

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - - Feb. 18, 1874.

can be found, and let your testimony be to them. Hunt them up from the four quarters of the earth, gather them out with a mighty hand and with an outstretched arm, and bring them back to their own land." When that time shall come Israel will be gathered and not till then.

Inquires one—"How long will the gospel still be preached to the Gentiles?" I do not know; I can give you certain limits, but within those limits I cannot decide. God told us in the early days of this church, by new revelation, that the times of the Gentiles would be fulfilled in the generation then living upon the earth. Forty-three years of that generation have already gone by. How many more years it will be before their times are fulfilled I cannot tell; but I know the day is not far distant when young men, now living in these mountains, will be commissioned to go, not to the Gentiles, for their times will be fulfilled, but the Lord will say to them—"Go forth and fish and hunt up Israel in the four quarters of the earth. Go to the remnants of Joseph that are in South America, and scattered over this vast continent from the frozen regions of the north to Cape Horn in South America; go and teach them the gospel, for they are a remnant of the tribe of Joseph; and his arm will be made bare in that day in such a manner that they will not reject the truth, and they will be grafted in again into their own olive tree, and become a righteous branch of the House of Israel.

That is the destiny of our Indian tribes. Many may yet suffer and perish, but when the time of their tribulation is past, when the Lord has rewarded unto them double for all the sins that were committed by their ancient fathers in their apostasy, and when he has visited them in judgment according to the prophecies that are contained in this Book of Mormon, and the times of the Gentiles who now occupy this land are fulfilled, then the Lord will make bare his arm, and he will redeem these remnants of Israel, that they may inherit the blessings promised to their ancient fathers.

I do not know that I have time to say anything more on this subject. To those who are unacquainted with the vast amount of testimony in the Scriptures in relation to this work, I say, read the ancient prophecies, Isaiah especially; read the psalms of David, those which speak of the events which are to precede the second coming of Christ; read the prophecy of Daniel, about the setting up of the latter-day kingdom, whose beginning should be like a little stone cut out of the mountains without hands, rolling forth and becoming a great mountain and filling the whole earth, not like the destiny of the ancient kingdom, to be destroyed out of the earth through apostasy. The latter-day kingdom is to increase in greatness, power and glory until the kingdom and dominion under the whole heaven shall be given into the hands of the Saints of the Most High, and the wicked shall be entirely swept from the face of the earth. Read all these prophecies, and when you have read and understood them, you will know what the Latter-day Saints believe, and what are their views in relation to the future. Amen.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association came off at Wesleyan Hall, Boston, Jan. 27.

The following is from the Annual Report of the Association—

On the closing day of the last session Senator Frelinghuysen's bill, depriving the women of Utah of the franchise, was defeated by a dexterous manoeuvre, for which we must thank Mr. Blackwell and our friends in the Congress of the United States.

In the course of the meeting the following resolution was reported and adopted—

Resolved, That we heartily thank the friends of Impartial Suffrage in Congress for their efforts to preserve Woman Suffrage in Utah, and we instruct our officers to address a Memorial to Congress, asking that women may be enfranchised in the District of Columbia and in all the Territories.

At a Woman Suffrage Convention held in Washington, D. C., Jan. 15 and 16, the following resolutions were adopted—

Resolved, That as the right of suffrage was vested in the women of Utah by years of legalized usage, as its exercise affords the surest guarantee of the peaceful extinction of polygamy, we denounce the proposition now pending in Congress to disfranchise the women of Utah as an assault on vested rights, a trick in the interest of a ring, an entering wedge to the disfranchisement of all voters.

Resolved, That the Bill of Senator Frelinghuysen, which is designed to rob the women of the Territories of jury trial, and the Bill of Senator Logan, to restore the action of common law in the Territories, are insults to the women of the Union and a disgrace to the Forty-Third Congress.

Forney's Sunday morning Chronicle says of the Convention—

The Convention of Woman Suffrage was characterized by the same earnestness of spirit and sincerity that have always rendered them interesting. There is a principle involved in what they demand that neither policy nor expediency can ignore much longer, and with the light of past and present events, together with the premonitions of the future, we say with all our heart, "Give women the ballot." This Age has conceded much and done much good; why, then, not put on the finishing touch of doing justice to Woman? We can afford it, and the longer it is withheld the more trouble we will have. Let us have peace.

