

# DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - JUNE 2, 1880.

[From the Daily of May 25.]

## THE CENSUS OF 1880.

TEN years ago a very imperfect census of this Territory was taken. Many scattered families were not visited at all and the particulars of some that were called on were only taken imperfectly. The consequence was that Utah figured too low in the tables, and arguments in regard to her population, based on that incorrect report, were necessarily erroneous.

On the first day of June the work will commence of taking a new census. We hope this time it will be done efficiently. We believe the Supervisor has made selections of enumerators according to his best judgment, aided by recommendations from responsible parties, and guided by the style and character of the written applications he received. In some localities the names of reliable and able men were furnished him, but receiving no application from those persons themselves he could not give them the appointment.

The people should understand that the enumerators are government appointees, engaged in a lawful calling and under oath to perform their duties faithfully, penalties being attached to infraction of the law in relation thereto. Information, therefore, should be freely and cheerfully imparted, and refusal of any person over twenty years of age to answer proper questions will render that person liable to legal punishment.

Proper questions are such as are required in order to fill out the schedule. The most important of these needful particulars are the following: Names of all persons in the house whose place of abode was with the family on the 1st day of June, 1880, their color, sex, age, relationship to the head of the family, if over 10 years of age, whether single, married, widowed or divorced; the profession, occupation or trade, and number of months employed during the census year, that is from June 1st, 1879, to May 31st, 1880; if sick, of what illness or disability; if blind, idiotic, insane, maimed, crippled or bedridden; if attending school, and if over 10 years old whether they can read and write or not; place of birth of each person and of father and mother. Farmers are expected to give particulars in relation to their land, fences, crops, orchards, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc.; manufacturers, industrial corporations and companies to give details of their business, employees, machinery, etc.; lumber millers, flour millers, tanners, brick makers, coal miners and others to answer questions in relation to their products, etc. Questions are also to be answered in regard to the number of deaths in families, with the cause and other particulars.

This work of census taking can and should be done in a respectful manner, without giving offense to any person. And answers to proper questions should be given in the same spirit. It is important that the information desired should be obtained correctly, and every person who wishes well to the country and the race will be ready to assist in making this census accurate and complete.

While it is requisite that questions relating to the points we have named should be promptly answered, it is not necessary that impertinent interrogations should be put to any one, nor if such queries are propounded that they should be answered. The law which requires a reply to right questions, and which will punish those who refuse to answer, will also protect the people from insult. Any enumerator who shall so far forget the duties of his position as to ask insulting or offensive questions, should be promptly reported to the Supervisor or to those who know what steps to take in order to punish the wrong doer and protect the public.

The information obtained by the enumerators is not for their personal benefit, nor for gossip, nor for communication to others, unless it be the Supervisor. It is to be strictly confidential, and cannot be used

to the injury of those who impart it. Heads of families would do well to prepare themselves for the visits of the census takers, and if likely to be absent at the time of the visit, that is from the 1st to the 15th of June in the city, and to the end of that month in the country, should arrange with some other member of the family to answer the questions, that there may be no difficulty in the way of the enumerators. If the people are properly instructed by those who are able to enlighten them on this matter, the work will be done smoothly and properly, and Utah will make a far better showing in the well-arranged census of 1880, than in the imperfect and hastily-performed work of ten years ago.

[From the Daily of May 26.]

## CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

THE census takers, who will commence their labors on Tuesday, June 1st, have quite a task before them. They should take pride and pleasure in having their reports accurate and complete. By diligence, care and discretion they can accomplish this with little difficulty. The schedules are sufficiently plain for any intelligent person to understand and fill up as required.

There is one point, however, to which we direct attention, which is not perhaps made clear in the form prepared. The inhabitants of each precinct must be grouped together, and a distinction made between the people living in a town and those scattered outside but in the same precinct. For instance, take the town of Nephi, in Nephi precinct. When the census of the town proper is finished, the enumerator should write: "Here ends the town of Nephi in Nephi precinct;" when the census of the people outside of the town is finished, write: "Here ends Nephi precinct."

The object is to keep the record of the frontier cities and towns and of those outside of corporate limits, but in the same precinct, separate and distinct. A little reflection will enable the enumerators to perceive what is desired and to fill up the schedule according to proper form.

[From the Daily of May 27.]

## PLURAL MARRIAGE AND THE CENSUS.

FROM the numerous inquiries in regard to the census and the information required by the law as it may affect polygamous families, it is evident that some anxiety is felt on this subject, both by the people of this Territory and the enumerators. The Supervisor has submitted the question to the Department at Washington, and has received instruction to class "polygamous wives" the same as other wives. This makes the way plain for the enumerators, and will save them the trouble of asking questions that some people might be reluctant to answer. It also relieves the plural households of this Territory from replying to queries that might be considered impertinent.

