

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Thousands of years ago the Divine fiat went forth, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, of him also shall man's blood be shed." This has passed into human laws and has been embodied in most of the codes of civilized nations. He who unlawfully takes human life forfeits his own, according to both divine and man-made enactments, and experience has shown that it is for the interest of mankind. The only atonement a murderer can offer for his crime is the shedding of his own blood in expiation. This is "blood atonement," about which so much has been said to prejudice the public mind against the "Mormons."

There are some persons of so tender a frame of mind that they cannot endure the idea of shedding the blood of even a dangerous malefactor. They have more sympathy for the criminal than for the victims of his blood guiltiness. They would slobber over a convicted murderer, elevate him to a hero, move heaven and earth to prevent his proper punishment, and drop no tear over the life he has extinguished or the misery he has caused to the bereaved. They cry out against revenge. But in the death penalty for murder, revenge does not figure at all. The protection of society and the magnifying of the law are objects in view, not retaliation.

Some States and communities have been so influenced by the sentimentalists as to abolish the death penalty altogether. In no instance has the change produced good results. Switzerland tried it, and found that it would not work. So with some of the States of the Federal Union. On this the Philadelphia American has the following:

"Statistics show that the abolition of capital punishment in murder cases has resulted in a marked increase in the number of murders. In 1870, 25 per cent. of the whole number in 1870, 40 per cent. in 1875, 25 per cent. in 1880. Nearly forty men are now in prison under this sentence, and the number bids fair to go on growing. With every increase, the moral effect of the punishment is diminished—for crime, like every other evil, increases in proportion to the laxity of the law to keep it in countenance."

It is rather curious that, with the decline of the belief in everlasting punishment in the future life, grows the unwillingness to pass the worst criminals on to what people now profess to regard as another stage of punishment. It is because people doubt the validity of their own reasoning, that, like Voltaire and Diderot, they feel no certainty that there is no endless hell, and therefore incline to not as though there were one? Or is it that both the disbelief in hell and the disuse of capital punishment have the same effect, more vivid appreciation of physical suffering than of moral degradation?

It will be found that in those States where the death penalty remains upon the statute books but is not enforced in practice, murders are frequent and human life is not protected with anything like the sanctity that should surround it. Murderous persons generally have a strong regard for their own necks, and having much of the brute in them need the terror of the extreme penalty as a standing restraint. Experience is demonstrating that the Divine fiat is founded in reason, and adapted to the necessities of a world yet in moral darkness, and subject to human passion and the influence of that Evil One whose work is destruction and who is the foe of the life natural as well as the life spiritual.

WOMAN'S POLITICAL RIGHTS.

The Woman Suffrage Convention at Washington, D.C., adopted a resolution denouncing the proposition for the disfranchisement of the women of Utah for no crime whatever, as "an evil display of power which lies in might alone," so we learn from the press dispatches.

The supporters of the measure to deprive the women of Utah of the political rights they have enjoyed for twelve years or more, cannot advance a reasonable argument in its favor. It is designed merely to reduce the "Mormon" vote. It has no relation to the question of plural marriage, because the women that is or has been personally associated with the polygamy relation is not permitted to vote. The proposition was devised in the interest of a clique of persons who have been for some time attempting to gain possession and control of this Territory for private ends. They cannot accomplish this by fair means, so they have resorted to foul.

There is no more reason for taking the franchise from the women of Utah than from the women of Wyoming. Our neighbor on the east has gone farther in the direction of the political equality of the sexes than we have in Utah. This was because the Executive was in harmony with the Legislature, and when the people's elected representatives agreed upon a measure in the interest of equal rights, the appointed Governor deemed it his duty to endorse it. The Utah Legislature endeavored to extend full political freedom to the women of Utah, but were hindered in their liberality by the one-man-power established here by the Federal Government.

The action of the executive of full political liberty by the fair sex have been the subject of much discussion and groundless assertion. Its opponents have pictured a wild scene of trouble as the necessary consequence of woman's political equality with man, and some statements have been made to give color to these anticipations in reference to the workings of the Wyoming law. To correct these assertions and vain imaginings we copy the following testimonies in regard to the operations of "woman's rights" in Wyoming, which are from the mouth of Governor of Wyoming, the several Legislatures. They give the opinions of those Executives on the important subject of woman suffrage. This paragraph is taken from the message of Governor J. A. Campbell to the Legislative Assembly of 1871:

"There is upon our statute book 'An act granting the women of Wyoming Territory the right of suffrage more to order of which has not been in force two years. Under its liberal provisions women have voted in the Territory, served on juries, and held office. It is simple justice to say that the women entering, for the first time in the history of the country, upon these new and untried duties have conducted themselves in every respect with much tact, sound judgment, and good sense as a man. While it would be claiming more than the facts justify to say that all women, in a limited field, have demonstrated beyond a doubt the perfect woman, at all times and under all circumstances, for taking part in the government, it furnishes at least reasonable presumptive evidence in her favor, and she has a right to claim that, so long as none but good results are manifest, the law should remain unrevoked."

