SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 26, 1884.	the very lib the very lib ad for the l	and Carrie. . Harvesting Machine, comprising Trine- and Entimed-Gear Margars, Sweep-Rake Rea- Beapters, with or without Mowing adjacement.	utiton Threaters, Roud Lagines and Bay Mills we and Morry Ray Rates. a Steel Stilly and Mand Plows, Marrowe and d Rarreets and all when Andednas goods in a blaves by March
GRANT, ODELL & CO. TO the Public Half a block south of theatre.	Mitchell Wagons and Read Carts. Antenna a containation of ace to At. Mattheon a section and another and and the section and th	GILPIN SULKY PLOWS. HAND PLOWS, HARROWS AND CULTIVATORS. BEAUTIME RAVYONDE	Russell & Co's Massillon Threaters, Road Engines and Sav Mils Control of Co's Massillon Threaters, Road Engines and Sav Mils Control of Control

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use by any one.

TO BEGIN.

The knowledge of not only the law but the practice under it. The statute laws (1676), **; *1 the also declared that said church does and shall possess authority in and of itself to originate, southority in and of the southority in and The letter is a labored attempt to re ray's message to that body, "which, by the grace of the General Governor Mur-ray's message to that body, "which, by the grace of the General Government," is permitted to exercise the functions of a Legislative Assembly for the Ter-ritory of Utah, and when we reflect that in the conflict which Mr. Thatcher asumes exists between the Governor and authority in and of itself to originate, make, pass, and establish rules, regula-tions, ordinances, laws, customs, and criterions for the good order, safety, government, conveniences, confort, and control of said church, and for the panishment or forgiveness of all of-tenses relative to fellowship, according to church covenants; that the pursuit of blass and the enjoyment of life in sumes exists between the Governor and that body, the former fairly represents the "General Government," of which he is the agent, while the latter only claims to represent a handful of people whose boast is that they are not "of the world," but are a "peculiar people." The fling in the opening paragraph of his communication seems as ludicrous as its taste is onestionable. Passing as its taste is questionable. Passing this; Mr. Thatcher's prelude to the discussion of the message is a sad com-mentary on his subsequent statements when he affirms, in such mock berok style that, "He who stands on truth though friendless and alone, is firmer and stronger than legions backed up and stronger than legions backed up only by religious and political expedi-ency, resting on the crumbling and ever shifting foundations of insincerity and falsehood." He bunglingly strives to express the idea, which a reader of the Bible (as all apostles should be, and the Distribution of the strong strives are apostles according to the strong strong strives are apostles according to the strong strong strong strong strong strong strong the strong stron

