

# DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - FEB. 2, 1876.

## THE MOST OUTRAGEOUS FEATURES.

It is a matter of note that nearly all the bills introduced in Congress every year concerning Utah contain features which outrage all sense of justice and every true idea of American liberty, as if it were a thing especially studied by the authors of those bills to do violence to the distinctive characteristic of American government and reproduce, for the government of this Territory, some of the most odious and execrated features of the despotic governments of the Old World.

There can be no doubt that there are, among the enemies of the people of this Territory, many persons who find no bill, no provision of any bill, too outrageous to suit them, because they are set upon the business of tearing down and destroying, and they care nothing how quickly and how violently it is done. But with others, who are not quite so reckless, the insertion of the worst features of these bills may be merely a matter of parliamentary tactics. The worst of the provisions may be allowed by these latter named parties with the idea that they will certainly be expunged by Congress, but that the fight over them will lead Congress and the public to think that the less odious features of the bills are not odious at all in comparison. Being so much less odious in comparison, it may be considered that they are therefore the more readily passable by Congress, but that they would hardly be passed except for the favorable contrast with the more flagrantly outrageous provisions. Consequently, to prevent the success of dodges of this kind, Congress should weigh every provision in Utah bills on its own merits, independent of its apparent harmlessness when overshadowed by the transcendent villainy of the ferociously outrageous provisions.

## PROFESSOR BLACKIE ON PULPIT REFORM.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE addressed a very large audience in the Mechanics' Hall, Dumfries, Scotland, Dec. 27. His lecture was upon "The Scottish Nationality." Touching upon ecclesiastical matters, he is thus reported in the *Scotsman*:

"The learned Professor said he would give them an opinion of his own as to preaching. He considered we suffered from having a great deal too many sermons. (Laughter.) It had become a kind of routine; and a great many people preached sermons who had no right to preach them because they could not. (Laughter.) His opinion of pulpit reformers, then, which he now here promulgated for the first time—an opinion which had been long sticking in his bosom, and which he now drew out—was simply this, that we ought not to confound the functions of people who held ecclesiastical offices; that we ought to have a special race of ministers called evangelists, who ought to be chosen for their preaching faculty, and have that faculty specially trained, and who ought to go round the whole country as preachers, watering the churches. The other offices, such as visiting, some of which were of far more importance than preaching, and which were at present neglected, and inevitably neglected by our great preachers, might be performed by the resident ministers, while the perambulating apostles or evangelists should preach a sermon at different places once a month. The sermon must be one that would come down like one of those terrible leading articles in the *Times* or the *Scotsman*, about which all people talked when they appeared—(laughter)—such a sermon as would make those who heard it ask themselves what they must do to carry out the duties which it laid before them. That, they knew, was not always asked

by church-going people on Monday, under the present system. (Laughter.) Our sermons were too vague and too weakly. They were like toddy composed of one-tenth whiskey and nine-tenths water. (Laughter.) But what he had said was out of pure love to the clergy. He knew they labored and groaned under the multitude of sins; but they did not come down sufficiently, or with sufficient force, on the besetting sins of the people. He sometimes thought he had mistaken his calling in not being a preacher. He would certainly have come thump down on their besetting sins. (Laughter.)"

## WANTS TO CONFISCATE SOMETHING.

THE *Columbus* (Neb.) *Journal* thinks that the Republican party should now "set itself in earnest to the work of eradicating polygamy in Utah." "Let it be thoroughly abolished," says our Nebraska contemporary, "there will, perhaps, be no division of sentiment on this source." The *Journal*, however, acknowledges that it is not an easy matter to set about, and thinks "the difficulty of the problem lies in providing for the innocent children and the possibly innocent plural wives."

This great difficulty, however, this sagacious journalist thinks can be met by confiscating the estates of the husbands and the property of the church.

