

DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, - JUNE, 7, 1882.

"A GREAT WRONG TO BE REMEDIED."

THE *American Register*, a very able paper published at Washington, and an advocate of true democratic principles, has some severe things to say upon the election returning boards, which were part of the reconstruction system in the Southern States, "to enable Republican partisans to change and control the results of the elections of the people in those States." The *Register* shows that by the means of similar trickery the defeated Republican candidate for President at the election of 1876 was declared elected, and he was installed in the Presidential chair, and says: the question is now, "When and how can this great wrong be remedied and the supremacy of the people vindicated?"

We suggest that it never can be remedied while such measures as the Edmunds bill, establishing a returning board for Utah, can be enacted, scores of Democrats sitting by without raising a voice or planting a vote against it. They did not and could not vote in favor of the iniquity; but they had not the manhood to vote against its passage, and sat neutral and mute.

The commission to regulate elections in Utah, so as to take the issue out of the hands of the people, is authorized on the same principle—or rather defiance of principle—by which the returning boards in the South and the electoral commission were framed. Only, the former is endorsed with more arbitrary powers and with less appearance of regard for the rights of citizens than the others were. The Utah commissioners may give a certificate, which is the only evidence of election, or not, as it suits them, and are not even required to decide in favor of the person receiving the greatest number of votes, but of the person who "appears" to have been elected.

If the *Register* and other democratic persons and papers wish to "right the great wrongs" that have been perpetrated, let them be ready to raise their voices and use their influence against a repetition thereof, no matter against whom the wickedness is designed. The "Mormons" have rights as other citizens, and when they are assured under cover of congressional law, there is as much principle involved as though it were the people of the Southern or the Northern States who were to be affected. Wrong cannot be made right by the unpopularity or numerical weakness of the people sought to be injured. Let the *Register* take this matter to heart, as well as the questions of the returning boards and the electoral commission.

A CURIOUS AND INTERESTING WORK.

PLATO, the Greek philosopher, who lived four hundred years before Christ, left at his death an unprinted work on the history of Atlantis, the island in the western world where civilized man first flourished—which had been partially described by Solon, his ancestor, from traditions he had learned in conversation with Egyptian priests and sages. Plato's work has generally been considered merely legendary and mythical. But a volume has just been published by the Harpers, with the purpose of demonstrating that Plato's story is substantially true; that a remnant of an Atlantic continent was known to the ancients as Atlantis; that it was the true antediluvian world, the site of the Garden of Eden described in the Bible, and of the sacred gods of mythology; that the gods and goddesses of the ancient nations were exaggerated and confused representations

of real persons on Atlantis; that it was the original seat of the Aryan, Semitic and Turanian races; that it perished by a convulsion of nature and was sunk in the depths of the ocean, only a few persons escaping who gave to the world the traditions concerning the flood, etc.

Plato's story is given in full. Then its probability is discussed and testimony is adduced from the sea and from the flora and fauna of the old world as seen in fossils recently discovered. The deluge as described in the Bible, and the various traditions of the flood are pressed into the service. A mass of evidence is collected from many nations, ancient men's inscriptions, hieroglyphics, relics, etc., from the eastern and western hemispheres, the pyramids of Egypt and of Central America, religious emblems, coins, pottery, weapons, implements, etc., in great number, with illustrations, are brought forward in a very interesting manner, and a strong argument is built up to establish the propositions laid down.

We do not pretend to accept the views of the author, Ignatius Donnelly, neither shall we attempt to deny or controvert them. The book is well worth reading, and contains a vast amount of useful information. Apart from the theory which it is intended to substantiate, and as a literary work, it is worthy of great commendation.

SEX IN MINERAL VEINS.

THE *London Mining Journal* publishes an article from the pen of J. Van Cleve Phillips, giving an account of investigations based on the idea of sex in mineral veins. The writer was led to his theory from reflecting on the subject of sex in plants. He made critical examinations of the lead fields of Missouri, Wisconsin and the Upper Mississippi. He found that the east and the west veins had regular cubes, the north and south veins had the edges of the cubes truncated, and the horizontal veins had the solid angles of the cubes cut off or truncated. The ores from the clay were amorphous, and this form of crystallization was duplicated in each lead basin.

The theory he deduced from the facts set forth was:

"That the north and south veins were the positive or male veins, and the east and west the negative or female veins. The north and south veins were few in number, the east and west veins many, and the north and south veins always pointed towards the basins of the east and west veins. This law is noticed in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, in the sheep and goat families, and in the cherry and apple trees, the males being in the minority. In applying this law to iron ores we suppose the magnetic ores are the positive or male ores, other varieties the negative or female ores. In the silver fields, the Comstock, being a north and south vein, would be a positive or male vein, and the east and west veins of New Mexico and old Mexico the negative or female veins."

Mr. Phillips feels assured that this law of sex, which by the way appears to be polygynous, obtains in the silver and gold-bearing fields, and applies to all the families of veins which, as a rule, are "aggregated around a central knob or boofa, which forms the water shed of individual families of veins," and that by close observation the prospector and explorer may profit by its application.

A SENSIBLE DECISION.

