

DESERET NEWS.

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, - March 7, 1883.

MEDICAL EDUCATION FOR LADIES.

THE need of skilful nurses, particularly ladies, with thorough medical knowledge, including familiarity with obstetrics, is keenly felt in a great many parts of this Territory. Classes have been formed for instruction in these things, which have effected great good, and they will no doubt be continued by our well known lady physicians. However, there are persons who would be glad to acquire practical information of this character, and who are unable to meet the expense necessarily entailed. In order to supply a demand of this kind, Dr. E. S. Barney makes through the DESERET NEWS a very fair proposition.

For the sum of two dollars per week she will provide furnished rooms with bed, fuel, light, cook and washwoman for each student, and give them free medical education for one year, providing that twenty-five young ladies will agree to the arrangement. The amount for the year to be paid in advance, or for six months with property security for the balance. Board can be arranged for at very low prices by clubbing, particulars of which can be obtained from Dr. Barney, thus bringing the cost to a minimum, and by library arrangement the necessary books can be had for about fifteen dollars per student. The teaching will be principally obstetrics and diseases of women and children, including lectures on anatomy, physiology, materia medica, surgery and practice.

Mrs. Barney has closely applied herself to study in the best medical colleges in the United States for five years past, and had previously obtained a good reputation as school teacher in this city. Having the means at her command and great interest in the spread of knowledge among her own sex, she is able to make this favorable offer, which we think very commendable and believe that it will succeed. We direct the attention of the ladies of Utah to Dr. Barney's advertisement as we consider it for the public benefit. Good references will be required of the students. For further information address Box 555, Salt Lake City.

MEMORIAL OF UTAH DELEGATES.

IN the Senate of the United States, on Friday, February 23rd, Senator Call presented a memorial of Delegates from the Constitutional Convention of Utah, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the *Congressional Record*, from which we clip it as follows:

To the Honorable Senators and Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned respectfully and humbly present this their petition and memorial as follows, to wit:

We are citizens of Utah, authorized and instructed by the people of that Territory to do what is proper and possible for the preservation of their rights and liberties.

In their name we pray you to consider the situation in which your legislation may place them. We feel sure that you will at least hear us, since our worst enemies do not pretend that we have lost the right to petition for the redress of grievances.

For certain reasons, elsewhere given and which need not now be repeated, we are entirely satisfied that the act of March 22, 1882, was an assumption of power not granted even to Congress by the Constitution. We admit, however, that we are not the ultimate judges of that question. If you shall be convinced that you, and not the Territorial

government, have jurisdiction to legislate upon the subject of marriage, divorce, and other matters of purely private and local concern, and if you think it proper to exercise that power without regard to the nearly unanimous opinions of the people affected by it, then we beseech you to modify your law so that its penalties will be visited upon those only who commit the prohibited offense and are legally found guilty by a jury impartially selected.

We pray you to repeal so much of the act of March 22 as authorizes, or seems to authorize, the disfranchisement of persons who are not convicted, because it is a cruel punishment inflicted upon persons conclusively presumed to be innocent.

It is also hoped that the retroactive feature of your law will be eliminated. No grosser violation of common justice could be committed than a criminal law operating *ex post facto*.

Respectfully but most earnestly we protest against the commission appointed under the act of March 22. The people of the Territory had a clear and unquestionable right, to choose their own local officers according to their own established laws. Congress decreed that this right should not be exercised except under the supervision of five persons to be appointed by the President. The commissioners, being appointed, undertook the duty but did not perform it. In consequence there could be no election without a conflict with Congress, which we were unwilling to bring on, however certain we were of being in the right. There was no election, and, as a legal consequence, the incumbents of the local offices held over agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

But an attempt was made to punish the people of the Territory for the default of the commissioners by seizing the local offices and public money into the hands of the Governor and his retainers. And this, we are sorry to say, is asserted to be in accordance with what is called the Hoar amendment, hastily and inconsiderately stuck into the appropriation bill at the close of the last session. It is clear to us, and must be to you upon reflection, that this amendment has not and was not intended to have the effect claimed for it; but if the courts of the Territory should give it that construction all control of their own affairs would be taken out of the people's hands and free government in the Territory would be at an end. We submit to your candid judgment whether the repeal of this amendment is not due to the character of Congress as well as to the Territory of Utah. So, and so only, may all pretence be taken away for the perpetration of a huge political robbery.

