

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - March 11, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Conference to be held in this city on the 6th of April next, will meet and adjourn to Thursday, May 7th, at 10 o'clock a.m.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
GEORGE A. SMITH,
DANIEL H. WELLS.

UNITED STATES SENATORS ANALYZED AND CLASSIFIED.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Chicago Times analyzes the Senators of the United States, and arranges them in four classes, thus—

"First Class—Sumner and Schurz. "Second Class—Conkling, Carpenter, Hamlin, Morton, Sherman, Edmunds, Morrill, of Maine, Howe, Thurman, Boutwell, McCreery.

"Third Class—Bayard, Allison, Chandler, Morrill, of Vermont, Ferry, of Conn., Buckingham, Ferry, of Michigan, Fenton, Jones, Tipton, Wright, Ramsey, Sprague, Anthony, Windom, Gordon, Pratt, Stewart, Sargent, Logan, Oglesby, Cameron, Frelinghuysen, Hagen.

"Fourth Class—West, Clayton, Alcorn, Ames, Bogy, Boreman, Conover, Cooper, Cragin, Crozier, Davis, Dennis, Dorsey, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, Hitchcock, Wadleigh, Stevenson, Stockton, Ingalls, Johnson, Kelly, Lewis, Mitchell, Merriman, Norwood, Saulsbury."

In defining the characteristics of the different classes, the correspondent assigns to Sumner lofty purposes, eventuating in great results, and considers him as being always a few years ahead of the times, while Schurz works in the present, and thereby earns immediate, but smaller, returns. Schurz is a sharpshooter, while "Sumner works the mighty mine," which at last explodes and buries forever the opposing army of wrong." Says the correspondent, "I had rather the Senate were made of Sumners, but would be content if every mother's son of them were like Carl Schurz."

The second class includes men "apt in the sharper, more selfish school of politics," but who attract almost as much attention as if they were of the first class.

The third class comprises "men who owe their position to luck, money, or cheek."

The fourth class is demominated the "dregs," "refuse," "rubbish," "men who ought to be in a city council," and who "occupy the places which once knew Clay, Randolph, Calhoun, and Hayne."

The author of this classification thinks it so accurate and excellent that it ought to be officially adopted, and says, "Printed copies, distributed through the galleries, would be of great convenience to the spectators. A stranger would not then be liable to cruel imposition. The instant a Senator arose, a reference to the list would show the spectator his grade, and he would know exactly the worth of his words and antics."

The above list, however, does not include Brownlow, Fenton, Flanagan (unless he is meant by "Hagen"), one of the Hamiltons, Patterson, Ransom, Robertson, Scott, and Spencer.

FAR NORTH MATTERS.

HON. JOHN P. BRUCE is permanent chairman of the Montana Yellowstone Wagon Road and Prospecting Expedition, and Frank Grounds was elected captain of the expedition, which, when organized, had 125 men, 20 wagons, and a large number of horses, a brass piece of ordnance, plenty of small arms, 63,000 rounds of ammunition, and was otherwise well provided for.

A letter from Cheyenne, written by Daniel McLaughlin, to Major Bruce, appears in the Bozeman *Avant Courier*, upon the subject of Big Horn and Yellowstone exploration, in regard to which the Cheyenne and Wyoming people were all alive and anxious. Efforts were being made to obtain permission from the Secretary of the Interior for an expedition from Cheyenne to cross the country, via Fort Fetterman, Phil Kearney, and C. F. Smith, to the objective point on the Yellowstone river, and to unite with the Montana Expedition in making an established route for trade and travel between Cheyenne and Bozeman. It was confidently expected that several expeditions, having those objects in view, would shortly leave Cheyenne, as connection between those two cities was greatly desired.

Congress has established a mail route between Cheyenne and Bozeman, via Fort Fetterman, and it was expected that service would be ordered on the route the coming spring or summer.

Louis Gaznon, an old French trapper, was shot and killed by Indians on Warm Spring Creek, Judith Basin, Feb 5.

The removal of the Flathead Indians from Bitter Root Valley, "the garden spot of Montana," and the opening of the same to settlement, are causes of great rejoicing in that Territory.

