

EVENING NEWS. Published Daily, Sunday Excepted, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, Nov. 3, 1883.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The *Inter-Ocean* remarks: "If Illinois is not a little careful she will get a reputation similar to Connecticut, where mysterious female murders have become an institution. The nearer the jury gets to Carpenter in the Zura Burns murder inquest the further away from all responsibility he seems to be."

The fear of not succeeding, and the impression of this fear, often occasion too great an impetuosity in the pursuit of an enterprise. When circumspetion and foresight regulate and govern our plans, apprehension is more than half overcome; but whenever doubts are entertained of success, everything is decided on in haste and without discretion.

Bismarck will probably not have much to say, hereafter, about the danger of trichinae in American pork. The recent epidemic in trichinae in his own country, directly caused by eating native German pork, will doubtless convince the "iron chancellor" that he can more profitably devote his time to criticism of home products.

The fastest run ever made on the C. & N. W. was for a party that were in Quincy, Ill., and desired to catch the New York limited express in Chicago on Sunday evening last. They hired a locomotive, a baggage car, and a passenger car, and were whirled over the road in five and a half hours, which, deducting time for stops, was equal to a mile a minute.

The Chinese not only hate the French, who have made themselves obnoxious by the war of conquest in Annam, but when their ire is let, they regard all foreigners as intolerable nuisances. For this reason the situation at Canton gives rise to apprehensions that, as a result of French aggression, China will drive out foreign merchants and missionaries and close her ports to European and American commerce.

"I never meant to say, and never did say, the cruel things attributed to me," declares General Rosecrans in regard to the alleged interview recently published, in which he was represented as having attacked the memory of Secretary Stanton and General Garfield. Newspapers which have made that pretended interview the text of a sermon, owe it to their readers to make a correction.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: The famous female attorney, Belva Lockwood, has been caught with the gang of pension swindlers and suspended from practice. It is to be regretted that her sex must suffer because of her disgrace. She has been honored and encouraged, but her actions have been closely watched by those who would deliver women from the profession she has entered. This should have made Mrs. Lockwood too careful in her conduct to engage in such transactions as are charged, and, more to the pity, it is not the first time, we believe, that her professional reputation has been assailed.

A peculiar suit was recently decided in Western Vermont. It grew out of a woman's natural and very proper vanity to be considered beautiful. A Miss Alice Marguerite King, feeling damaged by the remark made by a male acquaintance, that she was a "small lady, with a big nose and very ugly," entered suit against the ungallant fellow, claiming damages to the extent of \$50,000. The case was decided in the United States circuit court, and however much the sympathies of the judge may have been with the plaintiff he decided to dismiss the suit.

One of the most adventurous of the expeditions organized recently for purposes of Arctic exploration was that of Lieut. Howard, of the Danish Navy. He set sail in July, 1882, for the Northernmost headland of Asia, whence he hoped to make his way through an unknown sea to an unknown land which was supposed to be east of the Franz-Josef Archipelago. This expedition was based on a comparatively new geographical theory in regard to the distribution of land and water in the Polar basin. The arrival of the brave Lieutenant's vessel off the coast of Norway was not announced. Whether he determined the exact point which he started out to discover, of course is not yet known. But undoubtedly he has taken many valuable scientific observations, and it is a pleasure to know that his daring did not result in disaster.

A Chicago *Inter-Ocean* Washington special states that Warden Crocker, of the District Jail says he is not yet free from the Guiteau business. Often some cranky prisoner in the jail declares he saw Guiteau in a vision, and a night or two ago a prisoner confined in an adjoining corridor of the same wing in which the famous assassin was caged created a commotion in the jail at midnight by shouting that he had just seen Guiteau. He could not be induced to think he was deluded by a temporary aberration of mind, but maintained that Guiteau came into his cell and stood there for some time, so frightening the occupant that he was speechless for awhile. He still sticks to the story, but the jail authorities still say that he is only one of many cranks who have become temporarily insane in the jail by brooding over the crime and punishment of the assassin.

THE "JOSEPHITE" LEADER'S UNWILLING ADMISIONS.

