

THE GRANT COUNTY NEWS.

Volume X.

CANYON CITY, GRANT COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1883.

Number 34

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

S. ORR, M. D.
Canyon City, Ogn.

Office on Main Street in Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Howard.

D. O. W. BARBER
Physician & Surgeon.

Canyon City Oregon.
Formerly of Iowa, has located here, and will attend Professional calls day or night.
Office opposite News Office.

N. H. DOLEY.
Dentist

Canyon City Oregon
Office in City Hotel.

G. I. HAZELTINE.
Photographer
CANYON CITY, OREGON.

S. S. DENNING.
Attorney-at-Law.

LONG CREEK OREGON

J. J. McCULLOUGH.
Notary Public.

CANYON CITY OREGON
Office with M. D. Clifford
Land filings and Collections promptly attended to. Deeds and Mortgages drawn, and charges reasonable.

E. A. Knight,
DENTIST.

From The Dalles, has permanently located at John Day City.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

C. A. SWEET,
Attorney-at-Law

CANYON CITY OREGON

PARRISH & COZAD.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
CANYON CITY, OREGON.

THORNTON WILLIAMS
Attorney-at-Law.

CANYON CITY OREGON

CLAY TODD HUNTER.
Constable,
and Collector.

Canyon City, Oreg.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention, and all money will be paid as fast as collected.

J. W. Mack,
Attorney-at-Law

AND
Notary Public.

PRAIRIE CITY OREGON.

Also Agent for the sale of School Lands. 5-30tf

J. OLIVER.
Proprietor of the
John Day Milk Ranch

Fresh milk delivered daily to my customers in John Day and Canyon cities. Give me your orders. J. OLIVER.

W. A. WILSON, Not. Public.
Lakewood, Or.

WILSHIRE & HUDSON
Attorneys at Law

LAKEVIEW AND BURNS, OREGON.
Will practice in the Circuit Court at Canyon City, and before the U. S. Land Office at Lakeview.

Any business in the Land Office entrusted to us will receive the same prompt attention.
297 Land cases solicited.

F. C. HORSLEY, M. D.

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, April 8, 1848.

Canyon City, Oregon.

Office in his Drug Store, Main Street

Orders for Drugs promptly filled.

No professional patronage solicited

in all directions are strictly followed

"BIT SALOON!"

CANYON CITY Oregon

Hugh Smith, prop'r.

A Full Stock of the Finest of Wines and Liquors.

The Best cigars in the Market.

A strictly orderly house conducted

City meat market.

Washington Street, Canyon City, Oregon.

CRAY & EADS, Proprietors.

DEALER IN

All Kinds Of **FRESH MEATS**

By Wholesale and Retail.

All orders filled on short notice.

A. HACHENEY.

DEALER IN

General Merchandise.
JOHN DAY CITY.

Red Front Billiard Hall!



C. D. RICKARD, Proprietor.

Dealer in fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

CANYON CITY OREGON.
Henry Rust's Celebrated Beer Constantly on Tap

CITY HOTEL!

PRAIRIE CITY, OR.

J. W. BATES, Proprietor.

The Culinary Department is in charge of Competent and Experienced Cooks, who spare no labor to do honor to the palates of the Public.

THE BAR
In Connection with this Popular Hotel is at all times supplied with the Best Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Haptonstall & Dart

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise
John Day City, Oregon.

George Gundlach & Bro.

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

CANYON CITY OREGON

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

ARM & HAMMER BRAND

OUR TRADE MARK
four teaspoonfuls of the best Baking Powder, saving twenty times its cost. Contains no injurious substance, such as alum, terra alba, etc., of which many Baking Powders are made. Dairyman and Farmer should use only the "Arm & Hammer" brand for cleaning and keeping Milk Pans Sweet and Clean.
CAUTION. See that every pound package of "Arm & Hammer" brand contains full 16 ounces net, and the 3 pound packages full 15 ounces net. Soda or Saleratus same as specified on each package.
Packed in Card Board Boxes. Always keeps Soft.

