DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS REPORTED) AT 10 O'CLOCK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, - EDITOR

Saturday, - December 21, 1889.

AN APPEAL TO THE LORD.

THAT the Saints may be fully informed regarding the matter, and reminded of their duties in respect thereto, we again call attention to the action of the First Presidency of the Church in setting apart next Monday, the twenty-third instant, as a day of fasting and prayer, to be observed by all Latter-day Saints in all the Stakes and Wards of Zion. As in physical effort, so in the spiritual labor of prayer, union produces strength; hence participation in the exercises, spirit and duties of this occasion should be as nearly unanimous as circumstances will permit, on the part of all the members of the Church in the gathering places of the Saints.

In passing through the events under the shadows of which the Church is now living, it will be purified as by fire. But during the ordeal it will need the help and guidance of Jehovah, as will each and every one of its members. A strong combination of opposing powers has been formed for the purpose of waging upon the Saints a warfare designed to result in their destruction; and the handful of people who are thus threatened and imperiled can look to no earthly source of power for help, or even sympathy, and must rely upon the God whom they worship and their own efforts aided by Him who rules on high.

The servants of the Lord who occupy the positions of watchmen and leaders of His people, in surveying the environments of the Church, perceive the advisability of the Saints making a strong, earnest, humble and united appeal to Jehovah. The help of the Almighty is needed not only for the protection of the Church from the power of its enemies who operate from without, and fight against it with such weapons and means as men in the flesh are familiar with, but also to save it from the foes that operate within its body, the pale of its organization. Insidious temptations of a peculiarly dangerous and potent character are presented to the Saints, in their own religious, social and family circles, which many find it difficult to resist, and which sap the spiritual life of such as yield to them. The Saints have need to humble themselves, to repent, and to plead with the Lord for spiritual light, strength and deliverance.

Prayers, to avail with God, must be offered in faith. Faith cannot be exercised in a proper manner and from a proper motive, the faith of a true believer in the Gospel becomes stronger. Thus it is that prayers which are offered by one who is fasting have greater weight with the heavens. The petitioner, by the sacrifice he is making, acquires increased faith, and places himself in closer harmony with those spiritual influences that radiate from the throne of the Almighty. His flesh being subdued, it is easier for him to subdue his spirit, and to attain to that condition of meekness and humility which calls forth the sympathy and responsive mercy of his Heavenly Father. These are among the reasons why it is desirable that the Saints should observe, as strictly and universally as may be consistent with wisdom, a fast during the period specified in the instructions that have been given by the First Presidency of the Church.

A portion of the directions that have been given upon this subject and heretofore published in these columns, we here reproduce:

"The fast is to commence at sunrise on the 23d inst. and continue until sundown on the 23rd, and it is expected that the members of the Church will have special prayer meetings at home, and in their ward assemblies, and in those places set apart for those purposes. The Presidency of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion desire the bishops in the different wards to make arrangements for meetings on the 23rd instant, according to their respective circumstances. In this city it is recommended that in addition to the regular meetings on Sunday evening, the 22nd inst., morning and afternoon meetings be held on the 23rd, and that in the early morning and between the meetings on that day, prayer meetings be held in the places specially set apart for that object.

"All this should be done in the spirit of meekness and faith. There ought to be no expressions or desires for wrath and judgment upon those who have persecuted, reviled and falsely accused us and who seek to oppress us, but rather that they may turn from their wicked ways and be led to do right.

"It is to be hoped that all business places conducted or controlled by members of the Church will be closed on the 23rd inst., so that persons employed there may be free to fast and pray and attend the meetings that will be convened. This is an important matter and the results that will surely accrue will be of vastly more value than gold and silver and any material interests that may be involved."

In order to be in harmony with the spirit and proprieties of the day of fasting and prayer, this office will be closed on Monday, and no paper will be issued until Tuesday next. We understand that there will be a general closing of business establishments of Latter-day Saints on that day, though some of them have announced that they would open at five o'clock in the afternoon.

THE CASE AGAINST THE REGISTRARS.

THE decision of the Utah Commission leaves in great doubt the question: How far may a registration officer go in a direction at variance with the spirit and letter of the law without being in danger of removal? Omitting mention of McCallum, Winters and Morris, it was abundantly shown that Mr. Clute and Mr. Hyams had disregarded the explicit provisions of the law, and had been guilty of conduct of an extraordinary character in an officer who is under sacred obligations to act with fidelity and impartiality.