The VALIDITY OF THE REVISION of plates and the enjoyment of life, in system that a judgment of an eccle-sublication correct in detail for truth in general may be estimated to the statement of the statement of the system that a judgment of an eccle-sublication correct in detail for truth in general may be estimated to when and correction of this reversion of this reversion their allies, that a failure to put it to measure to first enserve to first to be consistent of a fool to be consistent of the state the statement of the state of the statement of t to my office in this city, stating that he had a controversy about a town lot while he is representing their cause. with another party, and desired my Again, when Mr. Thatcher has disputed er to decide as to whether either of the with another party, and desired my professional services. I found in his possession a judgment drawn in the usual form attested by the hand seal of the Clerk of the "High Council" (the highest tribunal of the Mormon Church, except the command of its President), adjudging the property in dispute to candidates was chosen. The Commit-tee on Elections held, that neither the certificate of Campbell, nor the state-ment of the vote, made a prima facia case for either of the claimants, held Cammon ineligble for election, just as the Covarnor did the Mormon Church, and of its President), operty in dispute to ponent, and ordering The Lutheran ruler of Germany the Governor did, and declared the eat vacant. If 17,000 majority was all that was If 17,000 majority was all that was required to give Cannon the right to the seat then the Governor was wrong, but he held that no number of votes could elect Cannon, and the House of Representatives sustained his act. It held that a man capable of being elec-ted was just as essential as votes. That a Chinaman, or a British sub-fect, or an outlaw could not be forced power "to re-enact that or any other my chent to make a conveyance of the same. My client was a Mormon and wished to know if he could disobey this judgment. I advised him that while the church claimed authority un-der its charter, to control all its mem-bers. I did dot regard it as binding, to resist it if he chose. Upon this advise he acted, and on his refusal a suit was her acted, and on his refusal a suit was ect, or an outlaw could not be forced into Congress by a column of figures. If Murray's act in refusing the cer-tificate was "infamous," then the act of the House was equally so, for they acted on precisely the same facts and refused Cannon the seat. The clamor about Murray's "mathematical sysrought in the United States Court to and asked its repeal because it not only THIS ENDED THE SECT. compel him to make the conveyance, had been once annulled by Congress, The case was tried in the District but was invalid from the beginning. It A remnent of them migrated to Rus-sia and laid the basis of the Menonis no answer to any one but a Morm priest or pettylogger to say if it is not constitutional it is invalid. The act of the Legislature of Utah giving the Probate Court jurisdictio em" is the cry of the demagogue aestablished his rights by the judgment of the highest court of the United States in the Territory, but to my utter surprise about a year after I found that the church authorities had forced my client to obey the mandate of the eccle-sinstical tribunal after the civil courts and the surprise about a year of the civil courts and for the surprise about a generation of the surprise surprise about a generative with those of the United states was invalid from its origin, but for twenty odd years these church tribunals held the lives, liberty, and property of the people of Utak in their power, and the invalidity of the act did not prevent its enforcement daring all this time. It is gainst a man whose offence consis in refusing to certify to a falsehood. Here, perhaps, I should close this letter. From this point on Mr. Thatch-er's letter is a sort of general plea for Mormon rule in Utah. It wanders is tolerant and forbearing; so long as it can be imposed upon by the fraudu-lent pretense that the Mormons of Utah are a harmless body of colonists, seeking only to worship God, it will induige them and suffer much, but when it awakens to the fact that it has all this time. It is QUOTATIONS FROM JUDGE BLACK, ADDING INSULT TO INJURY. hen acting as the church attorney in cation of the Supreme Court of Utah 1 to permit a yoid act to remain on the Washington, to the defense of the church from the charges made by Tire INTER OCEAN, and then like a mist from the mountain vanishes gradually when if awakens to the fact that it has been nursing traitors who seek to per-petuate their own rule, then vengence will be as swift as it has been long de-layed. It is to avert this calamity, which must come upon the Mormons unless they change their course, that statute book because its repeal does not affect its legal validity, and then ssert the validity of the act itself. It is this system of shuffling that the nto generalities, till it closes in noth-Mormon disputant always adopts. And it is this want of common honesty May I claim your indulgence a little ing to bring erring followers of John Taylor back to their duty as citizens, and who believe that the timoly action that universally impresses one who further in response to some of these has to deal with their intellectcal gym-The apostle says "that the Governor's comments on the dower question give an entirely false idea of the property rights of women in Utah." As to Judge Black. He was a great lawyer. No man could or did state principles of settled law with more force or clearness; and while stating and who believe that the timoly action of the Federal Government, enforcing its laws in Utah, as elsewhere, is the only remedy which can settle the dif-ferences which exist between the ma-jority of the people of Utah and the great body of the people of the Uni-ted States. The length of this letter precludes anything further. force or clearness; and while stating them, even as an advacate, he was careful and correct as he was forcible. But when as an advocate, with his cli-ent behind him, he came to apply those principles, he was as liable to err as any other attorney aceking victory for his client. theory that to defend Mormonism and its infamics it is wise to direct atten-tion to its opponent, a very old trick, and a very cheap one. He says the Territorial Legislature of Utah re-cognize that they "are a body created and existing by virtue of Congressional law." Pray when have they recognized the obligation except when they re-delpiced for their compensation from the United States Treasury? Did they recognize it when within two years from the time they were created, they, in violation of the organic act, which prohibited them from interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, granted anything further. his client. Judge Black did not err alone on the Mormon quest'on. As an expounder of constitutional principles he was an acknowledged authority in all this country, but we all remember that in the application of those principles Judge Black erred in the most notable period of this country's history. That dudge Black erred few deny. That Judge Black is stating the rules of "constitutional morality" on the Mor-mon question stated his client out of Court is just as certain. That taking the facts given him by his client, the Mormon Church, as true, he made mistakes and deductions both unwar-rantable and and unjust, we in Utah The writer erred in this statement con-ounding Mr. Thatcher with another gentle-nan, and tried to correct the mistake but was not in time for correction before put WGO TO MRS. JANES. SMITH'S Nc. 20 W First Fouth Street, TOR ALL KINDS OF nize it when they granted to Brighan Young the exclusive use and BASKETS CONTROL OF ANTELOPE ISLAND, ntable and and unjust, we in Utah well know. For this misapplication of his own principles and misstatements of facts made by Judge Black the Mormons and not him are responsible. To quote one's own attorney in one's fa-vor is to appeal to what is never re-garded as authority. A convict might as well quote his hawyer's argument to the jury to prove his innocence, ontaining 22,000 acres of land? Die they recognize it when they organize the militia, under the exclusive cont The Excelsior Bakery of a lieutenant general, when the flow-ernor was by the organic act com-mander-in-chief? Did they recognize it when they provided that all Terri-torial officers should be chosen by a oint vote of the Legislative Assembly toris of their habbands, but have no separate for a lifetime by the sheet of the legislative Assembler Assembler of the legislative Assembler Assembler of the le AVING BUILT A NEW BUILDING have instead of being appointed by the Gov-ernor, as provided in section 7 of the organic act? Do they recognize it now, i in Haker + MR. E. SCRACE w.shra to announce that to has RE-OPENED No. 10, East Temple St., S. and will be pleased to have his old friends Bread, Buns, Cakes, Candies CROCERIES. He also takes this opportunity to thank the while for past fav ra-

