

# EVENING NEWS.

FORWARDED DAILY, SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED, AT POST OFFICE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Monday, March 7, 1881.

## PRESIDENT GARFIELD ON UTAH AFFAIRS.

THE paragraph relating to Utah in President Garfield's inaugural address has naturally occasioned some comment in this Territory. Those who are extremely bitter in their feelings towards the Latter-day Saints, try to make it appear that the President's remarks are strongly hostile to our Church, while others see nothing in them having any direct bearing against us, but merely an assertion of the law's supremacy which any statesman might safely enunciate. For our part we regard the principles embodied in his remarks as eminently correct, while we view the implications they contain as very much mistaken as matters of fact. We here reproduce the portion of the address which refers to Utah:

"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 general 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 enjoyed by the people and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon Church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but it prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of the law. In my judgment it is the duty of Congress, while respecting to the utmost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices, especially of that class which destroy the marital relations and endanger social order, nor can any ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and powers of the national government."

The opening sentences cannot be disputed. They are in effect, excerpts from the Constitution, an instrument which the "Mormon" Church recognizes as framed by divine inspiration. The power of Congress over the Territories, although, as we think it has been stretched beyond constitutional and republican limits, has been so far recognized as to have become established in the country, and therefore the argument as to the responsibility of Congress for any violation of the Constitution in the Territories must be conceded. And if the "constitutional guarantee" of religious freedom is not enjoyed by the people in the "most populous of the Territories"—Utah, that is certainly "a reproach to the Government."

But what are the facts? Wherein is religious freedom denied to any portion of the people of Utah? What sect or denomination of "Christians" or other religious organization is prevented from enjoying the utmost liberty of faith and worship in this Territory? What "establishment of religion" is restricted, or wherein is the "free exercise thereof" here prohibited in any shape or form? There is nothing in the territorial statutes, or in the tenets or practices of the Church having the greatest number of members here, which interferes in the remotest degree with the full and perfect freedom of any religious body whatever.

The only direction in which the President's remarks can apply is in the attitude taken against the "Mormons." There is an establishment of our religion against which a law of Congress was specially enacted. We are not permitted by that law to enjoy the free exercise thereof. That principle had been received and practiced by the members of our Church, as a part of their religion, many years before the law of Congress was framed against it. If the authority of Congress has been in any way set at naught by members of our Church, it has been solely on the ground that the said authority had been stretched beyond constitutional limits as to interfering upon religious liberty. If that is what the President means were fully in accord with him on the sentiment, that the non-enjoyment of this constitutional guarantee by the "Mormon" people is indeed a reproach to the government. But if he intends those remarks to apply to any other religious body than the Latter-day Saints, then he is very much mistaken as to the situation, for there is not any spot in the broad domain of the United States, where liberty of religious thought and practice is more extended to the votaries of all creeds and to the dissenters from creeds than in the Territory of Utah. The "Mormons" claim religious liberty for themselves, and it is made part of their Church duty to assist in procuring and maintaining it for others.

The "Mormon" Church may offend the "moral sense" of a portion of mankind, "by sanctioning polygamy," because that "moral sense," as we consider, has been very much perverted by the false notions and wicked practices that have prevailed for a long period. And a great many things that, if not expressly sanctioned, are at least winked at and permitted by the ruling powers of the States and the general Government, greatly offend the moral sense of the "Mormons." And we think that if it is the duty of Congress and the Administration to correct public morals, there is a field for their labors, in other directions, so wide and so important that the little "Mormon" morality question dwells into microscopic proportions. The gross evils that abound in social life, with their disgusting, brutalizing and destructive tendencies, against which no presidential anathema is hurled, and no congressional statute is enacted, to

the sight of the statesman who casts a broad glance over national affairs, instead of peering through a tube held and pointed by the enemies of a minute portion of the body politic, present a scene so vast and shocking and so momentous that the alleged irregularities of a mere handful of people form but a tiny speck in the prospect.

It cannot be disputed that it is the duty of Congress "to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices." Why then does Congress not prohibit within the District of Columbia—undoubtedly under its exclusive jurisdiction—the criminal practices which have made that ten miles square notorious? And why is it that Congress has singled out a practice, sanctioned by religious faith and governed by religious rules, for the exercise of its morality-regulating functions, and left the gross immoralities and criminalities known to abound in Territories over which its legislative power is extended, without notice and to run riot unchecked by law and unrebuked by the voice of authority?

