

# New North-West.

JAN. H. MILLS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.  
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY  
AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:  
ONE YEAR, FIVE DOLLARS  
SIX MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS  
THREE MONTHS, ONE DOLLAR  
IN ADVANCE.  
Saturday Morning, October 28th, 1871.

The Pittsburgh Post nominates Thos. A. Scott for President.  
—A. T. Stewart gave Chicago \$50,000. This is the largest contribution made by an individual.  
—Sir Frederick Murchison, President of the English Geographical Society, and Livingston's great friend, died in London on Sunday.  
—Ignatius Donnelly declines becoming a candidate for State Senator of Minnesota—says he is not rich enough to follow politics as an amusement.

The Republican majority in Iowa is between 20,000 and 30,000. There is a large Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature.

few evenings since he told the Philadelphians what he knew about the "Treaty of Washington."

—The St. Paul Press says "boats drawing thirty inches daily leave Sioux city for Fort Benton." The Press is trying to "steambot" its readers.

—I. M. Shepherd, ex Probate Judge of Boise county, Joseph Delaney and John Traber are starting the Idaho Herald, with the old Democrat material.

—The Idaho Statesman received the most appalling account of the Chicago fire that we have seen: "900 lives lost; Five hundred millions of property destroyed."

—Cassius M. Clay made a speech in St. Louis on the 2d, in which he took strong grounds against Grant, and expressed himself warmly in favor of Horace Greely.

—The Temperance Convocation at St. Paul, Minn., had considerable cold water thrown on it by all the prominent men objecting to making political nominations.

—The German expedition to the North Pole is back. It is reported a success. They found ice and a sea swarming with whales. Well, now that it is found, what will be done with it?

—Reverend Devilia, who was haranguing the people of Scranton, Pa., in anti-Catholic street lectures on Sunday, calling them thieves and cut throats, had the box kicked from under him and was somewhat damaged. The Scranton Catholics don't like that kind of devilia.

—With everything destroyed in all the principal newspaper offices of Chicago, the majority of them only missed one issue. The N. Y. Tribune, which, since the great fire of 1845, has kept a duplicate office stored, at once placed it subject to the order of its subscribers.

—The attachment law is pointed out as a too often made the instrument of oppression. We believe two out of every three business houses in Montana could be closed to-day under the present statute.

## CAUGHT IN THEIR OWN TOILS.

The test case in Utah, in relation to polygamy, wherein Thomas Hawkins was defendant, has been decided, the jury on the 21st inst. bringing in a verdict of "Guilty." The history of the case is this: By an act of the Utah Legislature, approved March 6th, 1852, it is provided that the first wife of a polygamist may prosecute him for adultery. Harriet Hawkins, an English woman, some months since filed an affidavit with Chief Justice McKean, charging her husband, Thomas Hawkins, with adultery, in violation of the statute. He was arrested, examined and committed for trial. On the empanelling of the jury, a belief in the Divine right of polygamy was made sufficient cause for objection and no polygamists were empaneled. The case came up with U. S. Attorney Baskin and Gen. Maxwell for prosecution and Tom Fitch for the defense. Motions were made for delay by the defense but overruled. The marriage of the first wife was proven; that she had borne him seven children; that he had subsequently married and lived with two other wives, and told the first wife "she had had her day." Fitch argued that as a Mormon, Hawkins had no intent to commit crime in the second and third marriages and the intent was essential to guilt under the law. On the verdict of guilty being announced, there was a vast assemblage in the court room, and much sensation. The penalty is not less than three or more than twenty years imprisonment, a fine of not over \$1000, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Although the sentence, up to this writing, has not been delivered, and time was given the defense to prepare a motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment, it is not probable either will long delay the sentence and punishment of Hawkins.

This is the entering wedge to overthrow the Theocracy of Brigham Young, divest Mormonism of its polygamous attributes, and place Mormons on the same relations with the laws of the land as other sinners. It is all the stronger that the Mormon Legislature made the law and Young approved it, believing that thus placing the power of prosecution with the first wife, with whom the outside world was in sympathy, they were going to silence the clamor by the seeming act of generosity, while in reality they expected the religious fanaticism of first wives would prevent any charge being made, or if made, that packed juries would be against them, and ridiculous failure would ensue. The change in affairs produced by the failure of non-polygamists to consent to the building of the contemplated railroad, the discovery of the same, and

unbribable Judge, has at length confounded and overcome the Lion and his Whelps.

