

# DESERET NEWS:

## WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - MARCH 19, 1873.

### A BIT OF ADVICE.

Now that the great hope and endeavor of the ringists—special legislation putting all power into their hands and reducing the people to serfdom, has failed, at least for the present, it is natural enough that they, the conspirators, will be deliberating, in caucus and out, upon the next best policy for them to adopt in pursuance of their revolutionary purposes. Last winter they attempted special legislation of a proscriptive character, but failed. Under that failure they proceeded to wrest the laws already on the statute books to the accomplishment of their desires, and converted what should be the temple of justice into the den of injustice, but also signally failed. Then came further waiting and working for special legislation, to legalize their course of illegal aggression. That too having proved futile, as before, what will be their next plans of operation? We prefer that they manifest themselves. But meanwhile we may tender a bit of good advice to the conspirators.

In the first place we advise them to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, repent of their sins, be baptized for the remission of them, have hands laid upon them for the reception of the Holy Ghost, and try their best to live honest, upright, useful lives. If they would do that, they would feel much better than they do now, very much better, and they would speedily become incomparably better citizens, more pure, meek, just, merciful, honorable, loyal, patriotic, etc.

In the next place, we would advise them, with singleness of heart, in the fear of God and not of man, to mind their own business and do their duty, whatever it may be, and let the business and duties of their neighbors alone. If any of these ringists are judges, let them discharge their judicial duties impartially and equitably, regardless of the politics or the religion of any man, not try to criminate or proscribe or civilly disable any man who does not believe or practice as they do, and especially in religious matters, matters which neither governor, secretary, judge, jury, marshal, attorney, land officer, nor any other official has the slightest shadow of constitutional right to interfere with as regards other people. If the officials would take this course inflexibly, faithfully, never seeking to make a man an offender for his religion or his politics or anything else except as he himself offends against just and wholesome laws, a salutary and hopeful change would soon come over the situation here, the unofficial conspirators would speedily subside, for they are only upheld by the fact that they have cause to believe the officials are on their side, and Utah would take the front rank for concord and quiet substantial progress.

### UTAH AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper has the following—

**THE MORMON QUESTION.**—We remarked weeks ago that General Grant had acted with promptness and wisdom in the Mormon matter. He has resolved to meet the inevitable crisis—viz., to assert the unquestioned power of the Government over the Territory so far as the enforcement of the laws are concerned.

What the President is intent on removing is, the pretension of Utah to subvert the Federal authority by devices of legislation which strip the Territorial Governor and Courts of power and authority there—under the Act of Congress which leaves the jurors, to serve in the Courts organized under that Act, to be selected in such manner as the Territorial Legislature may prescribe. In this way the Mormon Legislature control the administration of justice, and select grand jurors who will not indict for the offense of polygamy, or else petit jurors, who are sure to acquit those so indicted. And this makes the struggle complained of by the President.

On the other hand, the Mormons assert that the Territorial officers are a mere Ring, formed to drive the polygamists out of the Territory whose wealth the Mormons have created, and that the cry against polygamy is but a pretext under which to mask these contemplated robberies and persecutions. And, no doubt, there is much truth in this side of the case. Our people will demand full protection for

Mormon property, and for all the results of past polygamous marriages. But the time has evidently come when polygamy must be checked. It cannot be denied that Congress may constitutionally enact polygamy to be a crime in Utah, by the same authority which enables the Legislature of a State to forbid such marriages within its limits.

At this moment the Mormons are greatly excited. Their organs "welcome Government troops to Mormon coffins." This bluster is natural; and much of this desperate defiance, no doubt, is the result of educational conviction. But when polygamy went westward into the wilderness, it took its chances for a final battle with civilization, whose advances now inevitably doom the institution. We trust that the firmness of the government will be toned with all moderation and charity in its action towards these industrious, peaceable, though bigoted and semi-barbarous people; that all their rights and property will be secured, and such compromise effected as shall enable the Mormons to respect and love our common flag.

Par. 1. The power of the government is not questioned in Utah, therefore it needs no asserting. If the laws are not properly enforced, the fault is with the Federal judiciary, not with the people. See decision of United States Supreme Court.

Par. 2. Utah does not pretend to subvert the Federal authority, by either legislative, judicial, or executive devices. If juries are selected by representatives of the people, is that not in accordance with republicanism? The juries so selected in Utah have proved to be more impartial and just than juries selected in any other way.

Par. 3. That a malignant "ring" exists here, partly composed of or sanctioned by Federal officials we have never heard anybody doubt, neither have we heard anybody doubt that plunder is the object of the "ring," and that the cry against "polygamy" is simply a pretext. The "ringites" themselves would ridicule the idea that they cared a fig one way or the other for "polygamy" in the abstract.

