

Friday, June 5, 1874.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Washington telegram, received this afternoon, says that a majority of the House committee on elections, have refused to report Hazleton's resolution in favor of the expulsion of the Utah Delegate, Mr. Cannon, from the House of Representatives, because of the alleged violation, by him, of the anti-polygamy law of 1862. The constituents of that gentleman—nineteen-twentieths of the people of this Territory—will be highly pleased to hear this news, while a correspondingly doubtful howl will be heard among the members of the anti-Mormon "ring" in this city and Territory.

Bills have been passed in Congress removing the political disabilities from Fitzhugh Lee and Van R. Morgan of Va. A bill has also passed to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases; and a bill to establish life-saving stations and houses of refuge on the sea and lake coasts.

A fatal fight took place, yesterday, between citizens and railroad laborers, at Burnside's Point, Pulaski Co., Tenn.

The New York Chamber of Commerce favors reciprocity with Canada.

Mr. Bristow, the new Secretary of the Treasury, entered upon the duties of his office yesterday.

The Pope's health is still considered in a precarious state.

A London telegram says that the owners of the Durham collieries have evicted from their dwellings a large number of hands engaged in the recent strikes, and two hundred families are now camped in the fields.

A treaty for the extradition of criminals has been signed between Italy and Mexico.

Stormy debates continue in the French Assembly, and political affairs in that country are threatening and unsatisfactory.

Last Wednesday night, a crowd of thirty masked persons entered the jail at Belmont, Nev., bound the Sheriff, took from the building two prisoners, and hanged them.

A rencontre occurred yesterday, in New York city, between a non-union cooper, and several striking coopers, in which one of the latter was shot, supposed fatally.

A Cuban letter says that yellow fever has made its appearance, and that smallpox, scarlatina and measles prevail, on the island.

Coal discoveries are announced in Cache Co., U. T., a few miles from Weston.

The Oakes stakes was won, at Epson, to-day by "Apology."

The British House of Commons, last night, passed a bill extending the hours of business, of all houses throughout the kingdom.

An incendiary fire, at Ithaca N. Y., this morning, did \$10,000 damage.

A MIAWBER JUDGE.

A MIAWBER chief justice there is in Utah. Ever since the U. S. Supreme Court put a stop to his illegal course, and abolished his illegal jurisdiction, he has persistently refused, at various times, to have any jury, or to do anything requiring juries. He has been waiting for something to turn up, which should give him enlarged jurisdiction, plenary as possible, with juries virtually of his own choosing, that a man's appearance in his court on charge of crime might be tantamount to conviction. Honest and intelligent juries, men who have some regard to constitutional principles and to justice, are dreadful obstacles to the wanton whims and partisan prejudices of a "missionary judge." Such juries this unjust judge did not want, nor would he have. He would rather stop the whole judicial machinery, paralyze the bar, and give the entire community up to anarchy, than have an honest jury, than try a man by a jury of his peers. The judge wanted a jury of enemies to the accused, so that conviction might be sure in every case where his Honor's friends or the friends of such a jury were not likely to be hurt. Juries of this class he could procure under his initial policy, had not the Supreme Court at Washington stopped him in his law-defying and iniquitous course and said to him, "Hitherto shall thou go, but no further. Here let thy proud and wanton course be stayed." Since then his Honor's policy has been one of masterly inactivity. He has waited and waited for something to turn up favorable to his notions, waited for Congress to enact some unconstitutional and prescriptive law that would empower him to do legally, if not constitutionally, what he at first tried to do illegally and in defiance of both law and constitution. The judge, the "ring," the absentee U. S. officers, and their subsidized local organ here have exerted their energies to the utmost to secure this prescriptive legislation, and now that the infamous Poland spoliation bill has passed the House, though it is not exactly what he wanted, his Honor's hollow eyes sparkle with hope and confidence that he will soon have a chance to carry out his nefarious designs under cover of law, and deprive numbers of the people of

THE POLAND SPOILIATION BILL.

