

that have been made in the personnel of the various departments has tended to retard decisive action on the part of the general authorities of the road relative to pending questions. But the course of the patrons of the road in Utah, now being taken, is arousing them to the necessity of immediate action, and there is good prospect of an early revision of freight rates which will afford great relief to Utah.

# ELEMENTS OF THE FREIGHT QUESTION.

The business men of this city complain that existing freight tariffs give to jobbing houses in Omaha, Kansas City, San Francisco, Portland and other cities, east and west, the trade of Montana, Idaho and Utah, a belt of country of which Salt Lake City is the natural, and ought to be the *de facto*, commercial centre and jobbing point. The region which is claimed to be naturally tributary to this city, is a strip of country running almost due north and south, narrow in proportion to its length, and crossed longitudinally by the Utah & Northern and Utah Central railroads.

At present freight from either east or west, is laid down at the principal points in this strip of country at the same rates as to Salt Lake City. For example, the rate either from the Pacific Coast or the Missouri River to Butte is the same as from the same points to this city. Business men here hold that it is not right to give to a mining town like Butte facilities as a jobbing point for the trade between that place and this, equal to those given to a metropolis like Salt Lake City. What business men here say of Butte in this regard applies to all points on the Utah & Northern, many of which receive freight at the same rates which this city pays.

The Chamber of Commerce here does not ask the Union Pacific system to raise rates to Idaho and Montana points, but to reduce them to this city, so as to allow jobbing houses here to distribute the merchandise destined for Utah, Idaho and Montana, instead of having it handled by the wholesale merchants of cities on the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast. The claim is that, as a matter of abstract right, this city is entitled to this trade. The argument mainly relied upon to secure the desired concessions from the roads sharing in the traffic of this region, the Union Pacific especially, may be thus stated: It will pay those roads to foster this city in preference to river and coast points, for the reason that an increase of business, wealth and population at and near this city would directly benefit the roads running here in a degree incomparably greater than the good that will result to them by working in the interest of jobbing houses in such places as Kansas City, Omaha, Portland and San Francisco. In illustration of this argument it is shown that, could the business of say a dozen of the leading jobbing houses of Utah be doubled, the direct benefit to the roads running here, especially the Union Pacific, would be vastly greater than were the same number of business houses, of similar capital, in coast and river cities, to have a like increase of business.

This is a strong argument in favor of the demands of the Chamber of Commerce. Were this city to be made the distributing point of the region of which it is the centre, and the trade which it claims taken from river and coast cities and given to it, there would be a boom here that would give an impetus to all kinds of mercantile and manufacturing enterprises. The general prosperity of this city would be immensely enhanced, and would spread, in a greater or less degree, all over the Territory.

Such is the scene as viewed from a Salt Lake merchant's standpoint. But the Union Pacific may urge, as a reason for not complying with the demands of Salt Lake business men, that a reduction of freights to this city might lead the Northern Pacific to make a similar cut to Butte. On the other hand, the latter body proposes, if the Union Pacific refuses to reduce rates to this city, so as to make it a jobbing point, to turn the entire patronage of the merchants here to the D. & K. G. and its eastern connections, with the understanding that the latter roads, in consideration of receiving all the traffic of, will reduce rates to this city.

This state of things would probably, or at least might lead the Union Pacific to adopt a policy of reprisal. Salt Lake capitalists are largely interested in the mines and business enterprises of the Wood River country, and the merchants of this city have hitherto monopolized the trade of that section. The Union Pacific might, if it chose, instantly take the Wood River patronage from Salt Lake City and give it to Butte.

Hence it will be seen that there exists rather a complicated state of affairs, with opportunities for mutual reprisals in case of war being declared by Salt Lake business men, against the Union Pacific railroad, and it is to be hoped that the coming conference between officials of that road and the Chamber of Commerce committee will result in the making of amicable arrangements.

# DEMAND FOR SCHOOL BOOKS.

UNUSUAL interest is being taken all over the Territory in school matters, but an unfortunate check is being put upon the progress of pupils by the inability of publishing houses to fill orders from Utah for school books. Harper Brothers, who furnish the arithmetics and several other text books, Bancroft & Co., who furnish the readers, and Barnes & Co., who supply the lower grammar, are all behind with orders from this Territory, or have been. Harper Brothers have shown their anxiety to not disappoint the people here by sending a consignment of school books by express, at their own expense, to Z. C. M. I. Barnes & Co. are manufacturing a grammar expressly for Utah, combining two books in one, and have not been able to produce them fast enough for the introductory demand. The assurance is given, however, that but a short time will elapse before there will be plenty of all kinds of school books in the hands of the dealers throughout the Territory. In the meantime some of the district schools are using the old text books.

