

# DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - - Jan. 14, 1874

**THE MESSAGE.**—Our Semi-Weekly and Weekly editions of this date have been delayed a day, in order to publish in them the Message of Governor Woods to the Legislature.

## RENEWAL OF THE CRUSADE.

YESTERDAY the session of Congress was resumed, the holiday interim being over. Shortly we may expect to hear of further moves, in connection with and in that body, by the enemies of Utah with a view to subjugate the people thereof, reduce them to the serf-like condition of a conquered people, virtually disfranchised solely on account of their religion, virtually deprived of the right to sit on a jury and to be tried by a jury of their peers, virtually deprived of all choice of civil officers and of all power of local government, virtually forced to pay exorbitant taxes without a single voice in their disbursement, virtually deprived of every distinctive right, privilege, and element of American citizenship, and virtually placed as low as on a par with Mexican peonage or Russian serfdom. These may be hard words, but such is the object of those who are continually goading Congress to special proscriptive legislation affecting this Territory and who, in order to effect such legislation, are continually and most shamefully miscoloring and misrepresenting local facts, uttering the foulest slanders concerning our prominent citizens, and telling the blackest lies that the ingenuity of fiends could invent; such is the scope of the bills presented in Congress under the hypocritical pretext of aiding in the execution of the laws in this Territory.

By the by, a Washington dispatch, dated Dec. 31, in the *Cincinnati Times* says, "The opponents of polygamy are endeavoring to unite the friends of the different bills already introduced in favor of one bill."

We have been thinking several times that surely the crusaders were able to concoct more than four bills to further their crusading business. They have venom enough and sufficient unscrupulousness to do anything, and according to the extract above, they are trying to hatch a fifth bill, of course to comprise the principal repulsive features of the four, or to reconstruct one of them so as to fully represent the others, and thus concentrate their efforts to push one bill through, instead of dividing their strength among the four. The generalship of this movement is far more to be commended than the spirit and chief object thereof, which are truly despicable, being to destroy the constitutional rights of the people of an important section of the Union, whose sole offence, in reality, is the constitutional act of endeavoring to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. Because they honestly persist in this endeavor, their enemies, among them some U. S. officials, who certainly ought to know and do better, malignantly persist in endeavoring to procure the passage of laws of an indubitably and extremely persecutive character, unconstitutional, anti-republican, and anti-American. The inciters of these persecutive measures would evidently be glad to see the valleys of this fair and prosperous Territory despoiled by lawlessness, overrun with thieves, murderers, and all sorts of desperadoes, and the best citizens completely at their mercy and that of a very few worn-out and unscrupulous politicians, clothed with a little brief federal authority. That's about the real color of things desired by the crusaders, a circumstance which nobody can deny, if he is really conversant with the situation of affairs here and the animus of the crusaders.

## ONE OF THE GRIEVANCES.

SOME of the complaints and charges preferred against the people of this region by their enemies, are very peculiar, very ridiculous, very childish—very silly, in fact.

One prominent charge is, that the majority elect such officers as are chosen by the local vote, and the majority of votes is invariably in favor of those who belong to, or are supposed to be in harmony with, the majority of the people. This is most indignantly and bitterly complained of, and strenuously urged as one reason why special proscriptive Congressional legislation should be effected against Utah. Could there be a more ridiculous charge than this?

In the first place, the majority vote rules throughout the Union collectively, and in every State and Territory thereof, separately, so far as voting is allowed. Is it to be expected that the majority will select candidates for office from the ranks of their opponents, the minority, and, so far as this Territory is concerned, from the cliques and coteries and rings of their unscrupulous and avowed and malignant enemies? Such a thing is preposterous. The only way in which the minority can hope to elect one of their number to office is by the adoption of the method of cumulative voting, a method which is very complex in working, is not in operation here, is in operation in very few localities in the Union, and is yet but an experiment anywhere. Individually and collectively, men would be considered natural fools if they elected, to rule over them, men who were their openly declared enemies, whose energies were devoted to the destruction of their dearest and most sacred rights and privileges, and the reduction of themselves, the foolish voters, to a condition of abject slavery, politically and religiously.

It so happened that the people who ventured into the heart of the continent, into the desert, a thousand miles beyond the confines of the white man's settlements, and settled these arid, inhospitable, and supposedly perfectly barren valleys, proved them capable of self-sustaining settlement, made the Pacific railroad a possibility a century earlier than otherwise it would have been, helped largely to build it when it was run across the continent, emigrated scores of thousands of people from the old world, filled these valleys with a hundred cities, towns and settlements, fed the neighboring Territories, and caused two hundred thousand people to consider this region their home—we say it so happened that these heroic people believed in one religion, instead of a hundred. This has been their chief offence, in the eyes of their enemies, from the beginning until the present moment, and the bitterest opposition and enmity have been engendered in the hearts of the latter towards the former in consequence. Yet those malignant enemies, wolf like, actually charge the people with not electing them, those enemies, to office! Such a failure deserves condign punishment, such as penitentiary, imprisonment, disfranchisement, exemplary fine and even a hempen neck, in the opinion of those mitted enemy candidates!