We published the Poland spoliation bill some days ago. As it passed the House on Monday, so far as we have learned, one or two amendments were made to it, the principal being that the territorial legislature may provide for the election of a prosecuting attorney in any county, who can commence suits in the county under the laws of the Territory, or in suits awarded up to the District Court; costs and expenses of all proceedings under territorial laws to be paid out of the territorial treasury; the clerk of the district court and the judge of the probate court to annually select lists of names for grand and petit juries.

We may refer to a few of the objections to the bill. In the first place and generally, it is open to the insuperable objection, common to all the Utah prescriptive bills, that its main object is still further to restrict the power and the voice of the people, and concentrate power in the hands of half a dozen federally-appointed officials, contrary to every republican principle, and to the Declaration of Independence and the principles upon which the federal government was founded.

By this bill the territorial marshal and attorney are abolished, and their duties are devolved upon the United States marshal and attorney, in whose choice the people have not the shadow of a vote, nor are their wishes regarded in the matter in the least degree. The U. S. marshal can appoint an unlimited number of deputies, to act for him, and the U. S. attorney may appoint an unlimited number of assistants.

The Supreme Court of the Territory is authorized to appoint an unlimited number of commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail, etc., and to sit as committing magistrates with the authority of justices of the peace.

The territorial legislature is not allowed to elect notaries public, but the Governor is empowered to appoint an unlimited number of notaries public.

Here are four distinct new classes of federal or federally-appointed commissioners, displacing officers elected by the legislature or the people, and authorized to feed upon the local taxes, paid by the people, or upon the other substance of the people. And yet this is a nation established upon the principle that all rightful government rests upon the "consent of the governed."

Not one-tenth of the people here would vote for the governor, the judiciary generally, the marshal, the attorney, the deputy marshals, the assistant attorneys, the commissioners, or the notaries public, authorized to hold office by this bill. And yet this is a government resting upon the "consent of the governed."

How are these commissioners to get at the people's pockets? First, the bill provides that all costs and expenses of all prosecutions under territorial law shall be paid out of the territorial treasury. This is a very pretty piece of business, worthy of the worst piece of monarchial despotism in the colonies. Here are at least a hundred thousand citizens of a vain-boasting republic, without any choice in the selection of their rulers, without any ultimate voice in making one law under which they live, paying a large amount of federal revenue without the slightest voice in the making of the revenue laws, paying a large amount of local revenue, and even this local revenue is to be placed at the mercy of an unlimited number of federal or federally-appointed commissioners. And yet this is a country where the "consent of the governed," which was established on the principle of no taxation without representation, and which fought against the patent government with the defiant battle motto of "millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute."

Second, it is expected, by virtue of this bill, that proceedings against the marriage customs of the majority of the citizens can be instituted under the common law of England; it is provided in this bill that nine-tenths of the community shall be incapacitated for jury duty on account of their religious belief alone. Of course that is a glaring unconstitutional provision, but what do many federal judges for the Territories care about the Constitution? The nine-tenths of the people thus incapacitated from jury service thus made the easy victims of the one-tenth, who will lose no chance to prey, and many of whom have no religious principles at all, neither fearing God nor regarding man, only so that they may be able to prey. Further, the U. S. district judge is empowered to pull a man's domestic relations to pieces, and tear up his property, appropriating it according to his Honor's discretion, if he has any, or, when, if he has no discretion, for lawyers' fees, and, if any remains, dividing it among parties whose relation to the defendant the bill does not allow. Was there ever before such a chance for hungry lawyers, needy and greedy marshals and attorneys, and malignant and unjust judges as this infamous Poland spoliation bill provides?

What can we do for a friend for whom we have passed a long time, and all that we can say or do only makes him more determined to have his own way? Deeper answered thus: "Nobody likes to live in an atmosphere of law, and nobody wants to win his heart and melt his opposition do not darken his life by making him feel, even by your looks or air, that you are growing over him as a miserable snail. Make life cheerful to him; make your own love for him the source of joy to your party be full of sweetness and light; show the utmost appreciation of his good qualities, and be patient. The case as you state it is not a very bad one."

Correspondence.

The British Mission.

LIVERPOOL, May 9th, 1874.

