

EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Friday, March 4, 1881.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Exit Hayes. Enter Garfield. Welcome, Mr. President! May your administration be as prosperous as it promises to be!

Hayes' veto of the funding bill seems to give pretty general satisfaction, especially to those personally interested in National Banks.

An exchange heads one of its able editors, "The Next World." Fair. We should like to know how the gifted editor learned that they have fairs in the next world.

Good breeding is the art of showing men, by external signs, the internal regard we have for them. It arises from good sense, improved by conversing with good company.—Cato.

New Jersey oystermen say that thousands of bushels of dead oysters have been gathered. The fatality is due to the low river and deep ice, which in many places is two feet in thickness.

In 1883 Nebraska is to determine by popular vote whether woman suffrage shall be a plank in the fabric of the State Constitution. Both houses of the Legislature adopted the amendment by a good majority.

The American Hebrew, New York, says: "Mixed marriages are so seldom happy in their result, that it may almost be set down as axiomatic, that the woman who is untrue to her faith will be untrue to her husband."

Two pyramids have been discovered at Sagarah, north of Memphis. They were built by kings of the sixth dynasty. It is stated that the rooms and passages are covered with inscriptions which will be of a high value to science.

"Persevere in whatever calling you adopt. Your progress may be slow and results seemingly meagre; but that is no reason for growing faint-hearted. Remember how the little brook persistently winds its way to the river, and the river to the ocean—both reach their destination."

The Boston Globe says: "First we send a vessel to look for the North Pole. That vessel can't find it. Then we send another to disprove what the first one says. The second we don't hear of. Then we send a third to look after the second. We are now asked to dispatch a fourth to find out where the third one is."

It is stated that America consumes 90 per cent. more ice-water than any other nation. It is also stated that there are 75 per cent. more cases of Bright's disease of the kidneys in this country than in any other. A medical authority has arranged the two facts in the relation of cause and effect.

In answer to a question from Carlyle a student informed the stern old Scotch philosopher that he had not yet made up his mind what profession he would follow. The response was, in his gruffest tones: "The man without a purpose is like a ship without a rudder, a wall, anything, a man. Have a purpose in life, if it is only to kill and divide and sell oxen well, but have a purpose and having it, throw your strength of mind and muscle into your work as God has given you."

THE INAUGURATION.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found a full report of President Garfield's Inaugural address. We give place to this document to the conclusion of all other telegraphic dispatches this afternoon, a full report of the inauguration ceremonies, and the closing hours of the forty-sixth Congress will be published tomorrow, the adjournment having taken place to-day at 12 o'clock. As will be seen, the new Executive opens his career by a slight reference to polygamy. With the exception of that single paragraph, the address is a sound, statesmanlike paper, treating ably on all the current issues of the day. We may add that General Hancock entered the Senate Chamber in time to witness the ceremonies, there being conducted by Senator Blaine, and was received with great applause and enthusiasm. Republican as well as Democratic looking to shake his hand.

A PALTRY "BOGUS" EXCUSE.

The New North West attempts an apology for the political crime of the Governor of Utah in certifying to a falsehood and breaking the law. It could not be expected, that any one attempting such a feat, would be able to make out a case worthy of anything but ridicule or contempt. After speaking of the supposed "evils of Mormonism"—the old, threadbare story—that paper says: "His action in not issuing a certificate of election to the person receiving the highest number of votes may be illegal—but he did so only in the belief that a purpose would be subserved."

Exactly. But cannot the same be advanced as an excuse for any illegal act? What thief, or perjurer, or swindler, or political chicaner, cannot say that, in committing a breach of the law, he believed "a purpose would be subserved"? Do law-breakers of any kind commit offenses without a purpose? If this is a sufficient apology for crime, every criminal may make the same pretension.

Of course he believed a purpose would be subserved. He thought he could cheat a hundred and twenty thousand people out of their constitutional right of representation by a man of their choice, and that the nation would applaud because the defrauded people were "Mormons." He thought he could play into the hands of a small ring of conspirators, to defraud the Government of the United States out of some months' salary of about four hundred dollars per month, for a bogus Delegate, for the pecuniary emolument of the combination. He thought he could put the "Mormon" Delegate to the trouble and expense of contesting a seat to which that gentleman had been duly elected and to which he had a legitimate right. These were all "purposes to be subserved."

But wherein does this affect the illegality and consequently criminality of the act? The illegality of the act cannot deny the deed was illegal. But it seeks to palliate it by alleging that it was done to "subserve a purpose." Supposing the "Mormons" perform an illegal act, will they be exonerated if they believe it will "subserve a purpose"? It is a poor rule that only works one way. If Murray may break a law to subserve a purpose, why may not the "Mormons" break another to subserve a purpose, and why should there be such a "hue-and-murder" about their "lawlessness"?