It was shown that Mr. Clute had pursued a very erratic course in making the house to house canvass of his precinct, that he had devoted much of his time to other matters than the canvass during the period in which it should have been actively prosecuted, that he had discriminated in many instances in registering some applicants and refusing others, and that he had utterly failed to make any canvass at all of considerable portions of his district, which were thickly inhabited by People's Party men, paying no regard to the provisions of the law which required him to make a diligent and complete house to house visitation.

One fact was proven against Mr. Clute and not denied by him, which alone ought to have been deemed ample cause for his removal. He had visited the premises of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company and had found there large numbers of workmen whom he had registered, knowing that they were all members of his own party, without making any attempt to find their homes, and thereby ascertain that they lived in his precinct; yet he continually refused to register People's Party men anywhere except at their homes. In a contest as close as the coming municipal election, such acts of discrimination might easily give the victory to the minority.

The decided leniency shown to exist on the part of Hyams were still more flagrant. They were proven by his own testimony. When on the stand he did not deny having taken the position that it was unnecessary for him to visit the houses of his district, nor did he deny that he had utterly failed to visit whole blocks. He further admitted that he had registered hundreds of "Liberals" without going to their homes, but that he had uniformly refused to do the same thing with People's Party men. His attempt at palliating such flagrant discrimination was of a character to increase his offence. He said he registered "Liberals" because he knew them, and refused People's Party men because he did not know them. He thus added to the statutory qualifications of an applicant for registration, the condition of a personal acquaintance with himself.

If Hyams did not deserve to be removed, what could he have done to make his dismissal proper and necessary? The decision of the Commission says that the registrars did not absolutely deny any electoral rights to voters. This they did not have the power nor opportunity to do. The thing was impossible for them to accomplish; but Hyams went as far in that direction as he well could go.

It was abundantly shown and not denied nor palliated, that each of the registrars had usurped judicial functions in permitting persons to take the oath, or in denying them that privilege. Their attorneys, in the arguments, actually and unblushingly held that it was right, proper and even necessary that they should do this; yet their assumption of such powers was alone ample ground for their dismissal, in view of the explicit language of the law, and the unanimous decision of Judge Zane.

Every one of the registrars ought, on the showing made, to have been removed. They were all proven guilty of discrimination intolerable in officers performing their functions, and it was not even denied by them that they had usurped powers belonging only to courts. In refusing to dismiss any of them the Commission has virtually endorsed the conduct of all of them.

THE HYDRAULIC CANAL BUSINESS.

THE spectacle presented in the Third District Court this morning was a peculiar one. A large number of citizens whose characters are above reproach and whose reputations for honesty are second to those of no class of men in existence, were present to answer to indictments found against them by the late defunct political grand jury.

We do not believe for one moment that anybody in the court room, including his honor on the bench, who is naturally a keen-sighted man, had any idea that real criminality attached to the gentlemen who were forced before him by what we believe to be one of the most unscrupulous and spiteful juries that ever had an existence.

With regard to the launching of a large number of reputable citizens on an indictment for conspiracy, in connection with the transaction in which the Hydraulic Canal Company was a party, the public should, by this time, be well informed. One of the phases of the subject is now in the hands of the City Council. As a good many people may not however, have read a statement made to the city fathers and which was embodied in the published minutes of Tuesday, December 10th, embracing a presentation of facts absolutely correct in every detail, we introduce it here:

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of Salt Lake City:

"Gentlemen—Having been informed that some members of your honorable body have expressed dissatisfaction with the transaction connected with obtaining for the city from Salt Lake County of a one-sixth interest in the Jordan dam and its storage capacity, we herewith make a statement and explanation:

"The undersigned are members of the Hydraulic Canal Company, which organization was a party to the said transaction.

"On or about the year 1879 Salt Lake County built a dam for the purpose of conserving the waters of the Jordan River that had previously run to waste. The interest in the dam and its storage capacity was divided into six parts. One of those parts was granted to each of the following canal companies, to wit: Draper, North Jordan, South Jordan, Utah and Salt Lake, and the Jordan and Salt Lake City. The remaining one-sixth was still in reserve.

"A number of citizens, the undersigned among them, learning that this interest was still unappropriated and being aware that there were large tracts of lands which could be brought under cultivation if the water right could be obtained, steps were taken to secure it.

"A petition to the county court for the said one-sixth interest in the dam and its storage capacity was favorably acted upon. The prayer being granted,

"On the basis of this grant of the County Court to the Hydraulic Canal Company, a canal was located and surveyed and some excavations were made on its line, lands were entered under the homestead and timber laws, and the usual amounts paid to the government.