We do not agree with the *Newspaper* that Congress can constitutionally prohibit plural marriage, when that kind of marriage is engaged in as a religious ordinance. Congress can constitutionally forbid marriage, either polygamic or monogamic, where it is entered into purely as a civil arrangement. But where the high contracting parties contract a marriage as an essential part and portion of their religion, the Constitution interposes a barrier which Congress has not the least shadow of right to pass. Congress has no more constitutional right to forbid a "Mormon," who believes in the divine institution of polygamic marriage, to engage in such marriage, than it has to forbid a Roman Catholic, who believes marriage to be a sacrament of his church, to engage in monogamic marriage. Congress has a perfect right to legislate upon a marriage that the parties concerned in look upon as a civil contract, but in regard to a marriage which the parties concerned in enter upon as a solemn religious rite Congress is constitutionally powerless, and can only interfere by undisguised usurpation.

Par. 4. No "Mormon organ" that we have seen has indulged in any such phrase as "welcome Government troops to Mormon coffins." Marriage, whether monogamic or polygamic, must take its chances with both civilization and barbarism, and sometimes it seems that what passes under the name of civilization is a far greater foe to honorable marriage and feminine purity than is much that goes under the name of barbarism.

**A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.**—In our dispatches yesterday was an account of the foreign diplomatic corps in Washington waiting upon President Grant to congratulate him upon the commencement of his second term of the presidential office. This was done as a matter of custom. But the curious part of the proceeding was that the minister chosen to represent the corps by reading the address of congratulation was the representative of a nation that practices and sustains the polygamic form of marriage, which the President is understood to be so very anxious to abolish. Curious coincidences do happen occasionally now-a-days.

**NEARLY RECONSTRUCTED.**—The Federal judiciary for Utah is nearly reconstructed by the nomination and confirmation of Messrs. Mitchell and Emerson in place of Messrs. Strickland and Hawley. It only

needs one more change of that kind to render the reconstruction complete, for better or for worse, but it is greatly to be hoped for better. We really should like to see a judicial trio in office in Utah whom sensible and honorable citizens could unqualifiedly respect, commend and admire, because such appreciation was well merited. It would be such a delightful change from recent experience that it would seem like heaven upon earth.

**AROUND THE WORLD.**—This is the profane manner in which the *New York Herald's* Washington correspondent talks of the new journey of Dr. Newman, round the world—

**PARSON NEWMAN TO GO ON ANOTHER SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY.**—Chaplain Newman, of the United States Senate, having been deprived of the bellwethers of his flock by the operations of Credit Mobilier investigations and Kansas elections, and not being able under the discipline of his Church to return to the pastorate of the Metropolitan church for a year, is about to start on a pilgrimage around the world. He will go westward, and will stop at Utah to see what can be done with Brother Brigham under the law just passed [the Senate].

**RESIGNED.**—It appears from our dispatches that the Right. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the British premier, has resigned, and that the Right. Hon. B. Disraeli, is likely to be his successor. The defeat of the Gladstone ministry on the Irish University Educational Bill, seems to be the inducing cause of the resignation.

**A REASON FOR IT.**—The *New York Tribune* puts a certain matter thus—

It seems that those Mormons living in Montana did not vote for Mr. Claiborne for Congress; so Mr. C. converts himself into a missionary to exterminate the Mormons by fire, sword, and the acts of Congress.

**ABOUT NEBRASKA.**—At a recent meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club, New York, an able and interesting paper, upon the advantages of Nebraska for settlement, was presented from Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Vice-President of the Nebraska State Agricultural Society. The paper, as published in the *New York Times*, contains the following sub-heads: Characteristics and Prospects, The American Zone of Population, Climatic Influences, Red River vs. Illinois, New States Better than Old, The Westward Path of Empire, The Horoscope of Nebraska, The American Desert, Progress of Settlement, Land Sales, Prospective Career, Markets, The Needs of Miners, Prospective Manufactures, Personal Experience.

**THE VOTE ON FRELINGHUYSEN'S BILL.**—The vote in the Senate on Frelinghuysen's Utah Bill, February 26th, was as follows, the yeas being for the bill:

**YEAS.**—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Caldwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howe, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Osborn, Sawyer, Scott, Spencer, Stewart, West, Wilson, Windom and Wright—29.

**NAYS.**—Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Cooper, Kelley, Ransom, Schurz, Sprague, Stevenson, Trumbull and Vickers—10.

**ABSENT.**—Messrs. Alcorn, Ames, Blair, Brownlow, Cameron, Davis, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Flanagan, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Lewis, Machen, Morton, Norwood, Patterson, Pomeroy, Poole, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman and Tipton—34.

