

shop keeper, he rushes to the Federal court for a writ of prohibition, and to the telegraphic agent of the Associated Press with a tale of Mormon persecution. If a woman of the town plying her trade is arrested for a violation of the ordinance against harlotry, she flies to the Federal judge for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Salt Lake City is not the peaceable, well-ordered, virtuous city it once was. Gaming halls, houses of ill-fame, and rum-shops, which once were strangers to its streets, test the strength of the city corporation and the legality of its ordinances. It is not necessary for me to state here under whose protection and counsel they thrive, or from whom they receive encouragement to defy the city authorities. Yet there are some beneficiaries of mis-named civilization Salt Lake City has not yet received. There is no city debt, no plundered treasury, no onerous taxation. There are not wanting those who, if they had the power, would force all these upon it.

The Legislative Assembly of Utah adopted female suffrage. The gentleman from Montana sees in this another monstrous instance of Mormon craft. The Mormons feared the loss of power, he says, by the gradual change of population, and increased their voting power by this method. If they had adopted it for the purpose stated by him it would not be creditable to them. But though the legislators of Utah are far-sighted men, in this instance, he gives them credit which they do not deserve. For the purpose of increasing voters that plan had not occurred to them.

What are the facts, sir, connected with this movement? When the Legislative Assembly which passed the female suffrage bill met, no less than two bills were before Congress having for their object the enfranchisement of the women of the Territory of Utah. Their friends argued that the enactment of such a law would practically solve the "Mormon problem." "Give woman the ballot," said they, "and you bestow upon her the power to regulate the marriage relation and to emancipate herself from the thralldom imposed upon her in Utah."

To convince the country how utterly without foundation the popular assertions were concerning the women of the Territory, some members of the Legislative Assembly were in favor of passing the law referred to; others favored it, convinced of its propriety by the arguments of the friends of that great political reform. The bill became a law. The gentleman will not consent that the Legislative Assembly in this action shall be credited with correct motives for what even he does not deny is a correct thing. Sir, what is the real objection to this measure? Is it because the women vote, or because they do not vote as the gentleman would have them?

The gentleman from Montana makes an assertion concerning the ages of those who vote. I might contradict it, and say that he is misinformed; that in this, as in other instances, he has believed the tales of slanderers. But let us examine this statement, and see how much foundation of truth it has. At the election held last August in the Territory for Delegate to Congress and members of the Legislative Assembly and other officers, the total vote polled was 22,913. Without any doubt Utah at that time had a population of at least 120,000. But suppose we throw off five thousand and call her population 115,000, what proportion does her vote bear to this? Not one fifth. Her adult citizens of the United States of both sexes all having the right to vote, and yet the vote only reaching 22,913! I ask sir, where is the evidence in these figures of such an abuse of the ballot by women as the gentleman would have you believe exists there?

The gentleman complains that the Mormons by means of the church-tithing system, by labor tithes and co-operative labor, build railroads in Utah, and he asserts that—

"Brigham Young has driven from the field of competition nearly every Gentile company which has attempted to build a railroad in Utah."

So far is this from being true that whenever any non-Mormon company has really set to work to build a railroad in Utah, it has received encouragement and help from Mr. Young and the people. There have been, as far as I know, nine railroad companies organized in

Utah Territory. The lines of two of these are completed, while others are partly completed, and on all of them work has been commenced. They are the Utah Central, the Utah Northern, the Utah Southern, the American Fork, the Bingham Canyon, the Jordan Valley and Little Cottonwood, the Tooele, Sevier Valley and Pioche, the Parley's Park, and the Echo and Coalville roads. There is not one of these roads in which non-Mormons are not large stockholders, holding in every instance at least one third of the stock; while there are several of them in which Mormons own not a dollar's worth of stock, they being the property entirely of non-Mormons.

Railroads have been projected and organized under the non-Mormon direction. To the stock of these, Mormons have freely subscribed, and in no instance have they embarrassed, but in several instances they have materially aided works of this character. It is true that roads have been built by Mormons who had confidence in the business ability and responsibility of leading citizens of Utah. It is true also that many men were content to work at grading a road-bed and take stock and bonds for their pay; but I deny that any man, saint or sinner, ever did a day's work on compulsion or without value received.

