

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - April 29, 1874.

ELECTING THE PRESIDENT.

The subject of electing the President of the United States by a direct vote of the people has been for some time in agitation. The Senate Committee of Privileges and Elections have virtually agreed on a new constitutional amendment, as a substitute for the present electoral college system of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States. The substance of the proposed change in the method of election, as reported, divides the States into election districts, wherein a direct vote may be cast for these officers—the majorities of the districts or the pluralities, as the case may be, being certified in Congress, where the vote of each district is to be counted one; the majorities or pluralities of all the districts of the country to elect a President, with each State casting two votes, which are also to be obtained from the total popular vote of the State.

The provisions of this amendment should also be extended so as to include the people of the Territories, who are American citizens as well as are those who reside in States, although the latter now have the enjoyment of many important rights and privileges of which the former are deprived. A negro in a State has rights and privileges which are denied to the most highly gifted and most honorable Caucasian in a Territory. It is about time that equal rights, in reality, not in pretence only, were extended to all American citizens, whether living in a State or in a Territory.

TICHBORNE STILL STRUGGLING.

The English papers contain the following appeal—

"The friends and advisers of the Claimant, believing that there are good grounds for obtaining a new trial or writ of error in this case upon various points of law, which, if properly argued, will invalidate the whole of the past proceedings, have no hesitation in appealing to the public to subscribe funds to obtain such new trial, and carrying the writ of error to the House of Lords. In consequence of the application having to be made early next month, it is absolutely necessary that funds should be provided at once to prepare everything requisite, and to enable the Claimant's advisers to employ counsel to argue the points of law on his behalf.

"Subscriptions to be sent to Guildford Onslow, Esq., The Grove, Ropley, Alresford, Hants."

All those extraordinary individuals who happen to find in their pockets more money than they know or can devise what to do with, can see by the above a ready means of disposing of the incumbering cash surplus. In case of a new trial a hundred thousand dollars would come in very handy to the "friends and advisers of the Claimant," although many sensible people will think that a re-opening of the tremendously long-winded Tichborne cause would be a great calamity to all Christendom. There has been already spent over Tichborne, directly or indirectly, many times more than all Tichborne is worth, or will be this generation.

By our dispatches to-day it will be seen that a new trial has been denied on all the points raised by Dr. Kenealy, the Claimant's counsel, so that unless new points of objection for appeal are raised, the over generous can retain the subscriptions called for, as money cannot get persons out of prison in that country. Dr. Kenealy is not easily bluffed. He is described as possessing "an unrivalled audacity and almost an unrivalled insolence in his manners towards the bench," and therefore may be expected to leave no stone unturned to secure another hearing for his noted client.

THE CURRENCY BILLS.

THE West has not enough money and wishes for more greenbacks. The East has plenty and does not desire any more, at least of the greenback order. Hence the West favors the currency or inflation bills, and the East opposes them. President Grant, by vetoing the Senate currency or inflation bill, which passed both houses of Congress, makes capital in the East, but loses it correspondingly in the vigorous and growing West. This conflict of interests in financial matters may become a sore business yet. The East and the West have also one other point of disagreement—the question of free trade or protection. The manufacturing East contends for stiff protection, or a high tariff on imported articles. The grain and cattle raising but comparatively manufactureless West contends for free trade. This also may become a sore business yet between the two sections.

But to return to the currency question. The Senate bill, vetoed by the President, we published in yesterday's NEWS. To-day we publish the House currency bill, as it passed that part of Congress. This of course is now before the Senate, but, as the Senate bill has been vetoed, the same Presidential reception may be expected for the House bill should the Senate pass it.

As vetoed bills are returned to the house in which they originated, the question before the Senate, in regard to its own bill, is, "Can the bill be passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote?" The same question may be held in prospective in regard to the House bill, as it would be useless to pass it simply for the purpose of its being vetoed.

The President, in his veto, expresses himself decidedly in favor of specie payment "as soon as is reasonably practicable, and to hasten such payment he recommends increased taxation of some kind. There may be some doubt whether this recommendation will be favorably received by the country at large, especially when it is recollected that the recommender signed a bill, last session of Congress, for the doubling of his own salary. Talking of the salary increase brings to mind the following from the Louisville Courier Journal—

"The President of Spain," says an exchange, "is to receive a salary of \$100,000 per annum." Well, keep that to yourself, please. It is calculated to make our President think that he is running the concern for almost nothing."

THEY WANT MORE PAY.

