22 Jan. 1874.

Friday, Jan. 22.

The "Deseret Evening News" of Jan. 22nd published the following article telling of the concluding of the examination of pupils of the University of Deseret.

Educational.—The examination of pupils of the University of Deseret, which commenced at the beginning of the present week, concluded to day. During the first semester, which has just expired, one hundred and twenty-three students attended the University, and the progress they have made, and the genuine interest they have manifested have been not only remarkable but positively astonishing. The examinations have not been oral, but have been conducted in writing, which is a very good method for several reasons, one being that the answers to the various questions, being written, gives the student, in addition to the mental exercise of studying out the subjects, practice in the arts of composition and penmanship.

The following are the studies in which the students were examined:

Preliminary Course — Reading and elocution, advanced arithmetic, advanced grammar, advanced geography, dictation and punctuation.

Scientific Course—Natural philosophy, algebra, ancient history, astronomy, mediæval history, inorganic chemistry, trigonometry and surveying, zoology, political economy, organic chemistry, analytical geometry.

Classical preparatory course—Introductory Latin (Cæsar), Latin (Sallust), introductory Greek.

We had the pleasure of examining a number of the answers handed in by students, and could not help being surprised and exceedingly gratified at the manifestations of culture and merit that they indicated.

We do not hesitate to say that the University of Deseret is gradually and steadily progressing as an educational institution, giving evidence that, with a due amount of encouragement from the public, and a necessary amount of enterprise and tact on the part of those having its supervision, it will, at no distant day, stand in the foremost rank among the colleges of the country, keeping pace with the material and general development of the Territory.

The principal, Dr. John R. Park, and Professors Joseph L. Rawlins, F. M. Bishop and Karl G. Maeser, Who compose the faculty, are all gentlemen of liberal education and culture, and great credit is due them for the able manner in which they discharge the duties of their important positions.

One thing that any citizen of Utah cannot be otherwise than proud of is the fact, which is so plainly manifested in the University, that bright and promising minds are prolific among the youth of Utah; intellects that are bound yet to shed forth a bright effulgence in literature, science, mechanics, and art.

(Des.News 23:825)
(Doc.Hist. 71)

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives

22 Jan. 1874.

The following concerning further particulars of the Utah Delegate was published in the "Deseret Evening News" of this date:

THE UTAH DELEGATE.—As will be seen by our congressional dispatches, the report of the committee on elections embodying a resolution to exclude Delegate Cannon from his seat in the U. S. House of Representatives on the ground of polygamy, was presented to the House yesterday, by Hon. H. Boardman Smith, of New York, and ordered to be printed.

The names of the committee which made the report are as follow: Messrs. Smith of New York, Thomas, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Todd, Pike, Robinson of Ohio, Harrison, Hyde, Speer, Lamar, and Crossland.

Our dispatches say nothing of the vote by which the committee decided on their report. It will be interesting to the people of this Territory to know who voted for the resolution and who voted against it, as people like to know who are their friends and who are their enemies—their friends, and that they may be held in honorable everlasting remembrance; and their enemies, that they may not be held in any such remembrance.

(Des.News 23:824)
(Doc.Hist.,71)

The "Salt Lake Herald" gives still further particulars under this date:

DELEGATE CANNON'S CASE.

Following is Mrs. Sarah M. Pratt's testimony before the house committee on elections, in regard to the alleged polygamic relations of Delegate Cannon. We extract it from the committee's report, as published in the *National Republican*, of the 22d instant:

Sarah M. Pratt sworn: Q. State your name and place of residence. A. My name is Sarah M. Pratt; Salt Lake city my residence.

Q. How long have you resided in Utah territory? A. Twenty-one years; all but three of the time in Salt Lake city.

Q. Are you the wife of Orson Pratt? A. I am.

Q. Are you acquainted with George Q. Cannon and his family? A. I am.

Q. How many reputed wives has he? A. He has three reputed wives and one wife.

Q. What is his wife's name? A. Elizabeth Hoagland, before he married her.

Q. Were you acquainted with her before he married her? A. I knew her; not particularly acquainted with her. I knew her family.

Q. Is she now living? A. I never heard of her death. I presume she is living.

Q. What are the names of his reputed wives? A. The first one that he took after his wife was Sarah Jane Jenny; the next was Eliza, I think; the other name I do not remember; the third one was Martha Terry, I think.

Q. Has George Q. Cannon ever introduced any of his pretended wives to you as his wives? A. Yes.

Q. Who were they? A. Martha and the one called Eliza.

Q. Has Martha any children? A. She has a pair of twins, or did have the last I knew of her, and presume she still has them. I don't know.

Q. Has Eliza any children? A. She has one. George Q. Cannon told me himself that Eliza had one. I met him a few days after it was born, and he told me that she had.

Q. At the time George Q. Cannon told you that Eliza had a child did he acknowledge that he was the father? A. I don't know that he did.

Q. Have you ever seen George Q. Cannon in the presence of his children? A. O! yes; frequently.

Q. Did he treat them as a father, and did he call them his children? A. He did.

Q. Were those children so treated the children of his pretended wives?

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives

A. After showing me these boys, he, as a man would who felt proud of his children, told me one belonged to Sarah Jane and the others to his first wife.

Q. Was there any distinction made in the treatment of those children? A. I couldn't see that there was.

Q. Does the family of Geo. Q. Cannon all reside in one house? A. I believe they do, since the large house was built. Mrs. Cannon told me when it was building that it was intended for them all.

Q. Did you ever hear Mrs. Cannon speak of the other wives or their standing in the family? A. I have.

Q. Was Mrs. Cannon somewhat offended at the assumption of these pretended wives? A. Yes, she was, as all first wives are.

Q. Is Eliza reported to be dissatisfied with her marriage relations? A. I have heard so, but don't know anything about that. I want to tell you a little more about Mrs. Cannon. Mrs Cannon told me that George Q. took Martha contrary to her wishes, (this was soon after he took her,) and she said the most of his time had been spent with her, to the great distress or annoyance of her and the rest of the family—and the other women, I mean. Sarah Jane told me the same thing at another time.

Q. Is it a general, accepted, common report throughout the community and neighborhood that George Q. Cannon is living in polygamy? A. It is generally so understood. I have never heard it disputed in fifteen years. I have often heard him speak of his wives, and never heard him deny it.

Cross-examination: Q. Did you say you were the wife of Orson Pratt? A. I am the wife of Orson Pratt, sir. I am not living with him now. I was formerly a member of the Mormon church, and don't know that I have been cut off. I have not been a believer in the Mormon doctrines for thirty years, and am now considered an apostate, I believe.

Q. Did you ever see Geo. Q. Cannon married to any one? No.

Q. Do you know that he has more wives than one, except by general reputation? A. No, I do not; except by the information I have given, and what I have heard him say, as I have related.

Q. Do you know, except by general repute, that these children spoken of by you as belonging to Martha, Eliza and Sarah Jane are the children of George Q. Cannon? A. I only know so far as the information I have given will convey the idea.

Mrs. Smith's affidavit says: Deponent further says that she has been acquainted with George Q. Cannon and his family for at least eight years; that his first wife is named Elizabeth Hoagland Cannon; his second wife, Sarah Jane Jenny Cannon; his third wife, Eliza Cannon; his fourth wife, Martha Telle Cannon; also, that she has been a frequent visitor at George Q. Cannon's house, and that she has heard the said George Cannon, in his house, as well as at the tabernacle, in Salt Lake city, also at the funeral of Mrs. Ordine Kimball, in the 19th ward school house, in said Salt Lake city, Utah, acknowledge that the said Elizabeth Hoagland, Sarah Jane Jenny, Eliza and Martha Telle Cannon were his wives; also, that Mrs. Whatmore, a school teacher, is sealed in marriage to the said George Q. Cannon, and has heard the said plural wives speak of said Cannon as their husband, and especially the second wife.

The committee, after presenting this evidence, recites the act of 1862 prohibiting polygamy, and the following act which passed the house at its late session, June 16, 1874.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled: No person hereafter shall be a delegate in the house of representatives from any of the territories of the United States who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the territory in which he shall be chosen; and no such person who is guilty either of bigamy or of polygamy shall be eligible to a seat as such delegate.

It then proceeds: Notwithstanding this fact the said delegate was a candidate at the recent election, and was actually elected for the same territory in the forty-fourth congress.

Your committee think the evidence, unchallenged as it is by the the delegate, that, at the date of his election, to wit: on the 5th day of August, 1872, and prior thereto, the said delegate was, and still is, openly living and cohabiting with four women as his wives, under the pretended sanction of a system of polygamy, which system he notoriously indorses and upholds in violation of the statute of the United States, approved July 1, 1862, above quoted.

