

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, August 27, 1873.

A WRITER in the Daily Evening Traveler, of Boston, is out in "A Defense of the Mormons." His letter has been called forth by articles which have appeared in one of the morning papers in that city upon the affairs of Utah. This writer is severe upon the class which he terms, "the corrupt and unprincipled corruptors who are sent to that Botany Bay of political bankrupts." He says, "there have been a few decent men sent to Utah from Washington, but to my [his] certain knowledge more than one was a drunkard; one judge did not hesitate, in his bacchanalian revels in Salt Lake City, to curse and openly denounce the people over whom he exercised his judicial functions, and was almost the constant companion of gamblers and blacklegs."

In his letter he asks, "As a Christian people what can we gain, or what check can we expect to give to fanaticism by misrepresentation and abuse?" And he adds:

"The Mormon heresy is not to be despised. The most prosperous people on the American continent to-day, is in Utah, increasing by emigration ten-fold faster, and four times more rapidly by natural increase, than any community on this continent. They number over 100,000 souls; they fill the valleys south of Salt Lake City, four hundred miles, and north nearly two hundred miles. Not a Mormon dram-shop can be found in all that Territory. You find public worship every Sunday, and Sunday schools even in the smallest and most retired settlements; vineyards, orchards, fields of wheat, barley and grain, greet your eye at almost every mile of travel. I look upon that people as a nation of fanatics, so in New England, witches were condemned, Quakers and Baptists expatriated and persecuted, and men are to-day living within hail of where I write this article who remember the day when a feeble, humble band of Christian men and women in New England were branded as fanatics, foolish, nay, as absolutely licentious and wicked, by all orthodox denominations."

"We have predicted disintegration of the Mormons for thirty years, but they are stronger to-day than ever. Let the ratio of increase go on for the next thirty years as it has the past three decades, and the Mormons in Utah will number a population of 2,000,000 and a wealth greater than any State in America except New York."

Truthful statements like these go along way to counteract the many falsehoods which are being circulated by the "Corromorants" and "Botany Bay" people of whom he speaks respecting this Territory. Truth may make slow headway compared with the rapidity with which falsehoods circulate; but it is sure and weighty. Honest people, and they are the only ones whose favor is worth seeking for, are attracted by the truth, and when they see or hear it stated, it impresses them favorably, though they may have no evidence concerning it except that springing from their own intuitions. The statement, which hundreds of travelers know to be correct, that dram-shops are almost unknown in Utah, that public worship and Sunday Schools are strictly maintained and punctually attended every Sabbath, even in the smallest and most retired settlements, has weight and when the public hear slanders concerning the people of Utah, hundreds instinctively reject them as being inconsistent with the known character of the people. Some lover of truth, like the one from whose letter we quote, is aroused by the falsehood, speaks the truth and tells what he knows to his own relief and the enlightenment of many who previously knew little or nothing about the real merits of "Mormonism." Thus the attacks of its enemies make the system and its adherents more widely known, and the attention of people, who but for this might never know much about Utah and her affairs, is drawn this way, and they obtain a better conception of them than they could probably obtain were the system and people not abused.

In this respect the railroad has been a great advantage to this Territory. The old falsehoods and slanders of the enemies of the Latter-day Saints have given them a world-wide notoriety, if not fame so much so, that every tourist or traveler crossing the continent, who has means or leisure, is anxious to visit Salt Lake City and examine it and mingle with its people. Hundreds go away with their prejudices softened, and in many instances removed; they carry away with them publications upon the doctrines of the Church, to scatter among thousands of friends in many lands, as well as personal information which they, traveler-like, freely diffuse, and which has the effect to create in their hearers a desire to visit also this "peculiar" land and see this "peculiar" people. There has never been a time, since the organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, that its principles were being more widely preached than they are at present; and no earthly agency has contributed more to bring this about than the slanders, misrepresentations and attacks of the enemies of that Church. Their unsparring and unceasing abuse has made the church and its members famous. Every person who comes to this city has a curiosity to see and hear the "Mormon" leaders. They arrange their arrivals so as to be in the city over Sunday that they may attend the Tabernacle; and thus congregations of strangers are furnished, right here at home, that the Elders have had to travel long distances, before the railroad was completed, to obtain; and these congregations all patiently and hear truths which many who compose them will never forget.

The Latter-day Saints, therefore, have good reason for not resenting, or growing angry about, slanders. Under Providence they have been the means of making them and their principles more widely known. Enemies have preached "Mormonism," not always in a very pleasant or an agreeable way it is true; but still they have done so very effectually, and for this all should be thankful. They have vilified and abused every public man in the church; but this course of theirs has not been without its advantages to those whom they have attacked, for it has helped to advertise them. To-day President Young is the most famous of living

Americans. Men of all ranks, Americans and foreigners, deem it an honor to be introduced to him. No class has helped to give him this fame more than his enemies.