THE telegraph brings some good news in regard to the law of Congress known as the Timber Act. It was approved June 3d, 1878, and authorized the people of the Territories and of the States of Nevada and Colorado to cut and remove timber from the public domain for certain purposes. The wording of the first section after the enacting clause is:

"That all citizens of the United States and other persons, bona fide residents of the State of Colorado or Nevada, or either of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Dakota, Idaho, or Montana, and other mineral districts of the United States, shall be and are hereby, authorized and permitted to fell and remove, for building, agricultural, mining, or other domestic purposes, any timber or other trees growing or being on the public lands, said lands being mineral, and not subject to entry under existing laws of the United States, except for mineral entry, in either of said States, Territories, or districts of which such citizens or persons may be at the time bona fide residents, subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe for the protection of the timber and of the undergrowth growing upon such lands, and for other purposes: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to railroad corporations."

On the same day an Act was approved providing for the sale of timber tracts on surveyed public lands under certain specified conditions, for two dollars and a half per acre.

The provisions of the law permitting the felling and removing of timber for domestic purposes was a great boon to the people in these newly settled regions, who had been pestered and annoyed by officious persons and greedy and unprincipled Government officers to almost an unbearable extent, the policy seeming to be one of hindrance instead of encouragement to the pioneers in building up and improving newly opened sections of the country.

Then came a ruling of the Interior Department, that the term "domestic purposes" meant merely the cutting of timber by individuals for their own use. Under this construction a man could not fell timber and sell it to his neighbor, neither could a mill company fell and remove timber to saw up into lumber for sale.

But Secretary Teller, who hails from Colorado and understands the needs of the country, has made a very sensible decision on this subject, reversing the construction of the law put forth by his predecessor. He holds that the use of such timber for mines, mills, or pioneer towns within the States and Territories named, whether by an individual cutting timber, or by millmen to whom it may have been sold, is consumption for domestic purposes within the meaning of the Act. The former view he considers defeated the very intent of the law, which was framed to benefit not to harass and hamper the people in newly settled parts of the country.

This decision will have the effect of doing good, not only by cheapening building material in this region, but by opening to settlement places which are now only inhabited by roving bands of Indians. Dispatches from Fargo and Grand Forks, Dakota say that,

"There is great excitement there over the decision of Secretary Teller, opening Turtle Mountain District in this region. It includes nine million acres of the first land in Dakota, comparatively well wooded and watered, lying to the north and west of Devil's Lake. It has been closed hitherto by a claim of a wandering band of Chippewa Indians, which is declared invalid by the Secretary of the Interior. Two railroads, the Northern Pacific, St. Paul & Minnesota and Manitoba will build to this region, and thousands of the settlers are ready to rush in as soon as it can be formally opened."

This decision will also decide many suits which have arisen out of the former arbitrary rendering of the law, and prove a boon to millmen, lumbermen and the public of the great west generally. Secretary Teller has scored a good point.

INELIGIBLE.

EX-SENATOR KIRKWOOD cannot serve on the Utah Commission, if it shall ever be appointed, whether the salary be \$3,000 or \$5,000 per annum. He was named for chairman of the Commission on the Tariff, and the question of his eligibility being submitted to the Attorney General of the United States, that legal luminary has decided that he cannot occupy the position, being barred by the constitutional provision which says:

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time."

This is rather a stringent application of the law, but we presume it is technically correct. Mr. Kirkwood resigned his office of Senator before the passage of the bill authorizing the Tariff Commission, and previous to the passage of the Edmunds bill, so he was not engaged in the legislation which created either Commission. The object of the clause in the Constitution is clearly to prevent jobbery, in the creation of offices or the increase of salaries, in which the persons taking part in the passage of the laws creating them would have a personal interest.

In this case the gentleman proposed for a place in the Commission had no voice in the passage of the laws creating the office or providing for the emoluments thereof. But the term for which he was elected does not expire until next year, and as the Attorney General construes the Constitution he is, therefore, ineligible to any office created or the salary of which is increased before the 4th day of March, 1883. Who is the next nominee?

HOW THEY LOOKED TO OSCAR.

THE *Chicago Times* will now come in for the anathemas of the little crowd in this city who attribute the vilest of motives to any person or paper who speaks a word in favor of the "Mormons" or against the "Gentiles," no matter how true or pertinent it may be. The *Times* has caught them on the hip this time and throws them in the following fashion:

The Gentiles at Salt Lake are making wry faces and the saints are smiling quietly over O. Wilde's parting remarks in New York relative to his audience in the Mormon capital. The gentle Wilde put it thus: "The most unintellectual audience I had was in Salt Lake. The Mormons are the most unintellectual people I have met in America, because they have the worst physiques I have seen; and a people must have good physiques in order even to comprehend art." The reason why the Gentiles groan and the Saints snicker is this: Not more than six or eight of the large audience were Mormons, the languishing Gentiles having turned out en masse to show the apostle of the idiotic that they were with him.

It is a positive fact that in that aesthetic audience the "Mormons" were few and far between.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 2.