(Des.News 23:824)
(Doc.Hist., 71)

The "Deseret Evening News" continues the argument in the Cannon case:

The Utah Delegate.

In obedience to a resolution of the House passed on the 12th of May, 1874, instructing the Committee on Elections to investigate the charge that Geo. Q. Cannon, Delegate from the Territory of Utah, was living in a state of practical polygamy, in defiance of United States law, having married a fourth wife subsequent to the date of the passage of the prohibitory law, and report to the House the result of such investigations, "and recommend such action on the part of the House as shall seem meet and proper in the premises," reports that it requested the above-named George Q. Cannon to appear before the said committee, and was informed by him that he had no objections to the use of the testimony taken in the contest between George R. Maxwell and himself, and that he had no desire to submit any testimony or statement to the committee by way of controverting the same. The committee subsequently requested the said George Q. Cannon to appear before the committee on the occasion of taking the testimony of Miss Belle Kimball, hereinafter set forth. Mr. Cannon appeared, but declined to cross-examine said witness, and again indicated that he had no evidence or statement to submit.

The committee then submits the affidavits of numerous witnesses to prove Cannon's polygamous life, among them Mrs. Emeline Smith, Sarah M. Pratt, wife of Orson Pratt, Dr. Forman, and many others. * *

The committee, after presenting this evidence, recites the act of 1862 prohibiting polygamy, and the following act which passed the House at its last session, June 16, 1874—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, No person hereafter shall be a Delegate in the House of Representatives from any of the Territories of the United States who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the Territory in which he shall be chosen; and no such person who is guilty either of bigamy or of polygamy shall be eligible to a seat as such Delegate.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives

It then proceeds: Notwithstanding this fact the said Delegate was a candidate at the recent election, and was actually elected for the same Territory in the Forty-fourth Congress.

Your committee think the evidence, unchallenged as it is by the Delegate, establishes that at the date of his election, to wit: on the 5th day of August, 1872, and prior thereto the said Delegate was, and still is, openly living and cohabiting with four women as his wives, under the pretended sanction of a system of polygamy, which system he notoriously indorses and upholds in violation of the statute of the United States, approved July 1, 1862, above quoted.

The committee conclu les by the recommendation that the following be adopted:

Resolved, That George Q. Cannon, Delegate from Utah, being, found, upon due consideration of the evidence submitted, and not contradicted by said Cannon, to be an actual polygamist, and to have married his fourth wife, having three other wives then living in the month of August, 1865, in open and notorious violation of the law of July 1, 1862, forbidding such marriage, and declaring the same to be a crime punishable both by fine and imprisonment; and it appearing that he still maintains his polygamous practices, in defiance of law, is deemed unworthy to occupy a seat in the House of Representatives as such Delegate, and that he be expelled therefrom.—*Washington National Republican, Jan.* 22.

(Des.News.24:31)
(Doc.Hist.,73)

The "Salt Lake Herald" of this date published the following;

Court Proceedings;

Paul Engelbrecht, *et al.*, respondents, *vs.* Jeter Clinton *et al.*, appellants; R. N. Baskin, Esq., for respondents, called up his motion for having the case continued in the name of the surviving partners, and that it be remanded to the Third district court for a hearing *de nova*. So ordered.

(Doc.Hist.,78)

The following communication from St.George written under the non de plum"One Spicer" was published in the "Salt Lake Herald of Jan. 31st:

OUR ST. GEORGE LETTER.

One Spicer at the Bottom of Utah.

He Thinks it a Good Country—To Be Let Alone.

IT IS REDEEMED, HOWEVER, BY THE MINERALS IN THE HILLS.

Interesting Items of Southern News.

[Special Correspondence of the HERALD.]

ST. GEORGE, Jan. 22, 1875.

After four days of tedious travel from Beaver, I find myself in this land of Dixie, among the cotton fields and vineyards of southern Utah. The storms that raged on our way down are past; the climate has changed from winter to spring, and the little birds are out early in the mornings, singing their praises and hunting for worms; the green grass is up lining the streams with verdure, and the buds will soon be forming on the fruit trees. Verily it is spring time here, with warm sun and clear sky. No snow has fallen in this valley this winter, and more than likely none will fall.

THE TEMPLE

is progressing finely. The walls of the second stories are now being laid; in fact only about 15 feet remain to be laid to bring them up to the eaves. Many hundred men, with tools and teams, are at work on it; some in the quarry, some with teams hauling rock and lumber, some as mechanics on the various materials, and others working at other work; all swarming around their assigned duties as diligent as bees.

The temple is 147 feet long and 70 feet wide in the clear; the base is built of black basaltic rock, and the upper walls and main structure of red sandstone, or, as it is called in the east, free stone or brown stone, such as new Fifth avenue is built of. It is to have its basement story, its main auditory or grand lecture room, its second story for council chambers, its offices, ante-rooms, vestibules, etc., with all the modern improvements in architecture and temple building. It will be a magnificent structure; but, you know, I don't take much interest in temples. I am somewhat like a young lady I met on my way down, who had converted her bible into a scrap book; had cut anecdotes, stories and poetry out of newspapers and pasted them on the leaves of her bible, "so as to have some good reading in it," she said.

HORTICULTURE

is the main feature of this country. Large vineyards of grapes are seen everywhere in the settlements, and wine is plentiful. Fruit orchards are also abundant and fruit plentiful. The area of good land is quite limited and the population small. All in all, it is not much of a country. The cotton raising is mostly confined to a few patches of land along the Rio Virgen. I am not struck after this country.

THE TOPOGRAPHY

of the country is a mixture of the terrible and sublime; high terraces of long barren-like hills; high elevations or plateaus on bald bluffs of blood-red sandstone with corrugated bases; deep wash-outs in the beds of red clay; high, dug-out, hollow roads along the sides of the hills, above deep ravines and over great precipices; high, round,

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives

isolated buttes; great conic sections red hills; rolling, undulating ridges, hills and hog-backs of red sandstone, red sand and red clay; great bold barriers of seriated stratas of red sandstone, rising, one above another, until they form a mountain that slopes to the north, supporting a high and apparently level plateau that seems to meet the sky; great dykes and ridges of white, yellow and greenish porphyry cutting the mountain formation; towering mountains of rough, ragged, cragged and torn basalt and black plutonic rocks, crumbling and scattering down to the ravines; immense red wind-riven hills of sandstones and wind-driven sand hills; a broken, volcano-tormented country, with the Rio Virgen winding its tortuous course through its midst, affording a few fertile spots on which to raise fruits, grapes and cotton and build temples, and all surrounded by high chains of mountains in the distance that seem like great walls, or barricades, with here and there a sugar-loaf peak, or a turret capped with snow, standing sentry over the scenery below. This beautiful country, for a native vegetation, supports the tall prickly cactus, that stands up like young cedar trees; the thorny muskeet, chapparel, rabbit-bush, grease wood and the omnipresent sage-brush. For animal life, there are lizards, horn-toads and snakes.

All in all, you see I am not in love with this country. It is beautiful, picturesque, grand and even sublime, topographically; but, gracious! it would not be worth a cent, were it not for the mines that these distorted hills contain.

THE MINES

are, to me, the only redeeming feature; to me of far more account than the horticulture, grapes, cotton, pasturage, temple and everything else. The mines are, so far as I have seen specimens of ores, strictly copper mines. Some little galena and evidence of bismuth are found, and cinnabar and gold are talked of, but they are all "away over yonder." Copper is to a certainty a metal that exists in the ore abundantly in these hills.

THE ADAMS MINE, Bentley district, is over the line, in Arizona, on the side of the Colorado river, about forty miles distant from St. George, on a direct line. This mine is certainly a wonder in its way. Of course, I have not been to it, but have seen abundance of the ore here, and saw the few tons of it that were sent to Salt Lake city last summer, and rely upon the description given of the premises by reliable persons. It crops out about 600 feet in width, at least 100 feet of which is solid ore. The croppings extend over the surface for a distance of about 1,500 feet, all the way producing fine ore. There is a shaft on it sixty-five feet deep, with a drift from the bottom six feet all in clean ore, thus demonstrating the existence at that depth of at least twelve feet of solid ore, and no knowing how much more. The ore is a beautiful azurite, with mixtures of some red oxide or horseflesh ore, and a little silicate, and at times some grey sulphurets and native coppers This ore should average far above 40 per cent., but even at that figure, with the vast quanity in sight or near the surface, the little expense of mining and other advantages, with usual sized one-cupola furnace, the mine will render a net profit of over $2,000 per day. John Williams, the copper smelter, from Lake Superior, and more recently form the Copperopolis mine in Tintic, is now over at the mines working at them with a view of putting up furnaces, and he is the very man to do it. The owners of this Adams mine will be fortunate if they can secure the services of John Williams to erect a furnace and turn their ore into ingots.

