

# **EVENING NEWS.** Published Daily, Sunday Excepted, at Four O'Clock.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, Sept. 2, 1882.

## **THE LETTER OF THE PRES- IDENCY.**

This circular letter of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints contains nothing but sound advice and rational sentiments for the benefit of those to whom it is addressed. Not a principle or a suggestion advanced therein can be successfully controverted or shown to be unreasonable. It is a document that will commend itself to the thoughtful and rational of all creeds, and is one that the authorities of the Church were perfectly justified in law, reason, church discipline and the exigencies of the times in promulgating to their people.

We do not join in the opinion that when a man is entrusted with ecclesiastical authority he should therefore be cut off from political rights or political influence. The Presidency of the Church have as much right to express their views upon the situation of affairs, as the leaders of any organization of a secular character. And so long as ecclesiastical authorities usurp no unlawful powers, use no improper control, and interfere with the freedom of no individual, they cannot be prevented by any law, regulation or correct principle from exercising such influence and giving such advice as they believe will be best calculated to promote the interest of mankind in general and their followers in particular.

This does not involve any "Union of Church and State," which some people profess so much concern about. A religious to have the right to descend upon the questions of the hour, and the leaders of a Church have the right to define a policy in relation to any matter whatever which they consider beneficial to the members. We commend the epistle to all our friends, and are quite willing for it to be read, discussed, published and made the most of, legitimately by our enemies.

## **THE EFFECTS OF THE NEW ORDER.**

This new Order promulgated by the Utah Commission has occasioned surprise in several quarters. As we have already remarked, it cuts both ways. It excludes many persons from registration and voting who have succeeded from the "Mormon" Church, whether they have not away their plural wives or not. At the same time it is a bar to all who have contracted a plural marriage since the passage of the Act of 1862 whether "Mormon" or not, even if they are now through death or divorce living in monogamy or in a condition of solitary singleness. A man now with no wife at all who has at any time since the above date married a plural wife, is shut out from the elective franchise by the rules of the Commission as interpreted in the order.

But though this is the effect of the rules it is not, in our opinion, the intent of the law. The Edmunds Act was framed to exclude actual polygamists, male and female, from voting privileges. The object in view was to discourage the practice of polygamy. The language of the law is, "That no polygamist, bigamist, or any person cohabiting with more than one woman, and no woman cohabiting with any of the persons aforesaid shall be entitled to vote at any election," etc. This clearly relates to present conditions. It does not affect persons who have been polygamists or bigamists or who have cohabited with more than one woman, if they are not now in either of these conditions. The Rule however is retroactive. It reaches to every one who has at any time since July 1st, 1862, entered into either of these relations, whether prosecution is or is not barred against them by the statute of limitations. Thus punishment is inflicted upon them, as it appears to us, in a manner totally unwarranted by law.

There is another point in the new Order worthy of consideration. Rule 2, as it stood before this Order, permitted persons who cohabit with more than one woman out of the marriage relation to register and vote. It excluded those who cohabit with more than one woman in the marriage relation. But the Order says, who, in violation of either the act of 1862 or of 1863, "has entered into one of the relations" described in the act of 1862 "is not a legal voter and cannot be registered." Now the act referred to disfranchises those men who cohabit with more than one woman, and those women who cohabit with such persons without any reference to "the marriage relation." That part of the act then, which will be modified, or the language of the order will have to be changed; they are contradictory and misleading if left as at present.

We consider that all of the oath which has been added to that prescribed by law is unauthorized and illegal, because the power to frame any oath of the kind was not conferred upon the Commission in the Act which created their office, and there is no other source from whence they could derive any lawful authority. Yet, as we have urged before, we consider it the duty of the People who are eligible under the definitions of the Commissioners to take the oath, so that they may not be excluded from registration and the privilege of voting at the Delegate election in November.

