

A. G. CAMPBELL'S LETTER TO
PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

This letter addressed to President Garfield under the signature of Allen G. Campbell, which we have previously made very brief mention, and we therefore refer to it at greater length, as it contains a number of gross misrepresentations and some positive untruths. Every one here knows that Campbell himself is incapable of writing such a letter, poorly composed as it is, notwithstanding he is unable or unwilling to falsify, but from utter lack of capacity. However, he has adopted the letter as his own, so the responsibility must rest upon his shoulders.

The letter starts out with an attempt to justify the course of the minority candidate, in attempting to secure a seat in Congress against the wishes and votes of the people. He says:

"All those who know me personally will also know that I have not put in a claim to a seat in Congress as Delegate from the Territory of Utah for the mere pay of the place, nor even for the honor which the position brings."

In reply to this we have to say that Mr. Campbell is chiefly known here as a claim-jumper, one who attempts to obtain by fraud and impudence the property of others, and as the individual who is now attempting to "jump" a seat in Congress which rightfully belongs to the gentleman elected by an overwhelming popular majority. His claim to the seat in Congress is regarded in the same light as his attempt to gain possession of the iron claims in Iron County, which had been held to his knowledge for many years by other parties. His new claims in the iron case were set aside by a Federal Court, as his impudent claim to the seat as Delegate will be set aside by the Federal Congress. He endeavors to excuse himself as follows:

"I would not for a moment, with the light vote polled for me, claim the seat, but for the fact that my only opponent in the late election was an alien, and that he cannot attempt to cure this disability without bringing to the front the fact that he is also a polygamist law-breaker, and consequently not well disposed toward the Government and laws of the United States. Besides these facts, it is well known that many of the votes polled for him were cast by women and girls under age. I was the only citizen candidate, and I claim the seat on that ground."

He says further on this point:

"I hold myself prepared to prove that the pretended certificate of naturalization, upon which my opponent relies, is a bogus certificate, unsustained by a line of record in the court from which it purports to have been issued."

The citizenship of Mr. Cannon is not a subject on which Mr. Campbell has the right or the power to decide, and seeing that the same objection had been previously interposed before Congress—the only body which has the authority to pass upon the question—and been adjudged untenable, it makes but a poor excuse for Campbell's position with the "light vote" that he admits was polled for him. There are three statements made in these quotations, and each of them is false.

First, that Mr. Cannon is an alien. The facts are, that he was duly naturalized, that he received his certificate, and that a valid record was made of the judgment of the court; the minority candidate has been deceived on this point by those who are making a tool of him, but as he holds himself "prepared to prove" his assertions, we would like to see him begin and bring forth his strong reasons. We assure all who may have thought that he is able to do what he claims, that it is an impossibility, as will be demonstrated at the right time and in the proper place. Our word is a sufficient offset to his at present. He offers no proof for his bold assertion, we have offered none for our denial except the fact of previous action of Congress. But we know all the points upon which his principal rely for their case, and we know also that they are entirely without force and legal effect.

Second, that Mr. Cannon is a polygamist law-breaker. This is just as untrue as the first assertion. He has no means of proving that the gentleman he speaks has broken the law of 1862, which he not only cannot be retro-active, and if he could so make it appear by argument, that would be no bar to a seat in Congress; it would take a conviction in court to have any effect, and it is well known that there is no law which can reach Mr. Cannon's case, or it would very soon be applied to him by those who have thrust Mr. Campbell into the gap for their own devices and purposes. He quotes the following from our Delegate's reply to the contestant for his seat in the Forty-third Congress:

"I am not living or cohabiting with any wives in defiance or willful violation of the law of Congress of 1862 prohibiting polygamy in the Territories."

This assertion was and is perfectly true. It has been used for the purpose of injuring Mr. Cannon among his own supporters. But it has never had the intended effect, because the gentleman's life, character and reputation are above reproach, and he is respected by all who know him, everywhere, whose esteem is of any value. The statement is true for several reasons; among them, that he has never lived in defiance or willful violation of any law. His plural marriages were contracted either when there was no law against them, or when the unconstitutionality of the law was deemed certain by himself, his immediate friends, and many legal minds not connected with them. And for another and very potent

reason, that there is no law of Congress against "living and cohabiting" with any number of wives, the law of 1862 not touching cohabitation, but only the ceremony or contract of marriage.

