

EVENING NEWS. *Published Daily, except on Sundays and at Four O'Clock.* **PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.** **CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.** Thursday, Oct. 15, 1883.

EDITORIAL NOTES.
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A PLEA FOR SLAVERY.
 The present position of Governor Eli H. Murray is a humiliating one. The nation whose representatives sent him to Utah as Governor of her people without their consent, partakes more or less in the detestation resulting from the manhandling spectacle he now presents. Instead of staying at the post of duty and honorably discharging the trust imposed upon him, he has deserted his official position and taken to the calling of an itinerant political agitator, going over the country palming off on the public abroad, through the medium of the press and by every other available means, the grossest misrepresentations of the situation in this Territory.
 Mr. Murray's report to the Secretary of the Interior, if it be properly represented, and we presume it is, is a tissue of old and repeatedly exploded misstatements, mingled with a grimy discoloration of facts that are too plain to mislead the fatrinded and intelligent. It can scarcely be said that the paper, so far as reported, is infused to any extent with the element of sophistry in the strictest sense of the term, for his aim is too apparent to entitle his manner of reaching it to that sort of designation. However intense his intentions might have been in the manufacture of sophisms, he evidently does not possess sufficient subtlety of intellect to render him successful in that direction. No person at all conversant with the

facts as they exist would be in the least liable to be misled by his special pleadings. His report is not designed for that class, but to aid in the campaign against the majority of the people of Utah and in the interest of political slavery and spoliation.
 Mr. Murray spelt himself by his overweening egotism and conceit, which he has not the good judgment to cover up even in his report to the Secretary, in which it crops out as a ludicrous and incongruous element, calculated, we should think, either to excite the risibilities or disgust of those for whom his pompously tendered counsels are intended. He assumes the role of preceptor to "Congress and the country," whom he advises, with the solemnity of an owl, not to "follow further the movement as to the right of religious belief."
 We presume that by this the gentleman means that in further dealing with the "Mormons," the right of religious belief should be ignored. It should be remembered that this is the sentiment of an appointee of the United States Government, republican in spirit, form and intent, and that it is not only expressed in this free country, but in the nineteenth century. Congress is also advised not to leave the solution of the question—the taking of the local government out of the hands of the majority and giving it to a miserable and unscrupulous minority—to the processes of time and railroad. This would take too lengthy a period, and are measures too mild and natural. In fact nothing will answer the purpose but a political summer suit by which the government of fair and prosperous Utah would be landed in the slough of despair and dependency, and be carried to a decline upon the ragged edge of ruin. One would suppose that the statement of a man who advocates the sending of the mind would be regarded as unworthy a moiety of consideration, as they justly deserve to be. The practical application of doctrines such as he propounds would plunge the country backward infinitely in the march of progress.
 As a manufacturer of studied scowls—Mr. Murray is evidently a success. He advocates the making of the U. S. military available in enforcing the laws in Utah. The absurdity and enormity of this expression are remarkable. There is no more need for the use of troops for that purpose in Utah than there is to send them to quell a disturbance in the moon. Who knows of any resistance to the processes of the Courts in Utah that needs the intervention of an armed force? We do not, and neither does anybody else. But of course the intention of this recommendation in plain, it is evidently to create a false impression abroad; to make it appear that anarchy reigns; whereas Utah enjoys the most uninterrupted serenity, the only splashes of disturbance consisting of the occasional fulminations and intrinsically harmless bluster of disappointed political hucksters.
 The statement that "Courts not open to all citizens and unknown to Congress constantly sit with usurped powers," is what might be termed a tremendous "whopper." The courts to which he refers are strictly ecclesiastical, and they are not open to all classes of citizens, because they are for the settlement by arbitration of difficulties between Church members. Other cases of citizens have nothing to do with them, any more than they do with the proceedings of any class of people who agree to settle grievances by arbitration in place of incurring the vexations caused by the law's delay, the intolerance of office, and interminable bills of expense. But Congress and all the world besides are quite welcome to get an insight into the processes of such courts, and any unprejudiced person who will give the subject an impartial investigation will be constrained to admit that for the people there is not a better system in existence, and where it could be successfully operated it would be of great benefit anywhere and everywhere, and would doubtless be popular among all classes except those who fatten upon legal difficulties and disputes. Under any government, however, despotic, the right to settle difficulties by arbitration exists, but according to Mr. Murray and his little clique, it should be denied to the "Mormons."
 There is one point in the report for which Mr. Murray deserves some credit. He asserts that the Commission have faithfully performed their duties under the Edmunds law. He put the position rather mildly when he said so, for without desiring to accuse these gentlemen of any intention of wilfully operating beyond their prerogatives against the majority of the people of Utah, we must be allowed to suggest that they certainly strained and stretched the law in that direction for all it was worth. But in vindicating the Commission Mr. Murray has taken upon the horns of the small clique with which he identified himself here. In fact he has given them a stinging slap in the face, for they repeatedly laid the most villainous accusations at the door of the Commission, having asserted that they had sold out to the "Mormons," a cowardly insult without a shadow of foundation.
 The culmination of the report lies in its conclusion. It is the drift and gist of the whole matter. He and his clique are not satisfied with anything ordinary, but make extraordinary demands. Mr. Murray is like the tramp who appealed to the number of a house for complete relief, but did it in a singular fashion. "Mister," said he, "will you give me a drink of water, for I'm so hungry I don't know where to sleep to-night." So in asking for the tearing out of the hands of the people the entire power of local government, the establishment of a despotism or autocracy by the appointment of a legislative commission; and the obliteration of every vestige of popular sovereignty in Utah, Mr. Murray asks for meat, drink and lodging, at one breath, for himself and a host of political birds of prey.

