DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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DEFYING PUBLIC OPINION.

THE "Liberals" City Council does not increase in dignity as it gains in experience. The scene described in the minutes of Tuesday evening's meeting is not very creditable to some of the participants. But what can be expected of a body nearly one half of which is togas?

It is evident that the majority of the occupants of seats in the Council intend to transfer the Old Fort block to the speculators who have been figuring for it for some time. What the intimacies are does not appear on the surface. Only two members took any active part to opposing the scheme. They are sufficiently energetic in their opposition if not greatly burdened with wisdom and discretion. They are to be commended for their evident honesty and their undoubtable nerve.

City Attorney Merritt heralded one more leaf to his official laurel wreath. He took a position last night which will summond him to people of all parties. He contended for the rights of the Council as a legislative body, and for the rights of the public as citizens owning property proposed to be deeded away from them without their consent. We believe he is legally right, we are sure he was morally courageous. He performed his duty, although he knew his position was distasteful to the body that appointed him.

Notwithstanding the legal advice of their own attorney, the majority of the "Liberal" Council seem determined to do two things in defiance of public opinion. One is the handing over of a public square to a private company; the other is the granting of a liquor license for use in a variety show building. Mr. Merritt has advised them against both, but the committee report in each case is favorable to the applicants, and they are merely laid over for a week because they could not be passed upon in view of the objection of two members.

This is "Liberalism" full-fledged, leaked and clewed. "Servants of the people!" Not much. That did very well for the stump, to go with "Free water," "Salt Lake work for Salt Lake workmen," and other deceptions wherewith to catch votes. These spurting officials will let the people know that they consider themselves "bosses" now. They do not expect to be ever elected again. They know that their political doom is sealed. Their incapacity, extravagance, and general failure are the talk of their own party, and they will do just as they please and defy public sentiment.

There is new nearly a week before the proposition to turn over the Old Fort Square to a railroad company—no paper, for depot grounds, and that to give a liquor license to persons in the Franklin Avenue showhouse can be passed upon. Time enough for reflection. Time enough for proper protests. If there is any wisdom left in the promoters and abettors of these schemes in the City Council, they will think deeply before committing themselves finally to projects that are chiefly in the interest of individuals, and would not be endorsed, but be indignantly repulsed, by a vast majority of the general public.

ARE THE INDIANS DECREASING?

IT is generally supposed that the Indians are rapidly decreasing in numbers. It is represented that the red men are going down before the sun of civilization. They are being crowded back before the advance of the "superior race," and the buffalo, it is thought, they will soon disappear and be known only in history.

The census returns give some little color to these ideas. But it is claimed by those who know, that the Indian census is always incorrectly taken. Accuracy is not aimed at. To do the work in the easiest way seems to be the chief object in view of most of the enumerators. If that is true, it is not difficult to see how the scattered remnants of the land could in many instances escape the count of these careless agents, and the number reported fall far below the proper sum total.

On this question the Albany *Evening Journal* has the following to say, which is well worth considering:

"One of the most curious and widespread of all popular delusions is that which relates to the supposed steady extermination of the Indians of North America before the march of civilization. It was an officer of the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington who made the remark, "As a matter of fact," he added, "the Indians are probably more numerous on this continent to-day than they have ever been in the past, and they are steadily increasing in numbers from year to year.

"There are now in the United States 260,000 Indians. When Columbus landed they were almost undoubtedly of less number. The Indians of the New Road altogether by the chase. Under such conditions an extensive system of territory is necessary to supply a tribe with food. Each tribe, as things were then, ranged over a great expanse appropriated to its own use in the pursuit of game and fish. Between one tribe's hunting ground and that of another was always an extensive dividing strip. The whole country mapped out on this sight no doubt seem then a small population.

"There is the best possible reason for believing that two centuries and a half ago the Indians in what is now the United States east of the Mississippi did not exceed altogether 200,000."

These remarks are based on the supposition that the census returns are correct. With this view of the case the number of the red men is increasing, and taking into account what is said in reference to the careless enumeration, it may be set down as a matter of fact that the popular notion on this matter is a great mistake.