"Estimates were made for a hydraulic plant, including machinery to pump the water from the river to an elevation of over one hundred feet. An expert was brought from California, who made plans and specifications, all of which involved a large outlay.

"While this enterprise was in progress the dry season of 1883 arrived, and Salt Lake City was distressed for water. Your honorable body became aware of the existence of the before-mentioned one-sixth interest, and the matter of securing it was discussed. This discussion resulted in the appointment of the following special committee, who were directed to investigate and report: Aldermen James Sharp and Councilors Bolivar Roberts and John Clark.

"After investigation, which we presume was thorough, the committee, finding that the Hydraulic Canal Company had a claim upon the one-sixth interest in question, made an unsolicited proposition, dependent upon the consent of the council, to the said company. It was in substance as follows:

"That if the Hydraulic Canal Company would address the county court, surrendering all claim to the one-sixth interest in the dam and its storage capacity, in favor of the city, the corporation would reimburse the said company for all expenditures made in pursuit of their enterprise, provided that the aggregate did not exceed $10,000."

"This proposition was accepted, and the committee reported to the council as follows:

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,
OCTOBER 9TH, 1889.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of Salt Lake City:

Gentlemen—Your special committee appointed for the purpose of negotiating for the one-sixth of the Jordan River in addition to the one-sixth to which the city is entitled, through the Jordan and Salt Lake Canal, respectfully report that we have performed the labors assigned to us, and hereunto submit the cost of purchase of said one-sixth interest in the Jordan dam and the water of said river, and ask specific action thereon.

Very Respectfully,
JAMES SHARP,
JOHN CLARK,
BOLIVAR ROBERTS,
Special Committee.

"This report was adopted by the said council, as will appear on the record of their proceedings October 9 1886.

"The result was that the transaction was consummated, and a deed was made by the county court for the one-sixth interest to Salt Lake City.

"It is stated as introductory to the foregoing statement that we had been informed that dissatisfaction on this subject had been expressed by some members of your honorable body. In consequence, we make the following proposition, to wit: If the Council of Salt Lake City will authorize the Mayor to deed the one-sixth interest in the Jordan dam and its storage capacity to the Hydraulic Canal Company on the execution of said deed we will cheerfully refund the money received by us as members of said company.

"This proposition will be held open until and including January 1, 1890.

JESSE W. FOX, W. S. BURTON,
S. V. JONES, S. H. MARKS,
GEORGE ROMNEY, H. S. WELLS,
W. N. WILLIAMS, JOSHUA MIDGLEY,
JOS. E. WINDER, GEO. M. CANNON,
LEWIS HOGE, JESSE W. FOX, JR.,
JOHN NICHOLSON, O. F. WHITNEY,
R. Y. HAMILTON, A. H. CANNON,
W. J. LEWIS, And others."

This document was referred by the Council, in the same committee by whom the original proposition was made to the company—Aldermen Sharp and Councilors Roberts and Clark.

That committee made a report to a regular meeting of the council held on Dec. 15th, in which they said:

"We are convinced that the transaction was made in good faith by all concerned."

In the discussion that ensued, Alderman Sharp said:

"There was no member on the floor of the council who would pretend to claim that the transaction was not made in good faith by both sides at the time, and for one he thought at the time the city was making a good purchase."

Councilor Clark, of the original committee, on the same occasion said:

"We bought the grant that the County Court made to the Hydraulic Canal Company for one-sixth of the capacity of the Jordan dam. On the records of the County Court today it is recorded that when the company should incorporate they would receive a deed to the water right. When the proposition of the city to procure it was discussed, the question was considered as to whether it would be the better plan for the company to incorporate and the deed to be made to it, or whether it would be more advisable for the court to deed directly to the city. The latter plan being the more expeditious, it was agreed upon. As a result of this understanding the Hydraulic Canal Company petitioned the County Court to make the deed accordingly, and on that petition it was done."

During the debate, Councilor Scales remarked that he

"Thought the city got all the title that anybody could get. It was identically the same as the other canal companies got and the city received in the first instance. He had never heard a legal opinion in regard to the matter. I voted for the proposition because it appeared to me it was a good boy. I am not convinced yet it was not."

Other statements to a similar tenor were made, but the foregoing are sufficient to show the grounds upon which the indictments have been found. Some of the parties under prosecution have been asked why the City Council was not indicted collectively and individually. The reply was that such a proceeding would have been an outrage, there being no foundation for it. The retort to this was, that in that regard the aspect in relation to those who have been indicted does not differ.

GROUNDLESS INDICTMENTS.

