

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

JOHN T. CAINE.

SINGISER'S "MORMON ISSUE."

THE Caldwell Tribune, a Republican paper, which heads its editorial columns with the National Republican Ticket, comes out strong for John Hailey, the Democratic nominee for Delegate to Congress. The reasons it gives for this seeming feast of "crow" are cogent. Singiser, the Republican candidate, is too weak and venal and cannot be elected, while John Hailey is sound and strong and will receive the support of the best men of both parties. On the desperate attempt to make "Mormonism" the chief issue in this campaign, the Caldwell Tribune says:

"Mr. Singiser's organ at the capital is anxious to conceal his political frailties and official shortcomings under a broadside bombardment of the Mormons. Does Mr. Singiser mean to say that he would not accept a Mormon vote? If he does he is the first republican candidate on record in Idaho, and we advise Mr. Jim Onderdonk, chairman, to take him off the ticket and send him to that Oregon asylum where the rest of the Ada County lunatics are confined. The trouble with Mr. Singiser is similar to that of the fox who found the grapes just beyond his reach. Mr. Singiser, like his friends, will take all he can get."

That paper is as hostile to polygamy as any journal in the country, but perceives the distinction between opposing that practice and fighting "Mormonism" as a religion on political grounds, and advises those who are crying so loudly about it to report their knowledge of facts, if they have any, to the United States Attorney and Marshal, instead of trying to make capital of it for Singiser. In regard to the "Mormon" support of Hailey it says:

"The Mormons will solidly support the democratic candidate this year because he is a democrat, because he is honest and fair minded, and because they know he will be elected; and they refuse to support Mr. Singiser because they take no stock in the man and his countless promises and see in his defeat the very best rebuke to the juvenile 'statesmen' who display their federal brands so conspicuously. Mr. Singiser's managers know he will not get a Mormon vote, and that is just all there is in this 'vital Mormon issue.'"

The Caldwell Tribune has the thing just about straight, and if John Hailey does not straighten out Singiser on this question when they meet to discuss this question, it will be because there is no force in facts and no virtue in the truth. Singiser's chances are not worth the shadow of a wilted melon stalk.

A CLEAR CASE.

In our issue of Wednesday of last week we made a complete exposure of a vile slander perpetrated upon Elder William M. Palmer published by the Salt Lake Tribune in the most cowardly shape—a serious of questions reflecting on his character. That unprincipled paper, on Saturday last made a feeble attempt to sustain the slander after we had annihilated it, thus making it persistent perjury all the more conspicuous.

Our columns have been so crowded with other matter that we have not had an opportunity to give the subject any further attention till now. And it is hardly necessary to make any more mention of the matter, as the article in the organ of slang and falsehood is in itself a complete refutation of the infamous personal slander upon Elder Palmer. The fact of its attempt to make it appear as sustaining evidence of its first position clearly betrays the meagre amount of penetration with which it credits its readers. To prove our position it remains for us to scarcely do more than quote from its article. It says:

"We asked Elder Palmer some questions. They were not prompted by any stroke of genius; they were furnished us by a trusted correspondent."

The questions asked by the Tribune have already been published by us, together with the answers furnished by Elder Palmer, but the memories of our readers will be refreshed in relation to their character by the following from that paper:

"But, to proceed to the questions. Palmer denies that he tried to persuade Mrs. Rose to leave her husband and come to Utah; that Rose never drove him away; that he (Palmer) never solicited money to send for Mrs. Rose; that he never married Mrs. Rose; that his wife was never worried on account of his marrying another woman; that while he was absent his wife lived in a good log house with a lumber roof; that his wife has always had the full necessities of life; that he is not forty years of age; that, to his knowledge, he was not sent away because he was worthless at home, and that he is not afraid to meet any of those among whom he has preached."