DEATH OF AN OCTOGENARIAN.

A NOTICE in another column announces the death of a venerable and greatly respected lady—Mother Mary Ann Empey, who went quietly to sleep shortly before midnight yesterday, February 24th. The deceased was one of the oldest members of the Church, having, with her husband, been baptized in Canada, in 1835, only three years subsequent to it being organized in this dispensation.

She migrated to Nauvoo about the same time that the Prophet Joseph Smith did, and lived for some time in a portion of his house. She passed through all the trying scenes connected with the persecutions of the Saints in those times, and participated in the expulsion. Her husband, Elder William Empey, was one of the band of pioneers who came to this valley in 1847, having the deceased at Winter Quarters in charge of the family. In the performance of this duty under circumstances of the most trying character she always manifested that womanly heroism which has, during her eleapered life, won the esteem and admiration of all her acquaintances. Mother Empey was also, in the practical sense of the term, a pioneer of this region, having come into this valley with her children in 1848, one year after the arrival of the advance company. Her duties were arduous, requiring unusual energy and prudence, which she ever displayed, caring for and training her children frequently in the absence of her husband—the late Elder William Empey—on missions, he having been one of the Gospel messengers to Great Britain, and one of the pioneer company who first settled Parowan, Iron County. With him the deceased many years ago removed to St. George, and helped to establish and build up that region which was, before the advent of the Saints, exceedingly barren and forbidding.

Mother Empey has always exhibited strong faith in God and the Church of which she was a devoted and consistent member. Her death was painless, having simply gone gently to sleep, while her heroic spirit departed to join her husband and others who had preceded her to the Paradise of God, to await the resurrection of the bodies of the just, when her redemption, with theirs, will be made complete. She is in one sense not dead, as she lives in her children, among whom are Brother Nelson Empey, Sister H. P. Richards, Sister John Clark and Sister W. C. Morris, of this city.

CHARACTER AND OPERATIONS OF PINKERTONISM.

DURING the labor troubles of the past decade, no person has been so frequently mentioned as Pinkerton. In the minds of a great many this name is associated with power and authority superior to those possessed by the State. And strange to say, a great many believe that Pinkerton is in some way an institution essential to the safety of the Republic.

A few facts in connection with the Pinkerton system may not be out of place. The founder, Allan Pinkerton was a native of Scotland. He was a cooper by trade. He came to the United States in 1842. He settled in a little hamlet named Dundee, in the State of Illinois. There he established himself in his trade. While at work he ascertained full particulars of the mode of operation pursued by a number of horsethieves, who then infested Illinois and Iowa. By his aid this band was broken up. He was given a position as deputy Sheriff by the sheriff of that county, and made an efficient officer.

Soon afterwards he went to live in Chicago. There he opened a detective agency. He kept a number of men always on hand, ready to undertake the detection of criminals at the expense of private individuals. His business became quite an extensive one. When the war broke out he became noticeable. His men acted as spies for the North all through the Rebellion. But it was after the close of the war that Allan Pinkerton became known as a national character. He opened branches of his detective agency in New York, Philadelphia and in other cities. His headquarters he retained in Chicago. In that city he established a uniformed private police for watching stores and residences. This force was governed by a captain, two lieutenants and several sergeants. He districted the city into beats. Then, every merchant or resident who paid a small weekly stipend had his place watched, and doors examined every hour during the night. In the meantime, he had a trained detective force independent of this, ready to undertake any work in this line. Railroad and express companies maintained Pinkerton men in their employ almost constantly.

In 1874 there was a great strike of coal miners in the State of Illinois. The local officials where the strike existed did not make any effort to protect "Scab" labor. Then the coal mine operators employed Pinkerton. He engaged one hundred men, drilled and armed them. He placed twenty officers over them. They took charge of the coal district, and not a striker would be permitted to approach the region of any shaft or hoarding house in the district. In three months the strikers were completely subdued, and Pinkerton achieved for himself new fame as a peace preserver. He was next called into Pennsylvania. There he organized the "Coal and Iron Police" which figured in the labor troubles of that State for years.