The people of that Territory would be unfaithful not only to their own rights and the rights of their children, but to the cause of liberty and justice everywhere, if they did not remonstrate as earnestly as possible against the bill of pains and penalties reported by the Senate Judiciary committee. In open defiance of the Constitution, it authorizes the capture and imprisonment of citizens, male and female, known and admitted to be perfectly guiltless of any offense. It violates the sanctities of the family by compelling husband and wife lawfully married and living together in conjugal harmony, to testify against one another. By a legislative decree purely arbitrary, it disfranchises all female citizens, though their right to the ballot is vested as clearly as that of the men, and though it is not pretended that they have done anything to forfeit it; the injustice would be no greater to extend this disfranchisement to the whole population, and that probably is expected to follow, either directly or indirectly.

The pending bill abolishes the election districts for members of the Legislature, and if it passes no election can be held unless a commission of Federal officers, known to be the bitter enemies of popular government, shall redistrict the Territory. This bill passed in its present shape, and added to the hostile measures of the last session, must almost necessarily result in the destruction of the Territorial Legislature, the seizure of the local offices, and the subjugation of the people to a state of ignominious slavery.

Whatever may be the extent of the jurisdiction over our local affairs which you may think it right to claim, we are safe in assuming that no honorable man in or out of Congress will stand up to defend

measures forbidden, as these are, by the express words of the Constitution.

Nor can any excuse be found for them in the antipathy which is professed by many, and by some sincerely felt, for the doctrine of plural marriages. These penalties fall upon the whole population without reference to the personal guilt or innocence of individuals. They are stabs which reach the vitals of civil liberty and do not touch polygamy at all.

We bring no railing accusation against our enemies at home who have labored the excite animosity against us to break down our Territorial government and to rob us of the right to manage our own affairs by agents of our own choice. But we cannot conceal from you the dread and terror with which we contemplate the bare possibility of being placed under their domination.

Possessed of despotic authority, with law in their voice, with unrestrained power in their hands, and a helpless people under their feet, they would act after their kind and plunder us without remorse. What chance of justice will we have if we submit to their exactions? What safety for our lives if we resist? With what reason can we hope to escape the fate of all other communities placed in that unhappy situation? Our case is even more forlorn in its outlook than any that modern history records. The men who are striving to become our masters claim the offices and funds of the Territory, which are our undoubted property, in defiance of law, justice, and the rights of self-government secured to us by the Constitution. If they succeed it would be mere madness to expect the smallest regard for our rights of private property or personal liberty.

The undersigned were specially intrusted by the convention which framed for the people the constitution under which they hope to be admitted as a State, to lay that instrument before Congress and ask that proper action be taken thereon. Inasmuch as our constitution is faultless and our population much larger than that of some States already in the Union, we venture to hope that our admission will not be unreasonably delayed.

We implore you to take our case into your consideration, and save us, so far as your sense of justice will permit, from the great calamities with which we are threatened.

And we will ever pray, etc.,
JOHN T. CAINE,
F. S. RICHARDS,
D. H. PERRY,
W. D. JOHNSON, JR.

The appeal of our Delegates will find a response in the hearts of almost the entire population of this Territory. It is also well worded, manly in tone and yet respectful, and its statements and arguments are irrefutable.