It is stated, and with evident truth, that the time elapsing between the holding of the school convention which designates the text books to be used, and the opening of the fall term of the district schools, is too short, to admit of full preparation being made for sweeping changes in the books in use. Evidently the school convention should be held in April, or at the latest in May. It was impossible to furnish publishing houses with even an approximate estimate of the number of books of a given kind that would be wanted, in time for them to have the quantity delivered in the Territory and distributed among dealers before the opening of the schools.

# THE VISIT OF THE VETERANS.

THE visit of the members of the Veteran Firemen's Association of New York to our city is quite a notable event. In common with the mass of our citizens we bid them heartily welcome. We are gratified at the pains that have been taken to make them feel at home during their brief sojourn. Their reception has been about as cordial as it could be made, and it appeared last night, when they set foot in Salt Lake as if nature's artillery were thundering a salute in their honor.

The whole people were notified of their arrival, as the splendid music played by the Seventh New York Regiment Band swept over the entire area of the city, constituting a demonstrative advertisement for the musical feast to be offered to the public at the Theatre to-night.

Our citizens can well afford to pay their respects to such men as compose the association of the veterans. They belong to a class who have many a time and oft risked their own limbs and lives to save those of others and to prevent property from being swept away by the devouring element.

The names of the veterans are still on the roll, but of course they are not called into active service. Their organization and also their present trip are mainly to preserve the memories of the fruitful past. Life in every honorable calling, has its heroes, and that of the fireman is remarkably prolific in that regard. Courage is a prerequisite in those who engage in it, and there is in the human heart naturally a sentiment of admiration for bravery and a corresponding interest in those who possess and exhibit it. Doubtless many of our visitors could relate incidents connected with their career as thrilling as any that appear upon the pages of story. Indeed, many exciting narratives, written for the purpose of holding up the heroic part of man's nature, have had their foundation in actual deeds done by firemen who have faced death in moments of extreme peril in its most hideous shapes.

The coolness of the atmosphere resulting from last night's storm would somewhat mar the pleasure of the visitors in bathing in Salt Lake this afternoon. This disadvantage, however, is compensated by the bracing effect of the air during their sojourn, being much preferable to the heat of the last few days.

Doubtless the veterans will carry away with them kindly and pleasant recollections of their visit to Salt Lake City. We wish them a pleasant trip and safe return to Gotham.

# SHOULD THEY BE ASSISTED?

In another column, will be found an account written by Brother Hunsaker, of the total destruction by fire of the Indian store and its contents, at Washakie, Box Elder County. The incident includes the element of genuine pathos. The population of the village is exclusively aboriginal, with the exception of a few devoted white men who have been for some time laboring to bring them gradually up to the status of civilization. The work has been operating for years, and has been slow and laborious, especially in its incipient stages. Every step in advance

rendered it easier and brightened the hopes of the missionaries in proportion as the condition of the Indians improved.

The incident of the 6th may in some aspects be deemed insignificant, but to those poor people struggling toward the light and the possession and appreciation of creature comforts, it was an occasion of considerable magnitude. A result of the toil and accumulation of years was swept out of existence by the blast of a fiery breath, and some of the children of the forest and plain, although formerly nurtured in the lap of stoicism, expressed their sorrow by the falling tear. With their progress in civilized methods has evidently come a development of the emotions, superinducing an increase of sensitiveness.

A question in connection with this incident is, shall their white brethren extend to these strugglers on an upward plane a helping hand in time of need, or will they leave them a prey to disappointment and thus render it possible, not to say probable, that some of them may return to their former haunts and habits? Humanity answers emphatically in the negative, and it is to be hoped that action will correspond with the reply.

# M'GLYNN AGAIN.

A STRANGE story reaches us in connection with the McGlynn affair, which was thought to be ended with the Doctor's excommunication from the Catholic Church. A telegram in to-day's News states that he had no hearing before the consistory; that the work of deposing him was conducted by Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, because of differences between them in America, which made it necessary for the rector of St. Stephen's Church to be first deposed and then expelled from the body altogether; also that McGlynn prepared and forwarded to the Propaganda an elaborate and complete defense of his position, but the Cardinal did not present it, and thus, unheard, the recalcitrant member was cut off.

