

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, 1888.

VICTORY!

HON. JOHN T. CAINE has taken his seat as Delegate from Utah in the Forty-Seventh Congress. This is only an act of simple justice to this Territory. But it will be a bitter pill for the anti-"Mormon" fanatics to swallow. There will be grief in the camp of the liberals. The certificate-fabricating Executive will feel that he is an almighty No-One. When he makes a candidate it amounts to naught, and when he refuses to help the people to a Delegate it comes to the same grand total. We congratulate the man of the People's choice on his first victory and feel assured it will prove the harbinger of a second. John T. will represent Utah in the Forty-Eighth Congress also.

HIS VIEWS DISTORTED.

THE Cleveland *Herald* has the following editorial paragraph:

"Ex-Senator Paddock, of the Utah Commission, says that there is no hope of suppressing polygamy under our existing treatment of the evil, and urges the adoption of radical measures. He would put immigration into the territory under surveillance, and have all the officers appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Commission. Even this policy would not seem adapted to regulate the alarming spread of Mormonism in the neighboring territories."

If the ex-Senator has really expressed himself as stated — there is always doubt as to a public man's utterances when filtered through an interviewer's report — he has shown that he is no statesman, and that the "ex" now attached to his title should always remain there. If the object desired is truly the suppression of polygamy in Utah, the means proposed above are strangely devised. They would have no definite effect on the end in view, but would simply overthrow such republicanism as exists in this Territory and establish an autocracy of the most despotic character. Any man who, in the United States, under a government founded upon the principle of popular sovereignty, would propose to put any community into the supreme control of one man, or make them subject to the authority of half a dozen men, is an enemy to his country, and proves himself to be, not a wise upholder of the law, but a demagogue pandering to the worst passions of fanatics, and a time-server working into the hands of low schemers for political advancement.

Supposing all that has been said about polygamy in Utah to be true — which it is not by any means — it cannot be shown, by any rational argument, that therefore the fundamental principles of the form of government embodied in the Constitution and proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, should be tossed aside as of no value, and a tyranny be established more infamous than anything which the colonists suffered and then resisted, when England ruled in this great country.

He who counsels or countenances any such scheme as that, proves that his cry of "polygamy" is nothing but a pretext; that the true aim is to put a rich Territory into the hands of a few schemers for individual aggrandizement; and that to accomplish this, he would trample not only upon the rights of thousands of people who never broke the law, but upon the sacred principles of human liberty, to establish which the founders of our nation struggled unto the death.

We are loth to think that ex-Senator Paddock has expressed himself in the fashion described. We

prefer to believe that his utterances have been exaggerated and distorted by the veracious (?) reporter. For they have not even the merit of originality. They are but the echo of the wishes and plottings of scoundrels whose mark is the treasury of Utah, whose lives are disolute, whose reputations are smirched, whose positions are dubious and liable to fall at any moment from under their feet, and who vainly hope to blind the eyes of the nation and work through popular prejudice against the "Mormons," so that the latter may be deprived of all freedom and political and natural rights, to the end that the plotters may revel in power and plunder until they have stolen themselves rich and secured that by infamy which they cannot achieve by any honorable method. No. There is some mistake. An honorable man could not stoop so low as to join with such persons or allow himself to be used as their cats paw.

HOW THE FROZEN FEEL.

DEATH by drowning is said to be a not unpleasant method of shuffling off this mortal coil, and the sensations of those who have been nearly drowned and then resuscitated have been described in proof of the assertion. The story, however, of the actually drowned has not yet been told, so the matter is really left in some doubt. A similar statement has been made in reference to freezing to death, and the annexed account corroborates it. We clip from the St. Thomas *Times* a report of the experience of James Humphrey, a Canadian who, while driving homeward from Wallacetown to Aldborough, was nearly frozen to death. The story says:

