THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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HOME-MADE CLOTH.

THE DESERT NEWS has on many occasions urged the necessity and propriety of the people of the Terri-tory giving their hearty support to all branches of manufacture carried on at home, and has so often given the reasons therefor which a sound The Rochester Union says that she political economy dictates that it is voted at the election in that city, to be presumed, at this late date, on Tuesday, March 11, and that two there is not the slightest need to other "strong-minded women" also argue the point. We need only re- cast ballots, and nobody was bold fer to the increase of prosperity, enough to challenge them. When now general among the people, part a woman will, she will. of which is the outgrowth of the support given by them to homenanufactures, to convince the most unthinking that the self-sustaining By Senators Sherman, Edmunds policy is the only one which increaes wealth and comfort in a community; and that so long as any people

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Mr. Mr.

adges on the supreme hence unts

unequivocal in Wyoming, but in

Utah ---- aye, there's the rub! Things judicial are generally of another complexion here.

PERSISTENT SUSAN .--- Miss Susan B. Anthony has been voting again.

REMARKS

Thurman and Trumbull, on the Utah Bill, in the Senate, Feb.

ruary 26th, 1873.

drained each year of money and the mass of the people kept poor. Then, if a person wanted a december, if a person wanted a december, wear of money and the is the security control to be depended by the Senate to what the objectionable. If we no doubt, although that may be a deadlock between a way from the raw material to make them.
Mr. Thurman. I want simply were not doubt, although that may be a deadlock between a way from the result of control to be consense by the Gerear and way from the courds. It is said that if you have there way for the result, and now there we shall have three for the there event.
Mr. Thurman. I want simply were not think the doubt. The bill does not the the away and the is the security control to be chosen by the General Asserties and the doubt whether he could deel and many to intended, probably, to give this said on the series of the people, alive to the necessity of the marshall. But the would be a summer of a state to select jurnes to have the Governor or of a State to select jurnes to have the Governor or a State to select jurnes to most think the Governor or a State to select jurnes to most intended for the people, alive to the recruit the sense to think the direct the the doubt whether he could deel and means to the summer is and the form the counts. I am sure if would be a subordie to the most and therefore I do not the sense to think the Governor or a State to select jurnes to most therefore function really is a lunderstand, that the whole question really is a sumple of a light in second and means to most intense of the second and therefore. The second and the sure of the second the subordie to a second the subordie to a second the subordie to a second therefore I do not the second to a subordie to be chosen by the Gerear and the second to authority whose power in abundance in the Territory. These is the sure of the second to authority whose power for the the probably the second means to most therefore functing and the sure the sure of a second were second the

Judges on the supreme bench that the "instructions" of some courts near Wyoming are neither just nor legal, and therefore it would be no especial compliment to jurymen or jurywomen to be told that they "never failed to find according to the instructions of the court." Such a compliment might be perfectly uncoulvocal in Wyoming, but in firmed by the Senate, and without knowing who he is, I assume that he would be a fair and proper man to act in this capacity. to act in this capacity. * * I move to strike out the word "judge" where it occum in that pro-vision and insert "the surveyor ge-neral of the United States in said Territory." Mr. She rman. A doubt has just

en suggested to me. The survey-general must be located at one quainted with the composition of society; he sees the gentlemen who compose the grand and "petit juries; he sees the suitors; he sees the witnesses; he sees the citizens who may attend as spectators on the administration of justice; and place in the Territory, and these courts are held at different places. Mr. Trumbull. At three places

Mr. Trumbull. At three places in the Territory. Mr. Sherman. Can the surveyor general go from his official records to perform this duty? Mr. Trumbull. Undoubtedly; he is surveying all over the Territory. Mr. Sherman. The surveyor genwho may attend as spectators on the administration of justice; and herefore he becomes in a greater or less degree acquainted with the reputations of the citizens, and acreputations of the citizens, and ac-cordingly, if he be a pure man, (as we must assume that every judge is as a rule, otherwise society is good for nothing at all, for society without justice is the worst sham that ever was, (he is the very per-son for this duty. He hears rumors about the citizens, he knows them to a greater or less degree, he knows their reputations. What fairer man could you repose the trust in than he to exclude from this list of two hundred, not of a given jury let it be remembered, but from this list to of two hundred persons those of j whom he has heard evil reports, whose reputations are not good, who are thought to be bitter in their persecutions of a misguided sect, or who are thought to be bitter in the their persecutions of people who do e 80-Mr. Sherman. The surveyor gen eral does not himself survey at all. Mr. Trumbull. He has his office. Mr. Trumbull. He has his office. This duty is only once a year. Mr. Sherman. It is two or three hundred miles from one place of holding court to another. I merely suggest the difficulty. Mr. Trumbull. That will be no

great inconvenience. uysen. I think on Mr. Fre Mr. Frelinghuysen. I think on reflection this is an amendment that ought not to be adopted. These jurors are selected for the year, it is true, but they are selected for each judicial district. Mr. Logan. By each judge? Mr. Frelinghuysen. Yes, sir, by the judge, marshal, and attorney of each district, and the idea of taking the supresent to select invor

