

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE CULLOM BILL.

Mr. Cullom's bill, with some modifications, has passed the House and is now before the Senate for final action. The clause authorizing the regular army to enforce the law, and empowering the President to call out ten thousand volunteers, if necessary, was rejected, and the bill is left entirely to the management of the civil authorities. But the measure as it stands is sufficiently stringent to bring matters to a focus in Utah, and to settle the question whether or not the Mormons are willing to abandon the institution of polygamy under compulsion. The man convicted of having more than one wife, or of living with, introducing, or treating more than one woman as his wife, is liable to be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars, and imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding five years, besides being disqualified for holding any federal office. The striking out of the army clause really amounts to nothing, for in case the Governor of Utah shall find himself unable to execute the anti-polygamy law, he will, of course, call for troops and they cannot be refused, unless the government chooses to stultify itself by permitting its agents and edicts to sink into contempt. If, then, the bill is accepted by the Senate, the issue may be considered as fairly made up, and we are on the eve of a conflict of opinion or of arms, the result of which cannot be accurately predicted even by the wisest political prophet. It cannot be denied that the policy indicated in this enactment is nothing more nor less than persecution, and will be so regarded by the Mormons themselves. To us the system of polygamy is altogether wicked and abominable; but with these people it is different; they are not a nation of fools or of hypocrites, and their faith, such as it is, has been tried by the severest ordeals and maintained its integrity unshaken. They believe that Joseph Smith was the prophet of God, that Brigham Young is his rightful successor, and clothed with the same powers, and that a plurality of wives is right in itself and pleasing in the sight of Heaven. Polygamy is, to all human appearances, as closely interwoven with their religious instincts and convictions as it was with those of David or of Solomon, and there is no good reason for supposing that it will be less difficult to uproot it in Utah in 1870, than it would have been to eradicate the same evil in Palestine a century before the birth of Christ. This usage, thus strongly entrenched, we are to attack with fines, imprisonments, and disabilities. We are to say to these men and women, of the same Anglo-Saxon stock as ourselves—"Give up what you believe to be right but what we believe to be wrong, or accept the consequences." Might we not, so far as the result is concerned, with equal propriety, insist that they should discard the Book of Mormon and receive the Bible? From what we know of human nature are they any more likely to do the one than to do the other? The bloodiest wars that ever desolated the earth have taken their rise and caught their inspiration from a mere difference of opinion concerning some religious dogma, which both parties were willing to concede was not essential to salvation; and people have gone to the stake and to the scaffold rather than yield a single point of what they held sacred, though that point was a trifle light as air. Possibly the dwellers in the valley of Salt Lake are framed of different material, and will accede to our demands readily and gracefully, but if they do it will be an instance without precedent or parallel in history.

There is a minor feature of the Cullom bill which must not be passed by unnoticed. The superfluous wives of Young and his followers are declared concubines, and their offspring, bastards, and both women and children are literally turned out of doors and consigned to the cold charities of the world. The punishment of these comparatively innocent parties is actually more severe than that inflicted upon the more guilty. The male polygamist may escape scot-free by simply giving up his female companions, but in any event they are reduced to pauperism at once, and forced to beg, starve, or do worse. We are not disposed to advocate what has been called "a concubine bureau," but we do insist that such treatment of the weak and the helpless as is rendered inevitable by the operations of this bill, is a disgrace to our civilization and our country.—Missouri Republican, March 27.