Since Wednesday we have again heard from our correspondent, and she informs us that there was but one mistake in our questions; that, through a misapprehension of terms, we were led to ask if Elder Palmer did not send for Mrs. Rose and marry her, which was not true. The correspondent, however, states that a woman by that name came here in 1881, went with Palmer to Sevier county, took a look at the situation and returned. As to the other facts the writer assured us she saw a letter purporting to have been written by Mrs. Palmer, confirming them all.

The case is complete except that we cannot give the name of our informant. To do so would cut off a valuable source of information because it would of course close the door to our correspondent.

That last paragraph is refreshing. It is positively exhilarating. It is so clear and convincing as to the perfidy of the person who penned it. "The case is complete, except that we cannot give the name of our correspondent." Place this complacent sentence alongside of "Through a misapprehension of terms, we were led to ask if Elder Palmer did not send for Mrs. Rose and marry her, which was not true," and the harmony between the making out of the case and sustaining of it is rendered strikingly complete.

The main and almost only important insinuation against Elder Palmer was that he had seduced Mrs. Rose from her husband and married her, and this is admitted to be untrue, but the Tribune viciously and foolishly continues to assert that all its other allegations are true, when this is absolutely impossible in view of the falsity of that leading statement, as a number of the other alleged facts are mainly dependent on the correctness of the assertion in regard to Elder Palmer marrying Mrs. Rose. Seeing that these slanders are plainly false is it not consistent to regard the few others as of a similar character, even if there were no other evidence of this than that they emanated from the same unscrupulous source. But even if there was a tinge of truth in them what do they amount to in the main? A leading accusation outside of the principal one was that Elder Palmer and his family were poor, which though an inconvenient condition, is certainly not a criminal one.

These journalistic scavengers say they were led "through a misapprehension of terms to ask if Elder Palmer did not send for Mrs. Rose and marry her, which was not true." That is simply an admission that the slanderous interrogation was created in the unclean brain of the individual who formulated it. The idea that a journalist could, without the shadow of a basis, construct so pointed a question upon a "misapprehension of terms" is too preposterous to be entertained unless he be set down as an idiotic blunderer.

The whole tenor of the attack smacks strongly of the spirit and intent of the notorious bogus Red Hot Address. It appears from the Tribune's latest "clear case" against Elder Palmer that it depends for its "reliable" information upon a class who may aptly be denominated, silly women who take delight in retelling and wholesaling scandals about their neighbors, like the one who saw a letter purporting to have been written by Mrs. Palmer."

This scandal on the private character of Elder Palmer, although of a most malicious character, assumes in some of its features such a silly phase that one would suppose that even the Tribune might be a trifle ashamed of it. But we are afraid it is quite past being influenced by a sentiment of that sort. We regret that human beings can so far forget the common decencies of life as to give themselves up to such contemptible business.

PEOPLE'S TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

THE HON. JOHN T. CAINE NOMINATED FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

The Territorial Convention of the People's Party met in the City Hall pursuant to the call of the Territorial Central Committee, on Wednesday, Oct. 8th at noon. A large number of the delegates were present.

At the hour named above Judge Joel Grover, a member of the Territorial Central Committee and delegate from Juab County, called the meeting to

order and proposed the name of Hon. James Sharp for temporary chairman. Mr. Sharp was unanimously elected temporary chairman, and Mr. John C. Graham temporary secretary.

On motion of Mr. John E. Page, a committee of seven was appointed to examine credentials of delegates. The chairman appointed as said committee Messrs. John E. Page, Junius F. Wells, Jos. Barton, G. W. Bean, N. V. Jones, W. H. King and R. S. Campbell. The committee retired and the Convention took recess till 2 o'clock p.m. The Convention re-assembled at that hour and the committee on credentials reported the following delegates entitled to seats in the Convention.