cised in the United States by the civil courts, and, if for no other reason, be-cause Congress by express statute, ap-proved July, 1862, disapproved it, and the lord," it is not establish-it in the compiled laws of 1876." Out of this paragraph the apostle picks the sentence I quoted from hin, and then denies the statement. I affirm that in doing so he not only falsifies the law, but it must have been done with the knowledge of not only the law but the practice under it. The statute reads, section 3, page 233, compiled Mr. Thatcher pretends that this act

Under the specification the apostle rambles still more widely: he says generally that it is not such as to in-spire coulidence in him by American citizens anywhere, and then he repeats the stale lie, that Murray certified that a man receiving 1,300 votes was elect-ed when his opponent had received 18 000

that the Mormons are careful students of history. I must controvert the as-sertion, if their conduct is any evi-dence of their knowledge of their les-sons of history. They seem as incap-able of understanding its teachings as their defender. Four times in forty years they have been compelled, by their refusal to submit to the laws of the States where they resided, to change their abode and search for a new one. It is tidle to say that it was sectarian opposition, because these more they can be a built present and the search for a new one. It is tidle to say that it was sectarian opposition, say that it was sectarian opposition, because those most active in opposishort time. Call at our office for term

because it was sectarian opposition, because it was sectarian opposition, tion to their pretensions have been men to whom all sects are alike, and cared no more for the theology of the Mormons than they did for that of the Hottantots. It is their disloyalty to the civil government, their contempt for all civil power, except that admin-istered by their church, which chal-enges at once the opposition of every true citizen of every shade of religious belief. In this land of toleration and ree thought the idea of divesting any citizen of any right because of his opinion on religion or anything cise is preposterous, and when Apostie Thatcher or any other Mormon affects to believe the opposite, he is either

sand people acknowledged his revela-tions, and setting up a government of \$3700 A new Rustie House, medern style, of 6 rooms, large summer kitchen, with bath room and closets, n'es lawn, lot 3 1-3x20 rods, all fenced to itself, a desirable home: 3 bi ohs East of Main. their own, which they, like the Mor-mons, called Zion, and the "Kingdom of God on earth," adopted polygamy and blood atonement for sin in the



Mr. Thatcher is an apostle, according to the gospel of Mormonism), would have better stated, by quotation from that good old authority. That the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the But such affirmations of selfdevotion lose all their force, when h devotion lose all their force, when he who indulges in them, assumes that his cause only is the cause of truth, when in fact the assumption is but the bluster of one, who while eulogizing truth in general, intends to enthrone falsehoods in its place. This, in the language of my priestly opponent, "I shall show further on." To one ac-customed to the adjudging the property in dispute to belong to his opponent, and ordering my client to make a conveyance of the cuistomed to the

