

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - Jan. 28, 1874

"LET'S GO TO CONGRESS."

MARVELOUS are the ways of some people, and the wisdom thereof is inscrutable. How funny are the ways of a certain discontented and turbulent clique in this city, in their various attempts to lay hold of place and power to which they are not entitled, and money, other people's money. A few ambitious spirits, aspiring as Lucifer, and as unscrupulous, really want to seize all power in this locality, by hook or by crook, and they are determined to do it if it can be done, no matter how. That is the gist of the whole question, and that is what the clique mean.

In pursuance of this object they have the impudence to claim property representation, when manhood and womanhood suffrage is the law, and, on the strength of this illegal and preposterous claim, to ask the people at large to hoist them into power. A likely thing, indeed! They don't care anything about law or right or justice—they only want advantage, power, money, your money, anybody's money, everybody's money.

Because the people respectably decline to hoist the clique into power, of course they are hugely indignant, and some of them propose to march off to Congress at once and lay their terrible grievances before that honorable body.

What are their grievances? They are at liberty to pay taxes like other citizens, to respect the laws like other citizens, to obtain office like other citizens if the majority choose them to office. But they can't force themselves into local office against the choice of the people, nor are they handsome enough to cause the people to fall in love with them sufficiently to elect them to office.

These are their grievances, very grievous grievances truly. What would an enlightened Congress be likely to say if asked to redress such grievances? That body would be likely to say to the aggrieved petitioners, "You are a set of naughty, spoiled children. You cannot be allowed to have everything your own way. Other people have rights which you must respect. You have good and healthy laws, you have manhood suffrage, and womanhood suffrage, and you are not hurt in any manner, and yet you are not happy. You want, specially and temporarily and proscriptively, property suffrage. You want everybody disfranchised but those who will vote for you. You want anything and everything, so that you can have your own way, wield the authority, and get at the taxes. That is what you are after—you have just sufficient patriotism for that. Now go home and behave yourselves, submit to the laws and the constitutional and rightful authorities, and be decent children if you have any idea how to be so. If you come here again on such a ridiculous errand, you will be likely to receive such a flagellative castigation as will cause you to be glad to stand up when you dine."

Ultimately the clique concluded to concoct a clique ticket and appoint a committee to rampage around and "go for" things generally, smash them if possible, at all events do something terrible.

It is the right of any citizens to get up a ticket of candidates, but it is the right of the people at large to vote pro or con. Meantime we may refer that restive clique to the declaration of President Grant, that his policy is the will of the people, and his more recent suggestion to the would-be-longer Governor Davis, of Texas, "Would it not be prudent as well as right, to yield to the verdict of the people, expressed by their ballots?"

Gail Hamilton thinks that Joseph was the gentleman of Genesis. If Genesis in these days were dependent on gentlemen like Joseph there would not be any Genesis.

—Ex.

WHAT ARE THEY SENT HERE FOR?

A CIRCLE of disappointed and disgusted but aspiring individuals, many of them worn out politicians, broken down and depreciated in other parts of the Union, wish to "run" this Territory, and every settlement, town, city and county therein. The larger half of the present Federal officers for the Territory, and several ex-officials, are either principal moving spirits in that circle, or are more or less in sympathy with it, and they consequently favor it, to a greater or less degree, officially and unofficially. The object of the circle—to imperially rule over the people and eat up their taxes and other substance, is sought and furthered by every unfair and scandalous means. Facts are shamefully misrepresented and divers honored persons are brutally calumniated to secure this end. The father of lies himself could hardly suggest fouler libels than those concocted and circulated by that infamous circle. By such ignoble means President Grant, his cabinet, and Congress are persistently and impudently imposed upon, in the hope that the Federal Legislature will pass laws nullifying the rights of the people and the principles of republicanism, so far as Utah is concerned, and giving into the hands of less than half a dozen men little short of imperial powers within the boundaries of this Territory.

Is this the right kind of business for Federal appointees to be engaged in? Was it for this that they were appointed and sent to Utah? Is this sort of representation of the Federal Government the true one? Were those officials sent here by President Grant and the Senate to lord it over the people, and array themselves in deadly opposition to the views, sentiments, wishes, feelings, usages, and religion of the people? Our citizens are mostly simpleminded enough to suppose that a man is appointed to office to attend faithfully to the duties covered by the same. If a Federal appointee is sent here purposely to set himself in open, harassing, bitter, deadly antagonism to the people, their Territorial laws and municipal ordinances, their social customs and religious observances, then he is sent here for a purpose that is neither legal nor constitutional, but pre-eminently unwise and mischievous.

CONSISTENCY—THAT JEWEL.

IN a special message to the Legislature, his Excellency Governor Woods recommends that body to adopt the method of admitting the minority to representation, that is, to office, in the legislature and the municipal organizations of the Territory. The minority have now equal representation with the majority, that is, each has the suffrage, the same privilege of voting for whom it pleases to fill offices elective by the people, to represent the voters in the legislative and municipal bodies. To give the minority office as partisans, would be for the majority to vote for the minority's candidates, which no majority would do.

