

## OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

UTAH COMPARED WITH BOSTON—IMMORALITY IN BUTTE—CONDITION ELSEWHERE—WHAT A CONTRAST FROM THAT WHICH PREVAILS AMONG THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

October 12, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The Utah dispatch fiend appears to have come into a kind of ephemeral existence once more. He has quit that heartrending spectacle of tear-dropping veterans, and now says the "Mormons" are defiant, bold, rebellious and a hundred other things too numerous to recapitulate. He rejoices in the prospect of having to build new jails in Utah. This is

## VERY CHRISTIANIZING DOCTRINE.

What we want to make us on a par with the great monarchies of Europe are jails and poorhouses. The dispatches from Utah seem to provoke more editorial comment than those from any other quarter, though it must be confessed that those from Idaho, from Virginia, from Boston, and from other places contain as much food for serious mastication as any the morbid imagination of a Utah carpet-bag knight could furnish. The war on Utah has assumed such a shape that the old cry might be made to fit it. The old Roman cry was, "delenda est Carthago." The American cry would be "delenda est Utonia," if the Chicago Tribune, the carpet-baggers of the west, and the alleged missionary societies who pretend to preach Christ and Him crucified, had their way.

Suppose we contrast Utah with other states and territories in this country, and then ask ourselves candidly, honestly and impartially, how does the much abused and much maligned Territory stand? We can easily do this by glancing over the dispatches from other quarters. Let us take

## BOSTON,

the "hub" of our little world, first, and examine the religion, society, politics, etc., of that glorious city. Here is what the Rev. Dr. Trafton said to a meeting of Methodist ministers there a few days ago, with regard to religion. H says:

"Let me start out now to go to church and worship God. At home we have had our private devotion. We come to the church door—I'm saying what took place exactly—we see plenty of seats vacant. We ask one of the young snipper-snappers, with a rosette in his button hole, for a seat. He says, 'You wait awhile and I'll see.' By-and-by, when the bell stops tolling, the man says, 'I guess you can find a seat in the gallery.' In the gallery you see four young people talking and laughing. Suddenly the organ starts and then as suddenly the four grow solemn, jump up and begin to squall. You can't understand a word they say. They sing a hymn you never heard before and never wish to hear again. You can't sing with them. Call that singing God's praise! It is not only folly, but it's blasphemy. You've no business to introduce such trash as that and call it devotion. Well, it was over. And then the man read the Bible. (Here the speaker read in imitation in a quick, monotonous, low, and sing-song way a passage from the Scriptures). Now, I said to myself, what a fool you are to think that reading the Bible in that way has any other effect than to create disgust. There is a way to read the Scriptures by which you can fix the attention of the people. Then our hymns. We read them so carelessly that the people don't get the sense of the words. Then the prayer. In the old times the minister used to pray, to supplicate, to implore, just as if he expected something would come. And something did come. Now, this brother who prayed delivered a homily, an address to the people, a strained effort. It wasn't praying. I confess it didn't touch me at all. I kept saying to myself, 'O nonsense! Fiddlesticks! I say this ought not to be. We ought not to go away disgusted, as I do. No, I won't say that; I ought not to. There is too much caste in our churches. What we want is the real, old-fashioned sociability. That will reach the people.'"

This is the testimony of one of the most advanced and most educated men in the Methodist Church, and it is dictated from actual and personal experience. The singing he calls squalling, the praying he classes with sea-sickness, and he confesses that he himself has come away sea-sick. Contrast this with Utah, and speak openly and honestly whether Mormonism presents such a flat, stale, insipid picture.

Let us turn to Montana, that part of it which is clear of "Mormonism" and what do we find? A dispatch to the Chicago Tribune a few days ago, says:

## SOMETHING TO BE INVESTIGATED.

At Butte numerous men are living with women not their wives. The grand jury is to investigate about fifty such cases. Where sufficient evidence is procurable to establish the fact that a matrimonial knot is necessary to legalize the relations between the man and woman, they will be offered the chance of marriage to save an indictment. Such cases are so common in Butte that it is proposed to put a stop to them as far as possible by law.