Third, that women of foreign birth and girls under age voted at the late delegate election. On this falsehood the letter has also the annexed paragraph:

"Under the laws of Utah, Mormon wives can go to the polls, taking with them if they choose, girls under 21 years of age, and by simply declaring that they are wives of a Mormon citizen, and that the girls are his sisters or daughters, they can all vote for a Delegate in Congress, and many such, doubtless, did vote at the late election. Under the general practice of the country, it is equally competent for these same women, 'wives' as they are called for the purpose of voting under the Territorial law, to appear next day in the Court House and deny that they are wives of the same citizen, and thus to vote in the election of Congress prohibiting polygamy should be brought up."

The person who penned that knew that he was stating positive falsehood. Under the laws of Utah, such a thing is impossible. No one can go to the polls and obtain the right to vote under any circumstances. We have a registration law, and no person whose name does not appear on the Registration List can vote. Further, no person, male or female, can gain a place on the Registration List without taking an oath that he or she is over 21 years of age, and in the case of a male, a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States, or of a female, that she is the wife, widow, or daughter of a citizen. This is according to the Territorial law conferring the elective franchise on women, and to the statute requiring registration. No Registrar will place a woman's name on the List unless she has sworn that she is twenty-one years of age, and a citizen of the United States, or is the wife, widow or daughter of a citizen, and also that she has resided in the Territory for six months and in the precinct one month preceding registration. This is both the law and the practice, and those who assert to the contrary know that they are uttering intentional falsehood. Also the term "wife" in the law is well understood to mean what it says, in its legal sense, and is so construed by the officers of the law.

To prove these points beyond reasonable question, we have inserted copies of the form used for the registration oath, partly filled up to make the matter clear to all, the italics being the only insertion. This is the form for county, territorial and delegate elections:

Territory of Utah, } ss. No.

County of Salt Lake, } ss. No.

I, Sarah Jones, being first duly sworn, depose and say that I am over twenty-one years of age, and have resided in the Territory of Utah for six months, and in the Precinct of one month next preceding the date hereof, and am the daughter of a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this day of A.D. 18....., Assessor, Salt Lake Co. By Deputy.

(Signed) This is the form for municipal elections:

Territory of Utah, } ss. No.

Salt Lake City, } ss. No.

I, Jane Smith, being first duly sworn, depose and say that I am over twenty-one years of age, and have resided in Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, for six months next preceding the date hereof, and am the wife of a native born citizen of the United States.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this day of A.D. 18....., Assessor, Salt Lake City, By Deputy.

(Signed) In the face of these forms and facts how can men with any pretence of honor, utter the palpable untruth which has been repeated to press reporters in the East by our mendacious Governor, as well as by A. G. Campbell, in his deceptive letter to the President?

The aspersion thrown upon the women of Utah is as unmanly and despicable as it is false and without foundation in fact, such cases never having occurred in the history of the Territory, but are manufactured in the letter for effect. Indeed there have been but two or three cases of trial here for polygamy under the act of 1862, while to hear those who are continually endeavoring to bring mischief upon our people, it might be thought that trials were common, and convictions scarce because of false swearing. It is a foul libel on the people of Utah, who are forbidden by their religion to lie, and of whom it can be said before God, that a more truthful people cannot be found upon the face of the earth.

Yet this person, who is a perfect liar, having taken every means in his power to obtain the mining property of others by false pretences, insinuates that it is the general practice of the country to do in relation to polygamy, what he has done in order to seize upon iron claims.

He further informs President Garfield that:

"There are thousands of young men and women there who long for deliverance from the hateful shadow of polygamy, and who are ready to come to the front as soon as they are assured that Congress and the administration are determined to free them."

