



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

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"ADULTERERS MERIT THE BULLET."

THE verdict in the McFarland case calls forth in New York various comments from the press and the pulpit. Each writer and speaker views it from his own standpoint, and justifies or condemns the verdict according to his predilections. Politics and religion have considerable influence in giving bias to the judgment upon this famous case. Men of certain religious leanings unhesitatingly condemn the verdict as infamous and laud Richardson and Mrs. McFarland-Richardson as persons altogether incapable of committing crime, or even wrong. There is a school of politics, also, the followers of which profess to entertain the same ideas. The opponents of these people in religion and politics take the opposite view. The course of Richardson in their estimation was utterly inexcusable and criminal, and though they, in every instance, may not justify the action of McFarland in all that he did, still their sympathies are with him and they view him as a man who had suffered a grievous and maddening wrong. Men who fraternize with Henry Ward Beecher and the *New York Tribune*, and follow their lead in religion and politics, are the advocates of Richardson and the condemners of McFarland. For instance, the Rev. Dr. Cheever quoted a portion of the charge of Recorder Hackett, before whom McFarland was tried, to the jury, and asked his congregation in solemn and impressive tones: "Oh, what community is safe from the demoralizing effects of such a charge!"

Another minister, Mr. Hepworth, who preaches, we are told, to "an intelligent, fashionable and refined congregation," which fills the "Church of the Messiah" to its utmost capacity, has his ideas upon this much-talked-of subject, which, we conclude, are not those of Mr. Cheever's. Yet he does not seem to endorse the idea of acquitting a man, who shoots his wife's seducer, on the plea of insanity. He thinks that if Cain had been tried by the modern theories of crime, he would undoubtedly have escaped all punishment on the ground of "insanity towards Abel." But in the McFarland case a fact, a terrible fact connected with modern society has been he, says, adjudicated.

"The general question," he thinks, "has been settled that no man has a right, under any conceivable circumstances, to meddle in the domestic relations of man and wife. The marriage relation is a more solemn and binding contract than the novel theories of loose thinkers would have us believe."

"If any man hauls down the flag, shoot him on the spot," has been changed to read, "If any man steps in between a man and his wife, for any purpose whatever, he merits the bullet."

Society's theories of marriage, he asserts, are criminally loose. His ideas on this subject will bear re-printing:

"The marriage service, which a century ago may have been a very solemn ceremony, is to-day a mere form, with, alas, something of falsehood in it. A man or woman cannot solemnly swear at the altar to do certain things which everybody knows they do not purpose to do, without opening the door to many a cheat in after years. In the Episcopal service the woman takes oath to obey the man. The minister, the groom and the bride all regard it as a mere form. She cannot obey him unless he is her superior, and then the natural laws of their house will compel obedience. A strong woman cannot obey a drunken husband, neither will nor can a pure wife obey a bad man, her marital oath to the contrary notwithstanding. Again, the man says, 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow.' Does he propose to do it? Is it not a hollow form, utterly meaningless? In how many cases does the groom intend, instead of giving the bride all his worldly goods, to appropriate all of which she may happen to stand possessed? Now this is a bad beginning. It is all wrong. The marriage service should be simple and direct. It ought to direct both parties to do these things which good men and

women always feel bound to do, and nothing more. The whole thought of the community is lax upon this question. We are getting to have establishments instead of homes. We marry our daughters ambitiously, and they reap only sorrow, trial and misery. A fine house, plenty of jewelry, a grand equipage, are prices paid for many a broken heart. Better marry poor and marry for love than marry for money and position without love. Divorces are so common that the whole continent is startled and shocked."

If society has become thoroughly imbued with the idea that "if any man steps in between a man and his wife, for any purpose whatever, he merits the bullet," seductions will probably be less frequent in the East, and a more healthy tone on this subject will prevail. But is this conviction a general one? For a short time men will bear the lesson conveyed in the Richardson-McFarland case in mind, and if inclined to meddle with their neighbors' wives, will either refrain altogether or move cautiously. But this, like the shooting by Sickles and Cole of their victims, whom they accused of adulterous wiles, will fade from the public mind, and the lesson soon be forgotten

THAT MONSTER AGAIN.

MR. CHARLES C. RICH, JUN., of Paris, Rich County, called upon us yesterday morning, having recently arrived from Bear Lake Valley. He reports that valley free from grasshoppers, with every prospect of good crops.