The little item occupied but a small space in a 28-page issue of one of our large dailies, yet it contains more matter for thought than whole volumes of religious cant and mock morality. Any observant person who has traveled in the American Territories and in the mining regions of Mexico will not be surprised at this. To him it has no more novelty than if told that water flowed down hill in Montana or Idaho. And if that Butte writer keeps his eyes open and remains long enough in the West, he will find out much more. He will find that after every new mining excitement, a new state of things crops up. If a new excitement were to start up 100 or 600 miles from Butte in a day or two

he would find those 50 women now enjoying a kind of Blaine matrimony, entirely free and alone. Eventually they would find their way to the new fields, but they would not find their old partners. They would find new partners and start in again. This would be the natural condition of any people not basing their industry on agriculture. By studying the people that inhabit the vast regions from the town of Zacatecas in Old Mexico to the extreme north of Montana, one can easily see how difficult it is to maintain organized society owing to these mining excitements, and the restless disposition of the miners and mining camp followers.

## UTAH ALONE IS THE OASIS

In this vast desert. Civilization and religion are both maintained there, and the most begrudging observer must admit it, even Joseph Medill himself when out west was reluctantly forced to admit the fact. The humblest Latter-day Saint toiling on his little patch on some Utah hill-side sees and knows how he stands. He believes, and rightly too, that his course has been directed by God. For this he may be called a fanatic, and many other such opprobrious epithets. Let the cold, material philosopher examine this, and he must admit that Utah as contrasted with surrounding places, is only civilization trying to maintain itself; that it is merely an evidence of the instinct of self-preservation in society. If the Butte condition were to prevail, civilization would be impossible. The second generation would be more barbarous than any known savage race. Are we any better in our

## GREAT CENTRES OF CIVILIZATION

than the drunken tramps of Idaho and Montana? Not a bit. Here is an extract from one of our police court reports of last week:

## EIGHTY-FOUR UNFORTUNATES—A JUSTICE COURT SCENE.

Eighty-four street-walkers arrested within a radius of four blocks on the West Side in one night! Not one of them a habitue of a house of ill-fame. Eighty-four brought into the Desplaines Street Police Station inside of three hours, and all on warrants sworn out by police officers. The charge brought against them was vagrancy. Twenty stood trial before Justice White, and were fined from \$5 to \$20. The rest took a change of venue to Justice Woodman. All day long his court was crowded with the prisoners and their accusers. A guard was stationed at the door to see that no friends of the prisoners were admitted to the trial. The unfortunate women were brought in in gangs of from five to ten at a time. All ages and sizes and colors—girls who had just crossed the threshold of that outlawed life, with faces fresh and fair, with the natural tint of health, shed tears, blushed deeply, and answered questions in whispers.

God only knows what were their thoughts as they stood in the prisoners' dock to the first time, as they answered the questions of Justice Woodman about their mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters, the homes they had left. That they were full of pain and bitterness, crowded with a terrible sense of their shame and dishonor, is easily supposed. One poor little girl, with her large blue eyes covered with white hands that had never known hard work, cried in her anguish, "Oh, Judge, send me away; send me away, anywhere, but don't speak of them; I can't bear it; I can't bear it." Fifteen dollars and costs; over a month in the Bridewell. Oh, well, when she comes out she'll be able to bear it. A month's association with that brazen woman who takes her place in the dock will eradicate all thoughts of home and friends. This woman has been here before; the Judge, from among the many, many similar cases he has tried, easily recognizes her. As Captain Bonfield, who is prosecuting attorney, truly says, "She won't make any denial of her guilt." "I've known her for nine years," says an officer, "and every one she has been a street-walker."

The next name is followed by a rustle of silk; a stately girl advances, clad in a fashionable and costly costume. Scarcely 18, her face is beautiful yet; but the physiognomist can easily read in her eyes and mouth the cause of her presence there. She was one of "the third and fourth generation."

The fines were nearly all \$15 and costs. On Waldo place stood a crowd of shameless rascals. They were the "friends" of the prisoners: the earnings of shame fed them, and they were clothed by the price of virtue. As the unfortunates were brought downstairs, these persons crowded round the door. Rings and brooches and watches were handed out to be pawned for money to obtain the girls' release.

There was none present to speak a kind or comforting word to the wayward but contrite girls. No attempt, apparently, was made to obtain admission for any of them to the Erring Woman's Refuge or the House of the Good Shepherd. Well, there were too many of them to go there, and "a month or so in Bridewell would do them good." No inmate of a house of ill-repute was troubled, although it is well known the very hardest and worst of this class of criminals is harbored there.

