

EVENING NEWS

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Friday, January 10, 1885.

ITS "TRUE INWARDNESS."

No sane person who has perused and weighed the anti-Mormon literature lately introduced into the Idaho Legislature can help being struck by their unmitigated ferocity. They constitute the acme of legislative villany. They have not, so far as latest accounts inform us, been passed upon, but the probabilities are in favor of their going through, although that may appear to be a hard thing to expect of anybody of men other than scoundrels and tyrants.

The proposed measures have perhaps no parallel in the history of civilized peoples, and have but to be examined to be detected by the fair-minded everywhere.

Debauched of their clumsy verbiage, the concentrated essence of their venom may be presented in simplicity.

They provide for peremptory confiscation of the property of "Mormon" citizens by the courts, and arbitrary appointment among the classes of persons specified in the proposed laws.

They provide for compulsory abandonment of wives and children, no matter through the marriage contracts involved may have been entered into in violation of no sacred law.

They provide for the imprisonment of a person who fails to comply with this monstrous provision incurring a liability to a fine of \$500 and imprisonment for six months.

A person who may be entirely innocent of any illegal or wicked act, and deemed guilty of polygamy if he speaks in favor of his righteousness, and is liable on conviction of having expressed himself on that subject to a fine of \$500 and imprisonment for five years.

This is a man not only prevented from acting out his religious convictions, but the right of free speech is sought to be crushed out of the people.

A premium is placed on perjury and heartless villany by offering amnesty to polygamists who will show their faithfulness to the dogs and enter the ranks of the debased by discarding their helpless and dependent wives and children, an alternative that death itself would not induce a true Latter-day Saint to accept.

Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are to be denied every civil privilege, including not only the right to hold any office whatever, but to vote, solely and simply because of such membership, and no other cause. Thus would the right of opinion be denied. It is also provided, as a consequence, that no "Mormon" accused of any crime shall be tried by a jury of his peers, but by a panel composed of his avowed and bitter enemies.

The constitution is further overthrown by the introduction of a religious test oath, framed to prevent its being subscribed to, at elections, by any member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and thus religious opinion would be run through the rollers of the same crushing mill provided for free speech.

There appears but one more step to complete the infamy of the conspiracy against the good order and prosperity of the Idaho commonwealth. For aught we know it might as well be added, by attaching the death penalty to the fearful crime of being a Latter-day Saint. Indeed, were it within the power of the fanatical "Mormons" to carry out their demoniacal desires in that Territory, life would not be worth possessing. There are some considerations that are of at least equal value to the privilege of mere existence. Among these are mental and physical freedom, without which life is an unbearable burden.

Under such a legislative regime as is incorporated in the proposed measures whose substance we have given, life in the Territory would be intolerable to Latter-day Saints, because they would be preyed upon, robbed, plundered, abused and imprisoned by a class of the worst and most heartless men that ever disgraced the earth.

It may appear needless to speculate upon the result of the inauguration of such a state of affairs as that contemplated by the enemies of liberty in Idaho. Better perhaps to await the development of events.

Point that can be reached, however, that goes beyond the endurance of intelligent and liberty-loving humanity, no matter how great may be the desire of the oppressed to avoid a rupture. The proposed liberty-repressing enactments are so revolting and so deeply backed by an intention to despoil, and cause the disintegration of the colonies of the Latter-day Saints in the north. They mean banishment with all its attendant horrors of being robbed, imprisoned. The people have made comfortable homes, and caused the desert places to smile, and we rather think that they will not tamely submit to the depredations of legal plunderers.

Now let those who have a word to say about "Mormon" exclusiveness and oppression look upon the picture that is presented in our sister Territory where men "Mormons" have the balance of political power. Behold the parody on justice and equal rights that is being enacted there; then turn to the scrutinizing eye toward Utah, where thus far the local power is held by the "Mormon" people, because they happen to be in the majority, and not by the rights of all are respected.

No local class legislation is even attempted, not to say in existence. Gaze upon the two pictures and then imagine what the transition would be were the political reins turned over here to the same class that holds them in Idaho. Who then are so inconsistent as to blame the "Mormons" for being careful in the preservation of their rights? To be otherwise would be to be guilty of suicide.

PROTECT THE FRUIT.

It is about time the owners of orchards paid more attention to the worm pest which annually late has played havoc with the fruit crops of Utah. From this time forward trees should be examined carefully for moth rings. Whenever found they should be destroyed. This process should be kept up until the orchards are freed, and at the proper time a belt of paper smeared with axle grease or other sticky stuff placed around each trunk, will ensure comparative if not entire immunity from the destructive vermin which blight the orchard products of our fair Territory.

BISMARCK'S MOTIVE.

It appears that Bismarck's African colonization scheme is likely to prove well. Present indications at least point that way. It is stated that the German consul at Cameroun is fairly besieged with letters of inquiry from young men anxious to emigrate to that part of the world. Should the project succeed and a full tide of German emigration set in, it is difficult to see how it will not double the broad stream of humanity that for years has been constantly flowing from Fatherland to this country.

The scheme may easily be put down as one of Bismarck's master-strokes, as his outgoing countrymen who settle in the African German dependency will remain citizens of the empire, whose influence and domination will be increased instead of depleted by the exodus of many of its most industrious and enterprising people.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Beecher doesn't "go" after all. At the recent sale of pews in his church the handsome sum of \$37,500 was realized, bringing a premium of over \$17,000.

