

EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, August 17, 1887.

OFFICIAL AND COMMON
 THINGS.

ONE of the most formidable popular
 symptoms crop up out of the social
 body in this country is the tendency to
 condone the crimes of public officials
 thieves. Compared with the number
 who escape punishment, the instances
 in which that class of criminals have
 their names pressed close to the grand
 stone of justice are insignificant. A
 few prominent instances where the
 culprits meet with the proper award of
 their misconduct, serve to quiet the
 minds of that class of citizens who love
 righteousness and honest law. This
 partial subjugation of a body of men
 is strengthened by the fact, that
 smoke and sound created over an ap-
 plication of the law is made. The dis-
 play tends to make people believe that
 the statutes provided for the preserva-
 tion of the people from the depreda-
 tions by the vultures of society are
 really being enforced. Occasionally
 when there is a show of attempting to
 administer the law in such cases it is
 little more than a mere farce.

The public is more or less
 familiar with the trials of
 "buddies" of Cook County, Illi-
 nois, whose depredations upon the
 public funds were tremendous. Their
 misconduct also including inhuman
 cruelty upon helpless victims who
 were wards under their official regime.
 The most notorious among those
 thieves escaped to Canada, and some
 of the others have been sentenced to
 various degrees of punishment. In
 some instances the penalty was simply
 monetary, being a fine of \$1,000. These
 men were not peculators on a small
 scale, their pilferings being
 enormous. This being the case it will
 be seen that what purports to be a
 punishment is scarcely a penalty at all.
 Suppose one of those men named
 as having defrauded the public of a sum not
 less than \$20,000—this is a sum of money
 which he escaped with a clear profit
 from his thieving transactions of \$19,000.
 In fact, instead of inflicting a
 penalty that would tend to correct
 official fraud and dishonesty, it ap-
 pears as if the State merely took from
 the thief one-third of the booty
 and let him go. One of the same gang
 who was sent to the Joliet prison
 for a term is eliciting an immense
 amount of sympathy, the ground for
 which appears to be, pure and simple,
 that he fought in the Union army dur-
 ing the late war and is a member of
 the G. A. R. His friends, on this ac-
 count, look upon him as a special
 martyr, yet doubtless he would re-
 sent an intimation that he were put-
 ting up a fighting record in the army
 and membership in the G. A. R. as suf-
 ficient to cover official dishonesty.

It often appears as if the compara-
 tive sentiment against two classes of
 thieves—those who are content with
 the small gains of petty pilferage and
 those who follow plundering in a more
 private way—is not proportionate.
 It seems to favor the public pilferer to
 the detriment of the compadre kind.
 In some aspects, the official thief is
 the more heinous criminal. His dis-
 honesty includes the use of a sword,
 a branch of trust and his acts tend more
 to debauch public sentiment than do
 those of the more private depredator.
 It will be a healthy sign when this
 view becomes more prevalent and
 when legal action against different
 classes of criminals assumes its proper
 place.

"LIBERAL" GAINS.

RECENTLY in this issue appears a
 list of the members of the next
 Legislative Assembly. It contains the
 names of five "Liberals," viz., John
 M. Young and John C. McMillan,
 elected to the Council, and D. C. Mc-
 Laughlin, C. E. Allen and E. D. Hoge,
 members of the House. Many of the
 new members of the country have ex-
 pressed sympathy for the "struggling
 minority" in Utah, and have congratulated
 it upon its "victory" in electing
 one out of thirty-five members of the
 Legislature.

In an open meeting of the Liberal
 League, held in June last, while registra-
 tion was in progress, one of the
 speakers described the gains which the
 "Liberals" had made in Utah, in the
 course of a twenty years' struggle.
 They had secured the passage of the
 Edmund law, giving the half-breed the
 right of citizenship, and the Edmund law
 with all its advantages and gratification it
 afforded them, and finally of the Ed-
 munds-Tucker law, which, as the
 speaker labored to show, was a great
 boon to the "Liberals." He reminded
 his hearers that they had elected one
 member of the previous Legislature,
 and had secured such a re-districting
 of the Territory as gave them a chance
 to elect several members of the next
 one. He closed with the assertion
 that, added to all these gains, the
 "Liberals" had acquired practical con-
 trol of the Federal courts of the Terri-
 tory.

