

# EVENING NEWS.

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FOUR CENTS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Monday, May 9, 1881.

## MORMON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Every morning the Mormons, who are a shrewd people, contrive to secure a most valuable general advertisement for their territory and their condition. At three times the country is solemnly informed that the expected Mormon immigration for the coming year will be so many thousands, and then the same is indulged as to the future plans of the Mormons, and usually some of their agents are interviewed. Then the press takes up the whole question of Mormonism, and observes that this kind of immigration is both disgraceful and dangerous, and the more energetic and impatient papers write to know how long the government is going to put up with it, and demand that Congress shall at once legislate against polygamy. Last year Mr. Secretary Evans imparted a little variety to the business by sending a grave circular letter to our Embassadors and Consuls all over Europe, protesting against the introduction of intending polygamists. As might have been anticipated, the protest had no result whatever. Foreign governments did not see their way to superintending and weeding out the immigration to the United States, and it is just possible that they did not care greatly what happened in the premises. But what does continue to happen is the steady accession of recruits to Mormonism; the steady extension of a growth of that peculiar people; the steady disregard of Congressional legislation and journalistic obligation. In a word, the Mormons go about their business systematically, quietly, but with an energy and persistence which produce very appreciable results, while all the opposition to and denunciation of them end in smoke. Congress has several times tried its hand at solving the Mormon problem, and each time it has failed. Gen. Garfield in his inaugural reference to the question as one which should like to see settled. But while it is very easy to evoke the strongest kind of expressions on the subject, thus far nothing has been done which in the least degree interferes from the growth or power of the Mormon hierarchy, or which has advanced the cause one step nearer to a real solution. Politicians often make a feat of taking it up, and talk all around it in a general way, but when it comes to passing legislation, the sovereignty of the United States always appears inadequate to cope with the situation. We have several times endeavored to point out the reason of these failures. The case of the Mormons is in nearly all respects identical with that of the South. The lesson it teaches is that no government can impose upon a community laws which they believe to be unjust or injurious, unless it is prepared to enforce them by the imposition of extraordinary force. So long as respect is paid to the spirit of free institutions it must be impossible to do this. It has proved impossible in the South, and it has proved impossible in Utah. We are not now concerned at all with the character of the beliefs which cause the rejection and nullification of the laws sought to be imposed. We are only concerned with the facts. The Mormons are in truth an alien community. They do not believe as the American people generally believe. The laws which American people regard as necessary and right, they regard in many instances as unnecessary and wrong. The question is, whether under these circumstances it can ever be possible to enforce the laws of the United States without treating Utah as a conquered country, and coercing the Mormons. Of course the further question, whether such a course as this would be compatible with a due regard for the principles upon which the republic stands, is involved. But both these questions exist, and are clear to us, have to be met and answered, before the Mormon problem can be practically dealt with. Meantime all that is being said about the people only adds to their better, and no doubt serves to increase their annual army of proselytes.

The above is an editorial which appeared in the Sacramento *Record-Union* of May 3d. That paper generally takes a hostile and somewhat contemptuous view of the Mormon question, but errs sometimes through a lack of full information, being led astray by incorrect reports. It is reasoning on most of the subjects which it handles in close and logical and in some of them profound and convincing. Its attitude on the subject of "Mormonism," usually noticeable for calmness and the sense of that vindictive spirit which is common with the press when touching upon this topic, may be accounted for by the fact that the *Record-Union* is not infrequently in the position of a "Christian" sentiment. Papers that are at all sectarian in their tendency are rabid anti-Mormons. The Sacramento paper is heretical and free-thinking. We do not expect anything from a "religious" people or journals, we may as well sometimes get a little from skeptics and those not committed to a creed. To most of the articles which we have reproduced, we have no objections to offer. We acknowledge the hand of the Lord in the result of all the tumult and anger and nonsense that are annually stirred up against us. That is, we recognize His providence overruling all this for the extension of the work in which we are engaged. Indifference is the hardest foe we have to fight in our warfare against deep-rooted traditions and moss-covered creeds. Stagnation is against our internal interests. But our enemies seem determined to keep us alive, on the alert, and to attract that attention and arouse that interest for us abroad that we could not gain by our own exertions. They also exhibit us to those who are thus prejudiced the most violently against us, experience a revulsion of feeling when they get to see the truth, and the outcome is that they become our warmest friends and often our most enthusiastic proselytes. The worst thing our "Christian" friends and political antagonists could do against us would be to let us alone. But to the latter part of the *Record-Union's* remarks we do take exceptions. "It is not true that the 'Mormons' are an 'alien community.' We may not believe as the American people generally believe on some things. And neither do they see eye to eye on most things. But this does not make them an alien community. We believe in the American spirit of political

