

# DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - JUNE 18, 1873.

## INVESTIGATION CALLED FOR.

FOR a time the press generally let the Beecher scandal severely alone, but with its recent revival and the publication of the whitewashing compact between three of the principal parties, showing that there was "something in it," the public has become more and more excited over the matter, not thinking the close silence of persons accused so very "brave" as their admirers seem to think. Many of the country papers speak in no very complimentary terms of the whole affair, and not being altogether willing to confide implicitly in the immaculateness of even great reputations, though supposed by others to be above suspicion and almost possibility of taint, are calling pretty loudly for a full and fair investigation. They say something must be done to satisfy the public mind, and that the demand for investigation increases in loudness, inasmuch that "it will be found impossible to put it off with covenants, retractions, or any other friendly device short of investigation," that justice to the innocent as well as the guilty requires that the affair be ventilated and straightened out.

Mr. Beecher has a great, almost unrivaled, name and influence. If he prove unable to endure investigation, thousands who look up to him as a great religious light will be sorely disappointed and sharply tried. If he come out triumphant, he will be undoubtedly exalted in the public estimation. As it is, many do not know what to think, and to believe in his untainted purity tries the faith of thousands.

**SHARP ADJUDICATION.**—Considerable interest has been excited in England by a recent case of judicial severity in Oxfordshire. The men working on the farm of Mr. Hambridge, of Ascott, struck, after due notice, and ceased work, because he declined to pay them the wages they asked. Two other laborers were employed from a distance. Seventeen of the women of Ascott assembled at a gate and dared these two men to pass to work in Mr. Hambridge's field. No blow was struck, but the women offered to escort the men back to the village and give them a drink. The men refused, walked to Mr. Hambridge's, and subsequently went to work, protected by a policeman. The women were summoned to appear before the magistrates at Chipping Norton, charged with an offense under a recent law "relating to Violence, Threats, and Molestation." The magistrates, Rev. Thomas Harris and Rev. W. E. D. Carter presiding, discharged one woman, but found sixteen guilty and, after a "lengthy consultation," sentenced seven of them to imprisonment with hard labor for ten days, and the remaining nine for seven days. This sentence staggered the women, the village, and the county, and excited the country. The act did not allow the option of a fine, but it did allow the magistrates the option of dismissing the women on their own recognizance "to come up for judgment when called upon." The subsequent scene is thus portrayed—

"All the working people of this district rose on the same night. The local employers appeared on the scene, and tried to calm the indignant multitude. The multitude battered the doors of the police station, smashed the windows, and pelted the tiles. A wagon load of police was dispatched from Oxford, as fast as telegram could summon and four horses convey them. The vehicle, between two and three in the morning, stealthily hurried back with the prisoners to the country goal, a distance of nineteen miles; the morning raw and cold, and two of the women scolding infants."

The two foolish reverend justices were heavily anathematized by the more outspoken portion of the press, while a number of policemen were sent to the village to quell any further disturbance that might arise.

A London daily sent a special correspondent to the scene, denunciatory communications were sent to the press, Parliament took cognizance of the affair, the trades of London had a large meeting in

Hyde Park about it, and altogether Rev. Harris and Carter found themselves objects of unexpected and unenviable notoriety.

## BEING BURNED UP.

OUR dispatches tell us that the fire underwriters in the East have become afraid of the ravages of the fire fiend, and seriously propose to decline insurance risks in Boston. This is very suggestive. If the Bostonians are to be left to themselves and fiery torments even in this life, what fate can they expect in the land of the great hereafter? If there is to be a great gulf established between them in their hour of fiery experience and adequate relief in this world, surely they will begin to believe in the possibility, if not probability, of a still greater and less passable gulf between them and help, should they find themselves, in the next world, in a place whence they would lift up their eyes, being in torment, etc. Read the parables.