THE International Society, concerning whose operations in Europe we have heard so much of late, has extended its ramifications to Utah. At the last address from St. Petersburg, an important state trial was going on. Eighty-seven persons had been indicted for conspiracy, and these were divided into eleven groups, a different indictment being brought against each group. Among the accused are several noblemen, merchants, students and others. From the evidence it seems that a secret organization has been in existence for upwards of two years. The principal agent in effecting this was a man who professed to be a delegate from the International Revolutionary Union of Genoa. Upon his arrival at Moscow he made the acquaintance of one Ouspensky, a Russian nobleman. They had many conversations together, and the agent was never tired of depicting in strong colors, the misery and degradation of the people in Russia, and he hinted very broadly that violent means were the real remedy for these affairs. Finally he revealed to Ouspensky that he had come to Russia to found a secret society for the overthrow of the present order of things. Ouspensky it seems fell in with his views and measures. They were engaged for some time in enlisting members to the society, and were most successful among the students at Moscow.

The organization of this society was ingenious. It consisted of "circles," and each "circle" consisted of five persons. Over the "circles" was the "section," which gave its orders, without revealing the names of its members, they being designated by numbers. Notwithstanding the police espionage in Russia is very strict, this society continued its operations for some length of time before the police obtained any clue to it. Suspicion was first excited by disputes arising between the medical students at the Imperial University of St. Petersburg, the students at the Technological Institute and their superiors. The point in question seemed to be but trivial. The students merely asked that they should be allowed to establish a relief fund for their needy brethren, and to hold public meetings for the consideration of this project.

In the agitation of this subject two persons were particularly prominent. One of them the delegate from the International Revolutionary Union, the other a student named Orlov; and it was observed that when the turbulence had been subdued, the agent and Orlov left for parts unknown. Their departure was deemed very suspicious by the police, who were constantly on the alert to discover conspiracies, and the authorities began to anxiously look out for the symptoms of a seditious organization. Finally they obtained some information which induced them to pay a visit to the house of Ouspensky. In various pieces of furniture in his house were found a number of documents, all bearing a stamp of a peculiar fashion. It was oval in shape. In the center was a hatchet and around it the words, "Committee of the Justice of the people of the 19th February, 1870." A book in cipher, violent proclamations, lists of names, were among the other documents found in Ouspensky's house. Shortly afterwards the body of a student was found in a pond on the grounds attached to the agricultural school in Moscow. It was evident that he had been murdered. His name was Ivanov, and was among those found on the lists the police had discovered in Ouspensky's house. The latter was immediately arrested, and he made a confession, in which the details of the organization were given. The murdered student had posted the revolutionary agent with questions at every meeting, and when these were not answered to suit him, he openly declared he would leave the society and set up a new organization himself. A meeting for the "section" was appointed at a grove on the ground of the Agricultural School in which Ivanov was a pupil. To this meeting he was decoyed, murdered, and his body thrown into the pond. This murder showed the desperate character of those engaged in the organization, and partly confirms the statements of the government to the effect that a wholesale massacre of the officials of the government was to be one of the first steps of these conspirators. The latter are also accused of a determination to assassinate the Czar, and in proof of this extracts from a proclamation found among their papers is adduced.

If these reports can be relied upon, and the St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York Herald says that all the papers in that city devote daily columns to an account of the proceedings, and the people anxiously look forward to the results, they afford a fruitful evidence of the wide-spread machinations and designs of the International Society. Such a conspiracy as this will excite alarm in every country in Europe, and prompt the police and government officials to redouble their exertions in trying to ferret out the operations of secret societies. The Russian government should doubtless deal with these conspirators, should the statements made concerning their plans and actions be substantiated, with unsparring vigor. Justice prevails in the courts of law of that country when trials of the description are held, and mercy dare not prevent her claims, and would not be listened to if she did.

Tax "big tent," which was put up in this city a few weeks since, in which to hold camp meetings, has been removed to Urbana, Ohio, where Mr. Inskip and fifteen assistants are holding a National Camp Meeting. The proceedings of these ministers are giving the people of that vicinity great offense. Mr. Inskip seems to have a faculty for trouble, for wherever he goes, he makes trouble. It is the tone of superiority which he assumes that is greatly objected to at Urbana. We are stated that he professes to have attained unto a "higher life," and it is published that he has said, "I, John S. Inskip, am fully saved." Of course, being in this blissful condition, he looks down with con-

