

AN ACT TO REPLENISH BROTHELS.

The House Committee on Territories, of which that portentous statesman, Mr. Shelby M. Cullom, is chairman, has adopted an amazing method of obtaining useful information. Thinking it worth while to have some little knowledge of the facts in relation to the Mormon matrimonial system, before proceeding to reconstruct it, Mr. Cullom's committee caught a federal revenue assessor, named Taggart, and proceeded to catechise him. Said Taggart is not a Mormon. He is not a polygamist. He has been a resident of Utah less than a year. He despises the Mormons, religiously and every other way. And the Mormons, by his own showing, as cordially despise him.

Such is the witness upon whose testimony, but entirely unsubstantiated, statements, concerning a people among whom he has lived as a tax-gatherer a few months, a committee of wise Congressmen propose to predicate a most important act of legislation.

When some conceited Englishman examines America through the window of a railway coach, and goes home to write an exhaustive treatise on America and the Americans, sensible people laugh at him and treat his book as worthless. But when an egotistical revenue officer, who has lived a few months among the Mormons, comes to Washington, the zealous Mr. Cullom catches him, pumps out of him sundry guesses and conjectures concerning Mormon wives, and parades the mass of unmitigated trash as valuable and trustworthy information, such as would warrant a serious act of legislation. The Englishman, in his book, would cite Mr. Cullom's proceeding as proof of the utterly superficial character of everything, even of Congressional legislation, in America. And as regards Congressional legislation, the Englishman would not be far wrong.

Mr. Cullom's witness is a person of amazing versatility. He is by occupation a revenue assessor; by profession he is probably a bankrupt lawyer who has turned office-seeker; but withal, he is a physiologist, a philosopher and a doctor of divinity. He takes "the strong physiological ground that the Almighty himself has provided for the extinguishment of polygamy through the operation of natural laws." One would naturally ask, What, then, is the need that Congress should make any artificial law to extinguish it? If seventy-five in every one hundred children born in polygamy are males, it must be self-evident that polygamy is foredoomed to early extinction, for want of the most essential element of its existence. The whole surplus of old maids in all New England would be insufficient, if this revenue officer's statement be true, to continue polygamy in Utah into the next generation.

But this revenue officer would pass Mr. Cullom's bill for the good effects it would have in sending adrift upon society a vast number of Mormon ex-wives and their young children. "Thousands of women with but one or two children apiece would take themselves out of the Territory as soon as they could get out." As most of these thousands have no friends who would receive and provide for them, they would go to replenish the almshouses and brothels in the large cities. "They would be a hundred percent better off than they are now," Mr. Cullom's revenue officer thinks. Instead of living in a state where at least they can respect themselves and enjoy the colorable status of virtuous women, they would be reduced, by Mr. Cullom's bill, to the condition of social outcasts; mothers, yet neither wives nor widows; pariahs, at whom the finger of scorn would point, and to whom no door but that of the brothel and prison would open. Such is the dismal alternative which Mr. Cullom's bill offers to the women of Utah. Such is the "better condition" of which a brainless revenue officer prates, and which pharisees stand ready to applaud.

What wonder that the women of Utah should declare for polygamy rather than such a fate? Mr. Cullom's witness has no doubt that, if the question were submitted to the women of Utah, they would vote against Mr. Cullom's bill. It would be infamous to doubt it. Suppose the proposition were submitted to the wives of Chicago that their marriage relations should be declared null and void, and that they should take their children and go forth to struggle against the prejudices of moral hypocrites and the temptations of sin. Can any sane man doubt what their choice would be?

The proposition to undo what is already done in Utah is infamous. If Mr. Cullom's bill should become a law, it

would be an *ex post facto* law of the worst character it is possible to imagine. It would be such a law as would curse the very name of virtue by consigning thousands of women to lives of shame and infamy. — *Chicago Times*.

"ASSASSINATED" TAGGART SWEARS ABOUT POLYGAMY AND MORMONISM.

