

THE GRAND INQUISITORS.

They Make Their Report and are Discharged.

VISITS TO THE VARIOUS PRISONS — HOUSE OF CORRECTION NEEDED, ETC.

The following is the report of the grand jury of the Third Judicial District for the February, 1887, term, made prior to their discharge on Saturday:

Hon. Charles S. Zane, Judge of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah:

Your grand jury, impaneled for the February term, respectfully submit herewith their final report: We met February 7th and have been in session fourteen days; have passed upon fifty-eight cases, of which twenty-nine were Territorial, the balance, twenty-nine, under the laws of the United States. Of the Territorial cases brought before us we have found indictments in eighteen cases, and ignored eleven; of the United States cases we ignored seven cases and returned indictments in twenty-two.

On Monday, February 28th, five members of the grand jury visited the

CITY JAIL,

with a view of reporting upon its management and condition. We are justified in making a favorable report, and we believe the present jailor earnest and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. Any objection to be made applies more to the building than the management; the cells and sleeping apartments are inclined to be damp and the ventilation defective, an objection that applies to nearly all but the more modern and improved jails. The bedding is not what it should be, and the general absence of suitable bedsteads or bunks renders it difficult to keep it in good condition for any length of time.

On March 1st the jury in a body visited and inspected

THE COUNTY JAIL,

the arrangements for taking care of, and properly lodging prisoners in this establishment are more defective than in the city jail. The cells and the prisoner's apartments are damp, oppressive and gloomy, and particularly defective as to ventilation. Then, again, the absence of bedsteads or elevated bunks renders it difficult to keep mattresses and bedding in a passably respectable condition for any length of time.

But apart from the difficulties peculiar to the building, and for which the present authorities and employees are in no sense responsible, your jury feel justified in stating that there is

EVIDENCE OF NEGLIGENCE

and loose management which should be corrected. There is a lack of cleanliness; the walls generally are dingy and defaced. The mattresses and bedding are dilapidated and wretchedly dirty. The meals, however, furnished the inmates are reported satisfactory.

It is a significant comment on the management of this establishment to state that three boys, aged respectively 12, 13 and 15, noticeably small for their age, on being brought into court for trial and before the grand jury for inspection on March 1st, showed such unmistakable evidence of neglect, were so badly clothed and extremely dirty, that immediate measures were taken to have them transferred to the penitentiary, where they can be bathed and where the rules require bathing once a week.

The jury is given to understand that the authorities contemplate the building of a new jail. If such is the fact it should be hastened to a completion with all reasonable dispatch.

On the afternoon of the last mentioned date, the grand jury inspected

THE PENITENTIARY.

To designate as a building this possession of the government, whose treasury is so overdrawn that the disposition and storage of its surplus is a source of concern, is a misnomer. It is simply a pound, surrounded by tumble down adobe walls where men are herded by day and stalled by night, and the security against escape is in the more than average good character of the inmates, which offsets the more than bad character of the structure.

The warden seems earnest in his desire to make the best use of, and to do the best with the material at his disposal, but the Utah Penitentiary, manage it ever so well, is a

DISGRACE TO THE COUNTRY,

and to the government, or to any government whose credit would justify the erection of a moderately respectable building.

Here, as in the city and county jails, the most serious objection is the lack of sleeping accommodations. When we entered the penitentiary, the prisoners numbered 184, and nine were added during the afternoon. The sleeping accommodations for these 193 (and the number is being steadily increased) are as follows:

Bunk House No. 1, 20x32, 12 ft. celling, 64 men; Bunk House No. 2, 20x20 48 men; Bunk House No. 3, 20x38, 64 men; total 196.

There is no standing room on the floor of these three bunk houses for the men who are compelled to sleep in them through the night. The ventilation, while better than in the city and

county jail, nevertheless is not what it should be. Considering the number of prisoners, the more than probable increase of the number, and the early approach of warm weather, we earnestly ask the attention of the proper authorities to the speedy construction of additional sleeping apartments.

A DECENT REGARD

for our common humanity demands this much at least.

The remaining prisoners, not of the 106 packed in the three bunk houses mentioned, the warden disposes of in odd corners and out of the way places as best he can; the major part of those so disposed, are what, in prison parlance are known as trustees. While the whole structure is a wretched apology for the purpose it is intended to serve, it is managed in the best manner possible under the circumstances, and the prisoners complain only of the lack of sleeping accommodations.

The cleanliness and management of the kitchen, butcher and bake shops, blacksmith and tailor shops, wash room and bathing apartments and dining-room are to be commended. The cramped condition of the premises renders it necessary to use the dining-room off hours as a barber shop. For months there has been a large school conducted on the premises, and the largest bunk house is devoted to this purpose through a part of the day.

The experience of those called to serve in the unwelcome capacity of grand jurors is

GENERALLY DISAGREEABLE.

