

UTAH AND HER ENEMIES

There is one singular fact developed in our modern official dishonesty well worth consideration by the student of human nature. This is the extraordinary partnership found in all cases between two classes apparently in deadly antagonism to each other. These are the professional saints and the professional sinners. In the Christian statesman, a character peculiar to our age and country, there is a combination of both. But aside from this, we find that in all schemes of plunder the saints bless while the rogues plunder. Thus in the South the carpet-bagger and scalawag march under banners blessed by the hot gospellers and inscribed with mottoes indicating the highest humanities. One is reminded of the Italian bandits who had masses offered by the church in their behalf before going out to rob and murder. There is, however, a difference in the fact that we never heard of a priest accompanying the expedition, and it is not likely the good fathers knew even the character of their penitents or the object of the prayer. But we have no questionable scheme with a Cameron at one end that we do not find a Newman at the other.

This is peculiarly the case in Utah. If we except any Southern State, no such band of shameless brigands can be found as those commissioned by the government to plunder and oppress the polygamous followers of Brigham Young. While the Governor of Utah and his tool, the Chief Justice, * * * juries, imprison inoffensive citizens and defy all law while filling their pockets with * * * gains, the pious Frelinghuysen, backed by the Methodist church, is busy framing so-called laws to justify the outrage.

This man Woods, Governor of Utah by the grace of God, as dispepced through Brother Newman and a commission from Ulysses S. Grant, is of such a character that he would not be tolerated in a community governed by laws and controlled by an ordinary sense of decency. While fairly enameled in iniquity, he openly boasts that he owns * * * through a knowledge of his * * * career in Oregon. This information does not differ in any respect from the same knowledge possessed by others, save that this Woods would not hesitate using what decent people shrink from, * * * . As for the Chief Justice, the decisions of the supreme court, together with the records of his own, tell in choice legal phrase of his infamy, without hunting up the suppressed charges made by Senator Stewart when wooing for the silver-footed Thetis of Utah, known to the world as the Little Emma. The senator brought down the Chief Justice by charging him with openly adjudicating on claims in which he, said judge, was peculiarly interested, and using his court in this way to further his own * * * acquisitions. And one of the most suggestive commentaries on this state of affairs is to be found in the fact that while Congress is striving to flank the Constitution and exclude the Mormons from juries, Senator Stewart, in search of a fair trial, begged the court to dismiss its * * * gang of twelve * * * and give him an honest jury of Mormons.

There is yet another fact that should open the eyes of the American people to the iniquity proposed. The land rings with charges of disorderly conduct and disregard of law on the part of this community, made up of the most peaceable people fanatics ever drove into the wilderness. Before railroad facilities and mining temptations threw a class of roughs in their midst, the tourists and United States officers, emigrants to San Francisco reported almost unanimously that they could tell the moment they passed the border from a Gentile territory to that of the Latter-day Saints, by the civilized comforts, peace, quiet and respect for law they encountered. Behind they left a community of gamblers, assassins and thieves, where the knife and the revolver settled all disputes, while about them men and women engaged in the peaceful associations of civilized life, where a high regard for law and order made human existence safe and happy.

The charges preferred by these official * * * , and echoed by their miserable dependents, the Mormons earnestly deny, and ask that a commission be sent out by

Congress to investigate and report. With this reasonable request the Frelinghuysens and McKean dare not comply. The officials of Utah swear that they want no investigation, and in this, for the first time in their worthless lives, they are honest. Such investigation would expose their infamous conduct and impudent slanders.

We do not propose arguing the * * * practice of polygamy. It does not enter the issue. Its extermination can be left safely to the curative effects of civilized Christianity. If it cannot, no persecution, sanctioned or unsanctioned by law, can do aught but strengthen what such persecution is inaugurated to destroy. So long as a plurality of wives does not disqualify a Congressman it should not disfranchise the citizen. Especially is this the case when the Mormon marries the women * * * , and strives to support and protect them as wives, while the member turns his extra supply out upon the community to starve. — *Washington Capital, March 22.*

The Chaplains and the Colt's Tail.

