

DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

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WEDNESDAY, - MAY 24, 1882.

JERUSALEM FOR THE JEWS.

THE enthusiasm among the persecuted Jews at Bucharest over the movement for their colonization in Palestine is very suggestive. It shows how easily by the force of circumstances the Hebrew mind may be turned in the direction of a literal fulfillment of the predictions of their ancient seers.

One of the prominent features of the work in which the Latter-day Saints are engaged is the gathering of the people of God from all nations and the building up of Zion on this western continent. This is to be supplemented by the gathering of the Jews and the redemption of Jerusalem. Both events are parts of the programme of this dispensation. And the "Mormons" are as much interested in the Jewish gathering as in their own. The mission of our Elders is first to the Gentiles and then to the Jews. They have to prepare a people for the coming of the Lord, and that preparation extends to the Jews for the reception of the Messiah.

The "times of the Gentiles" are nearly fulfilled. When "the fullness of the Gentiles" has come in, the Gospel will be taken from them, and the door of salvation will not only be opened for Judah, but the sons and daughters of that house will enter in with joy and make ready for the advent of the great bridegroom, the royal son of David, the lion of the tribe of Judah. And this will be brought about through the ministrations of men holding the Holy Priesthood in this Church, who are of the lineage of Ephraim.

But they can do nothing except by the workings of the Almighty. It is His power which will render the remnants of Judah willing and ready to perform their part in the drama of the great consummation. He that scattered Israel will also gather Israel. And the time is near when the sayings of Isaiah will receive practical realization: "Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned: for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins."

The persecutions in Russia and in other parts of Europe are tending to direct the thoughts and desires of the afflicted people to the land of their destiny. The movement in which Mr. Oliphant is interested is only one of the influences at work to this end. The Odessa Society is an organization with a similar object in view. The Palestine Exploring Society is working to the same end. Both these associations have engaged in a surveying expedition of which M. Levantin is the chief, the object being to establish colonies of Jews in the Holy Land. The Jewish Times states that on his departure from Odessa, accompanied by some wealthy Hebrews, who will invest their capital in the purchase of land in Palestine, "hundreds of intending emigrants assembled at the harbor and cheered the commissioner, and waived hats and handkerchiefs at the vessel left the port."

The favorable action of the Sultan of Turkey to Jewish affairs in Jerusalem marks quite a change in the Ottoman policy towards the Jewish settlement of Palestine—and when the due time has come, all the barriers in the way of its redemption will be removed and every prophecy concerning it will be fulfilled. The apathy of many Jews in relation to the subject, and their greater commercial opportunities in the United States, have been cited in opposition to the idea of their gathering to Palestine. But the apathy will vanish and the financial considerations will give way to greater inducements, when "the spirit is poured out from on high," and the spiritual forces which move upon men and nations,

unseen and little understood, silently but surely urge the sons of Judah to the destiny which awaits them in the land of their forefathers. And as sure as the house of the Lord is being reared in the tops of these mountains; as sure as "the hearts of the children are being turned to the fathers" through the turning of the keys brought by Elijah the prophet; so sure will Judah return to Jerusalem, obtain the dominion and revive the glory of the days before the captivity. And the time is near at hand.

'A LITTLE INCONSISTENCY.'

THE East Saginaw (Michigan) Evening News, under the heading of "A Careful Governor," has a stinging article on the Utah question, which we reproduce. By the way, R. G. Horr, one of the bitter assailants of the "Mormons" and of our Delegate during the debate over the Utah Seat in the House of Representatives, hails from Michigan, and one who knows him well, a "Gentile" resident of that State, gives the following description of him:

"The man R. G. Horr, who is poking his low wit at the 'Mormons,' lives within a block of me and we know him to be wholly unscrupulous and in the worst possible odor with men in his own party who have had business relations with him. It would take a long chapter to detail a tithe of his iniquities. But then he is a good man to talk about the indecencies of the 'Mormons.'"

This is the article from the Saginaw News:

"There is nothing like having a careful, far-seeing executive at the head of a State or Territory, particularly at a time when some new and important measure is to be tried and success or failure is likely to hinge on the acts of local officials."

The anti-polygamy bill was rushed through Congress under the pressure of public sentiment, and probably without much regard to its constitutional bearings or the rights of the people to be directly affected by it. A few of the more temperate members opposed it, but the great majority proceeded on the assumption that polygamy was a "twin relic," and, as such, might be proceeded against without consideration. Since the passage of the bill, however, some of the ablest papers have been considering it, and have come to the conclusion that, like the Chinese bill, it is an ill-considered measure and reflects no credit on the men who passed it.

But if it does not work to a charm the fault will not lie with Gov. Eli H. Murray. Some newly appointed officers in the Territory requiring commissions, the executive has demanded that they subscribe to the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am not a bigamist or polygamist, that I am not a violator of the laws of the United States prohibiting bigamy or polygamy; that I do not live or cohabit with more than one woman in the marriage relation, nor does any relation exist between me and any woman which has been entered into or continued in violation of the said laws of the United States prohibiting bigamy or polygamy."