If ever a people deserved the right of local self government, it is the people who settled and developed this region. If ever a people had abundant cause to vote for their friends, and not for their enemies, as rulers, it is the people who have made these valleys habitable and desirable. If ever there were men who did not deserve the suffrages of this community, it is these very enemies who grunt and whine about not being the choice of the people, whose liberties they are eternally endeavoring to destroy.

There is no just ground of complaint because the vote of the majority rules. That method is accepted elsewhere without question, and as a matter of course. In all other communities where they have lived, the people composing this community have patiently and uncomplainingly and cheerfully submitted to this acknowledged method of government, and even here, where they are an undoubted majority, they submit to the rule of a few officials who are

not of their choice, nor ever would be, but are sent here because it is in accordance with the will of the majority in the whole Union that they should be. The enemies of the people here, therefore, have no ground of complaint because, being in the minority also, they are not elected by the community to local public office.

## THE FRELINGHUYSEN BILL.

"THE ladies—God bless them," are at work for those who think highly of them and venture all in their behalf, as will be seen by the following from the *St. Louis Missouri Democrat* of Jan. 4—

"An adjourned meeting of the executive committee of the State Woman's Suffrage Association was held in the directors' room of Mercantile Library yesterday afternoon, Mrs. W. T. Hazard presiding. The business before the meeting was to instruct the secretary to address letters to the Senators and Representatives of this State asking them to use their influence against the Frelinghuysen bill, which is likely to be again brought before Congress. It will be remembered that last winter Senator Frelinghuysen introduced a bill, the force of which was to deprive the women of Utah of the right of suffrage, and to place all women of the Territories under a ban like that of the old English law. He so far succeeded that the bill passed the Senate, but at this juncture the women of Massachusetts became alarmed, and the Female Suffrage Association of that State, telegraphed to their representatives in Washington asking interference in the matter. The result was that the bill never passed the House. This winter Senator Frelinghuysen again rises in his seat and begs leave to introduce this same bill. It is not believed that it will be passed, but that is not a certainty; and the female suffragists of this State propose to do all they can to defeat the measure by addressing an urgent letter to every Senator and Representative from this State, asking him to use his influence to suppress the bill."

## SARGENT'S UTAH BILL.

OUR dispatches from the East did not reveal the nature of the bills, concerning Utah, recently presented by Hon. Aaron A. Sargent, of California, in the U. S. Senate. The following, from the *Sacramento Union*, is a little more definite—

"WASHINGTON, January 10th.—Sargent's bill for the protection of the Society of Utah provides that any woman now holding the relation of spouse and consort and not a lawful wife to any man who cohabits with another as his wife, spouse or consort, may file a petition in the United States District Court to be discharged from such relation, and shall be adjudged discharged therefrom and be given the custody of her minor children and such portion of property as is equitable. The bill provides that she shall be entitled to citizenship, vote, or hold office. It further provides for uniform ballots, and prohibits any figure and device thereon, and it also prohibits any persons except citizens from voting, but leaves woman's suffrage in Utah untouched, only protecting it by making the ballot secret. "Sargent's bill to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah resembles Logan's bill, except that it does not extend the common law as it existed. The author holds that the rights of women in regard to property and doing business, the custody of their children and their defence against the cruelty of their husbands have been better protected and enforced by statute law since that time, and that it would be cruel and wanton to subject the women of any part of the country to mere common law conditions."

## CALIFORNIA WOMEN MOVING.

FIRST it was the women of Boston and Massachusetts, next those of St. Louis and Missouri, and now it is those of the Pacific slope, who, true to their feminine instincts, have determined to vindicate the women of the Territories in the ex-

ercise of the right of suffrage and other dear bought rights and privileges, and consequently have set their faces against the infamous Frelinghuysen bill in Congress, as will be seen by the following from the *Alla California*—

"San Jose, January 7.—The Santa Clara Woman Suffrage Association is shaking the 'dreadful dart' of its indignation against the Territorial bills introduced into the Senate of the United States, and is willing to make the fur fly from that suffering old Frelinghuysen.

"The Association has adopted a very earnest (and 'manly') resolution, protesting against the proposed legislation as unjust to the women of Wyoming and Utah, and as inimical to the 'progressive spirit of the age;' because it is proposed by the Frelinghuysen plan to deprive the women of suffrage, and put their rights under the common law, etc.

"A copy of the resolution is to be forwarded to each Congressman from this State.

"The Association will also send delegates to Sacramento to influence a bill making women eligible to school offices, and another to introduce the Ohio liquor law.

"The anniversary of the Association will be celebrated Feb. 14."

## THAT ARKANSAS MARSHAL.

The Washington correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat* says, "Friends of Attorney-General Williams say that he had from the first opposed the appointment of Britton for Marshal of Western Arkansas and that he used information concerned in the first report received of the condition of affairs in Arkansas with the Senate Judiciary Committee to defeat his confirmation."

It may also be said, to the credit of Mr. Williams, that he gave prompt attention to the complaints from San Francisco concerning the official conduct of U. S. Marshal Morris, and that official was promptly decapitated too, as, according to the papers, he richly deserved to be.

## Correspondence.

### Terrible Railroad Accident.

OGDEN CITY, Utah,  
Jan. 12, 1874.

#### Editor Deseret News:

Near midnight last night a terrible and fatal accident occurred near the Promontory on the C. P. R. R. The night was very dark, the fog was dense, and the atmosphere very frosty. As the freight train from the West neared the above-named place the brakeman was missed from the cars. As soon as possible a party was sent with a hand car in search of the missing man. His remains were soon found, which presented a horrible appearance—they were mutilated in a fearful manner, torn in fragments! The top of the cars had become covered with frost and ice and it is supposed that he must have slipped and fallen upon the track, when the train passed over him, tearing him and his clothes to atoms. This morning F. A. Brown, Esq., acting Coroner, held an inquest. The conductor and engineer were examined as witnesses, and the jury—G. W. Mill, G. J. Turner, and J. R. Pool—returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by accidentally falling from the cars while the train was in motion, passing over his body and causing instant death. The name of the unfortunate man was F. A. Moffatt. He was about thirty years of age, and formerly resided in some part of the State of Ohio, but the town and county were not ascertained. He bore a good character—was sober, industrious, honest and attentive to his business. His sudden and untimely end has cast a deep gloom over his friends in this neighborhood.

The weather here, although pleasant during the day, is hazy. The nights are cold, foggy and frosty.  
L. P.

Stanislaus county claims to be the banner wheat-producing county of California. Of 26,089,667 bushels of wheat produced in the State in 1872, 5,000,000 were produced in Stanislaus county.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 7.

**Skaters.**—If skaters and prospective ice cream dealers think there will be much ice on the surrounding lakes this winter, they may "slip up on it."

**Pigeon Slayers.**—It will be seen by the Council minutes of last night, that parties have petitioned for permission to carry on pigeon shooting on the grounds near the Warm Springs. Shooting pigeons for sport seems to be a somewhat semi-civilized game, about two degrees higher than cock-fighting, dog-fighting, bull-baiting, and kindred sports.

**Third District Court.**—Chief Justice J. B. McKean adjourned his court yesterday till Wednesday, January 14th, at 10 o'clock, to meet at the United States Marshal's office. It is expected that the Chief Justice will deliver some opinions and render decisions in several cases, which have been argued before him, on the day and at the place aforesaid.

**Personal.**—We were called upon to-day by Claude Rumsey, Esq., representing the St. Louis firm of L. M. Rumsey & Co. The house with which he is connected is too well known in Utah for stability, to need any commendatory comments from us. The Rumsey pumps, of which they are manufacturers, are used extensively here and give general satisfaction.

**Increasing Prospects.**—The prospect of finding coal in the vicinity of Butcherville appears to be growing better. To-day we saw a piece of the genuine carboniferous article from that locality, and learned that English, Scotch and Welsh miners were at work prospecting, and that all of them were buoyant and springy with hope as to the crowning result of their arduous labors. So may it be.

**Legal Committee.**—Judge McKean has appointed Messrs. Frank Tilford, W. H. Beatty and George Venable Smith, a committee to serve till the end of the March term of the Third District Court, to examine such students of law as wish to be admitted, during said term, to the bar, and to report to the court upon their qualifications. The committee is composed of gentlemen of urbanity, and who are accomplished lawyers.

**New Sacramental Set.**—The 20th Ward obtained, a few days ago, a new sacramental set, which was used, for the first time, on Sunday afternoon. It cost \$78. This amount was raised by donations from members of the Ward. B. Y. Hampton, Jr., and Joseph Burt, both young lads, got up the subscription lists, solicited and obtained the donations, purchased the service and presented it to the Bishop and Councilors.

**Ogden.**—The new Court House is so far completed that the Ogden seminary, of which Prof. Monch is the principal, holds its sessions in the building.

The "Young Men's Literary Association" is creating quite an interest in the young, who are giving their minds more to intellectual pursuits than heretofore, through the influence of this useful association. Sessions are held weekly, and public lectures are also delivered weekly.

**Scandinavian Meeting.**—The Scandinavian meeting held last night in the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms was larger than any convened on any previous occasion. All the seats were filled, and a great number of the brethren had to stand up. Elders P. O. Thomassen and J. J. Jonasson were the speakers of the evening. These meetings, which take place twice a week, Sundays and Tuesdays, are always well attended. E. W. Winberg is the presiding elder.

**Wonderful Strike.**—The *Calaveras County (Cal.) Chronicle* of Jan 3, says—

"A quartz ledge of unprecedented richness has lately been discovered in Wet Gulch, Whisky Slide district, by some Italians. But little work has been done upon it yet, but it is proving rich beyond all comparison. The ledge is not to exceed six inches in thickness, but it is nearly half gold. A piece of quartz about as large as your two fists, pounded in a mortar, yielded seventeen ounces of gold."

**Dramatic.**—The second presenta-