Gov. Campbell referred to the same subject in 1873 in the following language:

"The experiment of granting to women a voice in the government, which was inaugurated, for the first time in the history of our country, by the first Legislative Assembly of Wyoming, has now been tried for four years. I have heretofore taken occasion to express my views in regard to the wisdom and justice of this measure, and my conviction that its adoption had been attended only by good results. Two years working of the system have only served to deepen my conviction that, while we in this Territory have done, and are doing, all that our system of impartial suffrage is an unqualified success."

In 1875 Gov. John W. Thayer's message commented on the question as follows:

"Woman suffrage has now been in practical operation in our Territory for six years, and has, during the time, increased in popularity and in the confidence of the people. In my judgment its results have been beneficial, and its influence favorable to the best interests of the community. The right of woman suffrage is not easily surrendered. In this case it is difficult to perceive any good reason why it should be."

Gov. Hoyt's message of 1882 has the following:

"Woman suffrage, although resting on equity, supported by reason and confirmed by experience, has hitherto gained but partial acceptance as a principle of political philosophy. Its commands are more of public attention in many portions of our own land and in other countries whose political institutions look toward freedom of the people. But to-day the most of the earth where the political privilege of women are equal and identical with those of men. It was a bold and gallant stroke on the side of reason and of justice long delayed, that not of our Legislative Assembly, but of the people, who have turned on Wyoming ever since."

Nevertheless, objectors persist in calling the favorable state of our condition in general than could otherwise exist—that not one of the predicted evils, such as a loss of native independence and distinction and home relations, has followed in its train; that the great body of our women, and the best of them, have accepted the elective franchise as a precious boon and exercise it with patriotic duty—in a word, that after twelve years of happy experience, woman suffrage is a thoroughly rooted and established in the minds and hearts of this people that among them all no voice is ever uplifted in protest against or in question of it. For these reasons, and rests on the obligation to so guard and elevate the social order as to make of Wyoming an ever-brightening star for the guidance of this new grand movement in the interest of human freedom."

A NON-"MORMON" ON ANTI-POLYGAMY.

LEWISTON, Idaho, January 11th, 1883.

Editor Deseret News: There seems to be a great deal of pother about you marrying folks. I do not seem to be up with the times. Probably my early education was not properly conducted, as all events I do not understand but I hear about the Mormons and the Edmunds bill and the Utah Commission. I have just as much faith in Joe Smith as I have in Old Elihu, and I like to see fair play and no favor. From what I hear of the group of the matter, I infer that we outsiders think you Mormons have too good a thing of it. And the proper thing for us to do is to clip your wings.

Am I about right? I see by the papers that our fair ladies even have been holding meetings in Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, for the purpose of remonstrating, or some such foolishness. Why bless their souls, do they not know that there is as much polygamy in the square foot in every city from New Brunswick to Lower California as there is in Salt Lake City? If they do not, their husbands must be very old rakes. Of course it is a capital polygamy, but then we do not always say as we mean. We mean as we say. But we have the advantage of you, we do not marry our other wives and give them our names, and support their children and take care of them when the bloom fades from their cheeks. Ah, but when time rolls them of their charms, we do with them as we do with our old horses, we either turn them out to rustle for themselves, or what is worse, let some brute take them. So you see Mr. Mormon, we have the decided advantage of you marrying gentry. But still I can not see what those chaps in Congress have to say against you. How many of them do you suppose, as rough guess, have an wife or two sitting as clerks in the different departments, or in other words how many female clerks do you bet are not kept mistresses to some Hon. member, who spend their time framing bills to catch the fair folk out?

Then I am completely grieved at the clergy, they surely ought not to complain. Why, Sir, if I was a preacher of a certain sort, I should not care if I never got married. Why they have more flowers to buzz among, or what is worse, let some brute take them. So you see Mr. Mormon, we have the decided advantage of you marrying gentry. But still I can not see what those chaps in Congress have to say against you. How many of them do you suppose, as rough guess, have an wife or two sitting as clerks in the different departments, or in other words how many female clerks do you bet are not kept mistresses to some Hon. member, who spend their time framing bills to catch the fair folk out?

Now the churches cannot say too much for Sol-mon—they say he was the wisest of men—they quote his proverb, "they sing—no, I mistake—they do not sing the song. Well he had a large temple full of wives. Then his father was much married, and the clergy preach about him and sing the song. Now why do they abuse you?"

