

In December, 1843, Joseph Smith wrote letters to several prominent statesmen, whose names were before the nation as probable candidates for the Presidency during the ensuing campaign, asking each of them, categorically, what his rule of action would be relative to the Latter-day Saints as a people, should fortune favor his ascension to the Chief Magistracy. The Latter-day Saints had but recently been expelled from Missouri, and his inquiry was an important one, as it involved the entire question of States Rights. The reply of John C. Calhoun was brief. He said that if he should be elected, he would strive to administer the Government according to the Constitution and the laws of the Union; and that as they make no distinction between citizens of different religious creeds he should make none. "But," he continued,

"As you refer to the case of Missouri, and compel me to repeat what I said to you at Washington, that, according to my views, the case does not come within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, which is one of limited and specific powers."

According to his view the Federal Government had not the power to redress the wrongs inflicted upon the Latter-day Saints in Missouri. The latter State, according to his doctrine, was independent, and must be left to its own sense of justice and right, to correct any abuses to which the residents within its borders might be subjected. If the governor and the officials of the State chose to trample upon law and lead mobs, to murder, plunder and exterminate a large body of its citizens, as they did in the case of the Latter-day Saints, the Federal Government could not interfere. The State had to redress these evils, or they must go unredressed.

With such views it was an easy step to acknowledge and defend the right of a State to secede from the Union. And though Calhoun died before secession was attempted, he bequeathed, in the doctrines which he propagated, a legacy of blood and a heritage of woe to his unhappy State and section.

It is interesting, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, to review in the light of subsequent events, the predictions and views which Joseph expressed in his famous reply to Calhoun. He so thoroughly exposed Calhoun's sophistry in this letter, that wherever it was read—and it was very widely circulated—men were struck by the contrast between the narrow, sectional doctrines which Calhoun advanced respecting the powers of the Federal Government and the broad, patriotic and truly national views which Joseph advocated. Joseph was aroused, and the noble scorn which he felt for the politician's tricks is breathed in every line of his reply. Space will not permit us to give this reply in full; but he took a high, statesmanlike position. He repudiated the States Rights doctrine as taught by Calhoun and his school, and claimed for the General Government paramount jurisdiction. If citizens of the United States were deprived of their rights by mob violence, in the State where they resided, and their cause was just, and the State would not protect them, the Parent Government had the necessary authority to reinstate them in their rights, even if it required the whole power of the Union to do so. To use his own expressive language: "If the General Government had power to reinstate expelled citizens to their rights, there is a monstrous hypocrite fed and fostered from the hard earnings of the people! A real 'bull beggar' upheld by sycophants." He predicted clearly that trouble would come if such views as Calhoun enunciated were to prevail; for their spread would destroy the Government.

Looking back to-day at the sentiments expressed by politicians twenty-five years ago, it does not seem strange that the power of the General Government should have fallen into disrepute, or that war should have broken out at its attempt to maintain its supremacy. When Calhoun, as a candidate for the Presidency, could make public such sentiments, and Martin Van Buren, the President of the United States, could say in relation to the same subject, when appealed to by Joseph and his friends: "Gentlemen, your cause is just, but I can do nothing for you, it is evident that demoralization was widespread, and politicians and not statesmen occupied the chief places in the land. If Joseph Smith's views could have prevailed—and, being constitutional, they ought to have met with instant recognition—mobs would have been broken up, mobbers would have been punished, and the citizens of each of the States would have been protected in all their rights as citizens of the United States throughout the broad domain of the Union. If they had prevailed, the late terrible civil war might have been averted; for the supremacy of the law and of the General Government would have been vindicated, and Missouri had been taught a lesson that would have had a salutary effect on every States Rights man in the Union. But

the weakness, vacillation and dishonesty of men in high places prevented this, and what have been the consequences?

It was not imagined when Joseph Smith thus expressed his views that they would be vindicated in so terrible and costly a manner within so brief a period. And yet it is true that the whole power of this nation and its rich heart blood have been expended to maintain the principle which he urged upon the Chief Executive and Congress upwards of twenty-five years ago. "The mill of the gods may grind slowly, but it grinds mighty fine."

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATE.

