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GEO. Q. CANNON,

Editor and Publisher.

Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Bishop WILLIAM BUDGE is authorized to act as GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS throughout Cache County.

Elder GEORGE FARNWORTH of Mount Pleasant, is appointed GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS and JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR for Sanpete County.

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Of DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER to a quart of flour are necessary to produce extra biscuits, rolls, &c., while those of ordinary manufacture require nearly double that quantity. This is owing to its perfect purity and extra strength. Aside from this fact, each package contains the full amount that is represented. Hence Dooley's is the cheapest, best and most reliable in market and takes the precedent of all others. Grocers keep it everywhere.

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ASTHMA—Upward of one thousand of the worst cases of Asthma have been cured by the use of Jonas Whitecomb's Remedy for Asthma.

The following resolution of respect to his Excellency Acting Governor Mann, was passed by unanimous vote of the Legislative Assembly on the closing night of the session. We take pleasure in giving it publicity. The House requested that the resolution be published in the DESERET NEWS and the Ogden Junction.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF RESPECT TO ACTING GOVERNOR MANN, PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Be it resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That in performing our official duties with the Executive as members of this Legislative body, our intercourse and interviews have been pleasant, harmonious and highly agreeable. We have ever found his Excellency affable, courteous and of a genial spirit, with broad and expansive views, joined with a patriotic and magnanimous disposition to employ his talent and abilities in uniting with the Legislative department in promoting the interest and improving the condition of our constituents, the people of this Territory.

We especially approve and commend the generosity of his Excellency, as recently manifested in the notable instance of waiving his personal objections and submitting his Executive prerogative in favor of the unanimous decision and undivided wishes of the Legislative body, in reference to the "Bill conferring the elective franchise upon the women of this Territory." A bill in our estimation, exceedingly characteristic of the growing spirit of our enlightened age, which we regret, however, to notice, is still so unpopular in a Republican government, noted throughout the civilized world as the foremost advocate of equal rights and universal freedom.

We hope and fondly trust that the

future efforts of his Excellency in the path of his public career, will continue to win him imperishable honors and elevate his name to a high and proud position in the catalogue of our nation's benefactors.

GEO. A. SMITH,
President of the Council,
ORSON PRATT, SEN.,
Speaker of the House.

To his Excellency, the Acting Governor of the Territory of Utah, S. A. Mann.

Honored Sir.—In a large and highly respectable assemblage of ladies now convened in the Fifteenth Ward Society Hall—being unanimously chosen committee, we, in conformity with the appointment, for ourselves, and in behalf of the ladies of this Territory, do most respectfully tender you our sincere thanks and grateful acknowledgements for the honor you have conferred on our Honorable Legislature and on the ladies of Utah, by the noble liberality and gentlemanly kindness manifested in signing the Bill entitled "An Act conferring upon women the Elective Franchise."

We beg you to accept this humble expression as a testimonial of our appreciation.

ELIZA R. SNOW,
BATHSHEBA W. SMITH,
SARAH M. KIMBALL,
MARGARET T. SMOOT,
HARRIET C. YOUNG,
ZINA D. YOUNG,
MARY L. HORNE,
MARINDA N. HYDE,
PHEBE C. WOODRUFF,
ELIZABETH H. CANNON,
RACHEL I. GRANT,
AMANDA SMITH,
AMELIA F. YOUNG,
PRESCENCIA H. KIMBALL.

Society Hall, Salt Lake City,
Feb. 19th, 1870.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, U. T.
February 19th, 1870.

