

cy, exploring the different portions of the vessel, admiring the landscape or the waterscape, etc. Among the gentlemen present were H. S. Jacobs, Esq., proprietor, Len Wines, Esq., of the Enterprise Stage Co., Capt. Joab Lawrence, of the Eureka Mining Co., C. L. Dahler, Esq., of the First National Bank, W. H. Bird, Esq., U. S. Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm. Stearns and R. Stevens, Esqrs., Iron Merchants of Pennsylvania, Major C. H. Hempstead, Stephen De Wolf, Esq., and representatives of the city press. The Tenth Ward Brass and String Band ever and anon made the air vocal with national and other music.

Of course all, band included, went on the hurricane deck early in the voyage to take in the general scope of the prospect. Hardly was the steamer out "at sea," ere the terpsichorean music arose with its voluptuous swell from the string band and a number of the excursionists, still on the hurricane deck, began to trip the light fantastic.

Nearing the Island the steamer skirted the shore, coasting northward until half past 12 o'clock, when the north end of the Island was reached. Here the steamer met the swell of the main portion of the Lake, a cool breeze blowing, that made overcoats, shawls, and cloaks decidedly acceptable. With the swell of the Lake the vessel began to roll slightly, causing the dancers to reel, bringing the saltatory exercises to an abrupt termination, and causing the seasickally inclined to assume a very sober countenance and to indulge in reflections upon the vanity of earthly pleasures generally and of the table specially. However, after half an hour of this, and while coasting on the west side of the Island and within one or two hundred yards of the shore, though in deep water, all subsided into serenity and loveliness, and cheerfulness and good appetite prevailed, as was manifest by the way the excellent comforts provided for the inner man were disposed of by the excursionists universally.

Here the view was a striking one—the rugged Island to the east, the broad expanse of the p'acid Lake northward and westward, extending in places as far as the eye could discover, with another island here or there in the distance, to diversify the scene, a brightly shining sun overhead, and music and dancing resumed, this time in the central cabin. The only signs of animal life outside the steamer were one or two horses on the Island, a large number of gulls and a few wild ducks on the Lake. Otherwise, loneliness appeared to reign supreme on water and on land.

Thus we passed along southward, the valley of Tooele spread before us to the south-west, the west mountains in bold relief to the south, the Sand Ridge to the south-east, Mount Nebo's hoary head looming up in the distance, the Lone Peak and the Twin Peaks in nearer view, then the whole of the southern part of this valley, with Salt Lake City spreading out before us, and, as we rounded the southern point of the Island, the cities of Bountiful, Centreville, Farmington, and Kaysville, with our landing place at Lake Side, came again into the panoramic scope of view.

Our good steamer coasted northwardly along the east side of the Island, passing within apparently a quarter of a mile of the Farm, the only strip of inhabited and cultivated land on the Island. This was a pleasant relief to the barren monotony, the green grass and young grain, the fenced and ploughed fields, the blooming peach and other trees, the Farm house and appurtenances, signs of human habitation and industry, were especially inviting, contrasting agreeably with the almost universal desert-brown. There we should have been pleased to disembark for an hour or two, if it had been in the programme.

From the Farm and the water's edge to the mountains, the bench rises gradually and we could not help thinking that if by any combination of circumstances the Island should ever be moderately inhabited, there would be a site for one of the handsomest cities on the continent or in the world. But alas, although all around there was "water, water everywhere," on most parts of the Island there "is not a drop to drink." To our citizens this is a fatal lack, although some persons would make nothing of it, provided certain other fluids were easily accessible.

Passing the Farm about half-past three o'clock, our good steamer began to leave the Island and heading north-eastward our distance from it gradually but rapidly increased, and we soon found ourselves nearly on the course, returning, that we steamed over to the

Island in the morning. Nearer and nearer came the main eastern shore, with the Lake Side landing and the grove near by, the steamer gradually reducing her speed until near half past five, she again cast anchor, where we first saw her in the morning.

The boats were soon in requisition and the party were speedily and safely landed. The conveyances being in waiting, the excursionists in a brief space found themselves once more by the side of the railroad, waiting for the train. Half an hour was spent according to individual taste in racing, jumping, joking, laughing, resting or sauntering about, until the train came up at half past six, when everybody was aboard in a few minutes. An hour's ride per rail brought the party to the depot in this city as the shades of evening were closing around. The band on the platform played a parting air and the excursionists sought their respective homes, after a most agreeable day's voyage.