The extract is from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. The editor of this paper is a vice-president of one of our anti-"Mormon" leagues. The extract is rather long, but it is truthful for once, and those persons in Utah who spend their spare stamps circulating libels about the Territory that they are robbing, would do well to circulate this.

## GOOD LORD! WHAT A STATE OF THINGS!

Eighty-four prostitutes in an area of four blocks. Each of these has a male follower who is viler than she is. He lives on her. He is a thief, a sand-bagger, and very often a deacon in a fashionable church. To show what agencies we have to counteract this state of things, we must quote from the Chicago Tribune. This latter paper is always charging the city authorities with harboring prostitutes. When the police arrest these unfortunates the same paper calls it persecution. A policeman charges a woman with being a vagrant and night-walker. The justice says:

"Why the woman has just as much right to walk the street as you have. Let the case be dismissed. Call the next."

The miserable woman departed, thanking the Justice. The policeman retired to find consolation among a few comrades at Martin Hayes' place, next door.

If the Justice is correct in his ruling, the persecution of the West Side street-walkers is not only grossly unjust but utterly illegal.

This is the Tribune report, and the editor of that paper is president of the Press Association of America.

## HEAVENS! WHAT A PRESS OURS MUST BE!

Contrast the condition of women in Utah, with women in Illinois. The indignities and outrages to which women are subjected here is becoming matter for reprobation. The Tribune, true to its cavalierly instinct, editorially says:

Many lives might be saved if young women of marriageable age were furnished deadly weapons and taught how to use them in self-defense. When a young man whose attentions were objectionable began to betray symptoms of making an offer of marriage, the young lady could draw the revolver, and, as they say in Texas, "get the drop on him."

Parents and marriageable young women may well consider whether the Texas method of self-defense should not be promptly introduced even into the circles of polite society.

"Offer of Marriage" is a Tribune euphemism for rape, robbery, and sometimes murder.

Now let any honest person who has traveled in the east and the west, and who understands humanity, contrast Utah with any community in the isothermal line from Boston to Puget Sound; and he must admit that society in Utah is the only one calculated to survive the present profligacy, corruption and disease. Let not the innocent youth of Utah be beguiled by the reiterated falsehoods of carpetbaggers about the falseness of "Mormonism." "Mormonism" is as true as God itself, and philosophy as well as inspiration proves it.

JUNUS.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION-TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

CINCINNATI, 22.—The count of this county, as it will stand unless changed by the action of the courts, was finished this afternoon by recording the vote of precinct E of the Eighteenth ward. Judge Buckwater, in deciding the mandamus case for that precinct, and that as Thompson, the Republican judge, did not witness the count, the court could not compel him to certify to its accuracy. The other judges had made a count and had delivered their return in an improper form. He would require them to present their return in the usual and proper form, taking care to show the date at which it is made. As to the proof of fraud, the court said the fact that 69 more votes were cast than there were voters registered, was conclusive that there had been illegal voting, but it was not clear that these illegal voters could not be detected by a contest. The court's order to the judges did not indicate what should be done with the returns, as the question was not presented by the proceeding. When the judges presented their amended returns in the afternoon, Justice Sanderson, a member of the canvassing board, couldn't be found. Another justice of the peace, was called to act in his place.

The official footings complete: make Hoadly's plurality 688. Kennedy, Republican, for Lieutenant—Governor, has a plurality of 734. M. F. Wilson has the highest vote for Senator on the Democratic ticket—34,862, and Richardson the highest on the Republican ticket—34,401. Hardacre is the lowest on the Republican ticket, having 34,148, and Brashears on the Democratic ticket, 34,584. For Representatives the variance is not so great, but the Democratic figures are all higher than the highest Republican vote. The clerk will probably issue the certificates to all except the Senators as soon as the footings are made. The injunction as to the Senators still holds. It was argued all day on the demurrer and the motion to dissolve, and was not supplanted by the other proceedings (the mandamus before the Circuit Court), for the reason that but two of the Judges are here. They called the case and set its hearing for Monday.