THE Tichborne jury, in consideration of the excessive length of the trial, thought they ought to have more pay than the amount usually given to jurors, and they petitioned the commissioners of the Treasury to that effect, stating that at an early stage of the case the jury applied to the court for a remuneration of two guineas per day, which application, they understood, was favorably received by the Lords Commissioners of the late Government. The case, however, having continued much longer (ten months) than was expected, they submit that such a sum "is by no means adequate to meet the losses incurred," as the members of the jury, with one exception, were composed of men engaged in commercial pursuits, and "to whom the continual absence from their respective businesses has been most disastrous." In reply Mr. William Law was instructed to state that the subject in question had never been formally submitted to the Treasury until a few days before the conclusion of the trial, and their Lordships then instructed their solicitor to pay each jurymen three hundred guineas (a little over \$1,500). The jury responded, expressing their extreme pain and disappointment, and requesting their lordships to reconsider their decision. But their lordships,

still economically inclined, replied that they regretted that they should not feel justified in sanctioning any larger payment, and that, looking at the sacrifices persons similarly situated are often called upon to make in the interests of justice, they did not regard the remuneration allowed as an illiberal compensation for the time and labor bestowed.

The case required the presence of the jury nearly 200 working days, causing their absence from their own private business almost a whole year. With few exceptions, the various businesses of the members of the jury required their personal care and attention. One was robbed of most of his property by his employees during that time. The business of another was ruined by the manufacture of inferior goods during his absence. A third was obliged to sell out at a great sacrifice because his business required the eye of the master to carry it on successfully.

The principal reason for denying the request of the jury appears to have been that granting it would establish a precedent for a serious drain on the Treasury.

The leading English papers severely criticised the action of their lordships, urging that the jury law never contemplated such sacrifice on the part of subjects or citizens constituting a jury.

Two hundred days at two guineas a day gives 400 guineas, or a little more than \$2,000, only 100 guineas, or \$500, more than the jury are paid. As the government officers do not feel disposed to pay the extra amount desired by the jury, the successful holders of the Tichborne estate might be applied to. Now they are secured in possession, it would be a graceful thing on their part to advance this extra pay to the jury. For the whole twelve jurymen, it would only be about 1200 guineas, or a little over \$6,000. But then again that would be considered a dangerous precedent. There would then be left the public to appeal to, and those of the public who would have subscribed to the fund to sustain a new trial for the Claimant, sooner than that they should have no object for their liberality, can throw over their spare cash to the long suffering jury who convicted him.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.—In the NEWS of yesterday was a short paragraph from a Washington paper to the effect that the Attorney General had decided that persons coming to America from foreign countries could bring with them household effects for their own use, provided that those effects had been so used for twelve months.

Heretofore the personal effects of emigrants and others, coming from foreign countries and landing in this, have usually passed free of duty. But this recent decision, it appears, expressly includes in such exemption, under the condition named, everything which can be reasonably considered household goods. This includes furniture, bedding, crockery, glassware, tin and iron ware, sewing machines, and all fabrics and utensils that come under the general catalogue of household effects.

NEW MEXICO.—The Washington Star of April 15 says—

"The House Committee on Territories this morning examined the bill to admit New Mexico as a State, and agreed to report it after striking out the clause prohibiting slavery (which is deemed needless) and the eighth section."

THE SENATE CURRENCY BILL.—The Senate Currency Bill, which has passed both houses of Congress, and gone to the President for his action thereon, is much shorter than the House Currency Bill, and the text is given as follows—

"That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at \$400,000,000.

"That \$40,000,000 in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to national banking associations now organized and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several

States, as provided in section 1 of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the redemption of the three per centum temporary loan certificates and for the increase of national banks,' approved July 12th, 1870, and each national banking association now organized or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain as part of its reserve required by law, one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on the bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or government deposit; and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption and upon which balances no interest shall be paid."

Just as we are going to press, a dispatch arrives reporting the President's veto of this bill.

WOMEN AND THE NEW OHIO CONSTITUTION.—The question of Woman Suffrage has been defeated in the Ohio Constitutional Convention, the vote in favor of submitting the proposition to the people failing through lack of four votes necessary to a constitutional majority. But in the Educational Article the women obtained the embodiment of a provision that women having the necessary qualifications of a voter, except in the matter of sex, may hold any office under the School Laws, except State School Commissioner.

ROTHSCHILD'S STUD.

BARON ROTHSCCHILD'S stud of race horses was recently sold under the hammer by Mr. Tattersall, in the paddock at the rear of the stables attached to Mentmore House, Newmarket.

Previous to the sale Mr. Tattersall entertained all who were present to an excellent luncheon, with champagne and other wines, in the large coffee-rooms of the Rutland Arms. Many titled personages were present, also all the Newmarket trainers and others.

Thirteen yearlings brought £7,215, an average of £555 each. The two year old colt Taneria fetched 1,200 guineas, bought for Mr. Lefevre. Another fetched £1,900. Of the three-year olds, Beaconsfield fetched 650 guineas, and Cat's Eye 620 guineas. Marsworth was held on reserve of £5,000, and bought for that by Count Lehndorf for the German Government. He goes to Grakhehn, East Prussia, where are a stud of 150 brood mares.