My health continues excellent and I have had a feast of good things nearly ever since my arrival. I have attended six Conferences, at each of which several of the Valley Elders were present. We have invariably had large and attentive audiences, and no disturbance, even the newspapers giving us lengthy and favorable notices. At the late of May two weeks ago the brethren were disturbed and insulted in their meeting, and were afterwards mobbed and stoned in the streets of Douglas and prohibited from continuing their meetings. The mob threatened violence and were very bitter all of which the newspapers of the island described and counselled violence and mobbery as the best and only way to deal with the "Mormons." We have come to the conclusion that there must be a scattered sleep in that vicinity, or the devil would not exhibit such vindictive anti-Christian fear and cowardice. The papers think they will hold the Mormons who dare to repeat a visit to the Isle of Man. We think after they have taken time to breathe and calm their nerves a little, that too or three absentees would be forthcoming in their midst.

Indeed there is one of them already there, and he is not one of the "good" kind either. This is the only time on place that we have witnessed opposition or so much deplorable ignorance among newspaper men. I think it a good sign, and we shall try to improve the opportunity, if there is or may be one, to do good.

JOS. F. SMITH.

Hard Times—Maine Territory.

NOTTINGHAM, May 7, 1874.

Dear Father—I was called for by a brother to go to meeting last evening. While walking along he was telling me of his unfavorable prospects regarding emigration. Last year he sent two sons (one is old enough to help me, and is doing all the work) to the States, and the boy had exhausted his saved earnings, besides borrowing a large sum of money, and was now at the end of his resources, and he was looking for work, and expecting, if he could continue good, all to go with the first or second ship this year.

Trade began to wane and, as winter came on, continued to go down, until, instead of earning two pounds and sometimes fifty shillings per week, he would only manage to earn twenty-five on some times, but with commoner goods, however, he was now getting on. Now Spring is coming and he has not worked a full week since New Year's day, and prospects grow worse. The state of trade is at present, in that class of goods, paralyzed. I do not know whether the market is overstocked, or whether Americans, who many firms depend for orders, are retrenching. The man so awkwardly situated has not the slightest chance of getting away for another year or so, just owing to this unexpected calamity.

Placing this one case, which happened to come before me last night, I reiterate hundreds, and even amongst our own people I know of many who have earned a full week's wages while I have been in Nottingham and for a long time before.

The boot and shoe trade is one of considerable extent in Leicester, and there are men who have been going into debt all winter for bread alone. Many, who usually could not pay their bills, are now in a state of destitution and could not raise the cash for fares to come twenty-five miles, and at reduced rates it would only cost the shillings here and there, and some who are situated walked the distance.

These are the eastern counties, viz., Northampton, Leicestershire, Lincoln, the chief agricultural district and the poorest part in England, a great "lock out" has been declared by the farmers, and the laborers are bound in a "Union," and demanded a minimum rate of fifteen shillings per week, being a rise of one and in some cases of two shillings. The independent farmers, as they felt in regard to submitting. Some made the advance, but they mostly refused and asked the men out. Their began the struggle. The farmers, however, are determined not to give way, for they consider that in doing so it will follow that the Union will be broken up, and successive strikes will result in successive advances in the agricultural business, the same as has been in the coal, iron manufacturing, baking and tailoring and other Union attempts. The men are supported by the Union funds, and are making both struggles, for they are succumbing now, all expectations of bettering their condition seems to be at an end, any way until something better than trades unions is devised to minister to the wants and necessities of the poorer classes.

I have been all the time trying to get the States in Union, and to fire as others do, without meddling with unions or strikes, and to profit for the short time they are here, by strict attention to their labor, taking the wages which are always advanced a little, that makes a living to a wife and devoted to the cause of the poor. At the late elections a very strong though conservatively popular poster was exposed in every town where there was opposition. It was headed "NEED AND HELP!" Under the late Liberal Government the hours for closing drinking shops were defined, allowing two weeks till 11 o'clock p.m. and Sundays till 12 o'clock p.m. and during the hours of "temperance" the church was talked of. Conservative candidates were elected in promising extended hours to the saloons, and of course the "temperance" cause was established.

One of the first bills in the present Parliament was to act to extend the hours for closing liquor and beer. Protests are now being gotten up by the clergy and temperance associations, and a struggle is in-

minent in the houses of Parliament.