NEW YORK, 22.—An immense crowd of people filled the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning to listen to the proceedings of the trial of Ferdinand Ward. The latter was present in the custody of the Warden of the Ludlow street jail. His face was pale from his long confinement, but otherwise he appeared as well as usual. When the District Attorney called Ward's case, General Tracy, Ward's counsel, stated that he desired to withdraw the plea of not guilty which his client had entered. In presenting the demurrer, the General called the attention of the court to the fifth count, larceny and obtaining goods under false pretences. There were therefore two distinct crimes charged in different counts of the same indictment. Judge Barrett replied that if two crimes were really but different aspects of the same facts they could properly be embraced under the same indictment. As the Court considered the crimes as different aspects of the same facts, the demurrer was overruled, and the prisoner was called on to plead again, and his coun-

sel changed his plea to "not guilty." The work of obtaining a jury then commenced.

Up to the adjournment of the Court for the day only four jurors were obtained. A motion of the District Attorney that Ward be confined in the Tombs during the trial was granted by the Court, and Ward was taken to the Tombs by two detectives. Fish was also handed over to two detectives, who will have charge of him until he is examined.

NEW YORK, 22.—Many descendants of the Huguenots met this afternoon in the Church du St. Esprit to celebrate the bi-centenary of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, John Jay presiding. Among those present was Secretary of State Bayard. Jay briefly sketched the causes which led to the revocation and introduced Prof. Baird, of the University of the City of New York, who, in an historic oration, sketched the edict and its recall.

Secretary Bayard also addressed the gathering and offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted. The resolutions declared that the two centuries which have elapsed since the revocation have amply proved not only the iniquity of that monstrous act, but also the irreparable loss it inflicted upon France in religion, learning, industry and skill which drove half a million of its best subjects to foreign countries. Thanking God the Huguenots were led to these shores, and that looking to France as their ancient and cherished home, they invoked for her that progress in a pure and tolerant Christianity which was so essential to national dignity, prosperity and happiness.

That after a separation of 200 years they reaffirmed their solidarity and brotherhood, with all of French origin, both in France and other countries, where descendants of the exiles of 1685 now dwell.

That the history of the Huguenots at home and abroad has shown the world that the freedom of creeds from the State's control is the only true policy of Christendom.

NEW YORK, 22.—The Post's Washington special says: There is great activity at the Patent Office on the part of the companies which are antagonistic to the Bell company to secure a report from the Commissioner of Patents to the Attorney-General, which will warrant the latter in authorizing the use of the name of the United States in the suit for the cancellation of the Bell patent. Three such applications are pending before the Commissioner, one by the Pan-Electric Company, one by the Baltimore and Washington Telephone Company, and the third, which has just been filed, by the Globe Telephone Company. The Commissioner is a very embarrassing position, and is undoubtedly subjected to a great deal of political pressure. It is reported in telephone circles that Commissioner Montgomery in his report as to these several applications will not undertake to go into the general question of the scientific character of the inventions, but will confine himself to the report of facts as he finds them in the records of the Patent Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—The Nevada Bank received subscriptions to-day toward the capital of the assurance company to be incorporated under the name of the Anglo-Nevada Assurance Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The controlling interest is said to be held by the proprietors of the Nevada Bank. The stock is reported to have been all subscribed.

MONTREAL, 22.—A resolution of the local board of health, calling upon the central board to close the churches is meeting with great opposition. Monsignor Fabre, the Catholic Bishop, at mass this morning, denounced the idea in unmeasured terms, saying the authorities need not think they can bring about such an unprecedented revolution as the suppression of public religion at the time of a calamity like the present. Bishop Bond of the Anglican Community has spoken against it, while Father Dowd, of St. Patrick's, and Rev. Mr. Martin, of St. Martin's Anglican, say they will absolutely not comply with the measure should it be enforced. The number of cases of small pox in the civic hospital up to date is 465, of which 118 died.

TORONTO, Ont., 23.—A special from Ottawa says: At the Cabinet meeting yesterday it was decided to postpone Riel's execution until November 11. French Canadians still express confidence that Riel will not be hanged. They base their hopes on the recommendation to mercy of the Regina jury.

WASHINGTON, 23.—John C. Shields, appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona, is a prominent lawyer of Howell, Mich., about 38 years of age.

Wm. H. Barnes appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona is a lawyer of Jacksonville. He is about 35 years of age.

The work of obtaining a jury for the trial of Ferdinand Ward was resumed to-day. The court room was crowded to excess. Up to 1 p.m. two more jurors had been obtained, making six now in the jury.