He informs us that the Bear Lake monster has been once more seen by a young man named Marion Thomas and three sons of Phineas H. Cook. They were on the lake in a boat fishing, opposite Swan Creek, and Bro. Thomas saw something on the water which, at the distance, he thought was a duck, and, remarking to the boys that he guessed there was the monster, commenced rowing towards it. They stood up in the boat, and told him that it was the monster, and besought him to stop his rowing, as they were somewhat alarmed, but he kept on, when they shouted to him to turn his head, and, doing so, sure enough, about four rods from the boat, there lay the monster. The boys were so frightened that they threatened to jump from the boat if he did not stop rowing. They had seen the monster before, and were very much alarmed, but Bro. Thomas had never seen it, and was one of the strongest unbelievers in its existence, and it was this skepticism which had impelled him to row, in opposition to their wishes towards the supposed duck.

He describes its head as serpent-shaped. He saw about twenty feet of its body, which was covered with hair or fur, something like an otter, and light brown. It had two flippers, extending from the upper part of the body, which he compared to the blades of his oars. He was so near it that if he had had a rifle he could have shot it.

We think that this ought to squelch all doubts that may have existed, heretofore, in the minds of any of our people in respect to the existence of the monsters in Bear Lake. It has had that effect on many of the people there. Heretofore the testimony of many men of unimpeachable character has been given, that they had been eye-witnesses to the existence of these creatures, but none of them, that we are aware of, ever got near enough to describe them with any degree of accuracy; and owing to slight, real or seeming incongruities in their descriptions, the Bear Lake monster has been regarded by many more as a myth than in any other light. Bro. Thomas was one of this class; but he is now thoroughly convinced that his doubts were groundless; and having had an opportunity of inspecting it so closely as to be able to describe it with some degree of accuracy, we think his testimony, combined with those which have preceded him, should do away with the doubts of the most skeptical.

We should think, after this, that some of the enterprising and adventurous citizens of Rich County, would devise plans and means of capturing one of these denizens of their beautiful lake, it would certainly be a great haul, and would be worth considerable trouble.

MR. C. RELIEVED.

We heard recently that Mr. Cragin had prepared an elaborate speech upon the subject of the Cullom Bill, which he was very anxious to deliver at an early date before the Senate. It was alleged, in fact, he had become so charged that, unless he had an opportunity of deliv-

ering himself, he was in danger of exploding. To prevent so dire a calamity, the Senate, we suppose, made the Bill the order for the evening session of the 18th instant, to give Mr. Cragin the desired opportunity to speak. We learn this much from our telegraphic dispatches; but for some reason—probably because the matter was thought to be of so little moment—we did not learn by the dispatches whether he did speak or not. But we now find by reference to our exchange, the *Washington Globe*, that the much-coveted opportunity was afforded him, and it will doubtless be gratifying to his friends to learn that he feels much relieved. The *New York Herald*, calls the occasion "a special benefit tendered" to Mr. Cragin. But, we understand, the house was a very thin one, the smell was so strong honorable members could not endure it. The Vice President, notwithstanding his profound reverence for the speaker and his great interest in the subject, vacated the chair, which was occupied by Mr. Patterson. The speech was principally composed of quotations from the books of John Hyde, Mrs. Waite and John H. Brindle and the statements of John Cradlebaugh, John Titus, John Forney and others less famous, interspersed with extracts, many of them garbled, from discourses delivered here. If the thing were worth reviewing, its false charges and inconsistencies could easily be shown up; but the game is not worth the ammunition. There are certain noisome creatures that should be avoided; and we have made it a rule to leave them severely alone.

There is one point, however, in connection with this subject that should not be overlooked. Messrs. Cullom, Cragin & Co. have thus far been the most successful missionaries for the Latter-Day Saints' cause that we have ever known. Had they been secretly employed by the people of this Territory to give publicity to their views, and to give them a wide-spread fame, their work could not have been more efficiently performed. It has been admitted on all hands that the excitement which has been raised by the introduction of this Bill has done the people of this Territory more good than harm. By this they have been brought prominently before the nation, and people have become interested in the subject under discussion who, had it not been for its agitation, would probably never have given it a thought. As an evidence of this the demand for Hon. W. H. Hooper's speech, "A plea for religious liberty" is something unprecedented in congressional annals. A new edition of two thousand, just issued, with the addition of the Remonstrance and Resolutions, adopted at the Mass Meeting in this city, is nearly exhausted, and the demand for it from thinking people, both men and women, continues unabated. The wide circulation of this pamphlet—for it is sent for from all parts of the Union—must accomplish a great missionary work in removing prejudice, if nothing else. The Remonstrance and Resolutions are said to have a very powerful effect upon thinking men; and many candidly admit the arguments to be unanswerable and the positions assumed impregnable. In Hon. W. H. Hooper's speech there is no abuse, no rehash of old, lying books and statements, no attempt to substitute blackguardism and wholesale, reckless misrepresentation for argument, but the subject is discussed fairly and temperately, and there is a truthful sincerity and weighty reason in it that carries conviction to honest minds.

