



GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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The Springfield Republican says of the past political career of a Federal appointment in Utah—

"The sending of broken-down politicians from abroad for Federal offices in Utah has always been a failure. They have either weakly succumbed to Mormon influence, or they have fought it with a zeal not according to discretion."

This is partly true, and would be nearer the truth if it was to the effect that these broken-down politicians as Federal officers almost invariably have acted as if they have been sent here expressly to put down "Mormonism" instead of to faithfully discharge the duties of their respective offices, irrespective of party or creed, fear or favor, and especially irrespective of the religious faith and practice of any portion of the people. While those few appointees who have endeavored to discharge their official duties with something like impartiality and in the spirit of the Constitution, have been most atrociously lied about, and not infrequently have been early removed in consequence of the baseless slanders and insensate clamors of the most unprincipled and reckless of the "broken down." It is not a creditable thing, but it is a fact. Facts are ugly things sometimes.

Further says the *Republican*—

"If the President really purposes a policy in Utah, and means to bring a more persistent and healthy pressure to bear upon the polygamists."

How long has the President of these United States been constitutionally constituted a religious crusader? And if he never has been, why do respectable papers like the *Republican* persistently represent him as such?

The attention of the *Republican* is respectfully invited to the following authoritative sentences, which in our humble opinion, are far more edifying and wholesome reading than the extracts we have quoted from our Massachusetts contemporary—

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

"The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

"Before he [the President] enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation—I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

It might do the *Republican* good to digest the above extracts before it again intimates that the head and front, the sum and substance of the federal relations with Utah are to handle a handful of polygamists, for to absorb executive attention so completely is, as it ought to be, entirely beyond their ambition. We beg to assure the *Republican* that they can not constitutionally, and they do not really aspire to become the object of such monopolizing interest, and distinguished consideration. The President of the United States has not a shadow of constitutional right to interfere with the religion of the Latter-day Saints, nor with the religion of any other body of citizens, and consequently he has not the least shadow of constitutional right to make any appointment with the special view of suppressing the religion, or any part or portion thereof, of the Latter-day Saints, or any other class of citizens. When any President

of the United States does any such thing he invariably exceeds his duty, and so far he is treading on impeachable ground.

THERE are two woman suffrage associations—the American Woman Suffrage Association, embracing most of the "Boston set," and the National Woman Suffrage Association, presided over by Miss Susan B. Anthony. This latter commenced its annual convention at Lincoln Hall, Washington, D. C., Jan. 16. Among the adherents of Miss Anthony and her association are Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Matilda Joselyn Gage, Miss Phebe Cousins, Rev. Olympia Brown, Mrs. Meriweather, Madame Aneke, and Mrs. Myra Bradwell.

Mr. Edward M. Davis had the honor of being the only man on the stand. How he could, singly and alone, endure the concentration of so much feminine loveliness, amiability, sweetness, energy, intellect, and ability is not stated.

Miss Anthony claimed that the Republican party was doing women a great wrong in refusing them the franchise and giving it to the negroes. She stood there by the kindness of the keeper of Auburn prison to vindicate the rights of woman.

Mrs. Cady Stanton urged the men to do their duty in aiding the cause. [They do in Utah.] The souls of the women were in the resolutions about to be read. Only by the aid of woman could the Republican party continue its renewal. She thought President Grant favored their cause, and Vice President Wilson espoused it, as he seldom in his speeches failed to remember the large class of disfranchised women throughout the land. A great change had taken place in the press, the Irish and negroes were no longer ridiculed, but the women were, the strong-minded for their principles and the weak-minded for their paucity, yet this would soon pass away.

A letter was read from Mrs. Virginia Miner of St. Louis, who had prosecuted the authorities for damages received in not allowing her to vote.

Miss Lillie Devereux Blake wanted to do her duty to her country, but she was prevented, which was a great pity. Woman was not made for man only, or as the answer to the threadbare cunnidrum has it, "What was Eve made for? For Adam's express company." She was made to exercise political as well as other rights, and would insist on them.

Miss Anthony complimented Mr. Riddle, of Washington, for the stand he had taken in the cause, and she joyfully welcomed the representatives of Iowa, Tennessee, and California, new portions of the country to the Convention.

