

# DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - OCT. 22, 1873.

## THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

S. S. Cox is out with a letter in favor of the idea of amending the naturalization laws, so far as the term of residence in this country require of foreigners before being entitled to citizenship, is concerned. The New York Day Book makes a strong argument against the present state of the law, and other papers comment pro and con.

At present a foreigner, who wishes to be naturalized, has to reside five years in this country before he can have that privilege, although after he has declared his intentions, he can pre-empt public lands, locate and patent mining claims, and enjoy all rights and privileges of full citizens except to vote and hold certain offices. The Territorial Enterprise opposes the proposed change, and urges that five years is none too long for a foreigner to become acquainted with the American system of government and to establish a reputation for a good moral character.

There is some show of reason for requiring a foreigner to reside some time in the country before becoming naturalized, but it does not amount to much, for most if not all foreigners who emigrate to this country and desire to become naturalized have instinctive leanings towards freedom, liberty and good order and are as able to vote intelligently and prudently as the mass of native Americans.

The requirement that foreigners desiring to become naturalized should prove themselves of good moral character, may be all very well in theory, but it is simply ridiculous in practice, and the idea that five years is necessary for a man thus to show his character is simply preposterous. Considering the many recent developments of high-toned defaulting and other methods of swindling in this country, and the acknowledged wide spread corruption, official and other, that prevails, is it not highly consistent and natural that foreigners should be required to be rigidly moral before they are allowed to become citizens of this great and glorious republic, and enjoy the full privilege of mixing up with and participating in the prevalent high-toned and official corruption?

It would be a very difficult matter to prove that the mass of emigrants to this country nowadays are not quite as moral, law-abiding and orderly, and generally quite as useful and worthy citizens, as the mass of native-born American citizens are. In fact, it is a common remark among people who have been in both hemispheres, that emigrants from the old world rather depreciate in moral character after they come to this country, that is, when they "are in Rome they do as the people of Rome do," they assimilate more or less to the character of the people among whom they cast their lot. Hence, so far as the morality part is concerned, foreigners are frequently really more fit for citizenship on their arrival than after their five years' residence, unless such fitness be reckoned on a crawfish progress basis, and the criterion be assimilation to the common condition of their neighbors, whatever that may be.

Everybody knows that, as a general thing, if a man is a drunkard, a blasphemer, an adulterer, a whoremonger, or genteel swindler, that is no bar whatever, his "moral character," so far as naturalization is concerned, does not suffer a bit on account of such little peccadilloes—naturalization goes on without hindrance therefrom, if indeed the subject be not considered a little more eligible than he would be otherwise. It has been about like that hereabout sometimes, where, equally strange to say, men have been denied the privilege of naturalization solely on account of their religious beliefs.

A beet weighing three hundred and fifteen pounds has been raised on a farm at Gospel Swamp, Los Angeles county, California.

## A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

AS WILL be seen by the dispatches in another column, President Grant has issued a proclamation for a national day of thanksgiving on the 27th of November next, and he suggests that the nation has many causes for thankfulness, such as abundant harvests, health, recognition of frugal industry, recovery from the bad effects of civil strife, etc.

It affords us much pleasure to support President Grant in everything in which we consistently can, and we certainly can in this, for the people of this Territory have as much cause for thanksgiving to Almighty God as the people of any other State or Territory in the Union. The people of this community have been blessed with a very good harvest, and a showery, pleasant summer. They have been blessed with peace, in spite of some efforts to introduce a different state of things. They have been blessed with a fair share of prosperity, notwithstanding the general financial troubles elsewhere. They have been blessed with some judicial decisions which have been fair, liberal, and honorable, very different to many other decisions rendered in the Territory. They have been blessed in the fact that the great combinations and wily intrigues of their enemies have invariably proved failures. They have cause for thankfulness for the general prosperity and progress of the Territory. In these and other things of a local nature they have been greatly blessed, while they have also shared in the general prosperity of the Union. Therefore we may with propriety expect that his Excellency, Governor Woods, will second the proclamation of President Grant of a national day of thanksgiving, by supplementing the same with a proclamation of a similar day of thanksgiving at the same time for the people of the Territory. In this there is no doubt he will be supported by the citizens en masse.

## SOUTH-EASTERN ARIZONA.

GOVERNOR SAFFORD has been visiting South-eastern Arizona, and he tells the public, through the Arizona Miner, some things about that part of the country.