And that no advantage may be taken of our words by persons who would as soon swear to a lie as pick their teeth, and who delight in attesting that falsehood to others which they practice themselves, we wish it to be distinctly understood that the Deseret News advises

every man and woman to stay away from the registration who is declared ineligible by the Rules and the Order of the Commissioners; and urges all those who are entitled to register under those rules as explained by the Order, to register at the time appointed, and vote on election day without fail.

Our position is this: We regard the oath prescribed as beyond the law and beyond the intent of its framers. But as it only prohibits some men and women from the performance of an act which they are not lawfully forbidden to do, it is better that they yield until the validity of these provisions can be properly tested, and leave the duty of registering and voting to those who can do so without coming in contact with either the law, the rules or the order. It is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong. And while the People's Party preserves itself clear of anything that would tend to illegalize its registration and voting, let them keep a sharp eye on the doings of those unprincipled opponents who have in times past, in places that could be named, when opportunity offered, resorted to the most shameful practices in order to carry elections. Our people have never had any need, say nothing of inclination, to adopt the tricks and devices of the unscrupulous. They have no need, and we hope, no inclination to do so now. What we desire is, a fair and free election under the law; and if the rules are more stringent than the law, all right, but let them operate in all directions, and under them, applied any way they can be brought to bear, if our people do their duty and the majority are not defrauded of their lawful rights, the People's Party can surely elect its candidate in November.

## **"MORMONISM" AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

"MORMONISM" is like "a city set upon a hill, that cannot be hid." Its opponents will not allow it to lie dormant or be hidden from public view. They advertise it all over the world, and thus assist materially the Elders of this Church in their great work of publishing the Gospel to "the ends of the earth." Not only in the Congress of the United States, but in the Parliament of Great Britain has this subject been discussed, but the English law-makers have manifested more discretion than their American cousins in handling it. And the folly of Secretary Everts is conspicuously exhibited in the contrast afforded by the attitude of the English cabinet officer on the same question. We make the following extracts from the London Telegraph on a recent debate in the House of Commons:

"In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Fustleton asked the Home Secretary whether his attention had been called to the 'Mormon' riot at Hackney, and to previous disturbances at 'Mormon' meetings, and whether, as the United States Government had declared 'Mormonism' to be a nuisance, it could not be found to prevent the emigration to Utah of young women and others who might be ignorant of the American laws on the subject. When he put this question, the Home Secretary, Mr. Stansfeld, was possibly unaware that he was referring to that which the Government of the United States has already and unflinchingly requested authority in this country to do. Three or four years since, strong representations were made by the American Secretary of State to the British Government with a view to bringing about in England some kind of official prevention or discouragement of the emigration of English 'Mormon' proselytes to Utah.

It is obvious that the Washington authorities themselves are powerless to use any coercion towards the immigrants who land at Castle Garden, New York, so long as those persons have complied with the laws regulating emigration. China was once a very exclusive country, and a law has been passed for their exclusion—because, by his yellow skin, his small eyes, his snipe, and his slightly, the official standard confessed. But how are the officers of health or of police at an Atlantic port to tell whether a shipload of emigrants from Great Britain, under the charge of a couple of 'Mormon' Elders, are, or are not, actuated by a polygamist 'animus'? There may be 'prima facie' suspicion of that, but there is no evidence but there can be none of their intending to enter into the condition 'uxoribus multitudine.' There are thousands of 'Mormons' who are content to live as single men. There are multitudes of respectable men and women who are not 'Mormons' at all. The road to the City of the Saints is open to anybody who has money enough to pay for his fare. The Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western railroads take the passenger to Chicago; thence the Great Western of Ohio conveys him to Cleveland; thence he makes a two days' journey across the Rocky Mountains by the Union Pacific Railway to Ogden, and there he finds on the Utah Central is waiting to take him for a pleasant little jaunt of seven-and-thirty miles to Salt Lake City. A 'ferocious family' may have sailed from Liverpool last Saturday, the 29th of July, and by Saturday, the 12th of August, they may be comfortably settled down in the New Zion.

