

victions of a large majority both of Senators and Representatives. The veto, then, was in bad taste, and worse judgment, for the vote in its favor indicated the certainty of its becoming a law notwithstanding the opposition of the Executive.

In passing the bill over the veto the vote stood, in the House 196 to 73, and in the Senate 46 to 19, considerably in excess of the necessary two-thirds majority. It was done without debate or delay.

This Constitutional power possessed by Congress is a wise endowment and is strictly republican in its character. Contrast it with the despotic system forced upon the people of this Territory. Here, a Governor appointed without any regard to the wishes of the people, nominated by a President and confirmed by a Senate in whose election the people most interested by the appointment have no voice, can veto the Acts of the Legislative Assembly elected by popular suffrage, or destroy their labors during a whole session, by simply taking no notice of the bills they pass, and even the unanimous vote of both Houses of the Legislature would have no effect against the single voice of this one official; indeed his silence is more potent than their united speech. And yet this is called "a republican form of government."

The power of absolute veto is in utter antagonism to the spirit of American institutions; it is a worse form of despotism than prevails in any constitutional monarchy on earth, and is a standing disgrace to a country that professes to be the home of liberty, the asylum of the oppressed and the freest nation that the sun shines on. It should be swept away as a relic of tyranny and barbaric rule that ought never to have been imposed upon any section of the United States.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF HIM?

The New York Herald Washington correspondence, which contains the letter from the Utah Judges, published in our issue of Saturday, last, has also the annexed:

The following dispatch was received here yesterday by the anti-Mormon delegate:

SALT LAKE CITY,
Feb. 23, 1878.

To J. C. Hemingway, Washington,
D. C.:

The Gentiles, apostate Mormons, and miners are highly indignant at the approval by Governor Emery of the so-called secret ballot act just passed by the polygamous Legislature. The bill virtually disfranchises nearly the entire Gentile population of Utah and places the elections irrevocably in the hands of the Mormon priests. An indignation meeting has been called to meet at the Liberal Institute on Tuesday night. A copy of the bill, which is entirely different from the one shown by Cannon to the House sub-committee on Territories, has been sent you.

A. LOCKLEY.

Pity and profound contempt are the only sentiments we feel for the miserable falsifier who sent that dispatch. Here, it is well known that the number of persons who disapprove of the new election law is very small, and that they are of that class which would be satisfied with nothing short of giving the minority all the powers claimed in other places by the majority. And every Member of Congress who reads the statute and who has noticed the dispatch, will rank the poor wretch that sent it with the low and despicable beings who are too degraded for decent society.

However, good will grow out of the evil designed. A perusal of the bill will show that it disfranchises no proper elector, but is honestly intended to meet the wants of the times and the reasonable desires of those who objected to the old law; it will be easily perceived that those who clamor against it do not want fair elections, but an opportunity to control them against the wishes of the majority; and that it is folly to notice the vaporings of the class in Utah who are working for special legislation.

We pity the being who by his own folly covers his name with infamy, and we have the most profound contempt for the baffled malcontent who spits out his spite in such wilful fabrications as are contained in the above dispatch.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 23.

Respectful Manifestations.—The 19th Ward school house was a scene of social enjoyment last evening. Brother E. Beesley is the choir leader of that Ward, and on repairing to the schoolhouse for the usual Wednesday evening rehearsal, he was surprised to find the room filled by the members of the choir and their friends, and two large tables loaded with "creature comforts," which he was informed had been prepared expressly on his account.

After some time had been spent in demolishing the viands the tables were removed, and the music "struck up" for the dance, which continued until near nine o'clock, when songs were sung and an address was delivered by Bishop Morris. An Elgin stem-winder and setter watch, in silver case, was presented to Brother Beesley, as a token of respect from the members of the choir, which he acknowledged in a brief speech. The dance was subsequently resumed and continued until near midnight, when the happy throng dispersed.