If this should be true, it could but appeal to the disposition in our race which prompts us to give a bearing to accused persons before condemning, not necessarily as a matter of form, but as giving an opportunity for such defensive matter as may exist to be brought out for the guidance of the judges. This is a right which the defendant now enjoys as a matter of course, but like other rights he can waive it and should not thereupon complain because the ruling is against him. This Dr. McGlynn substantially did. He was cited to appear in Rome and show cause, if any he had, why excommunication should not be pronounced, but treated the citation with contempt so far as categorical obedience goes. That he submitted a defense on paper, with the expectation that it would be read and considered, is only in mitigation of the contumacy, not necessarily of the charge itself, as those who know the formula of the Catholic Church understand. A summons to appear and answer means a personal appearance, not one by proxy or letter. Dr. McGlynn knew this, and judging by his deportment during and since the proceedings at Rome, was not very much interested in the outcome. As illustrative of this indifference, the jauntily answer he gave to a friend about the first of last July might be cited; he was asked if he intended appearing before the Consistory as required, and replied that he was notified to be there on the 6th and had a lecture engagement here on the 6th which he intended to keep, and didn't think he would have time. Then his appearance in this political arena as an active partisan, being a delegate to a convention and taking the stump for the candidates nominated by it, goes a long way toward upholding and justifying the action of his judges, as it was his disposition to intermingle sacred and secular affairs that first brought him under the reprobation of the Holy See; and when completely unfettered the transition from a clergyman to a ward politician seems to have been accomplished without the slightest effort.

The effort that has been made by many of his admirers to establish a similarity between this case and that of Martin Luther is one that appeals too strongly to people's credulity, since it could have no other vitality than the meagre quality yielded by the over-credulous and indulgent. A more unfortunate attempt at a historical parallel has rarely been made. The cases are as dissimilar as possible. In the American case we have a churchman so deeply imbued with doctrine beyond and outside the path of his calling that those in authority are compelled to arrest his further progress in that direction and demand such reparation and guarantees of future conduct as he alone can give, all of which he quietly contemns and they as quietly act upon. In the German case, a man of studious habits and an inspirational nature becomes indignant at the departures from recorded faith and the abuses of high positions on the part of the clergy, showing to him the necessity of a thorough reformation. This caused him to be cited for trial before the Diet of Worms, and instead of treating the summons facetiously and the subject with neglect, he said—"I am resolved to enter Worms

though as many devils should set at me as there are tiles on the house tops." And he did, making such an exposition of the faith that was in him that the prosecutors were fairly turned into defendants, and subsequently he opposed tyranny and vice in whatever quarter so relentlessly that he became a champion as well as a persecuted disciple of reform from within. There was none of the charlatan or ordinary politician in Luther.

That Doctor McGlynn is a profound scholar, a deep thinker and an able speaker is well known. That he was sincere in his recalcitrancy is probable. But the course pursued by him as against his superiors in the church and contrary to the advice of his friends would, if sustained, put an end to all discipline and order. Evidently his mental temperament and personal inclinations better qualify him for the forum than the pulpit.

We speak of this from the exterior of the subject, as a matter in regard to which the public far and near have taken considerable interest, having no other concern in it one way or another.

# A CORRECTION.

We cheerfully give publicity to the following:

Zenos, Maricopa Co., Arizona, August 30th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

Your issue of August 28rd, contained an article headed "Not Very Respectable."

We, the undersigned, consider the article untrue in a great many particulars and entirely uncalled for, as it contains accusations against Mr. Samuel Bagley and other members of his family which are incorrect. While he differs from us in points of religion we accord him that privilege, but our acquaintance with Samuel Bagley proves to us that he is a good citizen, as also other members of the family against whom there has never been a charge preferred, much less sustained, and your informant be who he may, we think was at least not straight on Mesa items.

C. I. ROBSON,  
C. R. HAKES,  
W. RICHINS.

The gentlemen who sign the foregoing card are reliable, reside on the spot now, and are therefore entirely competent to judge of the matter of which they speak. The statements complained of consisted of information voluntarily conveyed to us by former residents of Mesa. We had not the remotest idea of its being in any way incorrect.

# FIAT JUSTITIA.

Injustice to the Indian has been the law quite long enough, and the law of justice should begin to be recognized, unless this people are ready to admit that they are worse, not better, than the untutored Indians they have done so much to make murderous savages.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

The truth of the above will be admitted by none more readily than by Western people who have suffered in consequence of this injustice. The wrong is chargeable to the national government sustained by a mistaken sentiment in parts of the country not informed on the subject. It has been propagated by the idiotic idea that savage tribes were separate and independent powers to be treated with on principles of international law. This hollow farce was continued until within a few years. Formal treaties were made only to be violated—not by the American pioneers but by the American government. Agreements have been made a hundred times with the Indians, which in the nature of things could only be temporary. One effect of this policy has been to keep the frontier alive with armed savages. It has created a standing obstacle to the progress of civilization. The men and women who have braved this peril have been rewarded with abuse for every collision with the Indians, by the class of people who have sustained the policy which has made those collisions inevitable.—*Denver News*.

