

tice; and so far as their action in regard to gaining admission into the Union is concerned, they have certainly shown a disposition to be both honest and honorable. They have prepared a State constitution entirely unexceptionable in its provisions, and propose offering it for the acceptance of Congress, leaving that body to prescribe such conditions as may seem desirable under the circumstances.

Deluded as the Mormons are by a strange superstition which none save themselves can understand, they have yet displayed qualities which entitle them to our respect. By their unaided efforts a garden has grown out of the wilderness, and the seeds of vigorous civilization have been planted in a region which but for them might still be the chosen haunt of savage beasts and more savage men. We cannot afford to lose altogether or hopelessly alienate a people who have done so much to develop the resources of the far West, and who, if judiciously managed, will do so much more in the same direction. Their places cannot be supplied readily, if at all, and it is for the interest of the country to keep them where they are; thereby not only retaining the benefit of their services, but subjecting them to those influences which must in the end wipe away the domestic system now incorporated in their religious creed. The Mormons can be more easily managed as citizens of a State than as citizens of a Territory; they will be brought more directly under the operation of federal laws, and through their senators and representatives in Congress can be more readily reached than by the aid of agents who have no sympathy with them, and are actuated not unfrequently by purely selfish motives.

The sooner, then, the Territory of Utah is transformed into the State of Deseret, the better it will be better for all parties; and in dictating the terms of admission, the chief point to be kept in view is the gradual extinguishment of the objectionable feature already alluded to. Polygamy must not, cannot permanently exist under the laws of the United States; but as it is now thoroughly interwoven with the whole social structure of the Mormon people, its immediate abolition—even if practicable—would be productive of ruinous consequence. Let us not do evil that good may come; but endeavor to exercise that broad, generous charity which, in this case at least, is good, sound statesmanship. We can well afford to let the noxious tree stand for a little while, providing the root is cut. In other words, Congress should limit polygamy to a term of years, thus giving the Mormons time and opportunity to arrange their society on a new foundation, and gaining the desired result without unnecessary harshness. But if the programme marked out by the Gentile element is followed, there is certain to be a vast deal of trouble, endless complications, and a judicial persecution which, while driving the Mormons to seek a new home, will perpetuate polygamy as long as there are any disciples of Jos. Smith on the face of the earth.—*Missouri Republican*.

UTAH.

In the House the polygamous followers of Brigham Young had an airing in a bill introduced by Mr. Durnell to grant the right of way to a railroad called the Salt Lake and Colorado railroad. The Hon. Mr. Hooper, delegate from Utah, went for this proposed railway, hammer and tongs, it being a fact that the Saints themselves are building the road, and have over fifty miles graded and twenty-two in running order. This brought out a Mr. Claggett, another delegate from a Territory, who told how he had emigrated to Utah behind a bull team. The picture presented to the American Congress of the Hon. Delegate Claggett whoa-hawing into Utah at the tail of his bull team was beautiful, and the hearts of the Solons went out to the bully navigator, and each one said "Ahl what a driver was in Claggett lost." Claggett was so demoralized by the saintly atmosphere of Utah that he sank from a bull-driver to a lawyer, and failed from an utter inability to understand the territorial laws of Utah. The Hon. Claggett, B. D., and Esq., said all the water had been monopolized by the Saints. The House could not see the point. Had he said that all the whisky had been monopolized the sensation would have been intense. Hooper came back at Claggett the bull-driver, and said much about the material prosperity of Utah. As for the monopolies Hooper said roads through mountain wildernesses and ferries over wild streams could not be

made by labor and capital unless labor and capital were remunerated, and while Congress gave millions of acres to railroad companies it was not well to complain of little grants to the poor Saints. The eloquent Claggett, however, got the eloquent Hooper when he called attention to the startling fact that the polygamous followers of Moses and Brigham, in their records of the trust deeds, spoke of the church of the Latter-day Saints of the Lord Jesus Christ, and named our Savior as "J. C." The pious House was shoe ed beyond expression, and Hooper was lost. Hooper had more to say—Hooper had volumes to utter, but the gavel of the Speaker kept knocking him down. At this point the Hon. Hooper from Massachusetts let off his little joke. The Hon. H. of Massachusetts has one little joke to the effect that he is not Hooper of Utah, with a belief in several wives—but Hooper of Boston with one wife, and he said H. of B. don't want to be confounded with H. of U. The House knows now precisely where the laugh comes in, and conducts itself accordingly. Mr. S. S. Cox called attention to the immense business on all subjects now being done by Congress, and read from the New York Tribune, which S. S. eulogized. The fact is that the New York Tribune, that national agricultural journal, is more responsible for this condition of affairs than any other. Our Job Stevenson "went for" the Saints, and then the bill passed.—*Washington Capital*, April 20.

CARPET-BAG JUSTICE IN UTAH.