MORMON METHOD OF CONTROVERSY. the assertion of a direct falsehood for a litteral truth creates no surprise. Con-versant as I have been for over a guar-ter of a century with the various forms ter of a century with the various forms of discussion, in which latitude of as-sertion is often used as argument, I never yet have observed the perfect abandon of falsehood exemplified to the extent as in the utterances of the champions of Mormonism. There is a depth in its depravity, and enjoyment of luxury of lying, which finds no il-lustrations by others. When one of them intends to distinguish himself, particularly in the perpetration of un-usual misstatements, he will almost uniformly begin the work, as does our apostie, by an apostrophe to truth! I hank I shall establish, before I close has letter, that your apostolle cor-Coart, where my client was successful; was appealed to the Supreme Court of the Territory, where the judgment was affrmed. There as I supposed the matter was ended as my client had of the highest court of the United States in the Territory, but to my utter surprise about a year after I found that the church authorities had forced my client to obey the mandate of the eccle-sinstical tribunal after the civil courts had sustained his rights at every point. The decree and judgment which proved itself emergine to the deliberate educit ais letter, that your apostolle cor espondent has not allowed the repu respondent has not allowed the repla-tation of his brethren in this respect to suffer by any omission to conform to their regulation standard. itself superior to the deliberate adjudi-

'marines."

their regulation standard. Mr. Thatcher charges Governor Mur-ray with misstating the existing laws of the Territory in several instances, and his first specification under this assign-ment of errors, as a lawyer would put have now in my possession. When therefore an apostle of the latter-day church undertakes to deny to those who, like myself, have had a taste of "church arbitrators" in questions of "fellowship," we know the value of the denial. It is made for the ment of errors, as a lawyer would pu-it, is that he "asks the repeal of the law making escheats result to the Per-petual Emigrating Fund Company."

THE EXACT LANGUAGE OF THE MES-

SAGE IS.

ask the repeal of the law incorpor ing the Perpetual Emigrating Func-impany," and the repeal of all laws Company," and the repeal of all laws making escheats result to this company, bacause by this law the whole system of immigration is placed under the control of church authority," etc. The apostle who condescends to eu-lighten you with his inspiration, adroit-ly declines to say that the law which the Governor assails, particularly in this quotation, has been repealed, but he introduces an incidental recomes an incidental recou lation in it, viz., that alliaws mak mendation in it, viz., that all laws mak-ing escheats result to the company be-cause, says he, this law was repealed eight years ago, and quotes section 713 of the compiled laws of 1876, showing that in the final distribution of an estate without heirs the property goes to the Territory for the support of common schools (as the common schools are

schools (as the common schools are but church schools, this leaves the Governor's objection to the same in full force, but no matter.) full force, but no matter.) What the message was seeking to overthrow will be seen in looking at the act found in the compiled laws of Utahi, 1878, sections 560 to 572, inclusive (the tame volume quoted by Mr. Thatcher), which reads as follows: An act providing for the magnage-ment of certain property: Sec. 1. Be it emacted by the Gover hor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That the probate judge in each county is empowered and required to take possession of all prop-erty left by any deceased or abscondent.

. At the

sed or ab en there is no legal claima vn, or sufficiently near to see to in abon; and shall forth with appraise make, two lists of said property, teep one on file, and furnish one to Treasurer of the Perpetual Emigrat-

c. 2. It is hereby made the duty of every purson having such properting in his possession, or knowing it to be in the possession of any other person to report the property forthwith, an

e; and said judge shall take possessor is at the of such property as soon as prac-ble, and proceed the soon as prac-

rights of women in Utah." For once he does not say that the Governor misstated the fact, when he said there was no dower in Utah. After admitting 'hat there is no dower, nor in the language of the message, 'any equivalent" for it, he flies off to discuss the "property rights" of married women. It is very poor satisfaction to a married woman who has no prop-erty to tell her if some one will give her property it shall be her's; that is the substance of Mr. Thatcher's stateace of Mr. Thatcher's statefaithful wife should have a right to a certain portion of the property of the marriage recognized and secured to her. Mr. Thatcher replies, that if she has property of her own, she will not be molested; and this he asks intel-ligent people to consider as an answer to the demand. ent. The Governor asked that the ithful wife should have a right to a

of helpless wives who have

\$2300 A new Adobe House of 4 rooms. alo clo cit etc., lot \$1-ix10 rods 2 1-2. th exe west of Main, 7th Ward; a bargain.

