

WEDNESDAY, - APRIL 24, 1878.

### FALSEHOOD EXPOSED AND FACTS EXPLAINED.

THE latest instalment of the quartette's story is a desperate effort to manufacture a case against Ogden City and Weber County. Summed up it amounts to this: Certain sums of money have been paid by the city and county towards settling for land to secure the location of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroad junction at Ogden City; for the purchase of stock in the Ogden Publishing Company; to aid in the building of the Utah Northern Railroad; and to beautify the public squares by the planting of shade trees around them. Also that Ogden City allowed Brigham Young to file on and obtain the deeds for a piece of land known as Union Square.

All these things, so far as they are matters of fact, stripped of the perversions, untruths and muddle which the quartette have purposely thrown around them, to make out some kind of a case against nobody knows whom, are matters with which the body of the people in that city and county are perfectly familiar. Ever since the publication of a newspaper in Ogden, which the city and the county assisted in establishing, the financial reports in detail have been regularly published and every cent received and expended has been thus accounted for. The amounts furnished for the purposes named have been appropriated by the consent and the wishes of the masses of the people. The Utah Northern once connected with the Central Pacific in Box Elder County, and the advantages to Ogden of its continuance so as to make connection with the U. P., C. P. and U. C. in that city, were perceived by the people and urged upon the city and county authorities, and the aid rendered by way of taking stock, so as to procure ties and other material, was given in accordance with the public desires.

So with the amounts appropriated to pay for land to secure the junction of the great roads in that city. The quartette say that Ogden City paid \$5,000 to Brigham Young for that purpose. *This is untrue*, and they found no such statement on the record. The amounts paid to certain other individuals named, were appropriated in accordance with the wishes of the people expressed in a public meeting held in the City Hall, and the claims, which are well understood in Ogden, were eminently just and were settled on very easy terms. The quartette say this was done on motion of Mayor Farr. *This is also untrue*, and is a piece of that abundant gossip which they have introduced into their private novelette which Judge Schaeffer was foolish enough to accept and file as a public document. They also state that the money appropriated for the Utah Northern was paid to Mayor Farr. This is done to mislead and misrepresent. Hon. Lorin Farr was not Mayor at the time of the appropriation, and had not been for years. He was elected Mayor of Ogden City last February.

Now as to that public square. It is well known that President Brigham Young held a claim on the land which was selected as the site for Ogden City, having bought out the first settler, and his title under a "Spanish land grant." When the Utah Central railroad was built, he considered that the square known as Union Square would make a good point for the erection of a depot. He therefore asked the Council for that square as settlement in full for all claims held by him on the site of the city. That square was allowed to pass into his possession on these considerations, and the right of way up Fourth street was granted to the Utah Central Company. Subsequent events made the present location of their depot—close to the depots

of the other roads, more convenient, and the depot was not built on Union Square. That is the history of the square transaction, divested of the dressing up of the quartette.

A large ditch made for the purpose of draining the western district of the city, passes through Union Square and work has been done upon it as well as the whole line of the ditch. This is presented so as to make it appear that public work has been done on private property. So with the trees planted on the squares of the city. It is made to appear that the city has purchased trees for Union square. The truth is, shade trees were purchased for the other squares but President Young furnished the trees for Union Square at his own expense. The statement that on "April 28th, 1873, the city paid to Brigham Young \$156 for 312 shade trees for this square and Tabernacle square, is untrue; no such record appears; the amount expended was for the shade trees on Tabernacle square and the square on the bench, both public property and used by the public for public purposes.

The statement that the county paid certain large amounts, on dates specified, for stock in the Ogden Publishing Company is also untrue. No such sums as stated were paid or orders for them issued, and such amounts do not appear on record. The quartette have either stupidly muddled or intentionally magnified the amounts enormously. The county is not borrowing "large sums of money at high rates of interest," as stated. The total amount will not exceed \$1,000, and the interest paid is one and a quarter per cent. The present year's revenue will enable the county to wipe it all out easily. It must be remembered that the county has been under the necessity of building a new bridge over the Ogden River, jointly with the city, and that they have built a fine court house which is a credit and an ornament to that section of country, and hence the necessity for borrowing that small amount, which the quartette in their usual mendacious way would not express in figures.

It may be thought that we are spending needless labor on such a farrago of misstatements, subterfuges and positive falsehoods, coming from such an insignificant and unauthoritative source. But it must be remembered that the Judge of the Third Judicial District has accepted the document, which the grand jury rejected, and filed it as though it was official. And there is nothing in all that they have said or can say which can redound to the injury of the officials assailed, when the inconsistent and malicious untruths are pointed out. Light on the transactions of public officials is right and good, and the facts should be told when falsehood is used to create prejudice and injure public confidence.

