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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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THERE have been men here, and they have not all left the country yet, who, if a Federal officer manifests the least inclination to become familiar with the leading citizens and the bulk of the people of the Territory, raise an outcry against him. The bulk of the people are "Mormons," and a Federal officer, according to the ideas of this set, must not be friendly with "Mormons." Governors, Judges and other Federal officials in other Territories can be on good terms with the people among whom they reside, and it is deemed a merit; but the class of which we speak will not have it thus in Utah. They would terrify every official who comes here with the threat that if he should mix too freely with the mass of the people, he would be suspected of "Mormon" proclivities, and therefore be in danger of removal. With some they succeed in their design; with others they do not. Against the ones with whom they cannot succeed, they raise a clamor, circulate slanders, accuse of having good and weighty reasons for being so favorable to the people, and do all in their power to create prejudices against them.

Every official who comes here has, in this manner, to decide whether he will be an officer for the entire people, regardless of sect or party, or the tool and slave of a miserable clique. If he have independence enough to be a man, and to follow what he considers is the path of duty, then the war commences. He is assailed, abused and misrepresented; his most innocent expressions and actions are distorted and slandered. He is accused of favoring the "Mormons," as though this were a sin, of being bought, and, in fact, of everything that is vile. If he lacks independence, forgets his obligations and is scared at the prospect of having the "ring" to fight, then he sinks into comparative oblivion, despised by himself and by every other person, and by none more so than the crew whose abject creature he becomes. This has been the history of official careers for some years in Utah. No better evidence of an officer's fairness and efficiency can be given than for the class of which we speak to accuse and denounce him. On the other hand, it is equally good evidence when they praise an official and extol his course, that he has sacrificed his independence and is the tool of a clique, instead of an officer of the people.

In connection with this subject it is interesting to trace the history and subsequent careers of the independent men, and contrast them with those of the men who thought they were promoting their own interests by opposing and thwarting the people. It is a truth as old as history itself—a truth which has been established among every people where freedom existed—that no single man or body of men, can long succeed in quarrelling with or in resisting the will of the people, especially when their will is founded in justice. Even monarchs have frequently learned this truth, to their cost. Because he did not believe it Charles I. of England lost his head; his son, James II., and his dynasty were stripped of the throne; George III. lost the colonies, the brightest gem in his crown; and to bring it down to our own times, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, got badly worsted. Even Cromwell, whose iron will and Ironsides could for a while awe the representatives of the people, found the contest a discreditable and an unequal one, and was glad to acknowledge the power of the Parliament.

The history of Utah, though humble and comparatively obscure, contains numerous illustrations of the same truth. Who of all the men that have held power here, and who have abused their positions by contending against the will of the people, have succeeded in gaining credit for their labors? The people live and enjoy their rights; but

where are those ex-officials? If they are alluded to, it is only "to point a moral, or adorn a tale." They have passed into oblivion, and their deeds are forgotten, except in the records of the people for whose injury they were intended. In the history of Utah it is clearly established that subservience to a "ring," and opposition to the people, have never been of benefit to those who have been guilty of such conduct. Such persons have never succeeded in their designs, have never made money, reputation or anything else which men hold as valuable; but have, without an exception, lost all of these. While those who have been independent, and have treated the people with that consideration and respect which are due from every officer to his fellow-citizens, have had the gratification which a conscientious discharge of duty brings, and have had the good-will and warm regard of the people.

No truly wise officer will sink his individuality by connecting himself with a "ring," whose only object is to make him its tool. The difficulties which the people of Utah have had to contend with of late have their origin in this lack of wisdom on the part of Federal officers. A "ring" was organized with the avowed determination of seizing the rights of the people and crushing out their liberties. Every officer who would not lend himself to its schemes, its members have treated as an enemy. A bolder, more compactly organized attempt of its size, to destroy a people was never made. Sanguine that it would be successful, its members have proceeded to the most extraordinary and outrageous lengths. But what have they accomplished? What great point have they gained? The chief result thus far is they have covered themselves with infamy. The officers most active in carrying out the programme of the "ring," stand disgraced and virtually ruined. Their conduct here will be quoted against them so long as they remain worthy of notice, and be a barrier to their future progress.