In this Territory it is especially so, and our experience has not been an exception to the rule. We do not propose to tax your honor's patience by commenting on the older and more hardened criminals, or by discussing the more familiar and ordinary crimes, their treatment and prevention.

Neither do we propose to discuss the action, views, sincerity or insincerity of a large class of offenders peculiar to this locality, whose opinions and practices are at variance with the majority of the citizens throughout our common country, but we cannot close this report without calling attention to a subject on which possibly these local practices have a bearing.

Our investigation of offenses against law and society has developed a degree of depravity among the young seldom paralleled in the most depraved and degraded slums of the larger cities of this or any other country. We have had to listen to the most disgusting and

SICKENING DETAILS

from the lips of mere children, so revolting, indeed, that the most hardened of men would blush to write the details.

The duty of the parent does not end, but rather commences with the birth of a child. Natural affection and a sense of responsibility alike bespeak parental care and thoughtful guidance to mould the embryo citizen into a worthy member of society. "The child is father of the man." Our inquiries have developed a painful admission of this two-fold sense of responsibility, a widespread and utter lack of control, and shameful neglect on the part of parents. In view of these facts we feel that we cannot too strongly urge the need of a House of Correction, Reformatory School, or some kindred establishment to save or reclaim, if possible, these neglected unfortunates, as yet upon the very threshold of life, from careers of crime and degradation.

Having concluded our labors, we respectfully ask for our final discharge.

C. R. BARRATT, Foreman.

March 5th, 1887.

WASHINGTON.

Speculations Upon a Posthumous Issue — Our Correspondent Hits the Mark as to the Bill Not Being Signed — The Utah Miners Used as Stool Pigeons — Bennett's and Call's Speeches in Demand.

News' Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1887.

Before this reaches its destination the telegraph will have notified you what disposition the President has made of the Utah, or anti-Mormon bill. It has now been in his hands for six days and the wisest men are as unpossessed of knowledge as babes, as to the disposition that will be made of it by him. The fact that he is so long in returning it challenges the confidence of those who have persistently asserted that he would sign the bill upon its presentation to him. It must be remembered that the hands of the President are full, so full that it is almost impossible for him to give as close attention presumably as he could wish to many measures presented for his approval.

THE DELAY

In the return of the Utah bill to the House, even if it be signed, gives justification for one favorable inference — that his mind was not made up on the question. The statement has been made again and again in certain papers in your vicinity that the President would assuredly sign the measure if it came to him and that without delay. I have noticed a disposition on the part of your public to place some faith in the reports thus sent from here. So far as I have had opportunity of judging, these reports could not be more

unreliable, and it is a matter of surprise that any credence whatever is given them. The history of legislation of interest to your people during this session must have demonstrated this fact beyond a doubt.

THE PRESIDENT

does not commit himself beforehand on any question, and his delay in returning the anti-Mormon bill is unmistakable proof that he deems its provisions of sufficient importance to be carefully scanned. That it is constitutional in all its details is gravely and seriously questioned by many whose opinions will and must command respect among the most profound lawyers, and in several details, some, it may be, practically unimportant to your people, there seems little doubt that it is constitutionally wrong and fundamentally bad. If President Cleveland shall come to the conclusion that it trenches on established principles, there is not the shadow of a doubt that he will veto it. His courage no one questions. And while

ALL IS UNCERTAINTY,

there seems to be a growing opinion that he will refuse to sign it. This is evidenced by an occurrence in the House the other day. A report had been started to the effect that the bill had been vetoed and the statement ran through the House almost like wildfire, and occasioned a great deal of comment. Many of the members familiar with the details of the bill do not hesitate to declare that it ought to be vetoed. I think it might be predicted with safety that if the bill shall be vetoed, it will not be passed over his head, and I almost feel like predicting that the President will return it.

UNSIGNED.

Whether, however, this feeling arises because of an earnest belief that it is inexcusably bad legislation and a desire that it should be condemned by the President, or because of a solid reason, had better be left unexplained. We are, the best of us, too apt to reason from our prejudices rather than to them. It looks almost childish to suppose any man would dare to stem so wild a current as that which runs against all things that bear the impress of "Mormonism," but Cleveland is a brave and honest man and has already done things fully as surprising as such an act would be.

