

THE EVENING NEWS.
PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, AT
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EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Wednesday, - December 4, 1872.

THEIR SIDE OF IT.

A mass meeting of Mormon women in favor of the doctrine of plural marriage was lately held in Salt Lake City. About 1,200 women attended the meeting. No men were present except the reporters, and very few. Considerable excitement was among the audience, and what was said, rather, the meeting was fairly representative. And what do these women, who must know the meaning of plural marriage from their own experience, say? They are in favor of it. "Mormonism" is started by a very few and very insignificant individuals. It begins in Salt Lake City, and, catching the popular ear and being in accord with popular sentiment founded on popular ignorance, it soon swells into a great noise, but gradually subsides, like loud thunder unattended by lightning, and as little appreciable damage. The object of its originators is self. Utah can be made a rich territory of State. If the "Mormons" could be driven out as we're from Missouri and Illinois, either by mob violence or repressive laws executed by hostile officials, the conspirators imagine that they would get into a fat thing. Offices, real estate, municipal and general treasures, control of the whole region and its resources. No matter how much it may be denied, this is the whole matter in a nutshell. Our faith, our marriage relations, our peculiarities of doctrine or practice, have no real bearing upon them nor the nation. They affect us alone, and as we consider, favorably. The pretext of delivering the "down-trodden plural wives" is the pitiful kind of rubbish; the "Mormon" women do not want to be "liberated" in any way that their pretended champions can help them, but ask to be let alone to carry out what they most certainly believe to be a divine command. The legislation demanded, the general pressure called for, have for their object the personal emoluments of a few adventurers and nothing else. And if the excited "Christians" of different denominations will only pause and reflect, and endeavor to be guided by the spirit of the Nazarene in their assault on what they conceive to be gross error, they will hesitate about playing into the hands of a few plotters, who care no more for God and truth than they do for the motes in our glittering sunbeams, or the little midges that float on the bosom of our saline lake.

Let them militate if they choose. Let them criticize, denounce, argue, ridicule and berate if they will. But let all Christian sects beware how they aid in the introduction of religious repression into the country. It is one thing to discuss the question of plural marriage, and quite another. The people of the United States should carefully avoid anything that savors of oppression for conscience sake. Majorities may shift. The minority of to-day may be in the majority to-morrow. If it is once declared that the majority may prescribe the opinions of the minority, what hope would there be of the continuation of toleration? The practice of plural marriage may be denounced as very odious and reprehensible. And yet there are millions of Mahomedans in India who are polygamists and at the same time good subjects of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. The British authorities do not attempt to change their opinions nor degrade this practice into a crime. A practice might be odious and barbarous and yet it might be better to permit it to die out through growth in civilization than to root it out by fire and sword.

The above is clipped from the N. Y. Graphic of Nov. 20th. A previous number of that illustrated paper contained views of several prominent buildings in this city, and a well written description and historical sketch of Utah, undivided with any of the nonsense and abuse which generally accompany such contributions to newspaper literature.

The Graphic has placed this subject very fairly before its wide circle of readers. We fully endorse the proposition that "there is every reason in favor of discussing the question of plural marriage in all its forms." We do not claim for this doctrine "immunity from criticism." On the contrary we invite it. But, as the Graphic says, "discussion is one thing and repression another. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has never objected to the discussion of any of its principles. It has thrown open its meetings houses and tabernacles to prominent orthodox divines who were vehemently opposed to its principal tenets. It appeals only to the conscience and the judgment of mankind. It attempts to use no force in the propagation of its doctrines, and therefore repels any oppressive measure on the part of its enemies."

"The practice of plural marriage is denouced as very odious and reprehensible." But denunciation and proof are as different from each other as discussion and repression. And it speaks very little for the talents of the champions of enforced monogamy, or else for the position they assume, that all their efforts against plural marriage partake of the nature of force rather than of argument. Some of them call for the sword, others for mob violence, and the most of them for penalties and prisons to put it down.

The New Orleans Mint supervisor does.

The Tribune's Washington special says: "The New Orleans republicans don't like the nomination of Foote as superintendent of the mint there. He is advanced in age, feeble in health, and hardly a member of the community. The appointment is being prejudicial to the agricultural interests of California, especially ordered to be sent to the California representatives at Washington."

A wife killer.

Last night John Dowling, a drunken shoemaker, beat his wife to death, at his residence on 19th Street.

The cipher Dispatch—Col. Pitton Interrogates.

The Tribune reporter interviewed Col. Pitton at the Glenside House yesterday. The following conversation occurred:

"The Tribune desired me, Mr. Pitton, to offer you the use of its columns for an explanation you may give in regard to the other dispatches."

"I have nothing to say," was the reply, uttered slowly and in an unfeeling manner.

"It was thought, perhaps, that you might say whether any of the dispatches were correctly translated."

"I have nothing to say, sir."

"Is it true that you and other gentlemen named in connection with that matter are preparing a defense?"

"I have nothing to say, sir."

"Is it true that you are about to meet Mr. Wm. H. H. Miller?" asked the reporter incredulously.

"Absolutely nothing."

"I am sorry, because I was in hopes you might clear up this mystery."

"Thank you," said Pitton, with a smile, "but I am not able to tell the Tribune for his kind, but really I am so busy that I will have to go."

Car Servants and Cooks.

There is much on the subject of the Third Avenue servants and cooks. Many having received instructions to call at the office and make out that they will join in no future strike. It is supposed this means some reduction in pay.

The last week Justice's Wm. H. Pittman filed in the surrogate's office, individually, yesterday, to have the will of William Henry Palmer, better known as Hob. Moller, admitted to probate. The will did not accompany the petition.