It is not asserted, but only implied in the President's cautious and diplomatic remarks, that there are practices here which "destroy the marital relations and endanger social order." If there are any such, they are not among the "Mormons," but have been brought here from outside society, where infanticide and feticide and that consecutive polygamy which is encouraged by divorce, destroy the marital relations, the maternal affections and the foundations of social order. "Mormon" celestial marriage establishes, maintains and extends the marital relations. For it makes the bond eternal in its nature, lasting for eternity as well as time, and making the relations of husband and wife and parents and children perpetual, involving the happiness of the future of the present. And in its plural feature it extends these relations, to the farthest possible limits, with all their eternal obligations and consequences. It is also conservative of social order, making it permanent, and connecting the community by kindred ties so that all its members are related and thus blending their interests together. There is less social disorder among the "Mormons" than in any part of the Union with the same number of people, and there is less need of any regulation from an outside source, congressional or otherwise.

We endorse President Garfield's statement that no ecclesiastical organization can be safely permitted to "usurp the functions and powers of the national government." We consider that the Government should be as independent in its sphere as the Church in its domain. The "Mormon" Church has its own mission in the world and claims no thing whatever from the national Government, nor to exercise any power over that Government. It denies the right of any secular power to interfere with its ecclesiastical affairs, but pretends to no right to usurp the functions of the Government in national affairs. The principles, constitution and objects of our Church are persistently misrepresented, and we are not at all surprised that public men, who have not made the subject a study from its own standpoint, are misled as to the facts and mistaken as to their conclusions. But we are surprised—or would be, were it not that we recognize in it a part of the divine economy to keep this system before the world—that supposed sayings and doings of a small body of religionists in a remote part of the Union, arouse so much interest and are made the object of Executive reference and Congressional concern, while interests and communities which would naturally seem of so much vaster moment, are passed by without mention.

We do not regard the allusions of the President to "Mormon" affairs as bitter or hostile, or indicative of any desire to attack the people here, and beyond the points on which we have made some strictures, "we see no thing in it to provoke any special comment." The rest of the address we consider sound and statesmanlike, and there are some points in it so good that at another time we shall probably have something to offer in relation to them.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD on Saturday last set at rest a matter which has agitated the political and journalistic mind for some weeks past, by naming the members of his Cabinet. A still more effectual quietus was given to the subject when the Senate, in special executive session, promptly confirmed the nominations. In another portion of this paper will be found press opinions as to the fitness of the President's choice. It is impossible to please everybody, but it will be noticed that the majority of the newspapers quoted from, are favorably impressed with the selections made by His Excellency.

Beginning with the President himself, the statement, meets with no opposition that Garfield is an immense improvement upon the retiring Ohioan, in that he is a statesman of long experience in Congress, intelligent regarding all points of controversy between the two parties in this country as well as in connection with foreign affairs, and a clear-headed, vigorous man in his party leadership and direction. The country may expect no more vacillating, pusillanimous administration of the civil service, no capture of the Executive by plausible, smooth-tongued politicians; no surrendering of executive authority to please the whim of some influential Congressman; and no laxity in the assertion and maintenance of the nation's honor and credit at home or abroad. His administration, in fine, promises to be the most healthy and successful in the country's history.

His cabinet, in some respects inferior, in others superior to that of his predecessor. The new Premier, Senator Blaine, is a crafty politician, a staunch, unwavering, unyielding Republican, scrupling at nothing to bring success to his party. His position on certain great questions meets with no approval from the western part of the country, while

his stand on the Chinese question, far as it may be from correct, brings him great popularity from the Pacific Coast. The interests of the Republican party will lose nothing from his administration, and to preserve those interests will be, we consider his chief aim. Blaine cannot be viewed as an improvement upon Everett—the astute lawyer of intermediate sentences, who has with such eminent ability conducted the foreign affairs of the Union during the last four years.

Next in point of general importance comes Windom, a favorite son of Minnesota, whose successful career in the United States Senate, and whose utterances on financial questions, have made him of sufficient importance to warrant his selection for the Treasury portfolio. The retiring Secretary, Senator Sherman, has accomplished very great results during his term of office and leaves the department on a solid, firm, metallic basis. The business men of the country, we believe, who prefer to see a man in Sherman remain in the position, so well filled, but leaving him out of the question, a fitter selection would be difficult to imagine than the one now made.

