

# DESERET NEWS:

## WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - Oct 27, 1875.

### A GRAND MODEL WANTED.

THE Associate Justice, in his theological discourse, says that what is wanted is that the laws be respected here as elsewhere, that crime be put down here as elsewhere, and that there be here security of life, a higher standard of morals, and equal and exact justice for all.

Can the gentleman point out a place in the United States where the laws are more respected than here, where crime is better put down than here, where there is more security of life than here, where there is a higher standard of morals than here, where more equal and exact justice is done than here? To what place would he point as his modern instance? Would it be to Washington, to St. Louis, to Chicago, to New York, or to Boston? Have not the newspapers been full of late of records of corruption in high and low places in all of those cities? Is this not acknowledged to be a day of corruption in governmental and other public offices? Are not the instances of "irregularities," of "embezzlement," of "contract frauds" and of other cognate crimes getting to be almost innumerable? Is not crime in these particulars exhibiting a bold and brazen front? Is it not breaking out on every hand? Then as to offences against the person, are they not numerous and flagrant? Are they not multiplying so fast that women and children can hardly go out without apprehension of evil happening to them? Is it not confessed that in those large Christian towns parents are half afraid to let their girls of tender years even go beyond their sight? Are not most of the large towns and cities in the Union dens of corruption, sinks of iniquity? Are they not steeped with crime and overwhelmed with debt? Where, then, is this higher morality, this exact justice, to be found? What Territory, or State, or city, or town, in all this wide Union, shall be taken as the grand exemplar, the great prototype, which shall be set up as the model for Salt Lake and Utah to copy? We should like to know, very much like to know.

There is the great commercial and Christian city of New York. What kind of an example does that set? On the first of January 1871, that city owed \$73,000,000. It now owes \$130,000,000. At that date its annual municipal expenditures were \$19,000,000; now they are \$36,000,000, although the real and personal property of the city has only increased \$24,000,000 in that time. Thus the increase of the present annual expenditures nearly equals the increase of real and personal property in that time. In regard to absolute crime there is nothing to boast of. Crimes of violence abound. There has been a long investigation into the police department, and revelations of official complicity in crime have been of a most startling character, yet very few dismissals have ensued. There has also been deplorable mismanagement of prisons, reform schools, and other institutions and offices, and the present mayor, it is said, makes far worse appointments than those made by his predecessor. Is this because better material is not to be had? Or what is the cause of such a state of things?

Again we ask, where is the grand example of this equal and exact justice, this higher morality, this wonderful regard for the law that the Associate Justice so glibly talks about?

### HIS THREE SETTLED POINTS.

A SALT LAKE correspondent of the New York Graphic sums up his observations on the situation in Utah in three points, which he considers settled—1, that "Mormonism" in a family never outlives one generation; 2, that polygamy is certainly not on the increase; 3, that "Mormonism" is not a moral institution.

In reference to the first point, if the correspondent means that all the children of "Mormon" parents do not become "Mormons," he may be right. Perhaps it would be impossible to single out any religion, of the many hundreds of kinds in the world, in which the children uniformly walk in their parents' shoes religiously. Piety is not necessarily hereditary. If he means that where the parents are "Mormons," the children never are, the facts in hundreds of instances are against him. We are inclined to the opinion that a greater proportion of the children of "Mormon" parents become "Mormons" than of the children of religious parents of the various other denominations follow their parents in the matter of religion.

In reference to the second point, that polygamy is certainly not on the increase, we have little to say, but we are willing for everybody to be welcome to his own opinion upon that point. We may further say that polygamy is an institution that existed from the remotest ages, and in all probability always will exist.

As to the third point, it depends entirely upon what is taken as the standard of morality. It is difficult to imagine what standard the correspondent of the Graphic took when he came to that conclusion. It is a well established fact that immorality has ever increased and multiplied with the increase of what is termed "Gentile" influence in this community. When there was much less of that particular influence here than there is now, there was markedly less immorality, there were no houses of prostitution, and very few drinking shops. So it is patent to every one that "Mormonism" is far more moral and more conducive to morality than any other system that has wielded influence here.

The correspondent speaks of the "great injustice of the Mormon system of government," and, as an instance, says that "the minority pay nearly two-thirds of the taxes," that "15,000 Gentiles pay more taxes than 100,000 Mormons, and yet they are deprived of all share in the local government." As to the taxes, this is a mere assertion, and it is as easy to assert one thing as another. It is just as easy to some people to make a false assertion as a true one, and these round assertions regarding the proportion of taxation, being generally got up for effect, are particularly liable to suspicion, and should be received with a few grains of salt.

The system of local government in Utah is such as is provided by the constitution of the United States, the laws of Congress, and the Territorial laws in accordance therewith. Taxation is based upon property, and the suffrage upon citizenship, with a few qualifications, including taxpaying. The local officers are chosen by the people or by their chosen representatives. If the "Gentiles," by their good conduct, do not receive the good will of the voters, how is it likely that they (the Gentiles) can get into office? Do they wish to do it by coercing the voters, by intimidating them, by procuring a fraudulent vote? Neither of these ways is exactly legal nor honorable. Is it not puerile for a man who is opposed to the great majority of the voters, to complain that they will not elect him to office?