as far back as the memory of min-here uns, been at war with the people of New Mexico, and thei living has been principally ob-tained by robbery. When Arizone was first possesses by the United States, for reason best known to myself, Cachis sought and evidently desired peace with our people and government and this relation existed until 1860 During that time, however, h and this relation existed until took During that time, however, he constantly raided upon the neigh-boring States in Mexico, and brought back herds of horses and cattle. Occasionally stock was a-ken in Arizona by his Indians at points distant from his country, but it is understood that when complete wave made in such complaints were made in such cases, he made an effort to restore

the property. During the year 1809, a boy was made captive while herding stock on the Sonotis, and some believed that Cach'se had taken him; hence that Cach'se had taken him; hence Lieutenant Bascom, with a com-pany of soldiers, marched to Apache Pass, near his headquarters, and camped at the Overland Mail Sia-tion. The lieutenant told the sta-tion-keepers that he was on his way for New Mexico and desired to see Cachise, and induced them to go and invite him in. When asked by Cachise what

When asked by Cachise what was wanted of him, he was inform-



as to compete, in price and qualwhich foreign manufactures. In nothing is this change more triking than in the manusture of material for clothing. The home-producing policy is the only sound one for a community to rsue, providing that the raw marial can be raised in abundance at This is especially true of Litah in regard to sheep and wool, and our agriculturists are becoming. or perhaps have become, converted a belief in this fact, and are turning their attention more to tock and sheep raising, whereas formerly their labors were chiefly levoted to raising grain.

Owing to the causes above enum rated we have now several firstlass factories in the Territory, at which various fabrics--cloth, jeans, linseys and others, which are absolutely necessary for clothing-are or can be manufactured equal in quality to the imported article. The machinery for these establishments has only been imported at nous expense, and it has been mported and erected solely with a view to benefit the people, and none will deny that establishments such as these are worthy of and hould be well sustained.

We call attention briefly to this natter now, believing that it needs only to be generally known that wish to advance one side at the ex-such establishments exist and that pense of the other, we shall certainuch branches of manufacture are carried on, to receive the full mease of support and encouragement which they are entitled.

A SPECIAL PROVIDENCE. — The Springfield *P* comblican has the fol-lowing— Brother Newman will be able, hereafter, to argue the truth of the doctrine of special providences from his own experience. We heread a while since that the herculean ha-to distarceding for the late Senate had old upon his health to that degree that a period of rest and recuperation was absoor of interceding for the inte Senate had old upon his health to that degree that a eriod of rest and recuperation was abso-utely necessary. Shortly after we were old that the brother was thinking of oreign travel. We now hear, semi-offici-ily, that the president has decided to send a his name as inspector of consulates. The and carnal-minded will probably more in this than a curious co-but we set it down unbestating-celal," and appeal to Bishop Ha-roboration. Any way, it is an y comfortable arrangement ng more in this than a curi but we set it down unit "special," and appeal to Bishop Ha-

The Washington correspondent the New York Herald thus explains little about the special provi-

on. March 13.-The ap agton. It is reported to-day er, that the Senate chaplain ins I, and will journey rot orld to see if any progress can be a term in each year, one of this board; take the judge, of three, then each ju the Asiatic and Ib

THAT DEPENDS .- The following, which we find in a Washington paper, is designed to be laudatory without any inco

have suggested there would be a selection of jurors, and a good selec-tion. I really do not think it is very material or that it is wise to give a majority either to the one side or the other; but if we were to give a majority to either side, I think it would perhaps be more politic to give the majoritp to the people of that Territory, represented in their General Assembly, and who com-pose nine-tenths of all the people in the Territory, than to make that majority consist of Federal officers. I hope, however, the amendment of is any officer of a general character elected by the people to select — Mr. Edmunds. Let me suggest to my friend that I believe his colleague has proposed an amendment which will be satisfactory to the committe as far as I have been able

committe as far as I have been able to consult them, which provides that this jury board shall be com-posed, in addition to the three offic-ers named in the bill, of two com-missioners, so called, who are to be elected by the Territorial Legisla-ture. That meets the very sugges-tion which the Senator now on the I hope, however, the amendment of the Senator from New Jersey will not be agreed to, and that the proposition as I have offered ed by Mr. Trumbuil. In making the

uggestion I did to substitute the Governor for the judge, I did it without any particular desire to have the Governor one of these Mr. Sherman. I think we ought not to provide in this bill for a deadbut my ob We ought to have an unprovide to Edmunds. We have. Sherman. My colleague tells e proposed to have three elect-the Legislature.

hat should not be controlled by the court. The jury has everywhere been regarded as a safeguard of the rights of the individual, but a jury amounts to nothing if it is a jury

