

DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, - Nov. 19, 1884.

THE TEMPER OF THE COUNTRY.

The temper of the country is indicated in the outspoken expressions of the leading journals all over the land. The closeness of the election in the State of New York, has occasioned a feeling of some alarm in regard to the probable course of the Republican party which, it is well known, has been long determined not to "give up the ship" until forced to do so by stern necessity.

The utterances of the press indicate very plainly that the people who believe they have elected the Democratic candidates will not be defrauded again. The tactics of 1876 will not do in 1884. The fraud of 1877 will not be repeated in 1885. The word comes from every quarter. It is not the boast of a few party leaders. It is not the mere cry of professional politicians. It is the expression of a vast body of determined people. And it means just what it says.

Let a stand be taken by the office-holders and their political associates to retain that which the country desires to place in other hands, and there will come such a cyclone of popular fury as has never been witnessed on the face of this globe, and its effects will be appalling. The country is on the edge of a great crisis. It is to be hoped that wisdom and prudence will prevail over deep chagrin and disappointed greed.

SOUND FINANCIAL POLICY.

NEW YORK is contemplating the adoption of a State constitutional amendment restricting the borrowing power of municipal and county corporations, and to prevent the reckless expenditure of public funds which has been common throughout the country, and for which New York has obtained unenviable notoriety.

The doctrine of "Pay as you go," which some of the leading journals are now advocating as a measure of public economy, was taught by the men who laid the foundations of this community, and has been adopted with but few exceptions throughout the Territory. It has its opponents, as restricting progress and hindering rapid advancement. But as a rule it has been found to be wise policy, and the practice of "mortgaging the future" has not prevailed to any great extent in public affairs in Utah.

The credit of public corporations is not unlimited, any more than that of private corporations. Cities have become bankrupt in the brief history of this great country, and many now considered solvent are so heavily burdened with debt and the weight of increasing interest, that they are in danger of collapse in case of a great financial disturbance.

The policy of cash transactions is good for public as well as private affairs. Debt means bondage to corporations as well as individuals. The credit system may suit present convenience and give room for dash and display, but it is unsafe and promotive of recklessness and undue speculation. We hope that the plan of limiting the borrowing power of cities and counties in Utah will be continued, and that bonded debts will still be the rare exception and not the rule throughout the Territory. By this means our public affairs will stand on a solid basis, and when wreck and ruin come to municipalities and nations, disaster will not strike the institutions of Zion.

AN APPARENT CHANGE OF BASE.

MR. DICKSON, the U. S. prosecuting attorney, is not lacking in ability. If he were unworried by prejudice and as untainted by a desire to cater to popular prejudice as he is clear-headed he would make an efficient officer. In view of his ability, which must be conceded, when he makes mistakes they are necessarily, as a rule, errors of the heart and not of the brain. But of

whatever character a man's errors may be, "it is never too late to mend," repentance being always in order.

We were pleased to note a special point made by the U. S. prosecuting attorney yesterday in the preliminary proceedings in the Irons-Fowler abortion case. He argued in favor of an examination being had before the Justice that as the testimony would be submitted to writing, in case of the death or absence of any of the witnesses at a trial that might ensue, it could be used. On the contrary, if the case went directly to the grand jury, the testimony taken before that body, being a matter of secrecy, could not be so used, its production in Court for trial purposes being forbidden by statute.

It is to be hoped, for the sake of consistency, that Mr. Dickson's conversion to the legal doctrine of the secrecy of the grand jury proceedings will stick, and not be cast off and taken on, like a convenient garment, according to circumstances. Otherwise it would have been in order for him to have injected the proviso yesterday—"except in cases where 'Mormons' are charged with polygamy or unlawful cohabitation."

The remarkable, we might say astounding tactics adopted by the prosecuting attorney in the Clawson and Connelly cases, are yet fresh in the public mind. When witnesses were not testifying to suit the prosecution, Mr. Dickson had recourse to alleged grand jury minutes; a number of pencil scribbles. He drew the attention of the witnesses to those bogus memoranda, with the remark—"Did you not testify" so and so before the grand jury, then whispered the secrets of the grand jury room confidentially in the ear of the witness, so as to preserve their sacredness. The witnesses who were thus sought to be intimidated by these terrible jottings of a secret conclave, did not, however, have any recollection of having testified as stated in effect by the prosecution.

The result of the introduction of the bogus grand jury notes was simply this: Granting for the sake of argument, but not in point of fact, that the Grand Jury notes were correct, Mr. Dickson in effect told the trial jury what the witnesses testified to before the former body. This had a double result, for which it was doubtless intended—it had all the force of legal testimony upon the trial jury and prejudiced them against the regular evidence of the witnesses, because of its conflict with that given in secret. Had it not been evident that the Court was already set and prejudiced against the defense, it would have led to the supposition that it also had been influenced by this apparent but not real conflict of evidence. But the fact of the Court allowing the introduction of this illegal testimony against the plain rights of the persons on trial, showed that it was open to conviction, but it "would like to see the man that could convince" it, except on the side to which it was leaning.

Not only were the trial juries liable to be biased by the grand jury minutes, but also the court, the latter actually admitting as much. It expressed the opinion that perjury had been committed by witnesses, and the only apparent evidence to justify such a view was the assumed conflict between the evidence illegally introduced and that which was legally given during the trials.

