

# THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, August 12, 1870.

## DISCUSSION

BETWEEN PROFESSOR ORSON PRATT AND DR. J. P. NEWMAN, CHAIRMEN OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

We did not allude yesterday to the discussion which Dr. J. P. Newman came here to hold, because nothing definite had been decided upon. The representatives of Professor Pratt had met with the representatives of Dr. Newman; but, though several hours were spent in discussing the conditions, no definite arrangement could be arrived at. The representatives of Dr. Newman were desirous that each speaker should occupy all the time of every alternate meeting; for instance, according to their proposition, Professor Pratt was to open the discussion and deliver his arguments in favor of plural marriage, occupying no more than the time agreed upon. The next day, Dr. Newman was to follow him with his arguments against that doctrine, he occupying the same length of time. Three hours each was the time first spoken of; then two; then one and a half. The proposition of Professor Pratt's representatives was that both speakers should occupy a given time at each meeting. Professor Pratt, finally, instructed them to make two propositions, either of which he would be suited with:

First.—The meetings to be of two hours' length, and each speaker to occupy half an hour alternately, which would admit of two arguments being made on each side at one sitting. In case that did not suit, then:

Second.—The meetings to be of two hours' length, and each speaker to occupy an hour alternately—that is, one argument to be made on each side of the question.

Dr. Newman to have the privilege of making the opening speech, or not, as he should choose. The discussion to be held in either of the Tabernacles in this city, in the daytime, and to be continued as long as desired by Dr. Newman.

As the representatives of Dr. Newman said they could not accede to either of these propositions, the representatives of Professor Pratt concluded the discussion had fallen through; and so reported. Under that impression the following letter was addressed to Dr. Newman, yesterday morning:

SALT LAKE CITY, August 11th, 1870.

REV. DR. J. P. NEWMAN:

Sir:—Messrs. Sunderland, Taggart, Carrington and Young having failed to agree upon the conditions upon which a debate should be conducted between yourself and Prof. Pratt, I take pleasure in again tendering you the use of either of the Tabernacles in this city in which to deliver one or more lectures, as you may choose, upon the subject of plurality of wives, commonly termed polygamy, each lecture to be of such length as you may please, to be delivered at such hour or hours in the daytime as you may appoint.

Respectfully,

(Signed) BRIGHAM YOUNG.

After this letter was dispatched, the following letter was received, yesterday afternoon, by Professor Pratt's representatives:

SALT LAKE CITY, August 11th, 1870.

MESSEURS. CARRINGTON AND YOUNG:

Gentlemen:—In accordance with our promise, when separating from you last evening, we presented the ultimatum of Professor Pratt as contained in the written paper you handed us to our principal.

To-day he requested us to state, in writing, what negotiations had been pending, with the result thereof, which we did. We have now received a letter from him, in which he says the following:

"But for the vindication of truth I now accept their second ultimatum; but in thus accepting this, their last proposed condition, I am not unconscious of its disadvantages. It is twenty-four hours, and I am required to prepare each of his speeches, while I am required to follow him immediately. Yet I accept even against this immense odds. It is true they offer me the same advantage if I will assume the affirmative, but they know the affirmative does not belong to me but to them. They practice polygamy, and it is for them to prove that the Bible sanctions their practice. I desire the discussion should commence to-morrow, at two o'clock p.m., in the New Tabernacle, and to terminate on Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock. Said discussion to be governed by the articles of agreement, except the one relative to time, which have already been prepared."

Gentlemen:—Recognizing the dissolution of our conference as transpiring last evening, we have now to ask if as a favor, personal to us, whether you will be the bearers or bearer (one or both of you) of the above message to Professor Pratt. If so, you can address us, in behalf of our principal, any communication which Professor Pratt may wish to make upon the subject.

Respectfully, etc.,

(Signed) B. SUNDERLAND, JNO. P. TAGGART.

To which Messrs. Carrington and Young made the following response:

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 12th, 1870.

MESSEURS. SUNDERLAND AND TAGGART:

Gentlemen:—We have submitted your note of yesterday to Prof. Pratt, and, in his reply to us he states:

"Dr. Newman seems to think that I have a great advantage over him; now, if Dr. Newman will take the affirmative of the question as proposed by him in

May last, namely: 'That God's law condemns the union in marriage of more than two persons,' I will cheerfully follow him with all those imaginary disadvantages."

