

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHTON YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Saturday, June 15, 1879.

JOSEPH COOK AND BIBLICAL IDEALS.

We have one word more with Rev. Joseph Cook, the Tremont Temple orator, whom the "cultured" elite of Boston delight to hear and honor. In his one hundred and third and one hundred and fourth lectures he touched further upon the subject of the family life, and also upon plural marriage, with allusions to "Biblical Ideals." He read some paragraphs from a Boston work, not altogether unknown in Utah, entitled "History and Philosophy of Marriage." He did not name the title nor the author for fear that some of his hearers might get the work and read it for themselves, but contented himself with making partial quotations and refuting them by inverts.

The writer of the book who, Mr. Cook states, is "an old East Indian clerk," takes the ground that there is a constitutional difference between the affections of the sexes, and says:

"A woman's heart is so constituted that it is impossible for her to cherish a sincere love for more than one husband at the same time. It is even difficult for her to believe that a man can cherish a sincere and honest love for more than one woman at the same time. It is difficult for her to believe it because she cannot comprehend it."

"A man never can know the infinite patience of a mother's love except imperitally. His experience does not teach him. His paternal love does not resemble it. No woman can ever know the sincerity of a man's conjugal love for a plurality of wives."

In answer to this and some clearly marked illustrations of the point taken, the Rev. lecturer worked up and hurled a couplet or two of verbal froth. Said he: "Who wants anything more than a wife of the honest indignation of old Rome, or even of China, to pulverize that fallacy; for it is only an air-bung, edifying rope of sand?" And further: "The black angels laugh at the sanctimonious oleaginousness of small philosophy put forward to defend polygamy." He then flung the book upon a chair, when another "divine" present pushed it with his cane onto the floor. These actions being loudly applauded by the audience.

Now, Mr. Cook stands up as a sort of theological scientific philosopher, and he ought to know that hard words do not constitute argument, and that dramatic antics with a volume will not controvert anything it contains. Thoughtful people will conclude that as Mr. Cook could not reply to the work, he treated it with oral and physical abuse, the "strong reasonings" of bigotry and error at bay.

Another subject for Mr. Cook's ridicule was a petition from several ladies of Massachusetts, to the state Legislature, from which he read as follows:

"We respectfully petition for the abolition of illegitimacy from our midst; enabling every woman who stands in the connection as relationship of a wife, in any respect, toward any man, to sustain her position respectably by acknowledging, publicly, such relations, and recording her name as a married woman, endowed with all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto."

The petition thus concludes:

"In this upspring of ourselves we ask you to legally sustain us, removing every obstacle and extending every protection."

Against this proposition the learned lecturer invokes the scorn of those heathen women in whom he takes so much delight, and calls up Pity to seek for "the thunders of Venezuela to bury under their ashes a proposition that would have incurred scorn in the city where infamy was sometimes found, even in the temples of the gods."

The ashes of thunder would be rather singular funeral garments for a "proposition," and as the ridiculous sentence is marked in parentheses, "applause," in the Boston Advertiser's report of the lecture, it is very evident that the "cultured" Bostonians' eyes were filled with the dust which the gentleman kicked up, and their minds were confused with the thunders of his verbal Vesuvius, over a petition which indicates the existence of a great wrong growing out of the very social system that he advocates with such vehemence and volubility. He has not a word of argument to offer on this important matter, and attempts to produce nothing against it but the "ashes of thunders."

Pertinent to this petition is the following from an article in the St. Louis Journal:

"A fact to be taken in connection with this, that women greatly outnumber men at some points in this country. Massachusetts, long proverbial for the super-abundance of the woman element in her population, shows by her census some 40,000 more women than men. Taking both sexes between the ages of 14 and 30, the State of New York reports nearly or quite that number of women in excess of men—three and a half times the whole excess of the State. The figures show an even more startling condition of affairs when it is termed the marriageable age. In New York City alone having more than 300,000 more women than men, and taking in the several neighboring cities including Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and Hoboken, there are about 125,000 women who stand without any support or assistance from male friends or relatives."

Now what has the Rev. philosopher (7) to propose in relation to these facts and the unjust, unnatural and impossible strict law of monogamy, that he upholds with such high-sounding but stupid sentences? Hear him:

Here is sweet consolation to the spinners of New England, who do not find husbands, and who could not if every man in their neighborhood would take a wife! In consequence of the disparity between the numbers of marriageable women and marriageable men, thousands of the former have no chance to wed, and it is therefore not surprising that many of them enter into social relations which are not recognized in law nor countenance in general society. They therefore desire that the ban against plural marriage may be removed, and that they may be able to hold up their heads, as the lawful wives of the men for whom they may entertain a "supreme affection" without having the "corresponding opportunity of marriage."