government. We believe that its fundamental principles were given by inspiration from God. We acknowledge allegiance to the authority of the United States. We teach our foreign-born people the necessity and benefits of becoming citizens. We teach our children in the schools the duties of individuals to the State. We use the same text books in illustration of this as adopted in other parts of the country. If there is or has been at any time any feeling of discord between us and the Government, it has not been from any alien spirit in us, but in consequence of the attitude of hostility repeatedly assumed towards us by the Government, based on an incorrect estimate. We have never assumed the offensive, but we have persevered into the defensive.

And it is not true that "The laws which the American people regard as necessary and right, the 'Mormons' regard, in many instances, as unnecessary and wrong." This is a common calumny. It is bruited abroad that we are defiant, and resist the laws of the United States. Why not state the facts as they are? Why not say that the "Mormons" do not regard one of the laws of the United States in the same light as it is viewed by the rest of the country? Is there any law of the land except the unrighteous, anti-religious Act of 1862, which we disregard or to which we offer any resistance, will the *Record-Union* please point it out? It is not fair to the quiet, orderly and law-abiding people of Utah, whose superiors in these respects cannot be found upon the continent, to class them as a body of law-breakers.

All this talk about extreme measures for "enforcing the laws of the United States in Utah" is balderdash. There is just one law that is not looked upon among the Latter-day Saints as right and just, and which may be occasionally violated in Utah. Only that one. In the very nature of things it is unlikely, almost impossible that it can be broken to any very large extent. Why then this exaggeration of the matter into a momentous national question, involving the grave query as to the propriety of a national departure from the basic principles of our government, the rule of an acknowledged thrifty and, in many respects, admirable community, and the establishment of a grinding despotism in the midst of a popular republic?

But the question will be asked, What ought to be done? Is the authority of the United States to be set at naught? Is the law to be left a dead letter? Not necessarily. If the law is broken, proceed as in the violation of other laws in other places. No less and no more. What need is there for the Government or the papers, or the people to go into violent spasms every now and again, over the reported acts of a few persons in a small community in the heart of the Rocky Mountains? Why cannot clear-headed people see the folly of this periodical outbreak, and perceive through all the smoke and din the origin of this great cry over so little wool? It comes from a few officials afraid of losing their Federal pay, whiskey and cigars, from their hangings on who are hand and glove with their plots, and from a small gang of schemers who are on the look out for spoils. They easily gain the aid of the pious Peckhamites and the latter-day Pharisees, with the clergy who live by making merchandise of human souls, and whose craft is in danger; and thus the country is aroused to these frequent demands for the stamping out of "Mormonism," and prominent politicians have to do something to satisfy the clamor.

What comes of it all? As the *Record-Union* observes, a valuable general advertisement for the "Mormons." When it comes to action, there is so little to proceed against, the falsehoods set in circulation about it are so glaring, and the difficulties in the way of effecting anything like what the bigots and clamorers want are so large and complicated, that nothing is done of any practical character. But "Mormonism" is made a topic of discussion, the gospel is preached, the cause is vindicated, the truth triumphs, and God is glorified. Go on with your anti-"Mormon" music.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

## INTERESTING FOREIGN ITEMS.

New York, 7.—Cables from London give the following items: Tories are preparing to establish a memorial of some utility, probably a college, in addition to the proposed stained glass windows in Hugenheim Church.