Gentlemen:—It will afford us pleasure to meet you at 10:30 this morning in Dr. Taggart's office, to agree upon the requisite modifications in the articles of agreement, arising from change of place, etc.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) ALBERT CARRINGTON, JOS. W. YOUNG.

The discussion will be opened, therefore, in accordance with this arrangement this afternoon at two o'clock, and will terminate at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

As will be seen by reference to the "conditions" of the discussion two arbitrators were to be chosen—one by Professor Pratt, one by Dr. Newman, and these two were to choose the umpire. Professor Pratt has designated Judge Z. Snow to act as one; Dr. Newman has designated Judge C. M. Hawley as one; and they have selected Col. Patrick, U. S. Marshal of the Territory, as umpire.

The following are the conditions on which the discussion is to be held:

Conditions agreed upon by the Under-Signed for the Discussion on Polygamy between Prof. Orson Pratt and Dr. J. P. Newman.

First.—The question to be discussed is: "Does the Bible Sanction Polygamy?" Prof. Pratt to take the affirmative and Dr. Newman the negative.

Second.—The Bible in the original and English tongues shall be the only standard of authority in this debate, the disputants, however, being free to quote from any other works or sources of information.

Third.—The place for holding the discussion shall be the New Tabernacle.

Fourth.—There shall be three sessions on three successive days, each session to continue two hours—that is, giving each disputant one full hour at every session, the affirmative to have the first hour and the negative to have the last hour. The first session to be held on Friday, Aug. 12th, 1870, at two o'clock p.m.; and the second and third sessions at the same hour successively, on Saturday and Sunday, the 13th and 14th of the present month.

Fifth.—There shall be three umpires, one to be chosen by Prof. Pratt, one by Dr. Newman and a third by these two, and the three shall maintain order at the discussion, preserve its dignity and decorum, and enforce the usual rules which govern parliamentary debate.

Sixth.—No manifestation of dissent or approval shall be permitted during the progress of the discussion, nor shall either disputant be interrupted by the other while speaking for any cause whatever. Censure of statements or misrepresentation shall be made in the body of the subsequent reply.

Seventh.—Each disputant to have his own reporters, and another assistant in the labors of the debate; but such assistant shall not take part in the speaking.

Eighth.—The Tabernacle and necessary attendance to be furnished free of charge, and children under eight years of age not to be admitted.

Ninth.—At the close of the debate no formal decision to be taken.

Tenth.—Each session to be opened and closed with religious exercises, under the direction of the speakers.

Eleventh.—In preparing an account of the discussion for the press, each side shall be at liberty to choose his own organs and publish his own report; but no published report shall be accepted as correct unless subjected to the inspection of the respective parties and countermanded by the umpires.

On the part of Professor Pratt:

ALBERT CARRINGTON, JOS. W. YOUNG.

On the part of Dr. Newman:

B. SUNDERLAND, JNO. P. TAGGART.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that Prof. Pratt has designated as Umpire on his part, Judge Z. Snow.

ALBERT CARRINGTON, JOS. W. YOUNG.

B. SUNDERLAND, JNO. P. TAGGART.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that Dr. J. P. Newman has designated as Umpire on his part, Judge C. M. Hawley.

B. SUNDERLAND, JNO. P. TAGGART.

We hope to see these conditions faithfully complied with. To-day there will, probably, not be so large an attendance as to-morrow and next day; but there will be crowded houses every day. Everybody that can should be present.

PREFERS HELL.

The Rev. Mr. Collyer, of the Church of the Messiah, New York City, told his congregation on Sunday, July 31st, that

"If Catholics could prove by documentary evidence that Protestants are doomed to perdition, yet he would rather go to hell with Knox and the other great lights of Congregationalism than go to the Seventh Heavens with Pío Nono and those who believe in him."

We hope Dr. Collyer will be accommodated in the future life with a region to suit him. If a man prefer to go to hell, we see no reason why he should not have his choice. But suppose the Pope and those who believe in him should be assigned the same quarters as John Knox and the other great Congregationalist lights, what will Dr. Collyer do then?

