

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE O. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, January 19, 1889.

## THE PIONEERS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The alleged opposition of the "Mormons" to the national inter-oceanic railroad, the telegraph, and every means of bringing us into closer contact with the outside world, was a favorite theme with a certain class who delight in evincing their enmity to us, until the alacrity manifested by our people in aiding to further these great works, gave a practical and incontrovertible contradiction to such statements. Yet now, there are numbers, who would continue to insult our past, record by declaring that we accept the approach of the railroad, because we are powerless to prevent it.

It would be a waste of labor to use argument against such persons; but for the benefit of many who are honestly desirous of becoming acquainted with our early views and opinions on these subjects, we produce to-day a few historical facts, which place the matter in its true light. When the Pioneers, led by President Brigham Young, started from the Missouri river, to seek a home amid the wilds of the west, during the whole of their long and tedious journey the idea of a national railroad was ever present with them, and they sought out a line of road on which it might be built. When our people located in this valley, one of the first things to which through their representatives they directed the attention of Congress was the same subject. In the first annual session of the Legislature of the Territory of Utah, "a memorial to Congress for the construction of a great national central railroad to the Pacific coast," was adopted, and was approved by his Excellency, Governor Brigham Young, March 3d, 1852. The following is that memorial:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, respectfully pray your honorable body to provide for the establishment of a national central railroad from some eligible point on the Mississippi or Missouri rivers, to San Diego, San Francisco, Sacramento or Astoria, or such other point on or near the Pacific coast, as the wisdom of your honorable body may dictate.

Your memorialists respectfully state that the immense emigration to and from the Pacific, requires the immediate attention, guardian care, and fostering assistance of the greatest and most liberal government on the earth. Your memorialists are of opinion that not less than five thousand American citizens have perished on the different routes within the last three years, for the want of proper means of transportation; that an eligible route can be obtained your memorialists have no doubt, being extensively acquainted with the country. We know that no obstruction exists between this point and San Diego; and that iron, coal, timber, stone and other materials exist in various places on the route; and that the settlements of this Territory are so situated as to amply supply the builders of said road with materials and provisions for a considerable portion of the route, and to carry on an extensive trade after the road is completed.

Your memorialists are of opinion that the mineral resources of California, and these mountains, can never be fully developed to the benefit of the people of the U. S., without the construction of such a road; and upon its completion, the entire trade of China and the East Indies will pass through the heart of the Union; thereby giving our citizens the almost entire control of the Asiatic and Pacific trade; pouring into the lap of the American States, the millions that are now diverted through other commercial channels; and last, though not least, the road herein proposed, would be a perpetual chain, or iron band which would effectually hold together our glorious Union with an imperishable identity of mutual interest; thereby consolidating our relations with foreign powers in times of peace and our defense from foreign invasion by the speedy transmission of troops and supplies, in times of war.

The earnest attention of Congress to this important subject is solicited by your memorialists, who, in duty bound, will ever pray.

Approved, March 3, 1852.

The same Legislative assembly also adopted the following "Memorial to Congress for an electric telegraph from the Mississippi to California," which was also approved March 3rd, 1852, by Governor Young.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, respectfully beg leave to suggest, that,

Whereas the inhabitants of this Territory are situated in the Great Basin of North America, occupying an intermediate position between California and the States on the Mississippi; and being shut out by their isolated position from a ready intercourse with their mother States; the roads passing over arid plains, rough and desert mountains taking a term of thirty days in the best seasons of the year for the mails to pass through from the confines of civilization to this Territory; and considering the obstructions arising from storms, floods, and the depredations of hostile Indians, all combining to render our means of intercourse extremely limited and precarious, therefore your memorialists respectfully pray your honorable body to provide for the construction of a telegraph from some convenient point on the Mississippi or Missouri, via Great Salt Lake City, to San Diego, San Francisco, Astoria, or such other eligible point on the Pacific coast as your wisdom may direct. And your

memorialists respectfully beg leave to state their sincere conviction, that no movement of Congress could be better calculated to preserve inviolable our glorious Union, than to bind the east and west by an electric stream, whereby intelligence and instantaneous intercourse from the eastern to the western limits of our wide spread country annihilate the distance, and make the freemen of Maine and Oregon, Florida and California immediate neighbors.