Sumner presented a memorial from Jose Casunyo, a citizen of the United States, setting forth indignities received from the Spanish Government in Cuba, and asking the interposition of the United States.

Grimes reported from the Committee on naval affairs, with amendments, a bill to establish the office of solicitor and naval judge advocate General. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, a bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota for the construction of a railroad from Lake Superior to Vermilion Lake.

Wilson introduced a bill to relinquish the title of the United States to certain lands in the city and county of San Francisco, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Sumner offered a Joint Resolution, postponing the election in Texas. The morning hour having expired the Indian Appropriation Bill came up and was considered till 4 o'clock when, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution to examine and revise the tariff laws and regulations relating to custom houses, and that the Committee sit during vacation and examine witnesses, etc.; adopted.

Sawyer, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the river harbor appropriation bill.

Davis introduced a bill to define vacancies in office and to provide for filling the same and to regulate resignations; referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Mississippi bill. After some debate Butler moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Butler, in his closing speech, criticized the course of his colleague, Dawes, and warned the Republican members of Mississippi and Georgia that if they were not reconstructed with loyal legislatures the Fifteenth Amendment would not be passed and they would lose half a dozen States.

Farnsworth moved to postpone the bill till the first Monday in December, which was agreed to 103 to 62.

Paine, from the Committee on Elections, reported that Simpson from the fourth district of South Carolina was ineligible.

GENERAL.

Washington, 31.—General Stoneman has been ordered by the President to accompany his regiment to the Pacific coast.

San Francisco, 31.—The most severe shock of earthquake since October last occurred this evening, at 5:45. As far as ascertained no damage was done to buildings; the people were somewhat alarmed.

Washington, 31.—The public debt statement shows a decrease of two and a half millions. The total debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounts to \$2,525,196,461; the total of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad amounts to \$65,852,320.

San Francisco, 31.—New and rich developments of silver ore are constantly being made in the White Pine region; people are flocking thither in great numbers, from 10,000 to 15,000 have already located there. The stormy weather continues and the roads are almost impassable the whole distance between Elko and Hamilton; the line is stalled and teams and wagons loaded with merchandise are nearly buried in the mud. Pneumonia prevails to an alarming extent, and several cases of small pox are reported at Hamilton. The Indians in the neighborhood are becoming hostile, and it is suggested that if the military authorities establish a post in Snake or White River Valley many lives will be saved in the approaching summer. A band of Indians recently attacked a party of prospectors near Snake Mountain and killed and scalped two of them; the others escaped to camp.

About 250,000 acres of government land were sold during March at the land office at Visalia, California.

Silver mines have been discovered in the mountains near Sonoma, about seventy miles from San Francisco. There is a rush of people there, and claims are being rapidly staked off. A meeting has been held to form district mining laws.

Legal tenders—John N. Douglass, the new Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue has assumed the duties of his office.

Warrants were issued by the Treasury in March for the support of the Government to the amount of \$20,500,000.

The Senate confirmed John Allison register of the Treasury. The remainder of the Executive session was occupied in the discussion of the nomination of Longstreet as surveyor of New Orleans.

It is stated that there is no doubt of the adoption, by both Houses, of the Cuban sympathy resolution; the friends of Cuba say it will exercise an important influence on the war, seeing the revolutionists physical as well as moral support.

Chicago.—The Post's special says the House Foreign Affairs Committee have agreed to report a Joint Resolution declaring the sympathy of the Americans with the Cubans in their struggle for independence, and pledging support to the President whenever he deems it expedient to recognize their independence. But one member of the Committee dissented.

New York, 2.—A Washington dispatch says a correspondence has been in progress for some time, between prominent men of the British provinces and the leading Americans, relative to prospective annexation. Many members in Congress believe that if the matter can be reached in an official way, proposals looking to annexation will eventually be made.

An attempt was made yesterday to introduce a resolution into the House, directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of investigating our relations, present and prospective, with Nova Scotia. An objection was made and the resolution could not be received.

The Army of the Potomac Association will give a banquet at the Academy of Music on July 6th. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Farragut will be present.