SODA OR SALERATUS

A SLANDERER EXPOSED.

Ed. Grant Co. News: Your columns being a place of justice and defense, and I having one to make, and being denied the privilege to make it through the source I have been assailed, ask you to please give place to the following vindication of the character and rights of the Reorganized church of Jesus Christ of L. D. S., from the unjust calumnies that have been heaped upon it by the Long Creek slanderer—called an editor.

Editor of the Long Creek Eagle: In your issue of Oct. 19, you make a very unjust, false, and slanderous attack on Joseph Smith and the church of Jesus Christ. You object to his teachings because they do not endorse polygamy. You say, "Take away polygamy from your Mormon doctrine, and your concern will be like an engine without steam," or in other words as I heard a friend remark lately, "What's the benefit of being a Mormon if they have abolished polygamy?" For you and your friends, there may not be much you would desire outside of polygamy, but for me and my people there is much—a relic for that doctrine is largely owing to your nature. You intimate our denying a belief in polygamy, is through fear of the law; may I not with equal propriety claim that as your reasons for not acknowledging a belief in that doctrine, and for not still being with that people, whom you seem so familiar with; you admit you was among them two years and may have been many more for aught we know, and know much more of their "testing houses," than you have told, your having no use for a religion without polygamy seems to indicate it. Of course you will deny ever having been connected with them, but your denial comes too late; the law makes people deny such a belief or makes it unpleasant for them if they affirm a belief in it. Your knowledge and familiarity of their daring ways and mysterious doings, seems to indicate a closer association with them than a mere observer, and the eagerness with which you assail them, clearly shows a personal spite, because of real or supposed wrong done you, or the disposition of a vulture to feast off the filthy. Both are probably in your case. My people are on record as opposing polygamy long before the laws made it a crime. While the Edmund bill was before the House, the Saints commonly known as "Josephites," had two elders that were helping it through, E. L. Kelley, of Kirkland, Ohio, and Z. H. Gurley of Iowa. These are facts well known to the public, and it is only the ignorance or the vile traducer that classes us with the Brighamite church.

You say Smith found a stone, and claimed that it was a magic stone, and that by putting it and his head in a blanket, he could find stolen property, which is false. You cannot find an account of such in any of his writings. You seem to take it upon yourself because I said I believed he was a good man, to make it appear that he was not, acting I suppose as a guardian for the people, to prevent them from being deceived, as you supposed; but in what way could they be injured by believing he was a good man, even if he was not, any more than by believing Joaquin Miller or Tom Sayers were good men. You may say it is his teaching you want to guard against, for they are hurtful; then why not attack them? they are before you. It is not necessary to go back through the dim uncertain past to find out about them, if it is with them you have to do, would it not be better and

much more becoming to the profession of a journalist to strike directly at them, than to traduce the name of a dead man, one who cannot return from the voiceless dust to speak in his own defense?

You claim, I suppose to give weight to your statements—to have lived where he did, as do most all of his enemies, and no doubt every time you got away from your mother, went into his yard to play, and got posted. He did not lack for neighbors if you all tell the truth, but I would as soon believe you as the other 65, for in my opinion you know just as much. "He, (Smith) claims to have received his first revelation on Celestial marriage." In 1832, and in 1834 he claimed sexual freedom for himself. In July 1843 he made known his revelation of that issue (polygamy) in 1832, and in 1834 he claimed sexual freedom for himself. In July 1843 he made known his revelation of that issue (polygamy) in 1832, and in 1834 he claimed sexual freedom for himself. In July 1843 he made known his revelation of that issue (polygamy) in 1832, and in 1834 he claimed sexual freedom for himself.