The House yesterday amended Mr. Cullom's bill to abolish polygamy in Utah in several important particulars and passed it. The more important amendments strike out sections which empower and direct the President to enforce the bill by sending regular troops to Utah or by calling forth volunteers to the number of forty thousand; directing the Secretary of the Treasury to relieve such persons as are reduced to destitution to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, and providing for the division of the property of polygamists among the surplus wives and children. As it stands now, however, the bill is still cruel and tyrannous. It provides for disfranchising and disqualifying from public office and the benefits of the homestead act all citizens practicing polygamy or concubinage, debaring polygamic aliens from becoming citizens, deprives woman of the suffrage and the right to serve on juries so lately tendered her in Utah, establishes a test oath more severe than the iron-clad, and forbids a man marrying his grandmother or other near relations. We must not forget in dealing with the Mormons that whatever their social errors they have built up a beautiful city in the desert, and have flourished and thrived more prosperously than any other settlement on the plains, until now they are fixed and cannot be suddenly uprooted without great wrong and destitution ensuing, for which there is now no provision in the bill. Besides, they have not shown themselves bigoted in much else than their social system. They have welcomed the gentile world and have aided the building of the Pacific railroad. It would be better to leave their system to the melting influences of the universal ballot (which unfortunately this bill curtails), the schisms and the iron horse. But we are glad, at least, that the House refused to countenance war on the Saints, and has determined to uproot polygamy, if it uproots it at all, by the slower and juster process of civil legislation.—New York Herald March 24th.

"A SCENE OF DESOLATION."

A dispatch from Utah, emanating from a Colfax brother-in-law, Mr. Hollister, says:

"If the Senate passes the House bill as it is, the Territory of Utah will be a scene of desolation."

What's the matter with the Utah "Gentiles?"

Do they begin to see the certain ruin which the passage of the Cullom bill will bring?

Are the hieroglyphics already discernible on the wall?

This paper long since predicted the consequences to which the Cullom bill would lead if it should become a law, and the wail from those who instigated, nay who penned that infamous bill, which we reprint above, appropriates almost its very language.

We would not, if we could, alarm any body, but we would, if we could, warn all against possible consequences, arising in legislation which threatens the destruction of great interests. Religious fanatics, driven to desperation by persecution, are not to be trifled with. There is great excitement in Utah. Underneath this excitement, there are deep feeling and determined resolutions. Let no man be deceived. Vast interests are involved in the passage of this Cullom bill, and that man who does not appreciate their magnitude, and the possible consequences of the measure which proposes, by what the New York Herald denounces as "cruel and tyrannous" means, to overthrow the social, marital and domestic relations of 150,000 people against their known religious convictions, had better give heed to them. Utah may, indeed, with all its teeming industries, become "a scene of desolation," but if we do not misjudge the condition of affairs, those who would make it such—those who would put the torch to their own households and make ashes of their gods—might not stop here.

Omaha, and all this Western country, have a deep stake in this matter, and the Union Pacific Railroad is also vitally concerned in it. The Nebraska delegation in the Senate should never consent to making a law of the Cullom bill. Its passage by the Senate will incur, not the certainty, but the liability, to the destruction of a vast and growing trade and business which it would require twenty years to repair and restore.—Omaha Herald, March 30.

The New York thieves steal letters from boxes by means of a wire net.

Home Museum and Menagerie

Salt Lake City, half-a-block east of the "Deseret News" Office,

OPEN EVERY DAY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, from 1 to 4

Admission, 25c. Children, 10c.

FRIENDS OF SCIENCE and of the PROGRESS of the TERRITORY will oblige me by PRESERVING ANIMALS and BIRDS indigenous to the Rocky Mountains, as I will gladly PURCHASE them. If any prefer to CONTRIBUTE rather than sell, they will not be refused. FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CURIOSITIES of every kind that will add to the INTEREST and USEFULNESS of the MUSEUM WILL BE RECEIVED and properly cared for and the DONOR'S name INSCRIBED on specimens CONTRIBUTED.

For the following list of Animals and Birds I will pay the prices named.

One pair of Mountain Lions,	\$150
" " Sheep,	50
" " Grey Wolves,	20
" " Lynx,	40
" " Beavers,	20
" " Otters,	30
" Silver Grey Foxes,	40
" Black Foxes,	50
" Weasels,	5
" Minks,	5
" Martins,	5
" Bald Eagles,	20

If the above are furnished by one party I will add \$85

If any of the animals are injured we can agree upon the damage and deduct from the above prices.