Allan Pinkerton died in 1884. He left two sons, Robert and William. Robert has charge of the New York business, and "Billy" of that in the West. The latter is well known among the sporting fraternity. He especial favorite companion in Chicago is Mike McDonald. He owns race horses and is an authority on turf matters. He, in conjunction with Corrigan, the turfman, last summer, closed all the pool rooms in Chicago. Corrigan was jocosely dubbed, at the time, Mayor of Chicago, and "Billy" his chief of police.

At the great railroad strike in Chicago in 1885, "Billy" employed 300 men, armed them with Winchester rifles, and marched them to the stock yards. They shot into the crowds and scattered the mobs in quick time. One man named Begley was killed, but no one was ever punished for his murder. From that time to the present, every newspaper reader is familiar with the part played by Pinkerton in labor strikes.

That the Pinkerton system is a bad one, no one can deny, but it is excused on the ground that regularly constituted authorities are either corrupt or ineffectual. However, some dozen States have already legislated against the employment of Pinkertons men, in any police capacity, within their borders. The Constitution prohibits a State from keeping troops in time of peace without the consent of Congress, but a private citizen it appears can do what a State can not.

The New York Legislature has a bill now in progress prohibiting Pinkertonism within its limits. The State of Idaho has a clause in its Constitution relating to Pinkertonism and prohibiting it. Wyoming and Montana have similar clauses. Georgia also has a special act of the same character. Even Illinois has a statute of this kind, but "Billy" laughs at it. In fact these measures are, in many cases, passed to curry favor with labor leaders. In Illinois, for instance, the act was passed entirely for demagogue purposes, but when Pinkerton is wanted, his men are sworn in as deputy sheriffs, and the law is defeated in this way. At present a strong public opinion seems to be springing up condemnatory of the system. But the large corporations still employ these private detectives. They claim that if the State cannot protect their property, they themselves must endeavor to do so. Pinkerton has the ablest legal talent in the country at his command. He claims that his work is legitimate and constitutional, inasmuch as he is employed entirely in the protection of private property.

THE OGDEN DEMOCRATS.

Their Meeting and Organization Saturday Evening.

The following was unavoidably crowded out of yesterday's issue:

A large audience assembled in the Grand Opera House, Ogden, on Saturday evening, to organize the party and listen to speeches and music. At 8 o'clock David Evans appeared on the stage, and was greeted with applause. Several prominent Democrats from local points and this city were in attendance, and without much ceremony Ogden Hiles, Esq., was elected chairman. This gentleman was in full evening dress—swallow-tail coat, immaculate shirt-front and patent leather slippers, looking more as if he had been gotten up for a ball or grand banquet than a political assemblage; however, his appearance was by no means offensive, nor, in fact, was any other feature of the gathering.

On taking the chair Mr. Hiles returned the compliment of a speech, and made an excellent speech in which he set out Democratic principles in a clear, lucid and succinct manner, being frequently applauded.

R. W. Young was made secretary of the meeting, and the committees on permanent organization and resolution were, on motion, appointed by the chair, the following named: Messrs. H. H. Rolapp, T. D. Dee, H. H. Henderson, J. W. McNutt and L. R. Rhodes; and the latter conducted of Messrs. Evans, Sullivan, Smith, Somercraft and Barlow.

The committee on permanent organization reported and recommended that the club have officers a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, treasurer and an executive committee to consist of the president and secretary and five other gentlemen. The report was adopted.

Mr. Smith stated that in selecting a president a man should be chosen who had much experience in political campaigns. He named Judge H. P. Henderson. The vote was put and the gentleman elected.

C. C. Richards was elected first vice-president; J. R. Reed second vice-president; L. W. Shaw third vice-president.

H. H. Rolapp was elected secretary and J. M. Langton treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Barton the chair named as a committee to select the executive committee, Messrs. J. R. Barton, D. D. Jones and H. H. Henderson.

