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GEORGE O. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 17.—A fire was reported early this morning, raging in Westboro, Mass., threatening the whole town. The fire departments of neighboring towns were called on.

A boiler in Queen's glue factory, Rahway, N. J., exploded yesterday, demolishing the factory, a four-story brick building, fatally injuring R. Schofield and Frank Wiers, and injuring two others.

It is stated that the Navy Department has purchased the British steamer *Tigress* for the *Polaris* search expedition. She is the well known sealing vessel that picked up and rescued a portion of the crew of the *Polaris*.

WASHINGTON, 17.—A special says ex-President Johnson proposes to run for governor of Tennessee in the fall, and has hopes of his election and promotion to the U. S. Senate to follow.

A morning paper says that at present there are between 7,000 and 8,000 children kidnapped from Italy and held in slavery in the large cities of the United States, this city being the great central entrepot. The children are brought here and sold daily at private auction, at prices varying from a hundred dollars to four hundred for boys, and a hundred to five hundred for girls. Where the girls are exceptionally pretty the prices rule higher. Two little girls who together play their violins in Wall street, are said to have been bought by their present owners for \$1,600. Since the first of April last 317 of these children have arrived at this port.

Col. McKenzie's report of his attack on the Kickapoos and Lipan Indians has reached the war department. Sheridan, in his endorsement of the report, says, "I do not believe in any boundary between the U. S. and Mexico when we are defending the lives of our citizens, and protecting their property against the merciless banditti to whom the name of murderer, robber or thief poorly applies. As covering their acts there can be no justice for dissension if the lawful forces of either nation pursue them for the purpose of capturing or ending their deeds of violence."

WASHINGTON, 17.—The total amount of back pay returned to the United State Treasury is \$192,017, from a number of Senators who declined to receive it.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.—The case of Susan B. Anthony, who was indicted for voting in violation of law at the city of Rochester, in the last November general election, was called in the Circuit Court of the U. S., now in session here to-day. Defendant personally appeared in court, accompanied by Mrs. Matilda J. Gage and other ladies, and was represented by counsel Henry R. Selden and John Van Voorhees, of Rochester.

Judge Crawley, district attorney, represented the U. S. A jury was empanelled without difficulty. It was conceded that the defendant was, on the 5th of November, 1872, a woman. After testimony was all in, Judge Selden addressed the court and the jury in an exhaustive argument. He enunciated three propositions—first, that the defendant was legally entitled to vote at the election in question; second, if she was not so entitled, but believed she was so and voted in good faith in that belief, it does not constitute a criminal offence under the statute; and third, she did vote in such belief and good faith. He said that the two first questions were for the court, and the last for the jury, unless the court should consider it so plain that defendant acted in good faith as to leave no question of crime for the consideration of the jury. He insisted that the time had come when the civil and political rights of women should be placed upon a perfect equality with those of men.

BALTIMORE.—The graves of Confederate soldiers in London Park Cemetery were profusely decorated with flowers to-day. A formal address was made by Jas. Franklin of Annapolis, after which ex-Senator Wigfall, of Texas, delivered a characteristic speech. During the ceremonies the statue to Confederate soldiers in the centre of the Confederate graves was unveiled. Gens. Geo. W. Stuart and Trimble and Commodore Hollins took an active part in the ceremonies.

NASHVILLE.—The scourge has caused fifty deaths to-day, thirty-five being from cholera. The disease is evidently spreading.

Dispatches from Gallatin, Lebanon, Greenville, and other points show that the scourge is carrying off a great many at those places.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., 17.—The *Arizona Miner* of the 9th says on Sunday last, J. S. Thomas, Sheriff, returning from the settlements on the Rio Verde in his buggy, his horses showed signs of fear. Thomas leaned forward to see the cause, when a shower of bullets pierced the buggy top, over his head. He saw five or six Indians close to the buggy and another squat ahead in the road. He opened fire, killing two, and wounding another. The savages fled and the horses ran, carrying Thomas out of danger.

NEW YORK, 18.—J. E. Vandaren, son of the Rev. L. H. Vandaren, of Booneton, N. Y., missing some eight months, has turned up. A letter has been received from him dated Rotterdam, in which he says he left home in Brooklyn for a day's gunning. While ducking near Fir Island his boat was capsized, and his companion drowned. Clinging to the bottom of the upturned boat, he drifted out to sea and on the following morning, when almost exhausted, he was picked up by a Swedish bark, bound for Buenos Ayres. When 54 days out, the Swede was boarded by a British bark, bound from the Pacific for Rotterdam, and he was carried to Rotterdam, from which place he proposed to sail immediately to meet his wife and children in Brooklyn, who have mourned for him as dead several months.

