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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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THE UTAH BILL IN THE SENATE.

THROUGH a private dispatch we learn that the consideration of the Utah bill was resumed in the Senate yesterday. It states that after a long discussion Vest's amendment was lost, and the motion to strike out the first section rejected. An amendment to the second section, limiting detention to ten days, and providing for recognition is now pending. It is agreed to vote on the bill and amendments at five o'clock to-morrow.

Vest's amendment it will be remembered, was to modify the provision authorizing the arrest of a wife in order to compel her to testify against her husband; it limited the wife's testimony to the fact that she had been lawfully married to the defendant.

It is quite likely that the bill will be pushed through the Senate, but not probable that consideration of it will be reached in the House before adjournment. The Republicans want something in regard to Utah to use in the presidential campaign, and for this reason they are pushing the measure championed by Mr. Hoar, hoping that the Democrats will reject it in the House, so that the Republican party may be able to show what they would do with the "Mormons" if they only had control of affairs.

The new Edmunds bill, with amendments by the judiciary committee, still further amended by Senator Hoar, contains several absurdities, in addition to its harsh, unjustifiable and unconstitutional provisions. Among them are these, as reported by Mr. Hoar and claimed as necessary in the interests of law and order in Utah. Section Eight provides:

"That all laws of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah which provide for numbering or identifying the votes of the electors at any election in said Territory are hereby disapproved and annulled.

There is no such law in the Territory of Utah, the registration law, which has been in force since 1878, making it unlawful to place any "marks, writing, printing or device" upon the envelopes containing the ballots, and rendering identification of the voter impossible. Senator Hoar does not know this, but he and his associate Senators of the Judiciary Committee have been deceived into the belief that the votes in Utah are numbered and identified by law. Section Eleven provides:

"That all laws of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, which provide that prosecution for adultery can only be commenced on the complaint of the husband or wife are hereby disapproved and annulled; and all prosecutions for adultery may be hereafter instituted in the same way that prosecutions for other crimes are.

There is no law in the statute book of Utah which makes any such provision as that hereby sought to be annulled. Mr. Hoar informed the Senate that:

"A provision of the law of Utah is intended to screen and promote and encourage this class of adultery." "In other words no man can be punished for adultery without the consent of his wife in Utah; no woman can be punished for adultery without the consent of her husband in Utah."

This is entirely untrue. There is no law intended to screen or promote or encourage any class of adultery in Utah, and no such provision as Mr. Hoar names is incorporated in the territorial criminal law, and as proof of the matter which he has undertaken to champion, there is the Edmunds law that he helped to pass and to which the present Utah bill is designed as an addition, which provides against the cohabitation of a man with any other woman than his wife, and of a woman with a man married to another woman; and prosecution is not limited to the complaint of the husband or the wife. Thus there is no local law such as he says exists in Utah, but there is a law of Congress now in force which makes the provision that he says does not exist.

Mr. Hoar says in support of the provision for the appointment, by the Supreme Court, of a Territorial Superintendent of District Schools, that as the law is now the person who is appointed "must always be a Mormon, a believer in polygamy." He argues further in favor of this provision that books of a sectarian character will then be prohibited as text books in the schools, and he says:

"We find schools established where the text-books are selected wholly to

instruct the youth of that community in a doctrine inconsistent, as we believe not only with Christianity but with civilization itself."

Here Mr. Hoar is in error again. The law does not provide that the Superintendent of District Schools or any other school official in Utah shall be a "Mormon," or a believer in polygamy or in any tenet of any faith under the sun. And the text books used in our District Schools, as we have shown many times, are selected from the best that can be found in the United States, and are not denominational, but strictly secular, and the same that are in use in many parts of the Union. Mr. Hoar's own State included.

These few citations show that Senator Hoar does not know what he is talking about. They prove that the Senate Committee on Judiciary have recommended something that they have not duly considered. That the highest branch of the National Legislature is engaged in passing laws for Utah based on misinformation and ignorance of the situation. What can be expected from such legislation? Can anything but confusion and failure be the result?

The controversy that has grown out of the discussion of this bill between Senator Brown and Senators Hoar and Ingalls has taken a wide field. And the question arises, what have the alleged immoralities of Massachusetts or of Georgia to do with the bill in relation to Utah? Should Congress fail to correct evils in a Territory over which it claims supreme control, because as great or worse evils exist in States over which it has no control? The questions are pertinent, and in one sense they indicate inconsistency on the part of those who have engaged in the dispute. But the object of Senator Brown in referring to the social disorders of Massachusetts was quite proper in view of the facts in the case. Mr. Hoar has figured as the champion of morality and Christian civilization in his zealous raid upon Utah. Religion, law and social purity have been his watchwords in the fray. Utah, he declares, is so dreadfully corrupt that the national power must be used to cleanse her skirts and correct her bodily disorders. A great deal of the Senator's energy is misdirected. He is whacking away at imaginary evils, and he has exhibited so much holy enthusiasm at alleged improprieties and exaggerated wrongs, that Senator Brown thought advisable to hold up to his view some of the undoubted and undeniable corruptions and infamies of his own State. And he has proved that the source from which proceeds the greatest influence for the chastigation of Utah is vastly more anti-Christian, foul and filthy than this distant Territory is even alleged to be.

