

DESERET NEWS.

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

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WEDNESDAY, - JAN. 18, 1882.

GOV. MURRAY'S ADDRESS.

We publish to-day the address which Governor Murray prepared previous to his departure for Washington, and which Acting-Governor Thomas embodied in or added to his own brief but sensible message to the Legislature. Murray's document is pretentious and verbose. The suggestions it contains are, most of them, on subjects with which the members of the Assembly are much more familiar, than an official who spends nearly all the time he stays in the Territory in Salt Lake City, and who has to depend for information about general affairs upon common rumor and the say-so of other people. Several of the measures he suggests have been the subject of previous legislation, and of the gubernatorial veto.

There is nothing worthy of special notice in the tedious document, but the sections under the heads of Political Situation, Polygamy and Governmental Action. To each of these we will pay a little passing attention.

We invite our readers, many of whom will find the address so tedious and wordy that they will skip it for something more interesting to read the sections we have named. The introductory paragraphs thereof are, it is true, turgid and twaddly, but the Governor has managed to make one point in them, and that is, that he is addressing the Assembly "not as representatives of a church, but as representatives of the whole people—as lawgivers." Bearing this in mind, now pay attention to his suggestions of "living interest," and you will find them to be attacks upon a church and its presumed influence and institutions. We say "presumed," advisedly; because the insinuations and statements claimed to be facts are in reality false, and made with the evident intention of being offensive and to be used for effect elsewhere.

Now if the Church has properly no sovereignty over the State, which we do not pretend to dispute, how much sovereignty has the State properly over the Church? With all his assertions about the former, there is nothing concerning it in the Constitution, while that instrument does most positively forbid the interference of the State with the affairs of the Church. And yet with consummate assurance he proceeds to urge upon those whom he addresses, "not as members of a church but as lawgivers," to interfere with matters that belong only to a Church, and with which the State has and can have nothing whatever to do. What authority has the Executive or the Legislature over the rules relating to the finances of any Church under the sun?

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has a rule that all its members shall donate one-tenth of their increase to the Lord for the accomplishment of His work in the earth. There is nothing to compel the performance of this regulation, but it is a duty recognized by all its members and officers from the first to the last. What have the legislators of the Territory to do with this? Nothing more than with the begging system which thrusts a collection plate, or a subscription list, almost perpetually under the noses of the people when they attend the services of the sect to which the Governor gives his countenance and support. It is a matter outside of the purview of the Assembly and of the Governor, and his meddling interference exposes his utter ignorance of the duties of his office and those of the Legislature which he presumes to lecture. The Governor might with as much propriety advise the legislators of the Territory to forbid the exacting of dues and fees in a Masonic, Odd Fellows, Temperance or other organization, which has rules, financial and other-

wise, to which all its members are required to subscribe.

His remarks about the exacting of assessments for political purposes is really laughable under the circumstances. No such thing is known among the people of Utah except with the little clique in which the Governor himself occupies a conspicuous position. We recommend him to apply his own language to his own case—"public officers who make or aid in such exactions are unfaithful servants of the people they serve." He should bear that in mind the next time an assessment is levied upon government officers for party purposes, and when the next subscription is taken up, and business men are crowded into paying money for the nefarious purposes of the ring which plots against the peace of the great majority of the people of Utah.