If some "Mormon" has the temerity to marry a plural wife "to subserve a purpose," notwithstanding the existence of a law declaring such an act illegal, all the country is aroused over the enormity of the offense. Yet his act only affects himself and family, and is done by mutual consent of parties immediately concerned. But a Governor who assumes the role of an absolute monarch, and sets aside the voice of a commonwealth, not only tramples on the law defining his duty, disregards his oath of office, and defrauds the man duly elected and the people who elected him, but violates a fundamental principle of popular government, in which the whole country is vitally interested; yet this is all right according to the "North-West" if it is only done with the belief that it will "subserve a purpose."

Any paper that would utter such a sentiment, were it not in some way connected with the much mistaken "Mormon question," and with a people unpopular because vilely misrepresented, would be universal derision as advancing the most abominable sentiments, subversive both of law and morality. And, as a matter of fact, does the popularity or unpopularity, the goodness or the wickedness of the people against whom this crime was perpetrated, really affect the nature of the deed, in the smallest degree? No truthful person and no honorable paper will attempt to answer that question in the affirmative.

GARFIELD'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks a hundred years of national life, a century crowded with perils, but crowded with triumphs of liberty and love. Before continuing the onward march, let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people traveled.

It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written Constitution of the United States, the articles of federal union. The new republic had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of war for independence, whose centenary anniversary will be gratefully celebrated at Yafetown had not been fought. The colonists were struggling not only against the armies of Great Britain, but against the vested opinions of mankind, for the world did not believe the supreme authority of government could be safely entrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves. We cannot overstate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage and the common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government. When they found in a short time that the confederacy of states was too weak to meet the necessities of the vigorous and expanding republic, they boldly set it aside, and in its stead established a national union founded directly upon the will of the people, endowed with the future power of self-protection and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great object. Under this constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened and growth in all the better elements of national life has been the result of the wisdom of the founders and great new hope to their descendants. Under this Constitution our people have made themselves a nation, and have secured for their children and flag equality of rights on all seas. Under this Constitution 25 years have been added to the life of the Union, and the Constitution has been strengthened and enlarged by the wisdom of the people, and the wisdom of the nation, and the wisdom of the world.

The Supreme trial of the Constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict stronger and more united than at the close of the first century of its growth. With the inspiration of its history in their hearts our people have lately reviewed the condition of the nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of its political parties, and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the government. To interpret and execute that will in accordance with the Constitution, is the paramount duty of the Executive. Even from this brief review, it is manifest that the nation is resolved to follow the path of peace, to employ its best energies in the development of the great possibilities of the future, sacredly preserving whatever has been gained by liberty and good government during the first century. Our people are determined to leave behind them all the bitter controversies over things which have been already settled and to have a further discussion of the only air war strife and delay the onward march. The supremacy of the nation should be above no longer a subject of debate. The discussion for half a century threatened the existence of union was closed at last in the high court of the people by a decision from which there is no appeal. The Constitution

and laws made in pursuance thereof, shall continue in full force and effect until the people shall alter or amend them. The States and the people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the States nor the rights of their necessary rules of local self-government, but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union. The will of the nation, speaking with the voice of battle and through an amended Constitution, has frustrated the great process of 1776 by protecting liberty throughout the land to all inhabitants thereof. The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the enjoyment of the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the Constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate the beneficent effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from the perpetual danger of war and desolation. It has added immensely to the power of our industrial forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from the relation which wronged and entangled the body. It has secured the right of citizenship and manhood, to more than five million people, and has opened to each one of them, a care, the usefulness of which need never be questioned. The power of self-help in both cases, by making labor more honorably done and more necessary to each other. The interests of the nation will grow greater and bear richer fruits with coming years. No doubt the great change has caused a serious disturbance to our Southern community. This is to be deplored. Though it was unfavorable, those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no midnight fight for the color of the skin. Between slavery and equal citizenship there can be no permanent franchise in the United States. Freedom can never yield to the power of blessings as long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of a violator of its citizens. The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress with unquestioning devotion to the United States. The sense of justice and gentleness born of fear has given place to the times as God gave them to see the light. They are rapidly making material foundations of self-support, widening their circle of intelligence and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the home of the industrious and the good. They deserve the encouragement of all good men and as far as my authority can extend they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the Constitution of equal rights. It is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid its situation. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizenship is practically denied and the right of ballot in so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted. It is stated that in many places an honest government of all races is the mass of the negroes of the United States are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true the only palliation to be offered for opposition to the ballot is local bad government. This is a great evil and ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and equality of all races is more than an evil, it is a crime, which if persisted in will destroy the government. Self-sufficiency is not a remedy. If in other lands it is high treason to make an emperor of the king it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that this question has no right to the repose of the nation. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of suffrage will never give repose to the States or to the nation, until each State within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanction of law. But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in the corners and fountains of power in every seat. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster which is brought upon us by the ignorance of our citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in the suffrage. The men who make and make constitutions, and upon whose will hangs the destiny of our governments, can transmit their supreme authority to their successors by the coming generation of voters who are to be the sovereign power of that generation, which, coming to its inheritance, blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, will fall of the republic will be certain.