"When he felt no longer able to hold the reins with any grip he determined to seek shelter in the first house until well warmed. His tongue became stiff, then his arms, sharp chills ran through his back, and finally it seemed as though his whole body was being congealed, causing an almost total cessation of the heart's action. The condition of extreme suffering and despondency speedily gave place to a feeling of grateful warmth suffusing the system and causing an exhilarating glow. By this time he had reached a house, but he drove on thinking that nothing was now to be feared. The sleigh, instead of crawling along at a snail's pace, appeared to glide through the air with great swiftness, and the horses flew like pigeons. A sense of exultation filled the farmer's breast as he urged the horses to a greater speed, and the woods on each side were passing so quickly that they became indistinguishable black lines. Then the sleigh bells sounded fainter and fainter, until the chimes disappeared in the distance, the farmer fell gradually into a delicious slumber which came near being the sleep which knows no waking, and he knew no more until brought to life under a vigorous treatment."

The sensations experienced when "coming to" are not given, but from what has been related in other cases they must have been of an excruciating nature, as they are in the resuscitation of the nearly drowned; and in view of possible rescue, to say nothing of the sin of the deed or the possibility of greater sorrows, in a world leaped into unbidden, than those escaped from this, we would not advise anyone to endeavor to rush out of mortal life either by the method of drowning or freezing to death.

AN INTERESTING REPORT.

WE direct attention to some interesting facts and figures unearthed by "Historicus" and published in this issue of the News. The report is official and authentic, and includes the names of persons who have figured prominently in Utah among the class known as "Mormon"-eaters. These persons are always great sticklers for "the enforcement of the laws," and are continually harping on the string of radical measures against "law-breakers," always tuning their notes against a peculiar feature of "Mormon" religious practice, with utter oblivion to the crying evils of the age and their own peccadilloes. The personal history of the chief disturbers of Utah's peace would disclose a vast amount

of private vice and official rottenness. If we chose to uncover the skeletons in their secret closets we could publish many things that would cause a terrible shaking among those dry bones, but we have no disposition to handle nastiness nor indulge in the common practice of feeding the public with spiced scandal. In this instance we merely publish an official document containing items of information that ought to be known. How much the Government has done towards endeavoring to recover the five and a half millions of dollars of which the country was robbed up to the date specified, we do not know. But we think it would be engaged in more profitable work in pursuing this matter to its legitimate end, than in fussing and fuming over the domestic relations of a few people with a peculiar religion in the valleys of the Rocky Mountains.

MORE LEGISLATION WANTED.

The Mormon question, like Banquo's ghost, will not down. Obviously more legislation is needed. The Edmunds law has not overthrown the Mormon hierarchy in Utah. It appears to be as firmly rooted there as ever. And in other Territories the Saints are steadily gaining strength. Idaho elected an anti-Mormon delegate to Congress, but his majority was small, while ten Mormons were chosen to the Idaho Legislature as against six at the previous election. Montana chose a Mormon delegate, and in Wyoming the power of the pernicious polygamous sect is increasing rapidly.

The above is from the Cincinnati *Times-Star*. More special legislation for Utah is called for. On what ground? Because "the Edmunds law has not overthrown the Mormon hierarchy." We would like the *Times-Star* to tell us where the idea originated that the Edmunds law was framed, for the purpose of overthrowing "the Mormon hierarchy." The title of the Act does not show any such intent, and there is nothing in the text of the law which points to that object. The purpose of the measure, according to its language and the remarks of its supporters in Congress, was the suppression of polygamy. Does any sane man or reasonable paper expect that to be accomplished in less than one year from the enactment of the law?

One of the chief objects of the law was the disfranchisement of persons in the practice of plural marriage. Under the workings of the measure, not only men who have taken plural wives at any time, whether before or since a law was passed against the practice, but all women who are or ever have been married to a polygamist, have been debarred from voting in this Territory. The effects of the law have been so sweeping that men and women who have never broken any law of Congress, and who are not now living in polygamy, have been disfranchised, simply because they entered into plural family relations when it was not unlawful, although they have long since been disconnected therewith. That part of the object of the Edmunds Act has been more than accomplished. Anti-"Mormons" have actually complained because many local officers said to be polygamists resigned their positions on the passage of the law and made way for monogamists.