IN our local columns appears a statement in relation to the indictments specially found against Mayor Francis Armstrong and Marshal Solomon. The grounds upon which the indictments were found for misappropriation of public funds of Salt Lake City, are creditable rather than indictable. There is no claim that the money was not actually paid, but to the contrary, and the outlay was in the interest of law, order and morality. Had the indicted gentlemen not sought to enforce the municipal ordinances they would have been chargeable with culpable neglect, and had they not paid for the service rendered in that line they would have been guilty of dishonest conduct.

The public will also note the facts associated with the cases growing out of the payment of amounts to Judge Elias Smith as salary connected with the office of supervisor of county affairs. How do these indictments agree with the theory of impartiality connected with the office and functions of a jury? There never was a grand jury, in our opinion, that operated with stronger prejudice, nor one that sought as unscrupulously to injure innocent men as the one who made a political report to the court a week ago today.

POLITICS OF MANY NATIONS.

Fall of The Brazilian Empire.—The Non-Success of Monarchy in America, Etc.

AMERICAN FORK, Dec. 14th, 1889. [Special correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.]—A rumor which comes from Vienna, that centre of dubious reports, to the effect that the Sultan has invited the Czar to visit Constantinople, and that the latter has accepted the invitation, has caused a flutter among European diplomats. The reports which have lately been sent out from St. Petersburg as to the Czar having taken no pains to conceal his astonishment that the German Emperor should pay a visit to the Sultan were undoubtedly authentic, and represented accurately the Czar's feelings. When, however, it was learned that the Emperor would go to Constantinople despite the announcement of the northern potentate, it is probable that the Czar, seeing the necessity of offsetting the Emperor's action and counteracting the influences of his conference with the commander of the faithful, resolved to confer with the Sultan himself. Under none of the existing circumstances could he pay a gratuitous visit to the city whose inclosure within the Russian domain he most covets, as the guest of the sovereign whose capital he would invade, but an invitation was the easiest thing possible to obtain. The Russian ambassador to the Porte had only to intimate in the most vague manner that his imperial master would be pleased to accept the hospitality of his wildest enemy and the object was accomplished. The Sultan himself, one of the most finished diplomatists of the time, was equal to the occasion, and forthwith there issued a note couched in the most affectionate terms, soliciting the honor of the Czar's presence in the city of Mosques. The time definitely fixed for the visit is the early part of next year, an arrangement most favorable to the Sultan, as sufficient time will have elapsed for him to realize some of the benefits which will undoubtedly attach to him from the visit of the Kaiser to enable him to make a date with the Czar which will be advantageous to both. Both Emperor and Czar have much to gain from certain voluntary concessions on the part of Turkey, which neither will permit the other to obtain by force of arms, while the Sultan has nothing to lose in any event. The semi-hostility of the powers toward one another, arising from their jealousies, guarantees to him absolute security in the position from which each would be delighted to oust him. It is evident, however, that though the two emperors will obtain from the Sultan concessions of great benefit to their respective governments, the wily Mussulman will secure from each assurance of his freedom from molestation that will enable him to devote more time to the negotiations of loans and less to the cares of the state.

* * *

The new law laid which the German government has introduced into Parliament, on the subject of socialism, is exciting much discussion in Germany. It was in 1878 that the first vote of exceptional powers was made, for the purpose of suppressing socialistic agitation, but they were voted only for a period of two years, so that the government has had to come from time to time asking their renewal. The new law, if it passes, is to be a permanent measure. A long report is submitted to Parliament along with the new bill, in which the government sets forth the history of the similar measure of the past, and declares that it does not combat ideas or teaching, but only violations of the public peace and dangerous agitation. Prussia, Saxony, Hesse-Darmstadt and Hamburg approve the bill; the other states—a large majority—give only a conditional assent. To secure their end, that is, a permanent grant of power, the government leaders are willing to modify the existing law in some minor particulars. For example, they propose a committee on complaints, composed of magistrates, before whom cases of alleged abuse of the law can be brought. Their concessions by no means satisfy the opposition. The national liberals strongly object to the bill in its present shape. They desire that the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction in cases of alleged abuse, and to have an appeal to that court act as a stay on all proceedings till the case is heard. They also oppose the clause giving the government the right of expulsion of socialists. It can be put into operation whenever the minor state of siege is declared in any city or province, and the return of an expelled person can take place only with the consent of the police authorities. This, of course, amounts to banishment. The law will probably have to be seriously modified before it can pass. Besides the opposition of the socialistic party, it will encounter antagonists in all those who perceive that its stern provisions may be invoked against themselves as well as against the socialists.