The committee retired and the total played a stirring air. The names reported to compose the executive committee were as follows: H. P. Henderson, Ogden Hiles, H. H. Rolapp, John G. Taylor, Thomas D. Dee, H. W. Smith, Joel J. W. McNutt.

Phil Healey was added to the committee as representing the labor unions.

Mr. H. W. Smith was then introduced as the first speaker. He gave an able exposition of Democratic principles and was warmly greeted throughout.

He was followed by H. H. Rolapp, who, in his usual vigorous style, portrayed what he considered the evils of Republicanism and the blessings of Democracy.

Then came Judge Henderson, who (such quite a learned and able speech of review and comparison, his remarks being well received.

Prof. T. B. Lewis gave a historical dissertation upon the principles of the two parties, their origin, etc., and made an excellent showing for his side of the case.

Mr. L. R. Rhodes made a talk, which was greeted with all the different tokens of approval usual on such occasions. Some quotations of his speech were quite pointed and humorous and received hearty demonstrations.

Calls were made for S. A. Renner, and speaking that he gave his entertainment to the cause in a speech of about twenty minutes duration. He expressed himself vehemently on the subject, pointedly some of the "villainies" of Republicanism and "virtues" of Democracy. He was frequently applauded.

John Boyle was the last speaker, and the learned, as well as one of the best. He gave a plain, business-like exposition of his principles, giving his fealty to politics to the Democratic party.

The business was strictly drawn in Ogden, and it is understood that hereafter all political contests will be fought accordingly.

"THE HAND OF GOD."

FATE OF THIRTEEN OFFICERS WHO ACTED THE "LAST SUPPER."—NOT ONE RECEIVED A CHRISTIAN BURIAL.

A few days ago a man was found dead here in the gutter, writes the Birmingham (Ala.) correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. Even in death there was a mute look of terror in the bloodshot eyes, and the shaded face had grown pale and haggard at the coming of the grim destroyer. "Drink!" said the coroner's jury, but an old man who came and looked for a long time on the pale, dead face said, with a shudder, as he turned away, "It was the hand of God." This man who had died in the gutter was the last of a band of thirteen men, the death of each and all of them the Christian will read the vengeance of an insulted Deity.

At the leading hotel in a southern city in the summer of 1855 thirteen men, wearing the uniform of Confederate officers, sat down to a dinner. Every man in the party belonged to a great old southern family, and many of the names are illustrious in the history of the country. Every man was a cavalier. They were flowers of the old southern aristocracy of the chivalry of the sunny land, then enveloped in the gloom of defeat and despair. Every man there had been a gallant soldier in the confederate army. They had returned from the field of defeat to find their homes destroyed, their slaves free, their wealth gone and many of their nearest and dearest relatives and friends dead. The meeting at this hotel was a chance one, but talking over the situation in which they found themselves they resolved to forget the license of it and for awhile to drown their sorrows in drink. They sat down to dinner, and round after round of drinks was ordered. Soon the bloody scenes of war, the visions of ruined homes, were all forgotten. First they became merry, then reckless.

"Let us call this the last supper," suddenly exclaimed one of the party, and the suggestion met with instant approval. They might never meet again, so "the last supper" would be a fitting name for the feast where reason had fled. More drinks were ordered, every man filled his glass, the lights were turned low and the thirteen men declared themselves Christ and his twelve apostles. A young man who had commanded a regiment acted the role of Christ and, for the occasion, each man assumed the name of one of the apostles. There was a wrangle as to who should impersonate Judas, but more drinks were ordered, and then a young lieutenant agreed to act the character of the betrayer of his Savior.