No wonder that the son of Massachusetts quivers under the lash applied to him, and being unable to dispute the facts cited, endeavors to turn them off or twist them round to apply to Georgia as much as Massachusetts. It is a very pretty quarrel, and if it does not touch the main question, it serves to show up the hypocrisy of those who have sprung it, and the fallacy of their pretence about regard for "morality" and "Christian civilization."

A JOURNALISTIC SEMI-SAVAGE. We have received a copy of a paper, half published at St. Johns, Arizona, and called the Apache Chief. The other half is a patent inside, published in San Francisco; it is by far the better half. The outside has an appropriate title. The editor and proprietor is George A. McCarter. We suppose he is, like his paper, of mixed origin—outside Irish, inside Apache. In support of this view we give his name, which appears at the head of the sheet, and the following excerpts from the St. John's part of the issue, of May 30th.

Brigham Young, Jr., one of the twelve great whoremongers of the Mormon church is in town. A rope would be a good lesson for him."

"There are some politicians in Apache co. would like to figure with the Mormons. Let them remember that the Mormons will have NOTHING to say as to who will be the next county officers. These parties do not live in St. Johns."

"Desperate diseases need desperate remedies." The Mormon disease is a desperate one and the rope and shot gun is the only cure. The government refuses to do anything, and the "people" of Apache-co. must do something or the Mormons will soon drive them out. Take the needed steps while it is yet time. Don't let them settle on any more of our lands; don't let them stop in Apache-co. Hang a few of their polygamous leaders, such as Jesse N. Smith, Udell, Romney, Hunt and others of this nature, and a stop will be put to it."

"The time has come when every man should declare how he stands on the Mormon question. If he wants an office let him define his position thoroughly. No half-way towards need apply. Nobody but out-spoken, true-blue anti-Mormons will hold an office in Apache-co. The good of the country demands this, and we expect every Gentile to see that it is carried out. No Mormon should be allowed to cast a vote. He has no rights and should be allowed none. Down with them. Grind out their very existence or make them comply with the laws of the people and decency."

"Holbrook has had a political meeting. They want the county seat. The meeting was organized to FORCE FAIR PLAY. The forcing business won't pay out in Apache-co. We suppose it won't go in with the Mormons. It won't succeed in running the county politics. But they must remember, and now is as good a time as any to know it, that the Mormons will not vote at the next election unless they desire to vote for Gentiles. Apache-co people do not intend to have any Mormon office holders. Holbrook is entitled to a fair representation on the county ticket and the Chief is ready to stand up and fight for it, but they cannot force anything."

Some desperate "disease" must have attacked the St. Johns savage Chief; a desperate remedy might be found for it. But we would not advise our friends in St. Johns to treat him to a dose of his own medicine. However, we believe that if a blacksnake were shaken at him he would hunt for cover; for no one but a miserable coward would write in the strain of the paragraphs quoted above.

It seems that the prime cause of these savage outbursts, or these outbursts of the savage, is the likelihood of the removal of the capital of Apache County from St. Johns to Holbrook. The merchants of the latter, which is on the line of the A. and P. Railroad, are working for the change, and their opponents fear that the "Mormon" vote will be cast in favor of Holbrook. Hence these wild Irish whoops and blood-thirsty Indian yells. Our St. Johns' friends should pay no heed to them. They can go on quietly attending to their own business, and firmly and without flinching, standing up for every right under the law. We should think the decent "Gentiles" of Apache County would be ashamed of such a whooping ruffian as the champion of their cause, and would either muzzle him for rabies or wet-blanket him by sending him to Coventry.

A RUMOR AND A SUGGESTION. A STORY is going the rounds of the press that Roscoe Conkling has gone over to the Democratic party. The foundation for the report is the statement by Hon. Z. Butcher, one of Conkling's intimate friends, that the ex-Senator had become a member of the Manhattan Club. The club was founded by Democrats, and has continued to be Democratic, and it is argued that the fact of Conkling's admission to its ranks virtually includes him in the party.

If there is no more than this to establish the report, we think it rests upon a rather slender basis. But the brilliant statesman has long been opposed to many of the methods and much of the policy of orthodox Republicanism, and at enmity with some of the chief leaders of the party. If he should determine, now that Blaine is nominated, that he cannot work with the party, both from motives of principle and personal antipathies, and go over to the enemy, his defection would be a great blow to the Blaine-Logan camp and a corresponding triumph to the Democracy.