Now it is notoriously true that the membership of the American Congress contains a large element whose irregularities must be provided for, or at least not made the occasion for weakening a law against a "twin relic." And Governor Murray appears to have had this fact clearly in mind when he provided the above oath. Please notice that the official is not required to swear that he has not been guilty of adultery or seduction, or that no relation exists between him and any woman in violation of law against these crimes, but only that he has not broken the laws against bigamy. In other words, in the judgment of our "Christian statesmen," promiscuity is no bar to official position, but lawful marriage under local law and among a people who believe they are acting under the authority of Heaven, is not to be tolerated. There is a little inconsistency here somewhere."

WOMAN'S LEGAL IDENTITY.

THE old common law doctrine that a married woman has no legal personality, does not obtain to any very great extent in the United States.

In some States, it is true, married women cannot hold property in their own right, or enter into contracts that will be valid in law. But the status of a wife is not such as described by Petruchio who declared:

I will be master of what is mine own;
She is my goods, my chattels; she is my house,
My household stuff, my field, my barn,
My horse, my ox, my ass, my anything.

According to common law Petruchio was right. During coverture the woman was legally merged into the man. They twain were "one flesh" and the man was the one. Not only has this tradition been changed by statute in several of the States, but public sentiment has advanced to such a degree as to render many of the old common law absurdities obsolete.

A case was recently decided in the New York Supreme Court, which illustrates this. A wife having been assaulted by her husband, sued him for damages. An order was obtained for his arrest, and this order the defendant endeavored to have vacated, pleading the common law principle that a wife is incapable of maintaining any civil action against her husband. According to that principle, when a man beats his wife he is only thrashing himself, the woman's identity being lost in marriage.

However, the judge decided that "no husband, either by the laws of God or man has any right to abuse his wife," which was a very sensible conclusion, and henceforth one of "woman's rights" in the State of New York is to sue and recover damages in her own right at law, even against her other half. She is thus recognized as a legal entity, and brutal husbands in that State have received a fitting set back.

Not long ago a case was decided in New Hampshire, which also established a married woman's legal personality. Mr. and Mrs. Harris sued Mr. Webster for slander, on the ground that Mrs. Webster had maligned Mrs. Harris. The action was brought under the principle that a married woman could not be sued separate from her husband, and that he was responsible for her acts. But the defendant entered a demurrer, claiming that as he had done no wrong he could not be blamed, nor be mulcted or punished for the acts of another. Judge Foster, who heard the case, decided that in New Hampshire new statutes had done away the antiquated nonsense of that common law doctrine, and said:

"By changes, religious, social customary, legislative and judicial, the rule of the common law has been abolished and obliterated; and it is no longer possible to say that in New Hampshire a married woman is a household slave or a chattel, or that in New Hampshire the conjugal unity is represented solely by the husband. By custom and by statute the wife is now joint master of the household and not a slave or a servant. The rule now is, that her legal existence is not suspended. So practically has the ancient unity been dissevered and dissolved, that the wife may not only have her separate property, contracts, credits, debts, wages and causes of separate action growing out of a violation of her personal rights, but she may enter into legal contract with her husband and enforce it by suit against him."

The consequence was that Mr. Webster's demurrer was sustained; neither he nor his property could be held for any act of his wife, and she was as much liable to action for his doings as he for hers; that is, neither could be sued for the acts of the other, the wife being a person just as much as the husband. Mrs. Webster's tongue was her own, not Mr. Webster's, and she alone could be punished for its inordinate wagging. This was fortunate for Mr. Webster, very important to other husbands in New Hampshire who have sharp-tongued partners of their joys and sorrows, and still more important to married women in that State, whose legal individuality is thus judicially established and declared.

In Utah, contrary to the impression abroad, woman whether married or single enjoys the largest legal liberty. She attains her legal majority at the age of eighteen years. When she reaches the age of twenty-one years, if a citizen or the wife or daughter of a citizen, she obtains the right to vote at all elections in the Territory. If a member of the "Mormon Church" she has equal voting rights with male members at any age. A married woman can hold

property in her own right the same as an unmarried woman. By local statute, any property she acquired before marriage remains her own separate and individual property, to be held, managed, controlled, transferred and in any manner disposed of, without any limitation or restriction by reason of marriage. She may sue or be sued at law the same as a *femme sole*, and take proceedings against her husband.

The right of dower does not obtain in Utah, and this has been much misrepresented by those who wish to make it appear that woman here is deprived of general privileges. Plural marriage existing here, it is evident to every reflecting mind that the dower would work an injustice in families where more than one wife, with her children, has claims upon the husband and his property.

There is no place on earth where woman is endowed with greater liberty or more extended rights than in Utah, nor where she is better protected in person and property both by law and public sentiment. Before the advent of those who seek to overthrow our marriage relations, and break up families bound together by the tenderest and most sacred ties, a woman might travel alone in any part of the Territory, at any hour of the day or night, without danger of insult or molestation. She is recognized as man's partner, companion and helpmeet, and a shater with him in all the joys, blessings, privileges, temporal property and eternal glories that he acquires or expects to obtain in this world or in the world to come. Utah is specially a region of woman's liberty and woman's rights.