"Liberal" Indignation Meeting.—In response to a call, signed by R. H. Robertson and Patrick H. Lannan, a meeting was held at the "Liberal Institute" last night. The ostensible purpose was to discuss the action of Governor Emery in approving the Revenue Bill and the Bill providing for Registration and Secret Ballot, enacted by the Legislature at its late session. The call for the meeting was made by the rabid, bigoted, sensational, unreasonable, foolish and contradictory wing of the so-called "Liberal party," but the conservative and more reasonable division assembled in considerable force at an early stage, and succeeded in electing its representative chairman, General Nathan Kimball, and Mr. A. S. Patterson was elected secretary.

As soon as this organization was effected somebody made a motion to adjourn, which was seconded.

This caused an uproar, shouts of "question," and "let us have discussion," being confusedly mixed. The motion was put and the chairman decided in favor of the negatives. The vote being about even, somebody shouted, "Divide the house."

The chairman said the discussion should be free, and the speakers should be chosen both from men whose opinions were against and favorable to the bills to be considered.

Calls were made for Mr. Dilley, and he mounted the rostrum. The main features of his speech were that a struggle was going on for the purpose of freeing Utah from a species of tyranny that existed in it. The transition from that condition to the full blaze of American liberty was necessarily slow and gradual. If progress were being made in that direction it should satisfy those seeking to change the state of affairs. The questions to be considered were whether the new Revenue Bill, as relating to the taxing of mining property, was an improvement on the old one, and did it compare favorably with similar laws in other States and Territories? He quoted from the old and new laws, and showed conclusively that the latter was a decided improvement on the former. He also spoke of the provisions in relation to mines, etc., in the revenue laws of California, Nevada, Idaho and Montana, and proved, beyond the possibility of successful contradiction, that the Utah law was more liberal and manifested more of the spirit of the protection of mining interests than any he quoted from. In fact, in point of liberality in that respect he challenged comparison with any law in any Territory or State in the country.

Some senseless fellows in the assemblage, guided by their prejudices in the absence of judgment, being annoyed at the almost self-evident facts elicited by the speaker, attempted to create a disturbance, which was promptly subdued by the Chair, who said, "We will have order."

"You will, will you?"

"Yes, we will," said the General, "and those who attempt to break it will find the law will be enforced."

Mr. Dilley resumed. He took the ground that the law being a step in advance, instead of those who framed it and the Governor who approved it being subjected to

severe and unmeasured condemnation, should be awarded credit.

The speaker next took up the Election bill. It contained the two features for which the "Liberal" party of Utah had been clamorous for years—secret ballot and registration. Now it had been given some were dissatisfied. Was it, like the Revenue Bill, a step in advance? It was much more acceptable than the old marked ballot abomination. It had been claimed by the "Liberals" that the "Mormons" had not acted independently because of the marked ballot law. If this were true the "Mormons," being freed from surveillance in this respect, would vote freely, and the Church influence would soon be in the minority. The law was a fair one. No one had the right to take the ground that any officer was going to perpetrate a fraud under it. It was a step in advance, and the Governor should be commended and not condemned for giving it his approval.

Mr. Pike moved for the appointment of a committee of three to draft and present resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in relation to the action of the Governor in approving the revenue and election bills.

After the motion was seconded the portly form of Patrick H. Lannan, the butcher, shot suddenly up on the platform, and he opened a fusillade of senseless abuse upon Mr. Dilley, whom he accused of "bull-dozing" the assemblage, but he knew the genuine "Liberals" would not submit. The chairman called him to order, and said he must speak to the subject of the motion. Here occurred a great uproar, in the midst of which the towering form of General Kimball stood over the short, podgy one of Mr. Lannan, in genuine tableaux fashion. It was a sublime situation.

Order being restored Patrick H. Lannan proceeded to talk about newspaper pen pictures. The Independent had stated that he had more bowels than brains, a fact that he admitted, but he had brains enough to see that the "Liberal" party (save the mark) should not call on speakers that tried to gull them with clap trap. The liberal party should take advice from such tried friends as McKean, Baskin and Lawrence. He said he objected to such men as the mover for the appointment of the committee, Mr. Pike, having anything to say. He had not been a resident of the Territory six months and therefore was not a voter.

Mr. Pike said the statement was false, he having resided in Utah continuously for four years and a half.

Mr. Lannan—"I take it all back."

The motion for the appointment of the committee was withdrawn.