The favorable consideration of this important subject at an early period by Congress, is respectfully solicited; and your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Approved, March 3, 1852.

The prospect that the desired road would be completed, again called forth a Memorial from the Legislature of Utah Territory, in which they expressed their views of the best route for the location of the line. A perusal of this memorial shows how carefully the country had been examined by the Latter day Saints for these express purposes, for the best engineering skill of the country in actually locating the line, has followed the route indicated in the memorial from the Missouri river to Bear river, although the road down Weber Cañon was selected in preference to that down Provo Cañon. This memorial was approved by Governor Young, Jan. 14th, 1854, and reads as follows:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

GENTLEMEN.—Your memorialists, the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, beg leave respectfully to represent to your honorable body, that it is with no ordinary feelings of interest that we witness the progress of events, which appear probable to result in the construction of a railway across the continent. It is not deemed necessary at this late day to urge the importance and necessity of this great work, nor even its practicability, for these are questions which the intelligence of the people and their representatives have freely and fully discussed, and happily disposed of by the action of Congress, in authorizing reconnoissances to ascertain the most practicable route. Hence our main object in this memorial is to give our candid views on what we deem the best route for the location of the first line of railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast; this we shall do from reliable information in our possession, and in the briefest manner that our judgment will admit, without entering into the detail of distances, elevations, and depressions, which can only be satisfactorily determined by the careful survey necessary to finally locate the route.

Without further preface, and with all due deference, in our judgment, the route in question should commence at Council Bluffs city, keep up the main Plate to its south fork, and up the south fork to the proper point for diverging to the summit of the Black Hills, in the neighborhood of what is known as the Box Elder pass; or commencing near the mouth of the Kansas, and keeping up that stream to the Republican fork, and up that to where you leave it to reach the same pass. A glance at the map will show the difference of distance between the Missouri river and said pass by the two named routes to be very trifling, and the grade would be equally low, and the amount of timber, grass, quality of soil, climate, and facilities for settlement are almost or entirely identical.

The Box Elder pass is a wide, low depression in the Black Hills, with very gentle ascent and descent; from this point the route is across the southern portion of the level, well watered, and grassy Laramie plains, to the Medicine Bow Butte; thence by gentle grade across the north fork of the Platte to a low, beautiful pass on the summit of the Rocky Mountains called Bridger's pass. Here the route reaches the eastern outcrop of the rich and thick bituminous coal beds of the extensive region drained by the waters of Muddy and Bitter creeks, whose strong indications of rich iron ore beds were also noticed, and pursue its easy grade across Green river near the mouth of Henry's fork, an affluent from the west, whose outlet is just above Brown's Hole; thence up Henry's fork, and across Bear river and Weber river by its lower canyon into Kamas prairie, and down the Timpanogas or Provo river into Utah valley. From the mouth of the canyon of Provo river by the north end of Utah lake to Walker's river pass in the Sierra Nevada, the face of the country is nearly a dead level, with the exception of short isolated ranges of mountains, which can easily be turned, if any were found on the line. From all we can learn, Walker's river pass is the most eligible in the Sierra Nevada, anywhere north of Walker's pass, which is near latitude 35°, and of course much too far south. Between Walker's river pass and San Francisco, on a direct line, there is no unusual obstacle.

The most casual inspection of any late map will demonstrate the route above indicated to be the shortest, most direct, and most central that can be located between the Missouri river and San Francisco, by way of any practicable mountain passes now known. From the Box Elder pass to the rich valleys skirting the west base of the Wasatch mountains, independent of the inexhaustible coal beds, and strongly indicated iron ores of Bitter creek, there are more favorable localities for settlements on and near the line indicated, than on any other between the same parallels of longitude, unless a route is made extremely crooked, and solely with a view to accommodate such locations.

