

THE DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

Wednesday, July 31, 1867.

NOTICE

By Daniel H. Wells, Secretary of State for the State of Deseret:

The qualified voters of the State are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held on the first Monday in August next, Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly will be elected as follows:

By Great Salt Lake, Summit, Green River and Tooele Counties, one Senator for the term of 4 years.

By Sanpete and Sevier Counties, one Senator for the term of 4 years.

By Weber and Box Elder Counties, one Senator for the term of 4 years.

By Millard and Juab Counties, one Senator for the term of 4 years.

By Utah and Wasatch Counties, two Senators for the term of 4 years.

By Beaver and Piute Counties, one Representative for the term of 2 years.

By Cache and Richland Counties, one Representative for the term of 2 years.

By Davis and Morgan Counties, one Representative for the term of 2 years.

By Great Salt Lake County, three Representatives for the term of 2 years.

By Iron County, one Representative for the term of 2 years.

By Juab County, one Representative for the term of 2 years.

By Sanpete County, one Representative for the term of 2 years.

By Tooele County, one Representative for the term of 2 years.

By Utah County, one Representative for the term of 2 years.

By Wasatch County, one Representative for the term of 2 years.

By Weber County, one Representative for the term of 2 years.

Returns of which the County Clerks will please make directly to me, and not mingle them with the Territorial returns.

DANIEL H. WELLS,

Secretary of State for the State of Deseret.

G. S. L. City, July 26, 1867.

GENERAL ELECTION,

AUGUST 5, 1867.

STATE OF DESERET.

Senator

For Great Salt Lake, Tooele, Summit and Green River Counties,
ALBERT CARRINGTON.

Representatives

For Great Salt Lake County,
JOHN TAYLOR, ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD, ORSON PRATT, Senr.

TERRITORY OF UTAH.

In Convention held in Great Salt Lake City, July 29, 1867, Hon. John Taylor, Chairman, and T. B. H. Stenhouse, Esq., Clerk, the following nominations were unanimously sustained:

Commissioners to locate University Lands:

STEPHEN CHIPMAN, Utah Co.
JOHN NEFF, Sen., Great Salt Lake Co.
EBENEZER BROWN, " "

Councilors:

For Great Salt Lake, Tooele, Summit and Green River Counties:

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
ABRAHAM O. SMOOT,
ALBERT CARRINGTON,
JOSEPH A. YOUNG.

For Great Salt Lake County,
Representatives,

JOHN TAYLOR,
ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,
ENOCH REESE,
BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jun.,
ORSON PRATT, Senr.
JOSEPH F. SMITH.

Selectman,

ROBERT J. GOLDING.

General Poundkeeper,
BRIANT STRINGAM.

For South Jordan Precinct,
Justice of the Peace,
Constable,

For Brighton Precinct;
Justice of the Peace,
Constable,

THE ONLY REMEDY.

We have frequently referred to some of the evils existing in monogamic society. Many statesmen and legislators have sought to correct them in vain, because, instead of striking at the root of the tree of vice, their efforts have been directed to pruning its branches, and the natural consequence has been a more abundant crop of the corrupt fruit. The only effectual remedy for the "social evil," and all other evils with which mankind is afflicted, is the gospel of Jesus Christ, and the celestial law of marriage is one of the principles of that gospel. The Lord has commanded His people to come out of Babylon that they may not be partakers of her sins nor receive of her plagues. While they remain in her midst and allow their sons and daughters to intermarry with her children, they cannot escape partaking of her sins and their consequences. The virtuous and honorable of all the earth are invited to join in the effort to establish and maintain a pure society and nation, in which our children can marry without danger of corruption, and where we can educate them in the knowledge and practice of those principles of social purity so essential to their existence and happiness, without the harrowing reflection that in the course of one or two generations all our efforts will be neutralized by contact and commingling with the corruptions of the world.