The remarks of William Henry Gladstone, son of the Premier, at Haggerston on Wednesday, are understood to indicate that his father will retire from party politics at the end of the present session of Parliament.

The Congressional appropriation of \$50,000 for the relief of the Megans Indians may avert starvation in the tribe if the amount does not experience too great a shrinkage as it passes on its way from Washington to the agency.

Little things make or mar us. In the aggregate, our happiness or our misery is the result of many small things. Want of forethought and foresight, and a general condition of unpreparedness for the events of our daily life, which we all know occur, are the common causes of failure.

A Boston lady proposes to contribute \$50,000 to a fund to be used in the care of children's teeth in that section. If half that sum were given to furnish employment for children's teeth in many of the factory towns in the vicinity of Boston, much better results would follow.

Judge McGuire, of California, last week rendered a decision in a suit to compel Miss Hawley, principal of the famous Vassar University, to admit a Chinese girl named Manie Tape, as a pupil, in which he declared all public schools of that State open to the children of citizens and tax-payers of the Chinese race on equal footing with children of any other race.

The Boston Star says that David Dudley Field, a nephew of Cyrus W. Field and Stephen J. Field, died a few days ago at Phoenix, A. T., under the assumed name of Douglas McKnight. He was implicated in the Boas Tweed affair, and family troubles caused him to leave his home in Westport, Me., some five or six years ago. At Phoenix, young Field, whose last days were spent in poverty, was respected as an upright man.

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Since fair trimmings and fur linings have become all the rage a new industry has sprung up in England and possibly in some American cities. Instead of boot-jacks and other articles of furniture being buried from the chamber window out into the back yard, in the direction whence proceeds the wind, they are now being sent to the night porter, who, in the nocturnal slumber, the thrifty householder now persuades the felicitous serenade into his house, discharges and skins them and realizes something on the ready sale which their hides meet with. An English paper says: "Last year over 1,000,000 cats were killed for their skins, which have become valuable as fur lining. The industry of cat-skin collecting is of very recent growth. If within so short a space of time the cat has become so valuable for their hide, a few stray cats have assumed the respectable dimensions of a solid traffic estimated in round numbers at hundreds of thousands of skins, what will it be a decade hence? About the superiority of cats, in one way or another, over those of the rabbit or squirrel, there is no question. The cost of production, too, cannot be called excessive, seeing that each skin is stolen, and the whole original outfit is one stout stick for dispatching such a sack to carry a cat home in a while the total working expenses are the wear and tear of shoe leather in tramping the streets for prey, and a very casual penalty for such as are detected in the act. How under such a combination of favorable circumstances can the industry do anything but thrive?

The issue of postal notes has been temporarily suspended by the post-office department, on account of the successful counterfeiting of the notes in use. As one has been ordered, more difficult it is not impossible to counterfeit, and as soon as a supply of these can be manufactured, they will be placed on sale. In the meantime the business public will fall back upon the best scheme of postal money exchange ever inaugurated, the money order.

From a summary of the temperance statistics recently published it seems that five States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Iowa and Kansas—attempt to enforce prohibition. Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota and Washington, all attempt to regulate the liquor traffic on the "high license" or "local option" principle, giving the voter the right to vote for or against the same, but in most cases with poor success.

Says the facetious Chicago News: "Now Canada is in trouble again. Her newspapers tell us that in case of a war between England and the United States, growing out of the Nicaraguan affair, Canada would be the fighting ground. This she does not like. Canada regards us as the old maid who couldn't help shuddering when she thought of the possibility that some time she might be married and become a mother, and that her baby might grow to be a big boy and fall through an air-hole in the ice and be drowned."

Prof. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone and the husband of a highly-gifted wife, has made public a striking essay on the future of deaf mutes. He shows from statistics that there is a tendency among deaf mutes to segregation and isolation of their kind for marriage, and that their offspring show a proportion of deaf mutes many times greater than that of the deaf mutes born to the people at large. From this fact Mr. Bell infers the existence, increase and continuance of a class of deaf mutes which will in time create, so to speak, a new variety of man.

"Bismarck Stone" is the name of an enormous piece of amber at present exhibited in the Royal Geological Museum at Berlin, whither it was sent by a company of amber diggers in West Prussia, who found the same on Bismarck Island (April) at a depth of 60 feet below the surface. The piece is unique for its shape and its remarkably fine color, the absence of any defect and its singular clearness of sound. The value of the find may be inferred from the fact that another piece in the museum, larger to be sure, but inferior in quality, was bought by King Frederick William III., in 1838, for the sum of 10,000 thalers.

In Sussex, King's County, New Brunswick, the overseers of the poor sought to dispose of their paupers by a queer plan. Four aged paupers were put up at auction the other day to be knocked down to the lowest bidder, that is, the man who would undertake to keep them at the least cost to the overseers. One man went at \$300 per annum and old woman went at \$72. There was some competition over the third, the bids offered being \$71, \$70, \$65.50, and finally the old man was knocked down at \$64.50. A fourth pauper was put up, but did not attract a single bid.

Mrs. Charles Tracy, of Kingsbridge, New York, has given birth to a male child, a present to be a wonderful addition to the world of dwarfs and midgets. It weighs exactly eleven ounces, and is but six inches long, but as full of life and gifted with as much lung power as usually found in a child of a like age of larger dimensions. Its parents are a Frenchman and a German. The baby's body could be encircled by a fourteen-year-old child's finger. The head, perfectly formed, is about the size of a crab-apple. Its mouth is so small that it is unable to

partake of the natural environment, and is taken to the water through a small glass bottle.

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