Sir Walter Harcourt, after denying in general terms that there had been any 'Mormon' riots at Hackney or anywhere else, could only tell Mr. Fustleton that constant efforts were being made to impose new duties on the Home Office, but that he had no authority to prevent young women proceeding to Utah or any other place, or to inquire into their matrimonial views or their ignorance or the contrary of the American laws against polygamy—law, by the way, which the 'Mormons' continue to treat with consistent and unmitigated contempt. Such a reply would practically be the only one which the Secretary for the Home Department could proffer to the United States Government, were fresh requests made to him to discourage English emigration to Utah. At the very utmost, perhaps, could the Home Secretary cause the docks at Liverpool to be placarded with notices setting forth that polygamy was contrary to the laws of the United States, but this might be met by a reminder that a plurality of wives is also a violation and always has been—of the laws of England. Beyond such a courtesy as the foregoing, and the intemperately taking it under any circumstances must be at once evident—the Home Office is absolutely powerless to prevent the English exodus to Utah.

This fruitless session has not warranted the bringing into Parliament of a resolution, based on the recommendations of the Lords' committee for the Protection of Young Girls, but supposed that such a statute

were passed, would it be possible to introduce into it a clause making it a criminal offence on the part of any 'Mormon' elder or other agent of the 'Mormon' community to entice, solicit, or persuade any young English girl to emigrate to Utah? As we have already remarked, there is no legal power of whatsoever kind a young woman embarking from England to the United States, and avowedly bound for Utah, is going there for the purpose of leading an immoral life by contraction of marriage with a person who is already married. Polygamy among the 'Mormons' is not compulsory. It is a voluntary course adopted by a young female who has been converted to 'Mormonism' prior to her departure from this country might plead the duty of entering into bigamous relations with any male 'Mormon,' or, indeed, that she did not mean to get married at all.

## **BY TELEGRAPH.**

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## **AMERICAN.**

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Chelsea in Michigan.

Hillsdale, Mich., 2.—Richard Martin, of Adams township, died on Thursday from genuine Asiatic cholera. No other case in the vicinity.

A Canada.

Chicago, 2.—Two letters from Charlotte, announced the report of a schooner and a propeller being sunk there. The story is a canard.

The Yellow Fever Dead Line.

A Washington special says: Additional particulars from Brownsville to Dr. Hamilton, the supervising general of the marine hospital service, show that about one-fifth of the population of the city are down with yellow fever. The precautions taken by Dr. Hamilton from Brownsville are almost perfect in character, and there is little fear of the progress of the epidemic beyond the limit to the four guard posts in the outer cordon of guards. The afflicted district includes counties Socasquia with 3,600 population, Saline with 5,500, Hidalgo, with 4,300 and others, in which Brownsville is situated, with 1,500. The cordon of guards protecting the outer world against emigrants from these counties is composed of 125 Texas Rangers stretched along the 124 miles of railway between Corpus Christi and Laredo. The inner cordon is composed of 135 Texas Rangers in number, thrown around the northern and western sections of the city. Persons desiring to leave the city can go out into the district above spoken of, by having their baggage fumigated and their more contagious effects destroyed. Beyond the cordon on the Corpus Christi and Laredo Railroad, however, no person is allowed to go on this road, so it is to all intents and purposes a "dead line," and any person attempting to cross the limits is liable to be shot down. On each of the innumerable wagon roads running from the railroad into the district for distances of seven to eight miles is a well armed force of guards, whose duty it is to notify the outer cordon of the approach of persons from the infected district throughout the counties.

Shelling the Enemy.

Alexandria, 2.—The man of war Monitor, shelled the enemy's lines between Ramleh and Aboukir early this morning.

A Fight for Freedom.