But social organizations for this purpose, independently of the gospel of Christ, always have failed to accomplish the desired end, and always will fail, because that gospel provides the only means of discovering the vicious and corrupt, and erects the only effectual barrier between them and the virtuous. Hence the reason that alliances with those who reject the gospel are so earnestly reprobated by all who comprehend correct principle. Suppose the Divine laws regulating the intercourse of the sexes were enforced throughout the civilized world, permitting plurality of wives, and punishing whoredom and adultery with death, the latter vices with their attendant train of evils would soon disappear from the earth. If Christendom, instead of punishing plurality of wives as a crime, would pass a law to make a woman the legal wife of the first man who could be proven to have cohabited with her, and inflicting the severest penalties upon adultery and whoredom, they would subserve the cause of humanity, and save themselves from eternal infamy. But a law of this kind would interfere too much with so-called pleasures, and popular evil practices, and is, therefore, not to be thought of.

Who will be held responsible before the bar of heaven for the vast amount of crime and suffering resulting from prostitution? The rich, the influential, and particularly the pious professors of Christianity. If the evils of prostitution are not sufficiently known, and the remedy which the Lord has proposed is not understood, it is their duty to see that both are so thoroughly explained to the people, that all who love virtue can behold the repulsiveness of the one and the purity and beauty of the other. If those in power will not sanction the Divine law of marriage, it is their duty to unite in removing them and in electing men who will. When "inquisition is made for blood," it will not be said, "Why did you not avail yourself of the privilege?" but, "Why did you neglect this important duty?" The man who marries two or more women, and honorably provides for, protects and educates them and their offspring, is doing

more for the cause of humanity and the redemption of the world than ten thousand monogamists who write and preach about morality and virtue.

"But," says one, "the women would not endure such an innovation." What! do they not endure insult, abuse, scorn, prostitution, degradation and death from the hands of those who should be their protectors—their saviors, and will they not endure kind treatment and honorable marriage? Shame on the man who would utter such a libel on the sex. True, polygamy would not, as monogamy does, exalt a few women and surround them with all the luxury and display that wealth and power can command, at the expense of thousands who are plunged into the depths of degradation and want; but we have too much faith in the sex, in their purity, honesty and uprightness, to imagine for a moment that they would long be the opposers of a plan so fraught with blessings to themselves and their sisters.

Others, in defence of their own selfishness and want of charity, say, "Oh, prostitution has always existed, and always will." That it always has existed, so far as history informs us, is true, and it is equally true that it will continue to exist unless more effective measures are taken to put a stop to it. But we again assert that the operation of the Divine laws,—not the laws in force either in heathen polygamic or Christian nations—respecting marriage, would ultimately eradicate this foul social cancer. Such a wonderful and universal change could not be effected in a month, a year, or perhaps a generation; but all things must have a beginning, and we are called upon to take the lead in, and endure the shame, suffering and persecution of a revolution that will bring greater blessings to mankind than any that has ever been undertaken, and which will confer eternal glory upon the men and women who now patiently fight its battles and endure its attendant hardships until victory perches upon their banners. Till that day we are content to bide our time, and to endure whatever the Lord may permit. Our trust is in the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, who is able to deliver us.

OUR MAILS.

One of the most frequently repeated charges against the citizens of this Territory, and one which our enemies are most assiduous in making, is, that we are ignorant, and desire to keep the bulk of the people in ignorance of nearly all that is passing in the outside world. It would seem that those who have the contract for carrying mails to this Territory not only encourage the parties who circulate this slander, but seem to have concluded that they will try and make it appear absolutely true.

Our people have sent east for thousands of papers, magazines, serials, periodicals and books of various kinds; they have sent the money for them; that money has been receipted for by the publishing houses having forwarded copies on to their subscribers, and by letters having been received acknowledging money, and stating that books were sent here; we do not approve of some of the papers subscribed for, and we would decidedly object to each and everyone of the novelettes now brought; but the money has been sent, the papers, books and magazines have been paid for, they have been forwarded from the publishing houses, and they do not arrive here.