Next I do not see that the glorious Constitution of the U. S. gives Congress any municipal power in Territories. It does confer municipal and police authority in the District of Columbia expressly. But I do not see that municipal power is conferred even by implication, in a Territory.

The Constitution says: "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; but no law shall be passed for the disposal of or make rules for the territory or other property, not as a colony of people to be governed, but simply to say that all property shall be 'disposed of.' Now I apprehend that it requires a very crooked, twisting, stretching construction to make the United States a municipal authority, and I believe that Congress delegates municipal functions to a territorial organization, that it has delegated power to that it does not possess. I further believe that every colony that forms itself in a Territory, that, without the boundary lines of any State, has within itself all the elements and attributes of sovereignty so far as its municipal affairs are concerned, and that Congress has no right to interfere with and that the needful rules and regulations refer only to the proprietary rights of the United States, as regards the soil. Elihu says that Congress can not raise an up unless you stand on higher ground. Do we occupy loftier ground than you? Who has the right to dictate to you? Who are the infallible members of society in this nineteenth century? Who has the attribute that the charge is not belongs to God alone, but to the people? You have the same right to dictate to us that we have to you. Why, these very howlers are forever wrangling among themselves as to right and wrong."

I think that we had better attend to our own affairs and try to become honest and virtuous ourselves before we seek for objects for our reformatory theories. Yours respectfully, A. Noh.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WASHINGTON TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

Fire in Omaha.

OMAHA, 25.—Fire this morning destroyed the wholesale drug stock of McMahon, Albert & Co., and damaged the stock of Meyer & Marks, grocers, Hornberger, Billard & Worth's restaurant, total loss \$80,000.

A Better Man.

NEW YORK, 25.—Billy Edwards, light weight champion, in answer to Fox's challenge says in the *Mercury*: "I will fight for any one else \$5,000 that Mace can knock me out in four square rounds, on any evening in two weeks from date, at the Madison Square Garden benefit to Mace and Mace."

The Southern Pacific.

Kierman's *News* gives two opposing statements from Washington concerning the Central and Southern Pacific, one being that the consolidation of the two lines would be a three-fourths of the stockholders. As the managers of the company have the requisite stock, the vote may be regarded as certain. The Southern Pacific, which is now on the market, will probably become active security in the event of consolidation. One of the directors returned from Washington yesterday and is at the Windsor House.

One Thief.

PHILADELPHIA, 25.—The alleged gas frauds are causing considerable of a flutter among the politicians. Discovery in this case of the trustees show pecuniary amounts of \$100,000. The matter was first brought to the attention of the trustees 16 months ago, and Chas. Hooper, recently elected to office, has made a confession upon which the present inquiry is being conducted. The accounts are in a terrible condition, many of the books and papers being missing or mutilated. The frauds were carried on by collusion between the receiving clerks and the station, later securing a proportion of the steel. One of the auditors, Morrill, was traced to Washington.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DISPATCHES.

Western—A Leader.

LONDON, 24.—A Paris correspondent of the *London Standard* writes that the French government is so disquieted that it does not know what to do.

Excitement.

Alexandria, 25.—The British troops engaged in maneuvers yesterday in imitation of the siege of Cairo. The display gave rise to rumors among the natives, causing some excitement.

Cuban Slaves.

Madrid, 25.—Representatives in the Cortes belonging to the anti-slavery party met yesterday for the purpose of passing a bill in relation to the gradual emancipation of slaves. They allege that the bill of 1880 is imperfectly carried out in Cuba.

The Ex-Emperor.

Paris, 25.—Imperialists declare that the ex-Emperor was not requested to quit France, but left only because he feared the marks of sympathy he received might develop into a political demonstration, and thereby compromise her friends. Among her visitors were Marshall McMahon and Campbell.

The funeral of George Dons will take place from the Church of St. Clotilde.

Russian Representatives.

Vienna, 25.—It was generally supposed the mission of Degiers was a peaceful one, but surprise was expressed at the fact that the Russian Ministers to Munich and Bucharest were summoned by telegram to meet Degiers here, and were waiting him at the railroad terminus.

Financial Adversity.

Cairo, 25.—The Khedive has signed a decree nominating Sir Andrew Calver, formerly English Consul-General, financial adviser to the Egyptian government.

Glue, as ordinarily made, is used hot, and when cold it becomes hard and almost solid again. Glue that will remain liquid, and be always ready for use, is very convenient to have at hand. It is prepared by placing fragments of the best gum in a bottle, and covering them with Acetic Acid, which may be had of any drug store. The bottle is placed in a jar of water, which is placed in a boiler of water, and the boiler is heated to the boiling point.