We can see only two legitimate ways whereby the minority could obtain office—first and best by the minority offering better candidates than the majority can find, and satisfying the majority that such is the case; and second, by the adoption of the method of cumulative voting, which, however, is a method as yet but sparingly and experimentally in use. Majority voting is the almost universal rule of voting throughout the civilized world, yet solely to please the turbulent minority of this region, regardless of the wishes of the majority, Governor Woods evidently would have Utah adopt the new and experimental method instantaneously.

As regards the subject of cumulative voting in the abstract, we have nothing further to say pro or con today.

The Governor thus urges his ap-

peal for office for the minority, for office because in his message representation for the minority is actually equivalent to office for the minority.

"It is but just that all citizens should have a voice, directly or indirectly, in the making of the laws for their government, and in the management of the public revenues."

"Where the majority rule obtains, ordinarily, the minority, yielding to the power of numbers, are excluded from all participation in the conduct of public affairs, and as effectually ignored, except in the payment of taxes, and bearing the burdens of government, as though they did not exist."

"The correction of this evil, by shielding the weak against the domination of the strong, is absolutely necessary to the perfection of the government."

The above reasoning is really refreshing. The minority in Utah have suffrage, but want office. Those are the facts. But there are a few other facts also, which may be taken in this connection. This very minority, so clamorous, not for suffrage, not for representation, because suffrage means representation, but for office—this identical minority is at this very moment doing its utmost to deprive the majority, not only of office but of suffrage, working every wire to induce Congress to deprive the people of this Territory, and especially those understood as composing the majority, of the right of peer jury trial, of the right to sit on juries, and of the right to the limited franchise which they now enjoy, and to put under the control of said minority every office in the Territory, local as well as Federal, as well as all the taxes. A precious and deserving minority truly. They ought to have cumulative voting, they ought to have minority representation, that is, office, they had. O yes. Why don't the majority meekly stand back at once, and let the poor oppressed minority advance to the front, choose the officers they prefer, and dip their itching palms into the tax boxes at their high and mighty pleasure? Why don't the majority "see the thing" at once and cry *peccavi*? Why don't the majority speedily tie their own hands, put the gag into their own mouths, and run about beseeching this honest and unassuming minority to pick their pockets?

If this plausible argument by the Governor is sustained by the minority, their only possible escape from the charge of inconsistency, of double dealing, is for them to use every possible effort they can, not to disfranchise and proscribe the majority, but to prevent all such Congressional legislation, and further, to have provisions made by that body to secure as early as possible a representative voice, for the Territory, in Congress, and the privilege of the election, by the people of the Territory, of the officers of and for the Territory. When the minority have done this, they will be entitled to the credit of being consistent, sincere and honorable citizens. Until they do this, or something equivalent to this, a depreciatory air of doubtfulness will surround them, and a kind of doubtfulness, too, which will not justify the giving to them of the benefit of the doubt.

ULYSSES AND SUSAN.—The Washington correspondence, dated Jan. 18, of the *Missouri Democrat* has the following:

The President met Susan B. Anthony by accident on the Avenue yesterday, in company with another member of her suffrage convention, and quite a conversation took place. At length the President asked Miss Anthony if there was anything he could do for her. Miss A. replied she thought his request came pretty late. She had stumped New York State for the President in the last election, and then on trying to vote for him some of his officers had arrested and put her in jail. She was now at large without help, and she did not know what there was left to do, but if the President was really in earnest in desiring to do something for her, he might please nominate Mrs. Cady Stanton for Chief Justice. The President laughed and said he would think the matter over, and continued his walk.

WOMEN'S PETITION.—In the U. S. Senate, Jan. 15, Mr. Ingalls presented petitions, signed by several hundred women of Kansas, asking the same right to vote as colored men. Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Logan and other senators presented similar petitions, signed by women in various parts of the country.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 21.

Police Court.—Five men were fined to-day, two straight drunks and three for being drunk and disturbing the peace.

Mr. Albert Curtis, a soldier, charged with stealing a pair of pants from Auerbach Bros., was fined fifty dollars.

Probate Court.—In this court, this forenoon, the argument on the motion to dismiss the case of Salt Lake City vs. W. R. Keithly took place. Court overruled the motion, and the case was being proceeded with as we went to press.

In the case of *The People vs. McClure, et al.* The jury returned a verdict last night, and found McClure guilty of adultery and sentenced him to five years in the penitentiary. "Banjo Bill" was acquitted.

Fatal Accident.—About 5 o'clock last evening, as Mr. Henry George, who owned and drove a job wagon, was returning to his residence in the 11th Ward, in crossing the street railroad at the switch in the 12th Ward, his wagon slid or jarred along the rails, throwing him into the ditch on his head, breaking his neck, and causing his instant death.

A collection is being taken up for defraying the expenses of his funeral. He was a poor man and leaves a wife and three children.

Horticultural Society.—The members of this society held their usual weekly meeting last night, in the office of Mr. Hosea Stout, in Mrs. Colebrook's building, East Temple St. The subject under discussion was—The pear, its varieties and culture. At the next meeting, to be held at the same place, on the evening of Tuesday next, the 27th inst., the destruction of the codling moth will be the subject for consideration and discussion. This, at the present time, in view of the ravages of this pest in the orchards in this city, is a matter of real importance; and that all the light possible may be obtained, the attendance of the gardeners and fruit culturists of the city is respectfully invited and solicited at the meeting next Tuesday evening.