A fire has been raging for some days in the woods between Sag Harbor and East Hampton; it has already burned over five hundred acres and has caused a vast amount of damage.

It is stated that a meeting of the Vigilance Committee in this city was held last night, when a proposition was made to call out the Ward organizations and march to the Tombs and demand the surrender of the murderer Real into their hands. After a stormy debate it was resolved to await the action of the court, and keep a close watch on the movements of politicians in this city.

The Times says there is no doubt that the House has been overreached by the Senate in the Tenure of Office business, Judge Davis and Hoar constructing the new bill, as leaving in the hands of the Senate a continued check upon all removals by the President.

Chicago, 2.—Specials say the Senate, in executive session, considered Longstreet nomination. Kellogg and Spencer favored the confirmation; Cameron strongly opposed it. The debate is likely to be protracted and the result is uncertain.

Two hundred clerks were dismissed from the Treasury Department yesterday; more dismissals will probably follow.

FOREIGN.

New York, 1.—Panama dates to the 24th, by the steamer *Aspinwall*, state that on the arrival of the steamer *Tucurora* at Buenaventura, to inquire into the outrage on the Vice Consul, that gentleman informed the Capt. that the United States Minister had the matter in charge, and he believed ample satisfaction would be given by the authorities.

The committee on Foreign Relations in the Colombian Senate have reported against the Cushing treaty for the St. Thomas Canal.

A fire at Valparaiso, on the 25th ult., destroyed property to the value of a quarter of a million.

The yellow fever was raging on the south coast of Peru. It had broken out on the *Tucurora*; Paymaster Cushing died of it.

London.—The Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool has petitioned the House of Commons, Gladstone and the Postmaster-General to support the present contracts with the steamship lines for carrying the mails to America.

Admiral Hastings has received orders from England to leave Victoria immediately for Valparaiso with the iron clad frigate *Zalisco*.

Havana.—The steamer *Commandante* has arrived at Nassau; her captors having abandoned her and gone ashore, she will probably be taken possession of and brought to Havana by the Spanish man of war. The Spanish steamer *Comodoro*, a schooner, abandoned near Squian, supposed to be a vessel which recently landed a cargo of arms on the coast near Cienfuegos.

Fresh troops from Spain have arrived and disembarked this morning.

A Lima letter says the Peruvian Minister at Washington has been instructed to settle the question at issue with Spain. The points that cannot be settled by the ministers of the two countries will be submitted to the President of the United States, whose decision shall be final.

Correspondence.

St. George, Washington Co., March 22nd, 1889.

Editor Deseret News:—George A. Smith and party, on the 16th inst. commenced to descend the Pacific slope, having camped upon the rim of "the great basin" over night. Since reaching Parowan there have been eight meetings of the people of South Creek, Cedar City, Kanab and Harmony, at which much good instruction was imparted. In our descent we found ourselves winding around at the base of the mountain east of North Ash Creek, a dug-way made in a serpentine form, amongst the black masses of volcanic rock, from which the traveler in a very perilous position came upon Ash creek as it winds its course southward through a deep chasm several hundred feet below. This dug-way, although several miles in length, is only about half completed, notwithstanding the thousands of dollars raised by subscription by the people of Washington and Kane counties, and the appropriation of one Territorial Legislature. If persons who wonder what becomes of the appropriations made for roads in these counties would take a trip and see the country that our brethren live and make roads in, they would not begrudge them another appropriation.

After traveling five miles south from what is known as the Black Ridge, we found a number of families located in a town they call Bellview. By the industry and perseverance of the people water has been brought from high up, on South Ash creek, a distance of several miles, and poured upon the heretofore parched desert. We beheld a beautiful wheat field, that promises an early harvest, as the crop is several inches high. The orchards and vineyards are growing and substantial houses and fences built from the rock. Bro. Joel E. Johnson, James C. Snow and other veterans are amongst the settlers.

As we left Bellview, on our way to Tokerville, the rain began to descend, and continued at intervals during our visit at Tokerville and with the Saints up the river as far as Rockville, and in fact until we returned to Tokerville, during which time our fellow traveler, who rode in the open buggy, was soaked and made to confess, at the end of the third day, there is virtue in having a cover to a carriage.

