

## DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1878.

## SIMPLE JUSTICE TO THE TERRITORIES.

HON. J. P. KIDDER, Delegate to Congress from Dakota, has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, which should receive the cordial support of all the true friends of the Territories and advocates of the principle of local self-government. It is designed to liberate the people in those districts of country not yet admitted to the freedom and benefits of Statehood, from a portion of the trammels that bind them, and arrange the territorial system a little more in accordance with republican principles than the present form, which is more suggestive of monarchical tyranny than American independence. Following is the text of the proposed statute:

To guarantee to the people of the several Territories a republican form of government, and to secure them in the right of local self-government.

Be it enacted, etc., That at the next general election for Delegate to Congress in each of the Territories of the United States, there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof, the following named territorial officers: One governor, one secretary, one chief justice and two associate justices of the supreme court, one superintendent of public instruction, and one commissioner of immigration, whose terms of office shall commence on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 2. That the legislative assembly of each of the several Territories shall, at the next ensuing session after the passage of this act, provide, by law, for carrying it into effect, and shall fix the terms for which the Territorial officers shall hold their respective offices, and the times at which their successors shall be elected. They may provide the manner in which any territorial officer shall be subjected to impeachment and removal from office; and all territorial officers whose offices are created by the legislative assembly shall be elected or appointed, as may be provided by said legislative assembly.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of encouraging settlement of the public domain, and aiding in the formation and government of the communities established thereon, there shall be annually paid from the Treasury of the United States, commencing on the first day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, to each of the organized Territories, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars; to aid in maintaining the government thereof, which said sum of money shall be in lieu of all appropriations heretofore made for legislative, executive and judicial salaries and expenses of the several Territories; that said sum of money shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States upon the requisitions of the treasuries of the Territories, who shall execute bonds, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for the faithful disbursement of said moneys.

Sec. 4. That in order to secure economy in the administration of the governments of the several Territories, the legislative assemblies thereof shall be prohibited from increasing the salaries of said territorial officers and members and employees of the legislative assembly, as now established by law, without the consent of Congress first had and obtained; but nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the reduction of the compensation of any such officers or employees.

Sec. 5. That the powers, jurisdiction and authority of all officers hereinbefore enumerated, shall be and remain as now provided by law, in the same manner and to the same extent as if said officers were appointed by authority of the government of the United States.

Sec. 6. That nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the right of Congress to provide such temporary governments hereafter organized as it shall deem proper.

Sec. 7. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

The Constitution provides that "Congress shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government." It is true a Territory is not a State in the Union; but if Congress is required to see that States, which are endowed with self-governing powers, have "a republican form of government," it is only reasonable to infer that the Territories, which by a strained interpretation of the supreme law of the land are made wards of the nation, should also be guaranteed by Congress, which assures complete control over them, a strictly republican form of government.

Instead of this the Territories have been mere satrapies. The Governor, the Secretary, the Judges, the District Attorney, the Marshal, as well as many other officers having business with the settlers, are appointed by the President and Senate of the United States, without any regard to the wishes of the people who are most interested, and who have neither voice nor vote, directly or indirectly, in the election of those who make the appointments. The appointees are invariably strangers, without sympathy or identity of interests with the people over whom they are appointed, and in the case of Utah are generally arrayed against them and seek their overthrow rather than their benefit. And in this Territory the Governor, placed by "one man power" in the Executive Chair, can, by the exercise of the veto or simply by withholding his signature, demolish the work of the people's elected representatives during a whole session of legislative deliberation.

Is this anything like a republican form of government? If so we fail to see the resemblance. The present territorial system is a relic of that colonial tyranny from which the fathers of American freedom revolted and against which they took up arms. It is bondage instead of liberty, despotism rather than republicanism. It is an encroachment upon the national body, and foreign to the spirit of American institutions. The above bill is a step in the right direction, and no Democrat or Republican who has any regard for the fundamental principles of Constitutional independence, should oppose a movement that contemplates simple justice in moderate measure to a number of very important appendages to this great and growing nation.

## EQUAL RIGHTS?

THE *Denver News* contains full particulars of the forcible breaking up of a Court in Colorado and the attempt to murder a judge, a brief report of which reached us by telegraph. The trouble originated out of political difficulties, the People's ticket, supported by a mixture of Republicans, Democrats and Independents, being elected over the Democratic ticket. Thomas J. Dean was elected County Judge of Grand County, with John Kizlie for Clerk and W. Z. Cozzins and L. N. Cressey for Commissioners. Informalities in the election were alleged, and the authority of the new Court disputed and repudiated. After a series of squabbles the opposition took possession of the Court room, and, on the 13th inst., an armed force drove Judge Dean from the place, and a pistol was fired at his head, the ball missing him and taking effect in the wall. Judge Dean courageously locked up his books and papers, although a cocked revolver was pointed at him, and he and his associates were driven out at the point of shot guns.

