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GEORGE O. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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POOR FARMER JOHN.

Old farmer John is sore perplexed—
Nay, farmer John is really vexed;
He labors early, labors late,
Yet never talks of adverse fate;
For all his toilsings scarce suffice,
Of longed-for lands to pay the price.

The summers come, the summers go,
The spring showers waste the winter's snow.

The while, from dawn till close of day,
Receiving naught but frowns for pay;
His good wife toils; and anxious care
Has faded lip and cheek and hair.

Acres on acres stretch away
Of woodland, corn, and wheat and hay;
His cattle roam o'er many a bill,
His brooklet turns the groaning mill;
Yet still he sighs, and longs for more,
And grumbles o'er that he is poor.

Four sturdy sons, four daughters fair,
Claimed at his hands a father's care;
He gave them labor without end,
And strove their souls like his to bend
Into the narrowing groove of thought,
Gold to be earned, land to be bought.

Yes, farmer John is growing poor!
You feel it as you pass his door;
His old brown house is small and mean,
The roof is warped by crack and seam;
The leaning bars, the half-hinged door,
Proclaim old John is very poor.

No books; no pictures on the wall;
Carpetless rooms and dreary hall;
Why think it strange such farmer's boys
Should seek the city's pomp and noise?
Should learn to loathe the sight of home
Where naught of joy or grace may come.

Why think it strange his poor, old wife,
Who coined for him her very life,
Should pause, at last, despite his frown,
And lay her weary burden down
In joy to walk the streets of Heaven
Where naught is sold, but all is given?

Go where you will, search earth around,
The poorest man that can be found,
Is he who toils, through life to gain
Widest extent of bill and plain;
Forgetting all his soul's best needs,
In counting o'er his little deeds.

EASTERN NOTES.

Of a new pill the patentee says
"there is not a lazy hair in its head."

When Clinton, Iowa, clergymen
get married a generous congregation
presents them with a new
clothes-line.

Congress seems to be dumbfounded
at the vast mines of bribery,
corruption and dishonesty
which have been unearthed.

Intelligent women make the best
witnesses, says Hon. Emory Wash-
burn, in his new volume on "The
Study and Practice of Law."

A respectable young man from
Peoria, Ill., was lately hung in
Caldwell, Kansas, by a vigilance
committee, who mistook him for a
horse thief.

A woman, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa,
has invented a machine for making
lace, which produces handkerchiefs,
collars, etc., equal to the best im-
ported articles.

The Utah Question.

UTAH TO BE TAKEN IN HAND NEXT
—OUR RELIC OF BARBARISM TO
BE NO LONGER TOLERATED—A
DELEGATION CONFERRING WITH
THE PRESIDENT—A COMMISSION
OF INQUIRY TO BE APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1873.

Congress is beginning to think that it is high time to settle the troubles in Utah, and by some sort of legislation to correct the abuses which have been so eloquently depicted before the House by several of the Territorial delegates, who declare that in this free Republic there exists the most shameless despotism, a despotism more galling than that exercised by a Pasha in the remotest parts of the Sultan's dominions. General Negley, of Pennsylvania, in company with Delegates Claggett and Merritt, and a *Herald* correspondent, called upon the President to-day to have an interview with him upon this subject. The President received the party at once, and signified his willingness to listen to what his visitors might have to say. The conversation began as follows:

GENERAL NEGLEY—Mr. President, I have called to-day with the delegates from Idaho and Montana to draw your special attention to the terrible condition of affairs in Utah, with the request that you give them your speedy attention.

PRESIDENT GRANT—I am willing to listen to you, gentlemen.

MR. CLAGGETT—It is a shame, Mr. President, that our beautiful country should have such a plague spot upon its wide domain as this government of Utah. Though you live at a far distance from its lawlessness, Mr. President, you cannot but feel the urgent necessity of some steps being taken to remedy it.

PRESIDENT GRANT—That is very true, Mr. Claggett. The social, political and judicial condition of affairs in the Territory of Utah is rotten and corrupt. Every principle of the government of Brigham Young is in direct opposition to the principles of our government. If Utah were not within our borders, if it were an adjacent province, we might well excuse ourselves from interfering except by the moral effect of condemning its principles; but, as it is, the final issue with Utah cannot be avoided.

GENERAL NEGLEY—As the country becomes more and more settled by immigration along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad the conflict between the Mormons and the so-called Gentiles will become inevitable. It is a question, Mr. President, that is not easy of solution, but nevertheless it is one that cannot be evaded. We are well aware, Mr. President, of your desire to contribute to the welfare of the country, and that to you we can confidently look for a solution of this problem.

After this President Grant sat in silence for some time, as if he were reflecting; although his face wore no reasonable outward expression. Finally he remarked, "It is a sad case."