And how have these gains been
 made? In great part, by means that
 are infamous. Shameful misrepresen-
 tations were made to induce Con-
 gress to give half the juryman to a
 minority class, amounting at the time
 to a mere handful, largely comprised
 of transients and adventurers. Elab-
 orate arrangements were made and
 carried into effect for exciting the re-
 ligious prejudices of the nation to
 such a degree as to coerce Con-
 gress into passing the Edmunds
 law of 1882. The circulation of sensa-
 tional anti-"Mormon" falsehoods,
 floods of which were poured forth
 throughout the country by agencies
 having their headquarters in this city,
 was the principal means of effecting
 the passage of that law.

A re-districting of the Territory that
 is bewildering geographically, and
 avowedly in the interest of the "Lib-
 erals," has so grouped together their
 strong precincts as to give them five
 members of the Legislature, and the
 unblinking bias of the Federal judges
 has furnished whatever of truth is
 contained in the League's asser-
 tion that the "Liberals" control the
 Federal courts.

When a minority makes gains by the
 agitation and force of the truths it
 advocates, it is worthy of its success;
 but the advancement of the "Liberals"
 of Utah has been due to the fact that
 the truths they have agitated have
 been false; hence they have promulgated
 their merit of detestation.

MOCK MODesty IN POLITICS.

At a banquet in London the other day
 Channey M. Depeu, a distinguished
 millionaire politician of New York,
 admitted, or rather stated frankly,
 that he had a little "boom" of his own
 in hand. There are at present a num-
 ber of gentlemen across the Atlantic
 who are supposed to have something
 of an inclination in the same direction,
 and knowing this to be the case, the
 statement of Mr. Depeu must be re-
 ceived as a remarkable display of can-
 dor at least, for it is not customary for
 an aspiring politician to admit any-
 thing or to fall to deny everything.

The extent of the delicacy
 in presenting one's self may be
 carried to an extreme, after which it
 mysteriously disappears, and the candi-
 date takes the stump, even votes for
 himself at times, without the least
 compunction; and the vigor with
 which he carries on his fight stands
 out in strong contrast with what he
 had previously tried to make the peo-
 ple believe as to himself.

Out of the most conspicuous in-
 stances of this species of self-stultifi-
 cation in late years was presented in
 the trial subjugation of a body of men
 of New York. He was a delegate to
 and presided over the Democratic
 National Convention which convened
 in New York City on the Fourth
 of July, 1868. The politicians on that
 side the line were then in what might
 be called desperate straits, for Gen-
 eral Grant was ready in the field and
 the Republican nominee and it was
 generally understood that it would re-
 quire a phenomenally strong man to
 make even a respectable race against
 the General, let alone to win. Pen-
 dleton (now minister to Germany),
 had the most enormous strength, but
 not more than half enough to secure
 the nomination, and the votes being
 divided among half a dozen
 different candidates. The balloting
 became numerous to a weari-
 some extent, and finally when the
 twenty-third roll call was
 ordered, some one suggested the
 name of Horatio Seymour. The con-
 vention was then in a mood to take up
 the name of Seymour, and the roll call
 brought to get done with the business
 before it, and the solitary vote was
 like dropping a lighted lucifer match
 among the dry blades of grass on a
 luxuriant prairie. But the chronic
 American show of diffidence had to be
 wrung in, and before the roll got a fair
 start the entire convention was in a
 fever of excitement. Of course all was
 silence in a moment, and he proceeded
 to "I am deeply grateful to you, gentle-
 men, for the honors you have already
 placed upon me and for others you
 might see fit to extend; but I am not
 the man you are seeking. Others are
 more capable, and let one of them
 be chosen. Your candidate I cannot
 be." Then there was a hush like that
 preceding the mighty roar of a tem-
 pest sweeping through a forest of
 stately oaks; the name "Seymour" was
 again called and the nomination was
 made unanimous by acclamation and
 amid so much noisy enthusiasm that
 it was several minutes before sufficient
 order could be obtained to properly
 receive and record the result. The
 Governor's mind underwent an im-
 mense change all at once if what he
 said in the convention was what he
 meant; for when the committee called
 on him next day to officially notify him
 of his nomination, he accepted in a
 speech of such warmth and earnest-
 ness as to make more than any other
 make. Subsequently, he wrote an
 elaborate and formal letter of accept-
 ance, in which he made such pointed
 suggestions as to the possibility of
 success by means of united and per-
 sistent effort that the Democracy took
 heart of hope and went in to deserve
 victory whether they could command
 it or not. In addition to this, Gov-
 ernor Seymour took the stump and
 worked as actively as in his halcyon
 days. Pretty good work for a party
 whose "candidate he could not be!"