In regard to the polygamy question on which the Governor wants some laws enacted, we remind him that since Congress has undertaken the task and has already passed a law relating to this question, which is quite sufficient in the way of legislation against plural marriage, it would ill become the Assembly of this Territory to do anything of the kind. If a law were enacted in favor of extended marriage it would be considered hostile to the National Legislature and would not be of any avail; and it would be a mark of supererogation to repeat on our statute books that which is regarded as a law for Utah, under the doctrine of the supreme power of Congress over the Territories. The Governor asks if he "may not in confidence ask to be allowed to join" the Legislature in the "abolishment of the doctrine of hate." Certainly. That is just what all sensible people in Utah would like to see. But who promulgates the "doctrine of hate?" Who stirs up the country to animosity against the great bulk of the people of Utah? Who fans the flame of passion? Who aids in misrepresenting, defaming and maligning those whom the members of the Assembly represent? Who has by gross violation of law and duty insulted the people of Utah, and by damnable fraud sought to rob them of their limited political rights? Who has endeavored from the first opportunity that has offered itself until now, to create ill-feeling and arouse the indignation of the masses by insulting insinuations and untrue charges, and by vulgar and ill-timed assumptions? Who but Eli H. Murray, now in Washington filled with bitterness and malice against the people whom he has outraged by every means in his power? Let him cease, himself, to be an evangel of the doctrine of hate. Let him recall his unjustifiable aspersions; undo his infamous work of trying to rob the people of their votes at the polls; hold his tongue about the affairs of a Church to which he does not belong, until he knows something about it of which he can speak truthfully; comport himself with something like true dignity, not arrogance and vanity; and seek to become the Governor of the whole people of Utah, instead of the crony of a small clique; and he will find no people on the earth who will treat him with more kindness and respect than those men to whom he sermonizes, and the people whom they have the honor to represent.

We believe that the Governor has very bad advisers, and would recommend a change. A careful reading of the message which they have helped him to prepare, shows this beyond dispute; it also proves that they are more skilled in the art of unjust insinuation and covert insult, than in the use of grammatical language, or connected and perspicuous sentences.

There are some things in the address, to which we may refer at another time. This is enough for today.

THAT'S WHAT WAS THE MATTER WITH HIM.

OUR readers will remember that when the news reached here of the summons to Washington of Governor Murray, we referred to his reluctance to respond, and the possibility of some connection between that reluctance and the inquiries which Hon. Walter Evans had been instituting. The following special dispatch from Washington, which we clip from the Louisville, (Ky.), Post, published in Governor Murray's old place of residence, throws

some light on the matter and accounts for the disordered condition of the gentleman's stomach on the morning of his departure, as related in this paper of the same day. If this telegram is correct, there is no wonder that the prospect made him deathly sick:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2.—Governor Murray of Utah, is here, and his principal object in visiting Washington at this time is not to further the claims of Campbell to a seat in the House, as some suppose, but to save his own scalp. It is no secret that the governor is in danger of being removed. His enemies have been active and vindictive, and Mr. John D. White is among them. That gentleman on the day of adjournment, introduced the following resolution in the House:

Resolved, That the attorney-general be directed to furnish to the House of Representatives a copy of a report made to the department of justice by D. K. Chase, general agent of that department, and any other papers and information in his possession on the subject touching the conduct of United States commissioners, marshals, and other United States officers in the State of Kentucky.

Those of your readers who are familiar with the Murray-Evans quarrel know what this resolution means, but to others I may say that the Chase report is supposed to criminate the governor in a fraud upon the government. It is said that Murray tried to induce Chase, who is a treasury detective, and was sent to Kentucky for the express purpose of examining into Murray's accounts while he was United States marshal, to modify his report, but Chase refused to do so. It is also said that the friends of Murray induced the department to allow him quietly to resign and the matter was hushed up. It was almost forgotten, and it is further stated that when Murray was nominated for Governor of Utah, the report curiously disappeared from the treasury archives, and may, or may not have been restored.

Governor Murray has been quite active since his arrival, and will marshal his friends for the fight."

THE CANNON CAMPBELL CONTEST.