Our brother members of the press, especially the independent press, exhibit a vile disposition to flout at and belabor with their wicked pens our pious spiritual adviser and friend, the chaplain of the Senate. Leading these is that Diabolus Dana of the New York *Sun*, who, in a late issue, speaks of our spiritual adviser in the same paragraph with the Rt. Rev. Maj. General John Poke-his-nose-into-everything Newman, late of the Methodist Episcopal Metropolitan Memorial church, with the chimes attached. Of this reverend gentleman the wicked *Sun* says:

"Dr. Newman was an expert. He prayed with edifying fervor for every good and perfect thing to Grant and his followers. It is believed that to the Doctor's moving supplications we owe the singular succession of providences by which the President's numerous relatives were lifted in due order of consanguinity, into public place, and the riches of a wicked and obdurate people diverted to their support. He is said to have injured his throat by incessant prayers for the recovery of the President's favorite colt, which had chafed its tail while playfully leaping hither and thither over a bronze statue of Jefferson in the public grounds. Mrs. Grant was touched to the quick, and even the grim soldier was melted by this unhappy consequence of the good Doctor's zeal. But the laborer is worthy of his hire; it was meet that he should be pensioned on the Treasury and sent abroad for the restoration of his precious health.

While this statement is in some respects true, it is incorrect in many particulars, and absurd upon the face of it. Now, we put it to any observant mind, how could a colt chafe its narrative by leaping over a statue? The true story of that mysterious disease of the colt's tail is that the strange disorder came of bedding the colt with old *Globes*, Patent Office and Agricultural reports, and opinions given by Caleb Cushing to the State Department. Such stuff as this is good to bed asses on, but is fatal to a blooded horse. As for the prayer, it is true that the Rev. John Poke-his-nose, &c., Newman did try the efficacy of prayer; but His Excellency, the Administration, said grimly that he had more faith in Dr. Bliss' curandango than in the Newman prayers. Between the prayers and the curandango, the colt has had since a strange disposition to elevate his rump. On one occasion, indeed, he did this so effectually that the Administration had to descend from the buggy hastily and cry "whoa," which the country, by the by, has been crying for some time past.

To speak of the Rev. &c., John Poke-his-nose, &c., in the same breath with our spiritual guide and friend is extremely unjust and insulting. We hasten to resent it, and give these wicked, indiscriminating men a piece of our mind on the subject. They make absurd objection to his prayer over the dead Summer, and gibe at and abuse his petition to Divine Providence that the funeral obsequies might be conducted with propriety. Now, considering the character and ordinary—very ordinary—conduct of such senators as Chandler and Cameron, we think it was wise in our friend to call the attention of the Lord to the case, and suggest a

restraining hand. But for this, Chandler and Cameron might have had an unseemly carousal over the body of poor Charles, no longer able to rebuke them. Or Simon might have deposited the body in Philadelphia as an attractive feature for the centennial. All of which bad and scandalous conduct the Lord averted by a special providence, which incapacitated the two noble senators from taking part in the imposing funeral ceremonies. We never heard it called by that name before; but the result was all the same. — *Washington Capital, March 22.*

The Mountains of the United States.

The following is the height of the principal mountains in the United States, as compiled from Professor Hayden's Report, in the United States Register:

Rocky Mountains, Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range.