St. Petersburg, 1.—A desperate attempt was made recently to release political prisoners confined in prison at Saratoff. During the hour of the attempt for each prisoner containing two men drove up to the jail and made signals to a prisoner who was walking within the prison enclosure, guarded by a jailer. The prisoner at one throw and in the eye of the jailer and ran to the wall while the men in the cart fired revolvers and mortally wounded the jailer. The liberated prisoner and his rescuers drove off, but were stopped by persons who witnessed the occurrence, and after a desperate struggle, in which one of the libertators was killed, the other two men were captured. The crowd tried to lynch them, but it was prevented. The captured liberator states that he is the son of a landed proprietor.

COHEN BEGON.

We are now receiving a large stock of Silks, Plushes, Velvets, Rhadames, Moires, Cashmeres and a full line of trimmings to match; also a fine assortment of Embroideries, Lace, Hosiery, Corsets, and Ladies' Misses' and Childrens' Made Underwear, Blankets and Flannels.

AGITATOR THREASHERS.

John W. Lowell has already booked orders for 20 of these World-renowned Threshers, manufactured by the J. I. Case T. M. Co. These machines proved themselves last year to be the Best Threshers on earth, and parties who think of buying a threshing machine will find it to their interest to send their orders in at once.

PAROL MATCHES are now made so that they have many advantages over the old brimstone match, and are the only matches used among the Eastern consumers. They give a light and are ready for use immediately, and do not have the offensive odor that the common match has, and in a very short time we may look for a change here.

BROWN'S PEPER TONIC is a never failing remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Sick Headache. So says Dr. J. Dewey, Fairfax, Mo., Hon. Thos. Gardner, Valley Falls, Kas., W. F. Whitington, Dexter, Tex., and Dr. C. Harrigan, Brainerd, Neb. And so say hundreds of sufferers who have been cured by this wonderful remedy. Sold by Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Godde, Pitts & Co., Moore, Allen & Co., Smith & Co., Stewart & Chalet, and all druggists in Utah.

County Licenses, Applications and Bonds, for Sale at the "Deseret News Office."

**MARRIED.**

In this city, August 31st, by Counselor Daniel H. Wells, Walter Steadman, of George and Mary Ann Steadman, of West Jordan, to Edith E., eldest daughter of Thomas and Susannah Simons, of the 11th Ward, Salt Lake City.

**DIED.**

In Fairview, August 28th, 1882, Frederick C. son of Frederick and Sophia Christensen, aged 40 years, 3 months and 18 days.

Deceased was born in Fairview, where he was directed grown up and striven to establish a character for himself as a laborer. He was a member of the Mormon Church, and in his early youth, and in due time received the Aaronic and also the Melchizedek Priesthood. He was a promising young man.—(Cont.)

At Bolton, England, July 28th, 1882, Mary Holden, aged 73 years. Died in the faith of the Gospel.—(M. S. S.)

**WANTED.**

A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSE-KEEPING. No washing. Apply at this office.

**SAVE YOUR ROOF!**

Tin or Iron per square, \$1.00. Wood or Shingles, \$1.25 per square.

**E. M. YOCOM,**

—PROPRIETOR OF—

**KeyStone Gum Elastic**

**FIRE-PROOF PAINT.**

The only paint that will withstand the weather. It is not susceptible to rust, and it is not susceptible to water.

THE BEST ROOF PAINT EXTANT. It will not Corrode Tin or Iron, and it will not Leak.

We represent no other Paint but our own, and ask no testimonials unless you have had the Water test as well as the Fire test.

**J. W. LINGLE, Agent,**

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87 The Best of Salt Lake City.

**W. W. PETERSEN,**

—BUTCHER—

1225 First South Street, Second Shop from

Dealer in all kinds of Meats & Poultry. Most ordered by Telephone and Express. All kinds of

**SAUSAGE**

Dublin, 1.—Rioting broke out on College street at 10 o'clock & a woman named Mary was very violent. Some of the policemen who remained on duty at the College street station was brought in a body, but

were obliged to retire before the mob. Additional troops have been sent to the scene of the riot as no member of a secret or political society in Dublin and the mob are in complete possession of the city.