The other part of the law, imposing penalties in certain cases, has never been enforced. Whose fault is that? Certainly not the people's supposed to be living in violation of the law. Yet editors are calling for more legislation in this direction. In doing so they but expose their own folly and lack of information. And why should not the "Mormon" Church be as "firmly rooted as ever in Utah?" Why should not the number of its members increase in the surrounding Territories? There is no law against that, neither can any such law be enacted and stand the test of constitutional construction. "Mormons" have as much right to vote for men of their choice as Methodists. And if they break no law they cannot be deprived of that right.

Why does not the *Times-Star* speak with a little consistency? If its notion is that people have no right to believe in the doctrines of a Church that is not just now within the pale of orthodoxy, why not advocate their exclusion from all politi-

cal liberties and privileges? If people must subscribe to a certain creed in order to be endowed with the rights of citizens, why not say so boldly, instead of beating about the bush and talking nonsense?

It is not true that Montana has chosen a "Mormon" Delegate. But if it were, what of that? A man's religious belief has nothing to do with his qualifications to a seat in Congress. A member of the Catholic hierarchy stands on an equality, before the law, with the Episcopalian, the Unitarian or the Universalist. Infidels have as much right to sit in Congress, if elected, as the most intense believer in the nonsense of modern spurious Christianity, with its three one immaterial God, impossible heaven and fire-and-brimstone everlasting hell. And "Mormons," if they break no law, cannot be excluded from the common rights of citizens, even to please the priest-ridden fanatics of the multifarious sects or the editors who clamor for something that they know nothing about.

If "the Saints are steadily gaining strength," either in the Territories or elsewhere, they have liberty to do so under the Constitution and laws of the land, and there must be some reason for their increase more than the Cincinnati paper has taken the trouble to enquire into. The fact is the Saints have reason and Scripture as well as right on their side, and these will win against the rubbish and nonsense and falsehood that are hurled against them. And in addition to this they have a power connected with their living faith that is above all human effort, whether in the shape of law or violence, ridicule or argument, priestcraft or journalism. "More legislation," no matter in what shape it may be prepared, will have no effect whatever upon it except to intensify it, but as sure as internal force is increased by outside pressure, and that religious zeal cannot be quenched with the fierce fires of intolerance, so sure will the history of former persecutions repeat itself, and all that is done to destroy the religious system vulgarly called "Mormonism" will only tend to strengthen and spread it with tenfold vigor and speed. More legislation is not required. That has not accomplished what the fanatics desire. Suppose they change their tactics and try a little fairness and good common sense.

A BLACK LIST.

OFFICIAL DEFALCATIONS.

Following are some interesting data concerning the defalcations of government officials. Among the hundreds of names of delinquents given in the historical exhibit it will be seen that a few of the enemies of Utah stand out somewhat prominently.

HISTORICAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C.,

June 19, 1876.

Hon. W. T. Ferry, President pro tem., U. S. Senate:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Senate Resolution of Feb. 9, 1876, calling for a statement of all the balances due to the United States from public officers, and all such balances due from other parties no longer in the public service.

In reply I have to transmit herewith the statement of balances called for, etc., etc.

Very respectfully,
[Signed.] B. H. BASTOW,
Secretary.

The subjoined table is copied from the above printed report, and is a correct transcript thereof. H.

Henry Green, 1872-73, Diamond, Utah, 1870,	\$ 250 43
J. W. Schaffer, Governor Utah, 1870,	63 37
V. H. Vaughan, Governor of Utah, 1870,	500 00
J. H. McBride, Supt Assay Office, Boise City, Idaho, 1871-72,	3,923 85
Giles B. Overton, Receiver, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1870-75,	7,238 14
Taggart, David, Add Paymaster, 1873,	3,233 40

RECAPITULATION.