Mrs. Cady Stanton presented the following resolutions—

"Whereas the fathers declared long ago that a person who has no voice in the rules, nor in the laws under which he lives is a slave; therefore,

"Resolved, That so long as women are denied the right of suffrage they are politically, civilly and socially enslaved.

"Resolved, That the present attempt in our courts, by a false construction of the federal constitution, to exalt all men as sovereigns, and to degrade all women as slaves, is to establish the most odious form of aristocracy known within the civilized world, that of sex."

"Resolved, That women are 'persons' and 'citizens' possessed of all the legal qualifications of voters in all the several States, age, property and education, and by the fifteenth amendment of the federal constitution have been secured the right of suffrage.

"Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress by appropriate legislation to protect women in their exercise of this right.

"Resolved, That women are citizens, first of the United States, and second of the States and Territories wherein they reside, hence we claim national protection of our inalienable rights against all State authority.

"Resolved, That States may regulate all local questions of property, taxation, etc., but this is an inalienable right declared by the constitution, and must be interpreted by the supreme court, protected by Congress, and enforced by the arm of the executive.

"Whereas the bill to unite Colorado and Wyoming into one, and that one to be Colorado, thus depriving the women of Wyoming of the right of suffrage, savors too much of the old Blackstone idea of marriage, by which the husband and wife are made one, and that one the husband: Therefore,

"Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with the women of Wyoming and sustain them in their opposition to this measure.

"Resolved, That the criminal prosecution of Susan B. Anthony by the United States for the alleged crime of exercising the citizen's right of suffrage, is an act of arbitrary authority, unconstitutional and a blow at the liberties of every citizen of this nation."

"Whereas women in the several States have commenced suits against United States officers for refusing their ballots: Therefore,

"Resolved, That we tender our hearty sympathies to the persecuted officials, realizing as we alone can do, that their troubles have only commenced, these suits being but the few drops which precede the coming storm.

"Resolved, That the report of the Senate judiciary committee against the petition of the ten thousand naturalized citizens of Rhode Island, is a new and insidious form of State rights, sustaining, as it does, State discrimination between United States citizens contrary to both the letter and the spirit of the 14th amendment.

"Resolved, That the friends of woman suffrage may congratulate themselves on their speedy success inasmuch as a great political party that has just received a new lease of power by overwhelming majorities, whose president has pronounced opinions on the equal rights of citizens, and whose vice president has been an advocate of woman's suffrage for twenty years and in the late campaign in over one hundred speeches never forgot to mention his disfranchised country women."

Mr. Edward M. Davis offered one for the establishment, by act of incorporation, of an organ for the association, to chronicle all new phases of agitation and be a medium for the friends of the suffrage, \$100,000 to be raised in \$5 shares.

ST. GEORGE, Jan. 15, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

After the fine showers of fertilizing moisture comes the bright sunshine, wooing the industrious bee from its hive and the blooming plant to peep from its hiding place. Even the lizard and buzzing house fly admonish us that spring is near. Thus far we have had open ground, no snow and not sufficient frost to hinder the gardener, and it really seems here that the time has arrived when he that gathereth must haste to keep out of the way of him that soweth seed. Vegetable roots are in the ground where seed should be planted to produce the same sort of crop. Our orchards are increasing in area, and size of trees, giving a sure indication that we will have plenty ere long and the easy success of finest varieties of grapes induces a broader space of vineyards—in anticipation of being blest with railroad communication in good time, to transport our produce to markets offering best inducements.

President Brigham Young is here and seems to be in the enjoyment of good health and spirits, attending Sunday meetings and often speaking to the audience, giving counsel and comfort to the Saints.

Quite a number of dwellings and other improvements are going up in this city, and a nice spacious building for a store is being finished for Bro. Nixon. It is rumored that work upon the Temple here will soon be commenced.

We have in operation in the city now six common schools and one of higher grade, all well attended. We have also peace and good order. The tillers of the soil are fitting their grounds and sowing seed, in the earnest hope of an abundant harvest.

Winter evenings are still of good length, and young blood is as prone now as ever to search for exciting amusement. Let heads of families, who love their children and wards (and who does not), if they have not already done so, provide for them abundance of good entertaining books, magazines and papers, and such harmless games as can be reached, that the youth may find home the most pleasant of places and there spend the evenings under the eye and influence of their parents, and thus be built up and strengthened by good influences, for when a child is abroad there is no telling what temptations may be in its path way, or who may fall.