ITEMS.

The wagon roads were in a most dreadful condition when I came down; never saw such fearful highways in my life—not even in Colorado.

Brigham Young's health is quite good; he was out to-day inspecting the temple.

Geo. A. Smith is as busy as an ant, looking after and keeping things moving about the temple.

St. George is thriving and improving; it is a very pretty place; many good, nice buildings are being erected, and is the beginning of a city of much future importance.

A number of men from this place have gone over to the Buckskin mountains to locate the copper mines that have long been known to exist there.

The Lo family visit around occasionally. It is quite warm weather here, and this morning I saw a young brave chopping wood in full summer constume, consisting of a plug hat and a check shirt. That's all. The Indian was a No. 6 and the shirt a No. 3. It was a comfortable wood-chopping suit.

St. George wine is sometimes as highly "fightingiferous" as East Temple street poison. Some of the boys took too much a few nights ago, with the results of one of them being found at a gate with two serious stabs.

ONE SPICER.

(Doc. Hist., 86)

The "Salt Lake Herald" of this date published the following article from the "Helena Daily Independent."

THE UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Moses Thatcher, the general superintendent of the Utah Northern railroad, recently delivered an address before the Idaho legislature, in which he gave many facts in regard to the cost of constructing the narrow-gauge roads, the length of the present road and what the company propose to do during the year 1875. The road is eighty miles in length, exclusive of the Corinne branch of four miles, and the iron has been purchased and all arrangements made to secure the completion of eighty miles more during the coming summer, which will extend the road to Fort Hall, on Snake river. Five thousand dollars, cash, per mile, will grade, tie and bridge a three foot road. Of course the iron and rolling stock, which will cost $8,000 per mile, will have to be added to this sum. These statements are made by a person who knows whereof he speaks, and are doubtless correct. This estimate was made upon such a road as that from Corinne to Snake river. The heavy grades across the mountains to Montana would of course cost more, but the entire cost would probably not exceed $16,000 per mile. We trust there will be a company organized in Montana to build a road to connect with the Utah Northern at Snake river or some other point, as we believe that the means to build it could be secured. If individual subscriptions to the amount of one million dollars were subscribed, the Utah Northern would feel justified in pushing their road to the territory, and we doubt not if they were encouraged they would complete it to this territory in two years. The necessity for speedy communication from Montana to the marts of the world are apparent to all, and from present indications the Utah Northern or the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake railroad are the only ones that we can look to for a speedy consummation of our wishes. Our people must do something for themselves, and

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives

6

convince capitalists that we need a road and are willing to assist in constructing one. If Montanians do not take the initiative in the matter it will be many years before they will be greeted by the sight of the iron horse, but a united effort on our part will soon place us in a position where capitalists will take hold of the work and push it to completion at an early day.—Helena Daily *Independent*.

(Doc. Hist., 76)

The following was published in the "Salt Lake Herald" of Jan. 30th from the "Chicago Tribune:"

Report of the Minority.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—Such excuses as the constitutional lawyers can find for permitting the Mormon elder, Cannon, to retain his seat, are set forth in the report of the minority of the election committee, an analysis of which follows. It is not as able or as comprehensive as the minority report of last year in this case. It is presumed to contain more tenable points. The majority of the committee are earnestly in favor of expulsion. Cannon hitherto has been able to secure the support of the ablest lawyers on the democratic side, and of some on the republican. There is not as much enthusiasm upon the subject of denouncing polygamy by ejecting Cannon, as there would be if he was not

ALREADY RE-ELECTED

to the next house, where the democratic majority will be very certain to let him remain. The report recommends that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The paper goes at length into a statement of the relations of the delegate to the house, and argues that he has all the rights and privileges of a member. Neither a member nor a delegate should be expelled except for a good cause, and then by a two-thirds vote of the house. It is contended that he should not be expelled for political reasons, or on account of the existence of certain practices in the territory he represents. Nor should he be punished for alleged indulgences in such practices, except after trial in a court of justice. Mormonism had its seat in Utah territory when it was organized as a territory. The United States accepted it with its Mormonism and polygamous practices. Governors and other temporal officers had been appointed by the president, and confirmed by the senate, and delegates to represent that people had been successively admitted to congress. But it is charged against Mr. Cannon that he is the first delegate who has been

ACTUALLY GUILTY OF POLYGAMOUS PRACTICES.

Admitting this to be a fact, if it is intended to strike a blow at Mormonism, it is not good policy to strike the blow in this way, and by expelling a delegate. The fact that the house has repeatedly admitted delegates representing Mormonism should relieve Mr. Cannon from expulsion. As to the charge that Mr. Cannon had married his fourth wife subsequent to the passage of the act of July, 1862, which declared polygamy a felony, the minority say it goes for naught, because Mr. Cannon has not been convicted either under that act or under what is known as the Poland law of last session. The house should not convict him in advance of the action of the courts. The house doubtless has

THE POWER TO EXPEL ARBITRARILY,

but it would be safer to follow the English precedent and await a trial before expulsion.

The report also sets forth the fact that Mr. Cannon is now under indictment in the courts of Utah for polygamy, and contends that it would be an act of great injustice to prejudice the case. Besides, it is a serious question whether the subject of expulsion on moral or immoral grounds should be entertained. Mr. Harrison puts the very pertinenent question, If the house is to inquire into the moral fitness of members, where will the inquiry stop? This report is argued only by Mr. Harrison. Four other members of the committee, Messrs. Speer, Lamar, Crossland and Thomas, concur in the recommendation that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject, in that fully indorsing all of Mr. Harrison's views.

(Doc. Hist., 83)

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives

Saturday, Jan. 23.

Wilford Woodruff met with the Priesthood at Paris, Idaho, and addressed them. (Doc.Hist. 91)

The following item from St.George was published in the "Deseret Evening News" of this date:

From St George.—A private dispatch from St. George states that the weather in that part of the Territory is beautiful and the roads are excellent. The health of Presidents B. Young and Geo. A. Smith continues good.

(Des.News 23:825)
(Doc.Hist. 91)

The "Salt Lake Herald" of Jan.26th published the following article:

KING KALAKAUA.

His Majesty Met at Ogden by the Mayor and a Delegation From Salt Lake.

Not to be behind the great cities of the east in the matter of showing proper respect and paying appropriate attention to the nation's royal visitor from the Sandwich Islands, the city council authorized the mayor to invite his majesty, Kalakaua, to visit this city as the honored guest of the municipality; also to extend to him such courtesies as were due one of his state. Accordingly, on the 14th inst., Mayor Wells dispatched over the wires a most respectful and cordial invitation to his majesty to come down to the capital of Utah and enjoy the city's hospitality. The telegram intercepted the royal party on their occidental journey at Omaha, and was answered as follows:

OMAHA, January 21.

Hon. Daniel H. Wells, Mayor, Salt Lake City:

His majesty has received your telegram of the 14th inst., and regrets that circumstances forbid his accepting your invitation to stop at Salt Lake. He has sent an autograph letter, explanatory.

WM. M. WHERRY,
Brevet Colonel, A. D. C.

As his majesty could not come to Salt Lake, the mayor concluded not to permit him to pass through the territory a second time without a tender of the respects of our citizens being made, and hence the annexed telegraphic dispatch, which reached the king on the plains:

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 23, '75.

Col. Wm. Wherry,
With His Majesty Kalakaua,
On the U. P. Train coming West:

Will his majesty be pleased to receive a small delegation of the citizens of Salt Lake city, who wish to pay their respects to him, at Ogden on Sunday?

D. H. WELLS,
Mayor.

In answer to the above came the following:

MEDICINE BUTTE, Jan. 23d.

Hon. D. H. Wells, Mayor:

His majesty will gladly receive the delegation, but will only stop at Ogden for the regular train.

WM. M. WHERRY,
Col. & A. D. C.,
Military Attachment.

The mayor and the delegation of citizens referred to, consisting of the following named gentlemen: John Sharp, George Nebeker, Theodore McKean, W. H. Hooper, George C. Bates, John T. Caine, John R. Winder, H. B. Clawson, N. H. Felt, John Taylor, J. G. Sutherland, Rulon Wells, William Jennings, A. C. Pyper, Junius F. Wells, Henry Dinwoody, William Sharp, and a young native of the Sandwich Islands now a resident of this city, went to Ogden in a special car attached to the regular 3:40 train. Arrived at the Junction city, they were obliged to wait nearly an hour before the Union Pacific train came in. On the arrival of the latter the car containing the Salt Lake delegation was switched along side the elegant coach in which his majesty traveled. The party from this city were met by Col. Wherry, who escorted them to the royal presence, and presented Mayor Wells to the king. The mayor in turn introduced the Salt Lake gentlemen, and after the necessary preliminaries attendant upon such an occasion were gone through with, Mr. John T. Caine, by request of Mayor Wells, read the following

ADDRESS:

Your Majesty:—As citizens of Utah, we bid you a hearty welcome to our territory, and in behalf of the municipality of Salt Lake city, which we have the honor of representing on this occasion, permit us to express the regret of her people that your majesty could not visit our city, the political and commercial centre of our territory.