But this fire question, and the seriousness thereof are no parable. A New York paper takes up the subject, not with reference to Boston merely, but in a general view, and talks in this style—

Judging by the large number of fires occurring daily in all sections of the country, the day of a general conflagration of the globe, so long anticipated, must be near at hand. Insurance companies are already struck with unutterable dread, fearing the final sitting of affairs which may decimate their numbers. As for the people, they have long ago ceased to put their trust in superintendents of buildings and fire departments. Now they take up the papers with simple curiosity to trace the march of the flames, having made up their minds that the fire must be a home visitor, sooner or later. Once, they felt some interest in the promise to make salt water available for their safety, but now they are content to trust to luck.

This is really a sad condition and brings to mind the oft quoted prophecy that the earth shall be burned up. The papers say it is burning and the people are getting rather afraid of this fact, or rather seem to begin to think it a matter of course, with no help for it. We have little advice to give in the matter, further than if the people wish to escape these fiery torments they must believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, repent of their sins, be baptized for the remission of them, receive the Holy Ghost, and live godly lives, and then they would not fear fire in this world or that which is to come, and they would find no difficulty in effecting any insurance that might be desirable.

## GOADING THE GOVERNMENT AGAIN.

THE Utah ring of conspirators against the peace, dignity, and welfare of the Territory and the Union are beginning to show the cloven foot again, beginning to pester and goad the government and egg it on to do something ferocious by means of Congressional action next winter. Again we hear the old threadbare platitudes about "unhappy condition of affairs in Utah," "non-enforcement of the criminal laws," "neglect of Congress to provide a remedy," conflict of authority if no worse consequence, "juries cannot be procured in criminal cases," "no prospect of relief from the present dilemma except by action of Congress." All this kind of supremely silly stuff is regarded here as little better than mere baby talk, except in the wickedness of it, or of their inspirers of it.

This is what the community here is convinced are the facts in the case—that those who originate such misrepresentations are persons, generally federal officials and their tools, who want to either rule or ruin, and who are determined that no jury shall be obtained except they are unfavorable to the "Mormons," no law administered that does not lean oppressively and exterminatively upon that class of citizens, albeit they constitute the very heavy majority of the people. Even judges who are supposed to be above degrading considerations, come here with a "mission" to destroy "Mormonism," and not to administer law and justice. Seeing that "Mormonism" is wonderfully hard to kill, how could it be otherwise than that such judges would lift up their hands and implore Congress to come and help them in their unholy crusade, and represent to that honorable body that justice cannot be administered here, that the Union will go to pieces, and the heavens fall, un-

less Congress steps in and does something?

There is no trouble in obtaining juries here, if they are legally sought. There is no material obstruction of law or justice, except in the courts. There is a desire and an effort to rule Utah, judicially and otherwise, as a conquered province, rather than as an integral portion of this great republic, and that is what is the matter. Over this is the great hullabaloo, and the hullabalooists are themselves the perverters of the law and the obstructors of justice. The people are sound.

## SUSAN B. AND HER TRIAL.

THE decision of Judge Hunt in the case of Susan B. Anthony, tried for illegally voting, at Rochester, N. Y., is that in the matter of sex and other qualifications each State, and not the United States, is the judge for its own citizens, thus affirming the right of local self government upon that point. This is well enough, and would probably be affirmed by the supreme court of the United States, if the case were to be taken there. Thus, in this view, any State can permit woman suffrage, if it chooses, although the next State may rigidly deny it, which would favor all the women suffrage people removing to the States that favored them, and their opponents vice versa, quite a harmonious arrangement, and in accordance with the federal constitution.

But one thing does not look well in this trial, and that is, the judge dictating peremptorily what sort of a verdict the jury should bring in, just as the judge did in the Geo. F. Train case, an action which caused considerable censure to fall on his honor in the last mentioned case, and similar censure Judge Hunt may expect.