Well, this is a progressive age. We
 have now two of the "progressive" species
 in one party—Seymour and Depeu.
 Both are candidates and make no con-
 cealment of it; on the contrary, they
 parade their ambition wherever there
 is a chance for it to amount to any-
 thing. And this suggests the conclu-
 sion that they are entitled to thanks
 for so much in the right direction at
 least. If it were not for the course
 of direction of politics, and he aspires to
 preferment, why should he not make
 the fact known? There is nothing
 dishonorable or dishonest in it,
 nor is there anything in conflict
 with genuine modesty. There must
 be some limit to the claims of a man
 to the state of mind. No one will care
 the state of mind of a man who is
 anybody's point of view, to do it in-
 finitely superior to saying and doing
 things which confront one afterwards,
 and which would be found awkward
 if custom had not sanctified it from
 times away back.

STANLEY'S DEATH.
 AGAIN comes the unwelcome story
 that Henry M. Stanley is dead. This
 time the report has the color of au-
 thenticity, as it is a regular dispatch
 through regular channels. It says that
 he was deserted by his escort and then
 murdered by the hostiles. The news
 by itself is bad enough, but the reflec-
 tion of what will become of Emin Pasha
 and his party who are now making
 it ten-fold worse. No one will care
 the state of mind of a man who is
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 things which confront one afterwards,
 and which would be found awkward
 if custom had not sanctified it from
 times away back.

Poisoned By Mistake.
 Inez G. Bingham, the daughter of
 Edwin Bingham, a resident of this city.
 She is about 16 years of age, and is
 more popularly known as "Tessie"
 Bingham. For some time past she has
 been taking Fowler's preparation of
 arsenic for the improvement of her
 complexion. The doctor who was
 the treatment of a local physician. In
 addition to this she has been under-
 going a course of treatment for a
 ailment. On Monday she was feeling
 well and went up stairs to lay down for
 a short time. After a little while she
 arose to take her medicine, but in mis-
 take took a quantity of the preparation
 of arsenic. She had taken the bottle
 and had taken a quantity of the
 bottle and had administered to herself
 a dose of arsenic which was sufficient
 to produce a fatal result. The doctor
 to counteract the effects of the poison
 were taken, and she promptly com-
 menced her arduous predicament to her
 mother, and a doctor was quickly sum-
 moned. Arsenic was administered
 and fortunately the poison was ex-
 pelled from her system, and now she
 is progressing favorably towards re-
 covery.—Ogden Herald, Aug. 17.

The "reaper on rails" goes steadily
 along with his work. We have an-
 other wreck to record to-day, in which
 three persons were killed outright and
 several others more or less severely in-
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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Senator Stanford Files His An-
 swer to the Rule to
 Show Cause.

ANOTHER RAILWAY SMASHUP WITH
 SEVERAL KILLED AND BADLY
 WOUNDED.

An Apparently Authentic Dis-
 patch Announcing the Death
 of Stanley.

THE UNITED LABOR PARTY DRAWING
 THE LINE AT SOCIALISM AND
 POLITICIANS.

Contesting Railroads in Canada
 —Pennsylvania Republi-
 cans, Etc.

By Telegram to the News.

STANFORD'S ANSWER.