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fatal Accident.

POTTSVILLE, 10.—At four this afternoon a cage in the shaft of the Lessor mines near Middleport, containing twelve miners, was precipitated to the bottom, about 200 feet, by the giving of the hoisting machinery.

The following were killed: Thomas O'Leary, Geo. Stout, John Rogers, Jacob Klein, D. Jones and John McShaw.

Wounded: John McGarvey, Emanuel Hugh, M. Lant, and Albert Roschall.

terribly, and M. Matthews and Patrick Day slightly. Several hours elapsed before the bodies could be brought out.

A temporary cage had to be constructed to haul the dead and mangled bodies to the surface.

Respectfully,

(Signed) B. SUNDERLAND, JNO. P. TAGGART.

To which Messrs. Carrington and Young made the following response:

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## RHODE ISLAND.

Murder and Suicide.

PROVIDENCE, 10.—Richard Arnold, from jealousy, shot his wife to-day and then shot himself. Both will die.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

More of the Corps Legislatif rumpus.

No battle yet.—Romantic details of the death of General Donay.—The situation in Paris.

PARIS, 10.—In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, the question previously telegraphed was made simple, Jules Favre said the Cabinet need not meet to decide, but need not retard the action of the Chambers; the commission must give a report and we must deliberate at once.

Minister Jerome David said the government had made known its opinion. Jules again said, "This Chamber must decide." Thiers rose to speak, but could hardly be heard. He advocated the immediate decision upon the question.

"Remember," said Favre, "how significant it will be to the nation, if you put off the deliberation we place upon you." The members of the Left asserted that this was a menace. Jules Favre then answered and said, "Think of the effect of delay; remember, the ministry had promised to invade the territory of the enemy and now they are in ours."

The tumult then became extreme. Deputy Gambetta mounted the tribune, but could not be heard. At last, the Corps became calmer, and Gambetta said, "The Minister of Public Works has changed the question and the Chamber will vote under a wrong impression."

The members of the Left asked for arms for a patriotic purpose. Minister David said, "Let us suppose the demand for arms was only to trouble the public peace; the Chamber must have knowledge of what it votes for; there must be no equivocation." A minister said the government did not seek to equivocate. At last it was decided, 170 to 72, that the question of the organization of the national guards go over till to-morrow.

The president expressed a desire to close the meeting, but Esclapart insisted upon and voted that the Chamber be in permanent session as long as the war continued; but the Chamber, by 177 to 17, refused this. Ferry renewed the agitation by demanding to know why a state of siege is continued against enemies within the city. Averse answered, but it was impossible to hear more. The president, worn out with the trial of the proceedings, ceased his efforts to procure order, and the meeting slowly dispersed.

Senate met to-day, and greeted Count Palikao warmly. A vote of thanks was given to the army and a project of law tending to the arming of the nation was adopted.

Metz, 11, 8:30 a.m.—No engagement has yet taken place. Rain fell in torrents during the night. The troops continue in excellent spirits.

PARIS, 11, 3:30 p.m.—La Liberte has positive information that the imperial headquarters are no longer at Metz.

Dispatches from the prefects of departments in all parts of the Empire are filled with the details of the patriotism of the people. From all sides volunteers are coming forward. The Corps Legislatif is now in session. A crowd of six hundred persons has collected in front of the Chambers, clamoring for arms.

Within the Chambers, though there is much excitement, no disorderly scenes have occurred. The Journal Officiel says the War department has sixty millions of cartridges for the guns with which the National Guard is to be armed and preparations are being made on an extensive scale for a move to meet any emergency.

The Council of State met yesterday, and held another session to-day.

The Moniteur gives the following account of the death of Gen. Donay, at the battle of Wissembourg. The General was from the beginning in the thickest of the fight. When he saw the day was lost, after he had done all he could to retrieve it, when not even a battalion was left him, he called his aids one by one and gave them orders and sent them away. So soon as the last was gone the General sprang his horse rode some distance to the front, dismounted and taking a pistol from the holster he shot the animal, then turning around he slowly walked towards the enemy. His soldiers vainly tried to stop him, amid the terrible fire he deliberately walked on. The retreating soldiers aroused by the spectacle turned again upon the enemy but fell in heaps around a general who still pressed forward. Another tremendous discharge from the enemy and Gen. Donay, almost alone, fell dead.