This occurred in the newly admitted State of Colorado. Utah has hitherto been denied the rights and responsibilities of Statehood. She was not deemed good enough to stand side by side with other commonwealths. But whoever heard of such scenes of lawlessness in Utah as the disgraceful affair in Grand County, Colorado? Yet Col-

orado is admitted and Utah excluded. If such an occurrence had taken place in this Territory the whole nation would have been aroused, and the "lawlessness of the Mormons" would have formed a subject for all the sensational journals, a text for all the sensational preachers, and an excuse for all the sensational politicians in the country, to clamor for the "rigorous enforcement of the law," the "supremacy of the Government in Utah," and the necessity of sending troops to "awe into submission the terrible Mormons."

In all the qualities that should be required to prepare a people for Statehood, the citizens of this Territory stand unsurpassed on this continent. But justice is silenced in the clamor of damogues, and Utah is left out in the cold while far less worthy subjects of Congressional favor are admitted to all the privileges and benefits that the oldest States in the Union can claim. And yet America is called a land of free government and equal rights.

## ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

IN view of the possible complications of other Powers in the war between Russia and Turkey, the military resources of Great Britain form a subject of popular interest, as all eyes are turned towards England as the first nation likely to take a hand in the settlement of the present difficulties.

According to the latest estimates there is in the United Kingdom a military force of 454,000. But of these 105,000 only are "regulars," the militia number 134,500, the yeomanry 14,830, and the volunteer corps 17,241. In addition to these is an army reserve of 15,000 first-class and 21,000 second-class. The army in India consists of 62,557 men, not counting the native forces. The troops in the various colonies need not be taken into consideration, as they are all required at their present posts, and in case of war their presence would be needed more than ever, as all the British possessions would then be more or less liable to attack or rebellion.

The army in India, or a portion of it, might be utilized and be shipped by British vessels now in Indian waters through the Persian Gulf to the Euphrates, to attack the rear of the Russian army in Armenia; and another portion by way of Suez could be thrown into Constantinople. Among the native troops in India, numbering 400,000, are many Moslems, who if the flag of the Prophet should be raised would eagerly flock to its support and under British commanders, would do good service in what they would consider a holy war. But considering the tendency to revolt manifested by some of the provincial rulers in India, it is doubtful whether England could spare any of her troops from her eastern possessions, as they form but a small force in a population of about 192,000,000.

This would narrow down England's available military force for foreign service to the regular home army, a portion of the militia, say about 30,000, and the reserve of the first class, the volunteers being only liable to home duty. About 150,000 men, then, would be the total number ready to take the field out of the 454,000 represented in military statistics.

The navy would play a very important part. The "wooden walls of Old England," celebrated in song and story as the chief defence of the tight little island, have mostly given place to the iron substitute, and like the old pensioners who once fought gallantly upon their decks, many of them are retired and superannuated. The present British navy is estimated at 300 steamers, 170 sailing vessels, and 68 ironclads, very powerful vessels, all ready for active service, with nearly 100,000 men.

It is not to be credited that England will stand quietly by and see the Czar lay his hand upon Constantinople, yet this is what he will do, according to present appearances, unless some Power stronger than the crippled Porte interposes. Napoleon I., when a prisoner at St. Helena, declared that he could have shared Turkey with Russia if he would have consented to let the Czar take Constantinople. But the great soldier saw that whoever

possessed that city held the key to the East, and refused any compact which involved placing such power in the hands of the Northern Colossus. England understands this fully, and will never submit to the possession of that city by Russia. But she hesitates for fear of the great consequences certain to arise if any other Powers than those now belligerent attempt to interfere by force. Germany is the greatest military nation of the age. And since 1873 she has built herself a navy that commands the admiration even of England. Germany's maritime material has been carefully arranged, the construction of her ships and armaments has been conducted on the best principles of naval science, and she is now entirely independent of Great Britain for vessels, arms or stores.

Unless some terms are soon made to establish peace between the Czar and the Sultan, a most immense and terrible conflict will be inaugurated, which will shake the very earth, drench the seas with blood and render necessary a new map of the eastern continent. England dreads to take the initiative, and it will be seen from the above that she is not too well prepared for the issue. For while her forces are sent abroad domestic difficulties are almost sure to arise. Ireland is awake though quiet through fear, and a foreign war would be the signal for the Sons of Erin at home and in America to rise for liberty. And in her colonies there is also danger of rebellion as soon as her strength and mind and means are concentrated upon the eastern question. A few months will most likely determine whether peace shall be again patched up for a season, or whether all Europe shall glow in the lurid flames of a general and bloody war.