CACIT.

MUSEUM, Jan. 23rd, 1873.

Editor Deseret News.

In 1870 a Mr. Smith brought a horse-shoe here to be placed in our cabinets as "the first iron made from the ores of the Weber Valley." I only learned yesterday that Messrs. Smethurst and Evans were the discoverers and successful reducers of the iron ores of that valley, to whom I shall be pleased to transfer the credit of these transactions.

Yours very truly,
JOS. L. BARFOOT,
Manager.

Correspondence.

PARIS, Dec. 12, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

We arrived in the city of Antwerp, Belgium, 7th of December. It is one of the finest cities in the kingdom, embracing a population of 133,000. It is the principal sea port of the country, carrying on an extensive traffic with Great Britain and Germany. Among other objects of interest, we examined the celebrated cathedral, Notre Dame, 390 feet in length and 216 in width, the most magnificent gothic structure in Belgium. It was commenced in the middle of the thirteenth century, and completed one hundred years after. It is the only church in Europe that has six aisles. Its skillfully executed and elaborate carvings, numerous paintings by celebrated artists, mosaic work of the finest description, marble statues of exquisite workmanship, gorgeous gildings, and decorations of the most costly character, altogether form a scene of great beauty and magnificence. The tower is 402 feet in height and is ascended by 622 steps. It affords a splendid view of the city and surrounding country. Its chimes are among the most complete in Belgium, consisting of 99 bells, the smallest of which is but fifteen inches in diameter, the largest weighs eight tons.

We also visited the museum, containing a collection of 560 pictures, possessing great merit, the productions of celebrated masters. One of these by Rubens, which I consider the most perfect, particularly attracted my attention. It represents Christ crucified between two thieves; Longinus, the Roman officer mounted on a grey horse, is piercing the Savior's side with a lance; the penitent thief, a grey haired man, is invoking the Savior for the last time. In the foreground stands the Virgin mother, whom Mary, the wife of Cleophas, in vain endeavors to console. Farther back, St. John leans against the cross of the impenitent thief, weeping; Mary Magdalene on her knees, at the foot of the cross, implores Longinus to spare the sacred body of her master.

The whole is drawn with almost startling accuracy—indeed, I never saw a life scene on canvas so strikingly illustrated. The writhing agony of the impenitent malefactor whose legs have just been broken by a Roman soldier, while on the contrary, the composed expression of the other, though worn by suffering—all depicted with such marvelous exactness, impressed me for the moment with a feeling that I was witnessing the reality of this shocking scene.

Antwerp justly boasts of many public edifices of great beauty and magnificence. The royal palace erected over 100 years ago in fantastic pompador style, drew our attention, though perhaps failed to excite our admiration. This city has a splendid theatre, its interior handsomely decorated with paintings and busts in marble and bronze, of eminent composers and dramatists, among whom are Shakespeare, Moliere, Euripides, and Mozart. The Zoological Garden contains a fine collection of animals, which, with its garden and beautiful park, is considered one of the best in Europe.

We left Antwerp the following afternoon and arrived at Brussels in the evening.

Brussels is the capital of Belgium, the residence of the royal family, and contains a population of 170,000, only 6,000 of whom are Protestants. This city has many points of resemblance to Paris, the capital of France, so much so that it frequently is called "Paris in miniature." The majority of the citizens speak the French language; the Flemish is chiefly spoken by the lower classes.

As usual on entering Catholic cities, we paid our respects to its celebrated cathedrals, of which St. Nicholas is the most prominent. It is of Gothic structure, and presents an imposing appearance. Its interior embraces characteristics similar to other Catholic churches, images, elaborate carvings, fine marble statuary, sumptuous gildings, magnificent decorations, together with paintings in almost endless variety. Some have rather singular representations, such, for instance as the "Expulsion from Paradise," done in carved wood, with great skill and at vast labor and expense. Among the beautiful foliage are seen all kinds of animals—a bear, dog, cat, eagle, vulture, peacock, owl, dove, squirrel and lastly an ape eating an apple. These are surmounted by the Virgin with the Child, who crushes the head of the serpent, with the cross.