Beaver—Robert Storey.
Box Elder—O. G. Snow.
Cache—W. D. Hammond, John T. Caine, Jr., George W. Thatcher, R. S. Campbell, W. H. Maughan.
Davis—Joseph Barton, G. A. Lincoln, W. H. Streeter.
Emery—Not represented.
Garfield—M. M. Steele.
Iron—Morgan Richards, Jr.
Juab—Joel Grover, Wm. Paxman.
Kane—Not represented.
Millard—L. N. Hinkley, W. H. King.
Morgan—Richard Fry.
Summit—John Boyden.
Tooele—Samuel W. Woolley, Hugh S. Gowans.
Utah—C. C. Bartlett.
Utah—N. Packard, A. O. Smoot, Jr., John Hindley, Wm. Price, (alternate), Geo. G. Hales, (alternate), J. S. Page.

Wasatch—Abram Hatch.
Washington—Moroni M. Snow, Wm. W. Hammond.

Weber—L. W. Shurtliff, Lorin Farr, F. A. Hammond, Jas. Taylor, Thomas D. Dee, John Boyle, (alternate.)
Piute—E. H. Blackburn.
Rich—Joseph Kimball.

Salt Lake—John R. Holt, B. L. Cutler, R. A. Ballantyne, J. H. Brinton, Jas. Sharp, F. S. Richards, John Clark, George D. Pyper, H. J. Grant, Romania B. Pratt (Kate Snedeker alternate place of Mrs. Pratt absent), Junius F. Wells, Nellie Spencer, N. V. Jones, D. McRae, Jos. A. Jennings, O. F. Whitney alternate (in place of Mr. W. W. Riter absent.)

San Juan—No representative present.

San Pete—Canute Peterson, C. N. Lund, J. B. Maibea, Rees R. Lewellyn, J. P. Christianson, F. Y. Taylor, (alternate.)

Sevier—W. H. Seegmiller, Geo. W. Bean.

The roll was then called, a quorum found to be present, and on motion of Junius F. Wells it was decided that the permanent organization consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, two assistant secretaries, a chaplain, and a sergeant-at-arms. Nominations for these offices were then made, and resulted in the election of the following: James Sharp, President; Geo. W. Thatcher, First, and A. O. Smoot, Jr., Second Vice-Presidents; John C. Graham, Secretary; Junius F. Wells, First, and James Taylor, Second Assistant Secretaries; Lorin Farr, Chaplain; S. W. Woolley, Sergeant-at-arms.

The roll of members was then called. The chaplain offered prayer, and the President announced the convention duly organized and ready for the business to come before it, namely, the nomination of a candidate for the office of Delegate to Congress to be elected November 1, 1884, to the 49th Congress of the United States; the adoption of a platform of principles, and the election of a Territorial Central committee.

On motion of Mr. R. S. Campbell, the platform of the People's Party as adopted by the last previous Territorial Convention, was adopted for the present canvass.

Call was then made for the nomination of delegates, and

On motion of Jos. A. Jennings, seconded in a brief and eloquent address by F. S. Richards, Hon. John T. Caine was declared by unanimous acclamation to be the nominee of the People's Party for Delegate to the 49th Congress of the United States.

On motion of Mr. King a committee of five was appointed to wait upon and inform Hon. John T. Caine of his nomination. The committee was appointed as follows: W. H. King, F. S. Richards, R. S. Campbell, John Boyden and S. Page and immediately retired.

Nominations were then made for members of the Territorial Central Committee resulting in the election of the following:

Beaver—P. T. Farnsworth.
Box Elder—O. G. Snow.
Cache—Geo. W. Thatcher.
Davis—Jos. Barton.
Garfield—David Cameron.
Iron—Edward Dalton.
Juab—Joel Grover.
Kane—H. O. Spencer.
Millard—J. V. Robison.
Morgan—Samuel Francis.
Piute—John R. Young.
Rich—Wm. H. Lee.
Salt Lake—John Sharp, Theo. McKean, A. M. Cannon, J. R. Winder, F. Little, John T. Caine, L. John Nuttall.

Sanpete—Wm. T. Reid.
San Juan—Jens Nielson.
Sevier—Wm. H. Clark.
Summit—Alma Eldredge.
Tooele—H. S. Gowans.