The Leagues in Utah do not want him to sign it. Even if the redistricting and reapportionment of the Territory shall put power into their hands it will

NOT PUT ALL,

and it is all or nothing that they want. Nor do they want the bill even if every Mormon shall be excluded by the test oath. I have been told that a gentleman, Roberts by name, in Salt Lake, and others who are citizens and Liberals, have declared they did not want the officers elective even if the Mormons were to a man shut out from the polls, the reason being that the men in the mining camps would elect whom they chose and the Leagues, who have foisted themselves to the front, would be cut out. If they do not have the absolute control of the Territorial taxes, treasures and offices by a power which is irresponsible and not amenable to the people, if they, in other words are to depend upon the suffrages of those who can vote, this gentleman, Roberts and others, I am informed, have declared they had a "d— night rather the

NORMONS CONTINUED

to hold power." They complain of the one-man power of Utah; they go to the country and raise a storm against it in behalf of the powerless miners of that Territory, and in their bitter hearts and craven minds they damn the possible approach of an era that will see realized all for which they have cried so long and with such lusty lungs and with such successful results. A reformer in this age is a peculiar animal. He doesn't like one man power because it is not the power of his creation. With all appointive power in hands of a Governor, who hails from a State that witnesses within its borders more lawlessness in one week than has occurred in Utah almost in its history, with these men, who are so anxious for the liberation of poor sinners and enthralled Mormons, all would be well. But when it comes to dispelling

MORMON ENTHRALLEMENT

by placing in all and mighty power the "honest miner" who contributes his fifty cents a month to the fund which was inaugurated that certain men might become the masters of these very miners, who might enslave them, the League leaders prefer "a— night" that the Mormons should continue in control. There, reformers! Bah! No young man with sense enough to keep out of an insane asylum would ever desert the ranks of his father and friends to conspire and affiliate with a mob homogeneous only in the desire for power. And this desire which burns so fiercely that no barrier which principle and manhood might erect would be sufficiently high or strong to keep them from over-leaping it, if only they may hope for power that can be used for vile personal ends. Decent men can only pity the vain and ignorant youths who permit themselves to be lured away by such; but when

NEN OF MEANS

and recognized capacity can be ensnared, it is time that they should be taken care of.

I can promise, and I think with a degree of safety, that there will, ere a

great period elapses, be a revelation or revelations regarding these patriots, whom it were a compliment to call mere scoundrels, that may cause many an eye to open which has been closed in serene and dreamy confidence. I name no names and I am too clever by half to give any dates; but the fuse is lighting and there will be an explosion. Stand from under, boys!

Representative Tucker is here again, and has not abandoned his determination to bring up his resolution for a constitutional amendment

PROHIBITING POLYGAMY.

There remain but five more working days for Congress, and the appropriation bills are away behind. By a recent decision of the chair, appropriation bills take precedence over other matters, and the chances therefore of recognition by the Speaker for the purpose of calling up individual measures is not as favorable as it has been. It will not, however, be a matter for surprise if he shall succeed in getting it up, and some action being taken on it before the adjournment.

Tucker's chances for a judgeship for which he has been banking seem very slim indeed. His anti-Mormon rables has not helped him any.

There has been a great demand for

THE SPEECHES

made by Hon. R. T. Bennett in the House and Senator Call in the Senate. One member of the House, not a Mormon affiliate, ordered 3,000 copies of the last one given by Representative Bennett as soon as it had been delivered.

While Senator Edmunds was talking in the Senate Friday night, Senator Riddleberger interrupted him and asked if there were not a chesnut bell in the chamber. Comments are unnecessary.

WALTON WOLD.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EFFECTS OF INTOLERANCE.

DAVIS COUNTY, Feb. 25th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News: I deem the following to be quite appropriate for publication under existing conditions:

A certain distinguished author in writing the history of the Mormons, a religious body that flourished in Switzerland, Germany and some parts of France between 1818 and 1831, says: "After a few years' toleration of their preaching and proselytizing, during which it was alleged that the Mormons had sown the greatest discontent among the inhabitants, the government at last saw the necessity of interference, and in the year 1824 promulgated some vigorous ordinances to put them down. These enactments, as might have been expected, failed of their effect. The enthusiasm of the Mormons was now redoubled; they were now surrounded with the glory of martyrdom; and many who had before viewed their zeal with indifferent contempt, now deeply sympathized in what they could not but regard as an undisguised attack upon the liberty of conscience. In consequence of the general disgust that ensued on their promulgation, these ordinances were at first gradually relaxed, were then suffered to be dormant, and at last repealed in 1831. Since that period the number of Mormons has gradually diminished, and I believe have since died out. The same author says, "We should allow to others the same right of private judgment in religious matters, which we claim and exercise ourselves." It is replied, "We forbid not the sober use of this privilege." But who can estimate the sobriety of another man's speculations? And by reprobating the opinions which a serious man may happen to entertain in consequence of free investigation, we tacitly condemn that operation of his mind which induced him to take up such tenets. This is the spirit of Popery in disguise." No man or set of men are authorized to dictate to another what he is to believe, or disbelieve, much less to impose punishment therefor.