Dr. Taggart, United States Assessor in Salt Lake, is just now swearing to his opinions concerning polygamy, Brigham Young and the Mormons. He is the man who was lately "assassinated" by a worried and sensible bull-dog. Among others he swears to these things:

"I believe that 1,000 troops sent out there would be the best thing that ever occurred. I do not think we need a man to insure security to life or property of any gentile, but 1,000 troops would strengthen the backbone of those disaffected Mormons. But that would not be sufficient to break up the system of polygamy. The leaders of the schism are as strongly in favor of polygamy as Brigham Young himself."

Four distinct opinions are here sworn to by Dr. Taggart, viz:

First: "A thousand troops sent out there would be the best thing that ever occurred."

No doubt of it. It would be the best thing that ever occurred to the Galfax squad, because purses now empty would be filled by it with a corresponding depletion of the people's money bags. This must be what the "thousand troops" should be sent there for, because Dr. Taggart shows in the next breath why they should not be sent when he says:

Secondly: "I do not think we need a man to insure security to life or property of any Gentile."

How completely this upsets and contradicts the more greedy of the Galfax carpet-baggers in Salt Lake, who are constantly writing and telegraphing of the imminent dangers to both life and property in Utah.

Thirdly: "But that would not be sufficient to break up the system of polygamy."

The deuce you say!

And Fourthly: "The leaders of the schism are as strongly in favor of polygamy as Brigham Young himself."

Now, if this testimony, given by a man who evidently wants to tell the truth, does not show beyond all cavil the utter nonsense of the schemes of the Cullom and Galfax combination for plunder in Utah, then language has ceased to have meaning, and Dr. Taggart is a perjured villain. This testimony shows the utter uselessness of this proposed warfare against the people of that Territory, and loses none of its value because it makes the witness himself ridiculous in that part of it where he says, in one breath, that "one thousand troops" are needed "to strengthen the backbone of these disaffected Mormons," and in the very next asserts that these "disaffected Mormons are as strongly in favor of polygamy as Brigham Young himself." Truthful as this is, it is ridiculous, since this whole business of military expeditions to Utah is aimed to destroy polygamy and is predicated on no other pretext. — *Omaha Daily Herald*.

THE MORMON DILEMMA.

Despite all exhortations of religion to humility, it is in human nature to feel, at least occasionally, a quiet internal satisfaction in contemplating those sinners whom we consider so very bad that we can esteem ourselves certainly better than they are. Perhaps no small portion of every man's religion consists in the pious resolution to

"Compound for sins we're inclined to, By damning those we have no mind to."

And when one is in that humor it is very convenient to have a sort of storehouse of admitted historical wretches from among whom one can select a fit subject to maul and buffet, instead of getting into quarrels by pitching into one's own living neighbors. Among these moral conveniences Philip II, of Spain, has always been one of the most useful. It is true that Prescott had done something towards whitewashing him, but Motley's gaudy phantasmagoria on the Dutch Republic had restored the original black of the picture, and any one disposed to relieve his liberal and philanthropic soul, of any accumulation of moral bile could safely pour

it all out on the head of the husband of "Bloody Mary," the monarch whom those benighted Spaniards call Philip the Wise.

This sombre gentleman had his Utah. In almost inaccessible mountains near his most exposed maritime frontier lived several hundred thousand Moors, his subjects, but believing in a different religion and practicing a plurality of wives, a most shocking offence in the eyes of a ruler whose weakness was only for a plurality of mistresses. These Moors were remarkably industrious, frugal and orderly; in these qualities they strikingly resembled our own Mormons. (Whether polygamy has any tendency to foster these useful virtues we do not pretend to decide; possibly a plurality of mothers-in-law leaves the husband no resource but to drown his domestic cares in hard work, neither Mormonism nor Mahometanism permitting the solace of hard drink.) The virtuous Philip determined not to permit any such licentiousness under his flag. He accordingly first worried his Moors into rebellion and finally expelled them from his dominions.

Most of us have been taught that in all this Philip did a very cruel and very foolish thing. When the changes are rung on "decrepit old Spain," we always hear of the expulsion of the Moors as one of the causes of the sudden decadence of that once prosperous and powerful realm. Very sage counsel is given the dead monarch; a mild policy and eloquent missionaries, with the influence of the surrounding civilization, he is told, would gradually have assimilated these Moslem to their neighbors, and preserved for Spain a most useful portion of her population.