On the day of its presentation the debate on the new Edmunds bill was continued, but lack of space forbids its appearance in our columns to-day. However, we shall publish it, as we are sure that our readers will be highly interested in the arguments for and against one of the most shameless pretexts ever offered in a legislative body, for oppressing a body of citizens whose position exposes them to the schemes and plottings of a horde of unprincipled political adventurers.

A UTAH COMMISSIONERS' VIEWS.

THE following report of an interview with Judge A. B. Carlton, of the Utah Commission, appears in the *Terre Haute Gazette* of February 22nd, and being published in the town in which the gentleman resides is more likely to convey his true sentiments than some of the reports of interviews which have been given elsewhere:

Judge Carlton having recently returned from a session of the Utah Commission, at Washington, was interviewed this morning by a *Gazette* reporter, with the following result:

Reporter—When will the Commission return to Utah, and what was done at Washington?

Judge C.—We will go to Utah about the middle of April. At Washington we had a variety of matters under consideration touching Utah affairs, which would be of no special interest to the public.

Reporter—What do you think of Utah?

Judge C.—I think it is a better country than Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Wyoming or Idaho. If polygamy were out of the way, I think Utah would soon be admitted into the Union, and would be one of our most prosperous States.

Reporter—Do you think the Commission will succeed in putting down "Mormonism?"

Judge C.—No. We are not sent there for that purpose, but only to execute certain laws of Congress against polygamy. As to the "Mormon religion," it is as likely to last a thousand years as any other religion. There is a great deal in their religion outside of polygamy, though in popular estimation they are erroneously supposed to be convertible terms.

Reporter—Do you think the Commission will succeed in putting down polygamy?

Judge C.—I believe that the enforcement of the Edmunds bill by the commission and the federal courts in Utah will contribute largely to that end. But I rely chiefly upon other influences. Fourteen years ago the Mormons were a thousand miles from anywhere. They were isolated from the world and lived in rural and patriarchal style. They made their own clothes, cultivated the soil, and had their flocks and herds, and man-servants and maid-servants and some of them had many wives. Everybody worked. But at the present time, Utah has about a thousand miles of railroad within her borders. Besides, they have electric lights, gas, telegraphs, telephones, street cars, schools and colleges, four daily newspapers in Salt Lake City, and many other newspapers and periodicals in various parts of the Territory. Salt Lake City is very cosmopolitan for a city of its size, about 25,000 inhabitants. There is a good deal of style and fashion in that city and other places in the Territory. Everybody now wears "store clothes."

Seal skin sacques and fur lined circulars are as common in Salt Lake City as in *Terre Haute*. Now, my idea is, that polygamy can't stand up against the milliners. You wouldn't want four or five wives, would you, if you had to furnish each one with a seal skin sacque? Now, sir, this may seem trivial, but in my judgment it is a big factor in the solution of the so-called "Mormon problem."

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 2.

Murder Trial.—This afternoon a commencement was made in the trial of Fred. Hopt for the murder of John Turner. Messrs. Sprague and Brown appear for the People and Messrs. Sharp and Marshall for the defendant. The afternoon was occupied in obtaining a jury.

Convicted.—This morning the time of the District Court, was occupied with the trial of one Murray, a soldier, indicted for robbery. The evidence was direct and conclusive that he robbed a man named Chatterton of a watch. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Acquitted.—Yesterday the trial of Joseph Lee, of Grantsville, indicted for grand larceny, was of brief duration. It appeared from the evidence that the young man had, by mistake, branded a colt belonging to another party. A verdict of not guilty was promptly rendered and the accused discharged.

Reports.—It is earnestly requested that the secretaries of Stake organizations of the Primary Associations send reports immediately. Those who reported to September last will date all reports from that time. All others will date from March 1st, 1882, to March 1st, 1883. All reports must reach me by the 15th inst., or they cannot be prepared in time for the April Conference.

