

## DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - - Jan. 7, 1874.

1873-4.

THIS is the last day of 1873. Tomorrow will be 1874, the year succeeding will close three-quarters of the nineteenth century, and a hundred and twenty-five years after that we who shall be then living will be writing under date of 2000. How strange those figures look at this time! It seems as if the world must have grown old when they are used.

As to the passing year, it has been one of peace in Utah, notwithstanding the crusading efforts and threats of certain unprincipled parties in a contrary direction. The two chief requisites to a prosperous commonwealth—peace and plenty—are here in Utah, notwithstanding the panic and the crisis and the money stringency, and the hard times. There is no lack of food anywhere in the Territory, and at a reasonable price, and such is the sober, orderly and law-abiding disposition of the people generally that peace reigns, in spite of the studied masterly inactivity of those courts which appear to be principal parties to the annual crusades against the Territory and the people thereof.

There is a sound of revelry at night at this season of the year, and by most persons the close of the old year and the beginning of the new are consecrated chiefly to festivities and merry making. Still many are in the habit, with the departing year, of glancing over the past and forming good resolutions for the future, though some of them unfortunately are of the piecrust order. Some may resolve never again to get drunk, use profane, foul, or vulgar language, get fired with passion, steal, be licentious, unchaste, immodest. Some may resolve never again to get into debt, but to live strictly within their income, and thus feel more like free men. Some ought to resolve never again to swindle or defraud their neighbors, in any manner, or under any pretence. The husband may resolve never again to treat harshly, slightlying, discourteously, or coolly the wife of his bosom, and the wife may resolve to respect her husband more and never again to treat him to a course of curtain lectures, or scolding, or nagging, but to attend carefully to her maternal duties and leave the head of the house to attend with equal carefulness to his paternal duties. Parents may resolve to look more strictly and thoroughly after the best interests, the real welfare of their children, and children may resolve to be more dutiful and respectful to their parents. Employers may resolve to be more considerate and generous to their employees, and employees may resolve to be more diligent, industrious, and faithful to their employers. Judges by all means should make a resolution to be fair and impartial and to adjudicate upon all cases before them in the true spirit and intent of constitutional law and especially of even-handed justice. All persons, and public officials emphatically, should resolve to be honest, keeping their hands from picking and stealing, and their tongues from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering. If they resolve to be honest, it will be a great thing, the hardest thing some of them ever attempted.

But the glory of a good resolution consists in the effectual carrying of it out, and in the results thereof. It is far better to carry out a good resolution than to make it. If people choose, individually, they can make 1874 a far better and happier year to themselves and everybody associating with them than the passing year has been. Times are very greatly as people make them, whether good, bad, or indifferent. Suggesting, then, that we and all our readers, patrons, and friends, each does the best he can to make things better, and the incoming year the best any of us have yet seen, we may appropriately wish one and all the happiest new year in their lives, so far.

## COLORADO AS A STATE.

THE recommendation by President Grant, in his late message to Congress, in favor of Colorado being admitted as a State in the Union, is thus commented on by the *Missouri Democrat*—

"President Grant's recommendation that Colorado be admitted as a State, has given great satisfaction to the people of the Territory, who are about to petition Congress to pass the proper enabling act. Her population was not sufficient in 1870 to justify admission to the Union, but it is said to have so greatly increased that she has now the requisite number of people. The Territory has an area of 106,000 square miles, about one-third in the plains and the rest in the mountains. Her general altitude is greater than that of any other State or Territory, and she has the highest peaks in the Rocky Mountains. There is a belt of country rich in gold and silver, running through the mountains about two hundred miles from north to south, with a width of ten to twenty miles. Mining 'prospects' are numbered by hundreds and there are many mines of great value and promise in successful operation, giving a yearly export of precious metals of about \$5,000,000. Her agricultural and stock-growing interests are also flourishing. Her capital city, Denver, has twelve to fifteen thousand people, and she has other sprightly and prosperous towns, with churches and schools equal to those of many older communities. She has now 450 miles of completed railroad, and new lines in progress. Since the census of 1870 the area of lands in farms has been greatly increased, large settlements have been made by colonies, mining industry has been active and prosperous, and many new branches of business have been introduced. Colorado can fairly claim that her people constitute an intelligent and well ordered community, and it seems to be a mere question of figures whether she shall become a State. If she can show the required population, the door will no doubt be opened."