Bro. Lyman and Geo. F. Gibbs came into the meeting last night, and were very much interested in the cause. Bro. Lyman, who is from Manchester Conference last Sunday, was particularly surprised to see George, for he was gone home with the first company. Bro. Smith, however, thinks he will run a little sort of help for the third company, when the Danes will go. Therefore, George will remain till June 24. Bro. Smith and he will go to Denmark soon after the London Conference, 17th inst.

The district meeting attempted at Douglas, Isle of Man, was broken up, and the Elders were mobbed. Bro. Graham, Quayle, Burrows, and Leigh were the offensive features, and Bro. Burrows, a young man clerking in the Liverpool office, was stoned, having his head pummeled a little, and a bump or two raised. It is said there is only one policeman on the island, and that he was there, saying arose from the peculiar circumstances just related and the production of imagination.

An going to Glasgow, tomorrow night, and will be in London, and on Tuesday I shall go to London with George. School anniversary exercises will come. I shall complete my London visit in time to be here.

I remain,

Your affectionate son,

JUNUS F. WELLS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

A Victory for Mr. Cannon.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The committee on elections, by a vote of 6 against 2, have agreed to the resolution of Hazleton, reading that Cannon had been proved a polygamist, having married one of his wives since the passage of the anti-polygamy law of 1862, and therefore should be expelled. The committee also voted down the resolution postponing all action in the case, but it is generally believed that the further consideration of the question will be postponed till next session.

Fatal Rencontre.

NEW YORK, 5.—Peter Smith, a non-union cooper, was attacked yesterday by the strikers while working from his work, and finally, in self-defence, he drew a pistol and shot one of his assailants, it is thought fatally.

Libel Suit Withdrawn.

The libel suit for fifty thousand dollars against Dennis Barnes, proprietor of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, by Judge McCue, has been withdrawn. Barnes having caused his counsel to read, in court, a complete retraction of the charges, and offering to pay all the costs of the suit.

\$40,000 Incendiary Fire.

ITHACA, N. Y., 5.—An incendiary fire destroyed Haley's flouring mill, this morning, loss \$40,000, insurance \$14,000.

Railroad Directors Elected.

CHICAGO, 5.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and North Western Railroad and its various branches, yesterday, the old management was re-elected without opposition, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the stockholders: "Resolved: That we approve the action of the directors of this company, in contesting the validity of the recent legislation, prescribing the rates of freight and passenger tariffs, and the transportation of freight and passengers in the State of Wisconsin; that we look upon such legislation in a violation of the charter of the company, and in our charters, and an attempt at the practical confiscation of private property, and the withdrawal of the same from the jurisdiction of the State to all other property within its boundaries."

Sawyer's Resignation.

A Washington special says that when it was represented to Gen. Bristow that a very strong pressure was being brought to bear upon Sawyer, as assistant secretary of the treasury, the General very promptly and decisively remarked: "If Mr. Sawyer does not go, I will not remain in the office of the treasury." The result is, that after a hard struggle Sawyer has agreed to resign, and will send an informal letter to that effect to-morrow, so that the last of the Sabour crowd has been finally withdrawn.

Wisconsin Railroad Suits.

MADISON, Wis., 5.—In the United States Circuit court, yesterday, the application was made for an injunction to restrain the Wisconsin Attorney General and railroad commissioners from enforcing the law regulating railroads in the State, which was passed at the last session of the Legislature. The Attorney General asked for a delay of the argument, which the railroads' counsel was ready to concede, and the court decided to stipulate that they would do nothing, till the case was decided, prejudicial to the interests of the defendants. To this the Attorney General declined to agree, preferring early argument even with limited preparation. The argument will be postponed to some day, and the case will be decided, to be fixed by Judge Drummond to-day.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Known Race—Bill Regulating Ale Houses.

LONDON, 5.—The race for the Oaks Stakes, on Epson Downs to-day, was won by Apology, who took the second, and Lady Patricia third. The House of Commons, last night, adopted, 161 to 120, a government proposition that public houses in London shall be kept open on week days from seven in the morning till 12 o'clock at night, and by vote of 252 to 42, the proposal that in towns having over twenty-five hundred population they shall be open from seven in the morning till eleven in the evening, in towns of a less number from six in the morning till ten in the evening.