We cannot concur in all the premises laid down by our Denver namesake. While the government's policy may have been weak in many respects, the frontiersmen are not to be exonerated, especially of late years, but the two causes have operated jointly to produce deplorable results. The Indian believes that his race is nearly ruined, that the grand sweeps of prairie west of the Missouri are no longer his, that dozens cannot be mustered now where thousands rallied in response to the war cry a few years ago, that the scattered handfuls remaining if united could accomplish but little, that nearly all the customs and traditions of his race are becoming extinct, and has shown but slight, if any disposition to resist what appears to him to be inevitable. He asks that his remaining years may be spent in uninterrupted peace amid so much of the wilderness as the lucrative pioneer has not subdued, that he be permitted without molestation or enforced division to take and use the fish and game which still are left in the streams and mountains, and that those who have driven him back step by step until to drive him further would be to conflict with civilization in front instead of behind, shall be compelled to let his little personal possessions alone and permit

him to live and die in the narrow reservation which represents all that is left of his once unbounded ownership.

The government has, we believe, entertained a sentiment of charity and a disposition to be just toward the Indians. The cause that so much injustice and no sympathy at all have been the chief characteristics of the dealings with them, then, is that the headquarters of the nation are too far removed from the scene of action to control matters as it would, and those who do control them are in positions to gratify avarice, selfishness and the lust of power, opportunities which are not always unimproved. As anything will turn at last upon the power that threatens to crush it when the wall has been reached, so to the Indians now and then turn upon the white people, and being only flesh and blood, how could they do otherwise? Having but little, they have a right to demand that that little be let alone, and if it is not, knowing nothing of the courts or civilized codes, they take naturally to fighting. In some instances that have occurred, it has seemed a pity that they were only able to make an ineffectual resistance.

It is not to say that all Indians are well-dressed, friendly and honest. Not at all. They are like their white brethren in those respects, they are good and bad, the majority inclining to the former condition. They have some qualities which the pale-faced aggressor might cultivate with profit. In honor they are more steadfast, in friendship more enduring and in valor more of the Spartan than the average Anglo-Saxon; and a complete analysis of their character, from the time of the landing of the Puritans at Plymouth Rock till the present shows that they are naturally hospitable and not disposed to provoke causeless quarrels and fights. This was their native condition; they are now forced back by stress of circumstances upon their first principles, so we cannot say it is a case of making a virtue of necessity.

Those who are disposed to doubt the correctness of the position we herein take—that the frontiersman is nearly always the first offender—are referred to another extract from the same source as that above. Referring to the recent fight—or murder it might as well be called—in Colorado, the *News* says:

"The descriptions of the whites as to the origin of the battle, are very much mixed and Sheriff Kendall himself does not deny that he precipitated the fighting. The Indians say that he did, and an investigation of the difficulty will probably be had and some startling developments made which as yet have not been touched upon."

The reader has doubtless noted ere this how all reports of ruptures between the races start out with all the responsibility resting upon the savages; this may be because they don't control the telegraph lines and can't write out and deliver messages. By following the details along, however, until the truth is gradually filtered through the sensational fabric; how often has he seen just such a conclusion arrived at as is foreshadowed in those few lines?

# THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

Opening Day of the September Term.

Open venire for twenty-five grand jurors issued, returnable on Wednesday, Sept. 14th, at 10 a. m.

Open venire for thirty petit jurors issued, returnable on Monday, Sept. 19th, at 10 a. m.

The criminal calendar for the September term was set, the cases covering from Sept. 9th to Oct. 10.

E. D. Egan vs. Mammoth Mining Co.; settled and dismissed.

Geo. M. Scott vs. Silas Reed; two cases; answer of defendant substituted.

Mary Striigham vs. M. Arnett; demurrer withdrawn.

Societe des Mines, etc., vs. R. MacKintosh; motion for new trial submitted.

F. C. Thurston vs. Hermann Hill et al.; demurrer to answer withdrawn.

Abraham Hopper vs. T. W. Bates; demurrer to complain submitted.

Wm. Thompson, Jr., vs. Deseret News Co.; demurrer to answer confessed.

J. W. Puffer et al. vs. John Beck; demurrer submitted.

Augustus Podlech vs. E. D. Egan; stricken from docket.

Jas. T. Little vs. S. S. Walker et al.; demurrer withdrawn.

Chas. E. Mitchener vs. John P. Kelly et al.; dismissed without cost.

Daniel Davidson vs. Emma Fulton et al.; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

P. W. Madsen vs. A. Hatch; dismissed.

M. Shaghnassy et al. vs. Elwin A. Ireland et al.; judgment for defendants.

Hans Olsen was admitted to citizenship.

Wm. J. Clark, assistant U. S. Attorney, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

United States vs. George Harman; unlawful exorbitation; defendant arraigned and pleaded guilty; sentence set for Wednesday, Sept. 14th, at 10 a. m.

C. W. Von Enschart vs. John H. F. Von Enschart; demurrer to complaint confessed; six months allowed to amend complaint.