The immortal Locke, says, "No way whatever, that I shall walk in against the dictates of my conscience, will ever bring me to the mansions of the blessed." The Quakers, in their address to James II on his accession, told him that they understood he was no more of the established religion than themselves: "We therefore hope (say they) that thou wilt allow us that liberty which thou takest thyself." Truth, indeed, moral and divine, flourishes best in the soil of freedom. Civil and religious liberty are two of the greatest earthly blessings which are bestowed on man, and the nation or people who curtail their citizens in these, after they are constitutionally established, simply give evidence that they are going backwards and not forward in the march of civilization; and unless they reform, will finally fall into decay and become a thing of the past.

Mr. Jay, of Bath, England, in his excellent sermons, remarks that "the readiest way in the world to thin heaven and replenish the regions of hell, is to call in the spirit of bigotry." This will immediately arraign and condemn and execute all that do not bow down and worship us we do, or, in other words, as a late authority expressed it, "become like us." Lord Mansfield, that ornament of the law, declares that "There is nothing certainly more unreasonable, more incon-

sistent with the rights of human nature, more contrary to the spirit and precepts of the Christian religion, more iniquitous and unjust, more impolitic, than persecution. It is against natural religion, revealed religion and sound policy." And certainly no statesman, without first becoming blinded by prejudice, could fall into such gross errors as to legislate against any part or portion of religion.

Respectfully, etc., A. HAZELTON.

CONTRIBUTION FROM CANNONVILLE.

CANNONVILLE, Garfield County, Utah, Feb. 22nd, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

Thinking perhaps that a few items from this isolated part of our fair Territory would not be amiss, I will endeavor to give you a few items and a brief description of our promising but somewhat diminutive settlement. Cannonville is located in the southeastern part of Garfield County, with a resident population of twenty families, numbering in all about 125 souls. The ward of Cannonville belongs to the Panguitch Stake of Zion, and is presided over by Bishop Wm. J. Henderson. The ward proper contains besides the settlement of Cannonville the thriving little towns of Henrieville, Clifton and Georgetown, the above places being situated within a radius of six miles, each branch of the ward being in charge of a Presiding Elder. The four branches concentrate together and hold divine worship at Cannonville once a month. We have a splendid climate, and excellent soil, well adapted to the culture of all kinds of vegetables, and fruits of every description, as well as the raising of cereals, especially corn and sugar cane, the latter producing a remarkably profitable crop. We have a day school which is well attended and the pupils progressing favorably under the skillful and efficient training of Wm. Lewman, who is also Uncle Sam's representative, our postmaster. Our Sabbath School is well patronized, not only by the children, but by the parents also. In addition to our regular Sabbath worship, we have also numerous institutions of learning and profit, as a Relief Society, Primary Association, Elders' meeting, young men and young Ladies' Improvement Associations, all tending to improve and benefit the community, and advance the cause of truth. We have in our midst a co-operative mercantile institution, which though only in its incipency, is doing "A land office business," under the able management and general supervision of our esteemed Bishop. The absence of this institution has long been deplored by our citizens, owing to the fact, that previous to the organization of our co-op store, we were compelled to travel to the county seat, Panguitch, in order to obtain the necessities used and continually needed in the household, and in going a Panguitch, which is distant thirty-five miles, we were compelled to travel the noted "East Fork." A bleak desert in winter time, frequently covered with snow to the depth of from 2 to 4 feet, thereby endangering the lives of man and beast attempting to cross it. But now this perilous trip is entirely obviated.

We are favored with a semi-weekly visit of the U. S. mail, which arrives promptly and upon schedule time.

The News is a welcome visitor and is anxiously perused by its many readers.

The health of the people is good. No deaths, and very little sickness. This winter we have had some of our fair daughters change their names, and a few more are preparing to follow suit.

Respectfully, JOHN M. DUNNING.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A YOUNG GIRL.

PRESTON, Oneida County, Idaho, Feb. 22, 1887.

Annie Rebecca Harp, daughter of Joseph S. and Rebecca Jane Sharp, aged sixteen years seven months and eleven days, died suddenly at this place, February 18, 1887. She was apparently well, doing her house work as usual, until about 5 o'clock in the evening, when suddenly she sank away in a fainting spell and expired in about twenty minutes.

The funeral services were held in the meeting house yesterday at 2:30 p. m. The hall was filled and a good spirit prevailed. Brother Nahum Porter and Bis P. W. C. Parkinson were the speakers. Their remarks were replete with words of comfort to the bereaved family and good instructions to the people. After meeting a large company relatives and friends followed the remains to their last resting place.

Sister Harp was a member of the Y. L. I. Association, a regular attendant of the Sabbath School and highly respected. The many friends of Sister Harp and family truly sympathize with them. W. P.

GLENWOOD, Sevier Co., Utah, February 28, 1887.

For Deseret News:

The News is a no less welcome visitor to these parts than elsewhere. The articles of "Junius" and "Walton Wold" as well as many of the editorials are highly relished.