THE CHINESE QUESTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

On the 14th instant Mr. Pixley delivered a lecture at the Mechanic's Institute, San Francisco, on the Chinese question. Last Saturday evening another lecturer, Mr. H. C. Bennett, delivered, by request, an address to a crowded audience on the same subject. Mr. Pixley's lecture was in opposition to the importation and employment of Chinamen as laborers. Mr. Bennett's lecture was in favor of the employment of that race. He combated the various arguments used against them. They were called heathen, incapable of understanding or adopting American customs, religion, language and laws; but last month there were 1,200 Chinese, chiefly adults, attending Sabbath schools in San Francisco alone. They are zealous students, make good progress, and, whenever they attend school, they acquire knowledge with remarkable rapidity. Nearly three hundred Chinese

in San Francisco employ private tutors to instruct them in English, French, German, Spanish, Greek and Latin.

He praised their language and government. In China, he said, the children of the lower classes often attain to the highest offices, learning and zeal being the only avenue to promotion; there the schools are free and education universal. You never find a Chinaman who is unable to read and write his name; can we say, he asked, as much of many who are loudest in their denunciation of the Chinese as barbarians?

On the question of their inferiority, he said,

"The cry that the Chinese are an inferior race is not a new one to raise against a people. It is as old as the history of man. The Assyrians, Greeks, Romans, Persians, Egyptians, Normans, Scandinavians, Russians and Spaniards have all maintained this doctrine of the inferiority of those held in subjection. The Britons were held by their conquerors for centuries to be an inferior race; to-day they are among the foremost of races."

He asserted that it was a flimsy pretext to charge the Chinese with driving white mechanics out of employment, for there were no Chinese working at the trades, the artisans of which were unemployed. The Chinese are chiefly employed, he said, at work which white men would not do for the wages manufacturers can afford to pay. Were they to be driven out of these employments the number of the unemployed whites would have been greatly increased, because it is the cheap labor of these people that sustains the little manufacturing industry that struggles for existence in the State of California.

To reject their labor would be as reasonable, he argued, as to reject steam because not generated with pure water.

"There were steam engines in the United States and in England equal to the power of one hundred millions of men, but that immense increase in the working force had not injured the laborers in those countries, nor would any force of Chinese labor, properly managed."

We have only given a few of the prominent ideas advanced by this lecturer upon this subject. His remarks were listened to with the greatest impatience by the majority of his audience. An ordinary man would have been overwhelmed by the violence of the opposition manifested by those present; but he would not be choked off. Hisses, groans, cheers and cries of various kinds and other interruptions were frequent; but, as soon as the uproar ceased, he would resume his remarks, though often with but little success as far as making himself heard. Benches were broken down, and, the *Alta California* says, nothing was left undone by the rowdies short of throwing missiles, to break up the meeting and have it as disorderly as possible. The papers which do not agree with Mr. Bennett on the subject under discussion, agree in calling his lecture an able and dignified argument, and condemn the conduct of those who interrupted him.

This topic is an exciting one at present in California, and it is likely to become still more important; for there is an immense amount of feeling on the subject.

THE *Workingman's Journal*, a paper published in San Francisco, urges the immediate organization of a workingmen's co-operative society, to compete with the big grading companies in that city. It suggests the raising of a fund of \$125,000 by the subscription, on the part of five thousand men, of \$25 each. Thinkers recognize the value of the co-operative principle; but the difficulty is to put it into practical operation. There must be union of feeling and confidence on the part of those who enter upon the practice of that principle—qualities which are exceedingly rare in these days.

CHINESE RIOT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Our California exchanges, received this morning, contain an account of a fearful riot, which occurred among the Chinese washmen of San Francisco, last Sunday afternoon. It appears that competition has been so sharp among this class of operatives, that in imitation of their Caucasian neighbors, they resolved to have recourse to measures of a protective character to stay the downward tendency in prices. Accordingly, an association was formed, under whose auspices the city was formed into districts, and rules were adopted prohibiting the location of washing and ironing establishments at a less distance than ten houses each side of any other establishment of a similar kind. Despite these rules and regula-