

Conventions and Elections.

June 9—National Convention of Farmers and Mechanics in Cincinnati.

June 9—Anti-Slavery Reunion in Chicago, three days.

June 10—Illinois Independent Convention, in Springfield.

June 10—Indiana Independent Convention, in Indianapolis.

June 10—Kansas Independent Convention, in Topeka.

June 17—Illinois Republican Convention, in Springfield.

June 17—Indiana Republican Convention, in Indianapolis.

June 17—Vermont Republican Convention, in Burlington.

June 18—Maine Republican Convention, in Augusta.

June 23—Maine Democratic Convention, in Portland.

June 23—Lumbermen's International Convention, in Williamsport, Pa.

June 24—Iowa Anti-Monopoly Convention, in Des Moines.

June 25—Alabama Colored Men's Convention, in Montgomery.

June 30—Illinois Prohibition Convention, in Bloomington.

June 30—Arkansas election for Constitutional Convention.

July 1—Iowa Republican Convention, in Des Moines.

July 14—Arkansas Constitutional Convention meets, if carried.

July 15—Indiana Democratic Convention, in Indianapolis.

July 15—Ohio Democratic Convention, in Columbus. (A meeting of the State committee is to be held to see if the call shall be withdrawn until after the election on the proposed new constitution.)

July 29—Alabama Democratic Convention, in Montgomery.

Aug. 3—Election in Kentucky.

Aug. 5—Kansas Farmers' Convention, in Topeka.

Aug. 6—Election in North Carolina.

Aug. 6—Michigan Reform Mass Convention, in Lansing.

Aug. 18—Special election in Ohio on the new Constitution.

Aug. 19—Pennsylvania Republican Convention, in Harrisburg.

Aug. 19—Tennessee Democratic Convention, in Nashville.

Aug. 26—Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, in Pittsburgh.

Sept. 1—Election in Vermont.

Sept. 14—Election in Maine.

Oct. 13—Election in Ohio, if new Constitution is rejected.

Oct. 13—Election in Indiana.

Oct. 13—Election in Iowa.

Oct. 13—Election in Nebraska.

Oct. 14—Election in Georgia.

Oct. 22—Election in West Virginia.

November 2—Election in Louisiana.

November 3—Election in Ohio, if new Constitution was ratified (August 18).

November 3—Elections in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin.

NOTE.—All the above-named States (thirty-two) elect Representatives for the Forty-fourth Congress, besides State officers varying in each State. Rhode Island will elect members of Congress in that State. The elections to the Forty-fourth Congress will be completed, next year, as follows: New Hampshire, in March; Connecticut, in April; California, in September; Mississippi, in November. The Forty-fourth Congress will, unless sooner convened, meet on the first Monday in December, 1875.—*Missouri Democrat*, June 6.

A CELESTIAL COMBAT AT PROCHE.—Last night war was declared among the Mongolian population of Proche, and for a time raged in dead earnest. Not less than ten or twelve shots were fired, though we could only find one wounded, and that was a wretched woman. The locality of the affray was on Lower Main Street, and the house of a Chinese doctor seemed to be the center of attack. Here shots flew thick and fast, but apparently only took effect in the woman before named. Officers McKee and Knerr, with Deputy Sheriff Hoag were quickly on the ground, but at this time the Chinese had quit shooting and taken to talking; and of all the unearthly gabble that was ever heard, commend us to fifty or sixty excited sons of the Flowery Land. If they are not equal to any emergency in the way of noise, then we do not know what noise is. After some little

quiet had been restored, the officers made some inquiry, but of the heathen Chinese, those that could understand Melikan man would not say anything, and those that did not couldn't. So after warning the whole tribe to keep the peace, the officers left them, but kept a watch on the belligerents for some time. The woman who was shot appeared to take the matter very unconcernedly. She was shot through both legs. The wounds did not appear to have broken the bones or severed any important vein or artery. We understand that like most Caucasian rows, this Celestial fuss had a woman at the bottom of it, and that she was the one that was wounded. Whether this was poetic justice we are not aware, but it was apparently in accordance with the notions of the natives of the Flowery Land.—*Record*, June 9.