It would have afforded our citizens great pleasure to have shown their appreciation of your visit by extending you those courtesies which have marked your progress through our country from the day you landed upon

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives

our shores to the present time. Though we could not hope to have competed with the older and larger cities of the union in the magnificence of our reception, we would have yielded to none in the sincerity and cordiality of our welcome. We would have been glad to have shown you what labor, economy, industry and union on the part of our people have accomplished in a quarter of a century, in reclaiming the country we inhabit from an almost desert waste, a mere sage brush plain, into a Territory, whose valleys are dotted with cities, towns and hamlets, the peaceful homes of a prosperous and happy people, whose fields and gardens show the fruits of a most advanced agricultural and horticultural skill; whose ranges are covered with herds of stock, and whose cañons, at the bidding of the sturdy miner, give forth their hidden treasures, adding a not insignificant quota to the general wealth of our nation. We would have shown you that, while our people have accomplished so much in life's temporalities, they have not been unmindful of moral and intellectual culture. In every city, town and settlement throughout the territory will be seen houses dedicated to the worship of God, schools and institutions of learning where the thousands of our youth are instructed in the various branches of education. But as your majesty could not visit us at our homes, we have come to meet you here, to tender our respects and congratulate you upon the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the Hawaiian kingdom and our Union, and upon the prospect that your majesty's visit will result in cementing still more closely those ties of commercial and international friendship which should characterize the intercourse of all enlightened nations; and we entertain the hope that the reciprocity treaty, now being negotiated, will be fully consummated and prove mutually advantageous and beneficial to both nations.

The people of Utah, from an early day, have felt a deep interest in the welfare of your majesty's subjects, and missionaries representing the faith held by the majority of our people, have from time to time visited the Hawaiian islands, as ministers of the gospel, in which capacity they have been fully protected by your laws and have enjoyed the civil and religious liberty guaranteed by the constitution and laws of your kingdom.

In conclusion, we beg to congratulate your majesty upon your safe return thus far on your homeward journey, and we pray God that you may reach your kingdom in safety, and that your life may be long preserved to guide and direct the destinies of your people.

A copy of this address, signed by D. H. Wells, mayor, in behalf of the city council and citizens of Salt Lake city, and having the corporation seal attached, was handed to his majesty.

Kalakaua speaks the English language fluently, and in this tongue he stated that he was not prepared to appropriately reply to the address, but would do so at his early convenience—probably before his departure from the United States—and would mail it to the mayor.

The royal party consists of his Majesty Kalakaua, Gov. Dominos, governor of the island of Oahu; Gov. Kapena, governor of the island of Maui; Mr. Pierce, U.S. commissioner to the Hawaiian kingdom, and one or two native secretaries.

Col. William M. Wherry, of the U. S. army, travels with the party on detached service.

They travel by the regular train, but have for their accommodation a handsome Pullman coach, and one of the elegant cars for the officers of the Union Pacific.

For fifteen or twenty minutes—while waiting for the train—Kalakaua and the members of his party entered into conversation with the Salt Lake gentlemen, at the conclusion of which our citizens bade farewell to the royal company who continued on their westward journey, the delegation from here returning by the evening train.

Appended is a copy of the autograph letter referred to in the first dispatch above:

LETTER FROM THE KING.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
Omaha, Neb., June 21st, 1875.

To the Honorable Daniel H. Wells, and the honorable City Council, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Gentlemen: It affords me pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your kind invitation to visit and partake of the hospitalities of your city, contained in your telegram of the 14th instant, which only reached me this day on my arrival here.

I regret that circumstances prevent my acceptance of your invitation at this time. I have been detained longer in the east than I anticipated, and must now press on my return home to attend to important interests awaiting my arrival and demanding my presence. I regret this all the more because of the deep interest I take in your people residing in my kingdom, and who doubtless have friends and relatives among you; but I trust the same amicable relations may continue to exist between our respective countries as heretofore, and on a future occasion I shall have an opportunity to visit your beautiful city and make the acquaintance of its citizens.

I shall welcome cordially any of your people to the Islands.

I am, gentlemen, with respect,
KALAKAUA.

(Doc.Hist., 92)

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives

23 Jan. 1875.

The following item concerning the committee on elections on Delegate Cannon was published in the "Salt Lake Herald" of Jan.24th:

Five of the eleven members of the committee of elections are opposed to the resolutions of the majority to exclude Delegate Cannon from his seat.

(Doc.Yist. 91)

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
Archives

24 Jan. 1875.

Sunday, Jan. 24.

Wilford Woodruff preached at Parish, Idaho, in the morning and in the afternoon he and Elder Charles C. Rich preached at St. Charles.

(Doc. Hist., 98)

The following communication was published in the Deseret Evening News:

Correspondence.

Sunday School Festival — Material Progress.

MENDON, Jan. 24, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

We had a grand time yesterday with the members of our Sunday school, a day which I think will be long remembered by them. The programme of the performances was as follows:

At twelve o'clock, m., the teachers and children, to the number of about 150, assembled at the meeting house, where we enjoyed ourselves in a grand picnic, after which we commenced drawing for the prizes, which had been purchased for the occasion, and which consisted of apples, candy, penholders, pencils, handkerchiefs, babies' stockings, etc., which were hung in a small pine tree, situated in the centre of the hall. Each prize was numbered. Then there were other numbers placed in a small box, which corresponded with the numbers on the prizes, and as each drew his number I can truly say it was a pleasing sight to see them wending their way to the little pine tree. They were all much de ighted with this part of the programme. I will here state that there were just as many prizes as there were scholars present, so that it was no blanks, unlike most of the lotteries of the day.

After we had enjoyed ourselves in this style for two or three hours, we all retired to our homes, to do our chores and prepare ourselves for the dance, which commenced precisely at six o'clock, p.m. and it was amusing to see the little urchins "trip the light fantastic toe." In this delightful amusement we enjoyed ourselves until about eleven o'clock, when we retired to our homes, each perfectly satisfied with the amusements of the day, and with a fixed determination that this shall not be the last day of the kind.

I am pleased to tell you we have a good thriving Sunday school, under the able management of Elder John Donaldson, superintendent, Isaac Sorensen, assistant supt., and a good troupe of teachers.

The United Order is progressing favorably. The majority of the people here are determined to carry it out. Some of the brethren have been off to the kanyons, getting out lumber, to build a dairy which I think will be in operation sometime next summer, with brother Andrew Andersen superintendent.

ALFRED GARDNER,
Cor. Secretary.

(Des. News 24: 20)

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives

25 Jan. 1875.

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Monday, Jan. 25.

The following was published in the "Deseret Evening News" of Jan. 29th:

Correspondence.

The Schools of Cache County.

SALT LAKE CITY,
Jan. 25, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

Believing that many of the readers of your paper would like to learn something of the educational interests of Cache county, I take pleasure in giving you a short account of our visit to the schools of the various settlements.

Bishop Samuel Roskelly is county superintendent of common schools, and has held this office for the past four years. During this time he has labored zealously, and with great effect, to elevate the general character of the schools.

On the 6th inst., Messrs. Charles O. Card, Charles C. Hurste and Alvin Crocket, the Logan board of trustees, all of whom are alive to their duties and do not hesitate to perform them, commenced with supt. Roskelly and myself to visit the schools of Logan City. That city is divided into five wards, with a mixed school in each ward, in which are enrolled respectively, 1st 53, 2nd 56, 3rd 68, 4th 64, 5th 48 pupils. In each of these schools is taught only the usual branches that belong to our common school course, except in the third ward, where Mr. W. H. Apperley has started a small class in algebra. The teachers engaged in those wards are energetic workers in the schoolroom, and are doing much good, but in our examinations of the pupils we found that they lacked thoroughness—the classes were not sufficiently drilled. This, however, is not entirely the fault of the teachers, but doubtless they would work to much better advantage and benefit their pupils if they had a course of normal training.

The Cache County Academy is also established in Logan City, in a commodious building, furnished with Andrews' "Triumph" desks, which are very comfortable and very satisfactory to all parties connected with the institution. There are 62 names of students enrolled now, and many others intend to enroll their names soon. The teacher, Mr. J. Z. Stewart, conducts his classes according to the most approved methods of instruction. He has classes of the third, fourth, and fifth readers, geography, grammar, mental and practical arithmetic, algebra, geometry and philosophy. With so efficient a teacher, live trustees, and a live superintendent, backed up by a determined bishop and people, who favor education, there can be no doubt that in a short time that institution will be one of which the country will be truly proud.