If Federal officials will receive advice, they will discard "rings" and cliques; they will separate themselves from the unscrupulous adventurers who compose them, and act as the officers of the entire people. They cannot afford to fight the people, to organize against them, to trample on their expressed will; for in such a contest, no officer stands a ghost of a chance to succeed, even though the people whom he fights should be Latter-day Saints.

OUR exchanges take up the peculiar situation of judicial affairs in Utah at the present time, and treat upon it, each writer after his own peculiar fashion and according to personal or partisan leanings.

The New York *Herald* considers the penurious condition of the courts and the painful weakness of the officials a serious state of affairs, demanding the immediate attention of the judiciary committee, though lending "rather a ludicrous light to these prosecutions." The *Herald* thinks that Judge McKean, with all his zeal and ability, has a white elephant on his hands, "for which he has only himself to blame, and asks, if the crushing policy is determined on, 'why not arm the authorities there with something more than the name of power?' This shows that the *Herald* writer does not understand what he is writing about, for if he did he would know that the deadlock does not arise from the absence of sufficient legitimate power, but from the assumption of illegitimate power already, an assumption which neither the Federal nor the Territorial governments appear to be very anxious to pay for. Nor can they be blamed if they are not.

The Chicago *Post*, a bigoted partisan sheet, still further misapprehends the situation and the character of some individuals out here, but is liberal enough to accord to the "Mormons" at large some sympathy and pity, also "some respect for the fanatic faith and energy which led them over seas and across wildernesses, which emboldened them rather than surrender their tenets to lay their homes in ashes and venture farther into the wastes, and which finally made the desert blossom like a rose."

The Philadelphia *Press* is well satisfied that "money is the universal motor of the civilization of this day. It runs all institutions, religions, and reforms." Just as the *Press* and others like-minded were expecting great things of the "crushing policy" in Utah, the news comes that "the money of the zealous prosecuting officials has run out, and the engine of justice (?) has come to a standstill." And says the *Press*, "To

add to the difficulty, it seems that the United States Comptroller, disregarding the ruling of the Territorial Supreme Court, decides that the offences are against Territorial laws, and that they must be prosecuted by Territorial officers, and that the United States will not pay a cent of costs. The result is that all jurors' and witnesses' fees and contingent fees of courts of last year are unpaid, and that there is not a cent to pay them." Which, if the *Press* were not judicially blinded, it would see is but another way of saying that the "zealous officials" had palpably exceeded their duty, and the United States Comptroller could not pay them for the wonderful display of their over-righteous zeal.

The Omaha *Herald* has a much clearer view of the situation, pithily expressed in the following paragraph—

INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY.—Chief Justice McKean's judicial decisions in Utah have precipitated the Federal office-holders into actual bankruptcy. They are out of money—an affliction than which nothing could possibly be more dreadful to those hungry mercenaries.

Correspondence.

FOUNTAIN GREEN, Sanpete Co.,
January 3rd, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

We have spent the holidays very agreeably in this place, and to all appearance every one enjoyed himself very well. Last Monday morning, New Year's, at ten o'clock the people met according to the instructions of Bishop R. L. Johnson, and the subject introduced was the emigration of the poor from Europe to Utah. The people donated six hundred and two dollars on the occasion. There was not a person in the meeting that did not contribute something. I need not tell you the circumstances of the people, and what we have had to contend with, in the shape of Indians and grasshoppers in years gone by—"they freely gave what they had."

At six o'clock p. m., we had a concert and the crowded house was well entertained by the brass and string bands. The music was choice and well rendered, and credit is due to professor Hostler for his able management. Samuel Jewkes, Esq., and his choir were there, well tuned, and the glees and other pieces which they sang, were choice and most admirably rendered.

After the concert, the company retired to the ball room, and enjoyed themselves until the small hours of the morning.

I believe that the people of Fountain Green, are good, earnest people, and desire to do right.

Yours Respectfully,
REES B. LEWELLYN.

ST. GEORGE, Utah, Dec. 29, 1871.