We are more surprised than pleased to find that a conspicuous member of the Democratic minority in Congress, Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, is taking an active part in the more than questionable work of legislating the Mormons into monogamy. The business of moral crusading which has been carried on for so many years in this country, with more profit to the crusaders than to American freedom or the morals of the American people, might well, it strikes us, be left to the original patentees in New England. It certainly cannot be necessary that a Western Democrat should bid for a share of this business by such propositions as Mr. Voorhees has embodied in his "bill to aid in the enforcement of the laws in Utah." The very title of the bill awakens suspicion. It has a disagreeable twang of President Grant's Ku Klux edicts in South Carolina. Under this convenient cover of a necessity for "the enforcement of the laws" what outrages upon law and justice and decency have been perpetrated in that unhappy State! The bill of Mr. Voorhees is calculated—of course it cannot have been intended—to make similar outrages easy in Utah. By the third section of this bill the attorney and marshal of the United States in the Territory of Utah are authorized to make "a list of names of one hundred male citizens of the United States * * * who have resided six months in the said Territory," and from that list the grand and petit jurors are to be drawn by whom the too-much-married Mormons are to be delivered over to the tormentors. Can it be necessary to depict the probable results of such a state of things? Already the telegraph brings us news of scores of men, Mormons by faith, who have been languishing for many months in prison until the agents of the government itself, scandalized at their condition, have interfered to secure their enlargement.

This treatment may perhaps have made the victims temporarily useless as Mormons; it certainly cannot have tended to make them permanently useful as citizens or as men. Mr. Voorhees' bill, by putting every resident Mormon at the mercy of casual and migratory juries, would simply establish in Utah a despotism of "carpet-baggers" in a form unknown as yet even to the oppressed and humiliated South. It is such a bill as ten short years ago Americans would have received from any source whatever with mingled amazement and indignation. We have long since got past the stage of amazement, and we have no disposition to regard Mr. Voorhees with indignation. But we repeat that this legislative bantering neither confers any special honor upon its parent, nor can be of any help in the constitutional fight which it is the duty of Democrats to wage.—*New York World*.

CONGRESS AND THE TERRITORIES.—All at once Congress seems to be growing very affectionate towards the long-neglected people of the Territories. To-

day we see it stated that a bill has been passed for the relief of those who have involuntarily contributed to the support of the savages; and we have hardly recovered from the effects of the consequent hilarity when our eyes pop upon a paragraph, of subsequent date, which says that the House Committee on Territories have agreed to report a bill, setting apart in each Territory, from taxes collected for internal revenue, the sum of \$40,000, to be devoted to the construction of public buildings. Gad! We begin to recognize that we are children of the Republic.—*Arizona Miner*, April 13.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

GEORGE C. BATES, United States District Attorney for Utah, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel, from Washington, on his way back to Salt Lake City.—*N. Y. Herald*, April 24.

WOMAN'S EXPONENT.—We have been requested to state that owing to the non-arrival of part of the material for *Woman's Exponent*, the issue of the first number will be unavoidably delayed a few days.

THE RESTORATION.—The whole country should rejoice, even as the people of Utah rejoice, in the late vindication of constitutional law and the fundamental principle of free government by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is simply the law of popular government that has been vindicated, against executive and judicial usurpation and tyranny. The law means, under our republican system and the constitutions of the Territories, which are but inchoate States, to use the language of Stephen A. Douglas and Lewis Cass, that the people of the Territories, like those of the States, shall have and enjoy the blessings of self government. The unanimous voice of the Supreme Court ordains the restoration of law and order in Utah upon this sacred principle, which is the bond of liberty in our country, against the most wanton usurpation intended to overthrow it.—*Omaha Herald*.

PECULIAR DOINGS.—Mr. Samuel Pike writes from Wyoming coal mines, Evanston, April 25th:

"The First District Court for the county of Uinta, Wy. Ter., has been sitting during the past week at Evanston, and has caused considerable excitement at these coal mines in consequence of a rumor that all men having more wives than one were to be prosecuted. Some who stood in that condition suddenly took a trip of a few days to Utah, for change of air, and were not, therefore, forthcoming when the police visited their homes in search of them. One man, however, thought he would risk the consequences, and was accordingly arrested on a charge of bigamy and tried for the same. Failing to convict him on that charge, he was tried for illegal voting. That also failed, and he was again arrested and tried for adultery. In each case he was acquitted by the jury.

"Considerable discontent being felt by the citizens on account of the rapid disbursement of the treasury funds, the Judge and lawyers thought best to take their departure yesterday morning in a hurry.

"It is a disputed question whether these coal mines are in Utah or Wyoming Territory."

DISTRICT COURT.—This morning in the Third Judicial District Court, Deputy U. S. Attorney, J. L. High, announced that he had received an official copy of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring illegal the method of empanneling juries in this Territory, he therefore moved that a *nolle prosequi* be entered in the cases of all persons held under indictments found by juries so empannelled, and that an order for their release be issued.

The Court said such an order would be issued, and that all such persons would be released during to-day or to-morrow morning, unless some action was taken in the meantime to cause their further detention.

