

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - FEB. 11, 1880.

IMMIGRATION.

It has been deemed best for the first company of this season's immigration to leave Liverpool, England, the second week in April; the second company, the last week in May; the third company, the latter part of June; the fourth company, the first week in September; and the fifth and last company, the last week in October.

If the steamship company contracted with, does not send vessels, as above specified, in the case of the 1st, 2nd, or 3d company, the next succeeding week will be taken; and in case of either of the two last companies, the next preceding week will be taken. The fare for an adult last year was as follows:

Liverpool to Ogden, \$73.50
" " Salt Lake, 74.50

And the probability is that those figures will not vary much this year, but as soon as the exact figures are ascertained, they will be published.

JOHN TAYLOR.

ALBERT CARRINGTON,
Pres. P. E. F. Co.

DELEGATE CANNON INTERVIEWED.

THE leading men of this nation seem determined to keep the "Mormon" question before the public. Just as soon as interest on this subject begins to decline, some prominent official or politician raises it again by some project of legislation or other measure against "Mormonism." President Hayes' reference to this matter in his message has drawn public attention to it in a lively manner, and a spirit of inquiry has been aroused which will result in much good to our cause, for the reason that truth never suffers from fair investigation.

The interest re-awakened in regard to Utah and the "Mormons" is shown in one way by the numerous interviews of prominent newspaper representatives with our Delegate in Congress. Some of them give fair reports of the conversation; others, after the fashion of the professional "interviewer," sandwich between the Delegate's replies sundry remarks of their own, which are far from doing him justice.

The Chicago Tribune, of January 21, has a very fair report of a conversation with Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon. It occupies nearly three columns of that paper, and we make a few extracts therefrom for the benefit of our readers.

"The Federal officers in Utah in the past," said Mr. Cannon, "have not been governed by principle in their treatment of that question. A few have been fanatical upon that subject, notably Judge McKean, who prosecuted cases against the Mormons in the spirit of an inquisitor, rather than of a Judge. Others have been influenced, apparently, in their treatment of cases by the fees that would result from their prosecution. There has been no uniform, straightforward, and upright course taken up to the present time in the treatment of these cases." If the disposition had been to win the people over from their so-called errors, doubtless different results would have been apparent now; but there has been a feeling in Utah that persecution and not prosecution, has been the motive that has been influencing those who have taken steps against polygamy. What Mr. Hayes can do in addition to what has been done it is difficult to say."

"You then think, as a matter of fact, that Mormon practices and Mormon belief will continue, the repressive statutes of the United States, and their execution to the contrary notwithstanding?"

"The belief certainly will. It would not do for me to say that the practice will. It must rest with each individual and his conscience as to whether he will incur the risk

of martyrdom in carrying out his faith, but, as far as the belief in this doctrine is concerned, it cannot be abandoned. The people will cling to it, and look upon it as of Divine origin. There is this about the Mormon people in relation to this doctrine. They have such confidence in its superiority over the present monogamous system, which is now in vogue in the United States, that they do not feel the least apprehension as to its results, if it only has a fair show. If it be as inferior and barbarous as it is described to be, and the other relation is so superior as it is vaunted, they are willing to let the two be brought face to face, and with all the advantages that 45,000,000 have on their side, with their churches, their schools, the press, and all these agencies, the Mormons are willing to let the contest go on, and, if polygamy goes down, they would have no tears to shed over it. They believe, however, that it can be maintained notwithstanding its unpopularity. They believe that there are features about it that are far superior to the system now in vogue.

"Does it seem probable to you that some of these men in Congress who are pressing these bills are influenced by 'fanaticism' against the Mormons?"

"I think so. I think they do not understand the situation of the people. As far as morality in the true sense of the word is concerned, Utah Territory will compare favorably with any section of the United States. Certainly there are no people who excel the Mormons in industry, in temperance, in thrift, and in all the qualities which constitute good citizenship. The great charge against them is that they have (because their religion taught them to) taken more wives than one, and that has been, as they believed, revealed for a noble purpose—to save women. They think that there should not be that margin of women that is now left for the wicked to prey upon and destroy; that every woman in the community should have the privilege of being a wife and mother; and that if their system could prevail prostitution would be put an end to."

"Have your people ever taken a practical estimate of the excess of women in the world, so if their system should become general they could know about the average number of wives there would be to one man?"

"No. We have never done that; but it is very apparent, while births of both sexes are nearly equal, that, after the two sexes arrive at maturity, the female element is in excess, owing to accidents, war, and other vicissitudes to which men are exposed. If every woman had the privilege of marrying, and every man did marry, there would be only a comparatively small number of women that would be unprovided for; but there are hundreds and thousands of men who will not marry, and many women are compelled to live old maids without any opportunity of gratifying their maternal instincts, or do worse. If licentiousness were the ruling motive with the people of Utah, they could gratify it more cheaply, and certainly more popularly, than by taking wives and supporting them and their children."