It is but a short time since the most despicable methods were resorted to for the purpose of hunting out clues to the family relations of men in comfortable financial circumstances—they were selected because they were supposed to have money—with the view of securing evidence that could be used against them in prosecutions for polygamy. Houses were invaded by spies, male and female, sometimes under the guise of peddlers, inquiries made into the private affairs of neighbors and all kinds of dodges resorted to by those contemptible persons, in their endeavors to poke their noses into other people's business. Even little children were tempted with toys and candy to tell all they knew about their fathers' wives and family affairs.

This has made the people suspicious of personal inquiries, and unless they are acquainted with the facts, will be likely to make them view such enumerators as are not known to them with distrust, and to evade questions relating to family concerns. But when they understand that the law requires certain information to be given, and that it is necessary for the public good, they will respond cheerfully and truthfully to every question which the census taker is authorized to ask.

It is well known that the Latter-day Saints, who form the large majority of the citizens of Utah, believe in the doctrine of celestial marriage, or, as it is called in the world, polygamy, or plurality of wives. We make no secret of this, nor of the fact that many of us practice what we believe in and teach. The law, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, says we may believe and expound this doctrine as much as we please, but must not carry our faith into active exercise. This is the idea of American religious liberty entertained by the highest legal tribunal in the land. Liberty of thought and speech, but not of action. Such liberty as obtains in the monarchies of the Old World, popularly supposed in the New to be the special abodes of oppression and intolerance. But while this idea is expressed by the legal luminaries of the government, the law is so framed that prosecutions will not lie against men having a plurality of wives whose last marriage is three years old and upwards. The statute of limitation bars proceedings in such cases. Those who have contracted a plural marriage within that time are liable to fine and imprisonment, on legal proof of the marriage and of a previous marriage to a wife still living.

Now the question is, can information obtained in taking the census, be used against a practical polygamist? The answer is, legally, no. The enumerators are under oath not to communicate to others what they learn in their visits. The census cannot be used in a prosecution for polygamy. The truthful statements for the census of a man with several wives cannot be legally used against him. There are but very few, if any, persons appointed as enumerators who will be mean and base enough to attempt to use, in any way, the knowledge gained in their visits for the injury of their informants.

The questions required in the schedule can all be answered freely, fairly and openly without fear. It is necessary not only that the number of the population should be known, but also their status. Every woman who is married, should be counted in the list of married persons, whether she is the first wife or a plural wife. In a house where a man lives with more than one wife, when the names are given and the question of "married, single, widowed or divorced?" is asked, each wife should be enrolled as "married," and in answer to the question "What relation to the head of the family?" the reply will be "wife." Another question that is required is, "If married during the census year?" The census year is from June 1, 1879 to May 31, 1880. Under the statute of limitations there can be no possible danger of any trouble arising from frank replies to these interrogations, because ninety-nine hundredths of the population are exempt from prosecution by virtue of that statute. They can therefore answer the necessary questions without constraint. In cases where a plural wife is residing in a separate house from the other part of the family, she will stand on the schedule as the head of the family, because the husband's name will appear once in another place, and it is not desirable to count him again. She will be classed as "married," but the question, "What relation to the head of the family?" will not apply in her case. She is not required to answer any question as to her husband's name or his whereabouts, but simply to answer the questions as to her name and status and those of her children, servants, boarders, or other persons residing with her on June 1st, 1880.

In some cases wives may be residing with their parents, brothers, sisters or other relatives. They will give their married name and be classed as "married," and their relationship to the head of the family, will be "daughter," "sister," "daughter-in-law," or other relation, as the case may be. They are not required to give the name of, or any particulars about their husbands. Boarders in families, if married, will be enumerated as such, but need not answer any questions concerning their husbands; their relationship to the head of the family will be "boarder." A married woman living as servant in a family will be enrolled as "married," and her relationship to the head of the family will be "servant." She is under no obligation to answer questions about her husband or family affairs.

We make these explanations that impertinent questions may be saved, or if put, may be treated with the silence or contempt they deserve,

and that difficulties which might occur through ignorance of the law's demands, may be avoided. What the law aims to glean, so far as these family matters are concerned, is, the name of each person living in the family visited, on the 1st day of June, 1880, whether single, married, widowed or divorced, the relation borne to the head of that family, and how many persons have been married between June 1, 1879, and May 31, 1880. Questions other than these, specially bearing on the polygamous relations of families, need not be answered if propounded; no enumerator has the right to ask whether a wife is the first, second or other wife, nor is she required to tell the date of her marriage, nor where nor by whom she was married.

A respectful demeanor on the part of the enumerators, and a strict attention to the duties of their office without stepping outside of its bounds, will be met with corresponding respect from the bulk of the people, and frank and truthful replies to the necessary questions. The public welfare demands this, but neither law, necessity, good morals nor manners requires the establishment of a private, Paul Pry inquisition on polygamous family relations.

[From the Daily of May 31.]