Some, perhaps many, of the Coloradans undoubtedly desire that Territory to become a State, but others do not. The *Pueblo Colorado People* objects, and urges that according to the most favorable estimates the population cannot exceed 104,000; that if a portion of Wyoming Territory were added to Colorado, bringing about 15,000 inhabitants, it would make a total of but 120,000, while Congress emphatically declared last session that no new State, with less than 140,000 population, could be admitted. Says the *People*, "This question of figures, taken in connection with the inclination of our people to avoid useless increase of expenses at present, still make the day of Stately glory an indefinite one."

The matter of desiring or not desiring a State government is one which should be left to the people of Colorado to decide. If nay, then the best thing would be for them to wait until they get in the humor for the proposed change. If yea, then the question of twenty or thirty thousand increase of population is a small affair, not deservedly sufficient to be urged as a weighty objection. It does not appear to us that Congress has any right, but that of might, to keep a hundred thousand people out of their rights as American citizens—their rights to choose their own rulers and to a representative voice in the Federal legislature. If the Coloradans have not sufficient independence to desire to enjoy and pay for their freedom as a State commonwealth, instead of docilely allowing Congress to bear a large part of the expense of the local government as a Territory, that is their business, it is a matter that concerns them and Congress more than it does any body else. Of course if they have a State government, they must pay for their whistle, instead of the United States paying for it for them. The trouble in Utah is that the people have to pay for their whistle without having their whistle in the shape of a State government, at least that is the effort of the crusaders, who seem wonderfully anxious that the people should pay for everything and have nothing—no

voice at all in the choice of their local officers nor in the disbursement of the taxes wrung out of their own incomes or possessions. For these reasons, our citizens would infinitely prefer a State government to a Territorial one. They are by no means fond of having strangers and enemies to rule over them. Moreover, if they are allowed to have their whistle, they do not so much mind paying handsomely for it, but they do most decidedly object to a rule which requires them to pay dearly for their whistle, and be deprived of said whistle too, which is the policy of the crusaders.

## ROCKY MOUNTAIN WILD BEASTS.

—The *Omaha Herald* notices the arrival there, Dec. 27, and the departure thence, Dec. 29, for the Zoological Garden, Philadelphia, of a car with some fine specimens of wild beasts from the Rocky Mountains, among them the following—

Cage No. 1—A large Rocky Mountain female Grizzly Bear, 20 months old, and weighing 750 pounds.

Cage No. 2—Brown Bear, 6 months old.

Cage No. 3—Cinnamon Bear, 6 months old.

Cage No. 4—Two Brown Bears, male and female, 20 months old, and very fine specimens.

Cage No. 5—Two beautiful silver gray foxes.

Cage No. 6—Curious specimen cross fox.

Cage No. 7—Moose Deer from the Uintah mountains.

Cage No. 8—Wyoming Black Bear and a Utah Black Bear.

Cage No. 9—Large female Black Tailed Deer from Utah. This animal as well as the Moose Deer are beautiful creatures.

Cage No. 10—Wild Cat, very large and fine.

Cage No. 11—Mountain Wolf Coyote.

At Omaha the car took on two fine Elk, sold by Captain Mix for the Philadelphia garden. The car was in charge of H. Carey and son of Ogden, who were to accompany it to Philadelphia.