But Joseph Cook says they are "not called to marriage." And yet in connection with this subject he talks of "Biblical Ideals." Why, this Rev. theologian is opposed to the system that was taken from the "Bible," and corrupted Christianity when its inspiration had fled, because of the wickedness and gross error of its professed adherents. It comes down to our times tainted with the breath that issued from that infamy which he says "was sometimes found even in the temples of the gods."

The "Biblical Ideals" are of homes and husbands for all the daughters of Israel, in which "every woman who stood in the connection or relationship of a wife" could "sustain her position respectably," and was "endowed with all the rights and privileges pertaining to a married woman." But the "Christian" apostle of the "Biblical Ideals" which he pretends to advocate, must know that the Romish and Grecian periods, from which he selects the Ideals he brings up to judge the present age, furnish the very names which are used in respectable society to designate the rankiest social vices, and the depths of sexual iniquity.

The "call to marriage" is heard in the promptings of nature, and He who gave place for that voice has provided ample "opportunities." But laws have been enacted and prejudices have arisen, springing from pagan and not Biblical ideals and customs, which bar the way to honorable matrimony from many who are as strongly "called" as their more fortunate sisters. And professing Christian preachers like Joseph Cook, shut their eyes to the plain teachings of the Hebrew Scriptures, and their own consciences, and while they profess to reverence the "word of God" pay more respect to classical heathenism and the narrow notions that are popular in the world. They hedge up the way of life, they guide the multitude into the broad road of error, and will be found at last in the place that jaws for the wilfully blind who are leaders of the blind.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE EVENING NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Morgan submitted a bill to amend the Constitution, allowing the President of the United States to approve any part of the appropriation bill, and to disapprove any portion of such bill as he may think proper; referred.

Washington, 15.—The committee on the charges that the election of Senator Grover was procured by fraud and bribery. The report says the evidence did not sustain any such charges, and the committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Leave was given the members of the committee to their own business in the case.

On motion of Voorhees, the matter of the memorial of Wm. McGeehan, to permit his patent for certain lands in California, indefinitely postponed yesterday, during his (Voorhees) temporary absence, was, after discussion, declared still open.

EASTERN.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

New York, 15.—Nothing of special interest has occurred. In theatrical circles the past week. Alice called for Europe on Wednesday. She says she will not return to America again. She intends to settle in Europe.

Miss Leona Moss made her debut at the Union Square as Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons," on Monday, supported by Joe. Wheeler as Claude Melnotte. The critics are generally of the opinion that she began at the wrong end of the ladder.

"The Lingers" revived "Our Boys" at the Park, and are doing a good business.

The Ada Cavendish, an English actress, has been engaged for the Fifth Avenue next season, and will appear in "Willis," a new version of "Jane Shore."

John T. Raymond was tendered a farewell banquet by the members of the Lyceum Club, last Saturday night. He said he was not going to Chicago, where he was not to be seen.

J. H. Haverly has assumed the management of the Georgia Minstrels, genuine black, and will send them to California, Australia, and England during the coming season.

It is rumored that the difference between Mr. Oakes, Charles Drew and John H. Brown have been settled, and that they will be in the same company next season.

Strook and Mrs. Kellogg have made \$30,000 each out of this season's opera.

Charles A. Welton, of California, leaves for France, next Thursday, as commissioner of the California State Violation of American Rights Expedition. His instructions are to study growing and wine and brandy production in all its branches, and especially in relation to information concerning the ravages of the phylloxera, and the remedies most successful in staying the scourge which has devastated many vine districts.

The Potter Investigation Committee, Washington, 15.—The Potter committee resumed its session today.

H. Conquest Clarke, formerly private secretary to Governor Kellogg, and now in the internal revenue department, was examined regarding the Louisiana certificates. He recognized the first and second certificates, in the possession of the committee, as the ones prepared by him. Anderson having stated that there was no delivery of certificates, Governor Kellogg requested witness to examine them.

Witness was present when Governor Kellogg signed the second set of certificates and had himself sealed them up and forwarded them to Washington. He also sealed the first set and handed them to the district judge. All the signatures on the first were signed in the presence of witness. Witness did not suppose the messenger's authority changed him with the delivery of the second set of certificates. Was of the opinion that the authority which the bearer of the second set of certificates possessed was the authority prepared for the messengers of the first set. Recus.