It was midnight, but peals of drunken laughter awoke the echoes in every nook and corner of the old house. Again and again the decanters were passed around, and the blasphemous mockery of the last supper went on. A Bible was called for, and the young officer who was impersonating the Savior turned to the New Testament and read aloud the solemn words of Christ. The reading was interrupted now and then by some coarse jest or ribald laughter. Holding up a glass filled to the brim with brandy, he exclaimed, "Take drink from the bottle with me shall betray me!" exclaimed the mock Christ in a tragic manner, and placing a decanter to his lips he swallowed a quantity of brandy, then passed it to the man across the table. This was greeted with peals of laughter, and again the other mock apostles yelled: "Judas, pass the bottle!"

All night long this mockery went on, and when morning came the thirteen men were in a drunken stupor. It was several days before they all recovered from the effects of that nightly debauchery. Then they separated. That supper had indeed been their last; they never met again.

From that night the vengeance of God followed those thirteen men. Everything they undertook failed. Apples of gold turned to Dead Sea fruit in their hands. One by one they went to the dogs, and every man of them met a horrible and disgraceful death. Repeated failure in business drove some of them to desperation and crime. One of them was lynched in Texas for murder. The young man who had impersonated Christ was drowned in the Brazos river while fleeing from a vigilance committee on a stolen horse and his body was never recovered. Another, while in a drunken stupor, was cremated in a burning building and perished in the flames. One was stabbed to the heart by a woman he had betrayed, and still another was murdered in a low brothel in a Western city. So far as can be learned, not one of them ever received Christian burial, and their graves are unmarked and unknown. The man who died in the gutter and was buried in the potter's field was the last of the thirteen.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Another wreck is reported on the Rio Grande Western.

Belfast, Ireland, has a small-pox epidemic.

Mr. Bennett, of the Rio Grande Western, is down with la grippe.

Leghorn has "La grippe" in a bad way. The hospitals are crowded with "grip" patients.

Mr. Saunders of the Utah Commission is down with the grip. Latest reports say he is improving.

Street crossings in this city are in a deplorable condition. Surely the city could afford to clean the principal ones.

The city of Berlin is always on the Spree, but the Emperor of Germany only got on a spree once, that was last week.

United States cruisers are ordered to Chilian waters. There are eight English cruisers there already.

General Sherman leaves four daughters, the married Mrs. Thackeray and Mrs. Fitch, and two unmarried, Lizzie and Rachel.

Park City has pneumonia, typhoid fever, bronchitis, la grippe, influenza, epileptic, and in fact all the ills which belong to a city of metropolitan pack.

A new cure for consumption is announced by Prof. Schwerch of Berlin. The Paris physicians pronounce Koch a failure.

Queen Victoria fixed her first drawing room for a Wednesday in Lent, and Romanists and high churchmen are incensed. They expect her Majesty is turning Presbyterian.

It is not amusing to hear two colonels conversing, each about himself. It is much more so to hear two ladies conversing, and both uniting on some other lady.

Two volumes of the "Federalist" were sold in Washington recently for $1,000. They were once the property of George Washington. Senator Hearst of California was the purchaser.

Ingalls said the Oconlogue would never enter American politics. South Dakota sends the Sun, Mr. Pettigrew, a Congregational minister, to the United States Senate. What does Mr. Ingalls think of it?

A large meteor passed over Madison, Maine, on the 24th inst. It was as large as a full moon. It burst with a loud report, and scattered pieces in all directions. Houses were shaken as if by earthquake.

Democrats claim that the republican party in Idaho is falling to pieces. It is certainly split into several factions, but that will not cause its death. The Farmer's Alliance is gaining a foothold and it expects to control Idaho before many months.

Russia's exhibit at the World's Fair will outsize everything else from foreign countries. Over two million dollars have been raised by subscription for the exhibit. Villages representing the different races and tribes of the Russian empire will be shown in Chicago.

Brooklyn, N. Y., has a $2,000,000 bonds scandal among its politicians. The N. Y. World has exploded the combine. The city officials agreed to pay $2,000,000 for $1,500,000 worth of property. This property was held by themselves.

The entire family of Frank Le Count of Revere, near Boston, was poisoned on the 24th inst. There is a theory that the cow which supplied the family with milk had eaten wild carrots, and that the poison of these was transmitted to the milk.