Reported Improving.—We learn from Mrs. Rich, of this city, that she received a dispatch last evening from her husband, Apostle C. C. Rich, which stated that he was feeling considerably improved in health.

Honoring the Memory of President Young.—Yesterday was a big day for the people of Pleasant Grove. There was a grand procession crowning the queen, picnic, songs, recitations, music, dancing, etc., in honor of the birth-day of our late, respected President Brigham Young. Business was suspended throughout the town and both old and young cut themselves loose from work for the day. The proceedings passed off without any accident, and a general good time was enjoyed by all.

Burglary.—The *Ogden Herald* says that on Wednesday night, the Saloon of Ed. Keyes, on Fifth St., near Franklin, was entered feloniously. The burglar effected his entrance by bursting in a panel of the back door. Once inside, he commenced his predatory operations, getting away with two boxes of cigars, one box of cigarettes, and \$1.85 in small coin. As soon as the proprietor of the place noticed that a burglary had been committed, he notified the police authorities and a search was instituted, resulting in the arrest of the young fellow who, some time ago, stole a valise at the depot and was given the hospitality of the city for a term of 40 days. He now languishes in limbo, awaiting a trial.

University of Deseret.—The commencement exercises of this excellent institution were conducted yesterday, beginning at 2 p.m., being the close of the last academic year. The object of the meeting

was the distribution of certificates to successful students in the several classes. The following obtained them:

Normal—Clark Hubbard, John B. Moreton, Annie S. Christensen, Kate Snedaker, Louisa Woodley, Jas. A. Langton, Alice Dinwoody, Georgina Gurtisen, Wm. H. Smart, David R. Allen, Nels Jensen, Josephine Pettit, Sarah E. Vincent, John Holt, Lizzie Smith, S. F. Ballif.

Physical Science—Henry L. Steed, Enos L. Stookey, David R. Allen.

Political Science—Alviras E. Snow, Lizzie Smith, Jas. H. Moyle, George F. Balliff, David R. Allen, Henry L. Steed.

Natural History—Henry L. Steed, Alviras E. Snow, David R. Allen.

Geography and History—Alviras E. Snow, Mosiah Hall, Lizzie Smith, Rose Taylor.

Chemistry—David L. Dean, J. W. Snell, Henry L. Steed, E. L. Stookey.

English Language and Literature—Wm. Tidwell, Kate Snedaker, M. A. Sansom, Constance H. Berger, Robert Salmon, David R. Allen, Enos L. Stookey, Lizzie Smith, Clark Hubbard, Nils Jensen.

Mathematics—David L. Dean, Jas. H. Moyle, Wiley G. Cragun, Mosiah Hall.

The distribution followed, each person coming forward and receiving the certificate as the name was called out.

The valedictory address was delivered by Wiley G. Cragun.

Addresses were also delivered by the following gentlemen: Prof. B. Lewis, Supt. of District School of Salt Lake County; Ex-Ter. Supt. Prof. O. H. Riggs; R. T. Burton, Esq., member of the Board of Regents.

A poem, composed for the occasion by E. L. Stookey, was read.

The President, Dr. Park, made some very appropriate remarks in behalf of the students.

A Brutal Attack.—We have received information concerning a brutal outrage which occurred at Draper, in this county, about eight o'clock yesterday morning. It appears that for some time past a misunderstanding has existed between Bishop Isaac M. Stuart and Henry Pearson, regarding some land matter. About the meridian of this dispute we have no knowledge and merely mention it as the cause which led directly to the disastrous occurrence of yesterday.

At the time mentioned young Isaac Stuart, son of the Bishop, and Henry Pearson met upon the highway, when the former attacked Pearson and beat him so unmercifully that doubts are entertained regarding his recovery from the injuries he sustained. This morning he was lying in a helpless condition awaiting the arrival of a surgeon from this city.

Yesterday Pearson's deposition the affair was taken by a Justice of the Peace, and is to the effect that while on his way to water his grain accompanied by his little boy, he met Stuart, who struck him and then seized his hand and tried to throw him to the ground. He managed to free himself from his grasp, however, and when a short distance off remarked to his boy that he would go back and have Stuart arrested and started toward home.

At this juncture the attack upon him was renewed. Pearson was thrown upon the ground and Stuart placed his knee on his chest and beat him with a rock weighing two pounds. The little boy begged piteously for mercy for his father, but his entreaties were unheeded. Finally Pearson was allowed to get up, when his assailant, after he was upon his feet, struck him the heavy blows with the rock upon the side, immediately under the head, rendering him insensible. He was taken home in a most distressed condition, with the blood oozing from his nose and ears.

This morning, Mr. T. V. Williams, of this city, brother-in-law of Henry Pearson, received a letter, messenger, from his father-in-law at Draper, Mr. A. J. Allen, stating that the unfortunate victim of the assault was in a precarious condition, urging him to come and bring with him a competent surgeon. In accordance with this message, Mr. Williams, accompanied by Dr. Benedict, went down on the 2 p.m. train to-day.

The offence is all the more inexcusable on account of the comparative feebleness of the victim's health, and the relative position of the perpetrator of the wrong as the son of the most prominent Church