ABOUT VETOES.

THE Legislative Assembly, by provision of U. S. law, meets once in two years, and sits forty days. This is but a brief space of time in which to accomplish the amount of legislation that is urged as being greatly required by the course of events. His Excellency the Governor says he would like to have considerable legislation done. The Legislature is also anxious to do all that is advisable, and is busily employed in preparing and passing bills. But when those passed bills come before his Excellency, he is pleased to veto them freely. He may think he is right in doing so, but we should like to know on what grounds.

The second section of the Organic Act says that the Governor "shall approve all laws passed by the Legislative Assembly," shall do it "before they shall take effect," of course, or else there would be no use in his doing it at all. Now why does not the Governor do his duty and approve the laws passed by the Assembly? The Organic Act expressly says he "shall approve" them.

Says Worcester, "This verb [shall] is unquestionably a derivative from the Saxon *secan*, I owe or I ought, and was originally of the same import. I shall denote, 'It is my duty.'" "In the second and third persons, it implies compulsion, command, promise, or threat."

In this passage in the Organic Act *shall* is used in the third person, and evidently implies command, compulsion, duty, obligation.

Webster's definitions of the word are much of the same import as Worcester's.

We wish to know, therefore, where his Excellency obtains his authority to veto, or refuse to approve, any bill passed by the Legislature. We merely ask for information, as we are not learned in the law. If he has any such authority, and will furnish us information as to where he obtained it, we shall be obliged to him.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE Legislative Assembly is to be commended for its industry and for continuing diligently to work to effect all needed legislation during its brief session.

The Legislature passes bills and the Governor vetoes them, which may appear at first sight somewhat discouraging, but it is not necessarily so. If the Governor and other Federal officers are determined to enact the part of obstructionists, and create a dead lock, legislative, judicial, and executive, all or either, let these gentlemen do so, and then they can receive, as well as be entitled to, the whole honor of bringing about such a stagnant and unhealthy condition. Certainly the Legislature has no desire to divide the honor with them.

We presume that the Legislature as a body, and the members thereof individually, will do their duty to their constituents, and pass such laws as they may consider, in their assembled wisdom, that the condition and welfare of the Territory demand, measurably regardless of the action of his Excellency the Governor, whether he approves or disapproves, but doing their duty conscientiously and faithfully, so that if the Territory is not blessed with good and sufficient laws, the onus may rest altogether and exclusively with his Excellency.

EXTENSIVELY MILD.

IN a great part of this Territory, the present Winter has been an exceptionally mild season. There may have been a winter as mild in this vicinity, but we do not recollect one. We had a snow storm yesterday, but it was gentle, not heavy, and the snowy deposit is fast disappearing to-day under the genial rays of the king of day.

In some of the Eastern States, we see by the papers, a similar mildness of temperature has been prevalent, inasmuch that there is illustrative talk that the climate of Florida has been imported in the North.

It appears also that in England

the Winter has not been severe. "No one can remember a milder December," says the *Journal of Horticulture*. In Yorkshire not a flake of snow had been seen, a thing probably unprecedented. Fifteen days in succession in November and sixteen in succession in December were rainless, a very unusual circumstance in that country.

It is very probable, if the Winter with us has been uncommonly mild, especially in the middle, that it will have a tough, knotty, bulbous latter end yet, as has been the case in some other seasons.

STRANGE LOVES.—'Tis thus one "Vir" writes to the spicy *Capital* at Washington, and ventilates his loves—

I love a reverend prelate who did draw Great congregations and a heavy salary, Whose orthodoxy varied with the law When preaching to the orchestra or gallery,

Who counseled God and Senators; but, pshaw,

I might exhaust his diary; the valor he Displayed in Utah, where he fired his rocket, Will do, for Brigham put him in his pocket.

The vineyard of the Lord is scarcely wide Enough for such a man; his chimes were but

The reflex of a soul whose towering pride Found voice in all his actions, which were cut

Tout the fashions of the time; whose tide Or ebbs or flows conforming to the strut Of modern Christianity, and scorn The Christ, and blows corruption's thousand horns.