On motion of Mr. High an order was given, turning over, from the U. S. to the Territorial Marshal, all persons against whom indictments had not been found, but who were held by virtue of a warrant of a committing magistrate.

On motion of Mr. Hempstead an order was made by the Court cancelling all bonds given by parties under indictments for lewd and lascivious cohabitation.

The Court ordered the clerk to direct all papers connected with offences against the Territorial statutes, to be directed hereafter to the Territorial Marshal.

The Territory of Utah on the complaint of Ichel Watters vs. Jeter Clinton. Information in the nature of *Quo warranto*, withdrawn, and the case dismissed.

Mr. Miner made application for the reduction of bail in the case of the people vs. Thomas Hawkins, on appeal to the Supreme court of the Territory. The Court said it would hold the matter under advisement until to-morrow morning.

LOOKING WELL.—We are informed that the crops in Weber County are looking fine. Harvest prospects there are excellent.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

DEPARTURE.—Elder Albert Carrington and a number of other missionaries to Europe and the States left for their fields of labor early this morning.

SEXTON'S REPORT FOR APRIL.—Males 14, females 11. Of these adults 16, children 9. Causes of death as reported: Lung disease 6, bowel complaints 3, convulsions 3, old age 2, typhoid fever 2, child-bed 2, paralysis 1, brain disease 1, marasmus 1, heart disease 1, apoplexy 1, killed by snow-slide 1, suicide 1. Total interments 25.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Sexton.

COULDN'T FIND IT.—Our traveling agent, who has just returned from a trip through Summit County, informs us that there is a great deal of snow in that part. Some idea may be obtained of the quantity which has fallen from the fact that a man started out, on snow shoes, into the canyon to go to his saw mill. He arrived all right at the site of the mill, but he was unable to find it, as it was hid from view, being entirely covered by snow.

INFORMATION WANTED of William Ashen, carpenter and bridge-builder, aged twenty-seven; six feet, eight inches high. Wrote from Salt Lake City, October last, after coming from the mines; promised to write again in a few days, but not hearing from him since, his aged mother worries, and would be obliged to anyone knowing of him for sending word.

Address communications to his brother, Peter Ashen, 88 Academy Street, Newark, New Jersey.

Western papers, please copy.

BRIGHAM CITY.—"A. C." writes from Brigham City, April 28th. He speaks highly commendatory of the progress of the pupils of Prof. Monch's school.

Between Brigham City and Call's Fort, and near Bear River, there is a large co-operative farm, upon which, during some days of last week, about sixty teams were at work. In seasons when rain is moderately plentiful good crops of wheat can be raised close to the river without irrigation.

The U. N. R. hands are busily at work; track laying, however, will be delayed a short time on account of a portion of the grade having been washed away about two miles north of Brigham City.

SHOULD BE REPAIRED.—Brother Robt. F. Gould, of Washington, Washington Co., called yesterday. He states that himself, team and wagon narrowly escaped being thrown from a bridge across the Sevier, in Juab county, through his horses taking fright. He states that the above mentioned bridge is very much out of repair, and consequently dangerous for teams passing over it. It is narrow, having been built for a single track; the side rails have been torn away from the ends, besides being considerably damaged in the middle. Those whose duty it is to keep the bridge in repair should attend to it, and thereby obviate the danger to life and property which, according to the statements of Brother Gould, now exists.

Brother G. informs us that the early frosts in Washington Co. have suffered considerably from late frosts. The health of the people is generally good.

EXCURSION PARTY.—The following came per the Deseret Telegraph line—

Utah Northern Junction, May 1, 10 a.m.—President Young's party, about one hundred and fifty, parted with the missionaries at Ogden, who took their departure east. The party arrived here at eight a.m., and found seven cars of the Utah Northern, which we occupied to Brigham, making the trip (four miles) in ten minutes. We were met by Prest. L. Snow and 500 school children, with banners and music. The children and citizens all joined in three hearty cheers to President Young and party, also three more to the Utah Northern and its worthy president. We are now back at this place, where we will stay until 2 p.m., expecting to be in the city at 7.30 p.m. They have a beautiful May pole erected at this place and I notice about sixty teams laden with citizens and school children from Willard, with banners and music. The train now goes back for school children to Brigham. The day is beautiful, the scenery lovely and the music and cheerful countenances and happy hearts indicate a day of rare enjoyment.

SET AT LIBERTY.—A number of persons in whose cases a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the District Court yesterday, were set at liberty last evening by the Territorial Marshal, he having no authority to hold them. Among them were Messrs. Hosea Stout, Wm. Kimball, John L. Blythe, B. Y. Hampton, A. Burt and James Toms. It will be gratifying to the public generally that those gentlemen are again at liberty. We doubt whether there be anybody who really and firmly believed them guilty of the charges which were hatched and preferred against them, while the public generally were imbued with a belief in their complete innocence. There is no doubt that all of these gentlemen are perfectly willing that a searching investigation of their cases be entered upon whenever it can be done in a legal and unprejudiced manner.

W. A. Hickman was released at the same time, the officer in whose custody he was having no authority to further detain him.