It is generally understood that the province of the court is to decide as to law, and the province of the jury to decide as to fact and as to what verdict they shall return. If a judge utters bad law, is it the jury's business? If the jury give in a wrong verdict, is it the judge's business? Is he responsible for it? Has he any right to hector them upon it? The wronged usually have the right of appeal. If it is his business to dictate what verdict a jury shall bring in, what is the use of a jury? They are mere puppets, the judge pulling the wires. Some judges act as if they really would like to be judge, jury, and prosecutor. But it is not a leaning to be commended.

## AWFUL STATE OF THINGS.

HERE is some of the news, sent west by telegraph, which people hear when a long way from home—

NEW YORK, June 18.—A Washington special states that official advices received at the office of the Attorney-General from Salt Lake City indicate that Utah is in a condition of legal anarchy; that so far as the successful enforcement of the laws is concerned, the Federal courts and officers might as well have no existence. It is utterly impossible to obtain a jury either in civil or criminal cases. The wheels of justice are blocked, and commercial litigation is entirely useless. Under the rulings of the courts, made in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Engelbrecht, it has been decided that juries in the Federal courts can only be drawn by a Marshal, and it is also decided that the Marshal in that Territory has not been legally elected; which is in effect to say that the Federal courts can have no juries. The consequent conflict in jurisdiction between the Mormon probate court and the Federal court is so great that commercial interests in that country greatly suffer. The development of mines is retarded, because there are no juries to determine titles. The most insignificant protest against a title, however worthless in law, suffices to throw valuable interests into litigation, where no judicial determination can be had except by mutual consent of the parties to waive the right to object to the validity of a jury. This consent is never obtained when Mormons are defendants. The cutting of timber on the public lands of the United States cannot even be restrained, so helpless are the Federal authorities. The Mormon Legislature has recently granted authority to several prominent Mormons to cut down timber in any part of the Territory, at their discretion, and the destruction of timber in some parts of the Territory has been so great as to seriously interfere with the working of the mines. There are also extensive frauds practiced in illicit distillation of whisky, which cannot be punished or prevented. In response to an application for a remedy for these difficulties, it is represented that under existing laws, in view of the Engelbrecht decision, the government is remediless.

All we need say concerning the above is that it is as full of concentrated lie as it could well be, and that it is a piece of the essential stock in trade of those bright "patriots" who would like somebody else to die for their country and

who are preparing to inaugurate another crusade against Utah, for effect upon the country and Congress at the coming session of the latter. So the public may prepare itself for another infamous re-hash of sensational slander about the people of this Territory.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 17.

HOUSE FLIES are becoming numerous, but not popular. They have made their appearance uncommonly early.

CALLER.—We had a call, to-day, from Mr. Ainsworth, of the firm of Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co., publishers, New York and Chicago, who is now on the way to California. The business of the company is confined chiefly to educational works—writing, drawing, the classics, &c., and they have published some of the best works of this kind in this or any other country. Their publications can be obtained at Dwyer's.

THE OBSERVATORY.—Mr. W. D. Wheeler is at work with men in his employ surveying the ground for the erection of the National Astronomical Observatory. The plan of the structure is a plain Italian composition now very common in this country, fifty feet in length and eighteen in depth. The building will be surmounted by a cupola where will be placed two telescopes of the latest pattern approved by the Government, and several instruments necessary to making meteorological observations. Apartments will be set aside for geological and surveying parties for Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona and Montana.—*Ogden Junction, June 16th.*

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 18.

PERSONAL.—Bishop L. E. Harrington, of American Fork, and Hon. L. Farr, of Ogden, both old and tried friends, called briefly to-day. All well in their fields of labor.

ARRIVED.—A private letter from Liverpool, dated May 29th, states that Elders R. T. Burton, John Clark and John C. Graham had arrived safely at that port, in good health.

BURGLARY.—A daring burglary was committed last night at the Pulawski Hotel by parties unknown. A pane of glass in the front of the building was broken and it is supposed that the burglar made his entrance through the aperture into the warehouse attached to the hotel. The proprietor has suffered considerable loss.—*Ogden Junction, June 17.*

PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT.—Before us lies the programme of a "Parlor Entertainment," to be given at the Methodist Church, Third South Street, on Friday evening, June 20th, by Prof. C. J. Plummer, who is reputed to be a fine elocutionist, the possessor of extraordinary powers of mimicry and withal an excellent humorist. He will regale his audience with select readings, anecdotes, &c.