BY TELEGRAPH. **AMERICAN.** LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Beneficent Cyclone.
 NEW YORK, 15.—The *Herald*, noting the depression from the Pacific which is expected to reach the Gulf States in a few days, has been slowly advancing eastward over Southern California and Arizona, says:
 "As this depression advances toward the Atlantic seaboard it will raise the temperature in all districts south of the fortieth parallel and cause a heavy fall of rain and a late autumn crop to mature, while also postponing the first killing frosts south of the Ohio Valley. Being a comparatively dry cyclone, its effect will be particularly favorable to the late autumn growers of the Gulf States at this critical period of their operations, but in advance of this there will be a steady northwesterly, and navigation on the lake will be dangerous."
 Centennial of Washington's Farewell to the Army.
 NEWBURY, N. Y., 15.—The weather is delightful for the centennial celebration of the United States Army, and the army is in the best of health. The army is in the best of health. The army is in the best of health.

Closing Canton.
 KONG KONG, 15.—China is actively preparing to close the port of Canton. Troops from the northern frontier of Peking were landed at Withampoa.
EMIL FRESE'S HAMBURG TEA.
 Is the best family medicine, and will be found, on trial, to be the most easy, natural and comfortable aperient obtainable. For sale everywhere.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.
 No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs; none so tried with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.
 A Terrible Cough Cured.
 "In 1851 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 55 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved my life."
 HORACE FAIRBROTHER,
 Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.
 Croup.—A Mother's Trial.
 "While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. I was told to administer the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept on hand. I gave him one or two drops less than half an hour before he went to bed. He was breathing freely the next morning, and the cough was entirely gone. I am grateful to your kindness. Sincerely yours,
 Mrs. E. M. GILNEY,
 125 West 125th St., New York, May 15, 1882.
 "I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effective remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. I have also used it with success in the case of my little son, who was afflicted with croup. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
 Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.
 "I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. I am now well, and am able to do all my usual work. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
 Palestine, Texas, April 2, 1882.
 No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will always cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine."
 PREPARED BY
 Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
 Sold by all Druggists.