## RAILROAD CONNECTION WITH PIOCHE.

THE *Pioche Record* comments upon the progress of the Palisade and Eureka narrow-gauge railroad, and as it is a matter which somewhat affects the prosperity of this Territory, we transfer some of the remarks of our contemporary to the columns of the NEWS—

"The people of Pioche cannot be silent spectators of the efforts now making to connect Palisade and Eureka by rail, for by that connection our people will practically be brought nearer to San Francisco, the great center of business and enterprise on the Pacific coast. It is undoubtedly the interest of Pioche to encourage any enterprise which will shorten the time and lessen the expense of travel between this place and San Francisco. But for the fact that nearly all the capital invested in mines here came from San Francisco the trade of Pioche would have gone to St. Louis or Chicago, and would have been carried by the Utah Southern Railroad, which is stretching its arms towards Pioche, and then we would have been only geographically a portion of the Pacific coast—not commercially so. We hope and believe, however, that the construction of the Palisade and Eureka road will not dampen the ardor of the railroad men of Utah, for they will now comprehend the necessity of pushing the Utah Southern this way as fast as possible. The narrow-gauge from Palisade, of course, will not stop at Eureka; the advisability of pushing it on to Pioche will suggest itself to capitalists. It will be but a few years then before the Utah Southern and the Palisade road will form a junction at or near Pioche, which will give us two outlets by rail, and add vastly to the convenience of the people and the general prosperity of this long-isolated and much neglected portion of country."

THE STIGMATA MIRACLE.—The *San Francisco Chronicle* of Dec. 28 thus chronicles the sequel of the

notorious "stigmata miracle," which created much talk and considerable newspaper controversy some months ago—

Everybody remembers Miss Collins, the young woman who, last spring, created a considerable sensation in Catholic circles by exhibiting upon her hands and feet certain marks which she and certain of her friends claimed were produced by some supernatural agency. The Catholic clergy accepted the theory of the so-called miracle with a good deal of hesitancy, and took measures to test the matter by a close espionage on all the young lady's movements. By order of the archbishop, Miss Collins, with her friend, Miss Armer, was sent to the house of the Sisters of Charity, Mount St. Joseph. There Miss Collins was put under the medical charge of Dr. Shorb, and was carefully watched night and day, not being suffered to pass a moment unobserved. This close scrutiny at last developed the fact, that she herself was the author of the "stigmata," which she produced by picking her hands and feet with her nails. When she learned that her imposture had become known she vanished, it is said, to parts unknown to everyone save the archbishop, who declines to throw any light on the subject. Miss Armer is believed to have been innocent of any knowledge of the trick. She is yet in the convent.

## U. S. MARSHALS AND DEPUTY MARSHALS.

BEECHER's prayer that he might respect persons in office and that they might show themselves worthy of respect, was perhaps doubly appropriate, for although an officer by courtesy is supposed to be perforce a gentleman, and, when so, ought to be respected as such, facts show that the case is not infrequently otherwise and that the courtesy is sometimes exceedingly ill-deserved. In Utah we have had pretty good U. S. marshals and some of a contrary character. Marshal Patrick was in many respects a gentleman, although it was his misfortune to be arrayed on the side of illegality in some cases which made much noise. Of the character and conduct of some other U. S. marshals and deputy marshals hereabout the less said the better for them, as little could be said to their credit.

Marshal Morris, at San Francisco, was another instance recently of an officer conducting himself in such a manner that the public loudly complained and his superiors saw the wisdom of promptly taking off his official head.

In Arkansas the people have been troubled with a marshal and deputy marshals who have been a disgrace to the government, as they used their offices, as some officials have done here, to stir up litigation and procure all the cases possible, that they might have pockets full of fees. Such officers deserve not only removal, but to be sent to the penitentiary for the remainder of their natural lives, and it is to be hoped that some day all such will get their due.

