

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - - Jan. 21, 1874

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

THE message of his Excellency Governor Woods, published in the NEWS yesterday, had the merit or demerit of lengthiness. It also seemed to indicate that his Excellency considered that the past legislatures of the Territory, including the former governors, knew very little, and consequently that most of the legislation effected by them during the last thirteen years was, to use the mildest term, something of a blunder, and that nearly all of it required remodelling, at least, and fashioning to suit his ideas. The members of the Legislature may or may not see eye to eye with his Excellency in this particular, most likely not altogether.

It is the Governor's duty to make to the Legislature such suggestions as he may consider appropriate to the times, and there is no doubt that the members of both houses are glad to receive those suggestions when made. But the fact is, after all, that they are the suggestions and opinions of one man, and he a citizen here simply because of official appointment, not of election by the people. The hundred thousand people of the Territory, as well as the Governor, have opinions, many of them probably just as wise as those emanating from him. The various suggestions offered by his Excellency, therefore, will be likely to be taken, on their intrinsic merits, by the members of the Legislature, and considered by them simply at what they are worth. It is the welfare of the people generally, the whole people if possible, and, if not, the greatest good to the greatest number, that the legislature should meet to promote, notwithstanding the Governor's unconcealed special affection for the minority. His Excellency can hardly object seriously to this view of the case, but, if he should, the plain and positive duty of the members of the Legislature is just the same notwithstanding.

BUSINESS OF THE UTAH CENTRAL.

IN Saturday's NEWS appeared a statement of the freight business done by the Utah Central Railroad during the last three years. As a very large proportion of the freight consists of things going out of or coming into the Territory, the statement will give a tolerable idea of the amount of imports and exports of that part of Utah lying south of Ogden, especially the more central portions of the Territory, and also partially including the Pioche part of Nevada, although of late Pioche has been largely supplied from the Central Pacific Railroad, and through the central part of that State. We therefore may use the terms import and export, in this article, for freight brought in and freight sent out of this city.

The import business for the year 1872, in several particulars, exceeded that of 1873, although the total of that of the latter year exceeded that of the former. While the total inward freight of 1871 was over 53,000 tons, that for 1872 was nearly double, or over 93,000 tons, and that for 1873 was over 116,000 tons, or about one-fifth more than that of 1872, and nearly two and a half times that of 1871. Coming to details, the building material imported in 1872 was double the number of tons of that in 1873. The imports of lumber were nearly equal for each year, that for 1872 preponderating about one-thirteenth over each of the other two years. The importation of live stock for the last two years was about equal, and each of those years nearly double that of 1871. The importation of fuel, that is, coal, coke, charcoal and wood, amounted to nearly 62,000 tons for

1873, nearly double that of 1872, and nearly four times that of 1871. The produce imported in 1872 was nearly double that of 1871, and nearly a seventh more than that of 1873. A few more wagons were imported in 1873 than in 1872, and about a fifth more than in 1871. Railroad material imported was about a fifth more in 1871 than in either of the two succeeding years; that for 1873 was a little in excess of that for 1872. The produce imported during 1871 was somewhat less than half of that during 1872, and a third less than that during 1873. The machinery brought in each year has not varied much in weight. The merchandize imported in 1871 was upwards of a third less than that in 1872, and that in 1872 was about one-ninth more than that in 1873. The "hard times" of the latter part of last year may be supposed sufficient to account for this falling below the figures of 1872.

The total exports in 1871 were about two-ninths less than in 1872, and those in 1873 were one-third more than those in 1872.

The merchandize exported varied little one year from another, but showed a slight steady increase. Wool and hides, to the extent of half a thousand tons left this city, during the three years, most likely to go East, last year being rather the heaviest. The ore sent away was an eleventh less in 1872 than 1871, but a sixth more in 1873 than in 1872. The export of crude bullion in 1872 was nearly quadruple that in 1871, but only about two thirds of that in 1873. The produce sent out in 1872 was only half that in 1871 and not a fifth of that in 1873. Of lead more than 2,600 tons were exported in 1873.

Upon the whole, we consider this a very favorable showing for the Territory. There is one particular, however, which is not so favorable, and to which we desire to call attention. Tons are not necessarily equivalent to values, but it is a noticeable fact that the total exports for the three years are not one fourth those of the imports. If the respective values of each show a similar disparity a change must come, or the prosperity of the Territory may soon be under a very dark cloud.

ABOUT FUSION.

THERE is considerable talk about fusion in these days. Citizens are invited to tone down their views and policy in order to meet the views and policy of somebodies else, though those somebodies else do not seem to be in any hurry to tone up their views very materially. Some people may have a faculty for facile toning up or down, specially down, and for compromise and fusion and such amalgamatory things. But a fair minded, honest, upright citizen finds himself utterly unable to tone his views down to the level of the unscrupulous intriguer or vicious office seeker, or to enter into any sort of fusion with him, further than compelled to by force of circumstances.