Where does he claim this? in which of his writings is it found? I pronounce this, the above statement, a malicious falsehood, and challenge the proofs, and until you can produce them you must remain, as you are, a base slanderer. Produce a line from any of his writings, in proof of your statement if you can, that then or now, in the most distant manner, teaches or permits such, the church works of that day are in the hands of many outside of the church, so if it is true it will be an easy matter to prove it. If he had or claimed to have had such a revelation, it must be shown that it was in print before his death, his enemies saying he had such, is no proof of it. You say a "score of apostate women and spiritual wives says he had." What proof are these statements made after his death and by interested parties? If a man should die leaving no will, and supposed to have no heirs, and a woman should present herself claiming to be his wife, and request his property, of how much weight would be her bare testimony? Then of how much are the testimonies of these women who has apostatized, as you say, and were then in polygamy and made this statement in their own defense? You falsely charge him with authorizing that which was conceived in the evil minds of others, and try to make him responsible for acts done long after his death, by those who had apostatized from the church, and were acting in direct violation of his teaching. If it could be shown that the deeds of crime done at Salt Lake, were in harmony with his teachings, then your assertions would have some foundation, but that you cannot do. I will now give you the statement of those men who teach and practice polygamy, who surely ought to know when the doctrine was first made known and who by men who stand high in the polygamous church. The Desert News of Aug. 2, 1882, says, that "when the mormons were driven out of Missouri, plural marriage was not then a tenet of their creed."

Mr. Clawson said to an Inter Ocean reporter, as published in the Salt Lake Daily Herald February 1st, 1882, "Polygamy at that time was unknown among those of the Mormon faith. It was not therefore the practice of polygamy that caused them to be driven from Illinois in the most better season of the year." Mr. George Q. Cannon says in a sermon delivered Jan. 11, 1871: "It was not on account of our belief in polygamy that we have been hated. Joseph and Hiram Smith were slain in Carthage jail, and hundreds of people were persecuted to death previous to the church having any knowledge of this doctrine." Mr. Cannon is one of the best informed men in that church, who says that he had no knowledge of that doctrine during the Joseph Smith life, but if this is not

enough I will furnish more. If your statement is true, why did John Taylor deny its existence and practice in 1850? Why did Messrs. John T. Caine, John W. Taylor, and Mr. Cannon, Jr., take to President Cleveland a protest adapted by a mass meeting of the people, in which protest the statement is made that the public authorization of plural marriage dates in 1852? Here we have the testimony of the leading men of that church, that polygamy was no part of their teaching until 8 years after Joseph Smith's death. I have now shown fully from the most reliable testimony that polygamy was not his teachings. I will next show what they were, which I can prove was in print before his death, and was the law of the church then, and now. Sec. 42 "7. Book of Covenants, "Thou shalt love thy wife (observe singular number) with all thy heart, and shall cleave unto her and none else; and he that looketh upon a woman to lust after her, shall deny the faith, and shall not have the spirit; and if he repents not, he shall be cast out."

The above quotation is a law given to the church by Smith. The Lord again says through Joseph, Sec. 49 "3. B. C. "And again I say unto you, that whosoever forsiddeth to marry, is not ordained of God unto man; wherefore it is lawful that he should have one wife, etc." I will now give you the form of the marriage covenant: "You both mutually agree to be each others companions, husband and wife, observing the legal rights belonging to this condition; that is, keeping yourselves wholly for each other, and from all others during your lives."

The above is the only marriage law ever given to the Latter Day Saint Church, and I challenge you to show any other. In Book of D. and C. "4 Sec 112 (old edition) we read: "We believe that religion is instituted of God, and that men are amenable to him, and to him only, for the exercise of it, unless their religious opinions prompt them to infringe on the rights and liberties of others." Also "5, Sec. 58: "Let no man break the laws of the land, for he that keepeth the laws of God hath no need to break the laws of the land." In what church creed, will you find better laws than the above. You may answer that they did not all keep them; in that case who is to blame, the law breaker or the law maker?

Now Mr. Editor unless you can show that the above rule of faith and practice was changed or never given, you must stand condemned as a vile calumniator, as you have the reputation of being. You say all Mormons came from the same source—true, all protestantism came from Catholicism; but can the latter be held responsible for the burning of Servets, Latimer and others? Surely not. Neither can Joseph Smith be for the acts of those who had apostatized from his teachings, and been cut off from all church fellowship.