THESE DOCUMENTS.

The documents sent to the House of Representatives by the President at the instance of the Potter committee, embracing communications to and from the Louisiana commissioners in charge of the department of State. All have been heretofore published.

THE BORDER TROUBLE.

NEW ORLEANS, 15.—A San Antonio special says: The following dispatch was received at headquarters, this afternoon, dated Laredo, from Captain Cunningham, in command:

Have just seen General Soto, commanding out of the opposite side. He states that all revolutionary parties are broken up or disbanded for the present, except Escobedo's, who he states the General is 50 miles above here, near Amale. He has sent out a force to that point and expects Escobedo to cross over into Texas to-night or to-morrow. I sent Lt. Fountain, with 40 men, last night, to a point opposite Amale. He will be there to-night.

The *Mesa* Soto gives the list of killed and wounded in the fight of the 9th, as follows: Revolutionists killed, 17; wounded, 23. The government troops lost one killed and seven wounded. The number of revolutionists engaged was 130; Government troops 105. He also states that General Salinas and Garcia Ayala, revolutionists who were in the fight, are on this side of the Rio Grande endeavoring to reorganize.

\$25,000 FIRE.

BUFFALO, 15.—The Wallworth elevator was burned; loss \$25,000; insurance \$22,000.

WESTERN.

The hostile Bannocks—Settlers fleeing for safety.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—A Winnemucca dispatch, received at headquarters, this afternoon, dated Laramie, from Captain Cunningham, in command:

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FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Military Situation at Constantinople.

LONDON, 15.—Despatches from Berlin say that Lord Beaconsfield, in a speech in the House of Commons, Thursday, called attention to the peril attaching to the military situation at Constantinople. He stated that the Russian troops had been ordered to evacuate the city, and that the Russian delegates would be able, at the next sitting to announce that the Russian troops had withdrawn.

A Berlin correspondent predicts that the proposition to admit Greece to the Congress will be rejected. It is known that Russia will oppose it. Germany will support it. Austria, France, and Italy, are known to be in favor of the establishment of a Greek mercantile marine. The correspondent thinks that Roumania and Servia have even a less chance of admission. In any case the utmost that can be expected is that the Russian delegates will be able, at the next sitting to announce that the Russian troops had withdrawn.

Chambers at Harodites.

A Paris special states that several cases of cholera have been reported at Harodites.

Lord Salisbury, before going to Berlin, consulted with the leading bankers about the position and capabilities of Turkey, with the view of the establishment of a financial commission at Constantinople similar to that now existing in Egypt.

The colonial office wished Lord Dufferin to remain in Canada as Governor General another term, but he declined.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England, on balance to-day, is £118,000.

Bomb, 47 1/2 lbs., ex-interest; new ones 107 1/2; Erie 100.

GERMANY.

Eastern News Notes.

BERLIN, 15.—At the formal opening of congress, the plenipotentiaries were in court dress; hereafter they will wear ordinary attire. Bismarck will leave Berlin in about ten days, and neither Beaconsfield nor Gortschakoff will wait the end of the deliberations. The final details have been trusted to the second and third plenipotentiaries.

The Emperor received the first plenipotentiaries yesterday. Beaconsfield goes to Potsdam, to-day, the guest of the Crown Princess.

Carathodyr Pasha and Mehmet Ali, the Turkish plenipotentiaries, made their official calls yesterday.

The German court will go into mourning for the late King of Hannover, while with it will be many contemplated festivities.

It is said that in their private interviews, Beaconsfield has made a favorable impression on Bismarck, who is notably amiable to French envoys.

Mention is made of an Anglo-Turkish alliance, a kind of supplement to the Anglo-Russian agreement. It secures the paramount influence of England, not only in Asia Minor but Constantinople.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bear Lake Items.

BLOOMINGTON, Bear Lake County, Idaho, June 10, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

Since having so much stormy weather and frosty nights, the weather is quite warm and Bear Lake farmers are more expectant of a good harvest. Bloomington is one of the thriving towns of this county, and Bishop Wm. Haines may be seen daily behind the counter of the Co-op. store which probably does as lucrative a business as any similar institution in this vicinity, though the capital stock does not exceed a few thousand dollars.

