

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A certain newspaper libeller in London has been tried and found guilty. To-day he received sentence of two years' imprisonment, at the end of which time he is to be bound over to the good behavior for 18 months. Serve him right.

The women of Fredricktown, Ohio, have a way of their own of dealing with Sunday liquor dealers. Yesterday, they broke into a saloon and destroyed the entire stock of liquors, and warned the druggists of the town that they would be treated in the same way if they did not remove their liquors to-day.

Grant has at last left California on his way east. Whether he will condescend to make any stay in Utah is a matter of uncertainty, and, as far as the people are concerned, of utter indifference. The popularity of the man, however, and enthusiastic welcome he has received in his travels, all point with tolerable accuracy to the fact—that he will lead the republican party in 1880. A year elapses before the nomination will be made and in that time great changes may take place, but at this time, Grant, the silent, the obstinate and the unscrupulous military man of the nation is far ahead of all competitors.

A new idea in the way of popular education has been originated in New Jersey. A society known as the C. L. S. C., has been started, these letters representing a literary society, a sort of Home College for the people, entitled "The Chautauque Literary and Scientific Circle." It requires forty minutes reading a day. The course covers four years and is designed to give the college students general outlook. "It is adapted to busy people—mothers and fathers who want to keep up with their children, to give to their homes a literary atmosphere, and to make up for earlier omissions. For circulars setting forth the scheme address Dr. Vincent, Plainfield, N. J."

On the first page of this paper will be found a press dispatch stating the feelings of satisfaction indulged in by Secretary Evans at the favorable way in which his noted circular has been received by foreign powers. If the reputedly astute but exceedingly loquacious secretary can derive any satisfaction from the reports he receives, he is certainly welcome to it, but his expectation that the "whole system will speedily crumble in pieces" is as groundless as it is absurd. Foreign immigration will not stop, but even if it does, the "system" will grow and increase in strength until it shall fill the whole earth, the long-winded Secretary of State to the contrary notwithstanding.

PREBYTERIANS AND POLY-GAMY.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 26, 1879.

Editorial Dispatch News.

Locky, in his History of European Morals, makes some remarkable admissions, although his personal sentiments are decidedly monogamist.

"In respect to this virtue [chastity], the various tribes of barbarians, however violent and lawless, were far superior to the more civilized community."

"The moral purity of the barbarians was of a kind altogether different from that which the ascetic movement inculcated. It was concentrated exclusively upon marriage. It showed itself in a noble conjugal fidelity, but it was little fitted for a life of celibacy."

The practice of polygamy among the barbarian kings was also, for some centuries, unchecked, or, at least, unsuppressed, by Christianity. The kings Caribert and Chilperic had both many wives at the same time. Clothaire married the sister of his first wife during the lifetime of the latter; who, on the king announcing his intentions to her, is reported to have said, "Let my lord do what seems good in his sight; only let his servant live in thy favor."

St. Columbanus was expelled from Gaul, chiefly on account of his denunciations of the polygamy of King Thierry. Dagobert had three wives; and he indulged largely in concubines. After this period, examples of this practice became rare, but not without reason. These satirical facts, there can be no doubt that the general purity of the barbarians was, from the first, superior to that of the later Romans.

"It is one of the most remarkable, and, to some writers, one of the most perplexing facts in the moral history of Greece, that in the former [Homeric or polygamic] and ruder period, women had undoubtedly the highest place, and their type exhibited the highest perfection. Moral ideas, in a thousand forms, have been sublimated, enlarged, and changed by advancing civilization; but it may be fearfully asserted, that the type of female excellence which are contained in the Greek poems, while they are among the earliest, are also among the most perfect, in the literature of mankind. The congenial tenderness of Hector and Andromache, the unwearied devotion of Penelope awaiting through the long, revolving years the return of her storm-tossed husband; the heroic love of Alcibiades, voluntarily dying, that her husband might not be the prey of Antigon; the majestic grandeur of the death of Polyxena; the more saintly resignation of Iphigenia, awaiting with her last breath the father who had condemned her; the joyous, modest and loving Nausicaa, whose figure shines like a perfect idyl among the tragedies of the Odyssey—all these are pictures of perfect beauty which Rome and Christianity, olivary or modern civilization, have never exhibited or transmitted. Virgin modesty and conjugal fidelity, the graces as well as the virtues of the most perfect womanhood, have never been more exquisitely portrayed."