For further particulars inquire of G. G. R. SANGIOVANNI, at MUSEUM, or at my residence, opposite the City Hall.

w45tf JOHN W. YOUNG.



B. YOUNG'S

COTTON FACTORY

AT WASHINGTON,

IS MAKING

Cotton Yarn from 9 to 18,

ALSO

CARPET, STOCKING & CROCHET YARN,

And COTTON BATTING. Also making with Power Looms,

FACTORY, DENIMS,

HICKORY, BED TICK,

COTTON and WOOLEN JEANS,

And LINSEYS,

Which we intend shall not be justly complained of, and which we will exchange for COTTON, WOOL or WOOLEN YARN, spun at the factories to better advantage than it can be woven at home.

We will also exchange for CATTLE, SHEEP WHEAT, FLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS, &c., at corresponding prices to our Goods.

Call and see us, and you will realize the advantage of Home Production.

J. BIRCH,

AGENT.

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NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; that Cash City entry, No. 297, for the town site of Pleasant Grove, made June 26 1869, south-east quarter of section 20, the south-west quarter of section 21, the north-west quarter of section 28 and the north-east quarter of section 29 in township No. 5, south of range 2 east; containing 640 acres. This is to notify all claimants that on the 23rd day of April, 1870, at 10 o'clock a.m., I will appear at the U. S. Land Office, Salt Lake City, U. T., to make further proof and show that I am entitled to have the entry of said land confirmed under the Town Site Act of March 2d, 1867, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person may appear and contest.

JOHN BROWN,

Mayor.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE!

HAVING been appointed by the Probate Court of Tooele County, administrators of the estate of Joseph Sidwell, deceased, late of Tooele City, we hereby give notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to settle the same forthwith.

All persons having claims against said estate will present the same for settlement.

GEORGE W. BRYAN,

HUGH S. GOWANS,

Administrators,

Tooele City, March 10, 1870.

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C. L. STEVENSON, CIVIL ENGINEER.

U. S. Mineral surveyor for Utah. Particular attention paid to surveys of Mines and Mining Claims. Maps and Sectional Drawings of all kinds furnished on short notice. Office, GODDE'S BUILDINGS.

Salt Lake City.

Parties having Mining Claims that they desire to sell will please notify the undersigned, C. L. STEVENSON, Salt Lake City.

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Z. C. M. I.

—:O:—

The several Departments of this Institution are now

COMPLETELY STOCKED

AND THE PRICES

Are Lower Than Ever.

—:O:—

DRY GOODS

DEPARTMENT.

GROCERY

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CLOTHING

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DRUG

DEPARTMENT.

Orders are now coming in for

MACHINERY!

And those who intend ordering or purchasing would consult their own interest by

CALLING EARLY.

PLOWS,
HARROW TEETH,
CULTIVATORS,
REAPERS,
MOWERS,
THRESHERS.

H. B. CLAWSON,

SUPT.

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NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY MAY CONCERN; that Cash entry, No. 141, for the city of provo, embracing south half of north-east and south half of north-west quarter and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 sec. 1 and sec. 12, township 7 south range 2 east. South half of north-east—south-east of north-west—south-east quarter—east half of south-west quarter and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, sec. 6, and north-east quarter—east half of north-west quarter and lots 1 and 2 sec. 7, township 7 south, range 3 east have been suspended for further proof.

And this is to notify all claimants that on the 4th day of May A. D., 1870, at 10 o'clock a.m., I will appear at the U. S. Land office, Salt Lake City, U. T., to make the proof required and show that I am entitled to have the entry of said land confirmed under the town site act of March 2, 1867, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and contest if they see proper.

A. O. SMOOT,

Mayor of Provo City.

Provo City, March 23d, 1870.

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NOTICE.

TO

FREIGHTERS!

We are now receiving freight for

MONTANA!

And are prepared to make contracts for transportation of FREIGHT from

OGDEN TO VIRGINIA CITY AND HELENA.

Immediate application to be made to us,

D. O. CALDER & Co.

Transfer Agents for R. M. D.

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