### SHERMAN REVIEWED AND CRITICISED.

GENERAL BOYNTON takes exceptions to many things in General Sherman's book of the war, and is about to publish a critical review of it, which it is anticipated will afford much pleasure to General Sherman's enemies. General Boynton says—

"Our erratic general thrust his pen recklessly through reputations which are as dear to the country as his own. He detracts from what rightfully belongs to Grant; misrepresents and belittles Thomas; withholds justice from Buell; repeatedly loads failures for which he was responsible, now upon Thomas, now upon Schofield, now upon McPherson, and again upon the three jointly; is unjust in the extreme to Rosecranz; sneers at Logan and Blair; insults Hooker and slanders Stanton."

### THE ORDER FLOURISHES WHEN THE LADIES ARE NUMEROUSLY REPRESENTED.

THE Virginia Patron very appreciatively says—

"It is a noticeable fact that in every Grange having a large membership of females, we find the Order flourishing in a lively and vigorous manner. The absence of females from the Grange is a drawback not easily overcome by the most strenuous efforts of the brethren. In every locality, strive to gain the influence of the ladies in behalf of this work, as they are deeply interested in our permanent success."

And yet the Associate Justice is opposed to the vitalizing influences of a large membership of ladies in "Mormon" families! Perhaps he does not like "Mormon" families, and does not wish them to increase and multiply. What perverted tastes some men have, to be sure! The ladies are ready enough and willing enough to assume membership in troops, and make business lively, vigorous, and flourishing, and the immigration from the unseen world certainly has no objection, judging by the lively and numerous manner in which it makes its appearance, in proportion to the large membership of ladies. Why the Associate Justice should be so cross about it, surpasses comprehension. Are his objections really insuperable? Or is he simply playing at make believe?

### SOME OF HIS "TRUTHS."

"TRUTH and nothing but the truth is what the court is after," says the author of that theological discourse. In the very next paragraph the gentleman utters several barefaced falsehoods, what we regard as falsehoods, thus demonstrating his extraordinary energy in going after the truth, and his unique ideas as to what constitutes truth. For our part we are unable to discern the slightest difference between his truth and what the generality of people hold to be falsehood. We may be excused, in our desire to do the public some service, if we instance one or two of these peculiar truths which the court is so desperately set after.

The preacher asserts that polygamy can not be claimed as part of a man's religion. We assert that it is so claimed, and, further, that it actually is a part of the religion of many people.

He asserts that there is nothing in polygamy that gives glory to God or elevates humanity. We assert that polygamy does give glory to God, and does elevate humanity. We could refer to many instances if necessary.

He says polygamy is a crime. We assert that it is not intrinsically a crime, though, like anything else, it may be made statutorily so.

He says it is a loathsome ulcer on the body politic. We assert that it is neither an ulcer nor a loathsome ulcer on the body politic. We can tell him where he can find a loathsome ulcer, a very loathsome ulcer, on the body politic, and he would not deny its existence, nor its loathsomeness either, but it is not polygamy so much as the lack of it.

He says the polluting effects of polygamy can be seen on every hand. We assert that they cannot be seen, that they do not exist.

He says he believes the women of Utah are more oppressed and degraded than women anywhere else in the United States. We assert that this is a false belief, that the women of Utah have more freedom and privileges and are more elevated than the women of any other portion of the United States. The women of Utah can have husbands, can pick and choose their husbands, can have Saints for their husbands, while there are very few Saints to be had in other portions of the United States, and in many portions there are not nearly so many husbands as there ought to be.

He says polygamy has blunted and brutalized the moral sensibili-

ties of the women of Utah. We assert that it has not, that they are far too moral, and that their sensibilities are far too fine for them to even dream of doing what many "reputable" ladies habitually do in portions of the States.

He says that the children of Utah are less endowed with the finer feelings of humanity. We assert that they are not, and we hope they never will have feelings that will allow them to swindle, and steal, and lie, and swear, and seek office to cover up their rascality and give them opportunities, as seems to be the general rule in other portions of the Union.

He says the cases are rare where men become polygamists from conscientious convictions. We assert that they are the vast majority of cases.

He says polygamy prevails most among the most ignorant. We assert that it prevails most among the most enlightened.

He says polygamy does not bear the test of the test of the light of heaven. Has he any light superior to that? How does his little farthing rushlight look in comparison?

Our assertions are as good as those of the author of that theological discourse. Nay, better, because we speak largely from experience, and he does not.

### Local and Other Matters.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 22.

**Accident.**—This morning a little son of Pres. D. H. Wells, about four years old, fell down the steps of the new brick building next north to the Z. C. M. I. new structure, and rolled into the cellar way, sustaining somewhat serious injuries.