Over two hundred sacks of this kind of matter for this Territory now rest between Denver and this city, representing at the least \$2,000; besides the still larger amount which floated down

the Platte River, which is wrongfully kept from those who have paid for them; and for much of this we have to pay letter postage.

It is time this matter should be thoroughly ventilated. We do not publish a magazine which wishes to be circulated here, and we do not expect to do so, though perhaps it would be better if we did; but we have every interest in having the papers and book matter ordered and paid by the people of this Territory brought to it; and think we will keep noticing and calling attention to the present and past derelictions until it is.

HOME ITEMS.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Elder M. B. Shipp exhorted the people to a strict and faithful observance of the Word of Wisdom.

President Joseph Young encouraged the congregation to work the works of righteousness. He pointed out that many men have given way to a spirit of speculation, when their minds should be filled with a desire to do the will of God. We should live by the gospel continually, and live so as to have the Spirit of the Lord ever with us.

Elder Edward Stevenson followed touching on some of the principles of the gospel, and the blessings that accrue from obedience to them.

AFTERNOON.

President J. Young instructed the Saints on their practical duties; and the necessity for their observing gospel principles.

Elder Enoch Reese touched upon several principles, and their importance in the plan of salvation.

President H. C. Kimball followed in his usual plain and straightforward manner of elucidating the truth.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH.—The anniversary of the Pioneers entering this valley passed off with considerable quietness. Many hoisted the "stars and stripes" to show their remembrance of the day and their own loyalty; but the great event of the occasion here was undoubtedly the grand party at the Theatre, where a very large company enjoyed themselves exceedingly until about 4 a.m. on the morning of the twenty-fifth. Presidents Young, Kimball and Wells were there, with Elders John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Ezra T. Benson and George Q. Cannon, of the Twelve, and a large company, including besides many of the Pioneers more than a few who could participate on such a time, without the same depth of feeling with regard to the season commemorated.

PROFESSIONAL.—We understand that Messrs. Couldock, Langrishe and Company are expected in the city every day, and that there is every likelihood of their appearing on the boards here. We have not seen any of the company, but if we may take the encomiums of the press elsewhere to mean what they say we have not yet had any such an actor as Mr. Couldock in this Territory. Our city readers well remember the gentlemanly deportment and good acting of Mr. A. R. Phelps, when he was here last summer, but when he got to where Mr. Couldock was he was accounted fair support for that veteran actor who has honestly won his name and fame among the best and brightest who struggle for the crown histrionic. We congratulate our theatre goers upon the prospect they have of an early opportunity of seeing such an accomplished and versatile actor.

FOURTH WARD.—By a communication from the Fourth Ward, from br. C. Williams, we learn that they had an excellent time there on Wednesday, the 24th, having a public dinner, good out-door enjoyments and everything calculated to brighten good feelings. We are noticing the Fourth Ward; there is more than extra life in it; we will have to compliment Bishop Jenkins some of these times, however much it is against our private principles.

EASTERN MAILS.—Our mail reports are very brief this time, and very pointed. On the 22nd there arrived a coach with five way mail sacks and three through mail sacks. On the 23d a coach arrived with three passengers, but no mail. No way bills were received for the 14th, 15th, and 16th. No mail was received on the 24th and 25th, up to our going to press on the latter date.

Some people are inquiring if the Department at Washington is notified of these repeated derelictions. We will simply say, that we mail a paper regularly to the Department, with the item marked; that our information is official, being furnished by the Post Office; and that a report is also regularly forwarded from the Post Office here to the Department.

FALL CLASSES.—My FALL classes of Phonography will commence on Friday, 9th of August. Names are being now received. Ladies to meet at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; gentlemen at 7.

EDWARD L. SLOAN.

READ Lists of Estrays.