The Charleston *News and Courier*, in a recent issue, had a most scurrilous and vindictive article assailing the character and memory of General Sherman. Very bad taste this of the Cavaliers. It is petty, trivial, and particularly small minded. There are Southrons who have sense.

Brazil has a criminal of note, one Clement Vellas. He is a mulatto, aged 28. He has lived for some time on human flesh. He gives the names of several persons he killed and eat, and says upon their tastes exist, that the most palatable parts are the brains, tongue and marrow. He says he always slept well after eating, and had no remorse.

Mrs. Whitney, wife of the ex-Secretary of the Navy, says that the reason why more girls don't marry, is, because of the higher education given to girls at present. By this they are rendered more independent, and they go into the learned professions and so on. She says that a stigma no more follows old maidenhood.

Jarapul, the noted desperado who terrorized Jalisco, Mexico, for more than a year, was killed on the 23d inst. by a company of Mexican soldiers. He had a regularly organized band of outlaws under his command. Murders, robberies, abductions and other crimes were perpetrated nightly until the whole State of Jalisco was in terror. Word was received by the police that Jarapul would attack a rich rancher's place on a certain time. A company of infantry laid in wait for him. He was surrounded. His band were all shot to death, and he received 140 four bullet holes in his breast, his two ears shot off, and one of his arms shattered, when his dead body was examined.

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The oldest, most reliable and successful Pacific Coast specialists, Drs. Meyers & Co., of the Living World Dispensary, Butte City, Kansas City and San Francisco, are justly celebrated for their many cures of Chronic Diseases and Deformities in Utah, will visit Ogden February 25th and 26th, and have offices at Brown Hotel, at Cliff House, and Salt Lake City, Feb. 27th and 28th; at Boise City, March 1st and 2d, and at Hailey, Idaho, March 4th, 5th and 6th. d&sawlw

All parties indebted to us will please note that we are temporarily located with Spencer Clawson & Co., Broadway. Prompt settlements are requested.
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Gem Stoves and Ranges are the best. SCANDIA RIVETED CO. 17 and 19 West South Temple St.

AMUSEMENTS.

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WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25th,
Thalia Dramatic Club,
Under the direction of the great Swedish artist,
ALFRED NILSSON,
Will appear in the always popular Swedish drama,
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The Spectacular Event of the Season!
3 NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE
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KIRALFY'S
Stupendous Fairy Spectacle,
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WATER QUEEN
—REPLENISHED WITH—
Gorgeous Costumes!
Glittering Armor!
Fascinating Ballets!
Grand Marches!
Magnificent Scenery!
Calcium Lights!
AND
Novel European Specialties!
40-Persons in the Grand Production.-40
POPULAR PRICES.
Sale of seats begins Wednesday, Feb. 25.

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SECOND SOUTH, Next to CULLEN.
L. L. JACKETT.....Sole Proprietor
W. L. LAYTON.....Manager
J. E. SACKETT.....Agent
See Show Window! See the Marvel
"ANTARTA!"
John and Ida Fox, Spiritualists.
The Comedy, "Our Boarding House."
One Week Only of "The Wonder Star."
Besides these are many more interesting and novel features. Matinee Saturday. Children's Day. All the same admission price, 10 c., and 20 c. for 10 cents. Friday is Ladies' Souvenir Day. See the Wax Figures in the window open from 1 to 10 p. m. Performances hourly.
25c.—ADMITS TO ALL.—25c.

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Ladies' Tea Gowns, Ladies' Ready-Made Dresses,
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CLOAKS, CAPES AND JACKETS,
WHICH I WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR
Of the Original Wholesale Cost. This stock is, without a question, the Finest in the city, and it will pay you to buy Goods now, whether you need them or not, for a like opportunity to buy the CHOICEST of Goods, REGARDLESS of WHOLESALE COST, may not present itself to you for a long time to come. I will offer EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS to PURCHASERS at LARGE LOTS of GOODS. Call early mornings, so as to avoid the inevitable rush of afternoons.
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