Large bodies of Infantry and Cavalry guarded the city during the entire night.

The Irish Police Desert En Masse.

Dublin, 2.—Hynes will be executed Sept. 11th.

The emergency committee presented sixty men to be sworn in as special constables. A difficulty, however, was raised as to the form of oath which obliged the person taking it to swear that he is not a member of a secret or political society. The secretary of the emergency committee stated that the committee was not a political body. The forty men were sworn in, and the case to be stated for an opinion by the law officers, which will be communicated to-day. If favorable about 1,000 men will be at once available. The whole police force comprising 883 men have left the service, only officers, numbering 25, remain.

The Highland Brigade.

Imalla, 2.—The Highland Brigade men have arrived here from Alexandria.

Overwhelming the Rebels.

Alexandria, 2.—It is believed that Gen. Wolsey will attack the rebels on Sunday or Monday, with a view of overwhelming the rebellion on one stroke.

The "Joannette" Party.

Liverpool, 2.—Engineer Melville and seamen Norros and Ninderman of the Joannette and Commander Berry of the Zephyr, sailed on the Paritida to-day for New York.

Arabi Threatening the British Flanks.

Port Said, 2.—Arabi is forming a camp at Salihieh, thus threatening the canal and the British flanks. General Wolsey is making counter movements.

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**SAUSAGE**

## **SCHOOL NOTICE.**

THE FIRST TERM OF THE 12th DISTRICT SCHOOL will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1882. J. W. VAN COTT, Principal and Miss Ingeborg Cummings, Assistant.

Terms per Quarter (in Advance).

Primary Grade, \$3.00. Intermediate Grade, 2.00. Higher Grade, 2.00.

Pupils from other Districts will be charged 10 cents in connection with the above. J. W. WILLIAMS, JOHN JACQUES, HENRY MORAN, Trustees.

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**FOR SALE.**

A FEW SECOND-HAND BUGGIES AND SADDLERY WAGONS. Apply at Salt Lake City and Olive Street. J. MALQUIST.

**WANTED.**

A CHEAP SECOND-HAND SAFE, AD- dressing, stating price, P. O. Box 60, Salt Lake City.

**PROF. CARL LINN,**

FORMERLY OF NEW YORK CITY, Professional Piano and Organ Tuner, Regulator and Repairer. Give me an opportunity to show you my skill. Only First-class work done. Orders by Mail or left at my residence 414 1/2 Main Street, opposite the 14th Ward Meeting House.

**SHEEP! SHEEP!!**

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announces to his Patrons and to the Sheep Men of Utah, that in September he will be able to supply them with

**MERINO BUCKS,**

California, Ohio or Utah raised. ALMA PRATT, Salt Lake City.

**\$500 REWARD.**

A REWARD OF \$500 IS HEREBY OFFERED for the recovery of the body of the late J. D. Farmer, drowned in Salt Lake, at Black Rock, while bathing on Sunday, August 6th. COHN BROTHERS, Salt Lake City, Aug. 23, 1882.

**GARDEN, FLOWER**

AND HERB SEEDS, GREEN-HOUSE seedling and Basket Plants, Flowering Plants, Ornamental Grasses, Moss and Ferns, etc., taken in exchange. Cash Storekeeping, Potatoes, etc., taken in exchange. Fresh Flowers preserved perfect and cheap. Orders by Mail or Telephone promptly attended to. Send for Catalogue. O. DUE, Salt Lake City.

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FAIRBANK'S PURE REFINED LARD.

TRADE MARK.

Once used always desired in the future.

**TRY IT.**

**N. K. FAIRBANK & Co.,**

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For Sale by E. C. M. & Co. and by Branch Houses and Dealers Generally. 4108.

**CHEAP and GOOD.**