This whole question of Mormonism is misunderstood. I think there has been a great amount of blundering on the part of those working against polygamy. If polygamy can be destroyed, it will be by taking the very opposite course to what has been taken, and I am satisfied it would be a better course. Fighting polygamy and keeping up a constant irritation has the effect to hob the people closer together. I can see the effect of this continual agitation of the subject upon the young people. The effect is to make them take sides and to become more pronounced. It is bringing them out. They have got to take sides.

"There never has been a time in Utah Territory when life has not been as safe in traveling from one end of the Territory to the other as it would be in Washington."

"Does such an order as the Danites exist among the 'Mormons'?"

"No; and never did exist. The term had its origin in Missouri. A man named Dr. Ayard, a crazy sort of fellow, suggested the idea of getting up the Danites. No such organization ever existed among the Mormons, and as far as shedding blood is concerned, the Mormons think that a man who sheds blood, takes lives, is damned. They shrink with horror from shedding blood, except in self-defense or war, I

have never heard of anybody's life being taken because he receded from the Church. To appreciate the forbearance of the people of Utah one has only to know how they are attacked. A paper is published at Salt Lake at the present time that without exception, is the worst paper in the United States—that is the Salt Lake Tribune. No man's character is safe. It assails men, women and children without the least regard for truth. Such a sheet would not be tolerated in any community. There is not a public man in Utah who has not been slandered by it. The fact that it is permitted to publish such slanders is the best evidence in the world of the freedom of the press in Utah, and how much the people will bear without having recourse to violence. There has been a great deal of talk about the doctrine of blood atonement. This talk originates in the fact that we do not believe in hanging. We think that if a man sheds blood his blood should be shed by execution. In Utah Territory a criminal who has been sentenced to death can elect whether he shall be shot or hung. This fact has furnished a basis for all this talk about blood atonement. It does not follow that because we believe a man who kills another should have his blood shed, each Mormon is going to be the executioner. It is a process of law, and has no reference to any Church ordinance."

CORRECTION.

THE following letter has just been received:

SALT LAKE CITY,
Feb. 5th, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

Dear Sir—In your issue of yesterday evening I notice in a local entitled, "The Woman's Bill Rejected" I am represented as having (during the discussion on the subject in the House) spoken in opposition to the bill, which is incorrect, as you will perceive by referring to other city papers of yesterday's issue. I spoke in favor of the measure as did also a majority of those who spoke on the subject.

Very respectfully,
JOHN FISHER.

The member from Davis County is right. Our reporter prepared the local item hurriedly, and, in the press of business attending the change of type, etc., consequent on putting the News in a new dress, the errors were overlooked. The same article referred to the conferring of "ecclesiastical" offices; it should have been educational offices. The vote on the bill stood 12 to 10 in favor of striking out the enacting clause. The gentleman from Davis County is entitled to the credit of speaking and voting in favor of the bill which he was instructed to do by his constituents.

While referring to this matter we will just say that it strikes us as very remarkable that so much noise should be made over this bill to confer certain offices upon women voters, when a similar bill only a little broader in its privileges passed both Houses of our Legislature last session, but being sent to the Governor on the last day of the session escaped becoming a law through the lack of his signature.

Will those who attempt to make it appear that a new thing under the sun of Utah has been presented this session please note this fact, and not talk too much until they are better posted?

A VISIT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

On Wednesday most of the members of the Judiciary Committee of the House, on invitation from U. S. Marshal Shaughnessy paid a visit of inspection to the penitentiary.

They found everything in excellent order under the personal management of Gen. Butler, the warden. All the various departments of the prison were clean and wholesome, and it was easy to perceive that discipline without harshness prevails in the establishment, and that each person employed understands his duties and that he is required to perform them promptly in the season thereof.

As snow was falling, most of the prisoners were found in a large frame building, containing a stove, which warmed it sufficiently; usually they

spend most of the day time in the open air. They were engaged in various occupations at their pleasure; some making elegant hair brushes, whips, etc., others writing, reading or conversing; a few were at work shovelling snow and other necessary labor. Their night quarters are in two spacious rooms with bunks arranged something like berths on board ship, the smaller of the rooms being a recent addition, large enough to accommodate forty persons, besides guard room, closet, etc. No stoves are now kept in these sleeping apartments, as it was found that while some would be comfortably warmed thereby, others nearer to the stoves would be half roasted, and disputes were the consequence. With plenty of blankets none need suffer from the cold.

Since the penitentiary has been under the supervision of Marshal Shaughnessy, Warden Butler has added four feet to the height of wall around the large enclosure as well as many improvements in the guard houses and promenade. A clock register is required to be ticked off by the night guard every fifteen minutes to indicate that he is not asleep. The Warden has also erected an addition to the establishment on the southwest, 100 x 31 feet, with cross walks on the top. The rooms below are used for store rooms, wood and coal sheds, blacksmith shops, stables, lamp room, &c. A detached bake house has been fitted up, where just as good bread as could be asked for is made by the prisoners. Several quarters of very fine beef, hung up in the store room, indicated the kind of meat provided for them. New massive modern gates have been fixed where needed, all of which with many other necessary improvements have been manufactured and fitted up by prison labor under the direction of the warden. New cloth suits have been procured for the prisoners, of uniform pattern, with which they will all be clothed.