MINING STOCKS.

MORNING BOARD.

San Francisco, June 5.

2545 Opb. 111; 112; 113; 114; 115; 116; 117; 118; 119; 120; 121; 122; 123; 124; 125; 126; 127; 128; 129; 130; 131; 132; 133; 134; 135; 136; 137; 138; 139; 140; 141; 142; 143; 144; 145; 146; 147; 148; 149; 150; 151; 152; 153; 154; 155; 156; 157; 158; 159; 160; 161; 162; 163; 164; 165; 166; 167; 168; 169; 170; 171; 172; 173; 174; 175; 176; 177; 178; 179; 180; 181; 182; 183; 184; 185; 186; 187; 188; 189; 190; 191; 192; 193; 194; 195; 196; 197; 198; 199; 200; 201; 202; 203; 204; 205; 206; 207; 208; 209; 210; 211; 212; 213; 214; 215; 216; 217; 218; 219; 220; 221; 222; 223; 224; 225; 226; 227; 228; 229; 230; 231; 232; 233; 234; 235; 236; 237; 238; 239; 240; 241; 242; 243; 244; 245; 246; 247; 248; 249; 250; 251; 252; 253; 254; 255; 256; 257; 258; 259; 260; 261; 262; 263; 264; 265; 266; 267; 268; 269; 270; 271; 272; 273; 274; 275; 276; 277; 278; 279; 280; 281; 282; 283; 284; 285; 286; 287; 288; 289; 290; 291; 292; 293; 294; 295; 296; 297; 298; 299; 300; 301; 302; 303; 304; 305; 306; 307; 308; 309; 310; 311; 312; 313; 314; 315; 316; 317; 318; 319; 320; 321; 322; 323; 324; 325; 326; 327; 328; 329; 330; 331; 332; 333; 334; 335; 336; 337; 338; 339; 340; 341; 342; 343; 344; 345; 346; 347; 348; 349; 350; 351; 352; 353; 354; 355; 356; 357; 358; 359; 360; 361; 362; 363; 364; 365; 366; 367; 368; 369; 370; 371; 372; 373; 374; 375; 376; 377; 378; 379; 380; 381; 382; 383; 384; 385; 386; 387; 388; 389; 390; 391; 392; 393; 394; 395; 396; 397; 398; 399; 400; 401; 402; 403; 404; 405; 406; 407; 408; 409; 410; 411; 412; 413; 414; 415; 416; 417; 418; 419; 420; 421; 422; 423; 424; 425; 426; 427; 428; 429; 430; 431; 432; 433; 434; 435; 436; 437; 438; 439; 440; 441; 442; 443; 444; 445; 446; 447; 448; 449; 450; 451; 452; 453; 454; 455; 456; 457; 458; 459; 460; 461; 462; 463; 464; 465; 466; 467; 468; 469; 470; 471; 472; 473; 474; 475; 476; 477; 478; 479; 480; 481; 482; 483; 484; 485; 486; 487; 488; 489; 490; 491; 492; 493; 494; 495; 496; 497; 498; 499; 500; 501; 502; 503; 504; 505; 506; 507; 508; 509; 510; 511; 512; 513; 514; 515; 516; 517; 518; 519; 520; 521; 522; 523; 524; 525; 526; 527; 528; 529; 530; 531; 532; 533; 534; 535; 536; 537; 538; 539; 540; 541; 542; 543; 544; 545; 546; 547; 548; 549; 550; 551; 552; 553; 554; 555; 556; 557; 558; 559; 560; 561; 562; 563; 564; 565; 566; 567; 568; 569; 570; 571; 572; 573; 574; 575; 576; 577; 578; 579; 580; 581; 582; 583; 584; 585; 586; 587; 588; 589; 590; 591; 592; 593; 594; 595; 596; 597; 598; 599; 600; 601; 602; 603; 604; 605; 606; 607; 608; 609; 610; 611; 612; 613; 614; 615; 616; 617; 618; 619; 620; 621; 622; 623; 624; 625; 626; 627; 628; 629; 630; 631; 632; 633; 634; 635; 636; 637; 638; 639; 640; 641; 642; 643; 644; 645; 646; 647; 648; 649; 650; 651; 652; 653; 654; 655; 656; 657; 658; 659; 660; 661; 662; 663; 664; 665; 666; 667; 668; 669; 670; 671; 672; 673; 674; 675; 676; 677; 678; 679; 680; 681; 682; 683; 684; 685; 686; 687; 688; 689; 690; 691; 692; 693; 694; 695; 696; 697; 698; 699; 700; 701; 702; 703; 704; 705; 706; 707; 708; 709; 710; 711; 712; 713; 714; 715; 716; 717; 718; 719; 720; 721; 722; 723; 724; 725; 726; 727; 728; 729; 730; 731; 732; 733; 734; 735; 736; 737; 738; 739; 740; 741; 742; 743; 744; 745; 746; 747; 748; 749; 750; 751; 752; 753; 754; 755; 756; 757; 758; 759; 760; 761; 762; 763; 764; 765; 766; 767; 768; 769; 770; 771; 772; 773; 774; 775; 776; 777; 778; 779; 780; 781; 782; 783; 784; 785; 786; 787; 788; 789; 790; 791; 792; 793; 794; 795; 796; 797; 798; 799; 800; 801; 802; 803; 804; 805; 806; 807; 808; 809; 810; 811; 812; 813; 814; 815; 816; 817; 818; 819; 820; 821; 822; 823; 824; 825; 826; 827; 828; 829; 830; 831; 832; 833; 834; 835; 836; 837; 838; 839; 840; 841; 842; 843; 844; 845; 846; 847; 848; 849; 850; 851; 852; 853; 854; 855; 856; 857; 858; 859; 860; 861; 862; 863; 864; 865; 866; 867; 868; 869; 870; 871; 872; 873; 874; 875; 876; 877; 878; 879; 880; 881; 882; 883; 884; 885; 886; 887; 888; 889; 890; 891; 892; 893; 894; 895; 896; 897; 898; 899; 900; 901; 902; 903; 904; 905; 906; 907; 908; 909; 910; 911; 912; 913; 914; 915; 916; 917; 918; 919; 920; 921; 922; 923; 924; 925; 926; 927; 928; 929; 930; 931; 932; 933; 934; 935; 936; 937; 938; 939; 940; 941; 942; 943; 944; 945; 946; 947; 948; 949; 950; 951; 952; 953; 954; 955; 956; 957; 958; 959; 960; 961; 962; 963; 964; 965; 966; 967; 968; 969; 970; 971; 972; 973; 974; 975; 976; 977; 978; 979; 980; 981; 982; 983; 984; 985; 986; 987; 988; 989; 990; 991; 992; 993; 994; 995; 996; 997; 998; 999; 1000.