Whether or not it will result in many prosecutions, the filing of this bill, a beginning to some lawless Desert, comprising with first wives, or armed conflict, is beyond the knowledge of to-day. It is an important crisis, worthy of the most careful conduct on the part of the authorities who have done nobly in administering the law, and by civil process vindicating its supremacy where for long years it has been openly defied and persistently violated. While spread, almost universal, as polygamy is in Utah, it will require care that the cure for the evil be not as great an ill as the crime itself, for a future of prosecutions would lead to numberless convictions, fines and imprisonments, working hardships to thousands of helpless mothers and children.

We apprehend that the Utah Legislature will repeal this law at its next session, but it is fully as probable that if that is done Congress will enact a similar one, and Brigham, now realizing that he is caught in his own toils, may hit upon some expedient method of divesting Mormonism of its brutal attribute, satisfactory to the spirit of civilized institutions, and least distressful to his people.

## EXTENT OF THE CHICAGO

The Chicago Tribune says: The total area of Chicago is 23,000 acres. The total number of buildings, before the fire was 60,000. The 1st and 2d wards, and a portion of the 3d, on the South side, was destroyed; the limits being Congress, Clark, Harrison and Wells streets. The burned area was 450 acres, on which was 100,000 stores, 23 hotels, 60 manufacturing establishments—3600 buildings, in all 21,000 persons were turned out of house. On the North Side 1900 acres were burned over, leaving a small portion on Kenzie street unburned. One hundred stores, 101 manufacturing establishments, and 10,000 buildings in all were burned, and 70,000 persons rendered homeless. Only 600 houses are left standing. The aggregate of both sides shows that out of 60,000 buildings in Chicago only 13,000 are burned, and that out of 254,000 population, 92,000 are houseless. The whole immense area of the west division, with its miles of dwelling houses, its stores and business blocks, is almost in fact, while the south side retains the greater mass of its dwelling houses of the better class, many manufactories and the fine business blocks which have been erecting on 221 street and Archer avenue, many of its finest churches and the innumerable manufacturing factories which abound in the sixth ward. The next Division, a city in itself, is almost in fact, with 60 churches, 1500 stores, 600 manufactories and 600 dwellings. The gas and water works were but slightly, and the bridges on the north side not materially injured.

## FROM POCHE, NEVADA.

From New North-West:  
I promised at some leisure moment to give you a few items of my travels, and I will fulfill my promise. I arrived here September 24th, after three weeks of dusty and disagreeable traveling, feeling somewhat worried but much improved in health. At

I rested a day and a half, saw the sights, surrounded the city, interviewed Judge Strickland, Gen. Hill, Cyphers, Holman, Raffie, and several others; cleaned out three or four fruit markets, and finding out that I could not get away with the whole town I left on an early train for the terminus of the Railroad, some fifteen miles South of Salt Lake. Here we found Gilmer & Saltwater's coach ready to convey us through the fertile valleys of

I was much pleased with the country, as it reminded me of other climes, where fruit, corn, and beautiful trees were seen on every side. But with so many years of sluggish industry it seems that they have advanced but little. Yet there is a brighter day for Utah when the Gentiles are masters of the situation, and that is not far distant.

Although yet in its infancy, is of no small importance, for it is destined to be a large camp. The mines are numerous, and among them are some of the richest to be found on the Pacific Slope. The Raymond & Ely mine of 800 feet is divided into 30,000 shares, which are selling at \$150 per share and steadily advancing. The daily yield of the mine is between \$10,000 and \$12,000, which is almost fabulous, yet the bullion is to be seen every day at the assay office. There are only five mills yet in operation, and as they are owned by companies that work their own ore, custom ore consequently remains uncrushed until mills that are being constructed are ready to run.

The burned district is being rapidly rebuilt. Provisions are much cheaper than in Montana. Laborers get \$4 per day in coin, and mechanics from \$6 to 10. Lumber is \$100 per thousand. Water has to be hauled five miles and sells at 5 cents per gallon. Board is \$10 per week. Fare from Salt Lake, \$25, and from Hamilton \$30.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

In view of the early assembling of the Legislature, the press of the Territory is calling attention to legislation essential to public welfare, that the members may give the suggestions through consideration before the Assembly meets. Among the points urged we notice a correspondent of the Courier advocates a revision of the tax law, and reduction of taxes where there is an excellent field for reform. He also suggests reduction in the fee bill. While some of the fees are excessive others are too low, and we think a readjustment of fees, raising some while reducing others, would be better than a general reduction. In the case of clerks of courts cited by the writer, while we see an apparently exorbitant charge, it is yet a well-known fact that outside Helena there is not a clerk's office that pays a fair salary. The writer very mildly puts the case of a reduction in legal rates for publication of legal advertisements. While personally interested in this matter as a publisher, we wish to give emphatic endorsement to the suggestion. We now charge the legal rates, and propose to do so. We believe every publisher in Montana does and should. But the rates are excessive as compared with our commercial rates and the rates allowed by Government departments in maintaining the present rates, and we know that all publishers realize that with all incomes there is no great aggregate profit in publishing newspapers in Montana, but we believe they will accord with us and cheerfully accede to a reduced scale of prices. If they do, the Legislature should not go to the other extreme, but make the rates liberal, and consult publishers before amending the act.