Many things have been done by cities and counties in Utah, just the same as in other parts of the world, for the public benefit, under a mistaken idea as to the extent of the powers conferred upon them by legislative enactments. When these transactions have been clearly performed in good faith, not for private gain but for the general welfare, any stretch of chartered rights when no actual wrong was thereby perpetrated is passed over in view of the good accomplished. And as the exact powers of such bodies become more clearly defined and understood, they wisely confine themselves more strictly within the limits defined by law. The history of Utah is similar to that of other portions of the Union in this respect, but with this difference. If errors of judgment may be pointed out, the administration of public affairs has been conducted with evident honest intent, and the cry of "fraud and corruption," which malicious persons attempt to raise, is always shown upon proper investigation to be, as in this instance, without reason and without excuse.

### MANUFACTURING A SCARE.

THERE seems to be a good deal of alarm among the settlers in northern Utah and northwestern Wyoming on account of some demonstrations made by the Ute Indians, and trouble is apprehended. In the difficulties which have arisen the Indians are clearly in the right, and they have endured untold

hardships during the last winter all from the carelessness or criminality of the agents.

We clip the above from the Omaha Herald, as a sample of rumors that are being industriously circulated. So far as Utah is concerned, north or south, there is at present no threatnings of trouble with the red skins, neither is there any apprehensions concerning their movements.

The Herald is right though, in its comments upon the hardships endured by the Indians, and the unfortunate aborigines are generally in the right so far as their grievances are concerned, and the causes which lead them to perpetrate wrong and arouse their passions to deeds of horrid cruelty and inexcusable atrocity.

The course pursued towards them, generally, is calculated to encourage them in their outbreaks. While they are peaceable and desirous of cultivating the arts of peace they are half starved, cheated out of their rations, forced from their hunting grounds, treated as brutes, not human beings, and when driven to retaliation for their wrongs and those excesses which are in accordance with their traditional style of vengeance, their own devilish tactics are imitated by their Christian civilizers, and on making terms of peace they are for a while treated far better than before they went on the war path.

We regard the attempt to stir up alarm about the Utes as well as about the Bannacks, as a movement to effect the quartering of troops in certain localities for the benefit of a heartless set of speculators, who coin money out of falsehood and grow rich on the spoils gained in stirring up white men and red men to plunder and bloodshed.

All such infamous schemes should be opposed by the Government and by the people who are acquainted with the facts.

### RESPECTABLE LICENTIOUSNESS.

ONE of the reasons why licentiousness abounds in all civilized nations, is the countenance given to libertines. The polished scoundrel who is known to be a seducer of the virtuous, is admitted into the "best society," and is more of an attraction than an object of scorn as "a lady killer."

Take the case of Col. Valentine Baker, some time since convicted of a brutal assault upon a young lady who was unfortunate enough to be shut up alone with him in an English railway carriage. The affair was so vile that something had to be done in his case to satisfy public sentiment as well as outraged law. He was imprisoned in Horsemer Lane jail and stripped of his epaulettes. But he went to Turkey, served in the war with Russia and, returning to his native land as Baker Pasha, he is admitted into the highest circles, and feasted and feted by titled dignitaries, civil and military, while royalty itself is said to be about to restore to him his rank and commission.

The Duke of Sutherland gave him a reception and grand dinner, at which several "Lords of high degree" and distinguished military officers were present; he was the guest of the occasion, his health was drunk, and all present seemed delighted to do him honor.

We have no disposition to put a straw in the way of a criminal, who, having paid the penalty of the law, strives to win his way back to honor and position. But we feel no sympathy with the depraved public sentiment that honors the libertine and caresses the seducer, while the victim of the arts and ungoverned passions of the petted brute is cast out of the pale of society, to suffer all the consequences of the evil perpetrated by the scoundrel whose path is smoothed to further villainy.

Not until the principal in the crime of licentiousness is made to bear the burden and suffer the penalty of his animalism, will there be a chance for the purification of the social atmosphere, now noxious with the moral poison of fashionable and respected sensuality.

### "WOMAN'S RIGHTERS."

THE ladies who are taking the leading part in the movement for Woman Suffrage received a severe rebuke in a meeting at Washington, a short time since. Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, after listening to an hour and a half's declamation against the sterner sex, on the part of some of the leading woman's righters, claimed the privilege of speaking, and threw a bombshell into the camp in the shape of the following remarks:

"You think the ballot will cure every evil. It will not. You ask too much at once. Educate women to it; let them be given thorough training and then knock at the doors of national legislation, and you will not be denied admittance. You will not elevate your own sex by dragging men down and calling them names, and spitting and trampling on them. It is too foolish. The methods you employ make the very thought of suffrage obnoxious to men, and women too."

Mrs. Gaines was right. The ladies will not help their cause by attacks upon the men. The foolish and spiteful epithets hurled at the heads of the opposite sex by the shriekers who have marched to the front of the movement, disgust sensible women as well as the persons assailed, and array them against a principle which good argument, of which it is amply susceptible, might induce them to support.