Our Radical rulers seem disposed to deal with our Moors after the fashion of the wise-acre monarch of Spain. We do not propose to discuss the wisdom of their policy of pains, penalties and calling out of troops. Possibly the whole question of polygamy could be effectually disposed of by laws ignoring all wives of a Mormon except his first; just as it disposes of the six sweethearts whom a Washington letter writer not long ago accused a Congressman of having provided for as government female clerks. But if our rulers determine on a Mormon war, Puritanism should at least tell us how to behave hereafter towards the memory of Philip II. Are we to recant all that English literature has been writing of him for three centuries past, and regard him as a precocious political genius who in the wild glens of Granada gave the lesson which Sheridan is to repeat in the mountains of Utah? As in duty bound, our schools and colleges will have to reform their text-books and praise the virtues of the Christian statesman of Spain, who, with his own niece for his queen, yet had such a horror of his Moorish subjects' polygamy, that he devastated one of his fairest provinces to extinguish it. — *Missouri Republican*.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Feb. 22d, 1870.

Editor Deseret News:—Sir—I perceive that the evidence given against the "Mormons" before the House Committee on Territories, is from the most rabid and inimical sources. The very gall of bitterness seems to be the inspiring element that moves their slanderous tongues.

The Congress of the United States is asked to act against the "Mormons" upon this character of evidence. It is stated that many of the "Mormon" women support themselves, their children and their husbands; and that they might as well be separated from their husbands altogether, so far as a living is concerned. I do not know of a single instance in Utah Territory, in which "Mormon" women support their husbands and children. Still there may be cases where men are infirm, cripples or sickly persons; and there may be some who are more able than willing to support their families.

But did it ever occur to these volunteer witnesses before the House Committee on Territories, that any man in the United States having but one wife was ever supported by her, and his children also? Is it not patent to all men that hundreds and thousands of women support their husbands and children in the States, where those husbands and fathers are poor, drunken, gambling, vagabonds? And, because such things do exist there, the logic of these volunteer witnesses would require all matrimonial unions existing between the sexes in Christian America to be dissolved. A false coloring is put upon every

subject touched by their false and slanderous tongues.

Must the Congress of the United States sit as a grand inquest, to convict one of its wards of crime upon evidence wholly *ex-parte*, and of the most bitter and malignant character? Is there no impartial tribunal before which the "Mormons" can be heard in their own defense? Or must we be led as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb?

For one, I am unwilling to believe that our Government is so lost to a sense of justice as to pass laws to annihilate, upon such evidence, a people who have encountered every difficulty and suffered every privation, to serve their country and their God.

ORSON HYDE.

MALAD CITY, Feb. 20, '70.

Editor Deseret News:—Sir.—General are the complaints in relation to the mail matters in this northern country—what can the reason be? We have not seen the *Deseret News* these three weeks, as for the *Juvenile Instructor*, it has not come to hand once a month. The people are tired of such a state of things. We look to the press to do our public talking and public quarrelling, will you assist us in getting the negligent to do their duty? Verily, there must be a fault, and a grave one too, somewhere in the mail arrangement!

The people find fault with the post masters for not complaining about the mail irregularities. It is one of the last things on earth that I would wish to do, to find fault with public officers. But sometimes it has to be done notwithstanding.

The people here at Malad are enjoying good health, weather good, stock doing well. The people are busy in building school houses, and improvement generally is the order of the day. A school house will be ready this coming week, 25x45, a fine well built house. Nothing wanted but mail matters, a little more regular.

E. J. DAVIS, Postmaster.

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Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

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Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

For a Cough and Cold, no better remedy can be had. Take small doses three times a day and put the feet in warm water at night, until the disease is broken up.

For Influenza, when it affects the throat or lungs, take the same course.

For Whooping Cough, give small doses three or four times a day.

For Croup, give large and frequent doses until the disease is overcome.

No family should be without the *Cherry Pectoral* on hand to protect them, in case of attack, from the above complaints. Its timely use often spares the patient a great amount of suffering and risk, which he would incur by waiting until he could get other aid. Parents, keep it in your houses for the exigencies that arise. Lives dear to you may be saved by it.

So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that the best qualities it ever possessed are strictly maintained.

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