**PAIRED.**—Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, (against) and Mr. Ames, of Mississippi (for).

**WHY IT CAN'T BE TRUE.**—The *New York Herald* thus disposes of the rumor that Vice President Wilson was about to take unto himself a wife, young, beautiful, accomplished, and all that—

A Western paper states that Vice President Wilson is about to be married. If the editor of that paper had read the proceedings of the Credit Mobilier investigations as carefully as he does his Bible he would have ascertained that the worthy Vice President cannot well be in that position—unless he proposes to emigrate to Utah.

**THE RETIRING DELEGATE.**—The *Omaha Herald* of March 14th, thus speaks of the respected ex-Delegate of Utah—

**HON. W. H. HOOPER.**—This gentleman reached Omaha yesterday on his return to Salt Lake from Washington, accompanied

by his accomplished wife and family, and left for the West by the outgoing train. Mr. Hooper's career in Congress has been long and arduous, and the manner in which he has discharged his duties to the people, to whose interests and welfare he is devoted, insures the respect of all who are acquainted with his course and labors, and deserves and receives the lasting gratitude of the Mormon people. His personal popularity in Congress, in the face of the prejudices against his people, has been remarkable, and to this is due his great success in protecting them against a hostile sentiment, backed at times by the whole power of the Executive. The Frelinghuysen bill would have been a law to-day, but for the patient and steady labors of W. H. Hooper.

### THE LOUISIANA BUSINESS.

THINGS political seem to have settled down into quietude at New Orleans. A little blood has been shed, but the Federal authority has shown itself inflexibly determined to sustain the Kellogg government at all hazards, and possibly the McEnery advocates see the futility of further resistance, at least open and physical, as President Grant is credited with saying "if the people of New Orleans are not convinced by this time that he is in earnest and resolved to discountenance all further efforts on the part of the McEnery government to remain in power, whether *de facto* or *de jure*, it will not be his fault," and as tenacity of purpose is well known to be the chief feature of the President's character, which is testified to by a lady who ought to know, she being understood as having characterized him as a "very obstinate man." "The issue having been made, the administration adheres to its original position, and, right or wrong, Kellogg will be protected, if it is necessary to hedge his office with federal bayonets," says a contemporary.

This appears to be the situation in Louisiana, whatever may be thought of the wisdom of the "right or wrong" and "federal bayonets" policy of governing. The *New York Herald* is severe on the administration policy, as the following extracts shows—

The proper course, even still, for the government to pursue would be to authorize a new election in Louisiana and give the people a fair opportunity to express their wishes; but we have little hope of that being allowed. The administration appears to be determined to crush the McEnery government at all hazards to maintain that of Kellogg. What a reflection upon our republican institutions! What a mockery of local self-government! It has been said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; but we fear the people of the United States fail to see that, and are losing that watchfulness they manifested in the earlier and purer days of the Republic. Such a usurpation of federal power as that in the case of Louisiana would not have been tolerated in the early period of our country's history.

### SPRING.

JANUARY was mild enough, the mildest perhaps in the history of Salt Lake Valley since its settlement, and per contra February was as cold, stormy, snowy, and muddy. March commenced well, fine and growing warmer, the mercury running up above 70° deg., a very few degrees below the highest point desired even in summer if physical comfort alone is considered. The snow soon disappeared in large part, the roads dried and in places became dusty, and farmers and gardeners began to turn over the pregnant soil, until this morning when rain and mud again appeared, though their reign will in all likelihood be brief, as the season is advancing. A fall of nearly twenty degrees in the mercury of yesterday and today at midday causes a perceptible coolness as we write. But with plenty of snow on the mountains, the usual spring and early summer rains, no grasshoppers, and no proscriptive law passed to annoy and worry the people for the financial benefit of carpet-baggers, a peaceful and prosperous summer is highly probable for the Territory.

**CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.**—This disease, probably the same as that reported in Tehama County, California, and possibly in Sanpete County, in this Territory, is usually a very malignant one, judging by the following in the *Galaxy*:

During the first half of the last year eight hundred persons in this city were attacked by a singular form of disease, and of the number, six hundred died. Physicians call this disorder cerebro-spinal meningitis, which being interpreted means an inflammation of the membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord. Throughout the

North-western States it is popularly known as spotted fever, in the South as the cold plague, in Europe by various technical and local names, and in all countries as one of the most deadly affections to which mankind is subject. It frequently, as in the present instance, appears in the form of an epidemic, and its history is, that these visitations are liable to recur after longer or shorter intervals. Like epidemic diseases in general, it is no doubt largely preventable, and the wonder is that with the extraordinary fatality which has always attended it, there has never been any united public demand for the investigation of its causes, or the means of staying its spread. But in spite of the astonishing indifference on the part of those who are most directly interested, physicians have obtained some important facts which seem to link the origin of the difficulty with overcrowding and the prevalence of filth, conditions which at all times are too common in cities and towns, but which, with stupid blindness to his own best interests, man is forever tolerating. The evidence that cases of this disease originate, partly at least, through the operation of causes that lie within our reach, though not as full as could be wished, is still very convincing.

### LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 13.

**ADMITTED.**—Yesterday Mr. George W. Groo, Son of Mr. Isaac Groo, of this City, was admitted a member of the Salt Lake bar.

**CLEAR.**—We learn by telegram, from Mr. Charles Nibley, that the Utah Northern Railroad track is now clear, and that its trains are running on time.

**NOT REQUIRED YET.**—The petit jury of the Third District Court will not be required to meet in Court till a week from next Monday.

**REMOVAL.**—The Ladies' Library Association have removed their Library and reading room to premises a short distance west of Kimball and Lawrence's store, First South street. On Wednesdays of each week the rooms will be open from 1 to 5 o'clock p.m. for the admission of ladies. The Association tender a cordial and general invitation to the public to participate in the benefits of the library and reading rooms.

**U. N. R. R.**—From Cache county we learn that the weather is mild and the snow is disappearing. The track of the Utah Northern is clear from Logan to within a mile or two of Hampton's. A large force of men from Cache and Box Elder counties were at work in clearing the track. We are further informed that it was confidently expected that the cars would be running on time to-day.—Ogden Junction, March 12.

**HIDES.**—An aged individual named Rasmussen undertook to play a game of "hide and seek" yesterday. While at Camp Douglas he picked up two beef hides, which were lying around loose, threw them upon his wagon and brought them to town, leaving the owners thereof to seek for them. He was arrested on a charge of stealing those hides and was brought before Justice Clinton for trial this morning. The defense he set up was that he asked two soldiers if he could have the hides and they said he could take them along. The articles were returned to the owners and Rasmussen was dismissed on payment of cost.

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.**—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Maggie Elmore, seventeen years of age, employed as a waitress at Reich's hotel, opposite the Walker House, attempted self-destruction by shooting herself with a small pistol. She placed the muzzle of the weapon opposite her heart, but the ball glanced around one of her ribs, making a severe, but not necessarily fatal wound. Those who are most likely to be acquainted with the cause of the rash act appear to be very reticent with regard to it. One feature of the sad case is that she expresses regret that she did not accomplish her purpose. We are informed that, in the presence of several persons, she accused a near female relative of hers of being the cause of the trouble which prompted her to destroy her life. The young woman received surgical aid from Dr. Thompson.

**DUMPED OUT.**—James Gordon and William Hutchinson were proceeding down East Temple St. in a wagon about 5 o'clock yesterday evening. The team was going at a rapid rate and Gordon, who was driving, attempted to cross the track of the street railroad and the concussion produced by the wagon wheels coming in contact with the rails gave the vehicle such a sudden and violent jolt that Hutchinson was thrown from the spring seat upon which he was sitting to the ground in front of the hind wheels, which passed over him. He was taken up insensible and carried into the office of McKimmin's livery stable and surgical assistance procured for him. He was severely bruised and had some of his ribs broken.

**RECEIVED.**—"Brown's Annual Trade Circular," of the Saginaw Valley, for 1873. Quarto, 100 pages. This is a new venture, published in connection with the Annual Directory of the Saginaw Valley, by C. Exera Brown, East Saginaw, Michigan, and besides giving other useful information, showing the names of business firms in St. Charles, Saginaw City, South Saginaw, East Saginaw, Florence, Carrollton, Zilwaukee, Melbourne, Salzburg, Bangor, Banks, Portsmouth, Dolansville, Bay City, and Essexville.

"Circular of the Great Western Mining Bureau," of Chicago. J. M. Beverley, manager.

The daily "Graphic," a new illustrated eight-page paper, published in New York. It is a noteworthy enterprise, though not much can be said of the excellence of the illustrations.

**UTAH.**—There is a slight allusion to Utah in the dispatches to-day. A *New York Herald* reporter is said to have interviewed President Grant, when the latter is credited with saying, "People of Utah obey laws." From the muddled up way in which many dispatches reach the papers it is sometimes difficult to get at their real purport. Whether President Grant made such an observation or not it is nevertheless true that the people do obey the laws, and it is to be hoped that he did, for it will show that the President has sound understanding of the situation of affairs in this part of the coun-