A Pleasant Book on the Mormons.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

I have just read a book which makes me think that our Government had best let alone the vexed question of polygamy as practised in Utah. Says the writer, when advocating to a Mormon wife that Congress should forbid any more polygamous marriages, but legalize those that existed and secure their social position, the woman repeated after her: "Secure my social position! How can that satisfy me? I want to be assured of my position in God's estimation. If polygamy is the Lord's order, we must carry it out in spite of human laws and persecutions. If our marriages have been sins, Congress is no vicegerent of God; it cannot forgive sins nor make what was wrong right. Hard for me if polygamy were abolished without making some provisions for women situated as I am! Yes; but how much harder to bring myself to accept such a law as you speak of and admit that all I have sacrificed has not been for God's sake! I should feel as if I were agreeing to look upon my past life as a—as a worthless woman's, upon which I had never had His blessing. I'd rather die!"

Before reading this little book I looked upon Mormonism in the abstract, and wondered how our government could tolerate such an abomination, but I now understand that it must be left alone, for it will only thrive upon what would be looked upon as a religious persecution. The little volume from which I have quoted was written by a lady whose husband, being in delicate health, took her and the boys for a trip to the Pacific coast. Mr. T., the husband of the writer, seems to have been an army officer, and to have had some previous acquaintance in Salt Lake city. Brigham Young was about making his annual tour of inspection, and invited the T. party to accompany him. Mrs. T. states that the journey was undertaken in the early part of December. She kept notes and wrote letters to her father, who is a Mr. Wm. Woods, of New York, banker. Her father thought so highly of her views and statements that he caused them to be published for private circulation, hoping that much good might be effected thereby. She gives very terse but interesting accounts of the different homes she visited, and recites some of the most horrible Indian stories which were told her by her entertainers.

Provo was the first settlement visited, and the description of the hospitalities enjoyed there makes one long for the same experience. Mormon women appear to be famous housekeepers. The management of all domestic affairs seems to devolve upon them; and I should think it would take several women, whether wives or hired help, to perform the duties required. But Mrs. T. seems to have seen the very brightest side of this household economy. The women seemed to be happy and contented, and the households harmonious. In contrast to the industry, neatness, and bountifulness of the Mormons, she mentions coming across a Gentile habitation kept by a woman. "Above her house was exalted a pole bearing a candle-box lid, on which was painted, 'Old Boorbn Segars.' Upon the roof lay old boots and shoes, reluctant to be reduced to the rank of fertilizers, but giving token of what was to be seen inside." The windows were so dirty that they did not need curtains, and the woman was as rough and rude as the "Boorbn" she advertised.

In another part of the book she mentions the dread of Indians, and a story that was told her about a band coming up one Sunday while the Mormons were in church. One of the braves stripped himself and went dancing into the church.

He thought by so doing that he would excite the congregation to anger and the manifestation of it would be his excuse for murder and for his comrades to run to his assistance, but the Mormons are as wise as serpents and the preacher took no notice of the intruder, but went on with his singing and praying. The savage left and the entire party withdrew without molesting the settlers. The writer says that the patience of the Mormons with the Indians surpasses anything we read of the Quakers or Moravians. You never hear a Mormon younker's boast of prowess at the savage's expense; their whole tone is different from ours. They talk, for instance, of the duty of avoiding tempting them by traveling alone or unarmed. The Mormon elders will not hear of vengeance on a tribe or band for acts committed by an individual member of it. They think highly of the Indians' sense of justice, and, unless an outrage committed can be fully traced to some previous offense of a white, for which it is a reprisal, they obstinately attribute it to some bad Indian whom his chief would be quite as willing to punish as we would one of our white criminals.