ALBANY, 18.—A. D. Wheelock, physician, for sometime past has been paying attention to Miss Ruth Smith, at St. Johnsville. Her parents objected, as Wheelock was married. Yesterday proceedings for divorce were commenced, on hearing of which Miss Smith took poison and died. When Wheelock heard of her death, he also poisoned himself.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The department of justice attributes the unhappy condition of the affairs of Utah, so far as the non-enforcement of the criminal laws is concerned, to the neglect of Congress to provide a remedy for the difficulties alluded to in the President's special message towards the close of the session, and in which he earnestly asked for legislation to prevent a conflict of authority, if no worse consequence. The President afterwards went to the capital and personally urged legislation, as also did Attorney-General Williams, but without success. Although juries cannot be procured in criminal cases, they

can be obtained in civil cases by the consent of parties. There seems to be no prospect of relief from the present dilemma, except by action of Congress.

BOSTON, 18.—The health of Vice-President Wilson is rapidly improving. He has retired to the country to rest and recruit.

NEW YORK, 18.—Specie shipments to-day \$650,000 in silver bars. Government sold \$500,000 in bonds to-day at 115.40 to 115.62.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., 18.—Under instructions of the court, the jury in the case of Susan B. Anthony, indicted for voting in violation of law, returned a verdict of guilty. The court refused to poll the jury.

WASHINGTON.—Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, Admiral Sands, and Prof. Newcomb, of the naval observatory, were at the naval department with a view to making preliminary arrangements for details of the different departments of an expedition to be sent in a vessel of war to various points to take observations of the transit of Venus. The parts contemplated visiting for this purpose are mainly in the Southern Indian ocean, Australia, and adjacent islands. There will probably be four parties, six persons in each, to be assigned at different points—the western party at Hobart's Town, Van Dieman's Land; the second party at Kerguelan's Land, in the South Indian ocean; the third party at Vladivostok, on the Asiatic coast of Russia; and the fourth at some island adjacent to Australia.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.—Judge Hunt, in his opening in the case of Susan B. Anthony, says:

"The right of voting or the privilege of voting is a right or privilege arising under the constitution of the State and not the United States. If the right belongs to any particular person it is because such person is entitled to it as a citizen of the State where he offers to exercise it, and not because of citizenship of the United States. If the State of New York should provide that no person should vote until he had reached the age of thirty-one years, or after he had reached the age of fifty years, or that no person having gray hair or who had not possession of all limbs, should be entitled to vote, I do not see how it could be held to be a violation of any right derived or held under the Constitution of the United States. If the legislature of the State of New York should require a higher qualification in a voter for representative to Congress than is required for a voter for member of the assembly, this would, I conceive, be a violation of the right belonging to one as a citizen of the United States. That right is in relation to a federal subject or interest and can be guaranteed by the federal Constitution. The inability of a State to abridge the right of voting on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, is a federal guaranty, a violation would be a denial of a federal right, that is, a right belonging to a claimant as citizen of the United States. This right herein exists by virtue of the 15th amendment, or if the 15th amendment had contained the word 'sex' the argument of the defense would have been potent. She would have said an attempt by a State to deny the right to vote because one is of a particular sex is expressly prohibited by that amendment. The amendment, however, does not contain that word. It is limited to race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The legislature of the State of New York has seen fit to say that the franchise of voting shall be limited to the male sex. In saying this, there is in my judgment no violation of the letter or the spirit of the 14th amendment. This view is assumed in the second section of the 14th amendment, which enacts that if the right to vote for federal officers is denied by any State to any male inhabitants of such State, except for crime, the basis of representation of such State shall be reduced in the proportion specified. Not only does this section assume that the right of the male inhabitants to vote was the special object of its protection, but it assumes and admits the right of a State, not-

withstanding the existence of that clause under which the defendant claims to the contrary, to deny to any male inhabitants the right to vote which is allowed to other male inhabitants. The regulation of suffrage is conceded to States as a State-right. The case of Myra Caldwell, decided at the recent term of the Supreme Court of the U. S., sustains both these positions. The fourteenth amendment gives no right to women to vote, and the voting by Miss Anthony was in violation of the law. If she believed she had a right to vote, does that release her from the penalty? It is argued that the knowledge referred to in the act referred to relates to her knowledge of the illegality of the act, and not the act of voting, for it is said that she must know that she voted. Two principles apply to her case—first, ignorance of law excuses no one; second, every person is presumed to understand and to intend the necessary effects of his own acts. Miss Anthony knew that she was a woman, and that the constitution of this State prohibits her from voting. She intended to violate that provision, intended to test it perhaps, but certainly intended to violate it. The necessary effect of her act was to violate it, and then she is presumed to have intended it. There was no ignorance of any fact, but all the facts being known, she undertook to settle a principle in her own person. She takes the risk, and she ought not to shrink from the consequences." The court declined to submit the case to the jury upon any question whatever, and directed them to find a verdict of guilty against the defendant.

Counsel for Miss Anthony then requested the clerk to poll the jury, which request was denied by the court, and a verdict of guilty was rendered.

