

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - Mar. 10, 1875.

GOING INTO THE UNION.

As will be seen by our dispatches, Colorado is to become a State, provided President Grant does not veto the act admitting her. New Mexico is not admitted yet. Colorado will not be a State for nearly two years, her constitution having to be submitted to the people of the Territory in July, 1876. So that the State of Colorado will not have her Senators and Representatives in Congress before the session of 1876-7.

A THOROUGH RADICAL.—This is how the Jackson, Ohio, *Journal* would settle matters in Louisiana—

"Louisiana is the furthest from being a sovereign state of any one in the Union. She was a foreign province when purchased with the money of the nation. She was a conquered province when she had been subjected by the national arms, after the Democratic proslavery rebellion. She should be held as a conquered province until all the Democrats are either shot, hung, or until they die a natural death. There is no safety in any other course."

HAPPY COLORADO.—By the reports of the auditor and treasurer of Colorado Territory, it appears there was a balance of \$2,110 in the treasury, Dec. 31, 1874. But this does not half state the favorable side of the financial condition of that Territory. The auditor says—

"The fact that the entire expenditures of the year—which includes the expenses of the territorial legislature of 1874, together with the major portion of its special appropriations—have been paid from the revenue derived from the assessment of 1873, and the delinquent taxes of preceding years, leaving the sources of revenue to be derived from the assessment of 1874 wholly untouched, shows a healthy financial condition for our territory of which her citizens may well feel proud."

What other Territory or State can say the same for itself? One year's income on hand, untouched!

TWO OF ITS NOTABLE ACTS.

The present Congress, the last Republican Congress, has signalized itself by two notorious acts, imposing financial burdens upon the people—the first was the act doubling the President's salary, and increasing the salaries and emoluments of other public officers, passed last session; and the other, as a natural counterpart, is the act just passed, increasing the federal taxation thirty millions of dollars. This last act comes on the heels of an extraordinarily severe winter, at a time when the country has been suffering from a general and almost unprecedented business and financial depression for a year and a half, when thousands of people in almost every large city in the Union have neither work nor food, and when, during a few months past, nearly a hundred thousand of the bone and sinew of the country have emigrated to Europe because of the unbearably hard times in the United States.

TO DIE TO-MORROW.—To-morrow is the last day of the last session of the present Congress. On Wednesday, March 4, the 43rd Congress will be defunct, and utterly past hope of revivification.

THE NEXT SENATE.

The next House of Representatives, as everybody knows, will have a Democratic instead of a Republican majority, a welcome change to the country at large, which has given evidence of late that it is about tired of the assumptions and aggressions and corruptions of the yet dominant but fast failing party.

The next Senate will still have a Republican majority, but not a heavy one. The "Independents" may naturally be expected to vote with the opposition or Democrats sometimes, and sometimes with the Republicans, otherwise there would be no practical meaning to the term "Independent." There is still one vacancy to the Senate—from Louisiana. Not reckoning upon that one on either side, the composition of the next Senate is stated to be straight Republicans, 40; Independent Republicans, 5; Democrats, 28; giving the Republicans of the strait sect a clear majority of seven only over the other two classes. Of course a majority of one only is decisive in many questions, but a majority of two-thirds is requisite for some important purposes. As the Democratic majority in the House far exceeds the Republican majority in the Senate, the Democrats may be said to have the decided advantage in the next session. The House, too, is the popular and most important branch of the Legislature, more closely representing the people, more influential with them, and holding more real power, excepting in the matters of trying impeachments, and in confirming or rejecting executive appointments, than the Senate.