It seems audacious to hint at such a thing now, but Conkling as the standard bearer of the Democrats would raise up a mighty host both of Democrats and Republicans against the "Plumed Knight," and with a wise selection from the West to support him on the ticket, a grand and sweeping victory would be assured. And after all, the nomination of Conkling for the Presidency by the Democrats, would be no more startling than was the selection of Greeley, while it would have elements of greater consistency and many more portents of success in November.

The report is doubtful, but the event is not improbable. The split in the Republican ranks yawns wider every day, the usefulness of the party has departed, the necessity for its existence no longer appears, and either a new constitutional party must arise to unite the best elements of the two great political opponents of the land, or the Democrats must return to the control of the country. If not, dire disaster will surely overtake the nation.

SOMEBODY FISHING FOR A CONTRACT. THE Philadelphia American of June 14 has the annexed paragraph:

"A gentleman who has served the national government in Utah makes a suggestion which might prove exceedingly useful in breaking up the institution of polygamy in that Territory. He proposes that by private benevolence a home or refuge for women who wish to renounce polygamy should be established in Salt Lake City. As matters now stand, a Mormon wife who renounces the authority of her husband is deprived at once of all means of livelihood. Her neighbors are made her enemies by her renunciation of their practices, and she has nothing to look to but the chance charity of the Gentiles, who often shrink from incurring Mormon hostility by harboring such refugees. The establishment of such a home would involve the invasion of nobody's rights, and it might be the means of collecting the testimony needed for the conviction of those who violate the laws against polygamy."

We endorse the project for building the "home." It would furnish employment for some workmen who are now idle, and bring a little more money into the Territory. Business is now rather dull because cash is scarce, and any movement that will provide labor for mechanics and others and utilize material waiting to be turned into cash, would be a benefit in proportion to the magnitude of the work.

The effect upon polygamy would be about as appreciable as the attraction of the moon in raising a house. The means of livelihood of a "Mormon wife who renounces the authority of her husband" are not so limited as the American has been led to believe. The stories which it has credited are drawn from the imagination, and there is about as much need for the institution which it advocates as for a spoonful of sugar in a hive full of honey. But we are quite willing that the experiment should be tried. Somebody is figuring for a contract. That is the real root of the matter. But the chief benefits of the building would accrue to the community, so go ahead with the structure, and call it by what name you please.

GIVE THEM ROOM.

LAST week a small assemblage dignified by the presumptive title of Territorial Democratic Convention, was held in this city. It was in no sense territorial, because but a limited section of Utah was represented. Neither was it democratic, because its presumed declaration of principles was largely made up of buncombe.

The first plank in the peculiar platform was knotted, cracked, gnarled and twisted, being at direct variance with the greater freedom professed by the party. Here it is:

"That all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed, and in all cases where these powers are ascertained and determined by decisions of courts of last resort, their judgments are conclusive of all questions of power decided, and binding on every citizen, and all attempts to call in question or defeat them are factious and revolutionary."

The opening clause is intensely and properly Democratic, while that portion condemnatory of the calling in question of decisions of courts of last resort is contradictory to it, and decidedly opposed to the spirit of democracy. It never would have been inserted in the platform had it not presented an opportunity for an anti-"Mormon" fling.

According to the ideas of the sparsely attended convention, the New York Mail and Express, a bitter anti-"Mormon" paper, is indulging in a "factious and revolutionary" spirit, for which the quasi-Democrats of the late solemn assembly held here should promptly call it to account. Not only is it engendering this "revolutionary" spirit within its own breast, but indulging in its advocacy and promoting its extension.

Here is something lately said by that journal:

"In 1880 General Garfield, though nominated early in June, deferred his letter of acceptance until July 10. Mr. Blaine, with such a precedent, has plenty of time in which to meet squarely the most living and important issue of the day, viz.: that thrust on the country by the eight recreant Justices of the Supreme Court, who were false alike to the Constitution and to the best precedents of their party in declaring that Congress has the power to make illimitable issues of paper money and to invest it with the legal tender quality. No business interest can be safe with this tremendous power unquestioned and unresisted by the Executive."

That is rather strong, and according to the great men who assembled in conclave in this city last week, decidedly revolutionary language. We cannot say that we endorse it as a whole; especially that part in reference to the "recreant Justices" being "false to the best precedents of their party." We do not understand the Court of last resort, the chief bulwark of the people's liberty, to be a "party" concern at all. If it is a political institution the sooner that fact is known the better. We have suspected that it has some tinge of partizanship on the "Mormon" question, but have not said much on that score. But every outcropping of that kind in any direction whatever, merits condemnation. Not so, however, in the opinion of the Mail and Express, which denounces a departure in the judicial decisions of the Court, from "party precedents," thus advocating the dangerous heresy that the Justices should have been swayed by political considerations.