OUR columns to-day contain a letter from Joseph Smith, of Lamoni, Iowa, that arrived during our absence, and which we now publish, not because it contains anything that throws light on his side of the controversy, which has sprung up through the Littlefield correspondence, but because we do not wish to appear discourteous nor to give Mr. Smith any reason for complaint as in the case of the *Utah Journal*. And we will say here, that our Ceeche County contemporary is an independent paper, able to vindicate its own course, and we are not responsible for it or for Mr. Littlefield's utterances in its columns, or for the refusal of its editor to prolong a discussion which, we think with him, had proceeded far enough on the main point at issue, which was not the rightfulness of plural marriage, but the question of whether or not that doctrine was taught and practiced by Joseph Smith the Seer.

The point now taken up by Mr. Smith is the right of the Almighty to alter His laws to suit the varied conditions of mankind, without being open to the charge of changeability. Mr. Smith had claimed that if God gave a command to His people at one time to have only one wife, and at another time permitted or commanded them to have more than one, He was therefore a changeable being in whom no confidence could be reposed. We showed from the Scriptures that in numerous instances the Almighty had acted in this way, and that the change was not in God but in His laws given under different conditions. Mr. Smith now tacitly admits the correctness of the principle which we laid down, but tries to shelter himself from the consequences of his forced admission by charging us with not explaining the change of the conditions which prompted the change of the divine law in relation to marriage.

Now there is no necessity for this. It would be easy to give reasons for the retention of the law of celestial marriage, including the plurality of wives until the time when it was manifested, if they would affect the main question. But they do not. The point in controversy is yielded by Mr. Smith in the letter which we published at his request. Not knowing in an open, frank and manly manner it is true, but "given away" in a further attempt at reply. It is confessed by Mr. Smith that there have been changes made by the Lord in revealing His laws to man. First came the everlasting Gospel, then the law of carnal commandments, after said the old Gospel restored by Christ. Here are changes which on Mr. Smith's theory, propounded in personal letters, prove God to be a changeable being. We denied this charge against Deity, and proved that it was erroneous. On the same principle Mr. Smith made unfair and unjust charges against his father, if the latter had taught and practiced plural marriage having previously intimated monogamy. We defended the Prophet from these imputations, and showed that under certain conditions plural marriage might be for hidden and under others commanded, without inconsistency either in God or in His Prophet.

In this case it is a gradual restoration of the old and everlasting Gospel brought forth as fast as the people are in a condition to receive its principles. Esplism for the living only was permitted in the rise of the Church; afterwards baptism for the dead was taught and practiced. Many great and important truths and ordinances were kept back in the beginning, and were gradually unfolded as the people became prepared to accept them. It was so with the ancient patriarchal order of marriage, which God revealed to the Prophet Joseph and which was declared in the due time of the Lord. The citations made by Mr. Smith are merely in the nature of "beating about the bush;" the central fact looms up amid it all, that God has at different times changed His laws as varying conditions required, and therefore it follows that He may do so in the latter days as well as in ancient days, without being chargeable with changeability. And Mr. Smith's own quotations show that God has given a new law when the people were not fit for the higher, and then restored the higher when they had advanced sufficiently from the lower. Thus He changed His laws, as we have all along contended, adapting them to the conditions of those to whom they were revealed.

Mr. Smith is entirely mistaken in stating that the words, "I, the Lord, command and revoke as it seemeth me good," occur in the revelation which states that when people are prevented by their enemies from performing a given work it "behooveth the Lord to require that work no more at their hands." The saying is given as a general principle, and does not relate in any way to the circumstances referred to by Mr. Smith. The revelation he cites was given at Nauvoo, Illinois, January 19th, 1841, and that from which we quoted was given at Kirtland, Ohio, in June, 1831. But whenever given or however explained, the principle remains the same; that is, God commands and then revokes as it seemeth good to Him, not because He changes, but because He regards the condition of the people to whom He reveals His laws.