This is of the same character as the rest of the lies. And it is the most kind of a lie. There is nothing in the world that Congress can do to break up the family organizations of the people of Utah, but the women and children of polygamist families would deplore as the heaviest of calamities, "free them" from what? From wifehood and fatherhood? From home and its cherished associations and loving ties? Do any of the women and children of Utah want that? Why, there is nothing to hinder any of them now from severing these connections if they wish to any more than there would be against Congressional interference. No woman can be compelled to continue her plural wifehood against her desire. Her conjugal relations are freely formed, and there is no bondage to keep her in them. This is a country of railroads and telegraphs, of post offices and intercommunication. There are courts and officers anxious to break up po-

lygamy, and plenty of disinterested (?) gentlemen ready to aid women who wish to cast off their ties of attachment to "Mormon" households. Here are preachers and socialists and lawyers, and a host of others, all ready to deliver any one who claims to be under coercion.

But the women and children of whom Campbell speaks despise him and those of his kind who seek to interfere with their family affairs, as their worst enemies and calumniators. If the women are in the condition of mind he portrays, why did they not vote for him? The ballot is secret. No one can tell how another votes. Why are not the women's ballots cast for their intended deliverer? It is because they voted against him and his clan, that he is so angry, denouncing them in his broadsheet, and pretending to want aid for them in another.

There are other statements in the letter that it would take too long to notice in detail; for instance, his misrepresentations about our school system, tithing, Church revenues, etc., all of which are as false as those on which we have enlarged. The whole letter is fabricated to bolster up the infamy of an attempt to deprive the people of Utah of representation in Congress, and render null and void 18,568 votes which are officially admitted to be legal, and which no one can prove to be otherwise. But it cannot surround the subject with a web of falsehood and sophistry sufficiently thick to hide the conspiracy against the right of suffrage, by which 1,857 is made to be more than 18,568; to obscure the principle that the eligibility of the majority candidate does not elect the small minority candidates nor to cover up the fact that if Utah, its people and their Delegate are as bad as pretended, that does not justify proceeding against them by fraud and violating the fundamental principles of popular sovereignty and republican government.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WHOLESALE TELEGRAPH LINES.

AMERICAN.

A CENTRAL PACIFIC SCHEME.

Government Officers Arrived.

New York, 13.—The Times Washington says: "Preparations are being made at the departments of the Interior and Justice to institute in the courts at San Francisco, proceedings against the Central Pacific R. R. Co. for the purpose of having vacated the lease of the Southern Pacific and western division of the Texas Pacific railroads to the Central Pacific Co. under the ground that this arrangement was entered into to divert trade from the main line of the Central Pacific, in which the government is largely interested. Commissioner French believes that the Central Pacific Company in pursuance of a deliberate and settled policy to defraud the government are proceeding to build up a new route from San Francisco to the Missouri River, running for a long distance parallel with the Kansas Pacific road, and that they are using the business and property of the Central Pacific road to build up a successful competitor. The western part of California is traversed by a number of short lines, which act as feeders to the Central Pacific, and which are owned or controlled by the company. These lines contribute a large amount of business to the main line, and all the business thus contributed intended for the East is sent over the southern route, and of course diverted from the main line. While the business of these feeders is abstracted from the government line and given to the southern combination, the operating expenses of the small roads are charged to the Central Pacific. Under the Thurman act, 25 per cent of the annual net earnings of the Central Pacific must be paid into the United States Treasury for the company's sinking fund. Mr. Huntington has always resisted this payment, but finding that he could not escape, he has, it is alleged, deliberately planned to reduce or stop the net earnings of the Central Pacific road by diverting the business that legitimately belongs to that road to his leased southern lines, thus building up their lines at the expense of the Central Pacific and at the same time keeping from the United States the annual contribution to the sinking fund established for the payment of the government's indebtedness to the company. Commissioner French has laid these facts before the Attorney General who will direct the United States attorney at San Francisco to bring suit in that city to enjoin the Central Pacific Company from continuing the lease made with the Southern line, and Commissioner French will leave here for the Pacific Coast next week to superintend the proceedings.