The Sacramento Record-Union which is generally clear-headed on public questions, has the following editorial under the above caption:

"The indications are that Congress will refuse to admit either Cannon or Campbell, and this, as we have before said, seems to be the most logical and generally sound position to be taken, though it would be still more just if the fact of Cannon's ineligibility was ascertained. Of course it is allowable to reject him on the ground that he has no certificate, though that position savors too much of sharp practice. For it certainly is not Cannon's fault that he has no certificate. He was unquestionably the recipient of the majority of the votes. In truth he received nineteen-twentieths of all the votes that were cast. It was the plain duty of the Governor of Utah to give Cannon a certificate. The Governor violated his duty, and committed a flatly illegal act in giving the certificate to Campbell who had been, not elected, but rejected, by the voters. Governor Murray's course in the matter was characterized by equal folly and presumption, indeed, and it proved him to be a most incompetent official. As to Campbell, he has no claim whatever to a seat, since a bogus certificate is certainly no better than none at all. It would, however, be scarcely dignified in Congress to oust Cannon on a technicality. If he is not a citizen, that fact will furnish a perfectly good and sufficient ground for declaring that there has been no election; but to refuse him a seat on the score of his lack of a certificate is like punishing a man for having had his pocket picked."

This is the view that Members of Congress will take whose minds are not confused by the popular outcry against polygamy, or are not themselves so prejudiced against the "Mormons" as not to be able to see the entire disconnection of the subject of their dislikes and the matter under consideration. It is now generally conceded that the person who was put forward as the representative of the fraud to which the Governor lent the influence of his office and the seal of the Territory, has no chance whatever of being

seated. The only hope there was for him was to foist him in on the claims of holding a certificate. The reference of the case to a committee virtually kills his pretense, because the equities, not merely the technicalities, will be now considered.

It will be placed beyond doubt to the committee on elections that A. G. Campbell was not elected, and therefore, that he is not entitled to a seat in Congress. It will be also clearly established that Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon was elected by an overwhelming majority. What then will stand in the way of his being declared entitled to the seat? First, that he is alleged to be an alien. Second, that he is a polygamist. The first charge can, and no doubt will be disproved. The second is at present no bar to a seat in Congress. If, therefore, Mr. Cannon can establish the fact of his citizenship—and of this he has the clearest proofs—there is nothing legal in the way to the recognition of his right as the Delegate from Utah, and nothing in fact except the feeling that has been aroused against "Mormonism," and this has no proper bearing upon the question at issue.

Our statement that polygamic relations are no bar to a seat in Congress, may be disputed by those not familiar with the bearings of the law. But it is correct, nevertheless, as a little reflection will disclose. If Mr. Cannon had been or could be convicted of bigamy or polygamy, that could be urged against his admission. But as it cannot be shown that he has broken the law of '62, that objection is not in the way. But he has admitted, and his admission has been published, that he has married plural wives and now lives with them. Very true; and there is no law against his living with his wives; that is no offence against any law of Congress or of this Territory. The law of '62 makes it a crime to marry plural wives; it has never been in evidence in any way that Mr. Cannon has violated that law.

It is not at all improbable that the matter will be referred back to the Territory for a new election, as intimated by the Record-Union, and in the press dispatches from Washington. If so it will be because certain Congressmen are too much afraid of public opinion to act according to law and equity. The lack of a formal certificate, as stated, is no fault of Mr. Cannon's. He was elected without doubt, and obtained a certified copy of the election returns showing his majority. The committee on elections is authorized to determine the equities of the case; to see who was elected, and so declare. That committee goes behind the certificate, which is merely evidence of a fact, and examines into the fact, and that is, beyond all controversy, that Mr. Cannon was duly elected. His eligibility being the same as when he served in former sessions of Congress, and the objections against it being refuted,—legally, properly, justly, he will be entitled to the seat. And if the absence of a certificate in a certain form is to be the sole means of preventing his admission, then, by the same rule, the seat of every Member of Congress depends entirely upon the action or non-action of the Governor of the State wherein he was elected, and this would be a singular endowment of one-man-power in a representative government.

Which ever way the event turns it will be, under all the circumstances, gratifying to the people of Utah, because the fraud attempted has failed; the conspirators have reaped nothing but ignominy; and the whole country has been made to see that in attempting to proceed against the "Mormons" and the Utah Delegate, the unprincipled schemers, official and otherwise, have been obliged to act in opposition to law, honor, truth and common decency.