Cienega Station, twenty-five miles east of Tucson is one of the best stock ranges in the country, though the Apaches have ravaged there considerably. The San Pedro, twenty-five miles further, is equally good. The San Simon Valley is about thirty-five miles in width, extends from some distance in Mexico to the Gila River, is covered with the most nutritious grasses, and affords excellent pasturage for stock. Says the Governor—

Pueblo Viejo is located on the Gila about thirty-five miles above old Camp Goodwin; it takes its name from the extensive ruins of old Aztec towns and cities that are found here. It was once the centre of a dense population; traces of their irrigating ditches, artificial lake and palatial houses can yet be seen. Less than a year ago a company was formed in Tucson to take water from the Gila to irrigate these lands; last June an irrigating ditch was completed so that a few settlers were enabled to plant crops and the result of their labor has been most encouraging. They have 100 acres of beans, and 150 acres of corn planted, besides a large variety of vegetables. All that they have put in the ground have done remarkably well. With little or no cultivation the corn stands from twelve to eighteen feet high and one stalk often carries two and three ears. One pumpkin, only partially grown, measured five feet in circumference and would probably weigh 100 pounds, and there are many others about as large. If the valley receives accession to its population, as it is expected it will, the company intend to increase the capacity of the ditch so that all that may come can have plenty of water; and any one who is willing to work can secure an interest by his labor at cost price.

Here follows an item of special interest to the gentler sex—

There is not yet a woman in the valley, and the men there are very desirous for families to come and make homes with them, and if young ladies should come also they need not long wait for a husband and an interest in a farm, should they desire such an investment. There are two other companies taking out ditches on the river; one five miles above the present one and the other five miles above old Camp Goodwin, where Hooker and Hines once had a farm which produced corn equal to the Wabash valley. In addition to agricultural advantages of this valley it is a most excellent grazing section and is considered perfectly healthy. It is expected that in four years more the Texas Railroad will be completed across the continent, and it is quite sure to run down the Gila.

## The Governor thus continues—

From Pueblo Viejo to old Camp Goodwin is about 35 miles. The road runs down the valley of the Gila, which is from one to eight miles in width, and the most of it is of the best quality of agricultural land. Over a large portion of it mesquite wood grows in abundance and the trees are now loaded with beans. On the right of the road the Gila courses its way, lined on either side with a dense growth of cottonwood, and on the left Graham Mountain rises high above the clouds, covered with forests of excellent pine.

Old Camp Goodwin is now deserted and it would have been far better for the service and for the reputation of Arizona if it had never been located. It is situated three miles from the Gila, surrounded by a swamp the malaria from which generates fever, and the garrison while stationed here was constantly sick, which rendered the soldiers useless and gave Arizona a bad name, when in fact the cause was local and three miles either way from this fever hole the country is as healthy as can be found on the globe.

Thanks to Gen. Crook all such unhealthy posts have been abandoned and we predict now that the health of the troops in Arizona will compare favorably with any State or Territory in the Union.

From Goodwin to Camp Grant the distance is 50 miles over a rolling country covered with excellent grass and offering superior inducements for stock raising. Grant is beautifully located at the southern base of Graham mountain, overlooking the Sulphur Springs valley and Chacab's reservation to the south, with Graham mountain rising high above on the north. A more beautiful location can hardly be imagined, while all the material, such as wood, timber, water and grass, are at hand.

From Camp Grant to Tucson the distance is 104 miles. The first 40 miles is over a high table country covered with grass, then a gradual descent for 30 miles to the San Pedro. At this point there is quite a farming settlement, about 800 acres were cultivated this year; the land is productive and has been cultivated for a number of years past. The Indians have been very severe on the settlement, having murdered one-fourth of the population there in 1869. But during the past year, with one exception, they have had no trouble, and the poor farmers who have heretofore lost everything are now beginning to accumulate, and feel much encouraged with the hope that the darkest day has passed.

From the San Pedro to Tucson the distance is 50 miles, the last 25 miles over a rolling grassy country to the Cienega.

**JEWISH BANKERS.**—The Washington Chronicle states it as a fact highly complimentary, and if a fact it is highly complimentary, to the Jewish people, that amid all the financial disturbance, not one Jewish bank or banker suspended. This is attributed to the fact that they never lose their self-poise, so essential to financial transactions. They never venture all. One of their great maxims is to keep a good reserve. They never speculate on the future; and, more important than all else, they never destroy their own business by suffering their patrons to perish for the want of timely succor on proper securities.