But here is another paragraph from the journal from which we have already quoted:

"It is in Mr. Blaine's power to display in his own campaign the brilliant aggressive qualities that have so often stood him well in desperate encounters. Let him say: 'I stand by the Constitution as it was understood by the Fathers; by Marshall, by Story and by Webster; as to the powers of Congress to confiscate the property of the people by irredeemable legal tender notes. I denounce the eight republican Justices as incomprehensible trad-

tors alike to the Constitution and to their own party, and, if elected, will recommend the immediate enlargement of the Supreme Court by the appointment of twelve new Justices, all sworn to support the Constitution, as it was before it was converted into a Greenbacker document and authority.'"

The Mail and Express might as well have added what is implied to follow the words: "All sworn to support the Constitution"—and their political party. It would, however, puzzle them to follow both.

The little handful of quasi-Democrats who resolved that something was "a serious mistake on the part of the Democrats in Congress," have a wide field before them. They should at once begin the work of correcting the political heresies that are creeping into the nation, for it is getting quite common for people to differ from and call in question the decisions of the Court of Last Resort. Let these great men extend their efforts beyond Utah, and seek wider fields for their expansive endeavors to prevent the flood of "factious and revolutionary" ideas, the existence of which seems to gnaw their vitals. Let them not hide their electric light under a quart measure. So much unappreciated merit and intelligence should not be smothered nor confined to such a limited sphere as a Territory under the "supreme control of the National Legislature."

THE UTAH BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE.

It will be seen by our dispatches from Washington that the Utah bill passed the Senate on Wednesday by a vote of 33 to 15. Its provisions are summarized in the dispatch and have been explained and commented on at different times in this paper. It is an absurd measure in many respects, harsh, unjust and impracticable in others, and in some respects revolutionary and unconstitutional. It is not likely to pass the House, and if it should, some of its provisions cannot be carried out and will in all probability be rendered nugatory by judicial decisions. It was patched together by men who knew little or nothing of the situation in Utah, and who were fighting figments of their own imagination and fables of straw manufactured by anti-"Mormon" incurables. It is a piece of mingled malice and folly, and will be an abortion either in process or in practice.

GENEALOGICAL BOOKS.

St. GEORGE, Utah, June 11, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

In your issue of June 7th, you had an article entitled "A Grand and God-like Work," in addition to the list of genealogies published in that article, the following books have been obtained and are in possession of the persons named:

- Baldwin genealogy, Isaac W. Pierce, Glenwood.
- Richardson genealogy, Chas. E. Richardson, St. Joseph, A. T.
- Noble genealogy, Joseph B. Noble, Bountiful.
- Tuttle genealogy, Hubbard Tuttle, Payson.
- Riddle genealogy, Isaac Riddle, Beaver.
- Chandler genealogy, Russell Chandler, St. George.
- Judd genealogy, Z. K. Judd, Kanab.
- Judd genealogy, Z. K. Judd, Kanab.
- Read genealogy, Charles A. Davis, Spanish Fork.
- Branch genealogy, Wm. H. Branch, Castle Valley.
- Farnsworth genealogy, M. F. Farnsworth, St. George.
- Loomis genealogy, M. F. Farnsworth, St. George.
- Carpenter genealogy, Jos. W. Carpenter, St. George.
- Nash genealogy, Samuel K. Gifford, Rockville.
- Rawson genealogy, Chas. O. Dann, Brigham.
- Dodge genealogy, August Dodge, Toquerville.
- Thurston genealogy, Thomas J. Thurston, Morgan.
- Bliss genealogy, Edwin Holden, Provo.
- Holt genealogy, James Holt, Hamblin.
- Pond genealogy, Elmira P. Miller, St. George.
- Slocum genealogy, Wm. Slade, Panguitch.
- Mendenhall genealogy, Wm. Mendenhall, Springville.
- Jones genealogy, Nephi Bates, Monroe.
- Lee genealogy, Joseph S. Lee, Moen Kop, A. T.
- Humphrey genealogy, Horatio Morrill, Kingston.
- Peck genealogy, Lucius W. Peck, Mesquit.
- Briggs genealogy, Alonzo H. Russell, Grafton.
- Chauncy genealogy, Allen J. Stout, Rockville.
- Benedict genealogy, Joseph A. West, Ogden.
- Huntington genealogy, Zina D. H. Smith, Salt Lake.
- 12 vols. New York, genealogy, Ben Stringham, Holden.
- Acworth, N. H. Homer Duncan, Cedar.
- Chautauque Co., N.Y. Lorenzo Brown, Nutriosa, A. T.
- Marlboro, Mass., Erastus B. Snow, St. George.