The Manchester school of liberals achieved a comparative success in the debate on Richard's proposal for limiting the power of colonial governors in controversial engagements, declaring war and annexing territory. Gladstone made an important speech on this subject, in which he pointed to the necessity of holding the central authority rather than shackling the colonial representative. Richard's resolution was defeated by only eight votes.

John Bright, who has lately been showing some ill-feeling towards Ireland, has been out into an attack last night on the Irish for neglecting to develop their manufactures and utilize the water power and other natural advantages of the country. He commended strongly the giving of small patches of ground to the laborers to starve on. An allusion to a manufacturer losing \$25,000 a year through neglecting to observe Saint day, brought down on him tremendous accusations from the Irish members of sectarian bigotry, and led to a prolonged wrangle.

Gladstone is in spirit as well as in health. He has been absent from several sittings to-day and goes on a visit to Lord Rosebery.

The success of the American horse is a genuine surprise to the English turf. Rivals are also creeping up in number, quarter, two high class two year olds having landed last week from Australia.

The Irving-Booth performance is the best tragic representation in modern drama. The play, "The Merchant of Venice," "Comedie Francaise" company no such interest has been created in Theatrical circles, and no piece has ever been played on the stage with such magnificent effect. The two chief actors are splendidly supported by the company. Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience" is making a fine success of the theatrical division.

public interest with others. The aesthetic element is an entirely new feature in the drama and the music. The music contains better scores than anything Sullivan has yet written for the stage.

The World's London special says: "I do not place myself on the ground of prophecy, but my predictions about Salisbury were correct and he has become the leader of the conservative party. Much opposition was shown to his nomination, owing chiefly to the defection of the country gentlemen, and there is no doubt that Cairns and Northcote feel sore on the subject, but the decision will be loyally accepted by the Tories. Salisbury's friends contend that there must be a reconstruction of the party, and that while the Marquis is no worse off in that matter than Lord Beaconsfield, the reconstruction has taken place had the lamented leader lived. Furthermore the Marquis is the only leading officer in the Tory army, and this no doubt had something to do with his selection. The Tories expect that the new leadership of the Marquis of Salisbury will lead to more vigorous action on the part of the conservative party than has been attempted for some time. The agitation about the land question will also be more active in both parties. The radical policy is making great headway not only in Ireland but throughout England. The home-rule members hold a caucus to-morrow and decide upon the course they will pursue, but apart from them it is clear that the moderate home-rulers, of whom Mr. Shaw is the head, represent the best element of the Irish people.

The motion to erect a monument in memory of Lord Beaconsfield will without doubt be opposed by the majority of the radical members, but still there is great opposition to Mr. Labouchere's amendment, which is not likely to have over 100 supporters. Mr. Labouchere has not yet found a supporter, but Mr. J. H. C. Cowen will lend him his aid. Messrs. Bright, Chamberlain and Dilke, and the *Daily News* among other papers, are much opposed to the motion, and if the radicals do not leave the House without voting, they will assuredly vote against it.

The reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone, although undoubtedly he was instructed by the Queen and though in his heart he believes that the noble Earl deserves a statue from his country, is afraid to open up a debate in which his radical supporters would take a prominent part still he has been preparing the public for the belief that he will make the motion asking for the appropriation, although at the present moment the Marquis of Salisbury may have to do it. Mr. Gladstone has been away from the House for two or three nights but he is undoubtedly a strong movement among the radicals to organize an opposition to the motion. Of course this opposition would be unwillingly made but without doubt they would oppose the motion and bring on a very bitter debate.

Mr. James Russell Lowell, minister of the United States to London, made a most successful speech at the Literary Fund dinner. No American minister since Mr. Adams has been so universally respected and popular in England. Many literary celebrities attended the dinner.