Utah—W. N. Dusenberry, John E. Bo th, S. R. Thurman.
Utah—C. C. Bartlett.
Wasatch—Thos. H. Giles.

Washington—John M. Macfarlane.

Weber—L. W. Shurtliff, D. H. Peery.

At large—Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells, Mrs. M. I. Horne.

At this juncture the committee appointed to wait upon the Hon. John T.

Caine and inform him of his nomination, returned, and with them the gentleman named, whose appearance was the signal for applause. The committee having reported, the Hon. John T. Caine, nominee of the People's Party, was invited to address the assembly, and did so in a brief and eloquent speech, which was loudly applauded. After which the convention adjourned sine die.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

THE nomination of Hon. John T. Caine by the People's Convention yesterday will receive the hearty, unreserved endorsement of the entire party. He is essentially the people's choice for Delegate to Congress from Utah.

The reason for Mr. Caine being the choice of the Convention and the people is because of the confidence they have in his integrity and ability to work for and maintain the interests of his constituents in the National Legislature. He has already proved his capacity in this direction in two Congresses, and with the experience he has obtained, combined with his natural aptitude for the performance of the important public duties involved in the responsible position for which he is chosen, he is more able to serve the people now than ever. The office is by no means a sinecure and, on account of the peculiar difficulties to be surmounted, with the nature of which our readers are familiar, requires not only tact and intelligence, but "eternal vigilance," all of which the candidate will continue to exhibit. In proof that the People's party entertain this view they will doubtless turn out and vote solid for the honorable gentleman nominated by the Convention yesterday, at the approaching election.

SHALL WE HAVE HOME MADE SWEETS.

ONE of the chief features of the meeting of Zion's Board of Trade, held last evening, was the discussion on the manufacture of sugar from Amber cane. Mr. Arthur Stayner, with whose experiments in this industry our readers have been made familiar through these columns, gave a clear explanation of its status and offered a number of cogent reasons as a basis for his assumption that it could be made a success in Utah, financially and otherwise.

One important point in connection with sugar-making has been demonstrated by Mr. Stayner already—that the article can be made in Utah of a fair quality. This leaves but one part of the question to be solved—whether the industry can be conducted and operated at a financial profit. It may influence some to entertain the opinion that this cannot be done from the simple fact that it has not been done this far, the experiments already made having involved considerable loss. In order to demolish such a view we have but to point to every successful industrial enterprise in this Territory, not one of which, we believe, was a source of profit in its incipient stages. In most instances they involved more or less large outlays of capital, which had to wait a considerable time before anything in the shape of a return for the investment was reached. We think that if the results of the first stages of a home enterprise were to be considered only, without looking through the period of infancy to the more productive condition of maturity, the development of local industries would "drag their slow length along" even at a much more retarded pace than now.

Various conditions that operated against the financial success of the sugar enterprise can now be avoided. Mr. Stayner was under the necessity of hiring land on which to raise the necessary cane, some of it being found to be unsuitable for the purpose, because subject to visitation by early frost. His machinery was necessarily more or less crude, and he was hampered by the want of ready means. It is well known to every business man that an ample working capital is a necessity to enable a person engaged in almost any kind of an enterprise to cut financial corners and keep expenses down.

The action of the Board of Trade last night in relation to this important industry was essentially prudent, because it was not precipitate one way or the other. A committee of well known business men was appointed to investigate the whole subject, and it is more than probable that the fate of this branch of business will hang upon the report made by those gentlemen after they have scanned it from every intelligent standpoint. In fact Mr. Stayner was given to understand that if their finding should be favorable as to the feasibility of the enterprise, from a financial point of view, he would receive encouragement.

It is to be hoped that these gentlemen will feel warranted, at the conclusion of their investigation, in expressing the opinion that sugar, under improved conditions, can be made here at a profit. It is an industry of great importance, as its establishment and conduct would not only provide employment for a considerable number of people, but would keep in the Territory a very large amount of money sent out annually for the importation of sweets.