There were loud calls for McKean, who arose and said in his usual cold, shrill, and distinct style, "I have not read the Election Bill, and therefore I am not prepared to discuss it." And thus he missed a chance to re-iterate that "I was in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America, when the climax was reached, which terminated in the great war of the Rebellion," with which he almost invariably prefaces his stump orations.

Mr. Baskin was the next speaker. He had to admit that he could not see anything particularly wrong with the revenue law. The great point was to have the assessing and collecting in proper hands.

He started after the election bill. He talked a good deal about Utah legislation of the past, and none knew better than himself that he drew an untruthful picture, pregnant with cunning sophistry.

He spoke of his personal efforts to secure congressional legislation, notably the Cullom Bill, framed by himself, by which it was intended to disfranchise polygamists.

There had been a split in the "Liberal" party of Utah. The leaders of that split were Governor Emery and General Kimball, who had been "fire brands" in the party. He had essayed the roll of peacemaker but had failed.

In relation to the election law he characterized it as a snare, and the only attempt he made to sustain this position was that the officers would perpetrate frauds under it on the minority. They might not do it for a while, but when the "Liberal" element got "neck and neck" with the Mormons they certainly would. Governor Emery, under the advice of counsel, ap-

proved that bill, and therefore had perpetrated a gross wrong upon the "Liberals." He questioned the integrity of the Governor's legal counsel if they were expert lawyers.

Judge Bennett was the next speaker. He took the position that the Revenue Bill was a most liberal law in its reference to mining interests. It was the best law in that respect in any State or Territory in America. The liberal provision regarding the mining industry had been inserted at the demand of Governor Emery.

He did not claim that the Election Law was perfect, but it was a step in advance, and as such should be accepted. The main objection was its being too cumbersome, involving too much machinery. In relation to the probability of frauds being perpetrated under it, they were committed everywhere. It was for the minority to be vigilant in the assertion and maintenance of their rights. The "Liberals" had been clamoring for a registry and secret ballot for years, and now it was given, some of them villified those who had done anything towards securing it. He defied anybody to point to a stricter election law anywhere. Mr. Baskin objected to the assessors being Mormons. Was there a State or Territory where the registration was not in the hands of the majority?

The chairman of the congressional sub-committee on Territories had intimated that unless the Utah Legislature should pass a law giving the secret ballot, a bill would be reported of that nature to the House. If Governor Emery had refused to sign the Utah bill, Mr. Cannon would have presented a draft of it to the sub-committee with the statement that it had been vetted by the Governor. The effect would have been to have injured instead of furthering the cause of special congressional legislation for Utah. "You would no more have got a bill from Congress under such circumstances than if you had submitted it to the Piute Indians."

The speaker explained the remedies as against the imaginary frauds of the future, spoken of by Baskin.

About the split in the "liberal" ranks alluded to by Mr. Baskin. "Who caused it?" (A voice) "Emery and Kimball." "That is false," said the speaker. He did not intend to be dictated by any clique of any nature whatever; whether it were a newspaper clique that tabored and slandered everybody that did not coincide with its views or any other. He had a right to hold and express his opinions without being subjected to the indignity of being called "Jack Mormon." Much as he detested "Mormon" or other church oppression he would as determinedly oppose it from any and every other source. It would not do to set up dictators of any kind. Unless a more tolerant spirit should be exhibited the split would continue and grow wider. He would go further than his friend Baskin and oppose every church in existence. The Mormon church was not the worst. That of which one of the agitators who appeared on this platform (meaning Patrick H. Lannan) was a member, was a great deal more pernicious, and, unless vigilance were exercised, it would some day sap the foundations of this great Republic.

Judge Bennett stated that he was one of Governor Emery's counsel at the time he approved of the two bills under consideration.

Mr. Baskin—"I am sorry to hear you make that admission."

The speaker advised his audience to act upon their thoughts, and not be carried away by their feelings in opposition to their judgment. "Bow to no dictation from any source." When the dictatorial spirit should be abolished, there would be a solid "Liberal" party in Utah.