The political complexion of the next Senate is thus detailed, in several of our exchanges, the Straight Republicans being printed in ordinary Roman, the Independent Republicans in SMALL CAPS, and the Democrats in *Italics*—

ALABAMA.	WISCONSIN.
1877 George Goldthwaite	1877 Timothy O Howe
1879 George E Spencer	1881 ANGUS CAMERON
CALIFORNIA.	ARKANSAS.
1879 Aaron A Sargent	1877 Powell Clayton
1881 NEWTON B JOHNSON	1879 S W Dorsey
DELAWARE.	CONNECTICUT.
1877 Eli Saulsbury	1879 Orris S Ferry
1881 Thomas F Bayard	1881 William W Eaton
GEORGIA.	FLORIDA.
1877 Thomas M Norwood	1879 Simon B Conover
1879 John B Gordon	1881 Charles W Jones
INDIANA.	ILLINOIS.
1879 Oliver P Morton	1877 John A Logan
1881 Jos E McDonald	1879 Richard J Oglesby
KANSAS.	IOWA.
1877 James M Harvey	1877 George G Wright
1879 John J Ingalls	1879 William B Allison
LOUISIANA.	KENTUCKY.
1877 J Rodman West	1877 John W Stevenson
1879 (Vacancy)	1879 Thomas O McCree
MARYLAND.	MAINE.
1879 George R Dennis	1877 Lot M Morrill
1881 William P Whyte	1881 Hannibal Hamlin
MICHIGAN.	MASSACHUSETTS.
1877 Thomas W Ferry	1877 George S Boutwell
1881 ISAAC P CHRISTIANCY	1881 Henry L Dawes
MISSISSIPPI.	MINNESOTA.
1877 James L Alcorn	1877 William Windom
1881 Branch K Bruce	1881 S J R McMillan
NEBRASKA.	MISSOURI.
1877 Phineas W Hitchcock	1879 Lewis V Boggs
1881 A S PADDOCK	1879 Francis M Cockrell
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	NEVADA.
1877 Aaron H Cragin	1879 John P Jones
1879 Bainbridge Wadleigh	1881 William Sharon
NEW YORK.	NEW JERSEY.
1879 Roscoe Conkling	1877 F T Frelinghuysen
1881 Francis Kernan	1881 Theo F Randolph
OHIO.	NORTH CAROLINA.
1879 John Sherman	1877 Matthew W Ransom
1881 Allen G Thurman	1879 Aug S Merriman
PENNSYLVANIA.	OREGON.
1879 Simon Cameron	1877 James K Kelly
1881 William A Wallace	1879 John H Mitchell
SOUTH CAROLINA.	RHODE ISLAND.
1877 Thos J Robertson	1877 Henry B Anthony
1879 John J Patterson	1881 Ambrose E Burnside
TEXAS.	TENNESSEE.
1877 MORGAN C HAMMILLTON	1877 Henry Cooper
1881 Samuel B Mazyer	1881 Andrew Johnson
VIRGINIA.	VERMONT.
1877 John W Johnson	1879 Justin S Morrill
1881 Robert E Withers	1881 Geo F Edmunds
	WEST VIRGINIA.
	1877 Henry G Davis
	1881 Allen D Caperton

The figures opposite each senator's name are those of the year in which his term expires.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 3.

Fined.—Yesterday afternoon August Cazaux was fined, by Justice Pyper, \$50 for selling liquor without license and \$100 for selling liquor on Sunday.

School Teacher.—Parties wishing to engage the services of a school teacher, of excellent moral character and fair qualifications, can hear of such a person by calling at this Office.

Roofing Slate.—We are informed that Mr. Wells Spicer, while working a road from his furnace and mine, in Lincoln, to Adamsville, lately, struck a ledge of superior roofing slate. He is working the ledge.

Social Party.—The party at the 17th District School-house last evening was a pleasant affair. It was strictly select.

The arranging committee were Libbie Pratt, Ethelwinn Pratt, Alice Kimball, Larinda Pratt, Dora Pratt and Ella Merrill.

Municipal Election.—"A. C." writes from Brigham City, March 1st, as follows—

"The following candidates were unanimously elected to-day by the people, having been previously nominated at a caucus meeting: For mayor, J. D. Rees; aldermen, R. L. Fishburn and J. Rywater; councillors, A. Nichols, H. P. Jensen, E. A. Box, A. Christensen and C. C. Loveland."

The European Mission.—By courtesy of President Geo. A. Smith, we have been enabled to peruse letters from Elders Joseph F. Smith and John Henry Smith, dated at Liverpool, Jan. 26th, at which date both were in good health, and actively engaged in the ministry.