The whole of the Baron's horses realized 14,000 guineas, an average of 715 guineas, or about \$3,700. The following is partly a recapitulation—Princess was bought by Mr. B. Ellan for 110 guineas; Helen, by Mr. Fay, 530 guineas; Pampello, by Mr. Fay, 300 guineas; Coomassie, by Mr. Fay, £1,060; Marston, by Lord Roseberry, 400 guineas; Darwin, by Mr. Scott, 400 guineas; Velvet Lawn, by Mr. Davinson, 210 guineas; Huxley, by Mr. Peddie, 45 guineas; Tancred, by T. Jennings, 1,300 guineas; Vendometer, by Mr. Fay, 1,900 guineas; Czarina, by Mr. Fay, 270 guineas; Kinston, by Mr. Veldic, 80 guineas; Hesthorpe, by Mr. Heaste, 70 guineas; Beaconsfield, by Mr. Fay, 659 guineas; Cat's Eye, by Mr. Whittaker, 620 guineas; Marsworth (who has held the place of first favorite for the Derby during the greater part of the winter months) was ultimately knocked down to Count Lehndorf for £5,000.

Mr. Padwick's horses then succeeded Baron Rothschild's. Lord Roseberry gave £2,500 for Couronne-de-Fer, who a short time since was first favorite for the Derby, and Mr. Cotton bought Breckington for 850 guineas.

THE ARKANSAS IMBROGLIO.

In the election for State officers in Arkansas in 1872, the Republican candidate for Governor was Elisha Baxter and the Democratic candidate was Joseph Brooks. The vote, as reported by the Secretary of

State, was for Baxter 41,681, Brooks 38,415; Baxter being thus elected by a majority of 3,266. As usual, there were charges of fraud and irregularities on both sides. No returns from Green, Johnson, Poinsett and Scott counties were included in these totals. The votes of those counties would probably have amounted to less than 1,600, about evenly divided, or at most with not more than a hundred majority either way. The point of dispute, therefore, between the rival candidates was the correctness or incorrectness of the returns, for, although some township returns were also rejected, the missing and rejected returns could not counterbalance the majority reported.

Brooks claimed that he had a majority of the votes actually cast, and he commenced suit in the Circuit Court in Pulaski County for the governorship. The Attorney-General also commenced suit against Governor Baxter by *quo warranto* in the Supreme Court, which court decided that the courts of the State had no power over a contested election for the office of Governor, and it was left for the Legislature to decide the matter by the usual canvass of the returns. The Legislature had a Republican majority of fifteen in the Senate and twenty-five in the House, and, as might have been expected, after canvassing the vote, declared the entire Republican ticket duly elected.

The case remained on the docket of the Circuit Court of Pulaski Co., and to get it out of the way the attorneys for Governor Baxter moved that it be taken up on demurrer and disposed of. An agreement was entered into between the counsel on both sides for the arguments to be heard the latter part of this month. Then two of the three judges went home, and the attorney for Brooks told the remaining judge that it had been agreed that the case should be submitted without argument. Next morning Judge Whylock announced his decision, overruling the demurrer and issuing a decision of ouster. In five minutes Brooks and an armed band took possession of the State House, forcibly ejecting Governor Baxter, the State Arsenal was broken open, and the arms distributed to the supporters of Brooks.

Meantime Governor Baxter laid the matter before President Grant, and asked federal aid in establishing his position as Governor. This President Grant declined to render, although it is stated he favors Baxter's claim. Our recent dispatches tell the remaining part of the story, so far as it has progressed.

This account is from a Republican source, and has an evident Republican flavor.

FARMING FOR WOMEN.

As an instance of one way in which women may effectually help themselves and become independent, the following portion of a letter, published in the New York Tribune, from a Maine girl, will be interesting, and may prove usefully suggestive to other ambitious and plucky young ladies—

"Mother and myself carry on the farm. For two seasons we hired a man, but this Winter we have been alone. For seventeen weeks I have done the outdoor chores alone. My stock consists of three horses, six cows, two calves, thirteen sheep, and two dozen hens. I have had the six cows to milk part of the time; at present I have but two. I have been trying for several weeks to get some one to help me, but so far without success. 'Well,' said one to whom I applied, 'how many cows do you keep?' On my replying, 'Six,' 'I cannot milk so many,' says he. 'I do not feel able to do so much,' says a third. 'My arm is lame,' says a fourth. 'Quite too much care,' says the fifth. And so I might enumerate a score of excuses that 'poor, weak, feeble' men bring up. What is to be done? Is there any place where an able-bodied man can be found at reasonable rates to take charge of a farm? What is to become of the next generation, if there are so few young men that will 'stoop,' as they call it, to farm work?"

In this connection we may refresh the minds of our readers by