This may be true, so far as the Jews in this country are concerned, but it does not appear to be altogether true as regards Europe, if we must credit the following paragraph, going the rounds of the papers—"One of the Rothschilds has turned defaulter and absconder, Justus Friedrich, head of the Vienna house of the family, and a great many poor people have lost their all."

**"THE END OF THINGS CREATING."**—In another column will be found an amusing notice of the fearful predictions of the savans at the late meeting of the American Scientific Association at Portland, Maine. During the session of those learned gentlemen they indulged in scientific prognosticative speculations concerning the doom of the earth and other portions of the universe, just as their unlearned counterparts, the Millerites, etc., foretell empirically a grand approaching dissolution of the spheres.

These scientific gentlemen have various methods of bringing about the disastrous results indicated. No less than five methods were introduced at the meetings of the Association—one, by Professor Young, through exhaustive loss of heat by the sun; a second, by Gen. Barnard, by the accidental bursting of the earth's shell surface, and the eruption of its interior liquid fire; a third, by Mr. Walling, by loss of friction, or motive power, causing all things to run together, stop, and stagnate; a fourth, by Prof. Hough, by perpetual drought, caused by reckless forest clearing; and a fifth, by Dr. Le Conte, by the enormous increase and destructiveness of insect life, through "civilization" destroying the proper balance of wild animate nature. Of five ways, any sanguine individual would

readily imagine that one or other would eventually accomplish the terrible catastrophe which the learned and the unlearned unite in predicting. Very well.

**ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.**—The following remarks, from the Pioche Record, upon a sadly too common folly, are worth reading by every person who handles fire-arms—

The frequency of so-called "accidents" from the careless handling of fire-arms suggests the propriety of some legislation to protect innocent parties from the depredations of those who seem utterly unacquainted of the consequences likely to result from the handling of a pistol or gun, as if it were a child's toy. Yesterday morning we gave an account of a terrible affair at Gold Hill, whereby a father's stupidity resulted in the fatal wounding of his own child. The Ogden Junction of October 1 contains another instance of carelessness in the handling of a gun, by which one man lost his life and another is rendered utterly miserable. Where there is such a terrible result as that at Gold Hill or Ogden, the remorse which must follow the commission of such a deed would seem to be punishment enough for any sensitive nature, and it looks like a cruelty to inflict any penalty in addition; but where fire-arms are handled carelessly, whether loaded or not, the person so offending against the dictates of common sense ought to be held to an accountability, although no injury result from such carelessness. The simple snuffing of a pistol or gun at another, or even pointing it, whether loaded or not, should be punished as a felony. A few convictions for such carelessness would lessen the number of "accidents."

The suggestions in the three last sentences are commendable, and if carried out could hardly fail of being beneficial to the community, and might save many distressing accidents and some lives.

**SERVED THEM RIGHT.**—Sentiments of virtuous indignation will assert themselves at times with terrible force and effect. Recently we have noted some cases of shooting of seducers on the Pacific, and to-day the dispatches report two instances of a similar kind—one of a boy of 19, at Nashville, shooting the seducer of his sister, for that crime and then refusing to marry her; and the other of a married man, near Carrollton, Mo., shooting his wife and her paramour. All the three persons were killed, and thus in this life received due punishment for their crime.

The union of the sexes is natural and divine, it is one of the highest and most sacred duties, but it should be done honorably or not at all.

**SUSPICIOUS.**—An English paper contains an account of the death of a Mr. Cockle, a gentleman who had been subpoenaed as a witness for the defendant in the Tichborne case. The evidence of Mr. Cockle was new and important, but before he could give it his body was found across the line of the London and Southwestern railroad, not far from Surbiton station, the back of the head smashed completely in and portions of the skull scattered around. The deceased, it was said, had been in a desponding state for some time, and a coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide. The circumstance, however, of an important witness for the "Claimant" being found dead from violence, after being subpoenaed and before he had time to give his evidence, is rather suspicious, to say the least.