Let the ladies agitate and continue to urge their claims to the suffrage before the public, if they so desire, but in doing so they should stop their anathemas against the "tyrant man," who, mainly, works for, honors and protects woman, and submits to her in most things when her influence is exercised in a womanly way. Some of the "woman's rights" advocates are cultivated, sweet and talented ladies; others are unwomanly disclaimers, who fulminate pernicious nonsense, and accomplish nothing but the unsettling of the minds of many of their sex and the spreading of discontent and discord. A manly woman is nearly as disgusting as a feminine man, and the consistent workers for woman suffrage will do well to leave the howlers to wave their banners, and make wordy onslaughts on man entirely alone.

### UTAH WOMEN AND THE SUFFRAGE.

THE following letter to the editor of the *Woman's Exponent*, exhibits the feelings entertained in England on the subject of woman suffrage in Utah, and the effects which would result, generally, from the destruction, by Congress, of the political power bestowed upon the women of this Territory. The writer is a lady of ability, who has taken an active part in the Woman Suffrage movement in England. She is editor of the *Woman's Suffrage Journal*, published at Manchester, and has figured prominently in the best efforts made for the political emancipation of her sex.

28 JACKSON'S ROW, ALBERT SQUARE, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, April 2nd, 1878.  
To Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells:

Dear Madam—Your letter of March 1st reached me a day or two since, and I have much pleasure in sending you a copy of our journal, which we shall forward you regularly in exchange for the *Women's Exponent*, which I shall be very glad to receive. There is something wonderfully sustaining and encouraging in this interchange of sympathies and thought, between women separated by an ocean and a continent of material space and by diversities of ideas and circumstances of corresponding magnitude; and the fact that the same sense of injustice and wrong as to the legal and political status of woman does animate women so diversely situated, should be of itself a proof, if proof were needed, that the desire to amend those wrongs is no peevish cry of a few

discontented and unruly spirits, but a cry from the deepest heart of womanhood, wounded in its most vital and tender relations.

It has been reserved for the government of your Territory to set the world an example of real political justice, and the women of Utah should hold their political suffrage as a sacred and divine trust, held not for their own benefit alone, but for the sake of their sisters. Because if they should not use this trust wisely, or if they should permit it to be torn from their hands, through future political relations with the Federal Government, that will be a blow which will act disastrously on the political rights of women all over the world. I thank them for the good use they have made of this trust hitherto, and I thank you for your expressed sympathy in our work.

I am madam,  
Yours respectfully,  
LYDIA E. BECKER.

The agitation in England has been conducted with more dignity than the movement in America, and the ladies who have taken part in it in that country have kept themselves aloof from the females of doubtful character, the free lovers, the man apers and the pretended man haters who have damaged the cause on this side of the Atlantic. And they have abstained from the foolish attacks on the male sex which chiefly distinguish some women's journals in America, and many of their harangues on the platform.

In England, where the basis of representation is taxation, a woman holding a house taxed for the relief of the poor now has the right to vote in a municipality. The extension of this power to voting for members of Parliament, is only a question of time and persistence in urging the logical sequence of the principle already in action. A measure to confer similar power upon the women property holders in Ireland only failed, recently, by a vote of 165 against 160.

The manner in which the franchise is exercised by the women of Utah will have considerable influence on the political liberties of women in other places. We are pleased to know that a large number of the ladies of Utah take an interest in the questions of the day, and are able to exercise the rights bestowed upon them intelligently and freely. Also that ladies of talent here take a pleasure in the elevation of their sex, and are willing to devote their spare time in the cause of extending useful knowledge.

And they are too wise to place themselves in antagonism to the opposite sex. They understand that their cause is man's cause also. That the interests of the sexes are identical. That woman's sphere is as a "helpmeet" to man, in full partnership with him, each a necessity to the other, both working in harmony for mutual advantage.

But as they have special departments adapted to their distinctive qualities and peculiarities, each moves in the orbit allotted by nature without impinging on the other, and without seeking to infringe upon the other's rights.

The women of Utah will have much to do with the cause of true liberty all over the world, and they should make themselves familiar with the live issues of the times, and act not only as citizens of a small Territory of the United States, but as vital and influential portions of the great body of feminine humanity, related to God's daughters throughout the whole world, in every nation and of every race.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

In Thurenga, Germany, over 1,000 tons of dried beet leaves are annually passed off as tobacco. "There's cheating in all trades but ours."

The *Prairie Farmer* says there is no doubt that the black walnut is injurious to fruit trees growing in its vicinity. Orchardists, make a note of this.

There's a judge out West who will do to pair with Schaeffer. He sentenced a prisoner to the penitentiary for life, and when the convict said he was "no gentleman," gave him "two years more." That's the longest sentence on record.