We hear of paper railroad companies who operate in franchises instead of building contracts, who are better at procuring notes than railroad iron, who have more time than money, who want gigantic incorporating enactments, and who only ask that somebody else shall find the money and they will furnish the brains, and yet have not industry enough to grade three rods of road-bed. It is this class of non-Mormon companies alone who are "driven off" by the Mormon system of railroad building.

The charter of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints has been the subject of comment at the hands of the gentleman from Montana; and such comment! He says:

"Here we have a statute in an American Territory granted to a certain ecclesiastical corporation power to pass a criminal code for the punishment and forgiveness of offenses."

He stops there. He does not see that the words "against church fellowship" follow after the word "offences" in the charter, and he seeks to convey the impression that the church is given by the charter a sort of criminal and civil jurisdiction in temporal affairs with the power to enforce its decrees, when the fact is, as every reader of the charter can see, that the Mormon church is given no greater power than is bestowed upon every chartered ecclesiastical corporation or association in the world, namely, the right to punish offenders by excommunication, by inflicting disfellowship.

Mr. Speaker, I have endeavored to reply to some of the statements and arguments of the gentleman from Montana. To follow him through all the windings of his mis-statements and misdeductions would exhaust the patience of the House and monopolize the columns of the *Globe*. What can I say, for instance, in reply to the assertion that there are ten to twelve thousand Gentiles and outcoming Mormons in Utah, of whom eight to ten thousand were in some way prevented from voting at the last election? I can only reply that there are not half that number, and that no man was prevented from voting who had a right to vote. What can I say to the reiterated statement of the gentleman from Montana that—

"In order to intimidate the voters the Mormons called out the Nauvoo Legion and rode them in solid phalanx through the streets of Salt Lake City on election day?"

I can only say that somebody has imposed upon the gentleman from Montana, and induced him to place himself on record as the apparent author of what is untrue. I can only say that the statement is utterly destitute of foundation in truth, that neither the Nauvoo Legion, nor any other legion, nor any body of men soever small, by any name whatever, rode through the streets of Salt Lake City on election day, and that no voter was intimidated or kept from the polls. What can I say to the assertion that—

"The Mormons refused to establish polling places within twenty-ve miles of precincts where the Gentile population is located?"

I can only say it is a misstatement, and that Alta, and Cottonwood, and Corinne, and Bingham, and Camp Floyd and Ophir, and in fact every mining camp and town which desired it, or applied for it, was given a polling place of their own choosing.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I ask the House and the country to be just to Utah. The crime of her people is, they will not surrender her local treasuries to robbery, her local legislatures to the control of wandering politicians. I know that the popular indignation generally is directed mainly against the doctrine and practice of polygamy. But that is not the grievance of those who incite and inspire many of the attacks upon Utah. They would like to be given the power to encumber the industries and handle the public funds of Utah, and polygamy might be practiced for all time without shocking their morals or disturbing their equanimity.

There shall come a day when the slanders against an honest, earnest, industrious, progressive, loyal people will no longer provoke applause upon this floor. There shall come a day when the thrift and temperance and progress and power of Utah will be recognized and appreciated. There shall come a day when those who have wrestled with and conquered the brute forces of nature, and have made the desert blossom, will no longer be a by-word for the ignorant and unthinking. There shall come a day when the gentleman from Montana will regret the utterances he has placed on record here.

**FRELINGHUYSEN'S BILL.**—We publish to-day Frelinghuysen's bill to deprive our citizens of their rights and invest four or five carpet-baggers with unlimited powers over the property, persons, and lives of the people of the Territory. Anti-"Mormon" bills appear to be as plentiful as blackberries in Congress just now. Whether the designs of their unprincipled authors shall be accomplished or not, it is to be hoped that some good will be the result of all this evil.

#### LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

[From Saturday's Daily.]

**THAT FORGERY CASE.**—Stephen H. Goodtan, examined before Justice Clinton, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of forgery, was bound over to appear before the grand jury of the Probate Court, of Salt Lake County, at its next regular sitting, and, in default of finding the necessary bonds, was committed to jail.