Seriously Ill.—We regret to learn that Brother Joseph Schofield, who has been at work on the St. George Temple, is seriously ill, at Bellevue, where he had to stop, on account of his sickness, while on his way to this City. His wife has left here for Bellevue, in order to be with him to wait upon him.

Woman's Exponent for March 1 contains, "Stout English Girls," "R. S. Reports," "Managing Children," "My Mother," "Mothers, teach Your Daughters," "True Relation of the Sexes," "Wintergreens," "How They Look," "Parents and Children," "Let Righteousness Rule," "Home Affairs," "Snow-plant of the Sierras," "Post-mortem Love," "Flowers as Disinfectants," "Theodore Thomas and the Public Talker," "An Ancient Relic," "Poetry," "Hints," "Notes," etc.

Artistic.—Our enterprising townsman, Mr. C. R. Savage, and Mr. Alfred Lambourne, intend starting on a trip to Southern Utah to-morrow morning, both on professional business bent. Mr. Savage will add to his already excellent and extensive collection of views of Utah scenery by obtaining a number of new ones in the south, a part of the country which is constantly growing in interest, and likely to continue and increase in that direction. Mr. Lambourne will take sketches of interesting scenes, with an eye to making future paintings of them.

The two will go to the end of the Utah Southern line by rail, and will do most of the remainder of their traveling by stage.

City Council.—The Council met last evening, Mayor Wells presiding.

Petition of Joseph Rand, asking for the closing of the street on the north side of block 32, plot G, was referred to committee on streets and alleys.

Petition of Evan Evans, asking for the placing under repair of Seventh West street, between First Temple and First South streets; also First South street between Sixth and Seventh West streets; referred to committee on streets and alleys.

Michael Chadd was granted the privilege of erecting a flower stand across the water set, in front of his store, First South street.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Susannah Higham, asking that Joseph Rand be required to open a street on the north side of block 32, plot G, which he had closed without authority, reported favorably to the granting of the prayer of the petition; adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of the petition of Charles Sansom and others, asking for the construction of a water tank on South Temple Street, reported that they had selected a site for the tank on the street named, a short distance from Fourth East Street; adopted.

In accordance with the report of the committee to whom it was referred, which was adopted, the amount of the bill of H. Grow, \$1,690, for carpenter work done on the Bath-House, was allowed and appropriated.

The Chief Engineer of Fire Department and City Marshal presented his bill of expenditures for February, \$360.83; allowed.

The committee on improvements reported a bill of \$113.48, expended on the Bath-house; allowed.

The Superintendent of Insane Asylum presented bill of expenses for February, \$575.79; allowed.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of John Needham and others asking for the erection of street lamps on First East Street, South of Second South Street, recommended the granting of the prayer so soon as the Gas Company shall have laid the mains in that street.

Bill of Mark Lindsey for services as 20th Ward watermaster, \$23.50; allowed.

Police bill for February, \$924; allowed.

Bill of Wm. Hyde for boarding city prisoners in February, \$318.90; allowed.

Grand Jury Empanelled.—In the Third District Court this morning, in addition to the sixteen grand jurors obtained on Monday, three of the seven additional ones then drawn from the box answered to their names, as follows:

Leopold Arnstein, H. W. Despain and John W. Snell. The remaining four had not been served. The two first mentioned answered satisfactorily the questions of the District Attorney, but John W. Snell, owing to having conscientious scruples against finding indictments against parties charged with polygamy, was challenged and excused.

This made the jury number eighteen, as follows, James Lawson, Rinaldo Mowry, James Bond, Frank Hyde, Louis Hyams, Abraham Coon, Thomas Latimer, Martin K. Harkness, Alexander Majors, Gideon H. C. Gibbs, Joseph Weir, John McDonald, Samuel Russell, Luman A. Ensign, W. W. Chisholm, James G. Bryant, Leopold Arnstein, H. W. Despain.

The District Attorney stated to the Court that as the inside limit, according to the statute, for the number of grand jury was sixteen and the outside twenty-three; as about thirty had already been drawn, and eighteen obtained, he moved for the empanelment of the latter number, without asking for any additional drawing.

