

thus violating a fundamental principle of pure republicanism, and proving to the whole people that what has been done against polygamy is only the baldest kind of humbug. Politics, not morality, is the motive power in anti-"Mormon" legislation. And the bills to disfranchise citizens who are head and shoulders in morality and every quality that fits them for self-government above those who are plotting for their political destruction, have been framed to bring about one of the most infamous outrages ever perpetrated in a land that is claimed to be a land of liberty.

The opponents of the Cullom bill should distinctly understand that, while the phraseology of the Platt bill differs in some respects from the other, the intent and purpose and effects of both are identical. And that each is in the interest only of a band of plotters to gain control of Utah and its treasury. Those who defeated the first should fight the second if they have any desire for justice and any respect for constitutional freedom and the maintenance of Republican principles.

DEATH OF JOHN C. FREMONT.

GENERAL JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, who, on account of his explorations in the west, including this portion of the Rocky Mountain region, was called the "Pathfinder," died, at his home, in New York, yesterday afternoon, July 13th. He is an interesting figure in American history and a somewhat remarkable man. He was born January 21st, 1813, at Savannah, Ga. His father was a Frenchman.

John Charles entered the junior class of Charleston College in 1828, and for some time stood well, especially in mathematics. He developed a lazy disposition, however, and became inattentive to his studies. For this cause and his being frequently absent he was expelled from the school. He became teacher of mathematics in the sloop of war *Natchez* in 1833, and after a cruise of two years, returned and was given his degree by the college that had expelled him. He was appointed Assistant Engineer of the United States Topographical Corps, and in 1838 was appointed Second Lieutenant in the same service. He made a survey of the Des Moines River in 1841, and shortly after eloped with the daughter of Senator Benton of Missouri.

In 1842 Fremont was instructed by the War Department to take

charge of an expedition for the exploration of the Rocky Mountains. His report of the expedition was laid before Congress in 1842, and attracted much attention, both at home and abroad.

Fremont then determined to explore the unknown region between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, and set out in May, 1843, with thirty-nine men. On September 6th he came in sight of Great Salt Lake.

After leaving Great Salt Lake he continued his explorations to the southwest, finally reaching Fort Vancouver. After enduring great hardships he reached the Sacramento river and returned thence to Kansas.

Fremont was made a captain in 1845 and set out on another expedition to the coast, but was ordered by the Mexican authorities to leave the country. Fremont refused and was attacked by the Mexican forces. Fremont fortified himself at Monterey, hoisted the American flag and prepared to defend himself. He was finally allowed to continue his explorations. He subsequently took a prominent part in wresting California from the Mexicans and left that country in possession of the United States.

Owing to trouble with his superior officer, Fremont resigned his commission in 1848 and made his fourth expedition across the continent at his own expense. He encountered many obstacles and was forced to turn back, but reached California in the following year, settled there, and was elected one of the first United States Senators from that State. He visited Europe in 1852, and was received with distinction, being presented with a gold medal by the King of Prussia.

In 1853 he made his fifth trip of exploration across the continent, and encountered great hardships. For fifty days his party lived on horse-flesh.

In 1855 Fremont took up his residence in New York, and received the Anti Slavery, or Republican, nomination for the Presidency in 1856, but was defeated by Buchanan, who received 174 electoral votes to Fremont's 114.

Soon after the opening of the civil war Fremont was made a Major-General of the regular army and assigned to the command of the Western Department, but many complaints were made of his administration, and he was relieved of his command in November, 1861. He was given command of the "Moun-

tain District" of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. His corps was brought under command of General Pope in 1862, and Fremont asked to be relieved for personal reasons. His request was granted, and he received no other command during the war. He was Governor of Arizona in 1878-81.

ROSBOROUGH REMOVED.

THE removal of J. B. Rosborough, by the Supreme Court of Utah, from the position of Examiner of the accounts and doings of Receiver Dyer, was a very proper and fair proceeding. We do not think he was incompetent, so far as ability and experience go, but he was understood to be personally biased against the man on whose acts he was to sit in judgment, and because of his rantankerous and fanatical condition of mind in regard to everything that related to the "Mormon" Church, he was totally unfit for the place. Judge Zane's partiality for him ought not to have influenced the appointment, and we are glad that it has not affected the majority of the Court in the question of his removal. In anything requiring fair judgment and impartial justice, no anti-"Mormon" bigot or chronic sufferer from "Liberal" bile should be permitted to hold the scales or decide a question. The whole business in relation to this escheat is robbery, and it matters little financially who thrusts a finger into the pie. But the Receiver is entitled to proper consideration and ought not to be placed at the mercy of an enemy, nor should the Church to be despoiled be subjected to any decision from an implacable foe and perpetual anti-"Mormon" yarn-spinner and stuffer of unsophisticated tourists.

A REPETITION OF "LIBERAL" FRAUD.

THE "election of July 14, was very much of a farce, if so light a term may be employed in speaking of the palpable fraud which darkened the proceedings. The same shameful tricks were resorted to as covered with infamy the "Liberal" manipulators of the city election last February.

The particulars of many wrongful acts are given in another part of this paper. They ought to cause grave reflections in the minds of decent people who may at present think proper to support the so-called "Liberal" organization. When the time comes, as it surely will,