There is no need to proceed further with this argument. Mr. Smith, in his eagerness to condemn the revelation on celestial marriage, stumbled into an egregious error of fact and principle, and he, no doubt, sees it now, it is clear to us from his present attempt. If we have characterized some of his misanderings as "puerile" and "nonpareils," we had no desire to offend and are quite willing to compare epithets. If we have indulged in a harsh word occasionally, it has been very mild compared with the harsh, uncharitable and denunciatory expressions used by him, and is not to be classed for a moment with the violent and brutal language used in the Kirtland Temple at the "Josephite" gathering, evoking the Littlefield letter, and that may often be found in reference to the Utah "Mormons" in the columns of the paper edited by Mr. Smith. We concern in the sentiment examination, but at the same time we suggest that there is little profit in lengthy letters that evade main issues and that "darken counsel by words without knowledge."

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ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. JOSEPH SMITH.

INSERTING HE WAS RIGHT HERE SHOWS THAT HE WAS WRONG.

LAMONI, IOWA, Oct. 17th, 1883.

Editor Deseret News:

You have been kind enough to publish and notice a letter from me, will you publish the following? That part of my "nonpareil" which seems to have stirred you the most, is that I do not admit that God can, may, or has given the law of celestial marriage to the plural marriage, because to do so would be to be changeable. You write: "We deny it. God does not change because He adapts His laws to our changing conditions. To all our citations proving that God has always acted on this principle, Mr. Smith says not a word. He is silent as to the revelation in the Doctrine and Covenants which he professes to believe in, 'I, the Lord, command and revoke as it seemeth me good.'

The revelation from which you quote shows the reason for the making of the declaration, and that it is a command given to a people and that people are prevented by their enemies, then it "behooveth the Lord to require that work no more at their hands."

Were you prevented by your enemies from carrying out the one wife law of 1831? And was that prevention the cause of the revocation of the law of 1831, and the giving of the so-called revelation of 1843? Before you can avail yourself of the statement that "God adapts His laws to the changing conditions of His people," you will need to show something more than the fact that the conditions of the church in 1843 had changed from what they were in 1831. Moreover, you will need to show that such change had occurred as made the law of 1831 inapplicable. The citations you have made from the Scriptures show this necessity. The law of carnal commandments obtaining under the Mosaic economy was not compatible with the Gospel economy. The charge made by the Prophet was that the people "changed the ordinance and broke the everlasting covenant." This is also charged in the argument of the Apostle Paul in the letter to the Hebrews. The condition of the people changed before the law of 1831 was given, and that condition was one of degradation; the law of their creation; the deluge and destruction resulted. The condition of the people changed, before Moses and the carnal law, and the condition resulted in "statutes and commandments that were not good." In each of these important changes, the conditions of the people there was transgression. In each the changed condition was one of degradation for the law which had been given them for their continued control and guidance.

In the change from the law of Christ, the change of the priesthood upon which they lay so much stress, was but a restoration of what had been in the beginning before transgression had wrought the changed condition of the people. After Christ, came again a new rite from the gospel; this forced again a change of the condition, and that was again a condition of transgression and corruption. The reformations, and the restoration of the gospel by the angel to man through Joseph Smith, was a re-stating of the original gospel, the "everlasting gospel." There was no creating a new priesthood, but a re-committing of power to act in Christ's name in gospel ordinances. The same thing is observable in the Book of Mormon history. Lehi was led out from the midst of a corrupt people. To him was given no new law, but an old one was revived. The people forgot and degraded; if corruption ensued. The old law was reaffirmed. The changed condition of the people did not in any way affect the law, but the rule of action among them. He did not in either case, that of Christ, Lehi, or Joseph Smith adapt his law to the condition of the people, except to provide a rule by which they might forsake their condition of sinfulness and degradation for the law and return to him.

In each and every one of these dispensations there is no evidence that God made any attempt to adapt the law of marriage to suit the conditions of the people; but gave the law to adapt the people to the conditions of righteousness of the law in which he proposed to lead them.

It would be far more consistent in you as an advocate for so radical a change from the law given of God in so many instances, as cited by me, to one so opposite in its nature as the one you now claim to govern in the marriage relation, to show wherein the condition of the people had changed to warrant the change in the law, rather than to indulge in epistemic charging me with puerility and childishness in my statements and arguments. Mr. Littlefield in his last published letter repeats his question whether I am not convinced that my father taught and practiced polygamy. This question I answered respectfully and sent the reply to the *Utah Journal* for insertion. This reply to the published question returned to me declined. I gave a number of plain reasons for my answer, which of course will not now appear. If the question at issue was as you have stated it, and that I was to get me on your record, and my statements and arguments were of such a puerile nature, how much could your case have been injured by them, and how much stronger might not that case have been had your side printed my weak reply?