THROWN FROM HIS HORSE.—A reverend gentleman, not very favorably known in this vicinity, is reported to have met with a severe accident in the far East, according to the following in the *New York Herald*—

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A private letter states that Rev. Dr. Newman, late chaplain to the Senate, and pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church of this city, was thrown from his horse at Canton, China, and severely injured. Dr. Newman started as on a trip around the world last summer, having been appointed for that purpose an inspector of the consulates. The position, however, by the act creating the office, expired by limitation some months since, but it is generally believed that the reverend gentleman is, in some way or other, continuing his travels at the government expense.

AMERICAN DAILY OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINE.—In eastern and western papers announcements are made that arrangements are in progress for the establishment of an American Transatlantic Steamship Company. The names of the projectors have not yet been made public. It is proposed to construct a fleet of forty-five first-class iron steamers, built entirely of American material, each steamer having a capacity of 4,000 tons and an average

speed of fourteen knots an hour, with accommodations for 100 cabin and 1,000 steerage passengers. The company's bonds are to be made payable in twenty years, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, payable semi-annually. It is said that the government will be asked to guarantee the bonds and pay the interest to secure a good lien given on the vessels. The newspapers which publish the prospectus say the company propose to carry the foreign mails for twenty years, regular vessels being dispatched daily. It is also supposed that the vessels are to sail from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

SMALLPOX IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Smallpox, in the most contagious forms, is said to be spreading rapidly through San Francisco. Thirty-two cases were reported during December, a large number of them exhibiting the most malignant type of the disease. One-third of that number resulted fatally, and several more were likely to do so. The deaths, with one exception, were among the unvaccinated. The Board of Health, at a late meeting, authorized the Health Officer to post printed placards on the streets of that city, warning the citizens of the threatening epidemic, and was requested to have 5,000 circulars printed, conveying similar information to the Chinese in the city, and urging them to report each case to the Health Officer. Vaccination was earnestly urged.

THE UPPER MISSOURI PRANKY.—Advices from Gallatin City, Montana, in the *Helena Gazette*, state that on Christmas day the Missouri, below Gallatin City, was gorged with ice, the whole neighborhood was covered with water, which froze, and was covered with another sheet of water, until Gallatin valley presented the appearance of a vast lake.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 2.

A Mild Beginning.—Two mild days for the first in the New Year. The south wind has melted most of the snow in the valley.

The Mortality.—According to the statistics given in the mortuary report of the sexton, for 1873, in to-day's NEWS, the mortality of this city was at the rate of 2.155 per cent., or 21.55 per thousand, allowing 20,000 for the total population of the city.

Statistical.—We learn from Mr. Joseph E. Taylor, City Sexton, that the total number of interments in this city during the year 1873 was 553. Of these 87 were of persons brought to Salt Lake City from country places, and 35 transients, deducting which leaves a resident mortality for the year of 431.

Mortuary.—Sexton's report for December. Males 25; females 22, of these, adults 27; children 20. Causes of death, as reported—Lung disease, 9; fevers, 9; inflammation of bowels, 5; consumption, 4; child bed, 2; diphtheria, 2; old age, 2; heart disease, 2; thrush, 1; apoplexy, 1; dropsy, 1; pleurisy, 1; marasmus, 1; croup, 1; pyemia, 1; ulcers, 1; measles, 1; lead poisoning, 1; not reported, 2; total interments 47. JOS. E. TAYLOR, Sexton.

Horticultural.—At a recent meeting of "The Domestic Gardeners' Club," at the residence of Mr. Jos. Hardman, the name of the organization was changed to "The Deseret Horticultural Society."

Thomas H. Woodbury was elected vice president, John Reading corresponding secretary, and J. L. Maxwell treasurer. John Reading, J. L. Maxwell, T. H. Woodbury and S. Stanford were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the society. The next meeting will take place on Tuesday at the same place.

A Bad Plight.—Mr. K. S. Myers was staying at the Salt Lake House last night. This morning he found himself in a pretty fix. During the night some individual of thievish proclivities had crept into his room, the result of which was that he found himself, on waking up, minus coat, pants, and boots, and