To Eliza R. Snow, Bathsheba W. Smith, Marinda N. Hyde, Phebe C. Woodruff, Amelia F. Young and others:

Ladies:—Permit me to say, in reply to your communication of this day, containing the "expressions of a meeting held at Society Hall" as well as on behalf of the ladies of the Territory, of the grateful acknowledgements and appreciations of my official conduct in approving an act entitled: "An Act conferring upon women the elective franchise." It is at all times a source of satisfaction to receive assurances of approval and encouragement in the performance of an official duty, more especially is this the case when the act performed is out of the usual channels and one to which we cannot apply the tests of experience. It is unnecessary for me to state, that this is a new and untrod field of legislation. The subject has been much agitated and we may naturally expect that its practical application, wherever adopted, will be watched with profound interest, for upon its consistent and harmonious working depends, in a great measure, its universal adoption in this Republic. Under a government like ours there is no question of so great importance as that of suffrage. It is the basis upon which the whole superstructure rests, and upon the quality of which depends its advancement, stability and duration. The Constitution, the laws passed in pursuance therewith, the officers elected thereunder all depend for their character upon the intelligent use of the ballot.

Thanking you for the compliment, I will close by expressing the confident hope, that the ladies of this Territory will so exercise the right conferred as to approve the wisdom of the legislation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

S. A. MANN,
Acting Governor.

THE PRESS ON UTAH AFFAIRS.

NEVER, perhaps, since the organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the year 1830, has the press of the entire country devoted so much space to "Mormonism", as at the

present time. The legislation contemplated by Congress in regard to polygamy in Utah has given an accelerated impetus to public attention Utah-ward, and, in some instances, that interest has been of an unfriendly character. As soon as the infamous bill threatening disfranchisement, confiscation and out-lawry to an entire community was mooted, a portion of the press of the country took up the cry, and did all in its power to urge on the crusade. The barking of the small fry in newspaperdom, in many instances, is still continued, but it is gratifying to note the change in the tone of many of the most influential journals of the East. They, of course, do not profess any greater sympathy with the peculiar religious views of the "Mormons," but they are viewing matters more by the light of reason, and begin to weigh calmly the results of a war of extermination on the people of this Territory to compel them to abandon their religion; and many of our cotemporaries denounce the measures of Cullom & Co., as barbarous, behind the spirit of the age, and totally incompatible with the genius of the Constitution, and the nature of American institutions; and the opinion is expressed that the government can better afford to wait a solution of the Mormon question by the influx of civilization, than to incur millions of debt and have Utah reduced to its original desert condition through attempting it by force.

Among the papers that we have seen which have expressed themselves most decidedly in this direction are the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Atlas*, *World*, *Globe* and *Evening Press* of New York, the *Age*, of Philadelphia, and through their correspondents, the *Boston Traveler* and *Cincinnati Commercial*.

The *Globe* and *Evening Press*, of the 6th inst., in commenting upon Utah affairs, says:

"The people of Salt Lake hold peculiar religious views, and they propose to stand by them. In this they are as deeply in earnest as any religious people in the world, and will suffer persecution even unto death before they will abandon their position. All the special legislation in the world will have no effect upon them, unless it is backed up by force. The bills now before Congress propose to enforce the laws at the point of the bayonet, and it is this evident determination which alarms the Mormon women. If the Cragin or Cullom bills pass, war with Utah will be the result. We must make up our minds to this, and the question for the American people to decide, is, whether they are willing to carry the sword and fire into the beautiful Salt Lake Valley and leave it a scene of desolation and death. The Mormons will resist to the utmost of their strength; this we may be assured of, and if the United States sets out upon an expedition with the view of putting into practice the moral ideas held by Vice-President Colfax and Anna Dickinson, it will do so through scenes of bloodshed and anguish such as the world has seldom seen. The persecutions of the Middle Ages will be renewed."

The *New York Times* of Jan. 27th, in an article entitled: "Shall We Have a New Conflict with the Mormons," after discussing the inexpediency of a Mormon war, says:

"We have tried the strong arm already with no good result. The Anti-mormon war, during the Presidency of Mr. Buchanan was conducted with all the efficiency possible at that day, under very able commanders and with almost unlimited expense. It made no impression of any lasting value. The only gain that came from it, fell into the hands of an insatiable horde of army contractors. And they are the very gentry nowadays who care most to see the experiment repeated. We believe that our present finances do not warrant it, and are quite as sure that no true interests of the country require it."

