



GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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In our local column there are some extracts published from a letter written by Elder Staines from New York city. His statement of the condition of feeling is interesting, if for no other reason than that it shows how great a change has taken place in public feeling in relation to the people of Utah since last Summer and Fall. We know that he does not exaggerate this change, and that it is really more striking than one not brought in contact with the people of the States can well imagine. We are glad to have it in our power to chronicle the fact that such a reaction has occurred; for it will be remembered, the DESERET EVENING NEWS predicted at the inception and during the progress of the late judicial crusade here, that the Judge and other officials engaged in it were doing more to advertise the people of Utah, to draw attention to them and their system, to preach the gospel than any number of missionaries who could be sent out. Results have proved that this prediction was a correct one. Every one familiar with missionary operations, who knows anything about the condition of feeling respecting "Mormonism" in the States, and the interest there is taken in the subject, will bear ample testimony that the officials of Utah have, during the past eight or ten months, been most effective instruments in awakening interest about, and conferring national importance upon, the "Mormons." They have prompted men in all parts of the nation and of the world to think, to read, and to inquire about them. Today, there is no community on the continent concerning whom there is so much curiosity felt as about that of Utah. This is due, in part at least, to the officials who have been so active in trying to destroy the system which prevails here.

No public man, a western friend of ours asserts, can afford to have the press silent about him. His theory is, that if he would maintain his prominence, his name must be kept before the public, even if it is only to be abused. If the theory be correct, it is as applicable to a community as to an individual. The officials of Utah have given its people this kind of prominence; but, unfortunately for them, they have done it in a way to deprive us of the power of thanking them for their services.

THE Tichborne claimant is not by any means put down. Having succeeded in obtaining bail and thereby release from durance pending the charge of perjury, etc., under which he stands, he has taken the hint from itinerant lecturers and has become an itinerant himself on his own account, lecturing here and there throughout England, holding forth, in the principal cities and towns, concerning his own adventures. Of course he charges for admission, and the accounts are that he is likely to be successful too in making the project pay handsomely, which will be a good thing for him in his pending lawsuit and in any other in which he may be involved through his claims to the Tichborne estate. Crowds assemble to see and hear him, and at Bristol he is said to have met with a very enthusiastic reception by two audiences, showing that he is still popular and even growing in popularity with the masses, notwithstanding his defeat in court.

On Friday, June 14, Secretary of War Belnap awarded the diplomas to the graduates at West Point. The weather was unfavorable, the rain spoiled the arrangements for out-door exercises, and the visitors were not numerous, being mostly friends or relatives of the graduates.

After the awarding of the diplomas,

the Secretary addressed the graduates, setting forth what the country expected of them; that the late civil war had given West Point a high reputation, and that non-professionals and men unlearned in books were often sound in knowledge and were no unworthy rivals, as abundantly manifested in the conduct and exploits of the volunteers in the late war. The Secretary referred to distinguished West Pointers, living and dead, mentioning Sheridan, Sherman, Grant, Thomas, Sedgwick, Reynolds, McPherson, Sill, and Harker; paid a passing tribute of respect to deceased professors of the Academy; adverted to the inspiring associations which clustered around that institution and locality; and expressed the belief that the graduates would bear true allegiance to the constitution and its protecting banner—the flag of the free.

Below are the "standings" of the highest five of the 57 graduates in the several branches of study—

Engineering, Burnie, Griffith, Blunt, Carr, and Lyon; cavalry tactics, Wetmore, Varnum, Wallace, Blunt, and Griffith; ordnance and gunnery, Carr, Birnie R., Griffith, Blunt, and Wallace; mineralogy and geology, Birnie, Briggs, Moore, Carr, and Parkhurst; ethics and law, Norris, Parkhurst, Blunt, Birnie, and Abbott; discipline, Wallace, Allen J., Lyon, Van Orsdall, and Baker; general merit, Birnie, Carr, Blunt, Lyon, and Baker.