You say in speaking of the Mountain Meadow Massacre, that orders for that crime, "was issued by re-organized Josephites," which is perhaps the blackest falsehood you have told since you came to Long Creek. There was no re-organized Josephites' church in existence at that time; not until three years after. John D. Lee does not say he received his orders from them, which you will know when you panned that falsehood. Shame on a man that will dishonor the high and responsible position of a journalist, to vent his spite in such a disgracing manner. You say go with you to Arizona, to witness I suppose some of your former haunts. There is not a branch of the re-organized church there; you must return alone to such places of wickedness; no L. D. S. will go with you. "The main body," you say followed the Twelve. If 10,000 out of 200,000 was the majority, then you have told the truth, for that was the church membership at the time of Smith's death, and 10,000 the number that went to Salt Lake with Brigham. Then in 1852 the doctrine of polygamy was first publicly taught and sanc-

tioned by the church. You may say you quote from standard histories; you well know that historians do not always chronicle facts, but things as they appear to them, and that they differ greatly in their writings. I suppose you pretend to be a believer in Christ. I would ask, can you be such and believe in the standard history of his day—those written by non-believers in his divinity? I may say here as I did in your town that I am not presenting Joseph Smith to the people, and asking them to follow him, any further than he follows Christ. I do not present his merits as a means of saving the people, but his teaching, and them I am willing to defend in your town or anywhere else.

Last some few night believe your statement, "that the Josephites and Salt Lake Mormons are the same," I will produce some evidence on that point from some of the leading newspapers, if they have told the truth you haven't. The opera house last night held a large attentive and well behaved audience, during the interesting lecture or sermon, of President Joseph Smith, son of Joseph the elder, who was numbered among the early Mormon martyrs. * * * the burden of his remarks was to show the illegality and sin of polygamy.—Ogden (Utah) News.

(Arizona) Herald of the 16th, ult., we see how well posted journalists are becoming in respect to the genuine original doctrines of the church. "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad," was a saying of the ancients that never was better illustrated than it is to-day, in the case of the Utah polygamists * * * however their polygamy is not even a Mormon institution. The great Brigham Young instituted it for his own convenience. The old Mormon church doctrine of Jo Smith taught no such crimes against society and the government. In his Bible (Book Mormon) there occurs this passage, and the old church lived up to it: "For there shall not any man among you have, save it be one wife, and concubines he shall have none." And again in the old Mormon book of commandments: "Let no man break the laws of the land, for he that keepeth the laws of God has no need to break the laws of the land!" From these primordial doctrines the Utah Mormons have widely departed under Young and Taylor. The other branch, the Josephites still holds tenaciously to the ancient doctrines of virtue and loyalty. The following is from the Salt Lake Tribune, which shows how much sympathy there is between Josephites and Utah Mormons:

"The Desert News was a frenzied organ last night. It is in a panic over the coming of Joseph Smith, the rightful successor to his father in the presidency of the Mormon church. The Alta California of May 15, in its editorial has the following: "Polygamy was not included in the tenets or practices of the early Mormon faith; it was not conceived in the brain of Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon church. It was an afterthought of Brigham Young, who promulgated it as a revelation similarly as Mahomet declared his desires by cunning promulgation." The Chicago Evening Journal of Feb. 12 had the following in its editorials. "That branch of the Mormon church of Latter Day Saints which has its center at Plano, Ill., is in harmony with the general sentiment of the country, demanding the enforcement of the law for the punishment and suppression of polygamy in Utah. In a memorial to congress they set forth the history and faith of the Mormon church, showing that polygamy was explicitly forbidden by the founders of the sect; that polygamy was subsequently injected into the creed by evil minded men, and asking that those guilty of this vile and scandalous practice may be treated as criminals, being violators alike of the true Mormon faith, of common decency and of the laws of the country."

The above shows our work in congress to suppress polygamy, and that it never was a part of our faith. Now Mr. Ed. I bid you adieu, perhaps I have wasted too much time and space, in answering what the public generally knew to be false.

HIRAM L. HOLY.