However, Mr. Dickson's position of yesterday shows a change of base, from which it is to be hoped there will be no shifting to suit circumstances and cases. There were evidently other objects besides those already enumerated for the introduction of the bogus minutes in the cases referred to. It appears to be the proper thing in the minds of some people to misrepresent the "Mormons," by painting them in the blackest possible colors. It was evidently deemed essential to make it appear to the great gullible public abroad that the "Mormons" had no scruples against committing perjury upon the stand, thus placing the prosecution under great difficulty in enforcing the laws against polygamy. To further this nefarious object and thus strengthen the howl for unconstitutional anti-"Mormon" legislation, the profound secrets of the jury room were given to the Salt Lake Tribune, the advocate and apologist of the seducer, libertine, prostitute and abortionist.

That paper published a transcript of a portion of those secret proceedings before the grand jury. We were rather pleased with this step, because it enabled us to catch the conspirators on a hook.

The object of publishing that section of the grand jury minutes was to show that Anna Gallifant testified to one thing before that body, and another at the trial of John Connelly. The portion of the minutes published, as we have heretofore shown, gave the contemptible tricksters away. It contained answers falsely stated to have been given by Anna Gallifant before the grand jury. Yet it is a notorious fact that that lady was imprisoned for contempt for not giving the answers with which she is credited in the bogus minutes of secret proceedings. The subterfuge was very attenuated, and fortunately the doctored pencilings carry their refutation upon their face.

It will be expected that Mr. Dickson will, in his future official practice, stand by the position assumed by him yesterday in relation to the illegality of introducing secret proceedings into court during a trial, either by dancing around the stump or otherwise. If such matters are to be introduced, however, let it be done openly and

above board, and not by insinuation nor whispers, for the latter method would be undignified even if the minutes were not doctored as those referred to certainly were.

A ROUSING MAJORITY.

THE returns of the election for Delegate to Congress exhibits the "powerful weakness" of the so-called "Liberal" party of Utah. Their total strength exhibited at the polls is but 2,215, polled for Ransford Smith, while John T. Caine, the People's Delegate received 22,120. Considering the lack of agitation, our Delegate was well supported by his constituents. He received a much larger vote than we anticipated. His majority is considerably greater than in 1882. We congratulate him on this mark of the confidence of the citizens of Utah, and recommend the "Liberals" to retire in silence or disband and get up a real party with some principles.

A GRATIFYING EXHIBIT.

DOUBTLESS the communication from Mr. S. P. Teasdel, the well known merchant of this city, in relation to the prospects of the sugar industry, which appeared in the NEWS of yesterday, would be perused with pleasure by many of our readers interested in home manufactures. Sugar-making is a most important branch of business, and when such capable men as those composing the committee to whom the subject was referred express, after careful examination, an opinion to the effect that its establishment and profitable conduct here are feasible, the public cannot but have confidence in the correctness of the position assumed. We will note with pleasure any future progress made in the matter.

THE TERRITORIAL CANVASS.

NINETEEN THOUSAND MAJORITY FOR HON. JOHN T. CAINE.

The Commissioners completed the official count of the votes cast at the late election for Delegate to Congress last evening. Following are the returns from the precincts, as furnished by Secretary Thomas:

Table with columns for County, Precincts, Caine, and Smith. Includes Beaver, Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Emery, Garfield, Iron, Kane, Juab, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Rich, Salt Lake, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Tooele, Uintah, and Utah counties.

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LIST OF PASSENGERS Sailing from Liverpool, November 1st, 1884, per S. S. Arizona, Elder J. Alma Smith in charge. Salt Lake City. Janet, Maggie, Peter, Joan, George, Janet and Thomasine Lindsay; Francis Hunter; Maggie Burnside; Michael Thos. Cannell; Philip Booth; Christina Archer; Ruth Cartwright; John Cole; Jane and George L. Williams; Saah Ann Bennett; Margaret L. Russell; John, Annie, Ernest and Wilford Danvers; Alexander Wallis; Emily Chisholm; Mary Ann Davis; Mary Jane and William Hughes; Elizabeth, Arthur and Moroni Almond; Jabez, Ellen, Nellie and Mary Ann Denney; Edward and Frances Spillet; George, Laura and Arthur Harwood; Henry F. Williams; William Daynes; James, Sarah, Alice, Ellen, Joseph, Clara, John, Mary Ann, Arthur J. Ethel and Nellie Bishop; Elizabeth and Jessie Hopwood. Ogden. A. J. Smeding; Anna Bartens; Annie Hardman; Ernest Broughten; Joanna, Sarah Eliza, John, Joseph, Mary and Wm. Reed; Lavinia Coop; Thos. and Meredith Jones; Ellen, John Charles, Joseph, Harriet Ann and Georgina Smith; Anna, Elizabeth and Abraham Hatley; Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, Robert, Bertha, Edith, Amelia, Ada, Emma and Mary Elizabeth Wilson; Jane Peace; Ephraim and Henry Harris; Elizabeth and Arthur Bailey; Ellen, Mary Ellen, Samuel and Elizabeth Banner; Alice Radford; John J. and Edith Johnson; Arthur, Edith and Joseph Briers; Mary Cutler; James, Eliza R. and Wm. Smith; Rachael and Ellen Akers. Montpelier. Elvina Batty; Harriet, Francis, Annie, Emily, Grace, Harriet and Madge Hards. Provo. Christopher Scott; Mary Ann Carrick.