INDIAN interpreters D. B. Huntington and D. N. Jones called upon us this morning to converse upon the subject of the dispatches which we have published from Sanpete valley in relation to threatened Indian difficulties in that quarter. These gentlemen naturally feel sensitive about wrong impressions going abroad in regard to their red friends; the latter particularly so, because he has been intimately associated as interpreter with the Indians who reside on the Uintah Reservation. He does not want the impression to prevail that the Indians referred to in our yesterday's article as being encamped on the divide between the head of Salt Creek Cañon and Fountain Green, are disposed to be hostile. They have come from the Reservation on a friendly visit to the settlements, and to represent their wants and wishes to commissioners appointed by Secretary Delano to meet with them. They intend to go back to the Reservation, and the chiefs told Mr. Jones that they wished it expressly understood that they are the friends of the whites. While Messrs. H. and J. both state that stock ought not to be suffered to run at large to be a temptation to hungry Indians, they wished, when the Indians were friendly, that they should not be looked upon and treated as hostile. They both think there is an inclination on the part of settlers to trust their stock too much to take care of themselves. This practice encourages unruly Indians, whom the chiefs cannot always control, to steal and kill animals on the range. When such instances occur the tribe should not be held responsible, no more than a white community for the acts of its unruly, law-breaking members. We are informed that Indians have occasionally been given whisky. This ought not to be. We cannot think that any responsible, experienced citizen would be guilty of giving Indians liquor, for those who have the least acquaintance with them know that, while under its influence, they are but little better than wild beasts and are liable to kill their best friends on the slightest provocation.

The Shiberatch, (we have printed this name incorrectly as "Shiverute") Indians are a band without any special organization and are not under a regular chieftainship. It is this band that killed the young man at Twelve Mile Creek and stole the horses. They and the Elk Mountain Indians are held by the other Indians—the Utes—as the opposite of, we would say, "respectable." They think them disreputable. These Indians with the Navajoes, if these latter are east of the Sevier as reported, will bear watching. They cannot resist very strong temptations in the shape of horses and cattle or scalps.

THE New York newspaper correspondents who attended the Boston Jubilee have been sarcastically critical upon Boston and, in alluding to that city and its belongings, they have spoken in a tone of rather lofty disparagement; but the *Globe* of that city has an opportunity to retort and improves it. The Jubilee programme on one of the days announced that Madame Peschka-

Leutner would sing a grand aria from Mozart's "Magic Flute." The lady did sing; but not Mozart's production; she sang instead Proch's "Air and Variations." Several of the New York correspondents telegraphed to their journals an account of how Madame Leutner sang Mozart's air. The New York *Times* surpassed all the others in the remarks upon the subject. Its correspondent praised the singing, and said the artiste in giving the grand air of the "Magic Flute" won the second victory of the day, and that even those who listened at a distance must have lost little of her facile and brilliant execution of Mozart's florid composition. The *Globe* calls the correspondents "wiseacres," and tauntingly asks why the prominent New York journals do not send them critics who know the difference between Proch and Mozart. Rather a hard thrust at the metropolitan fellows.

A MAN by the name of Henry Allen has given ecclesiastical and judicial courts trouble in England. He had married once too often, and being a member of a church, it had taken his case up. But he was impenitent and impudent, and the ecclesiastical authorities gave him up in disgust. Then the courts took charge of his case. They have worked at it for some months, and are now said to be heartily sick of it. Mr. Allen has been married three times. His first wife died; he married a second time, but he neither waited for her death nor her divorce until he married a third wife, and she was his first wife's niece. This made him to all intents and purposes a bigamist. But there is an act in that kingdom, known as "Lord Lyn-hurst's act," which makes a marriage between a man and his wife's niece void. The case has been tried before a bench of sixteen judges; it has been looked at from every point of view; but they cannot reach Allen. He argues that an act which is a nullity *ab initio* cannot be a crime, and therefore is not punishable. The proposition is a plain one, but the examination of statute books had failed, at last accounts, to disprove it, and he is still unconvicted of bigamy. What they will do with him is not known. If the law should remain in force, the neices of wives may be in demand.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JUNE is a notable yet melancholy day in the history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It was on this day twenty-eight years ago that JOSEPH and HYRUM SMITH, the first the Prophet and the latter the Patriarch of the Church, were cruelly and basely murdered in cold blood at Carthage jail, Hancock county, Illinois, to which building they had gone under a false charge of treason, and with the pledged honor of the State, through its executive, that they should be protected from all violence. What a host of recollections crowd upon the minds of those who were connected with the people at that time in recalling that day! Twenty-eight years have elapsed since the enactment of that dreadful tragedy—each year coming laden to the Latter-day Saints with events which, if happening to those who live ordinary, common-place lives, would be sufficient to make their existences romantic—yet without a close review of these years it seems scarcely credible that so long a period has gone by since the people endured the agony of that eventful time. Wonderful changes have taken place in those years, and the people of these valleys have great reason to be thankful for them and their present prospects.