**SEWING MACHINE CONTROVERSY.**—The sewing machine people have another controversy in hand. One of the statements says—

It is said that a patent has been found dated July 17, 1790, granted by the British Government to Thos. Paine, numbered 1,764, for a sewing machine having all the essential features of the American invention—a horizontal table support, a perpendicular oscillating needle bar, an eye-pointed straight needle, a perfect horizontal automatic feed, an upper tension for spacing the stitches, a "take up" to tighten them, and a spool on the top of the arm. This can be easily verified, as there are copies of the English patents at our public libraries. It is supposed to invalidate all the early American patents by priority of invention.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times gives the following particulars—

In the English Patent Office reports, magnificently republished by the Government in 1854, there is the specification of one Thomas Saints of Green Hill Rents, in the Parish of St. Stephen, London, under date of July 17th, 1790, for a composition of resins and gums for sticking the soles of boots and shoes together. Curiously enough, the

specification says not a word in regard to machinery, but it is accompanied by a large plan, in which are figured a sewing machine, and some other unimportant articles. The sewing machine was intended for the purpose of fastening the soles to the uppers; there is a spool for the thread; there is an awl to make the hole in the materials, and there is a needle with an eye at the top, precisely like the Howe machine, for driving the thread through the hole. It is, in fact, in all the essential features, as perfect a machine as any in use at the present day. This discovery has just been made by Lucius Lyon, of the firm of Finkle & Lyon, sewing machine manufacturers. A gentleman in Boston gave him the hint a few weeks ago that the principle of the sewing machine had already been discovered in England, and that it was to be found in the Patent Office reports. On reaching this city he immediately went to the Astor Library and obtained permission to examine the magnificent series presented by the British government to the library. After a long search he came upon the specifications above described. The discovery cannot but have a most important bearing upon the manufacture of these machines. Manufacturers of the various descriptions of sewing machines (there are now about sixty varieties) have been paying a royalty to Elias Howe and his family for the use of the needle, which is the essential part of the machine. If this discovery is of any weight at all, its effect would seem to be to completely invalidate the claims of the Howe estate for the royalties, and, indeed, to render the trustees of the estate liable to suits at law for the recovery of all the enormous sums which have been paid for royalties in the past.

**A CURIOUS STATEMENT.**—In one of his recent lectures at New York, Bradlaugh is reported to have said that he did not doubt the practicability of a republic in England, but though a republican he did not desire a republic there. He rather feared that it would come sooner than he and his friends wanted it—forced upon them by the wretched condition of the vast majority of the agricultural and laboring classes of England.

This is singular. Here we have a man, striving with all the force of his energetic and vigorous nature, to bring about a condition of which he is apprehensive, and which he does not desire.

**EASTERN ARIZONA.**—Now the talk is of a splendid country in Eastern Arizona. An exchange says that one of the government surveying parties reports that the topographic and geological results of the survey of eastern Arizona are perfectly wonderful. A country was discovered with magnificent parks, streams and woods, far exceeding any in Colorado. The next thing is the climate, but the fact of "magnificent parks, streams, and woods," argues a pretty good climate, though possibly a warm one.

**THOROUGHLY DISGUSTED.**—Geo. Francis Train, as will be seen by a dispatch in another column, came to America from Europe last week, and started back again on Saturday. Having become thoroughly disgusted with this country, its politics and its people, he has left it this time for ever, gone never to return again. So he is reported to have said. Well, we must bear the infliction of his absence the best we can, but won't he send us a lock of his hair? Good bye, George.

**SHE'S IN THE SADDLE.**—Anna E. Dickinson still lectures menfolks, as well as women folks, in public (having nobody to lecture in private) and in the course of her lectures expatiates upon the advantages of the abolition of the side saddle, its use, she insists, being injurious both to horse and rider, while the practice of riding astride, she has found by her own experience, safer and better in every way. Every way, mind you. That is comprehensive.

A New York contemporary suggests that, as Anna is abundantly courageous and don't care a fig for Mrs. Grundy, she might advocate the astride principle by practice as well as precept, in the Central Park, and elsewhere. That is what Anna did do out in the Colorado mountains lately, and actually purchased a pair of masculine apparel arrangements for her use and comfort in her innovatory exploits. So the papers said. And "Grace Greenwood" boasts that she did it in Yosemite and liked it hugely.

A "stand and deliver" ruffian mistook his man in Sacramento, and was himself safely cornered against the wood pile and soundly thrashed till he cried peccavi.