Robert Lincoln, the new Secretary of War brings to the position nothing at all noted except the name which he bears. His selection may be ascribed to the fact that he is the son of his great father, and also that Illinois was entitled to a place in the cabinet which Lincoln could better occupy than Logan.

Senator Kirkwood, Schurz's successor in the Interior Department, is a representative man from that Republican stronghold—Iowa, and it is to be hoped will be more successful in dealing with the Indian question than his German-American predecessor.

W. H. Hunt, of Louisiana, is a southern man, of greater fame as a judicial than as an executive officer. He succeeds a southern man, Richard G. Coles, as Secretary of the Navy, who has not been in office long enough to show himself. The next two appointments, Wayne McVeagh of Pennsylvania, as Attorney-General, and Thomas L. James, of New York, as Postmaster General, are undoubtedly improvements upon the retiring officers. Devens has held the Attorney-Generalship for four years, with no credit to himself nor the Administration. He is shallow, prejudiced and ill-natured, and even went so far as to imitate his predecessor, the ex-President himself, in telling, without hesitation, positive untruths. His word was latterly looked upon as of no value whatever, something to be broken whenever convenient.

Under D. M. Key, Hayes' Post Office chief, have grown and developed the most gigantic frauds in the mail service. He has been a mere figure head, having not enough sagacity to discover and root out abuses which existed right under his very nose. Judge McVeagh is considered by those who know him, as well as a gentleman of high legal attainments, a thorough independent in all questions which will come under his attention. His appointment is doubtless made at the instance of the Cameron of Pennsylvania, to whom he is closely related, though it is rumored that there is bad blood between the clan and the appointee because of his refusal to assist them in their machine politics. Mr. James has for years been at the head of the New York Post office and has gained an experience which will be of advantage to him in his new position. His selection, besides being eminently judicious, is a recognition of Senator Conkling's power, whose vanity will be flattered by the compliment.

With a President of such commanding attainments and a cabinet who will assist him in his executive duties, the prospects for the next four years are indeed bright. During that time, however, mighty changes will take place in this nation and the world, which is hastening towards its great crisis.

## ADMINISTRATION GOSSIP.

Place, Office, Personal.

The Tribune's Washington has the following as among future probabilities. The Governor of Minnesota will appoint Congressman Dunne to succeed Senator Windom. Frye will succeed Blaine. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, will be First Assistant Postmaster; Gen. C. J. Filley, of St. Louis, Second Assistant; Marshal Dudley, of Indianapolis, will be Commissioner of Patents; John N. Mendenhall, of Wisconsin, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; W. E. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury or First Assistant Secretary of State, or perhaps Secretary General. Treasurer Gifford, who was a classmate with General Garfield, hopes to retain his office. For Commissioner of Agriculture, several names are mentioned, including Orange Judd, the author, and Congressman Felt, who is backed by Sen. Hill, A. L. Stephens, and other southerners. Assistant Secretary French of the Treasury and Surgeon-General Barnes will retire. Gen. Hurlbut, of Illinois, wants the ministry to Mexico. Congressman Hayes, of Illinois, wants to go to Italy in the same capacity, and Barley, of New York, to become the minister to Stanley. The nominations of Stanley Matthews and Elliot P. Shephard will be renewed. Pearson, assistant postmaster of New York, will succeed Postmaster James. Illinois had two candidates for commissioner of pensions, Gen. James Martin, formerly member of Congress, and Jesse H. Moore, also ex-member of Congress and once pension agent.

John B. Hay, of Illinois, who nearly defeated Morrison for Congress, is applicant for a judgeship in one of the Territories. Deane, of Illinois, deputy second comptroller of the treasury, is a candidate for the position of chief of bureau. Colonel Carr, postmaster at Galena, Ill., for 25 years, has been suggested as possible assistant postmaster general. He is understood, however, to prefer his present place. Sharps, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who voted for Blaine in the Chicago convention until the last ballot, is supported by the entire republican delegation of that State for a foreign appointment. William E. Chandler is spoken of as the coming minister to Rome. Levi P. Morton takes the French mission. General S. A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, has promised the mission to Mexico. Lowell will be left undisturbed for a time in London. Blaine puts Edward McPherson in the first Assistant Postmaster-Generalship. Dunsey has carried out the scheme announced a month ago to make Clinton Wheeler, of Iowa, second assistant and had money Nichols Indian Commissioner.