The Courier des Etats Unis, ever a warm supporter of Napoleon, to-day speaks of him as declining, and too feeble to hold the sword. "We do not know," it says, "any body when the question is the salvation, honor or grandeur of France. Let the power be trusted to whoever can best take it and in whatever form it may be best, monarchy or republic, but let them give us victory."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Belgian address of thanks to Victoria.—Affairs at Metz.—Twenty-five thousand men to the front.—Strasbourg invested by the Prussians and summoned to surrender.

LONDON.—The Daily News, in an editorial on the results of the late session of Parliament, considers Gladstone a worthy successor of Peel and Palmerston.

A telegram from Metz gives the assurance that Bazaine is the real commander of the French. The Emperor is the mere nominal head only. Two corps now have their headquarters at Metz, the others are under McMahon. It is stated that at a battle near Worth, the French charged the Prussians eleven times; McMahon was fifteen hours in the saddle, without food and finally fell fainting into a ditch, but was accidentally discovered, and revived sufficiently to direct the retreat of the fragments of his army on foot.

It is stated that the City Council of Brussels have sent an address of thanks to Queen Victoria for asserting Belgium neutrality.

The son-in-law of Count Napoleon Darn has gone to Chalons with 25,000 troops as reinforcement for the French army.

It is said that the French commissariat is wrecked and that the provisions are utterly inadequate.

It is feared the Bois de Boulogne must be sacrificed to the exigencies of the defense of Paris.

The Pall Mall Gazette re-affirms the presence of the Prince Imperial and the Imperial jewels in London.

LONDON, 11.—A special dispatch from Carlisle to the Globe announces that Strasbourg is invested on all sides by the Prussians, who hold the railway. General Beyer who commands the city was summoned to surrender and refused. It is said the citadel is plentifully provided, but garrisoned by only one regiment of the line and the national guard of the place.

## Special Notices.

Lost.—One Collar Stud. In monogram S.J.M. opposite side F. B. M. The finder will be amply rewarded by leaving it at the Salt Lake House, with the porter.

PURE CANDY.—Greatest variety in town made by H. WALLACE.

The reason of the superiority of the watches made in this country by machinery over the foreign watches made by hand, is self evident. It is an impossibility that the hand should be controlled and guided with the exactness of a machine. In Europe the different parts of a watch are made by different persons, perhaps a hundred miles apart. One whole family, father, mother and children, all engaged in the process of making one of the five wheels of a watch; another family make another wheel, and so on. These different parts are purchased by the Watch-makers, and the watch is put together and made ready for the market. Perhaps it is sent to this country, and after being sent, a part becomes broken, and the watch is useless. It can be taken to a Watch-maker, and he can make by hand a new piece, but the cost of repairing will be great, and where the parts have passed through so many different hands in their construction and repair, it will be a miracle if they are all made with that accuracy and adjusted to each other with the nicety that is indispensable to the correct running of a watch.

In contrast to this crude and disorganized system of manufacturing the watch turns with the precision of the method we have adopted in this country, as developed at the factory of the National Watch Company, at Elgin, Ill. An immense building is erected, a corps of the finest mechanics that can be obtained is employed. A superintendent of unrivaled inventive genius is placed in charge. Machines are then invented and constructed for the manufacture of every part, wheel, pinion and screw used in a watch. The different parts of the factory are filled up with these machines. Men and girls are employed to operate them. The wheels, the pinions and the screws are turned out by thousands, every part exactly alike. These are brought together, under the same roof, made into complete watches, and sent out into the market. If after purchase, a wheel breaks, the dealer has but to send to the factory and purchase its duplicate, and the watch is as good as new. Scarcely this brief comparison is sufficient to convince any reflecting person of the superiority of the American mechanical system. It is superior in theory and fact. The Elgin Watches are selling in all parts of the country, and are recognized by dealers and experts as surpassing in durability and correct time-keeping their foreign and other competitors.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of Wm. JENNINGS and Wm. JENNINGS & CO., will please call and settle the same immediately at the office of the undersigned.

WM. JENNINGS.