In spite of the repressive measures which the government has taken from time to time, socialism continues to spread in Germany. It looks very much as if Bismarck's attempts to suppress active socialism on the one hand, and on the other to bribe the working classes by a very mild form of State socialism, were doomed to failure. His state socialism is embodied in the scheme which makes the state the insurer of the working men against accidents, and of the small landowner or peasant against disasters of certain kinds, and which guarantees the support of the working man in old age. The fight in the Reichstag, therefore, is one between different kinds of socialism—the state socialism of Bismarck and the radical socialism of the socialistic party. The decision will depend upon a body of men who stand between the two and adhere to neither system; they are the National Liberal party of the Reichstag.

Nothing in Austrian politics is more noteworthy than the rising sense of nationality on the part of the Czechs of Bohemia. The sessions of the Bohemian Diet are continually agitated by the intrusion of questions growing therefrom. At its very opening the young Czech party, which won such great successes in the recent elections, came forward with a bold petition to the Emperor asking him to consent to be crowned as King of Bohemia at Prague. The leader of this party, M. Gregory took occasion on the moving of the address to make a long oration setting forth the hopes and aims of his followers. He denounced the undue prominence given to the German element in the Austrian Empire, and especially in Bohemia, and declared that the young Czechs looked confidently forward to the restoration of the ancient kingdom of Bohemia, with its historical rights and privileges. The oration made a great impression, but the whole matter was referred to a committee, and, it is thought, will not be reported upon at all; but the young Czechs have accomplished their main purpose at present, which is to declare their position. Shortly after came the interpellation of the new governor of Bohemia, Count Thun, on the suppression of the "Lesevereln" (reading club) of Czech students. These reading circles had been suppressed at the time of their sending an address to the students of the University of Paris on the opening of the "Novelle Sorbonne." The governor declared it to have been an "illegal manifestation," which means that the address breathed too strongly of the spirit of independence and Czech nationality. The whole movement is already a significant one.

* * *

The fall of the Brazilian Empire is suggestive from many points of view. If we look at it from the point of view of the humanitarian, it presents a striking contrast to most of the revolutions of the past, both in the old world and the new, by the absence of the cruel spirit of revenge. If we look at it from the point of view of the philosophical politician, it reveals many unmistakable signs of progress. It is a movement from a lower to a higher condition of ascetic manhood—manhood self-reliant and self-governing as contrasted with manhood dependent and blindly submissive to power from without.

On these and kindred points it would be easy to enlarge; but that is not my present purpose. My object is to call attention to the singular non-success of monarchy in America. It would seem as if there were something in the American atmosphere, especially in modern times, unfavorable to the monarchical sentiment. In olden times monarchy was congenial enough to the soil. Among the northern tribes chieftainship was common; and there was a genuine loyalty on the part of the different members of the tribes or nations toward their hereditary or elected head. When the Spaniards made their first great conquests, they found monarchy firmly established and fully recognized in Mexico and Peru. Long years after the native American lost every vestige of power in the land of his fathers the principle still held sway; for, North and South and East and West, the supreme authority was vested in men who represented royal authority and the divine right of kings. The new America was Spanish or English or French or Portuguese; and divine right, sanctioned for the most part by Papal authority, held sway in the new world as in the old.

A new era was opened for America when the northern colonies broke the British yoke. The English speaking colonies, when they secured their independence, refused to crown the office by a social or imperial figure-head. The people had won their liberty, had secured their independence, and the people remained sovereign. Circumstances proved unfavorable to the French; and French authority vanished from American soil. Spanish influence lingered in the South; but when, in the first quarter of the present century, the struggle for liberty was carried on and finally crowned with success, it was found that the taste for monarchy was dead. The Portuguese establishment in Brazil was peculiar, and circumstances have favored the continuance of monarchy up to the present time. It was not, however, because monarchy was in any special way dear to the Brazilians that the Brazilian Empire was permitted so long to continue, but because of a feeling of respect for an individual man. The Brazilian monarchy has fallen—died, in fact, a natural death; and there is but little likelihood of its ever being revived. It will only be temporary, and it will serve little other purpose to allow time for decent burial.