St. John's School has enrolled sixty pupils. It has the "Triumph" desks also, and a fine organ. The pupils range in studies from the first reader, to the Latin language. In consequence of the great diversity of recitations Mr. C. G. Davis, the very efficient teacher, labors under great disadvantage, but with his marked ability he will make his labors count to the very best possible advantage.

The whole number of pupils enrolled in the public schools of Logan city, including the Cache county academy and St. John's school, is 411. There are 893 children between the ages of four and sixteen years. The ward school houses are in good condition, furnished with comfortable home-made seats and desks, call bells, blackboards and a few maps, and filled with pupils, almost, if not entirely, to their utmost capacity. This shows that about 487 of the children of Logan, who are legally entitled to the benefits to be derived from our common schools, cannot possibly be accommodated therein.

The principal school in Hyde Park has sixty pupils enrolled. The school house is comfortable and has good home-made seats and desks. The teacher, Mr. Frederick Turner, is a man of sterling worth in the schoolroom. He does not confine himself strictly to the text book, but teaches principles more than words, hence he has his classes well posted and drilled in the principles over which they have passed.

The principal school in Smithfield has 147 pupils enrolled, in one room. The seats are regular back and constitution breakers. Very little interest has been manifested in their school either by trustees or people. The principal teacher, Mr. Wm. A. Noble, although a good teacher, can accomplish but very little in the present condition of their school affairs.

The educational sentiment in Richmond is not very healthy. There are 333 children of legal school age in that town, and only 158 reported as attending school. Their leading school has 78 pupils enrolled, all from the Third to the Fifth Readers. The school house and furniture are in middling good condition. Mr. Henry Bair, the teacher, is a man of considerable energy, and although he labors under many disadvantages, he is accomplishing some good.

Providence is wide awake in educational matters. There are 180 children of school age in that settlement, 154 of whom are enrolled, and the remaining 26 would doubtless be in school if they could be admitted. Their school accommodations are inadequate to the demand, which the bishop, trustees and people fully realize. They already have considerable material on the ground for building a school house, which they intend to build after the modern improved plan of graded schools. If they erect a building containing about six school-rooms, (each large enough for fifty pupils), with a large hall, in which to assemble each morning for the opening exercises of prayer and singing, and which will also answer for public examinations, exhibitions, etc., they will do that

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives

25 Jan. 1875.

which should be imitated by every settlement in Cache County. They have employed to teach their schools, Mr. Joseph E. Hyde, whose heart is in the cause of education, and who is one of the ablest and best teachers in the Territory, being well qualified to mould and fashion the plastic minds that are placed under his tuition.

Of the schools of Millville, Hyrum and Wellsville, [illegible] little can be said. In those three settlements there are 928 children of school age, and we found but 263 enrolled in school. Their school houses are but miserable excuses and fall far short of meeting the actual demands of the children. The people of Hyrum and Wellsville each have in contemplation the building of a large central school-house of a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate the children, and establishing the graded system, which is certainly the only way they can accomplish what they desire. In consequence of the heavy snow storm we were unable to visit the schools of Clarkston, Newton, Mendon and Paradise.

There are 3385 children in Cache County between the ages of 4 and 16 years, and by our examining the reports of schools not visited, we have found that there are now enrolled in her schools only 1,633 pupils. This shows that a majority of the children are not admitted into these nurseries of the public mind, but they are left a prey to the negative influences of society, which "prepares the crime which the criminal commits." This is not only true of Cache County, but much worse in other counties according to report. Many of the settlements in this county, have, within the past few years, supported their schools by taxation, which has entirely spoiled them for supporting their schools in any other way. But in consequence of the inequality and injustice of the present law of taxation, they have abandoned it, and of necessity have fallen back into the old *rate bill system*. The appropriation, by the Legislature, for the last two years, has done a great deal of good, and given them new encouragement, but the above figures show conclusively that it does not fill the bill, by any means, but they are looking forward to the next session of the Legislature with, at least, a faint hope, that a system of general taxation that will work equally and justly to all parties in he Territory, may be established.

Yours truly,

O. H. Riggs,
Ter. Supt. of Common Schools.

(Des.News 24:27)
(Doc. Hist., 99)

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
Archives

26 Jan. 1875.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The following news item appeared in the "Salt Lake Herald" of this date:

PERSONAL.

Hon. Moses Thatcher, superintendent, and Mr. Charles Nibley, ticket and freight agent, of the Utah Northern railroad, have gone east on business for the road.

Mr. A. H. Earll, Union Pacific agent at Ogden, was in Salt Lake yesterday.

Mr. J. Longmaid came in from Ophir on Sunday.

(Doc.Hist., 115)

The "Deseret Evening News" published the following under this date concerning the Muddy Mission:

The Muddy.—We met a gentleman to-day who left St. Thomas, on the Muddy, a little over a week ago. He says that the once lively "Mormon" settlement, has now a peculiarly desolate appearance, which brings vividly to mind Oliver Goldsmith's masterly production of the "Deserted Village." This gentleman states that when the "Mormons" left that part of the south, when the boundary line dividing Utah from Nevada was declared to be to the northward of it, they left crops growing, from which probably in the neighborhood of 8,000 bushels of wheat were realized, by a party who settled there at the time and who agreed to indemnify the settlers for the same, but utterly failed to comply with his part of the compact. What has made the place look even more desolate than it would have been is that this same party has torn down a great many of the houses and other buildings, he having heard that some of the old settlers intended returning to their old homes, and he took this means to prevent them doing so.

(Des.News 24:7)
(Doc.Hist., 104)

The "Millennial Star" published the following:

The Provo Factory.—This Institution has not been running since last Thursday, Dec. 24, having stopped for the holidays, besides having some repairing to do, but will be in full blast again on next Monday, Jan. 4. We are informed that during the past six or seven weeks the Factory have manufactured and sold about $30,000 worth of goods, and still have sufficient wool on hand to last till the middle of February and more coming. This is indeed a very satisfactory showing and reflects great credit on the Superintendent, Mr. James Dunn. The people throughout Utah County, feel proud of the Factory—and very justly too—as they have all directly or indirectly been benefited by it, and with an increase of machinery and the present energy displayed in the management, we predict for it a brilliant and successful future.

(Mill.Star 37:~~114~~ 63)
(Doc.Hist., 114)

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives

26 Jan. 1875.

The following concerning actions of the Senate was published in the "Deseret Evening News of Feb. 15th:

Assignment of Territorial Judges.

SENATE, January 26th.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I now ask to have taken up the House bill No. 1393.

The bill (H. R. No. 1393) providing for the assignment of judges in the Territories was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on the Judiciary proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and in lieu thereof insert the following:

That the judges of the supreme court of the respective Territories, except Utah, or a majority of them, shall, at the first regular or adjourned term of said supreme court, after the passage and approval of this act, and annually thereafter, if expedient, fix the boundaries of the respective districts, and appoint the times and places of holding courts therein, and designate the judges respectively who shall hold the same: *Provided*, That in case of a failure in any of the said Territories so to fix the districts and make such assignments, the Legislature of said Territory shall fix said districts and make such assignment, to continue till the judges, or a majority of them, shall change the same.

Mr. SARGENT. I offer the following amendment: Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill to and including the word "Territory" in line 6——

Mr. WRIGHT. That is an amendment to the original bill, as I understand.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Committee on Judiciary report an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a substitute.

Mr. SARGENT. I think my amendment is in order. The committee propose in effect to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and to insert a certain amendment. I propose my amendment in lieu of that reported by the committee.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If the Senator proposes to amend the bill which the committee move to strike out, it is in order.

Mr. WRIGHT. As an amendment to the original bill?

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. It is in order, by way of perfecting the bill before the vote is taken on striking it out. The amendment of the Senator from California will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to amend the bill by striking out—

That the Legislature of each of the organized Territories of the United States, except the Territory of Utah, shall at each regular session thereof make an assignment of the judges to hold the courts in the several districts in such Territory.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

That the Legislature of each of the organized Territories of the United States, except the Territory of Utah, shall, at its first regular session after the passage of this act, and thereafter at any regular session, if expedient, fix the judicial districts of said Territory, appoint the times and places of holding court therein, and designate the judges, respectively, who shall hold the same.

Mr. SARGENT. The time allowed to the Committee on the Judiciary has so very nearly expired, that I supposed any prolonged debate on this bill will prevent action upon it at the present time; but this proposition has been controverted heretofore. It was brought forward at the last session, and after a very extended debate on the part of members of the committee and of Senators who differed with the conclusions of the committee, the bill was recommitted to the committee, and now comes back to us in the form it stood at the time of the recommittal, if I am not in error.