PRESIDENT GEORGE A. SMITH in a letter to President Young under date of the 19th inst. from New York says:

"I have visited Topsfield, Mass., and the graves of three great-grandfathers of the Smiths and four of the Goulds, examined the Hoosac Tunnel and spent a day riding with Dr. Humphrey Gould around the hills near where you were born. It is truly a romantic country. I have avoided contact with men whose conversation would be likely to agitate my mind, as I wish my absence from home to be a complete rest of the brain. I am well, and feel that my journey and change of air are having a beneficial effect upon me. I have been told by persons whom I have visited that you did not know how many hearts were made glad when you were delivered from your deten-

tion. Bros. John Sharp, and Dwyer and myself were in the Coliseum at the opening of the Boston Jubilee. There were more singers than auditors. Twenty thousand voices made "Old Hundred" roar. There were probably 50,000 who stood outside the building, and who either would not pay the five dollars admission fee, or were afraid the building would fall upon them. The roof is sustained by over five hundred posts. The timber and braces are light. The sound of the organ, in my judgment, is brassy and coarse. Buildings and improvements are being pushed rapidly ahead in the cities of New York and Boston. When you and I were in Boston in 1843, they were driving piles in the Bay with a hammer weighing 640 pounds; I now find them at the same business with a hammer weighing 1,280 pounds, and a corresponding improvement in the rapidity of the blows. This is an index of the improvement made in other directions I everywhere meet gentlemen whose feelings are warm and kind to you, and who take great interest in your prosperity."

THE Sacramento *Union*, in an editorial article on the U. S. Senate, indulges in very severe reflections on the manner in which members are elected to that body. "So long it says as the balance of power in the Senate is made up of members elected by 'carpet-bag' legislatures at the South, and those small and generally purchasable bodies called legislatures by courtesy in new States having 50,000 to 150,000 inhabitants, there can be no improvement in the quality of Senators."

We have nothing to say about the method of electing Senators in the Southern States; but the legislatures of the thinly populated States, though not containing so many members, are probably no more easily purchased than the legislatures of the populous States; certainly so far as quality is concerned, we know Senators from several new States, who will bear comparison with any of those from the older commonwealth.

There is, however, a practice gaining ground, if we may believe the *Union*, in several of the States which we view as fraught with danger to the independence and integrity of the Senate, and through it, to the Republic. It asserts that the legislatures of nearly half the States are more or less swayed by the great corporations—railroad and others. Even while boasting as Republicans of a Republican victory in Oregon there comes to it the statement that the victory was greatly influenced by a railway prince in that State. This carries at least a strong suspicion to it that the Legislature has been "put up" to elect the choice of this railway prince to the Senate in place of Corbett, whose term expires next March. The *Union* denounces this system. It produces Senators who become in part the official property of the corporation who manipulated the legislatures for them. The object of the Constitution is defeated. It placed the State above all else to be looked after by the Senators; but, under this system, it becomes secondary, and the corporation and its friends and interests have the first place in the thoughts and actions of many Senators. After alluding to the subtle policy of Augustus in subordinating the Senate of Rome to the imperial power by grasping into the imperial hand all the patronage of the government, and the evil results which followed, and instituting a comparison between that and the present condition of affairs, the *Union* asks:

"What is the remedy against these abuses? The Legislatures are no longer to be trusted. That much is certain. They are bought and sold like slaves used to be in the South. They despise platforms, are false to pledges, and contemptuous to their constituents. Their quality has deteriorated. It used to be that most of them were ruled by ambition. Avarice has almost driven that honorable passion from Legislative halls. The average member has become the mere lickspittle and boot-black of the rich men who control the corporations. Satire cannot penetrate his rhinoceros hide, and the blush of shame never crimson his stupid face though all the honest world points at him as the wretch who has sold his high office and sacrificed his constituents for a dinner or a fee. Are such men fit to make United States Senators? The remedy lies in taking that power from them and giving it back to the people. But unfortunately that remedy is impossible as long as the Senate is filled with the class of small-potato politi-