He Explains the Situation—Denies
 Having Corrupted Anybody, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 16.—There
 was filed in the U. S. Circuit Court
 here to-day the answer of Senator Stan-
 ford to the petition of the Central Pacific
 Railroad Commission to compel
 Stanford to answer questions re-
 lating to the use of money for the pur-
 pose of influencing legislation in Con-
 gress, and the Central Pacific Rail-
 road. After reciting at length the his-
 tory of the Central Pacific Railroad,
 STANFORD SAYS:

He has taken part in transacting the
 business of the company for over 25
 years and holds of value securities to the
 amount of \$400,000.00. As the business
 took place he was constantly in it,
 and he was not a mere figurehead.
 The pressure of matters more important
 than mere detail, he is now no longer
 able to recall many of the matters with
 which he was once personally familiar.
 After reciving the circular from the
 commission, he immediately caused
 for certain information, he diligently
 endeavored to comply with the re-
 quest, and answers containing all the
 available information were prepared
 and submitted to the commission.
 Since the arrival of the commission
 upon the company, he has been called upon
 by the principal officers and em-
 ployes of the Central Pacific Railroad
 company to have waited on them
 in the employ of the company whose

PRESENCE WAS DESIRED

or who could furnish them information
 in respect to the subject of their
 investigation. He promptly and
 cheerfully did so. The provisions of
 the law creating the Central Pacific
 Railroad Commission have been complied
 with. The report of the act of Congress
 creating the company would not do away
 with the existence of the company, and
 its existence does not depend on an act
 of Congress. It owes its existence to the
 laws of the state and to the laws of the
 United States, and to those laws alone.
 The repeal of an act of Congress may
 effect the termination of the company,
 but it does not affect the existence of the
 company. The annual examinations of the
 affairs of the company have been made
 by government officials and accounts be-
 long to the government and the company
 are subject to the present ex-
 amination by the Pacific

RAILWAY COMMISSION

has not only extended to affairs of the
 Central Pacific Railroad Co., but it has
 extended to a searching investi-
 gation of the affairs of the
 consolidated and allied companies
 connected with that corporation, and
 their business relations with the
 government. It is a searching and
 exhaustive investigation, and the prying
 curiosity of rival business competi-
 tors, and the greed of the stock-
 holders, that class of property with
 which the government has no
 connection, that has caused the
 questions proposed. Questions
 have been asked and a line of exami-
 nation has been manifestly prompted
 by disaffected and

HOSTILE PARTIES

whose aim was more in pursuit of per-
 sonal animosity of a private character
 than the interests of the public at large,
 or the ends of justice. To the
 questions proposed, necessary
 answers have been given, and the
 questions have been answered. The
 answers are declared to be fully
 satisfactory, and the questions have
 been answered. To the questions
 asked of the questions, Stanford
 has answered fully:

"In my testimony given to the
 commission, I have said in
 substance and now repeat that
 I have never been guilty of
 attempting to corrupt any member of
 the legislature or any member of Con-
 gress, or any public official, nor have I
 authorized any agent to do so."

In regard to the vouchers referred
 to in the present application, Stanford
 says:

ALL THE CLAIMS

covered by those vouchers have re-
 ceived not only the approval of the
 board of directors of the Central Pacific
 Railroad Co., but also the approval
 of the stockholders of that company.
 All the parties who could lawfully be
 affected by the disbursement of the
 funds have been fully satisfied
 therewith, and the commission
 should be satisfied that it is im-
 possible, from time to time, to
 have to do business involving dis-
 crepancies which would result in
 business made public. Arrangements
 of a private character, the names of
 parties not publicly known, and the
 closure of which could only result in
 defeating the ends in view and ex-
 posing the persons so named to

SUSPICIOUS OBLOQUY,

would forbid making the same public
 either upon the archives of the com-
 pany or before a public commission.
 The commission has no right to in-
 vestigate the private affairs of the
 company, and it is its duty to pro-
 mote questions involving criminality
 and to leave the private affairs of the
 company to be settled by the stock-
 holders. It has been constrained to de-
 cline to answer them, acting not mere-
 ly on his own behalf, but in behalf
 of those whose interests as stockholders
 of the Central Pacific Railroad are
 committed to his charge. He feels
 bound to decline to answer them, and
 less the court should otherwise direct.

Stanley Killed.

PARIS, August 17.—The following
 dispatch from Zanzibar has been re-
 ceived at the foreign office:

"Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, has
 been killed by native tribes, and his
 body has been found."

