

particularly galling in a Republic, especially an American Republic, deprivations to which the inhabitants of the Territories are inconsistently subjected, and to which, under the new apportionment bill, some of them may continue to be subjected, if not indefinitely, at least for a weary number of years longer.

On the other hand, it may be urged that it would be an injustice to the old States in the east with large populations, to be proportionately out-voted by new States in the west with small populations. So it would, but of the two evils it would be less for the States to have disproportionate representation, and the citizens of all to have equal rights individually, than for the Territories to remain without representation, and the citizens thereof individually to remain partially defrauded of the franchise, and consequently defrauded of many of the dearest rights of American citizens. It cannot be denied that disproportionate representation would be far better, a far nearer approach to equity, than would no representation at all for the Territories, and the apportionment bill aims to subject all the Territories to this unreasonable no representation condition for a number of years longer.

Looking at the question in this light, the light of justice, of justice for the east and the west, for the present States and the present Territories, the suggestion of the *Herald* for an increase of the House of Representatives to conform to the increase of the States and the populations, is one that commends itself to the thoughtful consideration and favorable action of Congress, which it is to be hoped the suggestion will meet with. The objection of the increased expense of an increased number of representatives is not worth consideration, as the country would be abundantly able to pay it. The country ought always to be competent to pay for justice and equity, for they are the cheapest of all articles. It is injustice which costs so much, and bankrupts nations, communities, and individuals.

The practice has been of admitting Territories with populations of 20,000 to 50,000, and there seems no sufficient reason why the practice should be discontinued. When a Territory has established itself, proved itself capable of self-government, wishes to be admitted into the Union, and presents a Republican form of government, we fail to see any valid reason for keeping it selfishly debarred from entering the Union as a free State, on a similar footing to the other States. The gradual increase of representatives in Congress, proposed by the *Herald*, would obviate everything that could be urged of the nature of an objection worth consideration.

The query is frequently put why the Utah papers do not notice, deny, and refute the various slanders that find their way into the public press. Sometimes we do nail a lie or two to the counter, by way of example and for the sake of variety. But to notice all the calumny that is vomited forth concerning our citizens would be a Herculean task, in which we shall not engage. We have neither taste nor time for such business, nor do we consider it our duty to invest every slanderous report with the importance of a notice in our columns. We can always fill them with matter of far greater importance and usefulness. Recently we found in the *Omaha Herald* the following appropriate remarks upon this subject:

KEEP STRAIGHT AHEAD.—Pay no attention to slanderers or gossip-mongers. Keep straight on in your course, and let your backbiting die the death of neglect. What is the use of lying awake nights brooding over the remark of some false friend, that runs through your brain like forked lightning? What is the use of getting into a worry and fret over gossip that has been set afloat to your disadvantage, by some meddlesome busybody who has more time than character. These things can't possibly injure you, unless, indeed you take notice of them, and in combating give them standing. If what is said about you is true, set yourself right at once; if it is false, let it go for what it will fetch. If a bee stings you, would you go to the hive and destroy it? Would not a thousand come upon you? It is wisdom to say little respecting the injuries you have received. We are generally losers in the end if we stop to refute all the backbitings and gossiping we may hear by the way. They are annoying, it is true, but not dangerous so long as we do not stop to expostulate and scold. Our characters are formed and sustained by ourselves, and by our own actions and

purposes, and not by others. Let us always bear in mind that "calumniators may usually be trusted to time and the slow but steady justice of public opinion."

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

ACCIDENT.—A young man named Franklin E. Johnston, a resident of the Ninth Ward, and an employee of the U.C.R.R., while attempting to couple two cars yesterday morning, near the depot, was badly crushed in consequence of the draw-heads passing each other, and the cars coming together while he stood between them. He was immediately conveyed home, and Dr. Anderson was summoned to attend him. The doctor considers the case very critical, the patient having sustained severe internal injuries.

The above was mislaid, or it would have appeared yesterday.

THE ROAD.—The following came by W. U. Tel. line.

CORINNE, 27.—The storm still continues. There are ten feet of snow in the cuts west of Rawlins. The train that left Rawlins last on the 25th has not reached Medicine Bow; the train that left Rawlins yesterday, left Bitter Creek, going west, at 6 p.m. to-day.

At Bryan it is snowing hard and drifting badly; no trains have passed here since the 22nd. There has been a fearful storm throughout Montana. A colored man was frozen to death in Nogun canon, M. T. A Fort Shaw dispatch reports that 1,000 buffalo were on the road between there and Fort Benton. The weather this morning is moderating.

KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED.—Night before last as a man, whose name we have not been able to learn, was walking at a late hour in the Eleventh Ward, he was knocked down by three men, dressed like soldiers, who robbed him and left him insensible. It is very safe these times for citizens who have occasion to be out late at night, to leave their valuables at home, and to be prepared to resist an attack from parties whose business is plunder. This is the second robbery with violence that has occurred in this city within the past few days.

A SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—Mr. H. Mitchell writes that the children of the day and Sunday school in the First Ward had a jubilee on the afternoon of Tuesday last, in which they participated in singing, recitations, and other intellectual pursuits and amusements. Simple experiments in chemistry were made and explained, by a professor whose name is not given. Astronomical illustrations and the magic lantern were also included in the bill of fare. The following evening the children had a dance in the school house, lasting from five till eleven o'clock, which was free and well attended, and on both occasions all present had a full share of pleasure and enjoyment.

IMPROVEMENT.—Among the latest improvements noticeable on East Temple St., is that effected by Mr. Daniel Grenig in rebuilding and enlarging his store, formerly styled by him "The Lion's Den." It is now more like a palace than a den, its large French window being one of the most elegant in the city. Internally the new store is convenient, and contains a choice stock of good things, which the proprietor desires to dispose to the public on easy terms. For further particulars call and see him.

POLICE COURT.—A further investigation into the Miller perjury case was set for this afternoon; the stabbing affray among Sam Lee and his brethren celestials is set for investigation to-morrow.

THE JUNCTION.—The last number of the second volume of the *Ogden Junction* was received to-day, from which we learn that the paper is prosperous and its prospects are flattering. We are pleased to learn this, for the *Junction* is well worthy the support it receives, being a spicy and ably conducted little sheet. It is withal fearless and truthful when the rights of the people are assailed; and as a co-worker in Zion's great cause we record its successes with pleasure, and heartily wish it a large increase of prosperity and usefulness in the future.

SENATOR SARGENT AT OGDEN.—The *Ogden Junction* describes a pleasant time which the Ogden people enjoyed with Hon. A. A. Sargent, Senator elect from California, who was on his way to Washington. Mr. Sargent and family were serenaded by the Ogden Brass Band, led by Capt. Pugh. Mr. Sargent, in responding, said—

"GENTLEMEN: I thank you for this compliment. I am pleased to find here in the midst of deserts, so far in the heart of the continent, a band, capable of discoursing such sweet music. It has been thought that the Territories have no representation in the Senate of the United States; this is true in one sense, but not true in the most important one; you have no Senators, yet you have six Senators to speak for you. We of the Pacific, are expected to speak intelligently of your wants, and to feel an interest in your prosperity. For myself, I desire to see, speak and act so as to promote your real welfare."

You have vexed questions now pending before the Congress and authorities at Washington; questions, the solution of which will affect the prosperity and peace of your Territory. I trust they may be settled without passion and for the best. (Applause.)

"In the last Congress I took position in the matter of violent interference with your institutions, while having no sympathy with the faith or practice of Mormonism, while sharing in the dislike of my Gentile friends for polygamy, while believing it to be the curse of every home, and an American in every aspect. The lessons of history teach me that religious persecution or constraint never reformed faith or turned man from superstition. I believed then, and now firmly believe that the influx of Gentiles, business associations, communication with the outside world by means of this railroad, would gradually enlighten the Mormons, and let light in upon this dark spot of our American heritage. A solution of the Mormon question is what we need; and I have faith in more general intercourse, in conscience and in time. We do not want civil war to blacken your fields, to break up this road, or force a consummation that every day more sure of realization."

"I almost feel as if I spoke to my own people. However that may be, I tender you my best services, as a community, to aid your material interests, to care for your mail routes, your land questions and your various wants. I thank you for your kind attention and bid you good night. (Cheers.)"

The next day several prominent citizens of Ogden had a pleasant interview with Mr. Sargent at the Utah Hotel, when he expressed his policy to be to let the "Mormons" alone to work out their problem. He was opposed to further legislation concerning the "peculiar institution," and also to the unfair course of the crusading Federal officials. He would give alleged murderers a fair trial, but not before a packed jury or a bigoted or partisan court. He accorded sincerity to the "Mormons" in their religious belief, but thought Congress would not consider plural marriage in a religious light.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY.

A MAGNIFICENT hail, wind, and probably snow storm brewing and breaking as we are going to press.

WORKED UP.—When Senator Cragin concocted that extraordinary bill of his he must have been reading that story in *Blackwood*, the purpose of which was to inculcate the propriety of marrying one's grandmother.

HOW ADMITTED.—Oregon was admitted with not more than 30,000 inhabitants, and Nevada with not more 25,000, while Utah with four or five times that number, has been persistently kept out.

A THRIVING OLD LADY.—The Jacksonville (Ala.) *Republican* says there is a lady living at Columbiana, Shelby county, who gave birth to a child recently, at the age of 73 years. She is the mother of several children, the youngest of which, before this one, is 32 years old, and the mother of several children also. This old lady was doing well at last accounts.

Should the lady's example become epidemic, what a flutter it would make in families.

WAITING FOR HIM TO ABOLISH IT.—The Chicago *Post*, reviewing Cragin and Utah affairs, concludes that the new apportionment bill and other legislation will settle the "Mormon problem." Says the *Post*—

"The question of the admission of Utah will thus be postponed for at least ten years; and by that time Judge McKean will have had an opportunity to abolish polygamy, either by the Territorial statute under which he is now acting, or by the farther aid of some such law as Senator Cragin's bill contemplates."