BRIGHAM CITY, June 15, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Yesterday, about 11 a. m., the body of Wm. Henry Wright, who was drowned in Bear River last Saturday, was found in the lake, about a mile from the mouth of the river, by Isaac & Daniel Smith, Lorenzo Wright and Isaac Hunsacker, who brought him to Brigham City, where a coroner's inquest was held over the remains, the jury giving a verdict in accordance with the facts in the case. The corpse was dreadfully disfigured and swollen.

A large number of people followed the remains in procession, to the grave. The burial took place at 5 o'clock in the evening.

EVANSTON, W. T., 18.

Editor Deseret News:

President Young, accompanied by a number of invited friends, left Salt Lake City at five minutes past six o'clock this morning for Evanston, to meet President Geo. A. Smith. The following gentlemen were in the party: Presidents Brigham Young and D. H. Wells, and Elders Orson Pratt, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, Wm. Jennings, H. S. Elledge, F. Little, A. M. Musser, J. T. Came, D. McKenzie, H. B. Clawson, R. L. Campbell, James Sharp, Joseph A. Young, John W. Young, Andrew Burt, R. J. Golding, W. Calder, B. Y. Hampton, Alex. Burt and Orson Arnold. There was also quite a large number of ladies. The party reached Ogden at about a quarter to 8 o'clock and, without changing cars, were switched on the U. P. line, and, at 10 minutes to 9, left on the Eastern bound train. They reached Evanston all safe, at 29 minutes past 1 and met President Smith and Thomas Jennings. They were well received, amidst cordial greetings. The weather is delightful. It is cool enough to be very agreeable, and the trip has been very pleasurable.

D. W. EVANS.  
A. M. MUSSER.

TUNNEL THROUGH THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—A scheme is now on foot for running a tunnel through the Rocky Mountains. This may seem a prodigious enterprise, at first, to the casual reader, but the parties who have the matter in hand are sanguine of the most complete success. For some time past gentlemen have been investigating this matter, and they have arrived at the conclusion that the project is feasible in every particular. The idea is to tunnel the mountains from a point about one mile below Black Hawk to the Middle Park, running in a northwesterly direction. The tunnel to be run will, it is presumed, cut many rich veins of gold and silver, and thus a great mining interest be developed. Money for the prosecution of the work is furnished by English capitalists, who are sanguine of the ultimate success of the enterprise. Some idea of the magnitude of the task may be gathered from the fact that the tunnel, if completed, will be twelve miles in length. It is intended to make it large enough to be used for railroad purposes, and so, if a road is ever to be constructed to the Middle Park, it will find its most convenient route through the tunnel. It will be called the Sierra Madre Tunnel Company, and the incorporation papers for its organization have already been filed.

George W. Heaton, Esq., a gentleman well versed in matters of this kind, will have business charge of the operations of the company. We hope the company will be successful in carrying out the great bore. It will undoubtedly be one of the biggest things in the world, and, if they can make it work, will prove that man knows no obstacle in nature.—*Leslie's Newspaper for June 21st.*

Editor Deseret News:

In your issue of last evening, I find a notice of small-pox cases, which, I think, needs some explanation. As I understand it, your reporter carries the idea that I was one of the attending physicians upon these cases and, one would naturally infer, was to a certain extent, at least, responsible in the matter. Were it not that this inference might naturally be drawn, I would not notice the article, for, to me, newspaper notoriety, for any physician of standing, is a questionable position. As to the facts as they exist, Dr. Benedict was neither the attending nor consulting physician at any time, and was not employed by Mr. Shepard to even see the cases. The same facts apply equally to Dr. Davis, who was employed as a nurse only. According to your notice I am placed in the enviable position of meeting and consulting with a professed Homoeopathic physician, which common sense would at once teach us is impossible.