## ONCE MORE, THE CENSUS.

TO-MORROW the Enumerators will commence taking the census. We have already explained the objects of the work and given reasons why correct information should be imparted. It would be well for heads of families to prepare for the visits of the enumerators by thinking up the data required. If the head of a family is likely to be absent, some intelligent member of the household, who will be ready with correct replies, should be instructed to answer the questions. In this city the census will be taken from the 1st to the 15th of June; in the country during the whole month. Following are the principal questions requiring answers. Those relating to mills, factories and other industrial establishments are not of such general application, and therefore we will not repeat them. We refer to these again by request.

The name of each person whose abode was in the family in June 1, 1880. The color, sex and age of each person; the relationship of each person to the head of the family, such as wife, daughter, son, sister, brother, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, or other relation, boarder, servant, etc.; what persons are single, married, widowed or divorced, and who, if any, were married during the census year; the occupation of both males and females; the number of months any person has been unemployed during the census year; a statement of the sickness or temporary disability of any person at the time of the enumerator's visit; if there are any blind, deaf or dumb, idiotic, insane, maimed, crippled or bedridden persons in the family; how many attended school within the census year; if there are any who cannot read or write; the place of birth of each person, and the places of birth of his or her father and mother. All persons will be included in this enumeration who are living on June 1, 1880, as well as members of families who may die after that time; but children who are born after that will be omitted. The questions as to occupation and the ability to read and write are not to be asked with regard to children under ten years of age.

The main object of the census is to show the increase of population and the progress of the country during the past ten years. No special questions are arranged for Utah or for any other part of the Union. They are general, and should be answered correctly and promptly. We hope this matter is understood by the people, and that no difficulty will occur in obtaining a true and complete census of the Territory of Utah.

## LOT SMITH'S CAVALRY COMPANY.

IN the month of April, 1882, President Brigham Young received a dispatch in this city, from President Abraham Lincoln at Washington, requesting his aid in calling out a company of volunteers in Utah, to go out on the plains and protect the mail route from hostile Indians and

others. The request was immediately complied with. Captain Lot Smith raised the one hundred men, mounted and equipped, who started out on what proved to be a rough and trying trip.

They were gone 105 days and performed the duty required of them by the Government to the satisfaction of the national and local authorities. They had to encounter the severe storms of a bitter cold season in the mountains, and went east as far as the Sweetwater bridge. Some idea of the temperature they had to withstand may be obtained from the fact, that one of their horses was frozen in the month of June.

Several of the men who served in that company have thought that they were entitled to some bounty, or at least some land privileges in consideration of their military services. Mr. Charles M. Evans, who acted as bugler in the company, has been in correspondence for some time with Hon. George Q. Cannon in relation to this subject. Our Delegate has instituted diligent inquiries, and from the several communications to him from different departments, it appears that no bounty is due to Captain Smith's cavalry company, nor to any soldiers who enlisted for a less time than one year; that no privileges under the pre-emption law are open to them, that under the homestead law they are entitled to a deduction from the five years term of residence required, a period equal to the time that they served; but that to obtain this, they must secure their certificates of discharge from the War Department, and then make application to the General Land Office, setting forth the facts in their case.

We think it would be wise for those volunteers to at least secure their certificates of discharge from the War Department. They may prove useful at some future time. Separate individual applications must be made to the Adjutant General, with evidence of identity and showing that they have never received discharge certificates. The papers will then be forthcoming.

We publish this for the special benefit of the men who faithfully served on that short but severe campaign, and as additional evidence to that already on record, of the "disloyalty of the Mormons" during the time of the great rebellion and civil war. Our very truthful (?) maligners are at perfect liberty to publish it to the ends of the earth.

## KALLOCH AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

ISAAC M. KALLOCH, Mayor of San Francisco, pastor of a Baptist Church, sand-lot orator, politician, demagogue and scheming man of the world, has achieved another victory over his enemies. Single-handed he has met the whole Board of civic authorities, and the day is his. But he has conquered on a technicality. He won by tactics in the Baptist convention; he has done the same in the Superior Court. The odium of the charges preferred against the wily fellow still cling to him. But he is used to such malodorous perfumes, and cares nothing for them so long as he comes out ahead.

When his case came up for investigation, the object being to remove him from office, he interposed several demurrers, some of which were overruled. But on the point that if he had uttered the incendiary language of which he was accused, or performed any of the acts alleged, it was not as the Mayor of San Francisco, but as I. M. Kalloch, the private citizen; that he had done nothing, as charged, in an official capacity, and therefore could not be impeached. The court sustained the demurrer and the case is dismissed. Kalloch will still sit as the presiding officer over a body opposed to him, and as coolly as he put the motion for his own impeachment will direct their official deliberations, while he laughs in his sleeves at their defeat and chagrin.

It is only in the great and glorious government of the United States that such abnormal, political and religious growths are fostered and can assume such remarkable proportions and exert such a wide-spread influence. Brains, audacity, strong nerves and perseverance, unchecked by conscience and unawed by fear of God or man, can, under our free institutions and the laxity of popul-