## ONE YEAR MORE.

THIS is our last issue in the year 1877. Time will mark to-morrow a new notch in the circuit of the nineteenth century. We have passed through an eventful year. We are on the verge of another which will be still more eventful. In this remarkable era, with its wonderful developments in art and science, mind and matter, spiritual light and physical forces, each succeeding journey of the earth around the sun brings us into new conditions, evolved from their predecessors and crowding upon us with increasing stimulus, and the world is constantly moved to accelerated action. We are approaching the "consummation of all things," and as we come nearer and nearer to the "time of the end," the years become more fertile in events.

To the leading journals of the world be the task of recapitulating the chief general occurrences of the fading year. We will merely call the attention of our readers to a few that have special bearing upon the people who are building up the latter-day Zion.

Among the most important things that have transpired in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, is the completion and dedication of a Temple to the Most High God, to His acceptance, in which the ordinances of redemption for the living and the dead have been administered. In the Temple at St. George, dedicated last April, not only have those ordinances been attended to for the living, but also baptisms and sealings and endowments for the dead. There is nothing on record, so far as we are aware, of the administration of these vicarious endowments in their fulness at any previous time.

Temples have been commenced at Manti in Sanpete and Logan in Cache Valley, and the House of the Lord in this city has been advanced extensively.

The Priesthood of this Church has been set in order during the past year, and an organization of the several Stakes of Zion effected, which brings this Church nearer to the perfection of the system revealed from heaven than it has ever attained in this dispensation, or, so far as the scriptures show, since the days of the Zion of Enoch.

The gospel has been preached effectively in many States of the Union and in several of the nations of Europe, and the translation of the Book of Mormon into the

Swedish language has been commenced, between two and three thousand saints have come from other parts to dwell with their brethren in Utah.

During the year we have experienced a great loss in the departure of our beloved President Brigham Young. But the last labors of his life so well prepared the Church to meet the brunt of events occasioned by his departure that the work of the last days moves on unimpeded. His memory will be ever cherished by the Saints, and his labors behind the veil in the same cause to which he was devoted on earth.

The Twelve Apostles have by this event been brought into a position requiring the full exercise of their authority as a quorum holding equal authority with a First Presidency of three presiding High Priests. And having the full confidence, faith and fellowship of the Church, harmony, peace and union prevail, and the Church stands solid and unshaken and the gates of hell cannot prevail against it.

One of the most important struggles of the nations commenced during the year now passing away. The declaration of war from the Czar was culminated on the very day that the Federal troops were withdrawn from the South. The spirit of war shifted its ground but was not taken from the earth, neither will be until the end. The Prophet Joseph predicted April 2, 1843, "that the commencement of the difficulties which are to cause much bloodshed previous to the coming of the Son of Man would be in South Carolina." And the war now in progress will have a bearing on the redemption of Palestine, the gathering of the Jew, and the rebuilding of the Temple at Jerusalem, part of the programme which the Latter-day Saints have received from the heavens.

The manifestations of a spiritual character to the Lamamites, and their anxiety in many parts of this land for information concerning their forefathers and the faith of the gospel, is another of the signs of the times and betokens the commencement of the work of the Father among all nations for the bringing of His people to the lands of their inheritance.

All these things should cause the hearts of the Saints to rejoice, and prompt them, as each year comes on with its additional responsibilities, to renewed diligence, faithfulness and devotion to the work of God. We congratulate them on the great things already achieved and the bright prospects shining for their encouragement in the future, and we trust that the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight will be in all respects a glorious one for them and the Church.

We wish our readers and all friends of truth, justice and equal rights the compliments of the season, and in earnestness hope that they will each and all enjoy a glorious, peaceful and happy new year.

## Local and Other Matters

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 28.

District Court.—Friday, December 28th.

James Horrocks vs. John Mahon; appeal dismissed with procedendo to issue.

U. P. R. R. vs. F. J. P. Pascoe; on motion of Charles P. Huey, attorney for plaintiff, and it appearing that the case had been settled, ordered that the suit be dismissed.

U. P. R. R. vs. Thomas Pierpont; settled and dismissed.

Theatre.—On New Year's Day there will be another treat for the juveniles. The storm on Christmas day prevented many of the little folks from participating in the fun and the gifts of the toy matinee at the theatre, so Manager Harris has determined to repeat the affair with a change in the performance, at New Year's.

In the evening there will be a fine bill and, as an additional attraction, each holder of a ticket will receive a useful present in the shape of a package of groceries or canned fruit. For particulars see advertisement and posters.

Matrimonial.—We congratulate our young friend Mr. Ben. E. Rich and Miss Nina Farr, of Ogden, on their union, which took place yesterday. The ceremony was performed in this city by Elder Erasmus Snow. The bride is the daughter of Hon. Lorin Farr and the