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Theatre—"The Lady of Lyons" would have drawn a much larger audience than assembled at the Theatre last evening, on the occasion of Mr. John Lindsay's benefit, if it had not been for the heavy snow-storm that set in just previous to the time of commencement of the performance. However, there was a good house and a fair presentation of the play. Of course, the centre of attraction was Miss Olorensis Pratt, whose first appearance in such a trying character created much interest. It is safe to say that the young lady surprised all who were present by her very creditable rendition of the part of Pauline. She displayed far more force than was anticipated, and her four scenes in the play have not been in vain. She makes a good appearance, and after the first scene or two exhibited that confidence which is necessary on the stage, also a thorough familiarity with her lines, and very good elocutionary ability. We do not think she will ever make a grand actress, but she has given evidence of considerable histrionic ability. Mr. Lindsay acquitted himself well as Claude. Mr. McKenzies made a capital Damas, and the other parts were fairly filled. The scenery, especially the new street scene by Tryon, was very fine, the latter being a thoroughly artistic work, eliciting a long round of applause, which was well deserved. The music, under the leadership of Prof. Thomas, was also well worthy of commendation.

Honored in Israel.—A number of the city friends of Sisters Eliza R. Snow Smith and Zina D. Young met last evening at the Lion House to pay their respects to those ladies, who are known and honored wherever there is a branch of the Church. Sister Eliza Snow entered her 80th year last Sunday, and Sister Zina reaches the age of 62 on the last day of the month; the time selected was between those dates, and a very happy time was enjoyed. The proceedings were under the direction of Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells. After congratulations and pleasant conversation, a fine satin cloak lined with plush was presented to Sister Eliza by Mrs. Zina V. Williams, who, in a brief but happy speech, expressed the good wishes of the donors. Then a handsome desk and gold pen were presented to Sister Zina by Mrs. Romania B. Pratt, who also made some happy and appropriate remarks. These presents were purchased by private voluntary donations of personal friends. A comfortable hat was also presented to Sister Eliza, to correspond with the cloak. After refreshments had been partaken of edifying and instructive speeches were made by Apostle T. D. Richards, President John Taylor, Counselor D. H. Wells, Bishop L. W. Hardy, Sisters Eliza and Zina, Mrs. Jane S. Richards, Mrs. M. L. Horne, and Mrs. Presidia Kimball. Elder George Goddard sang "Who's on the Lord's Side, Who?" and the benediction was pronounced by Elder C. W. Penrose. The sentiments expressed and remarks uttered were expressed by the pure spirit of the Gospel, and the occasion was one of great enjoyment. We echo the congratulations expressed to the ladies for whom the party was arranged and whose good works are known everywhere in Israel, and hope that they will live as long as life is desirable.

Horribly Cold.—The Battle *Mirror* gives the following figures as showing the temperature at that town and contiguous points during the late cold spell. The quotations are all below zero, and manifest a decided rivalry with the temperature of the Arctic regions of eternal ice and snow.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18TH:

Butte, 6 a. m., 87; 6 p. m., 26; 9 p. m., 36.
Waltersville, 6 p. m., 33.
U. & N. depot, 6 a. m., 41; 6 p. m., 38.
Deer Lodge, 6 p. m., 41.
Silver Bow, 6 p. m., thermometer, which registers 40, frozen up.
Malheur, 5 p. m., 32.
Dillon, 6 p. m., 35.
Helena, 5:30 p. m., 25; 9 p. m., 35.
Fort Shaw, lowest temperature 28.
Benton, 35.
Lewistown, 43.
Ellis, 32.
New Chicago, 45.
Missoula, 45.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19TH:

Butte, 8 a. m., 47; 12 m., 14; 6 p. m., 36; 9 p. m., 42.
Waltersville, 8 a. m., 51; 6 p. m., 42.
U. & N. depot, 8 a. m., 61; 9 p. m., 57.
Colorado Smelter, 8 a. m., 56; 6 p. m., 45.
Deer Smelter, 8 a. m., 65.

Not Blamable.—The evidence given at the inquest held yesterday over the bodies of James and Lawrence, accidentally killed on the Denver and Rio Grande Western R.R., proved conclusively that no blame whatever was attachable to the company. The accident was solely caused by the transposing of the company's rules by the deceased engineer while he was under the influence of liquor.

A Pleasant Entertainment.—The entertainment at the Twentieth Ward school house, last evening, commemorative of the Tenth Anniversary of the establishment of the Institute, was a pleasant affair, and was very unanimously attended, the house being crowded. Speeches, recitations, music and brief lectures were the order of the evening. The guests were regaled with an excellent cold collation, the affair terminating with a dance.

Necklaces of Unique Design at E. J. Strayer & Co.'s.

Overworked men and women, persons of sedentary habits, and others whose system needs reinvigoration, should use Brown's Iron Bitters.

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