Business Interests.

The Tribune's Washington special has an interview with Bunker, chairman of the banking and currency committee. "There is a mild he, a stronger sentiment in some parts of the west in favor of repudiation, but your masters people think, I have been fighting small."

The low prices of all kinds of farm products, the calamity of the people to attribute the hard times to the action of government, and the belief that it is in the power of government to great relief, have caused a dangerous sentiment to grow up. I hope repudiation will be a success even if it makes John Sherman president of the United States.

Dangerous German Socialists.

A Berlin correspondent writes that government proposes sending American men bearing arms to suppress socialistic doctrines, and warns Americans that only congressional legislation can prevent large numbers from being shipped. Immense trials have noticed the fact that danger to society is much greater from foreign than from any which has occurred from the importation of Chinese, and suggests that the President notify the German government that importation of dangerous socialists would be regarded as unfriendly act.

New York Stock.

Silver bars, 116 gold; silver coin, \$150 discount; Gold closed weak, 100; Money easy, 23 @ 25; Government quiet; Stocks closed strong; Western Union, 94; Quicksilver, 10; Pacific Mail, 13; Telegraph, 31; Wells Fargo, 10; Central, 11; Erie, 15; Panama, 12; Union Pacific, 107; Bonds 107; Central Pacific, 107.

Mormon Free Ship Association.

CHICAGO, 4.—The Tribune's Washington special says: The vote taken upon the resolution of Carter Harrison for the creation of a national bank, was decided by some as a tie, vote on that question. Harrison asked the reference of the resolution to the commerce committee, which has a majority in favor of free ships. The point was immediately made that the bill should go to the ways and means committee, which is opposed to free ships. Harrison moved to take the bill to the commerce committee, which was carried by a vote of 94 to 56, which is regarded as an indication that the commerce committee will report the bill in favor of the majority.

Persons who have devoted their attention to Mexican affairs claim to have information that the situation is even more reassuring than appears from the President's statement. They say they have official authority for the present policy, and of pending negotiations, those who have claims against Mexico for losses by raids will be likely to receive indemnity, and that there will be besides provision for security in future.

The Western Exchanges.

There is no excitement whatever on change, to day, and prices for wheat have averaged lower, closing with a slight loss for the day yesterday. The papers are inclined to sympathize with Keene in this movement, and to take the ground that he is doing the northwest a service in assisting farmers to obtain a fair price for grain. The general belief is that money can be had on wheat now, provided it is held till navigation opens next April or May. The shaping of events may not immediately cause considerable rise even before that date. Keene and his brother friends still maintain an impenetrable air of mystery, and refuse to give a clue to their operations.

Democrats have the Senate.

The Journal's Washington special says: On account of the absence of three or four republicans, there is a majority in the Senate, and will defeat any political resolutions. Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The Senate confirmed B. R. Harrison, of Indiana, as senator at Helena, Montana, by a vote of 37 to 22.

Speculative Feeling.

Secretary Sherman says there is a strong demand for gold bullion, to the amount of \$100,000,000, now, to give silver bullion in the form of trade dollars, a value greater than other bullion, thus discriminating in favor of the bullion held in China against the bullion held in the hands of our miners. The Secretary says trade dollars will be bought as bullion, and that no preference will be given to trade dollars over other bullion. This is the Secretary's answer to the San Francisco offer of one million trade dollars, deliverable there from China, within 60 days.

The exchanges will begin in Boston, under the management of the Bradfords, and be followed by New York and Philadelphia.

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AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO SIGNS AND AWNINGS.

Section One. Be it enacted by the Council of Salt Lake City, That no awnings shall be constructed on any of the sidewalks within the limits of this city, except as herein-after provided. All canvas awnings heretofore constructed, shall be affixed to, and suspended from the buildings, and shall not project over the sidewalk to exceed one foot, nor part thereof, shall be lowered below the grade from the grade of the sidewalk.

Sec. 2.—All permanent awnings shall be constructed the entire width of the sidewalk, the outside limit of the post supports of the sidewalk, shall be no less than fifteen feet from the line of the lot. No part of said awning shall be lower than twelve feet from the grade of the sidewalk, the covering or roof shall be water tight, and the whole shall be built in a safe and substantial manner to the satisfaction of the Board of Building Inspection.

Sec. 3.—All awnings and all sign-poles or sign-boards, of any design or description, how standing on the sidewalk, or across the sidewalk or water ditches, or on the streets out side the water ditches, within the city, except as herein-before provided, shall be removed within six months from the 1st day of June, 1873.

Sec. 4.—Any person violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be liable to a fine of not to exceed ninety-nine dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, or both. Any person failing to remove any awning or sign-board within the time specified therein, shall be liable to a further fine of five dollars for each and every day that such obstruction remains.

Sec. 5.—All ordinances or parts of ordinances relating to signs and awnings in conflict with this Ordinance, shall be repealed.

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Passed May 21st, 1873.

Also, extract from Chap. XXVII, Revised Ordinance of Salt Lake City.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Council of Salt Lake City, That every owner or occupant of lot, or hereby entitled to occupy the same, and every person who shall obstruct any of the sidewalks, streets or alleys, except by permission of the City Council, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Section 2. Be it enacted by the Council of Salt Lake City, That every owner or occupant of lot, or hereby entitled to occupy the same, and every person who shall obstruct any of the sidewalks, streets or alleys, except by permission of the City Council, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Section 3. Be it enacted by the Council of Salt Lake City, That every owner or occupant of lot, or hereby entitled to occupy the same, and every person who shall obstruct any of the sidewalks, streets or alleys, except by permission of the City Council, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars for each offense.

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