straw this winter, have it plaited, sewed, packed, marked and ready for delivery on demand next season. Who will do this and its dozen of similar enterprises? Men and women complain of importations by Z. O. M. I., yet she has shown her helping hand, even in the articles needed in one, the Retail Dry Goods Department, to the amount of \$2,000 paid out for wages for the six months ending September 30th, 1870. And if the trades wish this order of things enlarged, let them come with their samples, their prices, the time they will deliver a given quantity in, and the Institution will purchase freely. But she cannot do all alone.

Nor has she been asleep as to exports. She has looked for markets, east and west, and has found them for our apples, ground cherries, eggs, butter, potatoes, onions, oats and barley.

Is she not, therefore, entitled to the support of all who truly love our Mountain Home? And should not the coffers be unlocked to increase her working capital, when such beneficent results are recorded? And, if some complain it enriches a few already rich, Z. O. M. I. says, to-day, Swell our numbers by your paid up shares, and come in all who want to, and participate.—Items.

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