NEW YORK, 23.—The schedules in the assignment of Heath and Charles Quincy, comprising the firm of Wm. Heath & Co., bankers and brokers, as filed to-day, show liabilities \$1,350,000, nominal assets \$2,044,000; actual assets \$378,000. The schedules state that creditors held security to the amount of \$418,000. Creditors, who are members of the Stock Exchange, have a lien on the seats of the assignees for their claims of \$223,000 of

which amount there is not covered by securities \$173,000.

There are unsecured creditors to the amount of \$1,186,000. The cause of difference between the nominal and actual value of the estate is due to the fact that many of the assets have depreciated in the market, or intrinsic value, and that some of the individuals whose obligations are held by them are insolvent, or embarrassed.

NEW YORK, 23.—A Washington special to the Post says: Persons ought to know say that it has been decided to offer General Alexander Lawton of Georgia the mission to Austria, but that the nomination remain in abeyance until after the assembling of Congress in order that application may then be made for removal of his political disabilities. It is thought that such a course will be more expedient than to failure of confirmation, for of course it is not certain that the Republican Senate will accept the opinion of Attorney-General that a pardon President Johnson had the effect removing the disabilities. General Lawton is the gentleman who, in last, was nominated for the Hawaiian mission.

WASHINGTON, 23.—A gentleman is in a position to know the conclusion at which the President has arrived in the Indian question, expressed opinion of the main feature in the Indian policy of the administration, will be announced to Congress, it be a recommendation that there be a radical change in the method purchasing and issuing provisions and all other supplies. All every feature of the present system is disapproved by President. The President believes that if the army is to be expected prevent Indian depredations, the military authorities should be given power to assist in removing the causes of dissatisfaction, by providing for distribution of supplies. This is a policy which has long been recommended by Generals Sherman and Sheridan and other high military officers.

NEW YORK, 23.—Madison Square Garden was filled to suffocation night at the first Republican meeting held in this city to endorse State ticket. From an early hour crowds began to pour into the and at the time the meeting opened fully 8,000 persons were present, among them a large number of ladies. As the vice-presidents on the program were: Ex-President Arthur, Senator Everts, Warner Miller, Alonzo B. Bell, John Jacob Astor, J. Pierre Morgan, Chauncey M. Depew, Nellus Vanderbilt, Edward S. Phelps, and nearly a hundred others. The platform was crowded with men and women in the Republican party, among others were Joseph H. Choate, Governor-elect Foraker of Ohio, Senator Geo. F. Edmunds, General Joseph B. Carr, Ira Davenport, Cornelius Bliss and others.

Mr. Bliss called the meeting to order, and nominated Joseph M. Choate for chairman. After some introductory remarks by the chairman, and appointment of a long list of presidents, resolutions approving platform of the Saratoga Convention and pledging the support of all the publicans to the State ticket adopted. The chairman then introduced Governor-elect Foraker, who after a few introductory remarks, pleasant and his surroundings, "I am not concerned in your matter of a local character, but I share great gratification of the republicans the whole of the United States, the character of your candidate Governor is of the highest order makes him worthy of the republic party. Every man who wants to will come on November 3d to the port of Ira Davenport and General Carr. We have had a victory in and I will tell you how we won victory. Because the Ohio republicans determined to place themselves platform that gave expression to republican doctrine. When the publicans went out of the National they went out with bands playing flags flying, and every man six feet and looking the world square in the face. Nobody was finding fault, because heresy of secession had been a death on the battlefield, nor to the colored race had been enfranchisement and specie payment resumed. Roach, that poor old Irishman broken up. The Democrats have been down one of the leading individuals of the country and thrown 2,000 out of work. While the Republican party was in power they invented a postal card with the Goddess of Liberty printed in one corner, but our patriotic friends changed all that. They issued a new card with the face of a man as Jefferson, the author of the damnable resolution, which caused the trouble in this country since the time. There is no room in a Democratic procession for the Goddess of Liberty. It don't make any difference speaking of Grover Cleveland, or kind of a man is President; but to make a difference what kind of a policy and policy there is behind him. I am greatly surprised to find in every here that the best way to support President Cleveland was to vote for Ira Davenport. I have heard a deal of his fine appointments, but of the last six months, in quantity quality, would have been enough to damn any Republican administration. You can have some idea of the honest labor of Cleveland when he has taken all his appointees from the Democratic party." Foraker then paid a tribute to the Irish and German voters in the Republican ranks, and said: "If Pa-