L. FREEZE,
Sec'y Central Board P. A.

The "Boomerang" Falsifier.—We observe by a note in the *Laramie Boomerang* about the passing through that place of the party of missionaries who left Ogden on Tuesday, that the new city editor of that sheet is a more unscrupulous falsifier than his predecessor. The miserable scribbler having no independent or conscientious course of his own, panders by falsehood to the popular sentiment against those who are greatly his superiors.

A Trio of Veterans.—At Show

Low, Apache County, Arizona, on the 5th of February, a number of people waited upon Edson Whipple, one of the pioneers of Utah, to congratulate him upon his reaching the 75th anniversary of his birthday. Besides himself two other pioneers were present, Charles Shumway and Edmund Ellsworth. The progeny of these three veterans combined are, 103 children, 70 grandchildren and one great grandchild. So we are informed by Brother Ellsworth.

Farm Work.—Fences that have been laid by winter storms should be rebuilt so soon as the ground will permit. Manure may be drawn out before the frost is out of the ground, and either put in small heaps or spread from the wagon. This work can be done with greater speed if there is snow upon the ground, and a sled can be used. It is especially convenient to use a sled in an orchard under the spreading branches of the trees. All surface stones may be taken from the field so soon as the frost is out enough to set them loose.—*American Agriculturist*.

The Last Offices.—The body of the late Gammon Hayward arrived in this city from California at 11.40 o'clock to-day, and were taken to the Sixteenth Ward Hall, where the funeral services were conducted, Bishop F. Kesler presiding.

Elder Joseph Horne preached the funeral sermon, and was followed by several others, among whom were Wm. Grimsdell, W. L. Binder and Bishop Kesler, who spoke words of consolation to the family and friends. The remains were followed to the cemetery by many friends.

A Novel Judgment.—Some time since, near Fort Thornburgh, in Emery County, James Castelle set fire to some grass and the flames spreading, enveloped and destroyed a shanty belonging to a man named Taylor. He was arrested and taken before Justice Britt, who found him guilty of arson, and sentenced him to forty days' hard labor for the county and to work forty days for Taylor, the person whose property was destroyed.

This is probably the most peculiar judgment on record, being chiefly noticeable for its exhibition of the total ignorance of law on the part of the Court. The chaos into which the Territory would have been thrown had the proposed usurpation of Governor Murray succeeded is indicated by the fact that Britt is one of the Governor's appointees.

Gifts Received.—The officers of the Deseret Hospital Association gratefully acknowledge the gift of \$500.00 from the Unity Club. The ladies of the Club deserve great credit for the energy and untiring zeal manifested to benefit the unfortunate by thus rendering assistance to a benevolent institution while in its infancy and struggling to obtain a permanent establishment.

The ladies also acknowledge with heartfelt thanks the receipt of \$20 from Sister Agnes Schwartz, President of the Relief Society of the 14th Ward in this city, the proceeds of a party given by the Relief Society and Y. L. M. I. A. of that Ward, on Friday evening, Feb. 16, for the benefit of the Hospital.

E. B. WELLS, Secretary,
Deseret Hospital Association.

The Situation at Panguitch.—We learn from our Panguitch, Garfield County, correspondent, by communication dated Feb. 26th, that the following are among the parties afflicted with smallpox there: Mr. Schneider, one of the attendants of the deceased Indian, who died of the malady, Mrs. Almira Taylor, Mrs. James Henry and two of the younger children of the same family, making five, the number stated in the dispatch received from Monroe.

Besides these members of several other families had shown symptoms that were likely to develop into smallpox cases.

A quarantine house was being established about one mile from town, and every available precaution to prevent the spread of the disease was being taken.

Reported Outrage.—A rumor has been current all over town to-day to the effect that Mr. Nela Boukoffsky committed a terrible assault on one of his sons last night. The story is to the effect that he hung the lad up by the neck in his barn until he was black in the face, and that the boy was carried into the house of a neighbor in a state of insensibility. He was attended by Dr. Williams. It is also stated that