*Vanity Fair* is obliged to deny the story that the Earl of Shrewsbury, A. Talbot, was severely beaten during his escape with Mrs. Muller Murray, on the contrary, the Earl is a young scapegrace, but he is not that sort of person to put up quietly with a beating. Lord Shrewsbury's mother is very ill.

American come troping here by every ship, and the London picture dealers and those aesthetic gentlemen who have something in their line to sell, look out for them. Mr. Vanderbilt is now known as the most liberal English speaking patron of the fine arts.

There much interest felt in the prospect that the Gould and American cable companies' cable will be laid very soon. The *Forerunner* as yesterday called to you, left of Friday and if the weather proves fair, she will be off the Nova Scotia coast before the end of the month. The report that would call for a cable, amalgamated before very long with existing lines was evidently put about to keep up the spirits of the pending combination.

The *Herald* has a cable from Berlin, saying: Correspondents devote considerable space to telegrams of the performance of Wagner's "Ring der Nibelungen," at the Victoria Theatre in that city. Rheingold was given on Thursday, Valkyrie on Friday. This is the first opportunity the Berliners have had of hearing the master-work of the musician of the future, Herr Huden, intending royal of the opera house, having hitherto refused to accede to Wagner's terms. It is rarely that such a large and brilliant audience is brought together by any dramatic attraction at Berlin. It was a fashionable sensation. The house was crammed from floor to ceiling by the music loving public, including the court and the chief of the social, literary and artistic world. The price of single seats for the four performances is 150 marks. Entrance to the pit, a dress circle cost 50 marks, which for Germany is extravagantly high. The scenery was perfect. The singers received Wagner's personal thanks. It had been expected that the composer would conduct, but he was content to watch the performance from a side box. On the first night he was enthusiastically summoned before the curtain several times. The chief actors appeared with Herr Wagner himself, who stepped forward to the footlights on his third night, and made a short speech, in which he attributed most of the evening's success to the sympathetic co-operation of the singers. It is said that Mr. Gye, of Covent Garden, is negotiating with director Newman for the production of the pieces in London next May.

## KILLING THE Golden Egg Game.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The pamphlet recently issued by the State Medical Society of California advocating the abolition of the marine hospital service on the grounds that it is not a charity, but an unnecessary usurpation of the duties of the medical profession, has attracted some attention. The treasury department on account of its authority, and called forth the following suggestive comments: The Dr. Ellenwood of San Francisco, who has been leading the country with pamphlets against the United States marine hospital service was surgeon of the marine hospital at San Francisco for about seven years at a salary of \$5,000 per annum. Being ordered to New York he endeavored to obtain a reversion of the order from Secretary Sherman who, however, sustained the Surgeon-General's order, whereupon Dr. Ellenwood resigned. It seems that he did not discover the unnecessary character of the marine hospital service until after it had yielded him seven years employment and \$21,000.

## Resolute Faced with the West.

Denver, Col., 8.—The United States grand jury found indictments against Berry, Meacham and Cline as accessories, and five Utes—Spavano, Fish, Cobo, Henry and Unqua, as principals in the murder of A. D. Jackson.

A letter received here states that whites have been ordered to leave the reservation by to-morrow, and the writer does not give the cause of the order, but it is thought the order is given by the military, and that it means immediate steps towards the removal of the Utes from the reservation. The Utes have great faith in

Berry's influence over the Indians, and believed Berry and himself could influence the Indians to a speedy and peaceful exodus, and it is stated that Berry having decided to remain in Denver until brought to trial, Meacham declared he would go with him, and rather than trust to himself or to the influence of other commissioners, would resign. It is furthermore stated that Meacham has already prepared his resignation, to be forwarded to the Interior department as soon as it is settled beyond question that he cannot have Berry's assistance. The gentleman giving this information holds a position that entitles him to the confidence of the Indians and their disposition towards the commissioners. He believes that Berry, and the commission who could influence the Indians, and that probably the presence of any of them would induce the Indians to an exodus, as the first impression would be that their mission was to remove them. He believes that Berry could cause a peaceful removal of the Utes, and that the surrender of those indicted for Jackson's murder. The Utes are held in threats to remain in the reservation, and regard the prospect of a fight with the soldiers with dread, and boast they can defeat all the soldiers the government is likely to bring into the fight.