If Judge McKean shall be successful in abolishing an institution which has prevailed from the earliest ages, and which the majority of mankind have ever practiced, he will certainly prove himself a much more wonderful man than we take him to be. We are perfectly well satisfied that his honor, the judge himself, will be "abolished" and forgotten long before the "peculiar institution" shall fade away. Ambition wrecked Lucifer, and if this is the judge's ambition, it will wreck him as sure as destiny.

THE INNOCENT.—Says an exchange—"Out of the sad crowd of 1,169 male convicts in Sing Sing Prison passed one innocent man the other morning, after sixteen months of doleful imprisonment. How many like him were left behind?"

The crusaders here would reverse the picture and incarcerate a thousand innocent men to one that was guilty.

POLICE.—In the Miller perjury case, a change of venue was obtained this morning, and the accused was taken before Alderman S. W. Richards, where the charge was investigated, and the accused, in default of procuring bail to the amount of \$2,000, was ordered to be kept in custody to await the action of the Grand Jury at the next term of the Third District Court.

The investigation into the "muss" among the Commercial St. Chinamen, was commenced before Alderman Clinton this morning, but the case was adjourned until two this afternoon, to give an opportunity for an examination of the injuries of the wounded man. Five Chinamen are implicated and in custody.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

Damp and muddy and mild and fine and changeable is the last Saturday of 1871, and that's to-day.

DIED.—Franklin C. Johnston, who was so seriously injured the other day by a jam on the Utah Central, died this morning from the injuries received. Funeral at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at the 9th Ward school house. Friends are invited to attend.

CALLED.—Messrs. Ellen & Greely, members of the Truckee Lumber Company, of this city, called this morning, being here on a visit from Truckee, this season of the year being the most convenient for them to be absent from business and home. Mr. Allen is President of the company. They come for the purpose of a few days recreation and rest prior to the commencement of the coming season's business at the Truckee lumber mills.

THE TRAINS ON THE U. P. R. R.—The following was received by the Western Union Telegraph line:

OGDEN, 29.—The nearest train from the East is at Cooper's Lake, about 400 miles from here; it is uncertain when it can get through the blockade. The road is all clear as far as Rawlins.

POLICE, ETC.—John A. Beegan, committed on a charge of shooting with intent to kill, has been habeas corpused by Judge Hawley.

Two of the assaulting Chinamen have been discharged by Justice Clinton; and three admitted to bail, \$200 each.

Mrs. Miller is confined in default of bail.

Per Deseret Telegraph.

ST. GEORGE, 30.—Saturday at 3 p.m. the mason work was completed on the New Tabernacle. President Snow laid the capstone on the tower in presence of the principal authorities of St. George. Much credit is due to the architect, Miles Romney, chief mason Edward L. Parry, and their workmen, for the fine appearance of the building. A large assembly was present on the occasion of this event. Salutes were fired by Captain Milne's artillery, and last evenings festival was held in St. George hall, in honor of the stonecutters, masons and laborers who labored on the building.

A sad accident occurred yesterday in Long Valley. The roof of a house fell in, instantly killing two children belonging to James Maxwell and Levi Hampton; both mothers were in the house but were not hurt.

A RUNAWAY team and empty topsey turvy buggy at the Council House corner this afternoon. Nobody hurt.

THE LECTURE AT MORGAN COLLEGE.—The lecture room was well filled, last night with attentive listeners to the account given by the principal of the College, of his experience on "The Battlefields of the Rebellion." The lecturer entered the service almost at the breaking out of the war, and remained until its close, serving during that period under Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Buell, Kilpatrick and Rosencranz. He participated in the various battles of the northern forces in their march from the Ohio to the Gulf, also in all the great engagements of Sherman's army from Chattanooga to Atlanta, was at Chickamauga, with Wilson in the great cavalry raid through Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, resulting in the capture of Jeff Davis and the remnant of the Confederate army. He also served in Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry, and "for gallantry in planting the first flag on the enemy's entrenchments at Selma, Ala., was presented with a battle flag by the State of Illinois, said flag being now in the Deseret Museum, having been presented to that institution by Mr. Morgan.

With such an experience it can readily be believed that a man of such talent, versatility, and fluency as Mr. Morgan, had no difficulty in making a lecture of two hours' duration highly interesting and entertaining, and such it really was. Many of the lecturer's descriptions were lifelike, and graphic in the extreme, and the numerous audience, by the closest attention, manifested the great interest and pleasure they felt in listening to Professor Morgan on "The Battlefields of the Rebellion."

Pittsburgh papers are rejoicing over an invention to rid that smoky city of its greatest nuisance. A man has invented a small iron apparatus, which attached to stoves and ranges, consumes all the smoke and gas. As no soot is made, it will be impossible also for chimneys to take fire.