**A CHALLENGE TO THE TERRITORIES.**—*Editor News:*—We propose, on the part of Southern Colorado, to enter two or more horses in a sweepstakes race, to be run on the Ford Park track at Denver, on Thursday, May 1, 1873, to Nashville rules, viz.: Mile heats, best three in five. Entrance fee, three to five hundred dollars, four or more horses to enter. All fees and gate money to go to winning horse, after deducting track expenses. Open to all the territories for twenty days from this publication.

J. N. CARLILE,  
JOHN DAVIS,  
G. W. THOMPSON,  
JERRY LEWIS.  
Pueblo, Colorado, February 8, 1873.  
*Denver News.*

**OGDEN.**—Last evening a little boy, between seven and eight years old, son of Superintendent Pratt, of the C. P. R. R., ventured too close to a bear that is kept chained at the menagerie near the depot. Bruin, being in an angry mood, struck the child on the head with his paw, inflicting an ugly gash, and opening the scalp several inches. That bear had better be caged.

An Indian, under the influence of fire-water, essayed last evening to get on the Utah Central freight train while it was in motion, but missed his footing and fell. The wheels of the cars passed over one of his legs breaking it off. Sheriff Brown, who happened to be near, procured a wagon, and took the poor fellow to Mr. Geo. Hill's residence, where he was kindly cared for. It is said the Indian obtained the liquor in Corinne.—*Ogden Junction, Feb. 12.*

**RETURNED.**—Elder Geo. Dunford, who left this city on the 23rd of last October, en route for Europe, with the intention of visiting Palestine with President George A. Smith and party, but who was unexpectedly recalled to attend his business here, reached home last night. He left the party all well, at Venice, on the 7th ult., and travelled via Milan, Turin, the Mont Cenis Tunnel and Paris, to Liverpool, reaching the latter place on the 10th ult. He left Liverpool on the 22nd, on the steamship *Wisconsin*, of the Guion line, accompanied by Elders Call and Bennion. They reached New York on the 7th of February, and on the day they arrived at that port Elder Dunford met with a very serious accident—by a lurch of the ship, he was thrown down one of the hatchways, breaking two of his ribs, and hurting his back very badly. His injuries were very severe, but he is now in a fair way to sound health again. With the exception of this mishap Elder Dunford says his trip has been a splendid one, and he never enjoyed himself better.

Elders Call and Bennion stayed a day behind at Omaha. They are expected here to-night or to-morrow.

[From Saturday's Daily.]

**DELEGATE HOOPER'S SPEECHES.**—The able speeches of Hon. W. H. Hooper, from the Congressional *Globe*, in answer to the slanders of Clagett, completely demolish any reputation which the latter gentleman may have had for veracity, and leave him in the act of running a race with the Credit Mobilier gentlemen for the belt of the champion congressional falsifier.

**FATAL SHOOTING AT LOGAN.**—The following came by Deseret telegraph, this morning:

LOGAN, 15.

*Deseret News:*—Charles Benson shot and killed David Crockett, Jun., of this place, about 9 o'clock last evening, without provocation.

Not yet caught.

Geo. L. FARRELL.

*Later.*—Another dispatch states that the time the shooting was done two men, who had been drinking, quarrelled. Crockett interposed, as a peacemaker, to separate them, to which Benson objected by shooting Crockett through the heart. The latter was twenty-five years old and unmarried.

**PERIODICALS, &c.**—We are indebted to Mr. James Byrner for copies of the current numbers of the following: "The American Agriculturist," "Manufacturer and Builder," "Peters' Musical Monthly," "Frank Leslie's Boy's and Girl's Weekly," "The Chimney Corner," "Golden Era," "Pleasant Hours," and "Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine," both for March; *The Tribune Almanac*, for 1873, with portrait and biography of Greeley and a fund of useful information; "Jefferson's Manual," "Song Life for Sunday Schools," by Phillip Phillips; "The Pet-stock Pigeon and Poultry Bulletin," "Frank Leslie's Comic Almanac" for 1873, and "The American Builder and Journal of Art," all of which and a most anything else in the newspaper and literary line can be obtained at his book store on East Temple St.