This has long been a favorite idea with the unscrupulous opponents of "Mormonism." They and everybody else know that precious little of such confiscated property, stolen property would be a fitting term, would reach "the innocent children and the possibly innocent plural wives." Depreciation of values through forced sales, combined with lawyers' fees and court expenses, would eat up the substance of the property thus confiscated or stolen, and the infinitesimal residue ought to do the innocent children and their innocent mothers good when they would get it. The principal profit from such a course of procedure would fall to the vultures who are always preying around when there is a possible carcass to be picked.

But there are three things which we might ask in this connection—

1. Wherein is Congress constitutionally authorized to confiscate the property of a man to satisfy the preferred claims of a relation which Congress does not recognize as legal?
2. Wherein is Congress constitutionally authorized to confiscate the property of a corporation for the benefit of private individuals, who have no rightful claims to it?
3. If Congress cannot do anything with marriage in Utah, without violating the supreme law of the land and every principle of personal and private right, will it not be better to let Utah alone entirely?

## Local and Other Matters

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 28.

**Correction.**—It was stated in the NEWS, by mistake, that Mr. Roundy was driving in the sleigh that ran over Mr. Hallstone. He was on the rear seat and the teamster was the driver at the time.

**Information Wanted.**—Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Norris, late of Gloucester, England. Address Leonard Richins, Henneferville, Summit County, G. T.

**New Zealand and Australia.**—It may be of use to parties wishing to communicate with their friends now in those distant portions of the globe to know that the S. S. *City of Sydney* will leave San Francisco a week from to-day with the mails.

**Supreme Court.**—The Supreme Court of Utah met yesterday afternoon, Jan. 25th, at 2 o'clock, Alexander White, Chief Justice, and J. S. Boreman and P. H. Emerson, Associate Justices, presiding—

*Wines & Kimball vs. Stevens & Shurtleff*; reversed.

*Salt Lake City vs. Joseph Reed*; reversed.

*John L. Newton et al. vs. Wm. Binon*; reversed, new trial ordered.

*Roberts et al. vs. Wilson et al.*; reversed, new trial granted.

*R. J. Golding vs. Salt Lake City National Bank*; affirmed.

*Robert Zeille vs. Jacob Morritz*; affirmed with costs.

*Hussey and wife vs. Smith et al.*; judgment at former hearing affirmed; refuse to open case.

*Yost, administrator, vs. McKee & Duncan*; affirmed with costs.

*John Snell vs. Frank Cisler*; affirmed with costs.

*Marcus L. Shepherd vs. Second Judicial District Court*; majority of the Court ordered that alternative writ issue; Boreman dissenting.

The Judges concluded the business of the session last evening by meeting at the Federal Court House and signing the record.

**City Council.**—Tuesday evening, Jan. 25th, Mayor Wells presiding.

The following Preamble and Resolution were read and unanimously adopted—

### PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION.

"Whereas, The Congress of the United States did, in its General Appropriation Act, approved March 3, 1875, make the following appropriation for the Territory of Utah:

"For legislative expenses, namely, for compensation and mileage of members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks and others, twenty-three thousand four hundred dollars; and this appropriation may be used under the direction of the Department of Justice to defray the judicial expenses of the supreme and district courts of said Territory; and the amount so used shall be reimbursed to said appropriation out of the treasury of said Territory, and until such reimbursement shall be fully made no member or officer of said legislative assembly shall be entitled to any compensation, or allowance, out of any moneys of the United States."

"And Whereas, in accordance with the provisions of the above clause of the General Appropriation Act, said amount of twenty-three thousand four hundred dollars has been drawn from the United States treasury by the United States Marshal, George R. Maxwell, who reports that he has expended the same for the maintenance of the United States courts in this Territory, and in consequence of this expenditure of said appropriation by the U. S. Marshal, the Secretary of the Territory has no funds wherewith to pay the compensation, mileage, and other expenses of the members and officers of the legislative assembly.

"And Whereas, there is a law of the United States, which enacts (Sec. 1555. Revised Statutes of the United States) that:

"No law of any territorial legislature shall be made or enforced by which the Governor or Secretary of a Territory, or the members or officers of any territorial legislature are paid any compensation other than that provided by the laws of the United States."