The *Missoulian* contains the following proposition for a "direct" railroad line to the Muscleshell—

"We call our company the 'Missoula, Muscleshell & Bismarck Railroad Company,' and hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that this road will start at the town of Missoula, follow up the Deer Lodge to the Little Blackfoot, thence up that stream and cross the range to the head of Ten Mile, and thence down that stream to Helena. From the latter point cross New York gulch and get upon the high plain and then make a straight shoot for the mouth of Muscleshell. Distance from Missoula to Muscleshell by rail 810 miles. From that point Bismarck is easy of access by steamers nearly all the year and the distance is less than 500 miles. Here is a clear line of railroad from Missoula to Duluth with the exception of something over 400 miles of heavy draft steamer travel, affording many advantages."

Our neighbors of Montana are evidently stirring themselves in furtherance of their strong desire to obtain more satisfactory communication with the outside world, notwithstanding the fact that their legislature killed the bill to aid in the construction of a narrow gauge railroad between that Territory and Utah.

REVERED, OR PLAYED OUT?—The Cleveland *Herald* says, after reading about a peck of able editorials, published in different parts of the country, Feb. 23, it is at a loss to determine whether the Hon. George Washington, deceased of Va., is still held in affectionate remembrance, or his memory is wholly played out, as one half the able editorials have it one way, and the other half just the other way.

If the *Herald* concludes that half the editors in the country revere the name of Washington, except in word, the editor will certainly not belong to the incredulous class of the community. Half is a much greater proportion than many people will be ready to credit. "Played out" seems to be the more prevalent idea.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN ENGLAND.

Already women can vote in municipal elections in England and can contest for a place on school boards. In that country there are seventy-five societies, whose efforts are directed to effect the passage of the "Women's Disabilities Removal Bill," the object of which is, "to give women householders and rate payers the right to vote for members of Parliament on the same conditions as men." Among the officers of these societies are forty-five members of Parliament, eighteen clergymen, and various literary and philanthropic ladies and gentlemen, among

them Florence Nightingale, Harriet Martineau, Frances Power Cobbe, Mary Carpenter, Lady Anna Gore Langton, Viscount and Viscountess Amberley, Arthur Edwin and Rev. C. T. Arnold, Henry Kingsley, with many others similarly distinguished. More than 300,000 names have been secured to the petition accompanying the above bill.

A LAWYERS' MEMORIAL.

THE following is a copy of the latest memorial straying around town, with the view of goading Congress to legislate proscriptively for Utah—

"To the Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

"Your Memorialists, members of the Bar of Utah, respectfully represent that the evils heretofore complained of, arising from obstacles to the administration of law in this Territory, still continue, without relief, but aggravated, by the increase of causes without remedy. In the utter confusion and obstruction into which the administration of justice has fallen here, on account of the vices and defects of local legislation, as well as on account of questions of jurisdiction, persons accused of crime cannot be brought to trial, and civil causes, involving property worth millions of dollars, are pending, with no means of bringing them to determination. For years no grand or petit jury has been empaneled in this Territory not subject to challenge for fatal defects. Under these circumstances all law cases in the District Courts in the Territory, involving issues of fact, stand adjourned, awaiting the means of procuring lawful juries; but the Probate Courts, (which in this Territory, contrary to law and to the usage of such courts in all the other Territories, ignore the decisions of the superior courts,) are assuming to try all grades of crime.

"These evils have been repeatedly and most earnestly brought to the notice of the local legislature. The late biennial session of that body has adjourned within the last few days without affording any means of relief, and no remedy can now be expected from that quarter; and the only recourse now left to your memorialists and all other persons in this Territory interested in the administration of the law, is to appeal to your Honorable body for the passage of such necessary enactments as will enable the courts to administer the law without confusion and embarrassment.

"Your memorialists further represent that it is not true, as repeatedly represented by persons interested in having this anomalous condition of affairs continued in this Territory, that congressional legislation is demanded only by adventurers and lawyers for promoting litigation. The material interests of this Territory demand legislation. The fact cannot be disguised, that, practically, life and property in Utah are without the protection of the civil government, so far as courts might give that protection.