"Sacred History and Biography," containing descriptions of Palestine, ancient and modern; Lives of the Patriarchs, Kings and Prophets, Christ and the Apostles, most eminent Reformers, Luther, Melancthon, Calvin, &c., and Sketches of the ruins of the celebrated cities, Palmyra, Nineveh, Jerusalem, and others mentioned in the sacred writings. To which is added a clear and concise account of the late explorations and discoveries in Jerusalem and the Holy Land, true site of Sinai and the demoniacs and swine, great cities of Bashan, route of the Israelites, &c.

The above is the lengthy title of a work by the Rev. J. W. Harding, edited by Osmond Tiffany, and published by Hugh Heron, of Chicago, Ills., 1873. It contains 670 pages, is illustrated with numerous illustrations on steel of the most noted scenes and incidents mentioned in Scripture. It is a well written and reliable work, and one that will gratify the taste of a numerous class of readers. Its price ranges from five dollars and upwards, according to the style of binding. Mr. Cameron is agent for the sale of the book, and he will solicit subscriptions therefor, among the residents of this city.

City Council.—In the City Council last evening, the petition of A. Cameron, asking for license to carry on the auction business on First South Street, next door to L. Garrett's meat market, was granted.

The proposition of Snider and Crockwell, to erect a fire and police telegraph, with the necessary alarm bells, gongs, and complete apparatus, was read.

The report of the committee to whom the proposition was referred, stated that it was inexpedient to make the contract at present, though the telegraph would be very useful.

A communication from W. B. Hibbard, superintendent of the Western Union telegraph line in this city, and A. M. Musser, superintendent of the Deseret telegraph line, was read. The communication represented that it was unjust to charge telegraph companies license, as, if this city set the example, every city in the territory, in

which there was an office, might also charge a license, thus taxing the companies out of existence.

It further stated that there were only four cities in the Union which charged telegraph companies license, and this city was one of the four. The council was asked to remit the license. Referred to committee on license.

The committee to whom was referred the communication of J. H. Picknell, presented to the Council two weeks ago, and petitioning for the remittal of his license, on grounds therein set forth, brought in a report favorable to the prayer of the petitioner, which was adopted.

Several bills were allowed. Council adjourned till next Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Twentieth Ward Institute.—The first annual meeting of the members of the Twentieth Ward Young Men's Institute was held in the school house last night, for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year. The following gentlemen were elected directors: John Nicholson, Septimus W. Sears, Karl G. Maser, C. R. Savage, W. H. Tovey, G. M. Ottinger, G. Reynolds, Joseph Simmons, Oliver Hodgson, W. L. N. Allen, Herbert Foulger, C. W. Stayner and Henry Puzey.

After the announcement of the vote for directors, the gentlemen elected retired to vote by ballot for officers from among their number, the result being as follows: John Nicholson, unanimously elected, President; W. L. N. Allen, First Vice President; George M. Ottinger, Second Vice President; William H. Tovey, Secretary; C. R. Savage, Treasurer; Karl G. Maser, Librarian.

By a recent decision of the members of the Institute ladies are now admitted to membership on an equal footing with gentlemen, and last night eight ladies were admitted.

We are extremely gratified to record the progress of this Institution. It was organized one year ago, and now numbers ninety-four members, who, almost without exception, are full of life and interest in forwarding the object for which it was organized—namely the mental training and development of all connected with it. The leading men and best scholars in the Ward are among the most lively and active members of the Institute, and under their wise direction and guidance it has been made thoroughly attractive and the source of much benefit and useful instruction to many of the youthful residents of the Ward. Such an institution is a credit to its originators and members, and well worthy of support, especially of the heads of families who reside in the ward. A Young Men's Institute in every ward of the city and Territory, conducted in as judicious a manner as that in the Twentieth Ward, would be of inestimable worth. Few youth stray into forbidden paths because of an innate love of evil, but rather because they lack opportunity and means to develop their intellectual faculties and the better qualities of their nature. Such opportunity and means are afforded in well conducted institutions of this kind; and while wishing continued and a largely increased share of usefulness and prosperity to that specially mentioned in this article, we hope the example set by its originators in its organization will be followed by men of integrity and culture in every part of the Territory.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 22.

Sandwich Islands.—In a letter from Laie, dated Dec. 22, Elder Richard G. Lambert writes that Elder Hawkins and wife were released to come home, and had left there the Saturday previous.

Police.—There were three cases before Justice Clinton's court this morning—two charged with drunkenness and disturbing the peace, and one with drunkenness and vagrancy.

Insane.—A man named Bush, who is sometimes subject to fits of insanity, while near the depot to-day, commenced a general assault on every person he happened to meet. He was taken charge of by the police, and brought to the City Hall this afternoon.

Sexton's Report, Moroni City, Sanpete Co., for the year 1873.

Adults 7, children 6; total, 13. Causes of death, as reported—In-