"And Whereas a law of the United States enacts (Sec. 1846 Revised Statutes of the United States) that,

"The members of both branches of the Legislative Assembly in each Territory shall be chosen for the term of two years, and the sessions of the respective legislative assemblies shall be biennial."

"And, Whereas, in accordance with the provisions of said law the Legislative Assembly of this Territory is now in session, and without resources to meet the contingent expenses of said session.

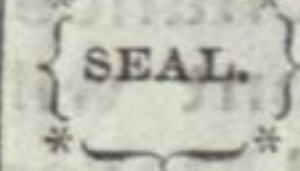
"Therefore, be it resolved by the City Council of Salt Lake City: That the rooms used in the City Hall of this city by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah for Council Chamber, Representatives' Hall, and Committee Rooms, with furniture in all said rooms, and lights and firing, be, and are hereby tendered to the Legislative Assembly for its use during the present session, free of all charges and expense."

DANIEL H. WELLS, Mayor.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,  
City Recorder.Territory of Utah, } ss.  
Salt Lake City, }

This certifies that the foregoing is a true copy of the Preamble and Resolution adopted by the City Council, Jan. 25th, 1876.

Given under my hand and the Corporate Seal of Salt Lake City, this 26th day of Jan., A. D. 1876.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,  
Recorder.

The Recorder was instructed to furnish copies to each branch of the Legislative Assembly.

The committee, to whom was referred the petition of Mathieson and Johnson, for leave to flume the ditch in front of their premises and erect a windmill over it, recommended the granting of the prayer, with the understanding that the petitioners be liable for any damage that may accrue from the putting up of the windmill, &c.

The job wagon license of J. W. Townsend was remitted.

The committee, to whom was referred the petition asking for the removal of the Utah Western Railroad engine shed from its present position, recommended that the removal be not required till spring, property owners generally in the locality having no objection to its remaining until then; adopted.

A Bill for an Ordinance in Relation to Drugs and Medicines, and another in Relation to the Crushing and Smelting of Ores were passed.

It was moved and carried that the Utah Southern Railroad Company be required to place their track on Third West street in the middle of that street.

Adjourned till next Tuesday evening.

**The Marshal's Office.**—The following is a portion of a statement purporting to be made by B. A. Spear, and which appears in the *Beaver Enterprise* of Wednesday, Jan. 19th—

"About three years ago, and during the time that M. Patrick was Marshal of this Territory, and B. L. Duncan Deputy for this Judicial District, considerable U. S. and Territorial business was performed, and many who served as witnesses, jurors, jailors, guards and bailiffs, as also store keepers and business men, who had furnished goods, loaned money and rented a building for a court room to this Deputy Duncan, and have reported to me that they have never received payment in full, if at all as yet, and desired me to look the matter up; other parties complained to me that Duncan had received from Patrick money to settle all these accounts, but had never done so, and pronounced Duncan a fraud and a bilk. Taking the matter in hand when I went to Salt Lake City over a year ago, I met M. Patrick and desired an interview with him, which he granted. I then reported to him the state of affairs as regarded Duncan's acts, while acting as his Deputy in Beaver. He was very much surprised, and stated to me that the U. S. Government had reimbursed him for money expended for judicial purposes by him in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and that he had placed in the hands of Duncan money enough to pay off all indebtedness in the 2nd District, and that Duncan had returned a report to him that all was paid. He further stated to me that he would investigate this matter. A year has gone by and nothing has been said or done, that I am at present aware of, and these honest accounts remain unpaid."

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 27.

**Coming Home.**—Elder William C. Staines, Emigration agent for the Church, is on his way home, and will reach Chicago to-night.

**Prova Up.**—There are still a few head of horses remaining unclaimed in the hands of deputy sheriff Jones, of the band of animals rescued by him from being driven off by thieves. Let the owners prove possession and get their horses.