"Wherefore, your memorialists pray your Honorable body to enact, at an early day, such provisions of the bills now pending before you in relation to the execution of the laws of Utah, as may be deemed best calculated to remedy the evils complained of:

"I. B. Rosborough, Sam'l A. Merritt, Robert N. Baskin, Thomas Marshall, Jonathan C. Royle, W. C. Hall, Jno. R. McBride, W. W. Woods, J. C. Hemingway, Geo. Venable Smith, W. W. Gee, Reuben H. Robertson, W. Haydon,	Geo. E. Whitney, C. W. Bennett, S. De Wolf, C. H. Morgan, Sol. P. McCurdy, Wm. P. Appleby, Jas. H. Beatty, C. K. Gilebrist, M. A. Carter, Frank Tilford, Albert Hagan, Dennis J. Toohy."
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THE "FORTY-FIVE" LIMNED.

We referred last week to a memorial addressed to Congress by a number of people styling themselves non-Mormon voters of Salt Lake City, charging the polygamous Brigham and his zealous followers with certain crimes and misdemeanors, very unpleasant, it seems, to the non-Mormon voters. From this memorial we learn that Brigham, and his apostles and elders, have been guilty of the grave offense of using figurative language of a military sort in their sermons. We have from our earliest childhood considered such fighting imagery from the pulpit as something

of a bore, but learn now for the first time that it is an offense against the peace and dignity of the State. If this be correct the Right Rev. Major General John P. Newman and all the modern teachers of the later Christianity are open to indictment, for they invariably represent the church as the army of the Lord, and the devil as belonging to the engineer corps, building fortifications over against the battlements of heaven.

Two thirds of this memorial is made up of extracts from sermons full of such military figures. The other third is given to charges of abuse upon the part of the Mormon church. In reference to these last the oppressed and abused Mormons petition Congress to send out a committee of investigation. This the non-Mormon voters protest vehemently. They do not want these charges investigated, well knowing they cannot be sustained; and they are also well aware that any fair exhibit would show to the world their designs upon the property of others.

We have been at some pains to learn the status of these non-Mormon voters, who seem to be so full of pious zeal and patriotism. We attach the following statement from a gentleman, not a Mormon, and for some time a resident of Salt Lake City.

It did not surprise us to learn that the leading men of these indignant Christians are apostate Mormons, who approved of * * * and all the so-called crimes, until it became their pecuniary interest to join the crusade against the church which fostered them. They are a pretty set of fellows to make charges against others. In this case "distance lends enchantment to the view." If we had the non-Mormon voters a little nearer the seat of Government they would be pleading to indictments, in all probability, instead of preferring charges against others.

But here is the biographical sketch, for the truth of which we are prepared to vouch:

Joseph R. Walker, chairman, went to Utah as a Mormon; for years after sermons to which he now objects were preached continued to pass as such, "Brother Brigham" ostensibly being the object of his respect, as Judge Cradlebaugh, while there, was of his aversion. His bread and butter came from the Mormons. But the army went to Utah. There were contracts to be had, and money to be made by being non-Mormon. Then Walker turned non-Mormon. His zeal for and against the Mormons has been graded with barometrical nicety, rising to Gentile and falling to Mormon as the prospects of one and the other rose and fell. If Mormon prospects should rise, it would not surprise any one who knows him if he were to offer to pay his tithing.

Samuel A. Merritt, a delegate to Idaho, known among his acquaintances as "bragging Sam." His chief delight, to a good listener, is to tell how much money he has and how many women he [the remainder of the sentence is not so complimentary as it might be].

R. N. Baskin. There was a funeral in Ohio and he went to Utah. He furnished the brains for the McKean crusade.

Thomas D. Brown, doubtless, often "bore testimony" to the sermons he now condemns. "Bearing testimony" and dilating on the future glory of Zion he had fondness for. But the idea crept into his brain that he was not properly appreciated. Zion's glories were too far distant for him to await them. He became a merchant, and gradually "apostatized," apostacy manifesting itself more violently as Mormon patronage decreased.