**A VALUABLE WORK.**—We learn from Mr. Risley, who is in town and staying at the Townsend House, that the first edition of the work of the late Hon. William H. Seward "Round the World Tour," is probably issued by this time, as it was expected to be ready for subscribers by Feb. 10th. The first is a fifty thousand edition. So great has been the demand for it that it is already swallowed up by subscriptions, and consequently another edition will be issued at the earliest possible date. The book can scarcely fail to be one of the most instructive and interesting of the kind ever issued from the press of the country. Mr. Seward ranked among the greatest minds America has produced, and his travels, which extended to nearly all parts of the world, gave the eminent statesman ample scope for the exercise of his penetrating powers of observation, and for accumulating the requisite information for the book alluded to. We understand that the author devotes a corner of his book to Utah, and it is probable that the book will find a ready sale here. Mr. Risley is the father of the late Mr. Seward's adopted daughter, Miss Risley. It is probable that he will remain in town for a few days.

**MISINFORMED.**—The message of President Grant to Congress, drawing the attention of that body to what he supposes to be a fact, but which in reality is a phantasy—that there is a prospect of a collision between the Federal and Territorial officials of Utah, is another evidence of the unreliability of the sources from which the President receives his information about Utah matters. Everybody acquainted with the patient endurance universally exercised by this community knows that should such an undesirable state of affairs as a collision arise it will not be at the seeking of the people nor of their duly appointed and elected officers or representatives. If anybody wishes to know the position of the Latter-day Saints in the present crusade, it is not in any sense one of aggression, but rather of peaceful, patient, calm endurance and resignation, being inspired with an undying confidence that those who are in the right will be ultimately and completely vindicated in that position. There is one peculiar feature about all the opposition brought to bear against this much abused and maligned people, that is, that while their enemies are excited, uncomfortable and frothy, the people themselves, who it might be thought would be the most disturbed, maintain an aspect of comfortable serenity, which is a matter of surprise to those unacquainted with the principles and influence of the gospel of the Savior. There is an evident desire in some directions to do something to extinguish "Mormonism," and some aspirants to fame think they can "get their names up" through being forward and active in the matter. Such may gain a little applause for the time being, but their ultimate fate, as has been shown in numerous instances in the past, will be to be covered with ignominy and then be lost in oblivion.

If President Grant and Congress would be influenced by truthful representations on Utah affairs, all would be pleasant and agreeable; if, however, they choose to listen to political axe-grinders and others of that ilk, why it cannot be helped, but it will be a bad thing for the nation if unjust, illegal and cowardly measures are adopted and sought to be enforced to crush out a peaceable, unoffending and industrious people.

[From Monday's Daily.]

**OGDEN.**—The Indian, says a letter in the *Junction*, lately run over by the C. P. cars, was buried at the expense of S. W. Hill. The whisky on which he got drunk was obtained part at Corinne and part at the Ogden depot, so the Indian said.

**ACCIDENT.**—Just as we were going to press, an accident occurred in front of the Z. C. M. I. office on First South st., caused by a plank giving way on which an iron vault, weighing 250 lbs. was being shifted, letting the massive weight down on the foot of John Vincent, one of the employees, in the packing room of Z. C. M. I. We did not learn the exact extent of the injury, but it was supposed the foot was badly crushed.

**THE STORM.**—Last evening was about the stormiest time we have had this win-

ter. Positively, between the north wind and the snow, of which the air was full, it was not fit for man or beast to be out of doors. February is our winter month this year. The season is proving something like a dumb bell—thick at each end and thin in the middle.

**DEAD.**—The following telegram from St. George, Washington Co., U. T., was received by Deseret Telegraph Line this morning:

St. George, 16—Asa Calkins died last night at 11 o'clock, after a sickness of 3 days.

**A THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.**—The following was received by Deseret Telegraph this morning:

Logan, 16th February.