	Feet.
Mount St. Elias, Alaska, (Est.)	15,860
Mount Fairweather, Alaska, (Est.)	14,783
Mount Whitney, California	15,000
Mount Shasta, California	14,442
Mount Rainier, Washington Territory	14,434
Mount Tyndall, California	14,386
Mount Harvard, Colorado	14,270
Pike's Peak, Colorado	14,216
Irwin's Peak, Colorado	14,192
Gray's Peak, Colorado	14,145
Mount Lincoln, Colorado	14,124
Mount Yale, Colorado	14,081
Long's Peak, Colorado	14,050
Mount Brewer, California	13,886
Mount Hayden, Wyoming	13,858
Horse Shoe Mountain, Colorado	13,806
Silver Heel's Mountain, Colorado	13,650
Fremont's Peak, Wyoming	13,570
Mount of the Holy Cross, Colorado	12,500
Mount Hodges, Uintah Mountains	13,500
Mount Tohkwano, Uintah Mountains	13,500
Vellie's Peak, Colorado	13,456
Mount Audubon, Colorado	13,403
Gilberts Peak, Uintah Mountains	13,250
Mount Dana, California	13,227
Mount Lyell, California	13,217
Mount Guyot, Colorado	13,223
Parry's Peak, Colorado	13,133
Three Tetons, Idaho	13,000
Bald Mountain, Idaho	13,000
Mount Flora, Colorado	12,878
San Francisco, Mountains, Arizona	12,052
Wahsatch Mountains, Utah	12,000
Spanish Peaks, Colorado	12,000
Mount Engleman, Colorado	12,000
Snow line, 41° North Latitude	
Mount Wright, Colorado	11,800
Mount Silliman, California	11,623
Mount San Bernardino, California	11,600
Mount Hood, Oregon	11,225
Mount Pitt, Oregon	11,000
Lone Peak, Utah	11,000
Black Hills, Wyoming	11,000
Wind River Mountains, Wyoming	11,000
Electric Peak, Yellowstone Park	10,992
Mount Baker, Oregon	10,719
Emigrant Peak, Montana	10,629
Lassen's Butte, California	10,577
Mount Sheridan, Wyoming	10,420
Mount Washburn, Yellowstone Park	10,388
Ward's Peak, Montana	10,371
Mount Delana, Montana	10,200
Mount Blackmore, Montana	10,134
Mount Doane, Yellowstone Park	10,118
Mount San Antonio, California	9,931
Mount St. Helen's (Volcano) Washington	9,760
Old Baldy, Montana	9,711
Mount Garfield, Idaho	9,704
Mount Adams, Washington Territory	9,570
Bridger's Peak, Montana Territory	9,000
Crater Lake, Cascade Range Oregon	9,000
Mt. Olympus (Coast Range) Washington	8,136
Yellowstone Lake, Wyoming Territory	7,788
Mount Mitchell, Alleghany Mountains, N. Carolina	6,732
Mount Washington, White Mountains, N. Hampshire	6,285
Passes over the Rocky Mountains.	
32d Parallel near El Paso	5,714
35th Parallel, near Albuquerque	7,472
38th Parallel, (Cochecopa Pass)	10,000
41st Parallel, (Union Pacific	

Railroad)	8,241
42d Parallel, (South Pass)	7,085
47th and 58th Parallels, (Caddott's Pass)	6,044
47th and 48th Parallels, (Deer Lodge Pass)	6,200
47th and 48th Parallels, (Lewis and Clark's)	6,322
Flathead Pass, (Northern Montana)	5,459
Kutaine Pass, (British America)	6,000
Passes over the Sierra Nevada.	
Feet.	
Tejon Pass, 34° 45' North Latitude	5,350
Walker's Pass, 35° 30' North Latitude	5,300
New Pass, to Owen's River	3,164
Monno Pass to Mono Lake	10,700
Donner Pass, (Central Pacific Railroad)	7,042
Beckwith's Pass, to Pyramid Lake	4,500
Truckee Pass	7,200
Madelin Pass	5,676
—Ex.	

AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to Encourage the Growth of Timber on Western Prairies."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: That any person who is the head of a family or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, who shall plant, protect, and keep in a healthy growing condition for eight years, forty acres of timber, the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart each way, on any quarter section of any of the public lands of the United States; or twenty acres on any legal subdivision of eighty acres, or ten acres on any legal subdivision of forty acres, or one-fourth part of any fractional subdivision of land less than forty acres, shall be entitled to a patent for the whole of said quarter section, or of such legal subdivision of eighty or forty acres, or fractional subdivision of less than forty acres, as the case may be, at the expiration of said eight years, on making proof of such fact by not less than two creditable witnesses; *Provided*, That not more than one quarter of any section shall be thus granted, and that no person shall make more than one entry under the provisions of this act, unless fractional subdivisions of less than forty acres are entered which, in the aggregate, shall not exceed one quarter section.