The census has already sounded the alarm in the appalling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters. To the children of the south the question is of supreme importance, but the responsibility for the extension of slavery is not rest upon the south alone. The nation itself is responsible. For the extension of the suffrage and special education to all in the voting population of the north and south alike, there is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the nation, of the States and all voluntary forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education. It is the duty of those now to educate the successors and at them by intelligence and virtue for the benefit which awaits them. In the beneficial work sections and races should be forgotten and partnership should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the motto which declares that "our little children will soon control the destinies of the republic."

My countrymen we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of the past generation, and 50 years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers God that the Union was preserved, that slavery was thrown down, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may bicker or may quarrel, but we cannot prevent the final reconciliation. It is not possible for us to make a trace with time by antipathy and accepting its inevitable results. The preservation of the highest importance to our moral and material wellbeing invites us and offers ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let our people leaving their battle field of debate, move forward in the strength of liberty and restored union and win the greater victories of peace. The prosperity which will result is without parallel in our history. Frugal reasons have done much to secure this, but they have not done all. The preservation of the public credit and the resumption of specie payments, so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessor, has enabled our people to secure the blessings which its success brought. By the experience of the commercial nations in all ages it has been found that gold and silver offered the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been treated by variations in the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress has provided that the compulsory law will drive our monetary system by driving other metals out of circulation.

It is possible such adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt-paying power over all the world. The chief duty of the national government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress has authority to make any form of paper money legal tender. At present the issue of United States notes has been suspended by the necessities of war, but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its conversion into gold or silver. The redemption in coin at the will of the holder and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promises to play money. If the holders demand it, the promise should be kept.

The refunding of the National debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of national bank notes and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied in financial questions during my service in Congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinion I have so often expressed on this subject. The necessities of the government will suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent.

The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half the people and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As government lights our coasts for the protection of maritime and the benefit of commerce, so it should encourage the soil the lights of practical science and experience. Our manufacturers are making great progress in the industrial independence, opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. This steady and healthy growth should still be maintained. Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and the great interior waterways and an increase of our tonnage on the ocean.

The development of the world's commerce has given rise to an urgent demand for shortening the sea voyage around Cape Horn by constructing ship canals or railways across the isthmus which unites two continents. Various plans to do this have been suggested and need consideration, but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant us in extending pecuniary aid. The subject is one which will immediately engage the attention of the government with a view to the protection of American interests. We will urge no narrow policy or seek neither to exclude or privilege any country, but we will insist in the language of my predecessors, I believe it to be the right duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any inter-oceanic canal that connects the south and north, and will protect our national interests.

The Constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative authority of Congress and hence the national government is responsible for any violation of the Constitution in any of them. It is therefore a reproach to the government that in the most populous of the Territories the Constitutional guarantee is not employed by the people and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon Church has not only refused to accept of the Constitution, but has endeavored to subvert the duty of Congress, while respecting to the utmost the conscientious scruples of religious and religious scruples of every citizen to protect his jurisdictional and religious practices, especially of that class which destroy the marital relations and endanger social order, and can only be controlled by the national government.

The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law for the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are entrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and the obstruction to public business caused by the inordinate number of places, and for the protection of honest men from the intrigues and wrongs. I shall at proper time and place ask Congress to fix the tenure of minor offices of the several executive departments, and prescribe grounds upon which removals shall be made during the term for which the incumbents have been appointed.

Finally acting always within the authority and limitations of the Constitution, invading neither the rights of the States nor the reserved rights of the people, and with the purpose of my administration to maintain the authority and in all places within its jurisdiction to enforce obedience to all laws of the Union in the interest of the people, to demand rigid economy in all expenditures of the government and to service of all executive great and small, I shall endeavor to secure the confidence of the people and the support of the nation.

And now, fellow citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of the citizens and those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of administration, and I shall strive to promote the welfare of the great people and their government. I fervently invoke the support and blessing of Almighty God.

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Steam power, to saw Lumber, Lath
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NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
Stockholders of the Utah Southern Rail-
road Extension, for the election of Directors
for the ensuing year, will be held at Jubah
Station, Hooper, Utah County, U. T., March
24th, 1881, at 12:30 o'clock p.m.
H. K. YOUNG, Secretary.

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A household remedy. Warranted to cure
and remove all of those symptoms peculiar to
woman commonly known under the name of
Female Catarrh, Nervous Debility, Menstrual
Irregularities, Painful Periods, Chronic
Painful Urinary Affections, etc. etc. etc.
Facts accompanying each bottle, with full
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With perfect satisfaction upon the basis of
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Heart, Nervous Debility, Female Catarrh,
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Nervous Prostration, etc. etc. etc. are cured
by the use of Marshall's Colicum and
Kidney Pills. The Pills are small, and
easily taken, and the action is gentle and
pleasant. The Pills are the great corrective
of the blood, and the blood is the basis of
all life. Address orders to
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SOLOMON BROS. & CO.

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