H. W. Lawrence, raised a Mormon, and, while it paid to be such, apparently a devoted one; in fact, to strengthen his influence, took a second wife from an influential family. His character may be understood by the statement that Brigham's, Grant's, or anybody else's sermons or alleged murders never troubled him. About four years ago the co-operative mercantile stores started. His business was threatened. He and other merchants joined Godbe in a schism; then suddenly a conception of the wickedness of the Mormons broke upon him.

Sol. Siegel, Boukofsky, Watters, Rehmke, Cohn, Kahn, Adler, and Sholes are Jews, who care neither for Mormons nor Gentiles so long as they can make money. As the Mormons generally patronize the

co-operative stores, they have but little to hope from them. If they refused to join in the measures of the "Ring," they would make the town unpleasantly warm for them.

A. S. Gould is known as "lying Gould." It was he whose dispatches garnished the columns of the daily papers last year and gave frightful accounts of affairs in Utah. He was then agent for the Associated Press at that point. A [here follows an in flattering epithet]; who, if half be true which is rumored against him, leads a scandalous life. He is a precious fellow to worry over polygamy.

John Chislett, an ex-Mormon preacher and duplicate in conduct of Brown.

Thomas W. Armstrong and Benjamin G. Raybould, ex-Mormons. The one was Lawrence's bookkeeper, the other Walker's. They are a pair of nobodies who expect to obtain favor by echoing their employers' charges.

C. C. Clements, who has recently been superseded as Surveyor-General of the Territory.

M. B. Callahan, a small hardware dealer.

G. M. Scott, not known.

Harvey Hardy, not known.

C. C. Wallin, harness dealer, but little known; joined the crowd for the same reasons probably as the Jews.

John Cunningham, a counterpart of Chislett.

W. P. Appleby, a low, ignorant fellow, whose ambition is to be a plant tool of the office-holders. Raised a Mormon, but shunned by them because of his antecedents.

Dennis J. Toohy, an Irishman and blatherskite Bohemian, whose chief success has consisted in breaking down newspapers.

Thomas H. Bates, formerly engineer on the Union Pacific railroad.

R. N. Robertson, said to be a very poor lawyer.

C. W. Bennett, lawyer, don't know his reputation, a stranger.

Pat. H. Lannan, a whisky dealer and butcher, has a hard name.

Jos. F. Nounnan, broken-down banker.

W. M. Gillespie, not known.

J. C. Lawrence, a hotel keeper, who thinks he can't afford to refuse the "ring" this favor.

Charles King, an ex-Mormon, carpenter, in the petition blossomed into an architect.

Thomas Marshall, attorney, a vain fellow, who, if he could be sold at the value he places on himself and be bought in at his real value, might make some money.

J. M. Joelson, merchant, not known.

Mark McKimmins, liveryman, from what I have heard, the best one of the lot.

W. Haydon, a man who by an accident became a Probate Judge in Nevada, and has rejoiced ever since in the appellation. He is, in Western parlance, a "Muggins." A heavy-witted, ponderous talking man, with an owl-like expression such as a Dogberry might wear. —*Washington Capital, March 1st.*

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 6.

Snow.—Quite a snow storm this morning for a short time.

Back.—U. S. District Attorney Carey is back from Washington.

Woman's Exponent for March 1 contains a number of articles worth pondering over by both sexes.

Lehi.—George Webb writes from Lehi, March 4, that on the 17th of February a Young Men's Institute was organized at that place.

Gone East.—Mr. John C. Cutler, of the firm of Taylor & Cutler, departed for the East yesterday morning, where he has gone to make the purchases of goods for the coming season.

American Fork.—A conference commenced at American Fork on Wednesday, March 4, at 7 p.m., when the congregation was addressed by Bishops Miller and Smoot. On Thursday morning, the people assembled at 10 o'clock, and were addressed by Elder G. Halliday, Bishop Evans, Elder B. Booth and Bishop McCullough. The bishops and many of the members were present from adjoining settlements.

Should be Stopped.—It seems very plain that something should be done to prevent the carrying of fire-arms by young boys, which has become quite common of late.