Things might have been otherwise. It would be difficult to prove that monarchy is a natural impossibility on American soil. We know what is; but what might have been, had the first grand example been different, we cannot tell. A crown was at one time a possibility in the emancipated States of the North. Had George Washington wished it, and had the men who were near and around him favored it, the course of American history might have been different. Happily the crown had no attractions, and the example which was set was decisive. When the Spanish power was broken up, men had long been accustomed to look at the northern star, and the demand for republicanism was general. It was not merely to get rid of the Spanish yoke—it was to give to the Spanish States of the South republican institutions that Bolivar, and men like Bolivar, fought. It was a fight of no ordinary difficulty. It has long been known that the entire strength of the Holy Alliance was pledged to the restoration of order in the Spanish-American States, the creation of small kingdoms, and the placing on the thrones of these kingdoms European princelings. Had the experiment been possible, it might have failed. But happily it was not possible, or rather it was rendered impossible. The voice and the example of the United States were against it; and the circumstances of England, controlled at the time by an able and courageous minister, put her vast influence on the side of right and liberty. James Monroe and George Canning proved themselves to be mightier forces than the holy alliance, composed of kings and emperors.

America has, during this century, witnessed the birth and death of three monarchical experiments—two in Mexico and one in Brazil. In May, 1822, Don Augustin de Turbide, after successfully heading the first rising against Spanish authority, in Mexico, ascended the throne as Augustin I., but the experiment proved a failure, and he was compelled to abdicate March 20, 1823. Maximilian, of Austria, arrived in Mexico and assumed imperial authority in 1864. In 1867 he was captured, tried by court-martial and shot, and his empire perished with him. The Empire of Brazil has been in existence since 1822. It was a government of the people's own choice. But time has worked against the monarchical sentiments, and we have now seen its end—the end, we are willing to believe, of the last American monarchy.

The event is important not in the history of America only, but of the world. It is a manifestation, in a very emphatic form, of the modern spirit. Individualism is asserting itself, reason is gaining the mastery, and the day is not distant when thrones and crowns will be remembered as baubles of the past and seen only in antiquarian museums, where they will be looked upon as strange and mysterious relics of a defunct superstition.

DR. ED. ISAACSON.

Star Valley Notes.

AUBURN, Star Valley, Uintah County, December 9, 1889. [Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.]—When the scard here was organized in June last it received the name of Burlington, but inasmuch as there is a place near by of the same name, it has now been deemed advisable to change the title to Auburn.

We have hauled rock enough to build a meeting house thirty by fifty feet. The building is nearly completed, and we hope to be able to use it this winter. It will probably cost $2,000 when finished.

The snow lies about six inches in depth.

The health of the people has been very good until the last few days; but unfortunately scarlet fever has crept into the family of Barnard Perry and carried away three out of his five children. The fourth barely escaped, the fifth is sick, and the father has only just recovered.

HERMAN HYDE.

An Iowa Village Devastated.

MASON CITY, Iowa, Dec. 21.—The business portion of Swaledale, a prosperous village sixteen miles from here, was destroyed by fire last night during the prevalence of a severe snow storm. A panic prevailed for a time and many women and children rushed out into the snow in their night clothes. Many are suffering from this exposure. The losses aggregate $20,000.

DEATHS.

JONES.—In this city, of consumption, Arthur E., son of J. W. and Margaret Jones; born May 21, 1864, died December 21, 1889, at 5:30 a. m.; aged 5 years, 6 months and 29 days.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of parents, No. 56 E. First South street, at 1 o'clock, Sunday, December 22. Friends are invited.

FROM "JUNIUS."

A Notable Week in Chicago.—Utah Calumniators: The Morrison Family Reckoned Up.

CHICAGO, December 15th, 1889. [Special Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.]—The past week has been an eventful one for Chicago. Its great Auditorium has been consecrated to music and oratory under the auspices of a president, vice-president and half a dozen governors of States. Patti, the Italian singer, was queen of the ceremony. Chicago's four hundred were out in all their resplendency. Earth's animal, mineral and vegetable treasures were called into requisition to furnish ornaments, embellishments and luxuries for the occasion. Furs from the frozen zone, flowers from the tropics, gold from the Mexicos, and tailors from Paris made the event a gorgeous, glittering pageant. Yonder belle, in decollete costume, staggers beneath the weight of the products of three continents, and on her person glitters $50,000 in gold, though her mother chewed snuff, smoked a corn-cob pipe, and kept boarders.

But to the citizens of Utah something else more important than grand openings have been going on. Not alone in Chicago, but in all our large and small eastern towns, newspapers, secular and religious, are industriously engaged in maligning, misrepresenting and calumniating the people of Utah. Politicians and preachers, catch-basin heroes and Kentucky colonels, Italian princes and Puritan cobblers all alike have something to say about "Mormonism." From a collection of over fifty articles and editorials, one is here submitted, full as being more or less typical of the whole. It is from the Chicago *Tribune* of a recent date. The name of the author is given who furnishes the information on which the editorial is based. It is with him we have to deal. The *Tribune* is now at war with the Catholic *Home*, with the *Daily News* and with Penn Nixon, so we must let it pass this time. Here is the article:

MORMONISM IN ARIZONA.