A record is kept in the prison, which the committee inspected, which gives a detailed account of the status of each prisoner, from commitment to discharge or pardon. A new record, properly ruled, has just been provided by the Marshal, with blank forms to correspond for monthly reports to him from the Warden. It is arranged for full descriptions of every prisoner, his offense, term of sentence, &c., &c.

It is desired that some system may be established by law as an inducement to good behavior, and in all probability something in this direction will be enacted by the present Assembly.

The hospitality of the Marshal and Warden was duly appreciated by the committee, and the gentlemen who paid this brief visit were unanimous in the opinion that the penitentiary is under good management, and that its affairs are conducted with fidelity and ability.

FINANCIAL.

THE biennial report of the Territorial Auditor of Public Accounts, shows a steady increase in the value of our taxable property:

In 1879 the total value of property assessed was.....	\$24,685,072
In 1878 it was.....	24,483,957
Increase in value, 1879.....	\$ 501,115
The total Territorial and School tax in 1879 was.....	\$149,910.43
The same in 1878 was.....	146,933.74
Total increase in tax.....	\$ 3,006.69

This increase is divided amongst the majority of the counties in pretty much the same proportion; with the exception of Beaver County whose ratio of increase is much above the average. Utah county may be said to be at a stand still as there is a difference of less than a dollar in the total tax of each of the two years. The following counties show a decrease of total valuation and consequently of taxation: Box Elder, Tooele, Iron, Morgan, Kane, Wasatch and Rich.

The above shows the gross revenue for the two years to be \$296,824.17.

There was due from the various counties on Territorial and School taxes, on December 31, 1879, \$113,502.28. All of which the Auditor considers, may be relied upon as revenue, with the exception of \$33,000 charged against Salt Lake County. That amount is due on back taxes, and in the attempt to enforce the collection thereof the United States courts have rendered a decision against the collector.

SERICULTURE.

It will have been seen that an organization has been effected lately, denominated the "Utah Silk Association," for the purpose of giving definite shape to this rising industry among our people. A number of our prominent citizens have subscribed quite liberally to its stock, and there seems to be a strong desire manifested that it should be made a success.

For some time the late President Brigham Young encouraged this enterprise, and he was very efficiently sustained by many of our prominent sisters, who have done all they could to foster and establish it in our midst. And at the last biennial session of the Legislature, the assembly voted an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars, "To aid the Utah Silk Association in purchasing and putting in motion machinery for manufacturing silk." I understand this appropriation has been mostly used for the purpose designated in the grant, and the machinery is now here and ready for use. It has for years past been practically demonstrated that in this mountainous country the native silk-producing elements are abundant. I sincerely hope that the people will take hold of this industry and work it up with renewed determination. To this end as Trustee-in-Trust I have subscribed stock therein, and much more could have been had here, but it was thought best to have it distributed through the Territory. I therefore cheerfully join with the officers of the Utah Silk Association in asking the people to become stockholders, and cultivate the mulberry as soon as the season and soil are ready for putting in trees, seed and cuttings. I also invite the Presidents of Stakes and Bishops of the Wards to lend their influence and aid in behalf of this laudable and necessary enterprise, that the labors of our sisters may be brought to a successful issue, and sericulture, as it should, become one of the prominent industries of our mountain home.

JOHN TAYLOR.

TO THE FRIENDS OF HOME INDUSTRIES EVERYWHERE.

Be it known, that on the 17th day of last month the Utah Silk Association was organized under Territorial charter.

The objects of the Association are to promote the cultivation of silk-worms, to manufacture silk from the raw material, to engage in the business of buying and selling silk products, to buy and sell and distribute silkworm eggs, to encourage the growth of mulberry trees, and to own and operate a silk factory or factories, and do all other business connected therewith. The capital stock is \$10,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$10 each.

The directors elected by the stockholders are Wm. Jennings, Eliza R. Snow, W. H. Hooper, Zina D. Young, A. M. Musser, M. Isabella Horne and A. C. Pyper. The officers chosen by the directors are Wm. Jennings, President; Eliza R. Snow, Vice President; A. M. Musser, Secretary; and Paul A. Schettler, Treasurer. Over \$2,000 of the stock has already been taken, and the stipulated 25 per cent. paid thereon.

To enable the Association to carry out the objects of the organization, as recited above, with zeal and success, additional means are needed, accordingly a stock book has been opened in this city, and the people are hereby cordially invited to take stock in the institution and become shareholders therein. We will be glad to learn that the leading citizens of the different sections of the country will interest themselves in this matter and invite subscribers to this stock and forward the names and amounts to the secretary without delay, so that the good work may commence and be conducted to a successful issue.

In a short time we hope to be in a position to advertise for the purchase of cocoons and raw silk, from the producers and to give them their market value in cash.

The season to plant young trees and to put in seed and cuttings will soon be here. Now is the time to initiate this work. Any information the people may desire on the subject of sericulture, in any or all of its branches, will be gladly furnished, on application by letter or otherwise, to the secretary.

Please let us hear from you soon.

WM. JENNINGS,

President.

A. M. MUSSER,

Secretary.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 6, 1880.