tempt upon other ministers who have not attained unto this "higher life." He and his companions are accused of strutting in their self religious robes, "and heaping unsuitably insults and unworthy insinuations" upon the Methodists of that region. The people there think that if such be the fruits of sanctity, they want nothing of it. The labors of this company of self-righteous ones seem to be confined to those who have made a profession of religion. The sinners, as they are called, are overlooked entirely. Among others who are rated for their lack of holiness and zeal by Mr. Inskip, are the resident ministers of that region. They are invited to come to the "mourner's bench," where they are told they will receive valuable assistance in the way of prayer, to fit them for the spiritual bodies with the "higher life." Some of the folks around Urbana assume to be altogether different visitors assume to be altogether different. The "big tent" was de-claimed at Omaha for unpaid freight-bills, which the people of that vicinity paid, as well as the expenses of the ministers, to come there and visit them, and their board furnished them free, and they think that what they have done ought to be appreciated, and not repaid in abuse and invective. Had they known Mr. Inskip they certainly would not have expected any other treatment than that they have received. It is probable, however, that they will be more careful in the future in extending him invitations to visit them.

SPECIAL TO THE DESKETS NEWS.

By Telegraph.
For WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

Afternoon Dispatches.

Immense Enthusiasm in Dublin over the Arrival of a French Deputation!

Apprehensions regarding the approach of Cholera in New York Subsidizing!

WASHINGTON.

A railroad matter.
WASHINGTON, 17.—It is reported here that the Union Pacific (Central Branch) R.R. company, that has been before the Congress and the departments, asking a construction of law that will give it a large additional subsidy, is about to take a new departure. It will, it is said, build twenty miles more of road and then demand additional aid, and if it is not forthcoming sue out a writ of mandamus against the secretary of the interior and attempt to make him comply with what the company holds to be the plain requirements of law, and furnish the subsidy demanded.

NEW YORK.

The hottest day.
NEW YORK, 17.—Yesterday was considered the hottest day of the season, seven deaths from excessive heat were reported.

Apprehensions of Cholera Subsidizing.
Apprehensions of the approach of cholera are becoming less alarming. In view of the measures which are being taken for its prevention. The opinions of the leading physicians are being sought on the subject, but two out of ten leading doctors were found, the others being out of town. One of these said: "We rarely escape epidemics here when it prevails in England and France. The Brooklyn authorities say there is no real danger of cholera or yellow fever reaching this city this year, and they have made no preparations for them, beyond keeping the streets clean."

The Staten Island ferry line.
The Staten Island ferry boat, Middle-town, commenced running yesterday. After the explosion of the Westfield the Middle-town was laid up for repairs, but the people have had to wait, and have made complaints against the company because they have allowed the boat to be replaced on the line.

ILLINOIS.

Crops injured by drought.
CHICAGO.—Extremely hot and dry weather has prevailed throughout the west during the past ten days. The crops in many places are reported injured. The corn has been ripening before falling. The fruit crop, which with favorable weather would have been very large, is considerably shortened.

KANSAS.

Sentence of death commuted.
TOKPEA, 17.—Next Thursday was fixed for the execution of Mrs. Soles and young Ford, for the murder of the former's husband. At a late hour last night a message was received from the Governor commuting the sentence to imprisonment for life, and the prisoners confessed the crime which was of an aggravated character.

PACIFIC COAST DISPATCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—Keyser, a bill poster, was held in \$5,000, to answer five charges of setting at naught Edward M. Brown, a held in \$5,000 bonds on one charge. Yoger Sorenson and Osborne each put in \$1,000. Samuel Gutman was ordered into custody on a charge of perjury for testimony given during the examination of a charge against him, and Baner, and A. Sullivan were each held in \$500.

The Bank of California will send \$5,000,000, gold to South America, by the Panama steamer, to be paid in the largest shipments ever made. Maurice Dore and Co., held, a real estate auction sale this evening, and disposed of property to the amount of \$5,000 dollars, at prices which did not justify the expectations of the sellers. The right, title and interest in the Indian Valley mine, together with all the machinery, buildings, and five hundred tons of rock, was sold, under the hammer, for \$21,000, cash. A republican mass meeting is being held at the Pacific Hall this evening, and is largely attended. Hon. Jas. W. Nye, R. E. Dawes and Wm. P. Kellogg are present and speaking. The demonstration looks like a guarantee for both by at least two thousand majority. There now remain very little doubt that the republicans will place a straight ticket on the field.

chiefs on Saturday evening that they would not relinquish their right to the Utah reservation, the council terminated. The Indians say the former treaties have not been carried out on the part of the whites, and the lands offered were too poor to raise corn and did not suit them.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Excitement in Dublin over the arrival of a deputation from France.

LONDON, 16.—A deputation of French citizens appointed to visit Ireland and thank the people for the aid given for the relief of wounded French soldiers during the war with France has arrived at Allen's Hall. They were received warmly and applauded loudly. The republican nominees for senator and G. M. Backus for the assembly also addressed a meeting. Louis Archer, Democratic nominee for Congress, is now addressing an enthusiastic meeting of Democrats. Hon. T. Beck, nominee for Senator, and other speakers follow.