Z. C. M. I.
Important Conference Announcement!
 A very large proportion of the inhabitants of Utah and surrounding Territories, are enjoying the luxury of our Unexcelled Cooking and Heating Stoves, and in order that many others may have the privilege of participating in like blessings, we announce the arrival of FIVE CAR LOADS of Charter Oaks, Champion Monitors, Royal Charters, Monitors, etc., etc. Also, a large variety of Heaters and Parlor Cooks which we are offering at astonishing low prices, and we confidently assert that for Cooking and Heating qualities, durability, readiness of action and economizers of Fuel, they have no EQUALS, and for these reasons we have secured the Sole Agency from the Manufacturers, PREFERRING THESE TO ALL OTHER STOVES, which we have at various times been solicited to adopt.
 Our Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, and Stove Furniture Departments, are also complete in all their branches, so that the Carpenter, Blacksmith, Farmer, Miner, and the Housewife can have their varied wants supplied at Prices that will ensure satisfaction. Please call on us and you will be readily convinced that TRUTH AND SMALL PROFITS is our Motto.
 H. S. ELDREDGE, SUPT.

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O'Donovan Rossa's evil example begins to bear fruit. In New York State when a ruffianly thief desires to be revenged he throws a dynamite cartridge into the window of his enemy's house.

A Padelford, a young Philadelphian, put his estate of \$500,000 in trust, and now a cruel court refuses to permit him to build a \$30,000 yacht and expend \$5,000 per annum in keeping it. Mr. Padelford should learn to paddle his own canoe.

Montana desires to become a State. On the 6th of next month an election will be held for delegates to a State constitutional convention. Party candidates are in the field. The convention will meet in Helena in January, and the constitution to be framed will be submitted to the people in November, 1884.

A "gentle employment bureau" is to be established at Denver. It is doubtless to be for the convenience of unemployed gentlemen who would be willing to accept positions where the work is light, and where the punctual drawing of a liberal salary would be duly appreciated. Something of the kind is needed in every city.

No humiliation is so crushing to a Mexican gentleman as to be caught on the street with even the most infinitesimal bundle in his hand. He considers it undignified to carry a letter home from the post-office. All packages must be carried by servants. Fortunately the latter can be hired for twenty-five cents a day. This saves the Mexican gentleman from extinction.

The *Scientific American* declares that hot bread is poison, and launches its thunder at muffins, waffles, hot biscuits, and many other articles of diet that render life delightful. Now that the reason of buckwheat cakes has been fairly whored in, it is painful to reflect that everything good in the world is, from a scientific standpoint, so extremely bad. Nothing is healthy but science.

Charles Dickens's private correspondence, just published, records the fact that in his younger days he was in a chronic "lend-me-five-shilling" condition. It is not through any fault of his, however, and he struggled manfully to get out of it; but it proves what has often been proven before, that men who have difficulties to contend with in their youth are the ones who most frequently rise to eminence.

As a means of safety in theaters a simple but useful bolt, has been invented by Mr. Arnot of the Lyceum Theatre, London, for fastening doors so that they can be opened by more pressure against the door from the inside and cannot be opened at all from the outside. It dispenses with all other fastenings, which cause so many accidents in cases of panic. One advantage is that being once unfastened it cannot be relocked by accident. The Metropolitan Board of Works are using this new bolt in the alterations now being made in the London Pavilion Music Hall.

When a writer in a local contemporary, noted for flashy marriage references, can get off something like this in the *Commercial Gazette* he will be getting along in the business. Ohio, with her rich treasury of noble womanhood, can afford to be generous. She has given many a fair bride to her elder States. It would be hard to bankrupt her, but yesterday the draft upon her resources was heavy indeed. Never more reluctantly did a city part with one of its admired daughters than did Springfield yesterday with a beautiful and universally beloved girl, who crossed the threshold of a home in which she was almost worshipped to enrich beyond gold those of a prominent Indiana family. At high noon, exactly as the whistle told the workmen and workwomen of the busy town to pause from their toil, the solemn words were spoken that made Miss Daisy M. Goode, of Springfield, and Mr. Benjamin Harrison, of Indianapolis, one.

A PLEA FOR SLAVERY.

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