THE PAPER ON THE PROGRESS OF THE S. S. UNION.

THE excellent paper prepared by Brothers George Reynolds and Levi W. Richards on the inauguration and progress of the Deseret Sunday School Union, is valuable from several standpoints. It exhibits the wonderful growth of one of the best and most popular institutions for the instruction of the young that the community affords, and furnishes data that will be valuable for reference in a day to come.

Notwithstanding the wonderful advancement already made, the phase described by the paper is necessarily but the incipient epoch of the Sabbath school movement and will be almost swallowed up by the magnitude of its future. Yet the first stages of its history will always be viewed with great interest. In contemplating its future the mind is almost incapable of grasping the proportions and importance the institution is destined to assume.

Returning to the value of the sketch furnished by the committee whose names have already been given, it brings the history of the Union up to a given point, and the recorder of its history will only need to take it up where it has left it and carry it forward. In this way a complete and concise history can be made that will be perused with delight at each stage of its progress. This shows the advantage of keeping a clear and intelligible account of every important movement in the Church, that the story of each may be ultimately embodied in one great whole.

HASTY JUDICIAL CONCLUSIONS.

JUDGE ZANE has gained great credit from the bar and the public for his promptness and dispatch in the business of the Third District court. The law's delays are sufficiently irritating to litigants, without the vexations caused by a halting and procrastinating Judge. The New Chief Justice has commended himself to those who have become acquainted with his methods, and we participate in the satisfaction experienced in the rapid disposition of cases tried in his court. But it appears to us that this very agility is disadvantageous when questions of great importance to the whole community as well as the parties immediately interested have to be weighed and decided. A little more time and thought bestowed upon them would perhaps bring different conclusions to some that have been hastily reached.

Take for instance the ruling of Judge Zane in reference to Alexander Majors' eligibility to serve as a grand juror in the polygamy cases of Fowler and Heninger. The law says a juror must be a resident of and a taxpayer in this Territory; also that he must not have served on a grand or petit jury within the term of two years next preceding. It was proven that Mr. Majors resided in California and that he was only in Utah on business; that he had actually served on a jury during the same year when he was placed on the grand jury the legality of which was in question; that he was not a taxpayer, by his own acknowledgment and by the fact that his name was not on the tax list. Yet Judge Zane declared him to have been a legal juror. This conclusion was arrived at by an extraordinarily circuitous process of reasoning, exhibiting some haste in the passage.

When Mr. Majors was challenged, after he had acknowledged he was not a taxpayer, the District Attorney asked him if he had a watch. Judge Zane jumps to the conclusion that because the juror answered in the affirmative he had at that time on his person a watch and chain—although this does not appear—and takes a still bigger jump to the conclusion that he was the owner of that watch and chain at the time when assessments were made as provided by law, which he must have been to warrant the decision that he was a taxpayer in the sense of owning taxable property. The Revenue Law in force at the time when Mr. Majors was summoned as a juror says: "Property taxable under this Act shall be listed and assessed as owned and valued on the first day of April in each year." If Judge Zane is justified in assuming, as he does, that the juror owned a watch and chain on his person at the time he was challenged, that does not prove that he owned the taxable property on the first day of April preceding. The evidence went to show, and his admission provided, that he was not a tax-payer in this Territory whatever he may have been in California.

On Judge Zane's reasoning and conclusions, a drummer whose domicile is in New York who comes to Utah on business and stays here six months, may not only be taxed for all the personal property he brings with him—which may or may not have been previously taxed in New York—but if the Assessor does not find him out and assess the property, he becomes nevertheless a legal taxpayer and subject to jury duty because he has escaped from that duty in his own State. For, on Judge Zane's reasoning, if such it may be called, he is a tax-payer whether he pays taxes or not, so long as he owns anything of value; and he is a resident of this Territory, because he is here to