We understood the original intention was to steam from Lake Side to Lake Point, land there for a while, re-embark, and return to Lake Side. But this intention was relinquished in favor of a voyage clear round the Island. The time occupied on the water was seven hours, the rate of steaming was stated at from nine to fourteen miles an hour, and the distance accomplished was variously estimated at from 60 to 80 miles, making with the railway ride a trip of 100 to 120 miles.

The day was most favorable, bright and lovely, neither too hot nor too cold, though hot enough sometimes in the sun, and cold enough sometimes in the Lake breeze. Everybody appeared well pleased with the excursion. The dinner was of excellent material, choice viands skilfully cooked, and those for whom dinner was not sufficient could procure refreshments at other times on board.

Mr. Jacobs, proprietor, and projector and conductor, Mr. Evans, captain of the steamer, Mr. Thorn, steward, Mr. Adams, clerk, and all officially connected with the excursion were indefatigable in their courteous endeavors to please and to make the trip a success.

#### The Women of Utah.

*Shall the women of Utah be disfranchised by act of Congress, in opposition to the will of the men of Utah? And shall this monstrous injustice be inflicted under the plea of suppressing polygamy? On the 3rd instant a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Wheeler, entitled "A bill to promote the purity of elections in the Territory of Utah."*

This precious document begins by enacting "That none but male citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, residing in the precinct or election district, shall be competent voters."

Not content with disfranchising one half of the present voters of Utah, the bill goes on to provide "that if any person not qualified to vote" as above, "shall vote or offer to vote at any election" he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, before any court having jurisdiction, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Incredible as it may appear, this violation of the vested rights of one half of the citizens of Utah, has passed its second reading and has been ordered to be printed. It is safe to say that it is the most atrocious bill ever submitted to Congress. It proposes to inflict fine and imprisonment upon one half of the legal voters of Utah, if they ever again attempt to exercise their natural and legal right to help make the laws they obey.

In the face of the recent decision of United States Judge Carter, that women are citizens of the United States, and capable of being made voters by appropriate legislation, Mr. Wheeler thus insults his fellow citizens and casts indignity upon the women of Utah.

We shall rely upon Hon. George F. Hoar and Judge Loughridge and the noble army of Woman Suffragists in the House to prevent the passage of this infamous bill. In view of the danger, we hope that Senator Wilson will urge the passage of his bill establishing the right of women who are citizens of the United States, to vote and hold office in the Territories. And let the indignant protest of every friend of impartial liberty in and out of Congress make the passage of this atrocious bill impossible.—*Woman's Journal*.

#### UTAH AS A STATE.

Under a joint resolution of both Houses of the Territorial Legislature, the people of Utah elected, last February, delegates to a Convention called for the purpose of framing a Constitution on the basis of which admission was to be claimed into the sisterhood of States. The result of the deliberations of that body bears date of March 2; and the three delegates appointed by the Convention are now having a hearing in Washington, before the Committee on Territories, on the question of admitting Utah, under the title of the State of Deseret, into the Union.

The New York Times admits that the application for admission is perfectly legitimate:

"We say frankly that the proposed Constitution is very liberal, perfectly Republican, and eminently progressive in the character of its provisions. It fulfils all the usual demands of conformity to the Constitution of the United States; it provides for minority representation, for Woman Suffrage, and for perfect religious toleration. It has been duly ratified by a majority of the people. Utah stands, by the last census, third of the Territories in population; and, according to the estimate of Mr. Fuller, its population to-day is greater than that of any Territory which has been admitted to the rank of a State between 1787 and 1867."

Nevertheless, while conceding that such facts, taken in connection with the expediency of giving the expansive resources of the Territory a fair chance of development, should have their due weight with Congress, President, and people, the Times is of the opinion that

"The case of Utah does not conform to ordinary precedent; that there are considerations to be weighed, in deciding upon the petition of Utah, which have never affected any similar claim for State rights. The Mormon community of Salt Lake have a past record which cannot be disregarded, when they put forward a claim to be released from territorial tutelage, and they stand committed to certain doctrines and practices which cannot be ignored when they aspire to the dignity of directing the affairs of a sovereign State. . . . Their chances of success in their present mission are of the slenderest possible character. When they next return to press the claims of the unborn State of Deseret, they may as well frankly recognize the fact that their case is a highly exceptional one, and must be strengthened by exceptional guaranties. Perhaps before then, the break-down of Utah's "peculiar institution," and the change in the general character of its population, may render their task a simpler one."