*Editor Deseret News.*

One thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of Charles A. Benson, of Logan, for the murder of David W. Crockett, which was perpetrated in Logan City, February 14th, 1873, at 9 a.m.

The said Charles A. Benson is about five feet seven inches high, somewhat sandy complexion, sharp, full, darkish grey or brown eyes, dark brown hair, bow-legged, rather stout built, about thirty-ve years of age, and had on at the time of his escape, brown curdure coat and brown pants.

A. CROCKETT, Sheriff Cache Co.

**COL. PETER SAXE.**—This gentleman, so famous on the western slope and in the adjoining Territories for the introduction of fine stock, is now stopping at the Townsend House, where he purposes remaining several days. He arrived from California about a week since to meet his son at Ogden, with sixty-one head of young heifers and bulls, as fine specimens of "Kentucky short horns" as the most famous breeders of the blue grass region of Kentucky ever raised. The stock are kept at Hon. L. Farr's in Ogden, where they will stay some weeks. Those desirous to invest in Durham stock may not have a better opportunity to do so.

**REACHED HOME.**—We had a call to-day from Elder Anson Call of Bountiful, and Elder John Bennion, of West Jordan, who reached home on Saturday night, having just returned from Great Britain. Elder Bennion left on the 15th of last October, to visit friends and relatives in Wales after an absence of thirty-one years. He reports having had a very pleasant visit, a splendid trip each way, and returns in excellent health.

Elder Call left here on the 26th of last October, with the intention of visiting Palestine. On reaching London it was resolved however that he should stay in Britain, visit the different branches of the Church and travel in the principal stock-raising districts of the country. Since that time he has travelled in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, has visited the Saints, and preached to them and to strangers whenever opportunity offered, and has enjoyed himself very much in so doing. He also visited some of the principal stock raising districts, but on the farms he says that he found no stock to excel that recently imported into this Territory from Canada and Kentucky. At the big stock fair at Birmingham he saw cattle, sheep and pigs which excelled anything he had ever seen before.

From the Buckley pottery in Wales, celebrated for its fine bricks, some of which have been imported to Utah, he brought some of the raw material. He thinks Utah has as good, and intends sending specimens of what he has brought to different localities in Utah to have it compared and tested.

Elder Call expresses the great surprise he felt in finding the Saints in Great Britain so full of faith and good works. He says that he thinks when they reach here "they retrograde fully twenty-five per cent.," a fact which "he can not understand."

During his trip each way across the water he suffered severely and without intermission from sea sickness; but while traveling there he had the best of health, although it was raining a good deal of the time. The most remarkable phenomenon he noticed while there was "a half hour's sunshine one day in Liverpool."

**BLOCKADED.**—The heavy snow storm which set in yesterday afternoon blockaded the Utah Southern railroad, and one of the results of the blockade was to prevent several of the home missionaries sent from this city returning last night. Those who visited Big Cottonwood stayed at the depot at that place for the usual evening train until between 9 and 10 o'clock, when they went back to the settlement and were kindly entertained by various citizens. They came to this city this morning by teams. Four others were also detained by the blockade at Draperville. Those who went to Sugar House Ward and to Nell's District reached home last night before the storm attained to its greatest severity.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. James Linforth, of the San Francisco firm of Linforth, Kellogg & Co., is in town. He informs us that he was in the C. P. Railroad smash up reported in our western telegrams yesterday, but escaped unhurt. He states that the confidence felt about Utah by western business men is not shaken in the least by the present aspect of affairs.

We had a call to-day from H. H. Savage, Esq., representing the firm of Scott, & Ovington Bros., of Chicago. He is staying at the Townsend House and purposes remaining a few days. The card of the firm will be found in our columns.

**RETURNS THANKS.**—Mr. Thomas Horne, whose residence and its contents, in the Twentieth Ward, were recently totally destroyed by fire, wishes, through the columns of the NEWS, to express to all who have rendered himself and family kindly aid in their hour of extremity, his most heartfelt thanks for the same, and he makes particular mention, in this connection, of Bishop John Sharp and H. B. Clawson, Esq., who were very active in the matter.

The ex-queen of Spain is worse, and is confined to her bed.