The mouth of the Timpanogas or Provo canyon opens immediately upon the eastern edge of Utah valley, and near Provo city, which will, ere long, be rich and powerful, through skill and labor well applied to its abundant resources. This is the most eligible point for branching through a rich chain of fortunately located valleys to Oregon on the one hand, and San Diego on the other. From longitude 113° 30' to the Sierra Nevada, there is but little chance for settlements, of much importance on any route.

Having thus briefly expressed our views upon this all-absorbing subject, we beg leave, with all deference, to express our firm conviction that the desired action on this subject by your honorable body, to render this a national work, is almost unanimously demanded by the whole country, and is entirely constitutional; all of which is respectfully submitted.

Approved Jan. 14, 1854.

These memorials fully vindicate the early anxiety of our people for the completion of the great works to which they refer, and should silence the tongue of calumny on this point—could such a thing be done. They also prove that it was no mere verbal expression of an opinion or wish, but the result of a settled purpose and desire, proved by careful research and painful explorations, to put the nation in possession of valuable information which would facilitate the construction of the great railroad, then merely contemplated as a future probability.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

## By Telegraph.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### SENATE.

A memorial was presented asking for the removal of political disabilities from all superintendents of insane asylums in the South.

Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill legalizing coin contracts. The second section appropriates 140,000,000 from the customs receipts annually to pay the interest and reduce the principal of the public debt, the said amount to be in lieu of the sinking fund, provided in the act of February 25th, 1862.

Sec. 3, Provides for the exchange of greenbacks in sums of not less than fifty dollars, for bonds, payable in coin, redeemable in ten or payable in forty years, bearing 5 per cent. interest, exempt from taxation.

Sec. 4, Provides for the issue of government notes, bearing interest, payable on demand.

Sec. 5, Authorizes the National Banks to issue any amount of notes without interest, payable in coin, not to exceed sixty-five per cent of the amount of government bonds deposited as security for circulation.

Williams and Catell offered several amendments, which were ordered to be printed with the bill.

The President sent to the Senate, today, a reply to the resolution requesting a copy of any amnesty proclamation issued since the last meeting of Congress; also to state by the authority of what law it was made. He says the authority is set forth in the proclamation itself, which declares that it was issued by virtue of the power and authority vested in the President by the Constitution, article 2nd, section 2nd.

Harlan made a lengthy personal explanation in reply to the charges of newspaper correspondents.

The Senate considered the bill to regulate the duty on copper, but without final action adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

Among the bills introduced was one by Poland, providing for the issue of United States bonds and for a free system of national banking. A bill, by Vanhorn, for the construction of lines of telegraph between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, under the direction of the Postoffice Department; one by Banks, exempting manufacturers and printed newspapers from taxation; one by Bingham, to admit the representatives of Mississippi to Congress; one by Garfield, fixing the number of Brigadier Generals at eight; one by Lawrence abolishing the franking privilege after March 4th next.

Holman offered a resolution that no further subsidies ought to be given by Congress, either in bonds or money, to railroad or other corporations, or to promote local enterprises, but that the whole resources of the country ought to be applied to its present necessities in such a manner as will relieve the people from the burdens of taxation.

Resolved that grants of public lands to corporations ought to be discontinued, and that the whole of such lands ought to be held as a sacred trust to secure homesteads to actual settlers, and for no other purpose whatever.

Holman moved the previous question which was seconded; and the first resolution was adopted, yeas 90, nays 67. The second resolution was laid on the table, 110 yeas, 54 nays, as it would interfere with the soldiers' bounty bill.

The naval appropriation bill was passed with the amendments, as reported by the committee.

Boutwell gave notice that on next Saturday he would call up the proposed constitutional amendment in relation to the suffrage and try to bring it to the vote on the following Tuesday.

Butler, from the committee on appropriations, reported the Indian appropriation bill, which was made a special order for Monday next.

The House went into a Committee of the whole on the Legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. After its consideration for some time the Committee rose.

Farnsworth made a personal explanation in regard to the newspaper strictures on his course relative to the payment of Wells, Fargo, & Co., on their mail contract. A journaled.