MURRAY'S TROUBLES THICKEN.

OUR feeble-witted and yet rash and speculative Governor, now absent from his post for the purpose of struggling to save his official head, seems to be in a very bad box. Not only has he committed a gross act of usurpation in the Campbell certificate infamy, but his past deeds, which it appears he thought were buried out of the sight of authority, are, it is alleged, made to rise up before him and the powers that be, at Washington.

If he is guilty of the financial irregularities—we believe that is the fashionable word—imputed to him while Marshal of Kentucky, and in consequence of which it is said he was—"allowed to resign"—another fashionable phrase to soften the harsh term—kicked out of office, he will in all probability find it very difficult to make it appear that he is a fit representative of the National Government, in the Territory of Utah.

It is also alleged that his connection with the Moulton mine, in which the names of the editor of the Courier-Journal and of the figure head in the certificate conspiracy were mixed up with his own, adds further odor to the unsavory effluvia now gathering around him. Parties who claim to know all about it, inform us that the Moulton is reported a huge and palpable fraud; that fine machinery has been shipped there, bought with money gained by the sale of shares, and a big noise has been raised over it for the sake of floating the stock for greenhorns to catch at, while the mine itself is nothing but a hoax to sink money in.

We do not know personally of these matters, but they are worth inquiring into and exhibiting in their true light before the public. There is one thing, however, that we have generally found out, after a little time and development, and that is, that almost every man who has engaged in a violent assault upon the Latter-day Saints in the manner undertaken by Eli H. Murray, has heretofore turned out a rascal and very often a criminal, and we shall not be in the least surprised if the rule proves to hold good in his case. However, we will wait and see. But attention is now directed to these things, and the truth is bound to come to the surface. Talk about "assessments a tithes," how about pilferings of public money, and assessments of wild-cat mining schemes?

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 13

Diphtheria Case.—We regret to learn that a little daughter of Bro. D. L. Davis is down with diphtheria. We hope soon to hear of her recovery.

Deep Snow.—Snow is two feet on the level from the Point of the Mountain west through to Tooele, and if there is a further fall, or a high wind soon, the temporary stoppage of the traffic of the Utah & Nevada R. R. will be among the certainties.

Y. M. M. I. A. Conference.—A conference of the Y. M. M. I. A. of Salt Lake Stake will be held in the Salt Lake Assembly Hall, on Sunday, the 22d inst. A full attendance of officers and members is requested. The Young Ladies Association, Sunday Schools and Primary Associations are also expected to be present. Secretaries of Y. M. M. I. A. throughout the Stake, who have not yet sent in their annual reports, will please do so at once.

A Crushed Arm.—Yesterday a young man named Chatterton, a brakeman on the Utah & Nevada narrow gauge railroad, was coupling cars loaded with ties at Tooele station. His forearm was caught between the buffers and severely injured. He was brought to town and received the necessary surgical assistance from Dr. Seymour B. Young. Fortunately no bones were broken, but the muscles are very severely bruised, and will take some time to get into a normal condition.

The Neslen Case.—In the dispatch received regarding the decision of the Supreme Court in the Neslen suit, the nature of the case was not properly stated, and some errors also appeared in our article regarding it. Wells, Fargo & Co., did not take a mortgage or note from Smith. Jno. W. Kerr endorsed a note for Smith and Smith executed a mortgage to Kerr as security for such endorsement. Jno. W. Kerr transferred the note to Wells, Fargo & Co. for a valuable consideration, before maturity. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s position in the subsequent litigation was that of assignee of Jno. W. Kerr.

Scandinavian Magazine.—Brother Andrew Jensen, of Pleasant Grove, is about to commence the publication of a monthly magazine in the Danish language. The size of the page will be the same as that of the Contributor, but only