stood this nonesense for a while, but forbearance at their treason ceased to \$3600 A new Brick House, 11 rooms, managerd root, lot 4 1-1x12 m deg stable, 1216 feet; on car line, Tah Ward. be a virtue. He sent an army and

\$1150 A now Adoba House of 2 sooms, son house and collar, good well and particle tot 2 1- 30 rods, 3 blocks from U. C. R. Rodsjor, 15th Ward; vory cheaps

\$1000 (Prame House o' 2 rooms, well a labed, mood well and pump; for ixi all buced; 11-2 blocks East of Main; 5th

\$400 A Rustie Doune, 2 rooms; lot 21-"x 10 rods; oan be pad in installments,

A remnent of the basis of the Menon-sia and laid the basis of the Menon-ites, but from whose creed all the of-fensive elements of the Ana-Baptists have been carefully eliminated. Let Mr. Thatcher and his friends reflect upon this lesson of history, and by timely obedience to laws avert a fate otherwise as inevitable as that of their German prototype. This Nation is tolerant and forbearing; so long as it can be imposed upon by the fraudu-lent pretense that the Mormons of

\$4000 A very cheap and gwd invest-men : a new Kusto house of 6 rooms: 14 4x.6; ary water and gas; c ose to one use in 7th Ward, one b oek from Minn rt.

Building Lots.

\$350 A n co lot of 3 t li ro's south Goor, between Main and First Free Sts.

\$125 Another chemp lot of 1% x 19 rods; south front, 2 blocks sorth of brighnm street.

A First class I ot of \$210 mile, south front, three location, city water, in T h Wayl, 2 blocks from Main street.

\$650 A thee first of 2 1-2x10 rods, e'des the U. C. dej or, 18th Ward,

\$525 A pice L/t of 2nd rods, sr1 pdiffer-chara; With * are; close to busin se-

\$650 A choice Lot (fas8 r dr, south 'r m. al ve to c.t il e.

\$200 1 red front, 10 ror's deep, Bulding

JOHN R. MCBRIDE.

---- AT -----

-- AND ---

\$120 A+h ap Lot, 4ab rods to fith Ward.

\$135 A U 1 4 1.5 by & r ds, near Lapyer &

Farms.

\$2000 A Farm of 53 acres, 10 acres in Ina counder through cutivation; heated on County Road, Kay's Ward, Davis County.

\$1600 Ore hundred and twenty acros of good Larning Land, under County Oarni, in Fleasant Green, 30 acres ready to seed.

\$2500 Fifteen serve of Grass Lan I, all

\$27: 0 trist but rest but e of Troustelles cl, stabe, e rrat, e e , and a acres (f yo d som ng faut, one art ond in som state), 5 man muta of ci y to sugar rooms Ward.

\$1000 A Farm of 4) seres of good land, a -new Adobs trass of 2 rooms press d well of gool water, stable, etc., s ties we tof the c y in Pleasant Green

\$2200 that of 40 anos, all fared, a has of 4 rooms, a go rack cellar, and the bir, second and since yard, well of the star and ample water right 6 miles

\$650 A Farm of 40 nores, Adebe horses, boss statuts and corres, will and propp

\$500 Facts scent of go al Farming Land, 3 miles from city.

\$1100 Sisten sees of larming Land, a active finished Bickk bargs of 2 oral grot water right, in County lord, asso to retuit's on East edge of Jordan Biver. 79 Acres of Parming Land, close to F. Litter's farm in County Load, at \$25 per

He refers to certain provisions of the aw of descent, to show that the vielow, in certain cases has provision nade for her, but he just as well knows. where with the provision of the provision of the property which is not the separate estate of the wide, to whom he pleases, and leave the widew without enough to buy a break-fast, or shelter for a night. When the Governor calls attention to the multi-tude of helpleases wives who have