The Washington correspondence of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, of the 4th inst., headed "A Raid on the Mormons," denounces polygamy in strong terms, but contains many good things in regard to the people of Utah. It says their history reads a good deal like that of the early Christians, and that the horrible abuse which overtook them in Illinois, and their sufferings and eventual triumph in the wilderness, make up precisely such a record as the "chosen people" always exhibit. But it adds:

"Aside from these moral and philosophical considerations, however, there are others that ought to make the people demand, in-

dignantly, an immediate arrest of this iniquitous design. We owe more to these blind fanatics than to any other help in extending our Christian enterprise over the plains to the Pacific. They were the pioneers of civilization. Without that Mormon settlement as a way-station, California could not have been peopled. It helped on and made possible the overland emigration, that carried not only the men, but the family, cows, horses and oxen. It made possible the railroad, that, connecting the two oceans, bids fair to populate the interior. Nor is this all in Salt Lake City we have a model government for a city. It is the quietest, most orderly, and least taxed town on the continent."

Speaking of those most eager for a "Mormon war," this correspondent says:

"The people engaged in urging on this famous business are of two sorts: one, the officers, eager for a war so as to secure their places and pay, the other, a lot of greedy land-jobbers who look with selfish eagerness to the Mormon possessions. This last class reaches from California and the plains to Washington, and while the scoundrels on one end are ready to cut throats or rob, on the other they snivel out their moral cant about the evils of polygamy."

The *Philadelphia Age* of the 5th inst., in an article on the "Government of the Territories" in which the spread and extinction of slavery is discussed, says:

"Slavery is dead; and now it is proposed to broach new topics of agitation! Federal bayonets are to enforce the moral law in Utah. Why not then in New York, where bigamy has been lately countenanced and defended by divines and leading newspapers, and where we may infer that 'concubinage' is not wholly unknown? In each region we think it safer to leave these matters to local legislation, in conformity with the uniform, unbroken practice of our government from the earliest times. Each colony from its infancy regulated such matters. There is no pretext for giving to 'Polygamy,' as to slavery, a national importance. There is no warrant for the Federal government to meddle with local questions in States or Territories. If it begin afresh, where will it stop? History is full of examples of successful and insidious usurpation, begun upon a plausible pretext. This is the great danger of our age and country; a greater danger and evil than the transitory local institutions of Mormonism, with which the spirit of the age will deal more efficiently than Federal bayonets. We will not be led by our repugnance to a particular evil to invoke unlawful force against it. There is immorality enough in Philadelphia; but we do not expect Congress to cure it, or to make the attempt. We find too that this Utah bill has the vice of most of the legislation of late years. It assails freedom even in thought, and inflicts penalties on those who believe in or advocate, as well as those who practice bigamy, concubinage or polygamy. It is a dangerous experiment; the beginning of much that is not now to be foreseen. We prefer to stand by precedents and the principles of free government which will in the end bring all things as right as they can be, in an imperfect world, inhabited by frail and erring mortals. We want no military despotism to do worse under pretence of doing better."

The *New York Atlas* says:

"Mr. Cullom's bill aimed at polygamy in Utah, is a most glaring piece of special legislation. All who practice bigamy, concubinage or polygamy in that territory are declared incompetent to serve as grand or petit jurors, disqualified to hold office or vote, deprived of the benefit of homestead and pre-emption laws and made punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding five years. Why not extend the operation of this law to the whole country? If concubinage is a crime in Utah is it allowable in Washington or New York? The Mormons are entitled to fair play and should not be persecuted by discriminating legislation."

The preceding extracts are but a few that we have seen in articles condemnatory of the measures contemplated against the people of Utah, but they are enough to show that public opinion is tending down. Whether, however, this will have the effect of modifying the line of policy contemplated by the author of the bill in question time alone will declare. One thing we know, and that is that coercion by bullet and bayonet will never induce the people of Utah to forsake the principles, or any one of them, of their religion. When the church numbered very few members this was tried and failed, and it will as surely fail in the future as in the past.