**Changed.**—As the statute did not cover the charge against Dan. Kelly, for abusing with intent to ravish Minnie Anderson, it was changed to assault and battery, which brought it under the municipal ordinance, and he was fined \$10 to-day.

**Out of His Mind.**—Dr. Tibbitts, a well known medical practitioner of this city, has become mentally deranged, and has lately been wandering about from place to place, in the vicinity of Sandy. The sheriff of the county went there in search of him the other day, but he had gone from that locality before the officer reached it.

**Plant the Best.**—We learn, from different quarters, that a great deal of the sugar cane raised in this part of the Territory, the present season, is of a very indifferent quality, giving an exceedingly poor yield of syrup.

The reason of this is that those who have raised it have not been careful to obtain and plant the best kinds of seed. Those who have been particular on this point are rewarded with a good crop of splendid cane.

**The First Broom.**—We were much pleased this morning to receive a call from our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. H. B. Scoville, who held in his hands and presented for examination, the first broom turned out of the factory just established by him in Ogden.

This broom is made of as good corn and as well manufactured in all respects, as any to be procured in the east or west, and we earnestly recommend Mr. Scoville's manufactory as worthy of the patronage of families and merchants.—Ogden Junction, Oct. 21.

**Proceedings Stopped.**—George Hattwell, under commitment to await the action of the grand jury as to a charge of committing a rape on the person of Minnie Anderson, has taken advantage of the section of the law that provides in such cases that if, at any time during the legal proceedings, the accused person shall marry the injured party, further prosecution for the offense shall cease. The two were married this morning, Justice Pyper performing the ceremony, and they drove away from the court room in a carriage.

**Sociable.**—Last night a large number of the young friends of Elders Rulon S. and Junius F. Wells, who will shortly leave on the missions to which they have been appointed, called upon them at the residence of President D. H. Wells, for the purpose of expressing their good wishes to them previous to

their departure. The company spent a few hours together in sociable enjoyment. Rulon S. Wells, who will go to Germany and Switzerland, purposes leaving on Monday, and his brother, Junius F. Wells, who goes to the eastern States, expects to leave one week later.

**Another Escape.**—James Dunn, alias "Dublin Tricks," the notorious burglar and thief, made his second escape from the penitentiary where he was serving out a term of imprisonment, yesterday afternoon. He was waiting upon his fellow prisoners, at dinner, and went out for the coffee; which the others are still waiting for him to fetch, but there is a decided impression that should he return with the coffee it will not be voluntarily, having taken French leave of his prison quarters. Those escapes are so frequent as to be decidedly chronic, and therefore have ceased to cause surprise to anybody. Who goes next?

**A Curious Custom.**—It appears that the Chinese have a very curious custom in relation to their dead. Ah Fook, who ended his earthly career last week, by taking too much opium, was interred in the cemetery, and his countrymen placed on his grave an empty basket, which the gravedigger was requested to allow no one to touch. At the foot of the grave was deposited a quantity of cooked food, consisting of a chicken, a piece of roast pork and some rice, and alongside of these was a bottle of "something to take." Besides placing those articles in the closest possible proximity to the remains of the departed, his countrymen indulged in their favorite recreation on their gala days, of setting off a quantity of fire-crackers, over the grave.

As a general rule the remains of Chinamen who die abroad are shipped home to China, by their surviving friends, for burial, the case of Ah Fook being made an exception, probably because he died in an impecunious condition and had no living friends who sufficiently cherished his memory to induce them to incur the necessary expense to ship his body to the "Empire."

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 23.

**Captured.**—James Dunn, alias "Dublin Tricks," who escaped from the penitentiary on Thursday, was re-captured yesterday, by deputies Pratt and Cannon. He is again in his old quarters.

**University of Deseret.**—The first term for the present year, of that educational institution will close next Wednesday, and the second will open the following day.

A large number of young men of this City who are engaged in the day time in active business have expressed a desire to attend an evening class, where they can study English grammar and the elements of rhetoric. To supply this want, Dr. J. R. Park, principal of the University, will meet as many as desire to associate themselves with a class of that kind, on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the University Building, when an organization will be effected.

### THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

#### YOUNG vs. YOUNG.

In accordance with the following order of court, issued last Monday, President Brigham Young appeared in court, at 10 a.m. to-day, by his attorneys, Messrs. Hempstead, Williams and Young—

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory.

Ann Eliza Young by  
Geo. R. Maxwell, her  
next friend,  
vs.  
Brigham Young.

Now on this day came the plaintiff into court by her attorneys Tilford & Hagan and McBride, and moved the court upon cause shown by affidavit and the record and file herein for an order upon defendant to show cause why he should not be punished for the contempt alleged. And it appearing that a contempt has been committed as charged, it is ordered that the defendant, Brigham Young, be and appear before this court on the 23rd day of October, 1875, at the Federal Court