PANTA CRUZ, 16.—Gov. Haight, Jo. Hamilton Archer and Farrah, addressed a large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting last night.

Accident at Wolverhampton.

LONDON, 17.—A deputation from France, with Flavius at its head, arrived at Dublin and was received enthusiastically.

By an accident at Wolverhampton the French Assembly support the proposal of M. Rivet, slightly modified.

FRANCE.

Touching the evacuation.

VERSAILLLES, 17.—Pouvier Quartier has gone to interview Bismarck touching the evacuation.

FROM time immemorial the rivers of China have been united by canals, and there is no country on the face of the globe where the advantages of such a network of canals are so manifest; for these canals, with the natural water communications, render the tonnage of that country but a little less than the combined tonnage of the rest of the world. The Grand Canal of China is the most stupendous work of the kind ever executed. It was commenced in the tenth century of our era. It is nearly 700 miles in length, and extends from Hang-choo to Yan-liang river, forming an unbroken connection between fifty cities. It joins the great rivers Yang-tse-kiang, 2,900 miles long, and Hoang-ho, 2,000 miles. This and other Chinese canals are not constructed upon the same plan as the canals of Europe and America, nor composed like them of standing water, fed by reservoirs, elevated and lowered by means of locks. The want of locks obliges the Chinese to conduct their canals around the different elevations encountered, and to lift the boats by means of chain and capstan. The irrigation supplied by the Grand Canal renders the country through which it passes extremely fertile, and, in proportion to its size, the most populous spot in the world.

CARL C. ASMUSSEN.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY.

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MARSHAL'S SALE!

PURSUANT to an Order of Sale to me directed by the United States District Court of the Territory of Utah, I shall expose at public sale, at the Court House of the County of Salt Lake, in the City of Salt Lake, County of Salt Lake, and Territory of Utah, on the first day of August, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described premises, to wit: A certain three-story brick building, containing three rooms on the first floor, and two rooms on the second floor, situated, lying, and being on the North East corner of Lot one in Block eighty-one, (No. 1) of Salt Lake City survey, in the Fifteenth Ward of said City, being a leasehold estate, also, in front of the County Court House in Brigham City, Box Elder County, Utah, on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described premises, to wit: A certain parcel of land, situated, lying, and being in the town of Corinne, in the County of Box Elder, Territory of Utah, being Lot seven in Block one hundred and seventy-two, fronting on Montana Street, twenty-two feet, by one hundred and thirty-two feet, running back, containing, in the aggregate, two thousand nine hundred and four square feet of ground, as shown by Plot of said City, being a leasehold estate, as made by John O'Neil for the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The same being sold to satisfy a Judgment in the case of John W. Steel against John Adams.

Terms of sale, Cash.

M. T. PATRICK, U. S. Marshal.

August 10, 1873.

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C. H. BASSETT,

HAVING made extensive additions and alterations to his premises, is now prepared to show the

Largest and Best Assortment

HEAVY and SHELF HARDWARE

Ever brought to this Territory, and

Cheap as the Cheapest!

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinners' Stock, Farming Tools, Plows, Miners' Outfit, Rubber Belting, Steam Packing, Wagon Timber, Stoves and Tinware always on hand.

C. H. BASSETT.

Dealer in all kinds of PICKED AND SMOKED SALMON.

HERRINGS AND DRIED FISH.

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GRAY, JONES & CO.

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Manufacturers of Oak Tanned SOLE LEATHER.

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HALLET, DAVIS & CO.

CELEBRATED PIANOS.

W. C. BADGER, Sole Agent.

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TOBIN, DAVISSON & CO.,

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ARE RECEIVING THEIR FALL STOCK

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Stationery.

Dress Trimmings, Millinery Goods,

White Goods, Hosiery,

Linen Handkerchiefs,

Corsets, Hoop Skirts,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.

Our Stock is Large and Well Assorted, and the Attention of Buyers is respectfully solicited.

Agents for Cheney Brothers' AMERICAN SILKS.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

UTAH

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CALIFORNIA

LUMBER COMPANY.

Incorporated July 17th, 1871.

Capital Stock \$75,000.00!

Dealers in all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIAL

LUMBER,

DOORS,

WINDOWS,

Venetian Blinds, etc.,

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Ceiling,

Siding,

Flooring.

California Redwood,

Rustic Siding,

Flooring, etc., etc.

Orders for MILL TIMBERS

Promptly Filled.

All Business done through the President of the Company.

DOORS, CASES, BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

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Manufacture Type, Presses, & Printing

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And import all the newest styles, from the

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Manufacturers of all kinds of MACHINERY

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D. W. announcement of our Grand Fall Open-

ing will be made, when we shall be pre-

pared to offer for inspection and sale the most

specimens of

FALL DRESS GOODS,

Which from their variety, texture and price

will be unsurpassed in this Territory. All the