The Herald's Washington on possible removals says: The people employed in Washington departments make up no considerable part of its population, that the prospect of democratic success, which it is presumed would mean the general removal of the present force, seriously affected the real estate market during the early part of last fall's canvass. The prospect of many removals would have the same effect now, for it would mean that a large amount of property would be thrown suddenly upon the market. There will necessarily be some changes in the higher bureau officers, because some of them have not conducted themselves well. For instance, there can be little doubt that Postmaster James will find a substitute for 2d Asst. Postmaster Brady whose notorious connections with the Star route jobbers and impudent defiance of the House of Representatives, formed one of the scandals of the late administration.

Sitting Bull's Indians.

CHICAGO, 7.—Allison, the scout, telegraphs the Times from Fort Snodgrass, that twelve Unapapas Sioux have been skulking at Poplar River, were brought in by a squad of soldiers. The reds now at the Fort number 250 and are all contained, but a few leaders who ask to visit the President. A scouting party of ten from Sitting Bull's camp, were seen near the mouth of Rock Creek, in search of buffalo, but were driven away by Blackfoot. The party reports the sufferings of those with Sitting Bull as being appalling. The main camp has not crossed the boundary line, but Bull is at Woody Mountain.

CARD OF THANKS.

In behalf of the family and friends of the late Richard Bishop Margets, I desire to tender heart-felt thanks to Messrs. Walker Brothers, Hon. Wm. Jennings, Hon. W. H. Hooper, Gen. H. S. Eldridge and a host of other friends of the deceased, for kindness extended during the illness and at the funeral, the above named gentlemen and others having courteously sent their carriages to take part in the funeral cortege.

PHILIP MARGETS, Sen.

DIED.

At Alpine, Feb. 27, 1881, JOHN FRANKLIN BATHMAN, son of Joseph and Mary R. Bathman, aged 2 years and 9 months.

O. F. DUE, Florist and Seedsman.

Two Blocks North of Valley House, Salt Lake City.

WANTED.

A COMPETENT GIRL, TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Apply to Mrs. George A. Smith, corner First South and Third Streets.

FOR SALE.

FIFTY-NINE ACRES OF FARMING LAND, situated 1-1/2 miles north of Hot Springs on line of U. C. & N. P. R. R. Good cash or exchange for city property, for further particulars apply to CHAS. COOPER, Seventeenth Ward.

Another Walking Match.

NEW YORK, 7.—A great crowd of people witnessed the walking match in the "go as you please" crowd between Albert and Rowell, and the square heel and toe between O'Leary and Vaughan. Albert and Rowell represented American and England. The first mile was made by Rowell in six minutes, 45 seconds, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The second mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The third mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The fourth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The fifth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The sixth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The seventh mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The eighth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The ninth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The tenth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The eleventh mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The twelfth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The thirteenth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The fourteenth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The fifteenth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The sixteenth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The seventeenth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The eighteenth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The nineteenth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The twentieth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The twenty-first mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The twenty-second mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The twenty-third mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The twenty-fourth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The twenty-fifth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The twenty-sixth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The twenty-seventh mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The twenty-eighth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The twenty-ninth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The thirtieth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The thirty-first mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The thirty-second mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The thirty-third mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The thirty-fourth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The thirty-fifth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The thirty-sixth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The thirty-seventh mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The thirty-eighth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The thirty-ninth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The fortieth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The forty-first mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The forty-second mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The forty-third mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The forty-fourth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The forty-fifth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The forty-sixth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The forty-seventh mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The forty-eighth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The forty-ninth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30. The fiftieth mile was made by Rowell in 5:30, and by O'Leary in 5:30. Vaughan in 5:30.

NOTICE.

ON ACCOUNT OF LACK OF ROOM WE SHALL REMOVE THE DAY OF MARCH TO NO. 70 MAIN STREET.

HOME-MADE BOOTS & SHOES.

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There are no powders that bear higher chemical tests, nor any that show so good results by the TEST OF THE OVEN.

It is a pure Fruit Acid Baking Powder. Made by STEELE & PRICE, Chicago, Ill., & St. Louis, Mo. Manufactured by Laporte's Yeast Co., St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.

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