On the other hand, Mr. Locky presents a very different picture of the people of the same country at a later period:

"In this historical [or monogamous] age of Greece, the legal position of women had, in some mea-

sure, slightly improved; but their moral condition had undergone a marked deterioration. The foremost and most dazzling type of Ionic womanhood was the courtesan, and among the males, the empire of passion was unrestricted. The names of virtuous women scarcely appear in Greek history. A few instances of conjugal and filial affection have been recorded; but, in general, the only women who attracted the notice of the people were the hetairæ, or courtesans."

Courtesans were the pleasantest in her temples. The courtesan was the one free woman of Athens. The Christian doctrine, that it is criminal to gratify a powerful and transient physical appetite, except under the condition of a lifelong contract, was altogether unknown."

An aversion to marriage became very general, and illicit connections were formed with the most perfect frankness and publicity. Notwithstanding these confessions, Mr. Locky, being a monogamist, is an opponent of polygamy throughout his work, yet, strange to say, he is disposed to accord immunity to adultery, which is contrary to the seventh commandment and is strongly condemned all through the Bible. He is disposed to advocate the keeping of "mistresses" and the begetting of illegitimate children, as such "connections" which are confessedly only for a few years have always subsisted side by side with permanent marriages."

Under certain circumstances, he says, "it would be better, impossible to prove, by the light of simple and unadorned reason, that such connections should be invariably condemned." He considers that illegitimate "mistress" system would tend to prevent promiscuous intercourse and the multiplication of "imprudent marriages. Thus, like many other, Mr. Locky, rather than allow the Bible system of honorable plural marriage to prevail, he would tolerate the commission of actual adultery or fornication and placidly accept the natural consequence of an unrestricted posterity of bastards, for says he, "in the immense variety of circumstances and characters, which will appear, in which, on utilitarian grounds, [such unhallowed connections] might seem advisable." Such is the enlarged intelligence and advanced civilization of the nineteenth century, according to Mr. Locky.

I will now introduce various references, ancient and modern, showing the prevalence of polygamy as an acknowledged and honorable custom, in scripture times and since."

Q. Canan's able "Review of the Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of George Reynolds vs. the United States," may be found in the following:

"A learned and Christian writer [Grotius] upon the law of nations, a standard authority in Christendom, advances the following proposition:

"When God permits a thing in certain cases, and to certain persons, or in regard to certain things, it may be inferred that the thing permitted is not evil in its own nature."

"My space will not permit me to give at length an interesting argument upon this proposition, but his logical conclusion is that 'polygamy, therefore, is not in its nature evil and unlawful.' In another place he says, 'But it certainly is inferred that the thing [polygamy] is evil in itself, according to the law of nature.'"

"The second passage is that 'Abraham's time polygamy was forbidden, neither by the law of nature, nor by any written law.'"

"St. Ambrose, speaking of polygamy, says that, in the terrestrial paradise, approved of the marriage of one with one, without condemning the contrary practice. He then proceeds to quote Sarah's request to Abraham concerning Hagar, and Abraham's response thereto."

"Chrysostom, speaking of Sarah, says, 'She endeavors to comfort her husband under her barrenness, with children by her handmaid, for such things were not then forbidden.'"

"In another treatise the same Father says, 'Nay more, the law permitted a man to have two wives at the same time; in short, great indulgence was granted in those and other particulars.'"

"St. Augustine says, 'It is objected against Jacob, that he had four wives.' To which he answers, 'Which, when a custom is not a crime.'"

"In another of his writings he speaks of the custom of having several wives at the same time as an innocent thing, 'inculpabile consuetudo, and observes that 'it was prohibited by no law.'"

"Respectable Lection xviii, a chapter made very familiar to the people of Utah through a somewhat noted discussion held at Salt Lake, another author [quoted by Grotius] says: 'It is very well known that those who pretend a plurality of wives was prohibited do not understand what the law is.'"

"Dr. Hugo Grotius (seventeenth century) says: 'The Jewish law allowed a plurality of wives to a man.'"

"Hon. John Selden, M. P., who has been called 'the great authority of learning of the English nation,' (seventeenth century), in his *Uxor Hebraica*, the Hebrew Wife, says: 'Polygamy was allowed, not only among the Hebrews, but in most other nations throughout the world; and 'Monogamy is a modern and a European custom, almost unknown to the ancient world.'"