We admit that the case of Utah is exceptional, in the fact that Mormonism preponderates, and that polygamy prevails. But we think the refusal to admit her as a State is wrong, alike in principle and policy. If Mormonism preponderates, the guaranty of perfect religious toleration is all that the minority have a right to ask. If polygamy prevails, the guaranty of Woman Suffrage places the institution under the control of Woman. If the Gentile men and women, who are all opponents of polygamy, cannot enlist enough Mormon women to join them in prohibiting future polygamous marriages, it becomes a serious question whether the public sentiment of Utah is yet sufficiently enlightened to make the forcible suppression of polygamy wise or timely.

\* \* \* To treat the parties to marriages now existing as guilty of fornication, and their offspring as illegitimate, is a cruel injustice.

It is a strange spectacle—this rejection of the State Constitution of Deseret. For it is the only State Constitution that was ever framed by the representatives of the whole people, since the creation of the world. It is the work of the only Constitutional Convention ever elected by the united suffrages of men and women. Moreover it is the only one which has ever established a true republic in which the whole people (men and women) are represented. Moreover it is the only one in which the minority are accorded their proportional representation. Moreover it is the first instance in which an overwhelming majority of persecuted religiousists have ever guaranteed complete religious toleration and representation to their theological opponents. What more could the people of Utah do? Nothing short of ceasing to be Mormons. And this is a requirement which no reasonable or conscientious American would venture to ask them to concede.

H. B. B.

*Woman's Journal, May 4.*

#### AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Our former fellow citizen, Hon. Geo. C. Bates, now United States District Attorney for the State (Territory) of Utah, passed through this city yesterday, on his return from Washington to his post at Salt Lake. As our readers are aware, the Supreme Court of the United States, by its unanimous decision given last month, reversed every point decided by Justice McKean and his associates during the last year, and thereby sustained the legal position maintained by District Attorney Bates, and he now returns to Utah, having the entire confidence and good will of the President and Attorney General.

The position in which affairs in that Territory were placed by the action thus set aside can be very briefly stated. Judge McKean assumed that he was acting as a United States Court; therefore could carry out the whole administration of the law through the Marshal and other United States officers. The fact is, that as a Territorial Court, set for the enforcement of Territorial law, he was compelled to look to Territorial officers to serve his process and enforce his mandates. Undertaking to put into operation an old Territorial law by means of United States officials, even to the drawing of grand and petit juries, he involved his proceeding in such a maze of legal contradictions that the whole were swept away by the decision of the Supreme Court as void and of none effect. They were held to be acts of judicial usurpation. They were substantially the same as would be the action of Judge Longyear should he attempt to bring offenders against Michigan laws before the United States Court in this city, by means of the United States Marshal and his deputies, and there seek to try and punish them.

Upon his return to Utah, Mr. Bates proposes to empanel a grand jury according to law, and proceed to indict two or three leading Mormons under the act of Congress, passed in 1862, "to punish polygamy," and take these cases to the United States Supreme Court for final decision. This, it seems, is rendered necessary by a quite-forgotten clause in the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo, made with Mexico at the close of the war with that country and by which treaty this Territory came into our possession. This clause guarantees to the people of all that country ceded to us immunity in the exercise of all their religious customs, beliefs and rights theretofore accorded to them, and under this section the Mormons claim that they are fully protected. It is now admitted that there are grave doubts as to whether Brigham Young and his deluded followers are not shielded from all Congressional interference by the terms of this treaty, and the object is to secure an authoritative decision upon that point. Should this prove to be well founded, there will be no way to reach the "peculiar institution" of Utah except to make its abolition by the people a condition precedent to their admission into the Union as a State.

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—*Detroit Tribune*.

SWITZERLAND.—Mr. Robert L. Campbell, Superintendent of Common Schoolhands us the following extract from a letter to him from Professor John R. Park, dated Berne, Switzerland, April 25—

"Brother Schoenfeld informed me last evening that he would leave here for Geneva to-morrow morning, and as he can be of some assistance to me there I desire to go with him. I shall proceed from thence to Italy, returning in about three weeks. The short notice I have received and the little time I have for preparation, will oblige me to write you but a short letter. I have been diligent in visiting the schools of various grades here, and have gathered, I think, much valuable information. I have already a pile of books containing laws, statistics, regulations, &c. I shall have more than I can conveniently travel with by the time I visit Germany, France, England and Scotland.

We have heard nothing yet from Prof. Bellerive. He could be of very great service to me now, for in all the schools French is nearly as common as German and my limited knowledge of the latter is not sufficient to enable me to get along without much difficulty."

The measure of choosing well, is whether a man likes what he has chosen.—*Lamb*.

Heaven would be hell for many Christians if they thought some of their neighbors on earth would be there.

A Minnesota athlete, known as "Wild Dave," challenges Weston to walk around the world for the championship thereof.