The eighteen gentlemen composing the grand jury were then ordered to stand upon their feet, when they were sworn by the clerk. Judge McKean then charged them, in substance, as follows:

He did not intend occupying much of their time, intending to say but little, and that in a general way, without entering into details. In the administration of justice, under the law, the machinery used and the mode of procedure were different. Parties deeming themselves aggrieved in the matter of character or property could obtain redress by entering suit, and carrying it to a final issue without the intervention of a grand jury.

When a crime has been committed, a wrong perpetrated upon society, upon the nation, state or territory, the party charged with its commission could not be placed on trial for his life or liberty until the charges had first been investigated by a grand jury, acting for the people. It was not the duty of a grand jury to examine witnesses and evidence favorable to the party charged, but on the part of the people, and when the jury was satisfied that the evidence was sufficiently strong to cause them to believe that the person should be put on trial and have an opportunity of answering the charges before a petit jury, the grand jury should find indictments for any crime of which they thought him probably guilty.

It was the duty of the grand jury to inquire into crimes of every kind and grade, from murder to petit larceny. It was unnecessary for the Court to give details of the various crimes into which it was their duty to examine; when the

evidence that crimes had been committed was brought before them, the District attorney would inform them regarding the law, prescribing the character of various crimes.

It was not necessary that the eighteen gentlemen should be unanimous in their conclusions, twelve of that number concurring on any matter before them being sufficient for the finding of indictments. When evidence was brought before them they could examine, discuss, and compare, and in this way form their conclusions.

Some months ago the Court delivered a charge to a grand jury. It had been prepared with deliberation, and he still held to the sentiments and principles embodied in it, and when the foreman of the jury he was now addressing was selected he would hand him a copy of that same charge.

No people could be happy, nor their lives, property or even posterity after them be safe where the laws were not enforced. No matter who it is that violated the law, he should be indicted by the grand jury, and, if unable to explain away the charges before a petit jury, he should be punished as the law directs. When in cases there are mitigating circumstances it was for the Court to take them into consideration, and temper the punishment accordingly, so far as the law would admit; and where the clemency of the Court did not sufficiently extend, the pardon of the Governor could be interposed in cases of infractions of the Territorial laws and the pardon of the President of the United States in cases involving violations of the statutes of the United States.

The happiness of their fellow citizens depended much on the manner in which the grand jury performed their duty. Why was it that foreign capital was more readily invested in the western States and Territories than in Mexico? It was because, comparatively, the laws were better and more equitably and rigorously enforced in the former than the latter; but still there was room for improvement here; therefore let those who violated the laws suffer the consequences.

The Court then ordered that James G. Bryant be foreman of the grand jury for the March term of the Court, and the jury retired to their room, in charge of the bailiff, Captain Dennison.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 4.

Born.—To the wife of C. J. Thomson, of this City, March 3rd, a son.

Street R. R. Extension.—Track-laying has recommenced on the eastern end of the present South Temple Street horse railroad, turning northward by the 20th Ward Store into that Ward.

United Order.—We are requested to announce that a meeting in connection with the Fourteenth Ward United Order, will be held at the Assembly Rooms to-night, beginning at seven o'clock. Those interested are invited to attend.

Bound Over.—Thomas Barber, who lives on the Roper place, State Road, was before Justice Pyper today, on a charge of assaulting and abusing his wife. The judgment in the case was, after the evidence was heard, that Barber pay the costs of suit and that he give bonds in the sum of \$200 to keep the peace.

Serious Accident.—During the dinner hour yesterday James Dinwoodey, nephew of Mr. Henry Dinwoodey, and who works at the latter's factory, 7th Ward, took his gun and, when firing at a flock of pigeons, the weapon burst, breaking and fracturing the left wrist, and so injuring the thumb of the left hand that amputation at the joint next the palm was found to be necessary, the operation being performed by Drs. Benedict.

Prisoner Captured.—Yesterday deputy U. S. marshal Stokes arrested a man in this city named John Goodman. The latter had been indicted by the grand jury of the 2nd District, for assault with intent to kill. He was committed in default of bail, broke jail twice at Reaver, was caught here some time since, escaped again. He was taken to the penitentiary yesterday and will soon be transferred to Beaver.

Returned Missionaries.—Elders Ezra T. Clark and Hector C. Haight, both of Farmington, re-