## A Devilish Crime.

LITTLE ROCK, 8.—A *Gazette* Correspondent, special of today says: A young lawyer by the name of D. M. Smith, living in this town, last night took advantage of the absence of Mr. and Mrs. E. Martin, who had gone on an excursion to New Orleans, to inveigle their little daughter Jessie, aged 12 years, a cousin to the young man, to his room, and there ravished her. Mayor Bolton, wishing to use the room for some purpose, went to the door and tried to enter, but a woman, who was aroused, and he watched the room and saw the young man and girl come out. To-day he told Mr. Lincoln, the girl's uncle, upon investigation, the girl confessed everything, and stated that Smith had threatened to murder her if she told. The girl, finding she was suspected, fled to the woods, where he was found and captured by the indignant citizens. He is under a strong guard, but it is feared he will be lynched before morning. The parties are of the best people in the community.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The new French general tariff has been officially promulgated. The principal feature of the Tariff will come to St. Petersburg. The river at St. Joe marks 9 feet 10 inches above low water at 6 p. m. and still falling. Trackmen at St. Joseph struck to-day for an advance in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. A convention of the Young Men's National Catholic Union will be held in Chicago on the 11th and 12th inst.

Several persons will be arrested on Monday and among them are projected members of the Land League.

General Skoloboff and staff arrived at Krasnovodsk April 23d, and left next day for St. Petersburg via Astrachan.

A man supposed to be a relative of O'Donovan Rossa, was arrested in Dublin, yesterday. His name is Jno. Leane.

Postmaster-General James says: He will not rest until every official implicated in the star service frauds is dismissed.

The bill thrown out by the German Reichstag on Friday, imposing a tax on persons exempt from military service.

The promulgation of the constitution in Cuba, caused great satisfaction as a preliminary step to many reforms.

Two youths were arrested at Charkoff on the 4th inst., for distributing revolutionary proclamations in a religious procession.

The Czar and Zarina, have entertained the Turkish and Persian envoys extra to congratulatory telegrams on his accession to the throne.

The Czar has informed the Russian Senate that hereafter his sanction will be required for his laws only where they are of exceptional importance.

The authorities of Ekaterinostav, Russia, on May 4th, forbade the use of the boulevards as public promenades because of the prosecution of the Jews.

Several railroads leading out of St. Joseph, Mo., have done wonders during the past week in repairing damages from inundations. Trains run regularly.

This morning, sixth auditor McGrew and disbursing officer O'Connell and their deputies will be removed for complicity in the star route business.

Huntington being asked for a subscription to erect a lecture room in his native place said if the plan suited him he would have the whole thing built at his expense.

Rewell, of the republican national committee, inviting expressions of opinion as to the best methods to be adopted for conducting the next national convention in 1884.

A magisterial inquiry held Saturday, at Galway, resulted in the commitment for trial at Castle Carr. Assizes of P. J. Connelley, now in jail, on a charge of inciting to murder, two landed proprietors in Mayo.

Elections held on Thursday in Cuba for the partial renovation of the municipality of the island resulted generally in the success of the conservatives. Of 15 members elected in Havana, 14 are conservatives.

The chief stockholders in the Homestead Mine, Deadwood, sent to Yankton articles for a hundred miles of narrow gauge road to connect the chief cities of the hills with the coal fields. Material is on the way from Danville, Pa.

The Bey of Tunis received on Friday a telegram from the Sultan saying the Tunisian question was occupying the attention of the Powers, and France and Italy were very anxious regarding the limitation of her operations.