Her account of the Steerforth family is intensely interesting, but I must not continue further extracts from the book, which is all good and will well repay perusal. I will, however, mention one interesting family where the husband was blind, and his wives worked for his support, as well as that of the children. In addition to household and farm duties, a portion of one room was given up for a telegraph office, one of the wives being the operator. Mrs. T. mentions that it was more tidy and comfortable than a man would have kept it, but that women operators had one fault that men were not guilty of. Sometimes a call would be made to the next station without any response being made, for Mrs. — would go to meeting. This book is called "Twelve Mormon Homes Visited in Succession on a Journey Through Utah to Arizona."—*Fay*, in *Louisville-Courier Journal*.

THE MORMON CAPITAL—BEAUTY, PEACE AND QUIET.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 25.

Editor of the *Journal of Commerce*:

When you cross the continent stop at this city. Its charm and beauty have taken me greatly by surprise. It is on a gentle but positive slope between white domed mountain ranges, with broad flats extending below it to the base of the mountains on the south, and to the shores of the lake on the west. It is embowered in shade, and brooks of mountain water run musically on each side of the streets. There are many elegant residences, and the shops are well filled and sustain a brisk trade.

We had an interesting day yesterday. Crowds of people came together, and a Congregational church was organized in the evening with twenty-five members. They are a very intelligent cultivated group of people.

On Sunday we called on Brigham Young and had quite an interview with his majesty, and with Governor Smith, the second in authority and power.

Brigham * * * is a man of force and of administrative ability; and certainly under his government the city is one of the most quiet and orderly I have ever seen. No hoodlumism, no rows, almost no liquor selling, and ladies walk the streets in the evening without attendance and with no annoyance. Give the what's his name his due. * * *

The appearance of Mormon girls, daughters of Mormon families, is more in their favor than I had conceived possible. Many faces are bright and intelligent, and the manner gentle and proper. Still, I don't hanker to join the discipline. Yours, truly, A.

—N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*.

A RIGOROUS MEASURE.—The Utah bill, passed the House by 159 ayes to 55 nays, says the *Republican*, is a rigorous measure for the extirpation of polygamy from that

Territory. It practically makes every Mormon polygamist a convict even before trial, for it provides that in the trial of persons for polygamy, no person who is a polygamist shall be summoned as a juror—thus making Gentiles only jurors—and placing the execution of the law and the proceedings under it entirely in the hands of the minority party in the Territory, between which and the Mormon majority there is an intense and implacable hostility. The measure, if it becomes a law, will either extirpate polygamy from the Mormons, or extirpate the Mormons from Utah, a point which Mr. Poland, the narrow-minded Vermonter who prepared it, is, no doubt, supremely indifferent about. It is hardly conceivable that the Mormons will turn off their wives and children to starve, or that their wives and children would consent to be turned off. A new Mormon exodus and the abandonment of their comfortable homes to the covetous Gentile interlopers will probably be the ultimate effect of the measure.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette*.

THE POLAND BILL.

In relation to Courts and Judicial Officers in the Territory of Utah.

[With the amendments indicated, as it passed both Houses of Congress, as accurately as we can make them without a full copy of the bill. The words within brackets were taken out of the bill by amendment in the Senate.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the United States marshal of the Territory of Utah, in person or by deputy, to attend all sessions of the supreme and district courts in said Territory, and to serve and execute all process and writs issued out of, and all orders, judgments, and decrees made by, said courts, or by any judge thereof, unless said court or judge shall otherwise order in any particular case. All process, writs, or other papers left with said marshal, or either of his deputies, shall be served without delay, and in the order in which they are received, upon payment or tender of his legal fees therefor; and it shall be unlawful for said marshal to demand or receive mileage for any greater distance than the actual distance by the usual routes from service or execution of process, writ, or other paper, to the place of return of the same, except that when it shall be necessary to convey any person arrested by legal authority out of the county in which he is arrested, said marshal shall be entitled to mileage for the whole distance necessarily traveled in delivering the person so arrested before the court or officer ordering such arrest. Said marshal is hereby authorized to appoint as many deputies as may be necessary, each of whom shall have authority, in the name of said marshal, to perform any act with like effect and in like manner as said marshal; and the marshal shall be liable for all official acts of such deputies as if done by himself. Such appointment shall not be complete until he shall give bond to said marshal, with sureties, to be by him approved, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties; and he shall also take and subscribe the same oath prescribed by law to be taken by said marshal; and said appointment, bond, and oath shall be filed and remain in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of said Territory. In actions brought against said marshal for the misfeasance or non-feasance of any deputy, it shall be lawful for the plaintiff, at his option, to join the said deputy and the sureties on his bond with said marshal and his sureties.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the United States attorney in said Territory, in person or by an assistant, to attend all the courts of record having jurisdiction of offenses as well under the laws of said Territory as of the United States, and perform the duties of prosecuting officer in all criminal cases arising in said courts; and he is hereby authorized to appoint as many assistants as may be necessary, each of whom shall subscribe the same oath as is prescribed by law for said United States attorney; and the said appointment and oath shall be filed and remain in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of said