MR. MERRITT—For a long time we people of the Territories adjacent have waited in patience for the government to abolish the despotic and corrupt rule at our own doors; but there has been delay after delay until we feel that the evils of Brigham's management should be no longer borne. The demoralizing effect of this rule, and its exclusion of all others except Mormons from a share in the riches of Utah, should be abolished.

PRESIDENT GRANT—Exclusion? MR. MERRITT—Well, equivalent to that. The laws discriminate with great severity against those who do not belong to Brigham Young's church, so that it amounts to virtual exclusion.

GENERAL NEGLEY—One of the worst features of this government is that it legalizes, in a measure, slavery, almost as degrading as that of the blacks before the war.

PRESIDENT GRANT—That is really a bad state of affairs.

MR. MERRITT—That is one reason why Brigham Young can build

railroads and all kinds of public works so cheaply as to drive away all competition.

PRESIDENT GRANT—Just so. MR. CLAGGETT—The whole Mormon system is a legalizing of what in all other states is punished with imprisonment as felony. It stamps the brow of every child born in the Mormon creed with the name of bastard.

Then followed very interesting statements from the delegates, who furnished the President with statistics in regard to the affairs in Utah.

When the subject was fully stated the President said, "Well, gentlemen, what is your immediate desire in this matter?"

GENERAL NEGLEY—The appointment of a special committee to look into the matter and prepare a basis of facts for future Congressional legislation.

PRESIDENT GRANT—Gentlemen, I assure you that what you have said to-day has awakened my interest, and I agree with you that something should be done to remedy the unhappy state of affairs in Utah. I am inclined to favor your proposition to appoint a special committee.

The delegation then withdrew.

General Negley when outside said to the *Herald* correspondent that a resolution will probably be introduced in the House on Monday requesting the President to appoint such a commission.—*New York Herald, Feb. 2.*

Legislating for Utah.

A STAGGERING BLOW AT "THE TWIN RELIC" READY FOR DELIVERY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

As appeared in the *Herald* Washington despatch yesterday, the question of the settlement of the difficulties in Utah is one which is attracting immediate consideration from its importance. To-day a resolution was passed in the House asking the President to appoint a special committee to investigate the Utah question, and to furnish facts as a basis of legislation. The solution of that question seems to be embodied in the following bill as introduced by Mr. Merritt, of Idaho, and referred to the judiciary committee under suspension of the rules. The essential points of the bill are:

First—The United States marshal is to serve all processes of the United States courts.

Second—The district attorney is directed to prosecute all offences against the laws of the United States, as well as the Territory.

Third—Grand and petit jurors are to be drawn by the United States judge, marshal and district attorney.

Fourth—In prosecutions for polygamy proof of cohabitation, declaration or acknowledgement of more than one wife, is sufficient.

Fifth—Mormon Courts to be restricted in their jurisdiction.

Sixth—The Election law to be amended, so as to give free expression to the ballot and allow only male citizens to vote.

Seventh—No polygamists to be allowed to be naturalized.

Eighth—Inspectors of Election, Justices of the Peace, notaries, &c., to be appointed by the Governor.

Ninth—All land grants made by the Mormon Legislature to be annulled.

Tenth—All acts of Mormon legislation in contravention of the organic law of the Territory to be disapproved by Congress.

This bill will most probably pass and be the death blow to polygamy in Utah.—*New York Herald.*

Lady Burdett Coutts supports a sewing school of 200 pupils in Epitaphs, a night school in Shore-ditch, where she lately made a speech full of good advice to the street Arabs whom she hopes to benefit. She is charitable *coute que coute.*

"The Final Issue with Utah Cannot be Avoided."

These were the significant words of President Grant to a delegation of representatives and a *Herald* correspondent at the White House on Saturday. The delegates from Idaho and Montana, accompanied by Gen. Negley, of Pennsylvania, sought the interview with the President to represent the "terrible condition of affairs in Utah," and to request that he would give it his speedy attention. They represented, what is generally known to be true, that the Mormon Church is a despotism and Brigham Young a despot; that this remaining relic of the "twin relics of barbarism" is inimical to our republican and Christian institutions and a disgrace to the country, and that Utah ought to be speedily purged of the evil by federal power. The President agreed for the most part with the views expressed, and on one occasion responded in the language placed at the head of this article. The American people will approve of this expression, and as General Grant has four years more to serve as President, they will have reason to hope Mormonism and despotism in Utah will be checked, if not finally extinguished, during his term of office.—*New York Herald, Feb. 3.*

Habeas Corpus Suspended.

FEDERAL VS. STATE AUTHORITY—THE UNITED STATES TO HOLD ITS PRISONERS IN TEXAS AGAINST PROCESSES OF THE STATE COURTS.