Mr. Henry W. Lawrence responded to loud calls. It is seldom that we have ever witnessed a more powerful exhibition of intense bitterness of feeling than he manifested. He strutted around on the platform, exerted his voice to its utmost tension and flung his arms around. Even if there had been any tinge of logic in his utterances its effect would have been destroyed by the excited fierceness of his manner. As if aware of the effect of his speech and manner, he several times, as an offset, disclaimed having any other than good feelings for the "Mormons." It was like throwing sugar plums into a bucket of gall. His speech was denunciatory from

beginning to end, of everything and everybody that didn't see through his spectacles, and therefore was not worth a great deal of consideration. In advocating the condemnation of Governor Emery for approving the election bill, he announced himself in favor of radical measures.

After a considerable number of persons had left the hall, the following resolutions, presented by Mr. Longstreet, were read and adopted, Judge Bennett stating, as his objection to them, that they were, in several particulars, untrue:

Whereas, Every man is, by force of circumstances, beyond his own control, a subject of government, somehow and somewhere, and is, by the very constitution of human society, entitled to share equally in the conferring of political power on those who wield it as a means of self-protection and a safeguard against oppression; and,

Whereas, The ballot carries with it the sovereignty of the individual, and the exercise of the elective franchise is the highest prerogative of a freeman and the touchstone of American politics; and,

Whereas, The American people claim their rights, not as grace or favor, doled out by Executive, prophet, seer or revelator, but as a divine right of man, inherent and Constitutional; and

Whereas, The equal right to security and prosperity of all the people of Utah, can alone be secured by the free expression of the lawful citizen through a secret, honest and impartial ballot; and

Whereas, The election law recently enacted by the Territorial Legislature of this Territory, and signed by the Governor, who holds his commission from the United States, and should respect the majority of the people whose government he represents, does not secure such a ballot, but is a snare and a cheat; therefore,

Resolved, That we the freemen of Utah, and citizens of the United States, in convention assembled, declare our unalterable opposition to said election law, and record our undissembled grief and amazement at its enactment. This law gives to the Mormon Priesthood power to provide the machinery to work the plan, and engineers to operate the machinery. It in effect disfranchises a large majority of the Liberal voters, while it throws wide open the doors, to the wives, be they many or few, or alien, to vote at the beck, and under the covering mantle of their citizen lord.

Resolved, That the freemen of this Territory anxiously look to Congress for the enactment of an election law that will secure them in their constitutional rights as citizens of the United States and of this Territory, and that they will annul this Utah burlesque on the elective franchise.

DIED.

In the 6th Ward of this city, March 23, 1878, of inflammation of the lungs, GEORGE QUAYLE, son of James and Catharine M. Anderson, aged 2 years, 11 months, and 22 days.

On the 25th of February, at her residence in Pleasant Grove, Utah, AMELIA, wife of Frank Richins, and daughter of Frederick and Mary Richards, aged 17 years and 10 months. Late of Nottingham, England. *Millennial Star*, please copy.

In the 7th Ward of this city, at 10 p.m., March 2, 1878, FREDERICK C. ANDREW. Deceased was born June 14, 1820, at Heywood, Lancashire, England; joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in December, 1850, in Stockport Branch, Manchester Conference; came to Utah in 1854. He leaves a large family and many friends to mourn his loss. The funeral service was held at the 7th Ward Meeting-house at 2 p.m. to-day. *Millennial Star* please copy.

At Widdcombe, Bath, England, Jan. 1878, JOHN SPICKET. Deceased was born at Tilt-head, Wiltshire, August, 1794; baptized by Elder Thomas Smith, 1844, ordained an Elder by Pres. John Parry, 1854. Deceased was a pensioner for service in the Peninsular war under Wellington; he was at the battle of Waterloo. *Millennial Star*.

At Kaysville, Davis County, Jan. 8th, 1878, EDMUND I, son of Joseph S. and Mary King, aged 5 years and 9 months.

Also at the same place, Jan. 18th, RICHARD I, son of the same parents, aged 3 years, 10 months and 5 days.

Also on February 26th, BELL, daughter of the same, aged 2 years, 3 months and 11 days; all from the effects of diphtheria.

At Provo City, March 1st, 1878, of dropsy, MARY JANE SMITH GEE, sister of Judge Elias Smith, aged 64 years, 10 months and 2 days.