The defendant's counsel excepted to the decree and action of the court, and insisted that upon the construction given to the law by the decision, there had been only a violation of State law, and that the U. S. Court had no jurisdiction. Sentence has not yet been pronounced.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.—At 2 p. m. to-day the case of the U. S. against Jones, Marsh and Hall, inspectors of election, who registered the names and received the votes of Miss Anthony and her co-defendants, were placed on trial. Proof on the part of the prosecution was similar to that in the case of Miss Anthony. The defense proved the good faith of the parties accused of receiving votes and rested. The case was argued on the part of the defense by Van Voorhies, of Rochester. At the close of his argument the defendant's counsel asked to be permitted to address the jury in their behalf, which request was refused by the court. He then asked the court to charge the jury that if the jury believed that the defendants acted honestly and according to their best judgment, and had only erred in judgment, they should be acquitted. This the court refused. Judge Hunt then announced his decision, overruling the defense, and stated that instead of ordering a verdict of guilty, as he did in the case of Miss Anthony, he would submit the case to the jury, with instructions that there was no justification for the act of the defendants, and that in effect they were all guilty, and stated to the jury that they could agree in their places, or retire for deliberation. The jury chose the latter and retired. The court took a recess for half an hour, at the expiration of which the jury came in and said they had not agreed. They were sent out again with instructions that unless they agreed within a few minutes, the court would adjourn until morning.

BOSTON.—The wool market the last week has shown considerable firmness with good demand for domestic wool, and as the stock is now reduced to a low point there is increased inquiry for fleeces. Dealers are disposing of California wool to manufacturers as fast as it comes to hand. Sales of Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania fleeces at 45 to 57½, principally 51 to 52, a small lot of new Ohio at 52, about a hundred thousand pounds of N. York wes-

tern and New England fleeces, taken at 42 to 50, three hundred thousand pounds of spring California at 32 to 35, including about a hundred thousand pounds choice northern at 35, fall California at 19, super, and extra pulled 23 to 53, and a choice lot of super at 65. Of foreign wool there is rather more doing in carpet, but fine wools are held above the views of buyers.

WASHINGTON.—The rumor from New York that Judge Richardson is about to resign the office as Secretary of the Treasury is not worth serious consideration. A. B. Meacham, peace commissioner, who was wounded at the Canby massacre, received a telegraphic summons to-day to appear before the military commissioner that is to try the Modocs, and left Washington for the Pacific coast to-night.

A large number of promotions, based on competitive examinations under the civil service rules, were made in the patent office to-day to graduates, first, second, and third assistant examiners. Among the clerks promoted to be third assistant examiners was Miss Anna R. S. Nichols, of Mass., who is the first lady that ever received such an appointment. Four ladies creditably passed the examination, which was strictly of a scientific nature, each standing above the minimum. The commissioners had given notice however that only one lady would be appointed to try the novel experiment, and Miss Nichols, standing highest of the four, received the promotion. The specialty to which she would be assigned is not determined.

MEMPHIS.—The weather has been generally clear to-day, and for the first day within two weeks no rain fell. People are more hopeful in regard to cholera and many believe that a few days of clear weather will bring release from all danger of the disease. There have been fifteen interments to-day, eleven being victims of cholera.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The cholera is unabating. There is a considerable exodus from the city to-day. Three draymen were attacked on the streets to-day. Ninety convicts are down with the disease, mostly cholera. The deaths from cholera to-day are thirty, of which eight are whites and twenty-two colored. Business is almost entirely suspended. The commercial interest is suffering badly.

CINCINNATI.—Two deaths from a disease with cholera symptoms are reported to-day, both new cases, one sick only a day.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—Capt. James F. Lewis, of the *Crusader*, was examined to-day before the United States commissioner, charged with cruelly beating and wounding a seaman and causing his death. The examination was postponed to allow the Captain to procure testimony for the defence. It was sworn that the sailor was sick, that the Captain beat him with a heavy stick, and he was also beaten by the second mate, who left the vessel at Acapulco.

SAN DIEGO.—The *Union Tucson* correspondent says, Major C. F. Larrabee, agent at the San Carlos reservation where the last Indian uprising occurred, in which Lieut. Almy was killed, arrived at Tucson, fearing his life would be taken. He has turned over the agency to the military authorities, and appointed Major Brown acting agent until the authorities at Washington make further arrangements. He says the Washington authorities would show wisdom by allowing the military control without the aid of civil agents until the Indians show some signs of civilization. About two hundred Indians left the reservation after the killing of Almy, and have not yet returned. Last week fourteen Apaches took sixty mules from Joseph Pierson, a miller, this side of Magdalena, Sonora. Pierson sent out three parties in pursuit, two following the trail, and the third taking a short cut to the Arizona line, in the belief that the Indians were from there as heretofore. When the Indians came up they captured the mules and lots of blankets. Another band of Apaches made their appearance this side of the Sonora line, killed the stock and farmers and fled.