Now in respect to the election of persons to any office, municipal office for instance, an upright citizen will naturally support the best men available, so far as his knowledge of men goes. It is useless to endeavor to persuade him to vote for bad men, for dishonest men, for wireworking, ambitious, selfish, corrupt men, for his avowed enemies, if he knows them, and he will be more likely to vote for indifferent candidates whom he does know, than for possibly better candidates of whom he knows nothing, or nothing to their credit, or who, from bad association, have contracted an uninviting moral or political perfume.

The ambition to serve the community is not necessarily an unhealthy one, but when it is pushed too strong it is open to grave suspicion.

If any portion of the community wish to designate a man for election to office, they have the privilege to do so, but to persuade the majority of the electors to vote for him is quite another thing, and compulsion of votes is neither legal nor constitutional. To upright citizens there is only one sort of fusion which is satisfactory, and that is uniting in favor of the best men that can be found. If the minority are prepared with such candidates, and can convince the majority of that fact, we have

not the least doubt but that those super-excellent candidates will be elected by a heavy vote. If the minority were to try that policy, they might be morally certain of success, but it would be a new departure for them, though an eminently healthy one. At least, that is the only kind of fusion that many of our best citizens will ever willingly come to.

WANTS MORE JUDGES.—The Washington correspondence, Jan. 9, of the New York Herald has the following—

"As there does not seem to be much probability of the admission of Colorado as a State, this session of Congress, Delegate Chaffee is urging speedy action on his bill, introduced and referred to the Committee on Judiciary a few days since for the appointment of two additional judges. This would make the number for the Territory five instead of three, as at present. It is said the cases in the courts growing out of mining matters and other business pursuits are increasing to such an extent that additional courts are imperatively demanded. One of the Colorado judges recently had a leave of absence granted him, but the business of his Court was so heavy that, before he could avail himself of it, more than half of the time had passed. In all of the courts of that Territory the judges are said to be overworked. Montana will probably claim the same increase, and it may be extended to Utah. It is claimed that there will be also an advantage in enlarging the Supreme Courts of these Territories, three judges being looked upon as too small a number to constitute the higher Court of Appeals. If this were not a bad session for that purpose an attempt would be made to increase the salaries of the Territorial judges, so that they should assimilate with those of the United States district judges in the different States. In the mining litigations in these Territories the judges are frequently called upon to adjudicate cases involving very large amounts."

Any reasonable citizen would be in favor of having a sufficient number of judges in a Territory to properly dispose of the judicial business thereof, and of their receiving a fair compensation therefor. But to so accomplish that business, it would require a forty-judge power, taking the obstructive class of judges for examples, such judges as some of those sent to Utah. In fact, one judge of that class is "a dose," which has anything but a healthy effect upon the public, who would be far better off without him.

H. W. BEECHER AND PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Beecher won't visit Europe the coming summer, as rumored, unless his congregation at Plymouth Church want him to do so. He will be satisfied to remain and preach to them. At the recent auction sale of pews in that church, in spite of the hard times, some of the choicest pews sold at premiums of nearly 400 per cent. over their nominal price. Thus for a pew appraised at \$120, as much as \$530 was bid, being \$60 above last year's figures.

BREAKING IT UP.—The Boston Statesman reports that Vice-President Wilson deprecates the manner in which Grant manages affairs. He is understood to have said that the excitement brought on by the President's course had as much to do with his (Wilson's) failing health as anything else, and he declares that Grant is breaking up the Republican party.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED BILLS.—A Washington paper says that up to January 10, during the present session of Congress, 1,045 bills had been introduced in the House of Representatives and 500 in the Senate, "enough work to keep busy all the State Legislatures of the several States of the Union."

A MARTYR TO DUTY.—This is how the New York Graphic represents a certain case—

That hardworking public servant, Dr. Newman, is busy inspecting the Consulate at Pekin. At least, he would inspect it were there any Consulate there. The way in which that noble man consents to exile himself from his country and travel round the world at the expense of the Government, without ever murmuring at his lot, furnishes a beautiful example of patience and meekness.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 14.

Probate Court.—In the forenoon the case of McClure, alias "Banjo Bill," and others, indicted for rape, was called up and set for hearing next Saturday.

The British Mission.—The following is from the *Millennial Star* of Dec. 23—

"ATTACHED.—The North Wales and Pembroke Conference are attached to the Glamorgan Conference, which will be known, hereafter, as the Welsh Conference, under the Presidency of Elder John E. Reese."

Quick Distribution.—The Governor's Message, which was delivered before the Legislative Assembly yesterday at noon, was printed in upwards of ten thousand copies of the Daily, Semi-weekly and Weekly editions of the DESERET NEWS, which were distributed in the city, or mailed for distant subscribers before 1 o'clock this morning. It is now on its way to all parts of the Territory, the United States and Canada, Europe and Australia, and other parts of the world.