Territory. The United States attorney shall be entitled to the same fees for services rendered by said assistants as he would be entitled to for the same services if rendered by himself. The territorial legislature may provide for the election of a prosecuting attorney in any county; and such attorney, if authorized so to do by such legislature, may commence prosecutions for offenses under the laws of the Territory within such county, and if such prosecution is carried to the district court by recognition or appeal, or otherwise may aid in conducting the prosecution in such court. And the costs and expenses of all prosecutions for offenses against any law of the territorial legislature shall be paid out of the treasury of the Territory.

SEC. 3. That there shall be held in each year two terms of the supreme court of said Territory, and four terms of each district court, at such times as the governor of the Territory may by proclamation fix. The district courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all suits or proceedings in chancery, and in all actions at law in which the sum or value of the thing in controversy shall be three hundred dollars or upward, and in all controversies where the title, possession, or boundaries of land, or mines or mining-claims shall be in dispute, whatever their value, except in actions for forcible or unlawful detainer; and they shall have jurisdiction in suits for divorce. [When a bill is filed by a woman to declare a marriage or pretended marriage void, on account of a previous subsisting marriage of the defendant to another woman, the court or judge thereof may grant such reasonable sum for alimony and counsel-fees as the circumstances of the case will justify; and may likewise, by final decree, make such allowance for the maintenance of the complainant and her children by the defendant as may be just and reasonable. And whenever, in any proceeding for divorce, or in any criminal prosecution, it is necessary to prove the existence of the marriage relation between two persons, it shall not be necessary to prove the same by the production of any record or certificate of the marriage, but evidence of cohabitation between the parties as husband and wife, and the acts, conduct, declarations, and admissions of the parties shall be admissible, and the marriage may be established like any question of fact.] Probate courts, in their respective counties, shall have jurisdiction in the settlement of estates of decedents, and in matters of guardianship and other like matters; but otherwise they shall have no civil, chancery, or criminal jurisdiction whatever; they shall have jurisdiction of suits of divorce for statutory causes concurrently with the district courts; but any defendant in a suit for divorce commenced in a probate court shall be entitled, after appearance and before plea or answer, to have said suit removed to the district court having jurisdiction, when said suit shall proceed in like manner as if originally commenced in said district court. All judgments and decrees heretofore rendered by the probate courts which have been executed, and the time to appeal from which has by the existing laws of said Territory expired, are hereby validated and confirmed. The jurisdiction heretofore conferred upon justices of the peace by the organic act of said Territory is extended to all cases where the debt or sum claimed shall be less than three hundred dollars. From all final judgments of justices of the peace an appeal shall be allowed to the district courts of their respective districts, in the same manner as is now provided by the laws of said Territory for appeals to the probate courts; and from the judgments of the probate courts an appeal shall lie to the district court of the district embracing the county in which such probate court is held in such cases and in such manner as the supreme court of said Territory may, by general rules framed for that purpose, specify and designate, and such appeal shall vacate the judgment appealed from, and the case shall be tried de novo in the appellate court. Appeals may be taken from both justices' and probate courts to the district court of their respective districts in cases where judgments have been heretofore rendered and remain unexecuted; but this provision shall not enlarge the time for taking an appeal beyond the periods now allowed by the existing laws of said Ter-