The Attorney General yesterday received the following telegram from a deputy United States Marshal, dated Fort Clark, Texas, January 27th:

"I have in custody Mr. Weber and five of the raiders upon Villa Nueva, Mexico. *Habeas corpus* writs are awaiting me in San Antonio. Shall I obey them or hold prisoners by military force and present them before U. S. commissioner at Austin, Texas, in compliance with process in my hands?"

To which the Attorney General replied directing the deputy marshal to hold the prisoners against *habeas corpus* or other process of state courts, and apply to the United States district attorney for advice and assistance.—*Washington Star, Feb. 1.*

Utah.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

The members of the house judiciary committee believe that the legislation demanded by the President on Utah can be passed this session. If not, it is the opinion of the executive that he will have to send United States troops to that Territory to aid in the enforcement of the laws in less than two months.—*Chicago Times.*

A man of birth is commonly one whose remote ancestor did something, and his intermediate predecessors for many centuries nothing at all.—*Punch.*

The Kansas City (Mo.) *Times* has a summary way of summing up the outside attractions of some of our United States Senators when it says, "Indiana is to-day represented by a moral leper; Pennsylvania by an instrument of its great railway corporations; from South Carolina a renegade carpet-bagger and thief claims the seat once held by a Calhoun; a negro barber claims a seat from the State of Louisiana; Kansas is disgraced by a Caldwell, who did not have sense enough to conceal his bribery," and so on to the end of a long chapter. And all this too, without trenching upon Hoax Ames' precious domain of Credit Mobilier pollution. Talk about this being an age of corruption! Fiddlesticks! There is enough corruption lying around loose in official stations nowadays for half a dozen ages of corruption.—*New York Herald.*

EASTERN NOTES.

It is best not to skate into air-holes. Most of them are filled with water and are exceedingly damp.

A rash carpet-bagger, addressing a colored audience in South Carolina, the other day, remarked: "My friends and fellow-citizens, my skin is white, but my heart is as black as this audience."

According to a St. Paul paper, noses, ears and fingers, which have broken off when in a crisp and frozen condition, may be picked up in large quantities from the sidewalks of that frosty city.

In Cambria, Hillsdale county, Michigan, recently, a girl backed out of her marriage engagement at the hour for the nuptials, when her sister jumped up and took her place, and all went just as merrily.

"Murder is a very serious thing, sir," said an Arkansas judge to a convicted prisoner. "It is next to stealing a horse or a mule, sir, and I shall send you to State Prison for six years, sir."

No better evidence can be found of the fact that the American people are long-suffering and of forgiving disposition, than the statement that among all the persons who met death at the hands of their fellows last year, there was only one life insurance solicitor.

A Chattanooga lady claimed the body of an unknown dead man of the city authorities, and buried it with all the honors, saying that it was her husband. That gentleman has since returned home, and the lady has sent the city a bill for funeral expenses.

Hopeful auguries for the New Year's campaign against the electoral disabilities of women in England are gathered by the advocates of "woman's rights" from the recorded experience of 1872. During the past twelve months, it seems, the number of constituencies in favor of the cause rose from 125 to 141; the number of petitions from public meetings and corporate bodies nearly trebled; twenty-seven Town Councils petitioned in favor of the measure, against only six in 1871; while the total number of signatures obtained was nearly doubled, rising from 187,000 to 356,000.

We learn from the *Swiss Times* that the cultivation of silk in the canton Tessin exhibits several favorable features. During the present year the produce has fetched a much higher price than in 1871, the total result of the crop being estimated at 1,144,864*fr.*, showing an increase of 137,398*fr.* on last year. Altogether the yield of 1872 in Tessin produced 187,473 kilogrammes. In the southern portion of the canton, and in the neighborhood of Bolinzona, this branch of industry is making great strides.

During the past two or three months, says the *San Francisco Chronicle* of February 1, the Board of Health have been secretly aware of the prevalence of disease among hogs in this city. That no unnecessary alarm might be caused by a premature announcement of the fact, the members of the board quietly took measures to prevent a spread of the disease and the sale of any unhealthy pork or lard in the markets. The three prominent diseases were: Quinsy, affection of the lungs and chest, and a disease similar to the hog cholera of the East. Many hogs died in this city and vicinity of the quinsy, the disease appearing most in pens located over the water and under slaughter-houses, where the ventilation is abominable. The lung and chest affection is charged to distillery swill, and the cholera is the result of importing diseased hogs from the East. Two hundred hogs died in this city and vicinity within three weeks, from quinsy, and out of a pen of 2,200, at the distillery in Antioch, 400 died from the lung and chest affection, caused by swill-feed. In the last week of December a drove of 420 hogs died within two days, and the balance were regularly quarantined for ten days, during which time only two died.