The Gazette, in presenting matters for consideration, mixes up its suggestions to such an extent with political execrations as to detract from the merit, if not from the influence of its recommendations. In reference to proscribing soldiers and residents on reservations from voting, we will have something to say hereafter. In citing the fact that by a change in the time of meeting of Congress, Montana is left from March 4th to the ensuing autumn without a Delegate, a change is recommended in the election law, making the time of holding the Delegate election next year—in September or October, and each alternate year thereafter.

That is right. It should have been done last session. While the Democrats are anxious for another August, hoping to retrieve the defeat of last August, the Republicans have no objection to "meet them at Philippi," or any other place, in '72 as readily as in '73. The simple fact that this change is necessary to have the Territory continuously represented in Washington, should settle it. The present time for holding elections is bad. The campaign and elections comes in very busy times for all citizens. Let it be changed to October. The fact that many persons leave before that is no valid objection. The Delegate will not represent the absentees, and they should vote where they locate.

The attachment law is pointed out as a too often made the instrument of oppression. We believe two out of every three business houses in Montana could be closed to-day under the present statute.

These are among the important general measures discussed. There are others we shall present hereafter, and trust all will receive considerate action in the next, and intellectually the best, Legislative assembly of Montana.

## LET US KNOW.

The Gazette, in citing an alleged decision of Chief Justice Wadsworth, that the Marshal of the Territory has concurrent jurisdiction with the Sheriff in the service of process in County Courts, inveighs heavily against it and adds: "We know that some time ago Gov. Potts made the modest request of Congress to grant him the power to depose and turn out all Territorial, County and Township officers, and to place his carpet bag friends in their places, but we did not know it could be done without law until yesterday."

We deny the above. It is not a fact. We call on the Gazette for the proof. It is before that assertion has been made in Montana, and in making denial we stated the facts in extenuation, and there the discussion ended. The Gazette is now in duty bound to make good the charge, or acknowledge its inability to do so, and retract it. Let us see it.

## Telegraphic.

Reported for the "New North-West," BY W. U. TELEGRAPH CO.—A. WALKER, OPERATOR.

Affairs in Utah.  
Salt Lake, October 25th.—In the case of Mrs. Cook vs. Brigham Young, the jury this morning returned a verdict for plaintiff. The whole amount of her claim with interest makes a total of \$2,988. There were Mormons as well as gentiles on the jury. The defense gave notice of an appeal.

It is said, and admitted by prominent Mormons, that Brigham Young has applied to Hon. Wm. M. Evans for his services as counsel to defend him (Brigham Young) on the indictments of the present grand jury. Business to-day is unusually dull; weather, Indian Summer.

The Mormon papers are mild. The News says: "In the crusade against the Mormons the Government and people are by no means patient. The Herald declares that the Mormon problem, and says it is a grave error to suppose that upon the conviction of prominent Mormons the Mormon people generally will disclaim polygamy; or, that, if the Government sent troops enough, they will give up their faith. This, nor any other religious belief, can be crushed out. The Utah Herald, by any Government, can't uproot Mormonism. John Meehan, a well known Mormon, charged with the murder of Richard Yates, some 18 years ago, was arrested by the U. S. Marshal at Round Valley yesterday, and brought to the city this p. m.

Pacific News.  
San Francisco, October 25th.—The bodies of 18 of our countrymen who were killed at the battle of the Alamo, were taken to San Antonio, Tex., for interment. The bodies were taken to San Antonio, Tex., for interment. The bodies were taken to San Antonio, Tex., for interment.

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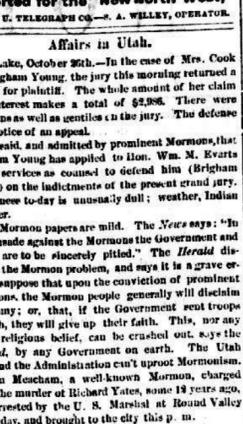
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Terms Reasonable to a Good Tenant.

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## New To-Day.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,  
DRUGGISTS,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

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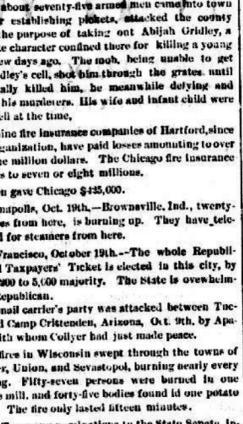
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