SEC. 2. That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land district in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the register or the receiver, or some officer authorized to administer oaths in the district where the land is situated, who is required by law to use an official seal, that said entry is made for the cultivation of timber, and upon filing said affidavit with said register and said receiver, and on payment of ten dollars he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified; and the party making an entry of a quarter section under the provisions of this act shall be required to break ten acres of the land covered thereby the first year, ten acres the second year, and twenty acres the third year after date of entry, and to plant ten acres of timber the second year, ten acres the third year and twenty acres the fourth year after the date of entry. A party making an entry of eighty acres shall break and plant at the times hereinbefore prescribed one-half of the quantity required of a party who enters a quarter section, and a party entering forty acres shall break and plant, at the time hereinbefore prescribed, one-quarter of the quantity required of a party who enters a quarter section, or a proportionate quantity for any smaller fractional subdivision: *Provided*, however, that no final certificate shall be given or patent issued for the land so entered until the expiration of eight years from the date of such entry; and if at the expiration of such time, or at any time within five years thereafter, the person making such entry, or if he or she be dead, his or her heirs

or legal representatives shall prove, by two credible witnesses, that he or she, or they have planted, and for not less than eight years, have cultivated and protected such quantity and character of timber as aforesaid, they shall receive a patent for such quarter section or legal subdivision of eighty or forty acres of land, or for any fractional quantity of less than forty acres, as herein provided. And in the case of the death of a person who has complied with the provisions of this act for the period of three years, his heirs or legal representatives shall have the option to comply with the provisions of this act, and receive, at the expiration of eight years, a patent for one hundred and sixty acres, or receive without delay a patent for forty acres, relinquishing all claim to the remainder.

SEC. 3. That if any time after the filing of said affidavit, and prior to the issuing of the patent for said land, the claimant shall abandon the land, or fail to do the breaking and planting required by this act, or any part thereof, or shall fail to cultivate, protect, and keep in good condition, such timber, then, and in that event, such land shall be subject to entry under the homestead laws, or by some other person under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, that the party making claim to said land, either as a homestead settler or under this act, shall give, at the time of filing his application, such notice to the original claimant as shall be prescribed by the rules established by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the rights of the parties shall be determined as in other contested cases.

SEC. 4. That each and every person who, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or any amendment thereto, having homestead on said public domain, who, at any time after the end of the third year of his or her residence thereon, shall, in addition to the settlement and improvements now required by law, have had under cultivation for two years, one acre of timber, the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart each way, and in a good thrifty condition, for each and every sixteen acres of said homestead, shall, upon due proof of such fact by two credible witnesses, receive his or her patent for said homestead.

SEC. 5. That no land required under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of certificate therefor.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and the receivers of the several land offices shall each be entitled to receive two dollars at the time of entry, and the same sum when the claim is finally established and the final certificate issued.

SEC. 7. That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act to punish crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations and affidavits required or authorized by this act.

SEC. 8. That parties who have already made entries under the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, of which this is amendatory, shall be permitted to complete the same upon full compliance with the provisions of this act.

Approved March 13, 1874.

NEW MEXICO. — Washington March 28th. It is expected the House Committee on Territories will report in favor of admitting New Mexico as a State. Delegate Elkins is very sanguine of the passage of an enabling act this session. Both branches of Congress have passed [the act] confirming and legalizing territorial codes and rules of practice, which authorize the mingling of the common law and chancery jurisdiction in the same proceedings. An important amendment was made by the Senate, and concurred in by the House, providing that this act shall not apply to cases now pending in the Supreme Courts of the United States, where the record has already been filed. — *Sacramento Union.*