I loved the bland, serene and smiling Schuyler,

Who seemed as smiling as a fatted capon; His double character was a reviler

Of fair integrity. Ames put the crape on The door, political and moral, of my smiler, And as the crowd moved up to spit and gape on

The corpse of his ambition, void of dread, His smile returned, although his life had fled.

MORE HABEAS CORPUS.

On Saturday a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge McKean, on petition of Col. H. A. Morrow, and served on Marshal J. D. T. McAllister, commanding the latter to bring before the aforementioned Judge at the U. S. Marshal's office, one Frederick Bright, a soldier of Camp Douglas, who had been fined five dollars by the police justice, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on the day previous.

The matter was accordingly argued this morning, Judge McBride appearing for Bright and Judge Z. Snow for the city.

Mr. McBride read the petition of General Morrow, which asked for the discharge of the prisoner on the grounds that the municipality of Salt Lake had no jurisdiction in the case. He also read the other papers.

Mr. McBride stated that drunkenness and disorderly conduct was not a statutory offence, but a mere breach of a city ordinance, that the municipality had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that Bright was subject to military jurisdiction only. He read from articles of war to show that commanders of the military, either in garrison or on the march, were required to protect citizens from offenses by the soldiery. He further read to prove that when soldiers committed a crime against the known laws of the land, on application being made to the military, the offenders were required to be delivered up to the civil magistrates. The gentleman then endeavored to show, in a very weakly manner, that the offense for which Bright had been committed was not against a law of the land, but a city ordinance, which, he contended, was not a law of the land. He further continued to read, each time making his side still weaker, from the 9th page of "Articles of War," that the punishment inflicted by court martial did not set aside the punishment for the same crime by the civil authorities. Then were read articles which did not touch the case at all, as the sections only spoke of application having to be made to the commanding officers before a soldier on duty could be arrested by warrant or otherwise. The counsel claimed that the "Articles of War" provided for punishment for the crime with which the prisoner was charged, and that he could not be punished for the same offense by the municipality, the military being exclusive. He also maintained that before the municipality could deal with any soldier for any offense, application must be made to the commanding officer of the soldier, to have the latter turned over to the civil authorities. Mr. McBride

concluded, however, that, if a police officer should see a soldier committing a crime against the laws, the civil officer, or even a citizen, might arrest and hold the soldier till he could be delivered to the military authorities, but that he was amenable only to his commanding officers.

Judge Snow said he did not claim that the ordinances of the city were superior to the U. S. law, or to the Territorial Statutes, or that the articles of war were not law. He did not claim either that the military had no authority over a soldier who was on leave of absence, but he did claim that he was also amenable to the civil authorities.

At this point the Court explained that Mr. McBride meant also that the civil authorities could punish as well as the military when an offense was committed by a soldier in violation of a known law of the land, and the Court asked Mr. M. if he understood him aright.

Judge Snow resumed and asked if a soldier, on leave of absence, committed a crime and was arrested by the civil authorities, there was any law requiring that that criminal should be delivered to the military authorities? If there was any law making such requirement, he did not know of it. If the soldier got back to his garrison, however, then the civil authorities must apply to the military authorities. If, as the counsel on the other side contended, soldiers could not be punished by the civil authorities, when they were arrested by the latter and were in their custody, then all parties had been laboring under a mistake to the present time.

He did not claim that a soldier could be arrested by the civil authorities for a crime committed on a military reservation, but he contended that a soldier on leave of absence was subject to the civil authorities in the parts of the country that he might be in. He further maintained that a municipal law was as much a known law, where it existed, as any other law, and was just as much so as a statute.

In conclusion, Judge Snow asked that the case might be so decided that an appeal might be carried to the Supreme Court. He thought the important nature of the principle involved in the case demanded that this should be done.

Near the close of the proceedings the Court said to Judge Snow, "Do I understand you to say that the military authorities have no control of a soldier who is on leave of absence?" Judge Snow said he did not so express himself.

The Court reserved decision in the matter.

Not a Success.