It proposes that the power be taken away from the Legislature in the Territories where that power now resides and be conferred on the judges, and in some other Territories, a little less than half of them, where it is now exercised by the judges, that the power shall be continued in them. There are five Territories of the United States where the power is exercised by the Legislature, and so far as I know—and I have talked with all the Delegates, I believe, on this matter—the power is exercised carefully and to the satisfaction of the people. In three of the Territories it is exercised by the judges. In one of the Territories, in Utah, which is exceptional in a great many respects, it is exercised by the governor of the Territory.

Now, it is proposed that the rule shall be made imperative which applies at present to a minority of these Territories, that the power shall be taken away from the Legislature and conferred on the judges. What sort of representations may have been made to the committee which should lead them to deprive the majority of the Territories of the privilege, as they esteem it, which they now have, to conform them to a rule which is now applied only to the minority, I know not; but I do know that from that source from which we ordinarily derive information of the interest of the Territories—I refer to the Delegates, who as a body are very intelligent men—we receive other representations. At the last session the Delegates from nearly every one of the Territories came to me and said that the people of their Territories desired that this power should reside in the Legislature. As a matter of principle, it seems to me that the power of fixing the boundaries of districts and of naming the place within those districts where courts shall be held should be in the local Legislature, and therefore that these territorial Delegates are right. The Supreme Court of the United States has no power to fix the boundaries of districts or the place within those districts where courts shall be held, and yet a power greater than that conferred on the Supreme Court is to be given to those territorial judges. Why should it be?

As was well said in the debate when this bill was under consideration before, there are favorite spots in the Territories, desirable places in the Territories for judges, and there are places which are not favorite or which are not desirable for places of residence. There are places where there is great business carried on, where there are considerable communities, where large mining operations are carried on; and I might instance such places, although not an exact illustration, as Cottonwood Canyon, in Utah Territory, where there is a very large mining business carried on and a large laboring population. In other words, there are places in the Territories where there are gathered together large bodies of men with large property interests where courts ought to be held, but that are not desirable as places of residence. It is difficult to get any comforts of life in them, and judges and people of pleasure do not like to go to them and live there; and they will not select such places, the people complain, for holding courts, but they hold courts at places remote, where it is easier to live, and witnesses at great cost to themselves and great injury to suitors are carried a long distance in order to attend courts at inconvenient places simply because those places are more suitable to the tastes of the judges as places of residence.

These difficulties arise, and the Delegates say that the Legislature being near the people will consult the wishes of the people of the Territories and that they will determine whether the interests of the community require that courts shall be held at particular places rather than the convenience of the judges——

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The hour assigned to the Committee on the Judiciary having expired, it becomes the duty of the Chair to call up the unfinished business of yesterday.—*Congressional Record.*

Doc. Hist., 105
Deseret News 24:58

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives

26 Jan. 1875.

The "Deseret Evening News " of this date published the following:

Improvement Association. — A Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association was organized in the First Ward on Monday, with the following officers:

President, John Siddoway; 1st Vice President, James D. Van Tassell; 2nd Vice President, Robert Braby; Secretary, Reigo Hawkins; Treasurer, Sisson A. Chase.

In Arizona. — Our friend and brother editor, T. F. Butler, called at our office yesterday, in company with two young gentlemen who he introduced as Messrs. W. C. Dawes and G.S.Coleman,who informed us that they had just made the trip to Prescott from Utah Territory, in a light wagon, via Hardyville; that they had read the *Miner* while in Utah and were not disappointed in the country of which they had read so much.—*Arizona Miner, Jan.* 15.

Removed.—The office of the Deseret Telegraph Company was removed to-day to the new premises immediately north of the store of Liddell & Brown, and in the same building as that in which Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company's office is now located. The new quarters of the Telegraph Company are as snug and comfortable as need be, being more commodious than those just vacated, and Mr. Morris Wilkinson, who has charge of the office, and his assistants, have reason to congratulate themselves at the change.

The Company's lines extend to nearly every part of the Territory, as well as into Nevada, communicating with the various settlements and the mining camps. They also make connection with every part of the continent and with Europe.

In the new office there are four operators' tables supplied with instruments.

Another Railroad Incorporation —On January 21st the Salt Lake and Ogden Railroad Company was incorporated with a capital stock of $800,000. The preliminary steps were taken on the 13th, when capital stock sufficient in amount to cover $1,000 per mile of the proposed line was subscribed, as required by the statute of incorporations, the necessary ten per cent. of the amount being then paid up. We understand the incorporators are John W. Young, Moses Thatcher, H. P. Kimball, Bolivar Roberts, Hyrum B. Clawson, Lorin Farr, M. W. Merrill, George W. Thatcher and Charles Nibley.

The object of the company is to build, equip, own and manage a narrow gauge railroad, from Ogden to Salt Lake City, connecting with the Utah Northern at the first named place and with the Utah Western at the latter, making a continuous line of narrow gauge between Stockton and other mining localities west of here, and Idaho in the north.

This new line will necessarily be thirty-seven miles in length, and the estimated cost of its construction, including the right of way, is $600,000. The company is incorporated to exist fifty years. As before stated in the NEWS, we understand that active preliminaries with a view to entering upon the construction are in operation, a corps of surveyors being now in the field, making the necessary surveys and locations.

W. 24 7

Utah Northern, Etc.—Mr. Geo. S. Kennedy gives us some items from Franklin, Idaho. J. A Creighton & Co. got all their freight shipped, having handled a large amount during the season. Rates to Helena range from 2½ to 6 cents. Freight will be rated by class this year as on railroads. They have a 50 x 350 feet warehouse and are prepared to take care of all goods. Mr. Richardson, of New York, now almost entire owner of the Utah Northern, intends to push it over to Carpenter's (Watson) Station in Marsh valley on the stage road the coming summer. The distance is 35 miles. There are thirty-five miles of iron now at Ogden belonging to him. Carpenter's is eighty-five miles this side of Corinne by the stage road; the distance will be 125 miles from Ogden by railroad. It is his design to push it over to Snake river which is 157 miles from Boise, and it is believed the Boiseians will establish a connection therewith. The estimated cost of the narrow gauge is now $8,000 per mile. There are now five locomotives—two 17-ton engines—on the Utah Northern, and plenty of cars. George says the trouble heretofore was with the engines; that these are now adequate to the work and running regularly. The surveyors are now out, or were two weeks ago, on the Franklin-Carpenter extension and have a good route. When the road reaches Carpenter's it will get the mountain travel and traffic. Mr. Richardson will probably visit Montana in June.—*New North-West, Jan.* 15.

(Des.News 24:7)

The following correspondence was also published in the "Deseret Evening News" of this date:

Peace, Health, and Plenty—Schools and School Festival.

MANTUA, Box Elder Co.,
January 26, 1875.

Editor Deseret News: W. 24.

All is peaceable and quiet here in Mantua, no saloons or any such marks of modern civilization, to mar the peace or disturb the quiet of the inhabitants of our snug and beautiful little valley.

There has been considerable sickness among the children of late and some cases of death have occurred; but at present tolerably good health exists, for which we feel thankful to the Almighty, and the people generally enjoy themselves better. There is no poor, all have plenty to eat and to wear, and feel desirous to live their religion.

We have in operation a well attended day and Sunday school under the superintendency of Elder P. Jenson, doing very well. Yesterday being a fine day, the children had a celebration of their own, under the management of Elder P. Olson, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning by sledgeriding through town on a train of sledges, accompanied by a band of music, till all seemed satisfied of that kind of enjoyment. At 1 o'clock they gathered in the school-house to further enjoy themselves, and it seemed there would be no space left for dancing exercises in the house. However all was carried out merrily for a few hours, and after some wholesome words of instruction by Elder L. Anderson all retired to their homes chattering over the amusements through the day.

In the evening our choir had a party, which was kept up till a late hour.

L. H.

(Des. News 24.27)

Encouraging from St. George.—Brother Edward Brain writes thus from St. George, under date of Jan. 26th, to a friend in this City—

W. 27.7

"We had several Spring storms last and this week, which have made our tillers of the soil rejoice. A great deal of wheat has been sown, and, as yet, everything looks promising.

"President Young addressed the congregation last Sunday, the topic of his discourse was the completion of the temple. He encouraged the brethren from the north to stay till the walls are up high enough to receive the roof. He also spoke on the "United Order," showing that

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives

this was the last dispensation, and the last time that the Lord would establish this Order on the earth, and it would not prove a failure, only by the perversity of man.