THE REGULAR

Another Railway Smashup with
 Loss of Life.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—As the St.
 Louis, Chicago & Cincinnati express
 train on the B. & O. road due here at
 6:30 a. m. was approaching the city at
 a high rate of speed, the engineer found
 the air-brakes not working properly,
 and blew the whistle for the ordinary
 brakes. It was too late, however, to
 check the momentum of the train, and it
 ran upon the trestle which was only
 about 100 feet high, and fell into the
 water. The train was very sharp and
 the express car jumped the track and
 struck the trestle, causing a general
 wreck and all the cars except the
 sleeper were badly smashed. The only
 deaths reported

up to 10 a. m. are those of Hamilton
 Brodus, the engineer of the train,
 who was killed by the fall of the
 train, and a fireman who was killed
 by jumping from the train. The
 windows of the structure, his arm
 was broken but he was not seriously
 injured. The great car was crushed
 and the wreck and there is much difficulty
 in learning the names of the dead and
 wounded.

A Railway Contest.

St. Paul, August 17.—A special from
 Winnipeg says: The Canadian Pacific
 yesterday sent road building
 material and a gang of fifty
 men over the northwestern branch to
 Morris, where work was to begin to-
 night, constructing a spur-line cross-
 ing the route of the Valley
 road, thus obstructing the building
 of the latter. An open conflict be-
 tween the forces of the two roads is
 expected to-day. The Red River people
 say they will put their road through at
 all hazards.

The United Labor Convention.

SYRACUSE, August 17.—Delegates
 to the United labor state convention
 all arrived this morning. Henry
 George, Dr. McGlynn, John McMac-
 kin, and other leaders are at the party
 headquarters at the Empire House
 where the state executive committee
 were in session throughout the fore-
 noon. George, McGlynn and Mc-
 Mackin were in conference with
 with the committee, which was en-
 gaged in laying out work for the con-
 vention, recognizing in all cases
 the regular chosen delegates and
 labor delegates and excluding socialist
 delegates. It was decided that the
 delegates, which practically means
 the socialists, be allowed to present
 their claims in open convention, when
 they will be referred to the commit-
 tee on credentials. The executive com-
 mittee also held that members of any
 political party are ineligible for mem-
 bership in the United labor con-
 vention.

Pennsylvania Republicans.

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 17.—The
 republican state convention was called
 to order by Chairman Cooper of
 the state committee, this morning.
 A. W. R. Lyons was called to the
 chair, and the convention opened with
 the singing of the national anthem.
 He thanked the convention for the honor
 and said this was a historic day, the
 day when the republican party of
 Pennsylvania was to be re-organized.
 He became the party to act wisely and
 well, to see that the party platform
 was such as to be intelligible to the
 future could be made upon with safety.

The Troops Won't Interfere.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The
 military authorities do not feel author-
 ized to order the troops to assist the civil
 authorities in their efforts to arrest the
 Indians. In the event of the defeat of
 the peace and Crook's taking to the
 war path, Gen. Crook, who is near
 the mouth of the Snake river, is
 in a position to take any necessary
 action to protect the people.
 In view of the absence of any official
 statement of an outbreak, the War
 Department officials are disposed to
 characterize some of the reports re-
 ceived as exaggerations.

A ROSSY PICTURE.

A Northern Elysium—Crops—Fruit-
 Land—Water—Health and—
 Conditions to Match—Eagle
 Rock Nearly No More—An Anti-
 "Mormon" False Prophet.

MENAN, Idaho, August 16.—

Editor Deseret News:

Menan is situated about 15 miles
 north of Eagle Rock, on the south side
 of Snake River. It has about 400 in-
 habitants, and is situated on a
 beautiful plain, in the midst of
 the most fertile country in Idaho.
 The acreage sown last spring
 was much greater than ever before,
 and the crops are coming in well.
 The small and the farmers are building new
 and larger ones. Truly the Lord has
 blessed the people of Menan with the
 bounty of heaven and it is not
 enough to contain.
 The health of the people through-
 out the Bannock State is
 excellent, there being little or no
 sickness of any kind in any of our
 settlements. Words come from all
 parts: "Never before have we had
 so much of all kinds of crops, and
 summer have been unusually propi-
 tious; rains have been uncommonly
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