#### GENERAL.

New York.—By order of Fisk, a large Sabbath school, which had met for a long time at Pike's Opera House, was locked out yesterday. Condemnatory resolutions were passed by the school while assembled on the sidewalk.

Chicago, 19.—Washington specials say there appears to be a disposition to admit the Mississippi Representatives to Congress under the defeated constitution.

There seems to be no doubt that the Senate will reject St. Thomas purchase treaty.

The Supreme Court has decided that the certificated indebtedness in the per cent certificate and greenbacks, is exempt from State taxation.

#### FOREIGN.

Florence, 18.—It is reported that Prince Amaden and the Duke of Aosta have renounced the Italian succession in favor of the Princess Clotilde.

Paris, 18.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif assembled to-day. The session was opened by the Emperor in person, with a speech from the throne.

The Emperor said the task before him was a serious one, viz: to conduct a government, strong enough to repress excess while according the benefits of liberty. Making concessions to the press and granting the right of public meeting, had had the effect of preserving public order, and the fact that the recent election had resulted in favor of the government had confirmed

the justice and wisdom of these concessions. The laws providing for military reorganization had given strength and confidence to the nation, which was now ready to meet all the events of the future. The armament of the military force was perfect, and the arsenals were filled with supplies. The reserve were drilled; the reorganization of the National Guard approached completion; the fleet had been recruited; the fortifications at all important points were in good condition, and the Imperial will was realized, that France was so placed as to vindicate her status in the destinies of the world. Peace had heretofore been sought, not because of weakness, but to sustain the honor of the State. The revolution in Spain had not altered the good relations of France with that country. The Conference which had just terminated its sessions, and which would extinguish a conflict which had become imminent, was the last grand act of importance, which all should appreciate. The members of that body had all agreed on a principle calculated to restore friendship between the Turks and Greeks, and if entertained should be realized, there would be nothing to trouble the general harmony of the nations. The Chambers would attend to the internal development of the country, mainly through the agricultural interests; they might possibly seek to bring about a reduction in the public charges. The Emperor referred to the approaching re-election of the Corps Legislatif, and congratulated the members on the harmony which existed between the Throne, the Legislature and the people. He declared that he favored free and full discussion, when it did not touch the Constitution; that instrument was above debate. He extolled the benefits which emanated from the press of the country. The Emperor concluded as follows:

"All governments are liable to error. Fortune declines to smile on all enterprises, but the country knows that there is no thought nor act of mine which has not been given to the glory of France. It knows that I first sought to create a vigorous central administration, then to enlarge the powers of deliberative assemblies, to prove that the true support of a government is in the independence and patriotism of the great bodies of the State. As soon as the nation, in its elections, will mark the path which all must follow, it will repeat its rejection of revolution, and desire to found the destinies of France on the intimate union of power and liberty."

Constantinople, 18.—The Porte has sent instructions to the Turkish Ambassador at Paris, directing him to sign the protocol agreed upon by the Conference. It is believed that the Greek Government will not refuse the terms of settlement proposed by the Conference.

London.—The Times alludes, in terms of high praise, to the treaty which has been concluded between Great Britain and China, through Burlingame.

Dispatches from India report sharp shocks of earthquake at Calcutta.

Havana.—A steamer from Vera Cruz brings the following: The Monitor, city of Mexico, says, at a dinner given to the Diplomatic Corps on new year's day, the most friendly assurances were interchanged by the Mexican Ministers and the representatives of the United States.

In a speech, Rosecrans declared that the words he used at his presentation to Juarez expressed the truth. He cautioned his hearers against crediting articles in certain journals, which he denounced as inspired by hate. He affirmed that the Comin; Administration would continue to share the sentiments he had expressed toward the Mexican Republic.

The concession granted by the Mexican Government to Emil Lasire, for building the Tehuantepec road, has been modified. Lasire is to construct the road from Coatzacoalcas, on the Pacific, until the road is completed. He is obliged to establish communication by wagon, and is allowed four years and a half to finish the wagon road.

The Mexican Congress have passed a bill allowing the exportation of minerals free of duty.

Havana.—A small army of government officials have arrived from Spain. Old and tried public servants, many of them native Cubans, have been discharged to make room for them. These removals have caused much public feeling.