But, Mr. Editor, permit me to say that an adverse note among Latter-day Saints—"Truth can lose nothing by examination"—is not forgotten by me, and as I have waited for vindication, I still bide my time, contented with the rule of Him who "doeth all things well." Yours respectfully, JOSEPH SMITH.

clerk in the Northwestern National Bank, who confessed three days ago to the embezzlement of \$9,500, pleaded guilty this morning and was sentenced for three years in the penitentiary.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DISPATCHES.

The Cotton Market. LIVERPOOL, 25.—The cotton market is duller owing to the failure last evening of Hongkong, lately called by you the revelation of that further failure will be unimportant.

Afghan Anarchy.

St. Petersburg, 3.—The latest accounts from Afghanistan show that the country is in a complete state of anarchy. The exchequer is without funds and the troops are demoralized and mere playthings in the hands of the Ghilzais.

Expelled.

Prince Bektov, who originated the device of a wreath of flowers with broken chains of conviction, the Lord's offering at the funeral of Turgenev, the Russian novelist, has been expelled from St. Petersburg and placed under police surveillance.

A Lunatic.

Berlin, 3.—The German press generally regard Prietowski—who was sent by Russia to kill Bismarck as an impostor or a lunatic.

The Lord Mayor's Oration.

Dublin, 3.—Lord Mayor Dawson returned from Londonderry last evening and was received with great enthusiasm. A procession of thousands of men and women escorted him from the station to his residence, where he addressed the multitude and denounced the treatment of the Lord Mayor in Londonderry.

Thebanian Floods.

Athens, 3.—Many districts of Thebania are still flooded, although the rains have ceased. The fate of many villages is still unknown.

Will Attack with 3,000 Men.

Hong Kong, 3.—Admiral Courbet has assumed command of the French fleet in the East, and with attack 24 ships with 3,000 men and 30 guns.

Turbulences in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY, 3.—The disorders arising from the hostility of the Orangemen and Nationalists continue and the breaking of windows is general. A Nationalist was attacked to-day. Rows and beating of persons are frequent on all sides. Revolvers and other weapons are used.

A State of Siege.

Berlin, 3.—The *Mines* states that a state of siege is proclaimed in the city of Mainz, in consequence of an explosion in the office of the chief of police.

Too Rash.

It is stated that the German government has offered its services to settle the dispute between Russia and Bulgaria, and advised Prince Alexander of Bulgaria not to be so rash in his actions. It seems he recently threatened to fire upon a schooner for not paying duties levied by the colony. The captain of the vessel hoisted the British flag and was then allowed to depart.

CHRONOLOGICAL CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK COMMENCING NOV. 4th, 1883.

PREPARED BY ANDREW JENSON.

Sunday, Nov. 4th.

1833.—A skirmish took place between a party of brethren in Jackson County, Mo., and the mob. Two of the brethren were killed, and several were wounded on both sides.

Monday, 5th.

1835.—Upon demand of Col. Pittsber, the soldiers in Jackson County, Mo., gave up their arms, after which they without injury were driven from their homes.

Tuesday, 6th.

1771.—Aloys Senefelder, inventor of lithography, was born in Prague, Austria.

1787.—The Duke of Orleans (Ex-Regent) was executed in Paris, France.

1833.—The Saints who were driven from their homes in Jackson County, Mo., commenced to cross the Missouri River into Clay County.

Wednesday, 7th.

1836.—Bishop H. B. Clawson, of Salt Lake City, was born in Utah, Onida County, N. Y.

1882.—The Utah election for delegate to Congress resulted in 23,039 votes for John T. Caine and 4,884 for Philip T. Van Zie.

Thursday, 8th.

1671.—John Milton, English poet, died; he was born 1608.

1838.—Gen. Wilson placed guards around Adam-oni-Ahman, Davis County, Mo., and made all the brethren prisoners.

1841.—The September 1st in the Nauvoo Temple was dedicated.

Friday, 9th.

1799.—Bonaparte (Napoleon I) overthrown the dictatorial government of France.