In the monetary conference yesterday, the German delegates declared that Germany recognized the existing situation, and that arriving at an understanding with England in view of the direct and important relations between the two countries.

## SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICES.

MALARIAL FEVER. Malarial Fever, consumption, torpority of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the blood into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always. See "Proverbs" in another column.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures Catarrh and all affections of the mucous membrane. (1)

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulator. (1)

## SALT LAKE THEATRE.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY AND SATURDAY.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY.

May 11th, 12th, 13th, & 14th.

THE GREAT

SOLDENE COMIC OPERA CO.

30 ARTISTS. 30

M. E. HILLEN & L. HALLENBERG, MANAGERS.

Emily Soldene,

Rose Stella,

AND TWENTY OTHER LADIES.

Messrs. Campbell, Appleby, Quinton, Allen, Marshall and Herce.

Wednesday Eve., May 11th; Audran's Grand Success, Proust's version.

OLIVETTE!

The rage of New York and London.

Thursday Eve., May 12th, the Great

Crane, Berthel's version.

BILLYE TAYLOR.

Friday Eve., May 13th, Offenbach's

Genevieve de Brabant,

as played by this Company over 2,000 times.

SATURDAY MATINEE.

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGO!

Saturday Eve., Last Performance,

Herce's Masterwork.

CHIEF OF POLICE.

Reserved Seats now on Sale at the Box Office

Reserved Seats—\$1.25

Admission—1.00

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED

Order of the 15th Ward, Salt Lake City,

are hereby notified, that a meeting will

be held Friday, May 13th, next, in the 15th Ward

at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of

making amendments to Articles 1 and 3.

R. V. MORRIS, Pres.

Salt Lake City, April 23, 1881.

NOTICE.

IT IS REQUESTED THAT ALL DEBTS

owing to the late firm of Mason & Sells,

be paid to the London Bank of Utah on or before

the 15th of May. If not paid on or before

that date they will be placed in the hands of

an Attorney for collection.

MASON & SELLS,

In Liquidation.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One grey MARE, 7 or 8 years old, branded

J and B combined, with half circle over,

and Spanish brand on left thigh, both

brands visible on left shoulder.

One brown yearling MARE, COLT, branded

J and B combined with half circle over on

left thigh, vented on left shoulder and A on

right shoulder, both hind feet white.

One light sorrel MARE, 3 or 4 years old,

branded J and B combined with half circle

over on left thigh, and S and D combined

sideways on left hip, both hind feet and left

front feet white.

Said animals, if not claimed, damage paid

and sent away on the 10th day from date,

they will be sold at the District Estray

Point, on Saturday, May 14, at 2 p. m.

NELLS HALLISON,

District Poundkeeper.

Glenwood, May 4, 1881.

## U. S. DEPOSITORY.

DESERT NATIONAL BANK,

SALT LAKE CITY.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$200,000

SURPLUS, \$100,000.

WM. H. HOOPER, President,

H. S. ELDREDGE, Vice-Prest,

WM. JENNINGS,

FRANKIE LITTLE,

JOHN SHARP,

CHARLES GROESBECK,

L. S. HILLS, Cashier.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Days and sells exchange on New

York, San Francisco, Chicago, St.

Louis, Omaha, London, and principal

continental cities.

ISSUES COLLECTIONS, REMITTING PROCEEDS

Promptly.

London Bank of Utah,

(LIMITED)

26 Austin Friars, London,

—AND—

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Authorized Capital, \$100,000.

at par value, \$775,540.

Subscribed Capital, \$40,000.

at par value, \$241,575.

Buy and Sell Sterling Exchange.

Buy and Sell Drafts on the Cities of the

United States.

Interest Allowed on Deposits, Sub-

ject to Notice of Withdrawal.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

Accounts kept on the most favorable terms.

PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS:

London, London Bank of Utah, (Limited),