The case also involves an institute suits against the same company in connection with the payment of dividends in February, 1880 and 1881. The net earnings of the company were declared in February, 1880, there was a deficit, according to the figures of the commissioner of over \$1,300,000, and in February last there was an additional deficit of over \$1,000,000. The suit brought in New York in connection with this question was set for trial during the early part of the present month, but Judge Blatchford, without notification to the representatives of the government, postponed the trial until next month. Under the act passed by Attorney-General McVeigh, a motion was made in the United States court at New York last week by United States Attorney Woodford to vacate the order of postponement, but the motion was denied. Approaching further delay in New York, other suits will be entered at San Francisco, with the view of obtaining an early decision. There is another point of controversy between the Central Pacific Company and the government in reference to the amount which the company owes the sinking fund for the year 1880. During 1879 the company's earnings were about \$17,000,000, and the amount paid to the sinking fund for that year, based on these earnings, was about \$900,000. During 1880 the earnings were \$20,000,000, Mr. Huntington insists that the amount to be paid to the sinking fund for that year should be no larger than the sum paid for the preceding year, when the earnings were \$2,000,000 less. This question will also be presented for settlement by Commissioner French.

Arrived Over Missouri.

The Tribune's Washington says: "You have described a very much alarmed by the condition of their party in Missouri as shown by the result of the spring elections in that State. A democratic senator-elect, Mr. Wood, was not only elected by the result of the election in St. Louis, although that was not enough, but I confess that the success of the republicans and independent-minded members of the legislature throughout the State has surprised me, and it makes me feel very uneasy."

Washington, 13.—The republicans will caucus on the 20th in a few days. Much reliance is placed on the advice of Edmunds, who is now here. Some republicans say the caucus will decide to stand firm, others think a compromise probable.

David Davis's later idea, favoring the breaking up of old parties, is pronounced by democrats and republicans as merely a declaration of the neutral policy of an independent who would be leader of a national independent party. Neither party considers a break up likely.

The President is withholding several nominations, particularly for foreign missions, until the deadlock is over.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Beaconsfield is restless and not inclined to take nourishment. The city police of St. Petersburg will be increased by 750 soldiers.

A rumor has reached Bombay that Ayoub Khan has fled to Meshed.

Gen. Kauffman, governor of Turkistan, has had a stroke of paralysis.

General Skobeleff officially announces the Tukko Turcoman war at an end.

J. H. Payne, of Wisconsin, has been appointed chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture to succeed Gen. Carmen Nelver.

Gen. Haupt, new manager of the Northern Pacific, will give a division superintendency to Frank H. Forbes, of the Boston Transcript.

The investment of St. Petersburg by a chain of guards has been announced as more welcome to loyal persons than efficacious against the nihilists.

The Porte has addressed a circular to the powers expressing the hope that measures taken by France in Africa will be limited to the defense of her own frontier, declaring the Bey will re-establish order and prevent the revolt of the tribes.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1881.

Will be reproduced, in compliance with a very general request, D. Emery & Sargent's great play, in 5 acts, entitled

Representation in Virginia.

In conversation with a Tribune correspondent, Malbone, referring to Beck's desire to discuss the reading of the Virginia constitution before the people of Virginia, remarked: "I should be very glad to have him come to Virginia and do that. I would guarantee him good audiences and he would find the Virginians able and ready to discuss this question or any other with him. He would not need to bring an antagonist with him. The Virginians are plenty of Virginians ready to meet him."

Conkling's Statement.

A friend of Conkling who has been making a canvass of the Senate expressed the opinion that the following named republicans of that body were dependent upon to vote against the confirmation of Robertson: Anthony, Cameron (Pennsylvania); Conkling, Jones, (New York); Kallahan, Mitchell, Platt (New York); Rollins, Allison and Logan.

This classmate also thinks that Malbone will vote against the Robertson confirmation. He believes that Malbone will not follow Conkling in his opposition to the confirmation. A friend of Logan said to-day that he did not believe that gentleman, who is on excellent terms with the President, would vote against Robertson for the sake of obligating Conkling. Doubts are expressed regarding Edmunds, but a near friend of his said to-day he believed Edmunds would vote for Robertson's confirmation. Some surprise is expressed that son and Mitchell should be counted against Robertson.

Windom's Scheme Discussed.

The Commercial Bulletin's special says: "It is now apparent that the treasury policy in regard to the gold bonds will be an entire success, and it is probable that the 5's will be disposed of in the same way. This policy, if successfully carried out, will make it necessary for Congress to pass a funding bill next winter, and its success is hourly assured by bankers, who wish to escape the passage of a funding bill like that of last session, which Hayes vetoed."