There is a general impression that the evil of Mormonism is confined to Utah, and thus far Congress has evidently shared the same opinion, as its legislation has been restricted to that Territory. It is apparent, however, that the time is not far distant when the Government will have to legislate for other Territories to check the influence of that subtle and maleficent church.

The Arizona papers contain numerous protests against the invasion of that Territory by the Latter-day Saints and the hold they are securing upon its politics and educational system under the immediate auspices and direct interposition of their church. The Albuquerque (N. M.) Citizen of a recent date contains a letter from Arizona written by Robert E. Morrison, son of Albert L. Morrison, who is well known in this city, which confirms the reports of the rapid spread of Mormonism throughout the Territory. Today Arizona is practically in the hands of the Mormons, and politically they control the balance of power. Mr. Morrison furnishes the following illustration: "In the county of Apache, at the election in the fall of 1888, out of 842 votes the Mormons cast 325, and every one of them voted for the democratic ticket under positive instructions from the Church. This will apply with like force to the other counties of the Territory where the Saints live. They hold the balance of power, and it is thrown into either political camp as the Church dictates, and thus in every instance the candidates of the Church are elected.

A still worse feature of Mormonism in Arizona is its hold upon the public school system. In Apache County the Church controls it. The superintendent of schools is a Mormon, likewise two of three members of the examining board, and this board issues teachers' certificates. "During the year," says Mr. Morrison, "certificates have been issued to Mormons only, many of whom are utterly devoid of the qualifications a teacher should possess. In every Mormon school district a Mormon teacher is found and Gentile teachers are unable to obtain positions." Polygamy is openly practiced. First wives, too old for childbearing, are handled off to Utah and their husbands are living with polygamous wives in defiance of law, because they control 8, and these women vote in school elections, putting themselves on record as unmarried. The testimony recently taken in the Salt Lake cases convinced the Mormons upon their own admissions of being disloyal to the government of the United States. This disloyalty is not confined to Utah. In a recent sermon delivered at Snowflake, in Arizona, John Henry Smith, one of the Apostles, uttered the most treasonable sentiments and defied the authority of the government. At Springerville and other places the national flag has been hoisted upside down and otherwise insulted.

As the lines have been drawn tighter in Utah the Church has quietly sent out its colonies into Arizona and New Mexico. These colonists have carried with them the dogmas and practices of the Church and put them into force as soon as they are strong enough. Slowly but surely they are spreading the pestiferous doctrines of polygamy and disloyalty throughout those Territories, controlling politics and dominating education. Evidently it is folly to temporize any longer. Heroic measures must be adopted. Congress must grapple with the evil. The testimony in the Salt Lake cases shows that existing legislation fails to get at the root of the evil. Either, therefore, some new and drastic measures must be devised or Congress must confess itself powerless to overcome the disloyalty of the Mormon Church and compel obedience to law.

Note the name of "Robert E. Morrison," who furnishes the Arizona sensation. He is the son of Albert L. Morrison, well known in Chicago. Yes, in truth Mr. Morrison, senior, is well known here, and perhaps a sketch of his life may not be out of place in connection with the above editorial. Force of circumstances has made him an American citizen, or perhaps it might be more proper to say that the Irish famine of 1846-47 did so. In those sad years, from that unfortunate country, Mr. Morrison was taken from a county workhouse and landed in New York. He came to Chicago some years after and worked as a cooper. But making whisky barrels was too plebian a trade for the aspiring victim of blighted potatoes, and he soon developed into a police court lawyer, known here as the "shyster."

In connection with his law practice he followed the pursuit of Irish patriot and professional "Cawthlic." Understand, not a Catholic, because this latter belongs only to the mere Irish. The "Cawthlic" claims to be of Norman or part Saxon stock, and looks upon himself as of a superior grade. This class George Francis Train characterized as the Anglo-Roman party (Russell Cullen and Moriarty). Mr. Morrison was a member of several societies of the Clan-na-Gael type, and his closest and most intimate friends here are now the principal actors in the catch-basin melodrama. Mr. Morrison was at first a democrat in politics, but the other party in those days had the loaves and fishes, and he wisely went over. He soon became a "Judge"—that is, a kind of squire whose principal business was to marry negroes and dispossess luckless tenement lodgers who fell behind in rent paying. As a patriot the late General Logan took Morrison under his wing. But Morrison became such a persistent office-seeker, and also such a bore to thrust friends in office, that Logan got President Arthur to send Morrison as marshal of the United States to New Mexico. When parties in England want to rid themselves of a thoroughly unscrupulous politician they send him to Ireland. In like manner here—when parties get tired of an office-seeker here they sent him to the Territories, and that was the last of him. Very rarely any of them come back.