Meetings were held at Tokerville, Virgin City and Rockville, at which instructions were given to the people's condition were improved.

Eight years ago, when President Smith visited these upper settlements, he informed the people that they were in the bed of the river, and in all probability they would be washed out. Inside of one year subsequently, the citizens were seen one winter morning carrying logs and other fixtures to higher ground, while they beheld with wonder, earth, rocks, farms, orchards, gardens, houses and other fixtures being washed by the stream in the direction of the Gulf of California. The people of these settlements are anxious to have a line of settlements thrown out further south and east to afford them security against the incursions of hostile Indians. Several large houses have been built within two years past in Tokerville, of a good red brick as are to be found anywhere among the buildings is a magnificent meeting house. I noticed a beautiful grove of small olive trees three years old, that the frost has not affected, demonstrating that olives can be raised in Tokerville; orange trees also were green and fresh, on Bro. J. C. Nalle's place. Bro. Nalle informs me that two-thirds of the crop of grapes were destroyed last fall with the hail storm, notwithstanding which, a great number of barrels of wine were manufactured.

More anon.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the East—Frank H. Layton. To the East—E. A. Darling, O. E. Vedder, H. Harding, J. B. Barber, H. W. Naisbett, S. G. Treat, J. White, Col. W. H. Lewis, J. S. McGeath, A. Scanton, E. Berry.

To the West—J. Tuttle and wife, J. Ting, wife and sister, Capt. Windham, Capt. Ford, W. H. Lighthall, A. McCrae, Chas. McClellan, E. Lake, Mr. Mardo.

Special Notices.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—We are closing out our entire stock of Boots, Shoes and Hats at Eastern cost. DUNFORD & SONS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One hundred Cords of Good Fire Wood at the Paper Mill, Sugar House Ward, Salt Lake County.

Having lately received extensive additions to our already large and varied stock, in the shape of type, presses, &c., our facilities for executing all kinds of Job Work in the best and most improved styles have been greatly increased. Co-operative and other establishments can be supplied with printed Order and Receipt Books, Certificates of Stock, and every kind of work. Orders from the city and the country settlements are respectfully solicited.

We have received one of the latest improved ruling machines; and are, therefore, prepared to do all kinds of ruling, according to order, on the shortest notice.

THEATRE.

Lucille. Engagement of the Talented Young American Actress.

WESTERN MR. J. A. HERNE

And the popular Comedian.

Miss ANNIE LOCKHART

A GREAT CAST OF THE COMPANY.

This Evening, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1909.

The Romantic Drama, in 1 Act, from the celebrated Novel of Fanny Fern Cooper, entitled

THE WEPT WISH-TON-WISH!

NARRATED by the Wept of the Wish-Ton-Wish. LUCILLE WESTERN SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the Theatre, now a Mud Turtle. Mr. J. A. HERNE.

The Performance will commence with the beautiful Comedy, in 3 Acts, entitled

Babes in the Wood!

Mr. JEREMIAH BEETLE—Mr. J. A. HERNE. Admission: 25c. Miss Annie Lockhart.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7:15.

LADIES!

Just Arrived, by Express, A very choice selection of

MILLINERY

AT

Mrs. COLEBROOK'S,

Two doors south of Post Office.

Mrs. J. B. BULL,

CONTINUES to give instructions in the Art of Cutting every article of CLOTHING for Ladies, Children and Babies, by the latest and best methods, and at a very low price. The public is invited to call and see for themselves. It will take you only a few hours. Residence, 1714 West 1st Street, Salt Lake City. AGENTS Wanted in the Territory. d1797

NOTICE!

ELDRIDGE & CLAWSON

HAVING CLOSED BUSINESS,

Heretofore, all persons indebted to them, either by Note or Book Account, that the same must be settled IMMEDIATELY, or

Their account will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

ELDRIDGE & CLAWSON.

GRAPES! GRAPES!

THAT

REQUIRE NO COVERING

IN THE

WINTER.

AND

The Four Best

AND

EARLIEST KINDS!

ADIRONDAC, YAMROTTA

Bunch large and long, shouldered and compact, berries large, round, black; skin thin, flesh melting, no perceptible pulp, seeds single most delicious and refreshing flavor. Very prolific. Fruit hangs long upon the vine. Ripens about the 15th of August.