The World attacks the treasury policy, summing up as follows: "The more Windom's brilliant financial policy, by which a holding of government securities to the amount of \$195,000,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent, are invited to exchange them for personal obligations of William Windom to the same amount, bearing interest at 3 1/2 per cent, payable out of the assets, whatever they may be, Mr. Windom, is examined, the more foolish does it appear."

The Herald wholly approves the plan. It says: "It opens a way to that rapid extinguishment of debt on which a good many men of both parties insist, and does it without the necessity for a special refunding bill. There is, therefore, every reason to wish the Secretary the fullest success with his plan, because it, in every detail, promotes the public interest and guards the Treasury."

The Deadlock.

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A Celebrated Case!

Mr. JOHN S. LINDSAY

in his powerful rendition of

Symptoms of Scars and Infections.

ACT I.

SCENE—JAN REMOND'S HOME.

The father's secret crime! A terrible crime! who was it? Did you not know? You heard it was so.

ACT II.

SCENE—THE CAMP NEAR PORTSMOUTH.

FOUND.

A PARCEL CONTAINING A P. H. OF A Photo, was found in the corner of the room, which the owner can have by proving property and sending for his advertisement.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Elizabeth Cain, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned administrators of the estate of Elizabeth Cain deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrators at her residence on West Temple Street, between Third and Second South Streets, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, State of Utah.

ELIZABETH T. CHURSON, Administratrix of the estate of Elizabeth Cain, Deceased.

Dated at Salt Lake City, April 12, 1881.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Samuel L. Evans, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned administrators of the estate of Samuel L. Evans, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrators at the office of Morris & Evans.

WILLIAM T. EVANS, WM. MCGILLIVRAY, Administrators of the estate of Samuel L. Evans, deceased.

Dated at Salt Lake City, April 12, 1881.

WANTED.

A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY. Good wages given. Apply at this office. dl17 St 2nd

WANTED.

A TIE KNOTTING FACTORY A FEW good steady girls to learn the business. Steady employment guaranteed. Apply at 120 First South Street, West of Jennings & Son's. dl1

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Salt Lake City Railroad Company will be held at the office of President John Taylor, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Saturday, April 16th, 1881, at 3 p. m., for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

R. H. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, March 28, 1881. dl1

THE ORIGINAL SODIUM SOAP.

THE ORIGINAL SODIUM SOAP.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' PATENT CHISEL POINT.

SOLID TOOTH CIRCULAR SAWS.

Fit, Gang, Mill, Cross Cut, One Man, Hip, Hand, Panel, Back, Counters, Planing, Kitchen, and Butcher Saws.

In great variety. For sale by Z. C. M. I.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely adulterated with Alum and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM'S BAKING POWDER

has been kept unchanged in all its original purity and strength. It has received the highest testimonials from the most eminent chemists in the United States, who have analyzed it frequently.

There are no powders that bear higher chemical tests, nor any that show so good results by the TEST OF THE OVEN.

It is a pure Fruit Acid Baking Powder. Made by STEELE & PRICE, Chicago, Ill., & St. Louis, Mo. Manufacturers of Lapulpa Yeast Gums, Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extract, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.

OUR SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered every day to Cash Buyers, or any other Old Faded Fellow, who will find the

BAIN WAGON DEPOT

The place to buy the Best, most Elegant and Substantial

Spring Wagons

In the Market, also

E. M. MILLER & Co's FINE BUGGIES.

I respectfully ask the Public to call and see my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. My Stock is constantly large and well selected at a low rate of the celebrated

BAIN FARM

AND FREIGHT WAGONS

Which have the BEST STEEL SKEIN

SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON

Used on any Wagon. The public have had 10 years to see and use one made by me and I have them to this day.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

HOWARD SEEDER, BAIN WAGON DEPOT.

Salt Lake City and Ogden.

Z. C. M. I.

Is now Complete in its Supply, Keeping only the Best Goods and selling at Fair Figures as the times demand.

In the same Section of the Building everything in

GENERAL HARDWARE

TINWARE, STOVES, INFLEMENTS, TOOLS, BRUSHES, ETC., ETC.

Can be found. We are prepared for a Large Business and shall be pleased to see our friends.

WM. JENNINGS SUPT

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