"Brother Joseph Scofield, with his corps of hands, is busily engaged in placing the large beams and joists of the first floor, and it looks as if he will overtake the masons in their work. His work has been somewhat hindered, in consequence of not getting those large beams, 40 ft. long, 2 ft. wide, and 1 ft. thick, but they are all sawed and placed in the building.

"Under the superintendence of Brother Edward L. Parry the work on the temple moves onward, and if every person here will do his duty, and the weather proves favorable, we will have the walls up by April 1st. We are up into the last story, I may say about 12 ft., and ready to turn some of the arches over the windows. About 18 ft. has yet to be built. Brother Parry has men cutting flagging for the basement of the temple, and to lay the font on, cut from our hard black rock. The lumber comes in lively from Mount Trumbu l. Trains of horses and mules from Beaver and other places, and one large ox team from Sanpete, under the direction of wagon masters Bennett and Harvey and others, bring lumber this way.

"President G. A. Smith has given very interesting lectures on history, referring to his travels in Rome, Italy and other countries, and has invited other brethren to continue the lectures every Thursday evening during the winter season. The young people enjoy themselves in the dance once or oftener in the week, not forgetting their daily avocations on the temple.

"The Tabernacle here is undergoing a finishing touch, such as plastering, heavy cornice, mouldings, etc., by able and skilled workmen, and looks well.

"Peace prevails here, every one minding the 'Mormon creed,' that is—'Mind your own business.'"

In addition to the foregoing, a special dispatch from St. George, dated to day, states that the first arch of the windows in the upper story was turned yesterday, the timbers of the first floor were all in apd the joists laid. The weather was favorable and the workmen spirited.

(Des.News 24:17)

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
Archives

26 Jan. 1875.

The following continuing on the subject of the foregoing article was published in the "Salt Lake Herald of Jan.26th:

Assignment of Territorial Judges

The house bill providing for the assignment of judges in territories was taken up, and Sargent submitted an amendment providing that the legislature of each of the organized territories of the United States, except the territory of Utah, shall at its first regular session after the passage of this act, and thereafter at any regular session, if expedient, fix the judicial districts of said territory, appoint the times and places of holding the court therein, and designate the judges respectively who shall hold the same. The time allowed the committee having expired the bill was laid over.

(Doc. Hist., 45) 115

The "Millennial Star" published the following editorial:

"OBEY THE LAW."

The Latter-day Saints are frequently reminded by contentious disputants, of the passage in the Doctrine and Covenants, page 145, section 5, "Let no man break the laws of the land, for he that keepeth the laws of God hath no need to break the laws of the land," &c., and are accused of living in open violation of the law of 1862 against polygamy. The revelation in which is contained the passage quoted, was given in 1831, and the revelation on Celestial Marriage, in 1843. The Latter-day Saints believe that the law of 1862 is a violation of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees the full exercise of religion, and the federal agitators in Utah have hitherto carefully avoided the procuring of a single conviction under said law, fearing the opportunity for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court to test its constitutionality.

Good, wholesome laws, passed by unprejudiced and unbiassed legislators for the regulation, government and well-being of a community,—laws which punish crime and immorality, and protect virtue and innocence, cannot possibly come in contact with any laws of God; but there are any number of precedents on record, in support of which we can quote the best authorities, showing how former-day Saints acted in open violation and defiance of laws that were proscriptive and prohibitory of the free worshiping of God and the increase of posterity.

First we will mention king Pharaoh's cruel edict, commanding all newly-born Hebrew male children to be cast into the River Nile. The idolatrous, luxurious, effeminate, but highly civilized Egyptians, (of whom Mrs. Potiphar is a specimen) could not beget such a numerous, healthy and vigorous offspring as the patriarchal, polygamic, God-fearing and hard-working Hebrews, hence the Egyptians became jealous and alarmed for the safety of their kingdom, and hence the "Special Legislation for Goshen." The evasion of the Pharaohic law of '62, by the God-fearing midwives and such "disloyal" persons as the mother of Moses, were, no doubt, cases as flagrant in the eyes of Pharaoh as polygamy is in the sight of the pious McKean, who would have Abraham, Isaac and Jacob indicted, tried and convicted if they dared to become residents of Utah, and applicants for naturalization. Still all good Methodists want to be naturalized citizens of Abraham's bosom.

The same spirit of jealousy and greed for office, actuated those members of the Babylonish Ring, who, by the same cunning and craft as their Utah prototypes, procured the passage of that ancient Poland Bill to "Aid in the execution of the laws in Babylon," and providing for the safe keeping of the law creating daring, daylight God worshipers, in a military camp of lions (Uncle Sam's boys in blue should learn a lesson in good taste and proper behavior from those lions).

The fate of Haman, the office-seeker and carpet-bagger, who was elevated upon his own gallows, the Babylonish Rings that were severally cast into the lions camp and fiery penitentiary prepared by themselves for their intended victims, ought to prove a warning to the lecherous, besotted, profane, bigoted, and blood-thirsty Mormon-eaters of to-day.

We further quote from the Law Authorities—King Ahab hired certain sons of Belial (*a la* Baker) to testify against the innocent but doomed man who would not sell his orchard. The Jews used their money to bribe the apostate to betray, and Bakerites to accuse the son of God, crying, "Away with him, crucify him," &c. When Pilate would fain acquit him by Roman law, the lawyers cried, "*We have a law*, and by our law *he ought to die, because he made himself the Son of God.*" "Release unto us Barrabas. Now Barrabas was a robber." Whether a horse thief, a stage coach robber, a burglar, or a thieving Roman official, we are not told, but he was *habeas corpused*, and the Son of God put to death. The servant is no better than his master, and the peaceable, industrious, Bible believing Mormons who are accused of transgressing "Our laws" do not expect better treatment than their Lord and Master, his apostles and disciples received. The same powers are at work—the same means are employed, under the same *color of law*, and the same God lives who can, and will, finally, deliver his children to-day as he did Daniel, Shadrach, Mesech and Abednego, and cause our enemies to fall into their own pits and to be caught in their own snares. How many musquito generations of United States officials has Utah seen? Let us pray for our enemies. W. S. L.

N. B.—The heirs of the mobbers who cried, "Let his blood be upon us, and upon our children," are in danger of being indicted, if residing in Utah. That grand jury are hunting up old cases, and there is no telling how far back "His Honor" may investigate outrages. Nauvoo, Carthage, Haun's Mill, and a few other massacres are still unpunished.—*Ogden Junction.*

(Mill Star 37:52
Doc Hist. 111

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives

27 Jan. 1875.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The following items were published in the "Deseret Evening News" of this date:

Railroad.—We understand that sometime in May the construction of another twenty-five miles of road on the northern end of the Utah Northern narrow gauge line in Idaho, will be commenced.

Home Material and Workmanship.—The Utah Western Railroad Company are about to commence the manufacture of ten flat cars, the material to be Utah iron, manufactured at the iron works, Iron City, Iron County, and Utah lumber grown in the Utah canyons. This is home manufacture "from the ground up."

Second Ward Institute.—The members of the 2nd Ward Institute met last evening, to elect the officers for the ensuing year, the following being the result—

President, W. L. Ball; 1st Vice President, John Larsen; 2nd Vice President, Frederick Olson; Secretary, Jas Jensen; Ass. Sec. T. Wilson; Treasurer, Geo. Reese jr.; Directors, Wm. Hart, James T. Wilson, L Christensen, J. Iversen and A. Mickesell. The association has existed one year, and has resulted in much good to the young people of the Ward.

(Dcs. News 24:1)

The following article was published in the "Deseret Evening News" of this date:

DANCING.

THE Methodist preachers of Montana are opposed to dancing. They won't have it in their churches, and they won't have the lucre made by dancing. A district conference of the Methodist Episcopal church was held at Bozeman, commencing Jan. 4th. On the 6th the following preamble and resolutions were discussed and unanimously adopted by the conference, according to the report in the Bozeman *Avant-Courier*—

"Among the greatest hindrances to our church work that we find in this new country is dancing and attendance on dancing parties. It interferes materially with the spiritual success of Christianity. Our discipline, however, is very explicit on this subject, and can be our only rule and guide in reference to it.

"Resolved, therefore, That we are opposed to and determined to discountenance all dancing parties in any form, more especially any participation in them by our membership or the linking of them to any of our church enterprises.

"Resolved, That we cannot consistently receive funds gotten by such means for church purposes."

The preachers present are thus presented—"Rev. T. C. Iliff, of Bozeman; Rev. Mr. Riggin, of Virginia City; Rev. Mr. Van Orsdell, Virginia City; Rev. Mr. Anderson, Fort Peck Agency; Rev. Mr. Bridger, Bozeman; Rev. Mr. Blay, Virginia City; Mr. T. Lockridge, Bannack."