**Kanosh.**—Brother B. H. Watts informs us by letter that the Co-operative Institution of Kanosh, Millard county, is thriving, and has been enabled to pay a semi-annual dividend of from 19 to 26 per cent. to stockholders.

Three day schools are in operation in that small settlement, and a new brick school-house is under way and near completion.

On the 21st a Young Men's Improvement Association was organized, with Ezra Penney President, James Parton and James Woodward First and second Vice-Presidents, George Penney Secretary, and E. Ray, Treasurer. The art of music is also being taught to the juveniles by James Parton. Meetings and Sunday schools are well attended.

Cold weather, lots of snow in the mountains and consequently good prospect of abundance of water next season. Little or no feed on the range, and a fair prospect of numbers of cattle perishing.

**Arrived.**—A letter from Wellington, New Zealand, dated Dec. 15th,

1875, says that the *Colima*, with Elders C. C. Hurst, F. Hurst, William McLachlan and — Rich had just arrived.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 28.

**Going Ahead.**—The *Beaver Enterprise*, of January 22, comes to hand with twenty-eight columns, and boasting of five months' paper on hand.

**An Interesting Lecture.**—Last night Elder Wilford Woodruff delivered an intensely interesting lecture, at the Fourteenth Ward Assembly Rooms, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society of that ward, on "The History of the Twelve Apostles." The lecturer related some of the most interesting circumstances connected with the lives of the men who had been members of the Quorum from its organization to the present time, and the narrative was delivered in such an attractive manner, showing the great familiarity of the speaker with his subject, that the attention of the audience was carried by him from beginning to close.

**Robbing a Poor Mule of His Money.**—A resident of this city states that he recently sent a mule to be herded for the winter in Skull Valley. When the men who were taking the mule were in Tooele Co. they found that a silver half dollar was underneath the skin of the mule's neck, which specie had been placed there to aid in curing the mule of swenny. Having itching palms and a desire to resume specie payments, the men cut the mule's skin and extracted the silver. The owner thinks the least they can do is to return it with the mule in the Spring if not before. Robbing an unfortunate mule of its last half dollar is not very high business.

**The Sandwich Islands.**—King Kalakaua is mindful of Salt Lake—An Autograph Letter.

The following communications were received yesterday, by Mayor D. H. Wells—

CONSULATE OF HAWAII FOR CAL.,  
San Francisco, Jan. 21, 1876.

Sir—I am instructed by his majesty, Kalakaua, to forward you the enclosed letter received by mail steamer to-day from Honolulu.

Be pleased, honored sir, to accept the high regard of your obedient servant,  
H. W. SEVERANCE,  
Hawaiian Consul.

To Hon. D. H. Wells,  
Mayor of Salt Lake City, Utah.

To Hon. D. H. Wells, Mayor of Salt Lake City:

Sir—It gave me much pleasure to receive at Ogden, in January, 1875, John Sharp, Esquire, and the delegation of gentlemen from your city, and to hear the address read by John T. Caine, Esquire, in behalf of the City Council and citizens of Salt Lake City. The copy of that address having been mislaid, I have been unable to reply to it until now. It would have been a source of great satisfaction to me had I been enabled to visit your city and the neighboring district, and to have witnessed there the great results which "labor, economy, industry and union" have accomplished in a short time, converting "an almost desert waste" into a country teeming with products useful to man. The facts, however, are notorious, and they should encourage my subjects to look forward with confidence to what may soon be accomplished in the fertile valleys and plains of my islands, especially when the mutual exchange of products between them and the western shores of the United States shall be free and unfettered. With these objects in view, the citizens of your state will always be specially welcomed to this kingdom, as their habits of industry, combined with their valuable principle of co-operation for the common benefit, could not fail to present a useful example for my people to follow in these respects, and at the same time prove profitable to themselves.

KALAKAUA K.

Iolani Palace,  
Honolulu, Jan. 4th, 1876.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 29.

**A Rough Character.**—Last night "Jack" Langley, a very rough character, and frequent inmate of the city jail, indulged in drinking bad whiskey, creating a general disturbance of the peace, profane