THE APPEAL FOR STATEHOOD.

THE people of Utah have the right to take all proper measures for obtaining the full privileges of citizenship under the government of the United States. This right they have in common with all people within the boundaries of the Union. They do not lose that right by embracing an unpopular religion. There is no law that can deprive them of it. If there is any difference between them and people in other sections of the country, their claims to statehood are greater rather than less than those of other people. And the reason of it is this:

When they settled this region it was Mexican territory. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo it was guaranteed that all the rights of citizens should be secured to those residents of the territory ceded to the United States who chose to be citizens thereof, including speedy admission into the Union, with all the privileges of statehood. Their religious liberties were also guaranteed by that instrument. This gives the people of Utah special claims in this direction.

Three several applications have been made to Congress by Utah for admission as a State, but each has been refused or treated with silent disregard. And now the people of this Territory have determined on making another appeal. At a convention of delegates duly elected a State Constitution has been framed. It is at least as good an instrument of the kind as any to be found in the land. It will bear scrutiny. It will stand the test of fair criticism from either Democrats or Republicans. On Monday, May 22, it will be submitted to the popular vote.

We again draw attention to the election for this purpose. Every citizen twenty-one years of age residing in the Territory, male or female, may vote at that election whether registered or not. And the restrictions as to each elector residing in the precinct where he votes, affecting general elections, do not apply in this case. It does not come under the provisions in reference to general elections except so far as they have been made applicable by the terms of the Constitution to be voted upon. The whole arrangement is made by the people by virtue of their inalienable and constitutional rights, which are not ceded to any organized form of government.

There should be a general attendance at the polls on Monday. It is to be hoped that means of conveyance will be provided for ladies and the aged and infirm of both

sexes. Young men and women over twenty-one years of age should cast their ballots for the Constitution as well as the more mature, for they will be affected as much if not more by the issue. Every vote polled in favor of the Constitution means a voice in demand for justice, freedom and equal rights. It means a protest against further thralldom under the anti-republican territorial system. It means a lawful, proper and consistent appeal for those liberties which rightfully belong to all American citizens.

Now let the people turn out in force. There are no personalities or individual preferences involved. Principles, not men are to be voted for. We trust that the totals when the count is made, will show that the people are in earnest, and that the demand for the rights and privileges of Statehood is general throughout the great Territory, which ought long ago to have taken its place as a shining star in the grand constellation of the Federal Union.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, MAY 18.

The Coming Company.—The company of Saints which left Liverpool on Wednesday last numbers three hundred and ninety-two persons of all ages.

Unpropitious.—The present weather is unpropitious for the farming interest. It is not sufficiently warm to forward the crops with desirable rapidity.

Pinkeye.—This disease has again made its appearance in this city. Mr. James P. Freeze has four horses afflicted with it. They are slow recovering.

United.—Yesterday, May 18th, Mr. Joseph W. Vickers and Mr. Thurza M. Harvey, both of Nephi Juab Co., were united in the bonds of matrimony, President Joseph Smith performing the ceremony.

Tramps Getting Scarcer.—The regime recently inaugurated by Justice Pyper in reference to the tramp nuisance has apparently resulted in its partial if not entire abatement. As a rule vagrants have been sentenced all the way up to fifty days at hard labor. It is the work part that renders the festive tramp shy of this locality. Let the method of treatment be continued and tramps will give the city wide berth.

Demented.—Richard Matthews, former employee in the press room of this office, has, we regret to say, come seriously affected in his mind. For some months past he has manifested occasional evidences of mental derangement, and to-day he acted in such a manner as to show beyond doubt that he has become seriously demented. The case is the more deplorable on account of his being naturally a man of kindly instincts and general good character. A wide feeling of sympathy is felt for Mrs. Matthews and the children, who are thus deprived of the care of a responsible head.

Australian Mission.—We are receipt of a letter from Elder W. Burnett, now laboring in New Zealand, from which we learn that shortly after Elder Groesbeck's return home with the company of Saints that arrived here a short time since, he visited Albert Fore a hundred miles from Christ Church. A Mr. and Mrs. Clark had been baptized in the interval between his former visit and the one now mentioned. He baptized for more persons and organized a branch of twelve members, besides several children. There is a fair prospect of more additions at an early day.

Elder Burnett also visited a locality about 12 miles distant from Invercorgill, where he baptized three persons and blessed one child. Invercorgill he distributed a large number of tracts, but failed to obtain a place to preach in. At date of writing, April 20th, Brother Burnett was stopping with Brother and Sister Dyson, of Dunedin, who treated him with much hospitality and kindness.

The Beef Stock Market.—Some idea of the condition of the beef market in this country may be formed from an instance which recently came to our notice. A short time since Mr. George Galley, of Kaysville, Davis County, shipped twenty-two head of cattle to Chicago, accompanying them himself, thus avoiding the paying out of a profit to a middle man. After paying all expenses he found