Mr. Edmunds. Yes, but the committee will ask the Senate to ected simply by ejudge. It is not the court, by make it two, and we supposed he was satisfied with that. While we of the States to allow the are willing to go as far as possi or any of the States to allow the judge of a court to provide his own jury. The jury is selected by some other tribunal, some county court, perhaps, in many of our States, or by some person not the judge of the court in which the jury is to y ask the Senate, while we are quite willing to go two, not to go Mr. Sherman. I have no objec-tion to that plan, but I think nei-

Now, I think it would be desir-able in this case to substitute some other person instead of the judge. ther the judge nor the Governor ought to be on this board. I can It is said that the ma ct with him. It must be rem bered that the clerk is merely his appointee and the marshal is an ficer of his court; they are b nder his control. The object ary is to be a check upon adge; they are to decide upon acts in every case: and a person ndicted for a criminal offense is en itled to have this jury trial, and it esons to me it should be before uries not selected by the judge ment of the United States and one representing the people of the Ter-ritory, or vice versa, one officer of the Government and two named by of the the people to constitute the board for the selection of honest juries, fair erritory, but I would erson other than the It has been suggested that the Gover-nor of the Territory is an executive ter and an improper man Then take the this purpose. Then take the sur-veyor general of the Territory. He is acquainted with everybody in it; he surveys all the public lands and knows all about it; he is a perma-nent officer. I do not know who holds the position; I am not speakman for

ought not to embrace either the head of the judiciary or the head of the executive department of the olds the position; I am not'speaknunds. One of the sons why the committee thought it

g as to individuals. right to take the judge was this: eneral of Utah. I do not the individual is, and it ly immaterial; I am talking the Territory of Utah very large extentiof area; ed into three judicial has more than three p ministering justice; and now if you take the Governor of the Ter-ritory as one of this board of jury by law for a su ory as one of this board mmissioners, so to descr that he is a proper person, so as to nds all over the Territo judge assigned

fore able to perform without additional without any inconven ict is on th

EASTERN.

PHILADELPHIA, 20.-Last evenng while the boy "Leo" was per-orming at the Grand Central Thea-

tre, a signal was given too soon and he was shot through the pneumatic tube, eight or nine feet, and fell and broke his leg; the accident aused much excit

NEW YORK .- At the semi-monthly meeting of the Workingmen's Union, last evening, the resolutions

adopted by the Employers' Protec-tive Association, declaring their unyielding and absolute opposition to the demands of the Trades Union,

were referred to the committee for consideration. No further action was taken, but several members asserted that there would be general strikes within a couple of months. A medical college here graduates ten female doctors this week.

It is said that the recent advance in the price of pork here is owing to the heavy demand from Europe for pork, to be converted into bacon

A special dispatch from Ports-nouth, N. H., says that the schoon-r Joseph Garland, reported lost, with all on board, is safe at Rock-nd, Me. army food.

RIGHMOND, Va.—A special says ore is great indignation in South cetern Virginia over the arrest in atrick Co., by U. S. officials, of the county county Judge, sheriffs and upon the complaint of a tive negro.

since his been inundated with icy of his f cessor. Being personally interro-gated he responded that he could not depart from the well establish-ed policy of Boutwell, and that he could not deviate from it if he uld, because he regarded the ter of the President to the retirimself. He mid roved what had been done putwell, as well as what that off proposed to do in future, and the proved what had Wm. Potter stabbos choots, in a dis ad killed George Sheets, in a dis the growing out of a debt of twen -five cents, at Staunton, Va. iz, asking him if he he

The great objection that there is any great danger of any in the first instance, was that this placed the whole power in the Assembly. I do not think they government of the United States, while the local at thorities or the people at the choice of no jurors at all. I do not think they will want to put is the choice of no jurors at all. I do not think they will want to put is the the choice of no jurors at all. I do not put it upon that the choice of no jurors at all. I have suggested there would be a stop to all judicial proceedings in the Territory, and therefore I have suggested there would be a people should constitute a part of the board to organize the juries. I am not myself familiar with the the rearbins of the Territories, and I do not know whether there is any officer of a general character elected by the people to select—. Mr. Edmunds. Let me suggest to resist all attempts to take him. were entertained regarding him and his force, one thing is certain, that he has, for twelve years, success-fully resisted all the power of the friendly tribes and what the gov-ernments of the United States and Mexico did bring to bear against him; and that since the first of last April he has been as successful in taking life and property as at any other period since he commenced hostilities. FOREIGN NOTES. The increase of miner's wages in cotland has resulted in a marked acrease in the number of marriages. A pamphlet just published in Rome accuses Cardinal Antonelli of all the misfortunes that have hap-pened to the Pope and his church. "The Country Parson," in his last essay in Frazer, says, "No man's mind is healthy who ever tastes undiluted brandy," How strongly the German gov-ernment objects to emigration may be seen from the fact that recently, when English speculators had brought to England German metal workers and then disappointed them in their payments, the Ger-mans were driven to demand aid of their consuls. Now the German government has demanded from government has asyment of the money advanced in their behalf. It is possible that this state of affairs may lead to diplomatic diffi-culties between the two govern-ments, which may result in legal proceedings against the speculators inches of men in the