My true position in the premises was to express an opinion to Mr. Taylor, which I did on Sunday.

Did time and space permit I might enter more into details, but this, I think, is sufficient.

J. M. BENEDICT, M. D.

Salt Lake City, June 18th, 1873.

The reference made, in the local article alluded to in the above, to Dr. Benedict is as follows:

"Dr. Clinton states that three physicians have rendered medical aid to those patients—Dr. Benedict, Dr. Higgins Davis, and Dr. Meik."

This statement, it appears, is incorrect so far as the rendering of "medical aid" was concerned. Our reporter has cast no reflections on anybody, having no intention of doing so. The only thing in connection with the matter that appeared to need explanation is that several parties were aware of the existence of smallpox at the residence of Mr. Taylor some time previous to Tuesday morning, and yet no report was made to the City quarantine physician until then, the citizens meantime ignorantly running the risk of coming in contact with the disease.

PRESENTED.—The petition of citizens asking the City Council not to license any dram and tipping shops and to prohibit, so far as lies in their power, the sale of spirituous liquors, excepting for medicinal purposes, in this city, was presented last night. The petition had 2733 names appended to it. The number of signers would have been several times larger, but for the shortness of the time between the commencement of its circulation for signatures and its presentation to the Council, only nine out of the twenty Bishops' Wards being represented in it.

On motion of Councilor Grow the Mayor appointed a committee of five to take the petition under consideration, examine the law on the subject, frame an ordinance in conformity with the law, and with the expressed wishes of the people, and report at next meeting.

In framing a suitable ordinance the main objects to be considered are to make it conformable to law and the will of the people. If ordinances are to be constructed and framed with an eye to meeting the whims and prejudices of individuals who may have a little brief authority and who use the latter in an arbitrary and unjustifiable manner, one of the most mongrel, one-sided and useless documents that ever was produced would be the probable result, and then the chances would be that it would be ruled down after all.

We hope to see a good, wholesome, ordinance emanate from the present wholesome and much-needed movement. That is what the people want and that is what the law justifies the representatives of the people in framing.

Messrs. McKean, Miner, Groo, Winder and Smith composed the committee appointed by the Mayor, and to whom the petition was referred.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 19.

THAT PERJURY CASE.—In the District Court, in chambers to-day, the evidence was closed and the arguments delivered in the preliminary investigation of the Haskins perjury case. The decision of the Court will be given to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FROM KANAB.—C. H. Oilphant called this morning. He left Kanab a week ago last Friday. He reports that everything is prosperous at that settlement. Although the crops are backward, owing to the lateness of the spring, they look fine and promising. Stock is also doing well there.

OVERFLOWING.—Owing to the high water, the west bank of the Jordan, at Reese's field, has given way, and a large portion of the land is inundated in consequence. The locality of the breach is a short distance north of the bridge.

TELEGRAPHIC.—The Deseret Telegraph Company have removed from their lines the worn out hard rubber insulators, substituting an improved pattern of glass inulator instead. The hard rubber insulators are good when new, but in a few years the elements "honey-comb" them by dissipating the sulphur with which they are hardened.

The company have just completed a new double wire line between this city and Ogden, on new poles, planted on the west side of the U. C. R. R. track. Their "through" No. 11 commercial wire, which connects with San Francisco and New York, through "repeaters," is steel, and will bear a breaking strain of 2,800 pounds, while the No. 9 galvanized iron wire now in general use, offers only 900 pounds breaking resistance.

Both Superintendents Musser and Vandemburgh (the latter of the C. P. R. R. wires) complain bitterly of boys and men disabling their lines by breaking the glass insulators with rocks, pistols, &c. Parents, teachers and the well disposed public should use their influence against all such unlawful acts, and when known report the offenders to the proper authorities for punishment.

The Deseret Company has been engaged in rebuilding their lines and placing them along the line of the railroad, which greatly increases the facilities for repairs. Do not break the insulators.