"Dr. Samuel Puffendorf (seventeenth century) in his work on the law of nature and of nations, says: 'The Mosiac law was so far from forbidding this custom [polygamy] that it seems in several places to suppose it. The great patriarchs, many of the fathers, under the old testament, is an argument which ingenious men must confess to be unanswerable.'"

"Rev. Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury (seventeenth century), wrote a tract on the question, 'Is polygamy in any case lawful under the gospel?' The following are extracts from his answers:

"The polygamy was practised, without divine allowance or control, as the natural privilege of mankind. Neither is it anywhere marked among the blessings of the patriarchs. The patriarchs, therefore, of them he had, are termed by the prophet, God's gift to him; yes, polygamy was made in some cases a duty by Moses' law; when any man died without a son, his nearest kinsman was to marry his wife, for raising up seed to him; and all were obliged to obey this, under the penalty of infamy, if they refused it; neither is there any exception made for such as were married. From whence I may fairly conclude, that what God made necessary in some cases to obey, can in no case be sinful in itself, since God is holy in all his ways."

"It is now to be examined if it is forbidden by the gospel. It is also examined if the highest degree of purity and chastity, can be maintained by the practice of polygamy."

"But a simple and express discharge of polygamy is nowhere to be found."

"For it is to be considered, that if our Lord had been to abrogate polygamy, it being so deeply rooted in the mind of that age, sanctioned by such fashions and unques-

tioned precedents, and riveted by so long a practice, he must have done it plainly and authoritatively and not in such an involved manner as to be sought out of his words by the search of logic."

"Words are to be carried no further than the design upon which they were written will lead them, so that of our Lord being, in that place (Matt. xix, 9), to strike out divorce explicitly, we must not by a consequence condemn polygamy, since it seems not to have fallen within the scope of what our Lord does there approve."

"From this it appears that polygamy is not declared adultery, neither in the place cited, nor any other that I knew of."

"Therefore, to conclude this short answer, whereas many things are hinted, which might have been enlarged into a volume, I see nothing so strong against polygamy as to have received the great and visible imminent hazards that hang over so many thousands, if it be not allowed."

"In regard to the recommendation of Paul to a single life rather than a married one, the worthy bishop supposed it was because the former condition was more conducive to holiness; and by this rule a single marriage, being next to none at all, was certainly more suitable to the gospel, and in the peculiar times for which Paul was specially writing."

JACOB.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE WEEK END TELEGRAPH LITER.

EASTERN.

Yellow Fever Notes.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 27.—The executive committee of the State board of Health has received from health officers and pickets from duty and authorized the running of all railroad trains. The only restriction is upon the stopping of trains at Forest City and the receipt of freight and passengers."

Memphis.—One case was reported to the board of health yesterday. Undertakers report three in all. Two hundred absences returned yesterday p.m., via the Louisville road. The Howards will disembark their medical corps to-day. Weather cloudy."

Cincinnati.—About 50 Memphians have left for home since the announcement of the end of the epidemic. There are about 250 yet here. They held a meeting and made arrangements to start to-day."

Irish Sympathy.

NEW ORLEANS, 27.—A mass meeting of Irish residents was held in this city this afternoon for the purpose of considering the condition of affairs in Ireland and the relations of the landlords and tenants. The meeting was largely attended. Monsignor Allen presided. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Fathers Egan and Monaghan, Mr. E. A. Burke and Col. McGovern. Resolutions were adopted approving the course of Parnell and others and sympathizing with the oppressed in Ireland."

Indian News.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Secretary Schurz to-day received a short dispatch written by Special Agent Adams from Plateau Creek on the Snake and forwarded via Los Pinos from which it appears he did not take the surrendered captives (namely, Mrs. and Miss Meeker, Miss Price and two children) to Gen. Merritt's camp, but immediately sent them with a scout to Lake City to proceed thence via Del Norte to Denver. He also sends the report that the Indians are anxious for peace and desire a full investigation upon the question of the trouble."

Secretary Stanley telegraphs the Secretary from Los Pinos on the 23d inst. as follows: "Women and children given up. All want peace. Ours will do all he can."

Secy. Schurz and Gen. Sherman had a conference with the President to-day at the Executive Mansion, and subsequently Secretary Schurz telegraphed additional instructions to Special Agent Adams who is expected to arrive at Los Pinos on the 28th inst. They all continue to think the prospect for an early and satisfactory settlement of the Ute troubles very satisfactory."