As a rule, when the Governor of a Territory declares it to be in a state of anarchy it is safe to conclude that the government of the Territory might at least be bettered. For all that, readers will hesitate to accept the picture drawn by Mr. Woods, the Governor of Utah, as a true delineation of the condition of that Territory. Mr. Woods does virtually declare Utah to be in a state of anarchy. But then Mr. Woods is evidently a person given to hasty speech—even to hasty official speech. The specific declarations he makes can hardly be as exaggerated as the general conclusion he draws from them. The general conclusion his readers will draw is that Mr. Woods is not the likeliest man to maintain order in Utah. There is another remark to be made to which we invite the attention of members of Congress. Those gentlemen have seen fit to express for many years a high degree of horror of polygamy, and a determination to root out the custom from Utah. This moral indignation may have been very soothing to the constituents of the honorable members. It has had no perceptible result upon the inhabitants of Utah. Mr. Woods has been doing similar buncombe in Utah itself. His failure is conspicuous and maddening even to himself, whereas members of Congress take their defeat very kindly. —N. Y. World, Feb. 8th.

The farmers throughout the country are plowing and planting almost every available inch of land and getting ready for a large crop. The No-Fence law having passed, our farmers feel that their crops will be protected, and hence there will be more grain grown in Fresno county this year than ever before. —Fresno, Cal., *Expositor*.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY FEB. 10.

Shooting his Pistol.—A young man was fined \$5 this morning for shooting off his pistol within the city limits. If everybody who discharges fire arms in the city were arrested and fined, there would be a good many cases of this kind in the police court. The practice should be stopped by some means.

Still Another.—This morning there was still another postponement of the case of Messrs. Appleby and Cowan, charged with assault with deadly weapons upon Mr. M. T. Patrick. Defendants appeared this morning, according to arrangement, but the prosecuting witness was not there, and the matter was adjourned till two o'clock this afternoon.

A Nuisance.—Brother George Halliday informs us that the people of Pleasant Grove, Utah County, are put to great annoyance in not getting their NEWS regularly. The gentlemanly Postmaster of this city will please give the matter attention, as a mail sack goes from this point to Pleasant Grove direct and the sack reaches there with regularity, but frequently with no NEWS in it.

Needs Repairing.—A gentleman signing himself "Freighter," desires that we should draw attention to the execrable condition of the road from this City to Ophir—especially that portion from the double bridge to Brighton, and also some distance beyond that point. "Freighter" says that wagons and teams are continually being mired and put to great annoyance and inconvenience in consequence, and thinks that the road ought to be repaired by those whose business it is to have it done, and we think so too, and hope it will be.

Unflagging Zeal.—Some spirited individual became so impressed with the harrangues on free speech, free lunch, free drinks, etc., that he made free last night with a haunch of beef hanging in Mr. Short's market, on First South Street, and when he went to look at his beef quarters he found he was one Short. Being of a patriotic turn of mind, it is supposed the thief wrapped the beef up in the bunting of his country, as the Star-Spangled-Banner, belonging to Mr. Phillips, next door, is also missing.

No Gentleman.—A big, stoutish, well dressed fellow, well known for his swagger and bluster, and who, some time ago, took around a begging list to assist the anti-"Mormon" crusaders who went from here to Washington, made himself even more conspicuous than usual, if that were possible, for his utter lack of anything approaching that refinement of feeling which is always indicative of the true gentleman. He several times entered the place where the ladies were depositing their votes at the City Hall, and challenged, although there were two persons of his party posted on the spot and attending to that business. The fact of challenging was right enough, however, but the manner of doing it was what was objectionable. The writer heard him, for instance, challenge the vote of a somewhat aged and respectable-looking lady, on the ground of non-citizenship. The voter had been ten years in this county and the wife of a citizen. The fellow insisted that she should be sworn and she was and, even after the oath had been taken, the ill-mannered, low-toned animal blurted out that he did not believe her then, thus insultingly intimating that a respectable lady had perjured herself.

Election Matters.—The scene around the Fifth Municipal Ward voting place, the City Hall, commenced to be rather unruly and boisterous from about half-past four till the closing of the polls, at six o'clock last evening. There was a big crowd of the amalgamation, concentration, mixed up, motley, all sorts opposition party, who kept up such a hideous yelling, bawling and shouting that it was next to impossible to proceed with the business of voting in the interior of the Hall, as one person could not hear another speak when the words were uttered in an ordinary conversational tone.

We had the genuine People's Ticket at the head of our columns for a week previous to the election, and we herewith also give that which was got up on Saturday, and upon which apostates, non-