We have none of the noxious pests, the grasshoppers, to encounter this year, for which the people in this county are very thankful. The Bloomington people are building a co-op. saw mill, about seven miles from the settlement, the timber being abundant and of excellent quality, and no doubt, ere long, a reasonable profit will be realized, the same, and the mill will be an additional and an important enterprise.

A correspondent from Bloomington, in June, 1877, agitated the culture of bees, but to my knowledge, none of these useful producers have been cultivated in this locality, but the summer months, extreme cold winters I do not consider the climate unpropitious.

The mountain streams are not so high as some other seasons, Bear River being confined within its banks, though rather unsafe for light vehicles, etc.

St. Charles, five miles south of here, is a town of about the same dimensions as Bloomington, and very near the same number of inhabitants, and in labor on the Logan Temple there has existed a noteworthy competition, both being energetic in public enterprises in common with their contiguous settlements.

Very respectfully,
L. B. HUNT.

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THE FASHIONABLE EVENT!

POSITIVELY TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

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Also Grand Matinee Fairday Afternoon.

First appearance in this city of the world's famous and

FASHIONABLE FAVORITES.

SALSBURY'S

TROUBADOURS

Who have recently returned from Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and the Sandwich Islands.

FRIDAY EVENING,

Will be produced in grand style, their

PATCHWORK!

As played by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the

THIRD NIGHTS in all the leading theatres in America and the Counties, created a genuine furore everywhere.

SATURDAY EVENING.

Last appearance and entire change of programme, producing their own

"THE BROOK!"

Remember the Grand Troubadour Matinee on Saturday Afternoon.

Admission—Grand Theatre seats, Box Office open for sale of Reserved Seats.

4171

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I HAVE in my possession the following

One little mouse-colored MULE, about 12 years old, branded 284, and Spanish

If not claimed within 15 days will be sold on Thursday, June 15, 1879, at two o'clock

A. M. BLAKE, District Poundkeeper.

Toguen's, June 15.

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We are now prepared to furnish

Presidents of Stakes with the necessary blank forms for their reports.

Stake Reports, 5 cents per copy.

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Mailed on receipt of price.

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CANNON & YOUNG,

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LOST.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, at the Theatre, or between there and the residence of W. H. Rowe, 234 Ward, a gold bracelet, oval shaped, with coral set in the center, surrounded by gold beads. If found, please return to the office and be rewarded.

TO RENT.

HALF a block east of the Post Office, two Tenement Houses, five rooms in each, with every convenience for a small family. Inquire at Mr. Platt's saddle shop.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Utah Central R. R. Co. will be held at the Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City, U. T., June 14, 1879, at 10 A. M. for the election of directors, and the closing year.

d list of

Mrs. ELLIS R. SHIPP,

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OFFICE: Main Street, in the Old Constitution Building, opposite Z. C. M. I. RESIDENCE: Eleventh Ward, on 7th East Street, between 1st and 2nd South Streets.

Special attention given to Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.

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Steam Warming Apparatus,

Manufactured under R. J. Gold's patents. Also Gold's

HOT AIR FURNACES.

Persons wishing to warm up Churches, Public Buildings, stores or Private residences by either steam or hot air will find it to their interests to correspond with me on the subject.

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BLACK PRINCE!

This Stallion, of black high blood, foaled in 1868 at Spring Hill Farm, Ohio, and is by "Black Prince," bred by "Humbleton," and imported by "Humbleton," "American Sires," grandson the dam of "Black Prince," by "Young Menagerie," and pure line of blood—there is now in the United States. Kind and gentle.

ALSO THE

STALLION

CROMWELL!

Three year old; half brother to "Black Prince" by "Humbleton," full brother to "Black Prince" by "Humbleton," and imported by "Humbleton," "American Sires," grandson the dam of "Black Prince," by "Young Menagerie," and pure line of blood—there is now in the United States. Kind and gentle.

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Chastise of temperature, irregularity of rest and eating, and exposure to drafts or cold, causing such of the symptoms of the body. A dose of this medicine, taken at intervals, will cure from such causes, and save many inconveniences and dangers.

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H. S. ELDRIDGE, Superintendent.

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F. AUERBACH & BRO., LUMBER YARD

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GREAT ATTRACTIONS! NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY! PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

Good, Stylish and Durable Dress Goods,

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Best Brand of English Alpaca,

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Elegant Black Cashmeres, New Talmise, Henrietta and Bombazine Cloths,

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American and French Piques, new designs, very Low,

Latest Styles of Bourrette and Polonaise Cloths,