Balances due from Postmasters indebted to the United States, whose accounts have terminated since 1839 up to June 19th, 1876,	873,371 74
Balance due from ex-United States Marshals on account of expenses of courts from 1839 to June 19th, 1876,	249,220 01
Balances due from officers of courts on account of official	

emoluments from 1839 to June 19th, 1876,	54,087 83
Defalcation of H. B. Swoope, Balances due the United States from Governors and Secretaries of territories,	20,000 00
Balances due from sundry public officers, etc., out of service from 1839 to June 19th, 1876,	10,768 22
	265,713 13
	977,200 92

Balances due the United States from late Assessors of Internal Revenue,	1,469 50
Balance due from Ex-Collectors of Internal Revenue on their accounts as disbursing agents, from 1839 to June 19th, 1876,	33,518 10
Balances due the United States from late Stamp Agents, from 1839, to June 19th, 1876,	66,306 84
Balances due the United States from diplomatic and Consular Officers from 1839 to June, 1876	41,333 09
Balances due from United States bankers (C. H. & Co.)	130,178 84
Balances due the United States on account of Indian service, by officers out of service, from 1839 to June, 1876,	38,872 04
Balances due the United States from Pension Agents out of service, from 1839 to June, 1876,	228,824 80
Balances due the United States from ex-Collectors of Internal Revenue, appointed by Post, Grant, from 1839 to June, 1876,	2,312,544 20
Balances due the United States by ex-officers of the customs, since 1839,	73,752 87
Balances due the United States from Receivers of Public Money, Disbursing Agents, Surveyors, General Registers of Land Offices, etc., from 1839 to 1876,	103,630 63
Balances due the Government by ex-Commissioners of Direct Taxes for the Insurrectionary States of Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, from 1864 to 1867,	82,665 21
Balances due from ex-officers of the United States Navy and others on the books of the Fourth Auditor, from the year 1839 to June, 1876,	623,208 79
Balances due from Army Officers out of service, from the year 1839 to June, 1876,	784,553 07
Total,	\$5,500,596 92

A NEW EDMUNDS BILL.

On the 20th of December last we published the text of a bill (S. 2238), introduced by Mr. Edmunds in the United States Senate December 13th, which was understood to have been prepared by District Attorney Van Zile, who is still neglecting the duties for which he is paid by the Government and spending his time in Washington. Mr. Edmunds stated that he did not approve of the construction of the bill, and asked to have it read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill was so referred. The Senator is Chairman of that Committee, and it appears that having taken time to study the crude Van Zile measure, he concluded to discard it altogether and introduce a new bill. But in order to keep its place on the calendar he reserved the enacting clause, struck out all the rest, and as chairman of the committee reported the new bill with a new title as an amendment to the one referred. We presume that this is the bill which he tried to advance on the calendar, but failed, as reported in the press dispatches. Following is the new piece of special legislation for this Territory, as reported to the Senate, January 11th:

"A bill to provide further means for the suppression of the crimes of bigamy, polygamy and unlawful cohabitation in the Territories of the United States, and to provide for the better government of the Territory of Utah, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted, etc., That in any proceeding and examination before a grand jury, a judge, or a United States commissioner, in any prosecution for bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation under any statute of the United States, the lawful husband or wife of the person accused shall be a competent witness, and may be called and may be compelled to testify in such proceeding, examination, or prosecution without the consent of the husband or wife, as the case may be.

Sec 2. That in any prosecution for bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation, under any statute of the United States, whether before a United States commissioner, judge, a grand jury, or any court, an attachment for any witness may be issued by the court, judge or commissioner without a previous subpoena, compelling the immediate attendance of such witness, when it shall appear to the commissioner, judge, or court, as the case may be, that there is reasonable ground to believe that such witness would unlawfully fail to obey a subpoena issued and served in the usual course in such cases.