Browns.

MEMPHIS, 27.—Chas. Higgins, a colored pantry man on the steamer *General Butler*, fell from the boiler to the main deck, rolled into the river and was drowned in front of the city last night. The *Butler* came for lumber to be used in raising the sunken steamer *Katie P. Kounts*.

Heavy Embossment.

PITTSBURGH, 27.—Jas. H. Riddle, head of the firm of Riddle, Coleman & Co., and president of the Franklin Savings Institution, and his son Geo. D. Riddle, cashier of the latter, who were hitherto looked upon as solid and substantial business men, were yesterday found guilty on four counts for embezzlement, and two for conspiracy. The account of Riddle, Coleman & Co. was overdrawn to the amount of \$26,497. The account of Franks & Co., of which firm he was a member, was overdrawn \$2,457.04. Besides these, \$5,347.71 was embezzled from the Savings Institution. The directors knew nothing of these transactions, and when the institution went up, an investigation was made and the directors discovered, also, that the two firms to the amount of \$100,000, of which the board of directors claimed they only authorized and knew of \$15,000. The capital stock of the bank at the time of its collapse was only \$151,000 and the stockholders who had to make up the difference, were the Riddles and the Coleman family. The case has been on trial for nearly three days, attracting wide attention. The jury returned a verdict of guilty as above, and recommendation to the extreme mercy of the court."

Canvass of the Vote.

COLUMBUS, 27.—The canvass of the vote for members of the General Assembly, east October 14th, shows that the republicans elected 60 and the democrats elected 45 members of the House; the republicans elected 22 and the democrats 18 members of the Senate. The republican majority on a joint ballot is 31.

Tunnel Ads.

CUMBERLAND, 27.—Early this morning a fire broke out in Finkert Tunnel, Pittsburg division, E. and O. Railway, near Confluence. It is still burning. Freight trains are stopped and passengers transferred in wagons."

More Aid.

LOWELL, Mass., 27.—A meeting of Irish citizens was held this afternoon to devise means for assisting the Irish tenants in Ireland. It was resolved to hold a public meeting early in November, and afterwards to canvass the city for subscriptions."

Rail Accident.

READING, 27.—A locomotive struck Timothy Hyman and Cyndy, who were picking up coal along the track of the Reading Railway at this place. Hyman was instantly killed and Wentzel is fatally injured."

WESTERN.

Grant's Last Speech in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—At the Palace Hotel Saturday evening, Gen. Grant was tendered a farewell banquet by the citizens of San Francisco. Every means had been taken to render the affair the most perfect of its kind ever given in the city. The company consisted of about 250 of the most prominent gentlemen of the city. The decorations of the banquet were of the most elaborate description. The tables presented an elegant appearance, and the menu engraved on solid silver plates, served the guests as souvenirs of the occasion. That prepared for Gen. Grant was of massive gold. Mayor Bryant presided and toasted the guests of the evening in an appropriate speech, to which the latter responded as follows: "Gentlemen of San Francisco, the unbounded hospitality and cordiality I have received since I first put my foot on the soil of California has taken a deep root in my heart. It was more than I could have expected, and while it has enabled me to feel at ease, I assure you I have only been grateful for it. I have previously been in California and on the Pacific coast, but have never been away a quarter of a century, and when I landed here the last time I found that none of the pioneers had grown under the peculiar circumstances of another quarter century I might be compelled to confess that some of you had grown old (applause), and I want to see you again in your prime and youth. Gentlemen, in taking my departure I want to thank you all for the farewell reception given me this evening, and to express the hope that whether or not I am to have the happiness ever to visit your city again, I shall at least meet one and all of you elsewhere, and if I should not be in this life, that I may be in a better country."

The evening passed pleasantly, many of the gentlemen present responding happily to the sentiments given, but at a comparatively early hour the party broke up with many expressions of mutual pleasure and good will, and at midnight General Grant and party proceeded to a special train in waiting, and left for Virginia City."

At the recreation ground yesterday the Cincinnati beat the Cincinnati nine to four."

Trains Held.

Overland trains are detained 10 hours at Reno by the burning of wood piles."

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Foreign Notes.

LONDON, 27.—The great Liberal demonstration was continued at Manchester on Saturday. The Marquis of Hartington, the Marquis of Salisbury, and John Bright made speeches, vehemently attacking the Government."