Price, \$9.00 per dozen.

IONA,

Bunch large, shouldered, berries large, round; skin thin, flesh tender, sweet brisk flavor. Ripens about Sept. 1st.

Price, \$9.00 per dozen.

DELAWARE,

Well known. Ripens about Sept. 1st.

Price, \$4.50 per dozen.

ISRAELLA,

Bunch large, shouldered, compact, berries large, skin thin, black, flesh tender, sweet and rich. Ripens about Sept. 1st.

Price, \$6.00 per dozen.

FOR SALE BY

D. O. CALDER,

20th WARD.

d108 5-9-1

CO-OPERATIVE RETAIL

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

1st and 2nd doors north of Kimball & Lawrence's, Main St., S. L. City.

Citizens and Visitors to CONFERENCE will find it to their advantage to call and examine a new and well-selected stock of Spring and Summer

LADIES' FRENCH AND GLOVE KID GAITERS, Side Springs, Button and Lace

Balmoral and Polish Styles, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SEWED SHOES.

The best Custom-Made

FRENCH CALF SEWED BOOTS

Made in the City, constantly on hand and made to order. GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

JAS. L. BUNTING,

Proprietor.

d63 1y

LECTURE.

MRS. AUGUSTA NINA ST. CLAIR

Will deliver her lecture addressed to young Ladies (Gentlemen admitted), entitled

WHOM SHALL I MARRY?

On Friday Evening, April 2nd,

Tickets One Dollar.

On account of the limited size of the Hall, no second class tickets will be issued.

By an arrangement adopted many years ago, which has been popular in Australia, the West Indies, South America, Canada and the cities of the East, every ticket is entitled to an article of material goods, the most valuable of which is a SILVER PLATED TEA SET, worth, at New York prices, from \$30 to \$50. This privilege will be given to one of the patrons of the Lecture.

The Silver Ware can be seen in the window of Strickland Bros., Main Street.

Presents given at close of Lecture. d111 2

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me will confer a favor by calling to settle immediately, as I am about opening a new Co-operative Store in Ogden City.

Wm. FIDCOCK.

d58 1y

Notice to the Public.

HAVING SOLD our entire stock of Groceries, &c., to Zion's Co-operative Institution, and desiring to discontinue our business without unnecessary delay, all persons owing themselves indebted to us will please call and settle.

A. C. PIPER & Co.

d105 1y

THE CITY CO-OPERATIVE POTTERY ASSOCIATION

ANNOUNCE to the Public that in consequence of having commenced business on the principle of co-operation, they are prepared to sell Ware at greatly reduced prices.

A liberal discount will be allowed to trade purchasers.

Co-operative Branch Stores can be supplied with Ware and taken by delivery and cash on order.

CHOKALL & CO. ATTORNEYS.

d100 & 92w

NOTICE.

U. S. ASSESSOR'S ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL APPEALS to the Assessor of Internal A Revenue, relative to erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or exemptions, made and taken by Assessors and the Divisions of Utah Territory, must be made in writing at my office, in Salt Lake City, on or before the 15th day of April, 1909.

A. L. CHETLAIN,

U. S. Assessor District of Utah.

March 21, 1909.

READ THIS.

THE PEOPLE'S TRADING STORE,

TOOLEE CITY,

Corner of Main & Vine Sts., H.S. Govans, Agent.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES. Also PROVISIONS at every description. Travellers to WATE FINE and elsewhere can be supplied on reasonable terms.

ALICE & CO.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A COTTAGE, or taking two rooms, Pantry, Celler, &c., in good well of water, and several Fruit Trees; situated on East 1st Street, in rear of John Smith's Bar, and Millinery Shop, where apply for terms.

924 1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CRONYN & PERRIS

Sole Agents for Utah Territory for Wood's Prime Mowers and Reapers. The

dy's Steam Saw Mills and Engines, T. A. P. & Co's Wood Working Machinery, Mendenhall and Iron Brand Locomotives, &c., &c., amount to that

MR. FRED T. PERRIS WILL START EAST