Editor Deseret News:

If you can spare a corner of your most interesting paper to an olden-time friend of the NEWS, and a personal friend of your editorial corps, for news items from Southern Utah, I shall endeavor to keep you semi-occasionally posted, in events transpiring in "Our Dixie," and if the same shall not appear more dry than our barren rocks and hillsides I shall be glad. We have here a peaceful, quiet, rural city, of some 2,000 or 3,000 inhabitants, which for its age and population is the most improved and most beautiful of any in our extended Territory, and yet commercially we are very small compared with your flourishing city, whose bustling streets remind one of Broadway, N. Y. Still, in mining parlance, we have a "prospect" which promises ere long to make St. George "a thing of beauty," business and life. Already we have several buildings of no mean order, and we much doubt if there be a finer building in the Rocky Mountains than our new Tabernacle, the walls of which are now completed and the building nearly enclosed, built of hewn rocks of a rosy hue, and when completed will probably be sufficiently capacious to seat 3,000. It is to have a tower belfrey and spire, seventy feet above the roof. Our Court House is of brick and stone, two stories above basement and sills, very capacious, with a beautiful dome and outline, richly finished outside. President Snow's mansion is a very large and roomy structure, handsomely finished, and ornamented with verandas on both sides.

The St. George Hall is of good size,

built of red sandstone, and finished with considerable taste. There are besides these many dwellings built with much taste and outlay. A strong corps of workmen are now excavating daily for the basement of a temple to be built in this city, whose dimensions in round numbers are about 100 by 150 feet, and whose walls, if we forget not, are to be ninety feet high, to be built of rock and reared with all dispatch. Numbers of masons are ready here and waiting to begin the work.

Within a radius of 100 miles around St. George, we have in perspective and in fact several rich mining camps, where all we can produce finds a ready market at agreeable prices. Our climate and soil are adapted to the growing of a great variety of the finest fruits, nuts, vegetables and grain, and raisins and wines as delicious as those of Spain and France. Our winters are so mild that we enjoy great advantages for stock in the vicinity, when little snow or frost falls in the winter.

To-day the workmen on the New Tabernacle placed the last stone upon the tower of that building amid great rejoicing, singing, firing of cannon, &c. The stone workmen are to be given a festival party at the hall to-night.

Weather is damp, raining a little, warm and no frost or snow. Vineyards are being pruned, and work done in the gardens. On Christmas I observed in bud and bloom out of doors and unprotected, verbenas, mangolds, stocks, wallflowers, and other varieties, and that lucerne in warm situations was growing out verdantly.

Truly yours, CACTI.

CONSIDERATE ECONOMY.—The official correspondence, published in another place, concerning retrenchment in Legislative expenses, will strike the mind of the reader as being exceedingly considerate in more than one particular. It is an old superstition that the gift of a knife is unlucky, as it is apt to cut the friendship existing between the giver and receiver. It is very kind of Mr. Comptroller Taylor to think of this old superstition and to interpret the desire of the Federal government to promote amicable relations with Utah, by withholding the usual legislative pen-knives, lest the silken cords of Federal and Territorial friendship should thereby be severed. What a happy thought! As to the withholding of newspapers from the members, if we were viciously disposed we might comment severely upon such economy in this age of enlightenment and progress. The permission for the Legislature to print certain documents and pay the printer also, will be duly appreciated in this free country.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

The House bill, appropriating \$27,816 for the expenses of the Ku Klux committee was reported, and passed.

A joint resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment, limiting the service of the President to one term, was taken up. Conklin addressed the Senate, opposing it. He asserted that the only object of the resolution was to defeat Grant's re-nomination, and said all ingenuity in the preamble to hide this purpose was wasted. He defended the President from charges made against him, and denounced his defamers, especially those claiming to be of the same party. After every weapon of calumny and misrepresentation was exhausted, Grant's strength with the people was so great it was found necessary to exclude him from renomination, through a constitutional amendment. He predicted Grant's re-nomination and re-election, by a larger majority than he received for the first term.

Sumner replied briefly to some of the positions of Conklin, and said, that in introducing the resolution he simply discharged a duty, having taken counsel of experience and followed the testimony of the best minds of the Republic. He declared that parties generally were in favor of the principle of the resolution, and that no statesman had ever arrayed himself against it.

On motion of Wilson, further consideration of the joint resolution was postponed.

HOUSE.

Butler, from the committee on judiciary, reported a bill to increase the minimum amount of suits which may be appealed to the supreme court, from \$2,000 to \$5,000 dollars, and prescribing other rules relative to appeals from Territorial courts, in criminal proceed-