Elsewhere in the NEWS may be found some pertinent dissenting comments, by a Montana newspaper, upon the above detailed action of the conference, which will be worth reading by those who take an interest in the subject pro or con.

Some of our readers, perhaps many of them, who were brought up with religious strictness, may recollect the injunctions placed upon them by their religious parents or guardians, against engaging in dancing, or entering a room in which dancing was going on, for the purpose of engaging in or witnessing such exercises, ballrooms and theatres being considered by such strict religious people as the very gates of hell, the portals of perdition, and to be carefully shunned accordingly.

Such extreme views are no more absolutely correct than extreme views generally are. Moderation is the golden rule, as the apostle says, "Let your moderation be known unto all men." The danger from most acts is as regards time, place, manner and conditions of their performance, rather than in the acts themselves.

There is no sin in dancing, that is, it is not of itself a sinful exercise, not in the least. It is held to be the oldest and most universal of the fine arts, the "poetry of motion," no more inherently vicious than painting, music, or any other fine art. Dancing has been and is practised as religious, warlike, gymnastic, pantomimic, social, solemn, or festive exercise. It is either of these, according to the intention of the actor. In either instance it is very inspiring, but in neither is it necessarily degrading. Things are much what they are made by the uses to which they are put.

The Hebrew word for dance means literally to "leap for joy," and for the expression of sacred joy and holy triumph dancing seems to have been engaged in on frequent occasions in Biblical history. "Many orthodox Hebrews still give *bals masques* on the evening of the feast of Purim, an occasion of great rejoicing to commemorate the triumph of Esther and Mordecai over Haman, the enemy and persecutor of their race."

Dancing was customary as a religious exercise in Christendom until the 12th century, and in Spain until the 17th, the clergy dancing with the children in the churches. Later still, in the 18th century, "at Limoges the people and clergy have danced together around the choir of the church of St. Leonard on St. Martial's day." In early times the bishops led the dances in Christian festivities. Dancing was an important part of education in Greece and was held in high honor. It was the opinion of Plato that all dancing should be of a religious character, and should be carefully legislated upon, as an essential to the cultivation of grace of motion. On the contrary, the Mohammedan religion forbids both dancing and music, terpsichorean exercises not being among the paradisiacal pleasures promised in the Koran.

(Des News 29:8
Doc. Hist. 116)

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives

2

27 Jan. 1875.

A correspondent signing himself "Semper" wrote under this date as follows to the "Deseret News:"

Correspondence.

Fatal Accident—A Reeling Red Man.

OGDEN CITY, Utah,
January 27, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

A fearful and fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the railroad depot in this city. Charles Larson was greaser in the employ of the Union Pacific company at this place. At the time above mentioned he had been greasing the wheels of the cars of a freight train bound for the east. Having got through with this work, it is supposed that he stood on the track watching another train in motion, when an engine belonging to the Central Pacific Railroad company came along to couple to some of the cars, and Larson, not hearing it approach, was knocked down by and dragged for a distance under the engine, without being seen by the engineer or fireman. The first person who saw him after the accident was Mr. James Moyes, who saw a heap of something lying on the track, which he thought resembled a man. He pointed out the object to Mr. R. Mayes, and together they went to it, when Mr. Moyes was horrified to discover that it was the body of his brother-in-law, which was cut and bruised in a fearful manner. Larson spoke but once after he was discovered. He died in a few minutes afterwards. It appears that his body must have been doubled up under the engine and dragged some distance both ways and that his body was completely crushed. Between the places where the oil can stood and where the body was found, there were a number of pools of blood, and some of deceased's hair attached to some of the spike heads. His right leg was cut off between the knee and the ankle. The flesh was entirely stripped off it, and the foot was torn to pieces. He also had a large, deep, ghastly cut in the head and was likewise bruised in other places; altogether he presented a shocking sight.

Coroner Williams and a jury held an inquest over the body, and a searching investigation was made as to the cause of Larson's death, but nothing was elicited that would legally convict any in charge of engine or signals, of neglecting to give the proper signals of their approach, as the engineer and others swore positively that the bell was ringing all the time they were on the move on this occasion. The jury therefore had to give their verdict in accordance with the statements made on the investigation, which was to the effect that deceased came to his death by being knocked down and run over by an engine while he was proceeding to couple some cars.

There is something very mysterious about Mr. Larsen's death. It is very strange that if the engine whistled, or the bell was rung, he did not hear it, and move out of the way and save himself from such a fearful, cruel and untimely death. And had the engineer, fireman or yard-master seen deceased in such danger, they would surely have strained every nerve and used their utmost exertions to have prevented the catastrophe.

Charles Larsen was about 30 years of age, and by birth a Swede. When he left his native land he emigrated to Oregon. About five years ago he came to this place where, he settled and remained up to the time of his death. He was a man of irreproachable character and much respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral took place this afternoon, when his remains were followed to their last resting place by a large procession. Twenty-two carriages conveyed the family and many others of his numerous friends, and forty members of the elders' quorum, to which deceased belonged, preceded the hearse to the cemetry.

A subscription list has been in circulation and a considerable sum subscribed for the benefit of his family. What the U. P. and C. P. R. R. Co's will do in the matter of course I cannot say.

Last night a "Noble Red Man" was seen reeling about on the platform of the depot, under the influence of intoxicating spirits. After performing various evolutions, he tippled over, and fell to the ground, near the junction hotel. The police officers procured a truck, picked up the Indian and conveyed him to the City Hall, where he has been taken care of through the past night and to-day. Had he not been discovered and cared for, it is probable we should have had to record another fatal accident at the R. R. depot at this place.

Weather pleasant over head. Muddy underfoot.

SEMPER.

(Des.News 24:1)

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives

27 Jan. 1875.

The "Salt Lake Herald" published the following article under this date:

THE SALT LAKE AND BINGHAM CANON RAILROAD.

A voluminous bill has been introduced by Representative Negley to incorporate the Salt Lake and Bingham Cañon railroad company, for the purpose of constructing a railroad and telegraph line from Salt Lake to Bingham cañon, Utah.

THE INCORPORATORS AND PROPOSED LINE.

The incorporators are as follows: Chas. W. Scofield, of New York; William Frey, Charles Lockhart and Benjamin W. Morgan, of Pennsylvania: Hal E. McNeal, George Goss and Alpheus S. Williams, of Michigan; Geo. E. Welles, C. H. McCoy, and ——— Truax, of Ohio; and Wm. B. Welles, Hugh White, John M. Haskell, and James Coleman, of Utah. The bill authorizes them to lay out, locate, construct, furnish maintain and enjoy a continuous railroad and telegraph, with appurtenances, from Salt Lake city to Bingham city, in Bingham cañon, by such a route as a majority of the incorporators may determine upon.

THE CAPITAL STOCK

of the company will consist of ten thousand shares of the value of one hundred dollars each, and a majority of the stockholders will have the power to increase the capital stock to such an amount as, in their opinion, shall be necessary to carry out the true intent and meaning of the act.

POWER TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGES.

The company may borrow money to an amount not exceeding one-half the amount of their capital stock, and may issue therefor their bonds, with interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum for securing the payment of these bonds, with the interest; the incorporators may execute a mortgage upon their road and property, including the corporate rights and franchises granted by the act; and may annex to the bond the privilege of converting the same into the capital stock of the company at par at the option of the holders. Any mortgages executed under the provisions of the act shall be filed in the office of the secretary of the interior at Washington; and upon failure to comply with the terms of the bonds, as to payment of principal and interest, within one year after they are due and payable, any bondholder may issue a *scire facias*, or file his bill of foreclosure, for the benefit of all the bondholders, in the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York, at New York city.

TARIFF'S AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The company will have the right to establish such tariffs as they please. The incorporators are appointed commissioners, and will hold their first meeting at Salt Lake, where the books of subscription will be opened and a cash payment of ten per cent. paid in on all subscriptions. As soon as two thousand shares shall be in good faith subscribed for, and ten dollars per share actually paid into the treasury of the company, the president and secretary of the board shall appoint a time and place for the first meeting of the subscribers of the stock of he tcompany. No person shall be a director in the company unless he shall be a bona fide stockholder. The board of directors shall have power to appoint such engineers, agents and subordinates as may, from time to time, be necessary to carry into effect the object of the act, and to do all acts and things touching the location and construction of the road and telegraph. The directors may require payment of subscription to the capital stock, after due notice, at such times and places as they may direct.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

The bill provides for a right of way through the public land, to the extent of two hundred feet in width on each side of the railroad, including all necessary grounds for stations, etc. They shall not take more than twenty acres at or near Bingham city, in Bingham cañon, for the construction of buildings for depot-purposes, engine houses and machine-shops.

C. A. W.

(Doc. Hist., 119)

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives