THE EVENING NEWS. GEORGE Q. CANNON. EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. March 15, 1870 . . fuesday. HOW TO MAKE PLURAL MARRIAGE

ODIOUS.

So far as we can judge of the sentiment of the country by the utterances of the press, it is opposed to a war for the suppression of what is known as "Mormonism." The general opinion is, that the passage of any of the measures now before Congress would lead to war; but even if war were the only effective way of solving the "Mormon" problem, the common feeling is that it is not proper to adopt it, the problem had better remain unsolved. Of course the measures which are now proposed not being considered suitable, there is no end to suggestions as to the best plan to adopt in relation to the said problem. It is conceded by many of its opponents that it is not nearly so great an evil as prostitution. In our opinion it does our system of marriage great injustice to compare it with prostitution or concubinage; for there are no points of comparison between them, the latter are systems avowed) y indulged in for lustful purposes, while the former is a system of marriage, bringing with it all its cares and solemn responsibilities, and is not for the gratification, but for the controlling, of the passions. We have heard some of our own people, in defending our system of marriage, institute comparisons between it and the system referred to; but we never listened to them with satisfaction or pleasure. Prostitution and concubinage are as opposite to patriarchal marriage as one pole is to the other, or darkness is to light; they have nothing in common. The one system degrades woman, compels her to occupy an ignoble and vile position, and if she have children, places the brand of shame upon them; while the other makes her an honored wife, a respected mother, gives her a standing in society of which neither she nor her children need be the least ashamed, makes her, in fact, the peer of the noblest of her sex.

While it is admitted that the domes tic institution of Utah is not so great an evil, or attended by such effects as those which follow prostitution, it is claimed that the defense of government and society against this vice is the en-

as Washington is, would make no effort to destroy that devilish and soul destroying system, and yet devise schemes to punish a people dwelling in a remote part of the Republic, who, instead of debasing and prostituting woman, conferred on her the honored title of wife and mother?

THE English correspondence of the Eastern papers is full of disgusting details of the Mordaunt divorce case, some particulars of which have reached our readers through the telegraphic despatches. The full particulars of this case are shockingly indecent; and a number of prominent members of the aristocracy, as well as the Prince of Wales, are involved in the disclosures, Lord Cole, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Captain Farquhar, and other fashionable aristocrats being named. Lord Cole is the eldest son of the Earl of Enniskillen, and is said to be twenty-one years of age, but is one of the wildest young men in London. Sir Frederick Johnstone is twenty-four years old, and notorious as one of the greatest roues ever known-a perfectly worn-out man even at that early age. Farquahar is one of the same class. Lady Mordaunt is the daughter of a Scotch baronet, of an old family, and is said to be an exceedingly beautiful woman, but very "fast." One of her sisters is the duchess of Athol. another the countess of Dudley. The plea that is set up by her father, is insanity. Of course the family is terribly disgraced, and feels overwhelmed by the disclosures which have been made; but not so the accused and probably guilty partners of Lady Mordaunt's amours. At the theatre and also in private houses, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Lord Cole and Captain Farquhar are received, even by ladies, as if nothing had happened; and the Prince of Wales who, if not proved guilty of breaking the seventh commandment, has certainly got the imputation hanging over his head, has entertained some of the first men in England, peers and commoners, their respective wives being with them at his table. At the latest accounts he was attending grand dinner parties, as though he were perfectly immaculate.

This conduct of the Prince of Wales s contrasted with the examples of his father and mother, and is quoted as an vidence of the great change which has

no difficulty. How will posterity judge in the whole annals of shipwreeks and of the men, who while living in the disasters at sea. The loss of above a midst of cities, villages and a country hundred brave men, after so long an where prostitution flourished, the capi- absence from home and friends, thus tal of which was so notoriously corrupt cut off when full of life, hope and joy, affords a fearful illustration of the dangers and perils to which the gallant sons of Neptune are ever exposed.

demanded an investigation by a naval case became known at Yokohama, but and cowardice.

MEETING OF LANDOWNERS .- At a meeting of the land owners on the line of the contemplated ditch for the conveyance of the waters of Big Kanyon, Emigration and Red Butte creeks, to the Jordan, held on Saturday evening last, at the Fourteenth Ward school-house, a committee was empowered, by vote, to proceed to levy a tax upon the lands in proportion to the amount of benefit likely to be derived from the proposed ditch. That committee will report the result of their labor at a meeting to be held to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at seven o'clock, at the Fourteenth Ward school-house, at which place it is hoped and desired that all interested will be present to hear the report and to learn the amount that they will have

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF SALT LAKE CITY .-We had a call this morning from Mr. Koch, who was introduced to us by the Hon, Mayor Wells. Mr. Koch has a large number of perspective bird's eye views of western towns, which he has taken and had lithographed. The collection of views is a very fine one, being well executed on stone. His object in visiting Salt Lake city is for the purpose of taking a similar view of this city. In the views he has taken of various towns, every house is plainly seen, so that every holder can see his own resi-dence. Mr. Koch proposes to get bona Ade subscribers enough-say twenty, at five dollars each-to pay for the cost of lithographing, the amount to be paid when the work is done and the view ready to be delivered. This is to pay the original cost; for the profits, he will trust to the sale of the views. To make his drawings he will find it necessary to visit the various blocks in the city, and in some cases, when the back of the house has to be shown, he may be under the necessity of going to the rear to take his drawings. If any of our citizens should see him engaged in his business, he wishes them to under-stand that he is there for no improper purpose; and desires us to take this method of informing the public. Before having his work lithographed, he purposes to submit his drawings to those who may subscribe. HEATHENISH RESPECT.-A California

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1850.

actment of good laws and their wise administration. Many fancy they see reasons why Congress should not meddle with it, and yet interfere with the marriage institution of the Latter-day Saints. They think it would not be ad visable for the Government to make war upon prostitution-a horrid vice which is sapping the foundation of the nation, and spreading the most frightful diseases among the people-because those who practise it are to be found in every city, town, village and rural dis trict throughout the land. The enforcement of laws for its suppression is, they think, a matter for the civil police, not for an army. If they cannot suppress it, then it must fester and spread unchecked; but under no dircumstances must Congress interfere. How different the feeling about Utah! One might almost imagine that the nation and its representatives have a higher regard for the welfare and morals of the people of Utah than for all the rest of the nation. The morals of Utah cannot be left to the unaided care of her citizens or officers; they must have assistance. The lates! proposition that we have seen to accomplish this, is the passage of a uniform marriage law. This is thought to be necessary, as a remedy against the vicious divorce practices which prevail in some of the States.

But, the question will arise, how will such a law effect Utah's marriage institution? The proposal is, with special reference to Utah, without naming it, for Congress to pass an act declaring that concubinage is irreligious, immoral, degrading and in violation of the spirit of civilization; and that all attempts to establish it in any State or Territory are forbidden. One point of the suggested law, which is deemed of the greatest importance, is that it should brand the women who enter into plural marriage with infamy and the children with illegitimacy. This, it is thought by its advocates, will be a good beginning made toward the suppression of the "peculiar institution" of Utah, and will be followed by a speedy cessation of plural marriages.

This plan is thought to be the best, the most humane, the cheapest and the most effective method of dealing with "Mormoniam." Its advocates assert that it has in it nothing of persecution; it cannot be called a special enactment against the people of Utah, for it will be of force in every part of the United States and its Territories.

It will be seen that it is not proposed to touch prostitution by this enactment. That is still to flourish unchecked. If a man do not marry a second wife, he

taken place in the tone of English society since the days of the Prince Consort. There seems to be trouble looming up for England should Albert Edward ever ascend the throne. He is said to have all the vices of George the Fourth without the gentlemanly demeanor for which that notorious personage was remarkable.

OUR readers have occasionally seen, of late, in the telegraphic despatches, allusions to the destruction of the U.S. steam frigate Oneida; but the allusions The Several Departments of this have been so indefinite that little concern ing the real nature of the catastrophe could be gleaned. The following facts may therefore be interesting. The Oneida was a war steamer, carrying ten COMPLETELY or eleven guns, ranked third class in the navy, and was comparatively a new steamer: she was built after the Rebellion commenced and took part in some of the naval engagements with the rebels. At the time she was destroyed on the night of the 23rd of January, she had left Yokehams, homeward bound, having just finished a three years' term of service in Eastern waters. Her full complement of hands, officers and men, numbered about 170, only fifty-four of whom were saved. The cause of her destruction was a collision with the British mail steamer Bombay. belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company; and so serious were the damages inflicted that in ten or twelve minutes after she was run into by the Bombay the Oneida, with about 120 of her hands, had sunk.

The conduct of the commander of the Bombay, Captain A. N. Eyre, is severely censured. After the occurrence, although several of the guns of the Oncida were fired as signals of distress, he continued on his course without stopping to render any assistance; and, it is said, that after his arrival at Yokohama. when in conversation with an English lieutenant who had gone on board his ship for mails, he boasted that he"had run into a d-d Yankee frigate, coming up, and had cut the whole side off her, and served her just right, for being on the starboard tack instead of port."

It is hardly possible to believe that any man would be guilty of such atrocity; and if it can be proved that Captain Eyre was, he ought to be dealt with severely, and his name handeddown to everiasting infamy. The conduct of a man who, under any circumstances, would leave a number of his fellow creatures exposed to deadly peril, without trying, even at the risk of personal damage, to rescue them, is enough to brand him with infamy and cowardice