565 Balcher, 814; 815; 82; 82, b 10; 83
240 Overman, 234; 235; 236, b 10
237 See Balcher, 814; 815; 82; 82, b 10
Con Va, 78 bid; no sales
80 Confidence, 71
230 Justice, 71; 72, s 10
231 Jackson, 11
150 Julia, 11; 2
320 Globe, 11
100 Tyler, 60c
170 Bait Con, 54; 55
240 Dayton, 104; b 80; 104; 104
120 S. H. B. 71
300 Cal, 37; 71
200 Cal, 104; b 80; 104; 104
35 N Y Con, 11
200 Woodville, 1; 87c
50 Andes, 62c
300 Occidental, 21

DIED.

At Payson, Utah County, U. T., on Wednesday, May 27th, after a short but severe illness of two days, DAIRY, only daughter of John T. and Mary Ann Hardy, aged 1 year, 9 months and 18 days.

At residence of parents, 15th Ward of this city, June 5, of scarlet fever and whooping cough, MAGGIE, daughter of John S. and Mary Ann Haelem, aged 5 years and 10 months.

Funeral services on Saturday, June 6th, at 9 a.m. Friends invited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE!

Salt Lake Theatre Corporation, Proprietors.
CLAWSON, CALK & WILLIAMS, Managers.
JAMES H. VINSON, Stage Manager.

Engagement for One Night Only of the Celebrated Artists.

WM. HORACE LINGARD.

Miss DICKY LINGARD.

Mr. G. D. Chaplin.