1818.—Apostle Erastus Snow was born in St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County, Vermont.

1820.—Bishop John Sharp, of Salt Lake City was born.

1841.—The Prince of Wales (Albert Edward) was born in London.

1871.—The site for the St. George Temple was dedicated.

Saturday, 10th.

1483.—Martin Luther, the religious reformer, was born in Eisleben, Germany.

1720.—Sir Oliver Goldsmith, noted author, was born in Ireland; he died 1774.

1838.—Gen. Wilson ordered every family of Saints out of Adam-oni-Ahman, Davis County, Mo., in ten days.

conspiracy life, she died with the assurance of a resurrection with the just. She was the mother of six sons and three daughters.

ALLEGANY.—At his residence in Springville, Oct. 25, 1881, from heart disease and kidney complaint, John Allenman, born in Dauphin County, Penna., June 23, 1803; baptized by Elder Frank Snow, Aug. 19th, 1827; passed through the trials of illness and illness, and reunited with the Church from the days of Far-West until his death; he died as he had lived firm in the faith of a glorious resurrection. Pennsylvania papers please copy.

Hook.—In the 13th Ward, Nov. 3, 1883, at 10 a. m. of whooping cough, Thomas Alms, son of Louis and Amanda J. Hook, aged 10 weeks and 5 days.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

One Night Only!

MONDAY, NOV. 5th.

KATE FIELD'S
 MUSICAL FOLLY,
 ENTITLED
Eyes & Ears in London
 NOVEL, HUMOROUS & ENTERTAINING.

Original and Characteristic Songs, Imitations of London Society, &c. and A Burlesque of Italian Opera.

By kind permission of Gen. McCook, the Sixth Infantry Band will perform before the First and Second acts.

Usual Price of Admission. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box Office open Monday at 10 a. m. Doors open at 7:30. Curtain rises at Eight.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One horse colt, about 8 months old, left blind foot white, stripes in face. Which, if not claimed and taken away within ten days from date, will be sold at the district pound at Bountiful, Davis County on Monday, Nov. 12, at 2 p. m. THOMAS F. FISHER, District Poundkeeper.

W. J. HOOPER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
 48 SECOND SOUTH STREET,
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Special attention paid to Custom Work. Repairing neatly done.

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ART PARLORS,
 Ryman's Block, 2nd South St.,
 West of Walker Opera House.

MISS ADAMS takes pleasure in informing the ladies of the city of Salt Lake City, that she is prepared to do all kinds of Embroidery, Fancy Needlework, Stamping, etc.

DRESSMAKING.

By MRS. LOVELL, late of San Francisco.

ELECTRIC BATHS.

By competent Male and Female attendants.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

1883.

ALL PERSONS OWING TERRITORIAL School and County Taxes for the year 1883, are hereby notified that all taxes remaining unpaid on the First day of November, become delinquent, and unless paid immediately will be collected with costs, as required by law.

N. V. JONES, Collector, Office No. 4, County Court House, November 1st, 1883. d&w vire

BRING YOUR

DRIED

FRUITS,

BUTTER,

" EGGS,

—ETC.—

AND GET THE HIGHEST PRICE

—AT—

G. W. DAVIS'.

207 S. WAGON WILL CALL FOR FRUIT.

A GOLD MEDAL

FOR

WILLIAM HUME.

The International Fisheries Exhibition, at London, has been one of the events of the year. A cablegram from Messrs. Karll & Cox, the United States Delegates, announces that the Fish Commission from this country received eighteen gold medals, one of which has been awarded to William Hume, the pioneer salmon canner on the Columbia River. This is the only canner receiving a medal at the Exhibition at London.

These goods are kept for sale by the can, case or carload, by G. F. BROOKS, Salt Lake City, Sole Agent for Utah.

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EAST INDIA

TRADE MARK. A FAMILY TONIC. FOR DYSPENSIA. AND REVERGE. RHEUMATISM IN 3 DAYS.

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REMEDY IN THE WORLD!

RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, SODIUMIC DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, LUNG DISEASES, IMPURE BLOOD.

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PROPRIETORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS, OMAHA, NEB.

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Just Arrived! These Stoves combine the Latest Improvements with Best Styles and are really the