Count Volwiska has officially informed General Dulce that he took possession of Bayamo, the headquarters of the insurgents, on the 6th. The rebels, in retreating, set fire to and totally destroyed the town of Vaimorsada. He reports that previous to the occupation of Bayamo, he defeated the rebels at Canto Del Embarcadero and Paso Rio Salado. The rebel forces are scattered in small parties over the country, supplying themselves with provisions by pillage.

## LEGISLATIVE.

COUNCIL.—Council met pursuant to adjournment.

"An Act amending Sec. ten of an Act defining the boundaries of counties and locating County Seats," was received from the House, read and referred to the Committee on Counties.

"An Act regulating service of process in certain cases" was taken up on its second reading by sections, amended, read a third time, passed and sent to the House.

On motion of Mr. Callister Joseph Clayton was elected engrossing clerk for the Council.

Adjourned till 10 a.m. to-morrow.

#### HOUSE.

The speaker referred the various portions of the Governor's Message to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Pace chairman of the committee on counties to whom was referred "An Act amending Section ten of an Act defining the boundaries of counties and locating County Seats" reported back said bill and recommended its passage.

Said bill passed its three readings and was forwarded to the Council for their action.

On motion of Mr. Hatch the committee on revision was instructed to prepare a more perfect set of forms to be used by the Justices of the Peace, Probate Courts, and other officers of the Territory and report the same to the House at an early day.

On motion of Mr. Rockwood the Committee on Library was instructed to cooperate with the Librarian in getting up, during the present Session, a catalogue of the works in the Library; and to memorialize Congress for an appropriation of \$5,000, for the purpose of supplying deficient volumes and for purchasing standard works needed for reference in the Territorial Library.

Adjourned till 10 a.m. to-morrow.

DIED.—In the 19th Ward, S. L. City, of Consumption, January 18th, 1889, Nancy Taylor, aged 75 years.

Deceased was born in Lostock Grahm, Cheshire, England; was baptised in the year 1818; and emigrated to America in 1857.

She lived a good saint, and died firm in the faith of the redeemed, and among those who miss her most, are her sons John and Joseph Taylor, tailors, of our City.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the 8th Ward School House. Friends are invited to attend.

Mit. Star please copy.

## Special Notices.

Mr. M. A. Carter is offering fine inducements to men willing to work at getting out ties on the line of the C. P. R. R., west of Monument Point, in the shape of good wages and ready pay. The ties are easily got at. He can be found at the office of Marshal & Carter.

If you want a first-class "ticker," at a price below the trashy articles imported from Geneva and Coventry, look at the advertisement in this paper of "American Watches." This company has six styles of watches in the market, which are fast and accurate, and have a reputation for accuracy and others who want a first-class time-keeper, should write to Gilles Bros. & Co., 142 Lake Street, Chicago.

The merchants and hostlers of Utah Territory might find it profitable to turn their attention to the advertisement, in this number of the EVENING NEWS, of Seymour, Carter & Co., Importers and jobbers of hosiery, gloves, white goods, notions, &c., &c., of 22 Lake Street, Chicago, Ills. They keep a full supply of first-class articles in their line, and supply them at Eastern prices, and they are a thoroughly reliable firm. Read their advertisement and invest with them, if you wish to do so to the best advantage.

The advertisement of R. Gummerson, Sr., in another portion of our columns, is worthy the attention of all interested in dress and cloak trimmings, laces, embroideries, hosiery, gloves, fans, French combs, skirts, zephyr waisted, fancy goods and notions. This is a reliable wholesale and retail house, and our merchants and others who desire to secure a stock of the best articles of this description at the lowest prices, would do well to visit or send their orders to No. 415 North Fourth Street, St. Louis.

We have the largest and best stock of Boots Shoes and Hats in Salt Lake City, and we will sell as low as any other house in town. Call and examine.

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In the fascinating character of POLLY O'HALLORAN.

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Which will be produced with New Scenery, New Machinery and Splendid Appointments, AND A

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DOORS OPEN at 6 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7.

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