Poland's Utah Bill.—Washington, Jan. 6. The bill of Judge Poland, in relation to affairs in Utah, is based, he says, on the fact that there are two sets of officers in Utah—one national, the other territorial; that the territorial officers are more powerful there than the Federal officers. He says that the bill comprehends the entire judicial administration of affairs, and its main idea is to give the control of the courts to Federal officials, the same as in other territories, and to make the authority of the laws of the United States respected instead of annulled by legislative enactments and Mormon judges. It is essentially and entirely a Gentile bill.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Ogden Lyceum.—H. W. Naisbitt lectured last night to the members of the "Young Men's Institute" at Ogden city. This is an association of young men for mutual and literary improvement, and they have lectures once a week. The young men of Ogden take a good deal of interest in their institution and they are benefitted by the aid and encouragement given to them by the best men of their city, of whom Bro. Naisbitt specially mentions Hon. F. D. Richards as one who takes special interest in the advancement of the members. This speaks well for Ogden. Nothing aids the advancement of a community so much as does the thorough and proper education of the rising generation. "Bone and sinew" should receive their proper development, but it requires intellectual faculties to direct them to advantage, hence the latter should be duly exercised, and societies like that above mentioned are of great benefit when conducted in a proper manner, and when so conducted should be encouraged.

Fog and Frost.—The frost has caused the fog, which has enveloped this City and surrounding valley for the last few days, to deposit its vapors in the shape of hoar-frost, and the trees have looked as if covered with a silver spray. Some people are afraid that the fruit buds will be destroyed, and there may be some cause for apprehension, as the particles constituting the fog are so finely interwoven with the air that they will penetrate into the most delicate openings on the trees and cause a dampness which the frost causes to coagulate into ice, which chills the delicate fibres which feed the fruit buds.

But whatever may be the consequence of this weather upon the trees, there is another matter of much more serious consequence, which demands attention, and that is, in regard to the health of the people, especially among the children. Already we hear of sickness prevailing among children to a great extent, caused by colds. Parents should be very careful not to let their children be out too much in such weather as that which prevails at present, and when they allow them to go out at all they ought to be provided with warm clothing. Children will play in the streets and get warm by exercise, then they will stand still and get chilled through. This will often cause the most serious consequences. People cannot be too careful of their health, and especially should parents exercise good care over their children.

City Council.—In the City Council, last evening, the petition of G. W. Crocheron, asking to be permitted to erect a small building on the southeast corner of the market lot, in which to sell fruit, fish, etc., said building to remain there during the pleasure of the council, was granted.

Bid of W. H. Sherly, offering to paint the city lamp posts for seventy-five cents each, giving each two coats of good paint, color to be decided by the Council, with other bids which have been offered for painting the lamp posts, was referred to committee on improvements.

Petition of C. M. Stevens, asking for license to carry on the auction business at his old stand, Second South St., was granted.

Mr. G. G. Bywater, who has had charge of the city clock for some years, in a communication addressed to the council, tendered his resignation, and recommended Andrew Harvey for the position. Resignation accepted and Mr. Harvey engaged to attend to the clock.

A communication from J. H. Picknell on the subject of his stall rent, and license as a butcher, and making a claim against the city, was referred to committee on claims.

Reports of superintendent of asylum, captain of police, showing the number of arrests, kind of crimes, etc., for the year 1873, and of chief engineer of the fire department, showing the condition of the department and the work which had been done during the year 1873, were read and accepted.

Recommendation of J. R. Winder, city tax collector, to remit the taxes of a number of persons, whose names were handed in, was referred to an appropriate committee.

Several bills were read and referred to committee on claims, when council adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening at seven o'clock p.m.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 15.

Crowded.—We ought to apologize to our numerous correspondents for the delay in the publication of their letters in the NEWS, but the crowded state of our columns just now renders unavoidable the postponement of the publication of many eligible articles.

Third District Court.—This court was in session yesterday in the United States Marshal's office. Two men were admitted to citizenship. A number of motions were argued, and judgment by default was taken in several cases.

After having disposed of some business of minor importance, the court adjourned till Monday, Jan. 19th, at 10 a.m.

Personal.—Professor J. M. Coyner, of Indianapolis, Ind., called to-day. He is on his way to Idaho, where he is assigned duty as government agent of the Nez Percés Indians. The Professor will remain in this city until Monday, having a desire to see and become acquainted with the objects of interest in this vicinity. He desires especially to visit the schools, having himself been engaged in teaching.

Probate Court.—In the case of the People vs. N. Castro, indicted for assault with intent to kill, the jury, after having heard the testimony and the argument of counsel, Snow for the prosecution and Geo. W. Groo for the defense, rendered a verdict of not guilty last night.

T. W. Callahan, indicted for seduction and adultery, and Thomas Butterwood, indicted for perjury, were both surrendered yesterday by their bondsmen, and committed to jail.

The jury were excused from further attendance until Saturday morning next, at 10 a.m.

Fire.—About half past five o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the cigar store belonging to Ed. Harris, on First South street. Mr. W. T. Harris, the father of Ed. Harris, was attending the store and while filling and lighting the lamps in a small passage under the stair-way, one of them, filled with Danforth fluid, burst. The fire therefrom communicated with a large can containing the same kind of fluid, and the whole passage was in flames, which burst through at both sides into the store and into a back room. Mr. W. T. Harris exhibited remarkable presence of mind—he caught the can of the burning fluid and carried it outside, thereby cutting off that dangerous