The Grand Dukes Alexis and Paul have been in Paris for Russia. They will visit the Emperor William at Berlin on their way home."

Mr. Garol, one of the amnestied Socialists, has been elected Municipal Councilor at Lyons, France. General Kauffman has left St. Petersburg for Tashkent."

It is believed that Midhat Pasha, having received a satisfactory explanation from the Porte, withdraw his resignation."

The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a note to the powers, pointing out that the demands of Greece exceed the frontier line indicated in the treaty of Berlin. The Greek line down to detail their frontier line at Friday's sitting of the commission."

A Kabul dispatch says: The tribes which were infesting Shiturgarda have dispersed."

A Dublin dispatch reports a man named Leonard, an Irish American, has been arrested at Charlestown, County Mayo, Ireland, for posting threatening notices on his houses. The document implicating him in the illegal movements was found on him."

A Vienna correspondent reports that rumors prevail there of great excitement in Constantinople, in consequence of placards being posted of inciting the inhabitants to revolt."

A dispatch from Madrid says: In the council on Saturday, the minister of the colonies presented a plan for the recognition of the right to immediate liberty of the slaves in Cuba and their civil rights of citizenship, but withholding the enjoyment of political rights until the expiration of eight years' forced labor."

A dispatch from Kabul, says: Gen. Gough's brigade has arrived there to succor the force holding the entrenched camp at Shiturgarda. The commander of which reports that he is surrounded by thousands of Afghans. He signals for help. He is hotly engaged. Gen. Gough will march for Shiturgarda to-day. If the position should prove untenable he will be evacuated, but if the enemy disperse the force will remain at Shiturgarda and Gen. Gough's brigade return to Kabul. Gortschakof is expected in Berlin November 11th."

A dispatch from Thymay says: The embassy from the King of Kabul is proceeding. The Amir's father-in-law, the ex-governor of Kabul and the minister of finance are under close arrest."

A correspondent at Simla writes that the idea must be abandoned that we intend to stand aloof from the internal affairs of Afghanistan. It cannot be too soon published that only authorized and known of \$15,000. Those who now resist us hereafter be left to settle accounts with the future ruler. The correspondent indicates that the tendency of opinion at Simla strongly favors a policy of disintegration other than the attempt to set up a puppet central government at Kabul. He points to the fact that Herat, Candahar and Afghanistan remains tranquil under their petty chiefs months after all control from Kabul had been withdrawn."

A correspondent at Candahar denies that the government of Kalat has fled with his whole force. He left because he lost all authority and at the request of the British officers."

Yakob Khan is voluntarily in General Roberts' camp and is in a pliable state of apathy and depression."

It is stated that the daughter of the French general of Division [De Gallifet, commandant at Tours] has eloped from Paris to London for the purpose of marrying a son of Musurus Pasha, the Turkish ambassador."

The Consuet, Jarow, Hartlepool and Stockton iron plate mills have stopped because a certain class of workmen refuse to bear any portion of restriction under the recent award of the arbitrator."

An Irish national land league will be formed with a central committee in London. A land meeting in Dublin yesterday was attended by 5,000 persons and addressed by Mr. Parnell."

TO TRADE.

YOUR Take of Work Cattle for two Span of Work Horses or Mares. Apply to JOHN ROBINSON, Crofton, Mead County, or Grass Creek, Summit County. (4 to 6 1/2 p.m.)

FIRST PRIZES!

At the late

Territorial Fair,

Z. C. M. I.

SHOE FACTORY

Was Awarded the

FIRST PRIZE

FOR GENTS' FINE BOOTS,

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FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

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Z. C. M. I. TANNERY,

For Harness, Leather, Fair

Leather, Upper Leather, Only

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can find a Full Stock of

Fine Liquors, Cigars,

Wines, Etc., Etc., at

WALKER BROS. & CO.,

Opposite Post Office.

THE Largest and Best

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GREAT CLOTHING SALE!

SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1879.

At 10 30 o'clock a. m., I will Sell at Public Auction, the Entire Stock of

Goods carried the late firm of

SIEGEL BROS.

88 MAIN STREET, 88;

Said Stock Consisting of

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS

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Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Also a Large Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

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ELEGANT NOVELTIES

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CLOAKS, DOLMANS AND WRAPS,

Unsurpassed in STYLE and VARIETY, and

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