When President Harrison came into power, Morrison was a strong candidate for governor of New Mexico, but the American population of that province protested because Morrison was a Roman Catholic and a kind of lay Jesuit, whose only ambition was personal aggrandizement and Roman supremacy. He was not made governor, but had to get some kind of office there in order to shut his mouth. It was lucky for President Harrison that Morrison was not made governor. That combined with the Pat Egan and Alexander Sullivan business would for ever cover his administration with shame and ridicule. It is true Morrison slumped along with Sullivan, Scanlan, and all the other members of Camp 20, for Harrison and Morton. But it was not known at that time what infamous scoundrels these fellows were. It was not till poor Dr. Cronin was dragged mutilated, naked, and disemboweled from the sewer that the chiefs of the republican party became aware of the character of their Irish allies. It is the son of this Morrison that furnishes information about "Mormonism," and calls on the United States Congress to wipe its adherents off the earth.

It is probable, nay certain, that one of these Morrisons attended the Baltimore Catholic Congress, and gave vent to his servile whine about the outrage to Leo XIII, and in the same snarl advocated ions for Wilford Woodruff. These miserable, crawling, canting, selfish, unprincipled ragamuffins cry "Down with Mormonism;" and yet one of their own Bishops is kicked and beaten in Toronto, and they raise a howl of indignation at it. They talk about disloyalty, and yet Dom Pedro and his family are hunted from Brazil because Isabella is said to be a female Jesuit, and that she swept out a church in order to get children. At the congress Daniel Dougherty said that an Irish Catholic had no chance of advancement in this country. Dudley is a splendid orator, a man of intellect and genius, and we cannot help saying what a pity that he is a Romanist.

Did Mr. Dougherty ask himself what Rome ever did for Ireland, or to elevate Irishmen. Nothing but sell it every time, as it would in the present year, for a university bill from Balfour only for Parnell and Parnell. The men who made a character for Ireland and Irishmen were not Romans. Edmund Burke, Henry Grattan, Edward Fitzgerald, Dean Swift, Lucas, Molyneux, Plunkett, Goldsmith, Allingham and a hundred others were outside of Rome, but they were all true Irishmen. There was Robert Emmet, king of them all; he was no Roman Catholic, nor is Parnell. But your miserable Morrisons who disgrace Ireland, and who pose as petty tyrants and patriotic Americans, are "Cawtholics," and if disloyalty exists at all, it is with them side.

JUNIUS.

TODAYS TELEGRAMS.

A Plucky Woman.

PORTLAND, Oregn., Dec. 23.—Yesterday Mrs. Margaret Taylor, living near Cottage Grove, Lane County, shot and killed Marion P. Martin, aged 70, and an aged pioneer. The woman claims that Martin came to her house during the absence of her husband and attempted to outrage her. She procured a pistol and repeatedly warned Martin to leave. He refused to do so and violently seized hold of her. She then fired two shots, striking Martin in the head, and producing instant death. Mrs. Taylor then gave herself up to the authorities. After a thorough examination of the tragedy, the coroner's jury exonerated the woman from all blame. She told a very straight story and all the circumstances corroborated her statement. Mrs. Taylor has always borne a good name. Martin is the father of grown up sons and daughters. A few years ago he treated his wife so brutally that she committed suicide to escape his cruelty. Public sentiment justifies the killing.

Influenza in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—President Carnot is suffering from influenza. Owing to his illness, and the fact that Tirard, the prime minister, Freycinet, minister of war, Spuller, minister of foreign affairs, and Foye, minister of agriculture, are suffering from the same complaint, the Cabinet council today was abandoned.

Taking Care of the Cash.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The House has adopted the resolution requesting the United States Treasury to receive the cash and needs in the sergeant-at-arms' office, as a special deposit, until further orders.

A Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The President has nominated Milton Weiller collector of internal revenue for the district of Oregon.

Marshal Deodoro Dying.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A private dispatch received here from Rio Janeiro states that Marshal Deodoro Dofonseca, chief of the provisional government of Brazil, is dying. The question as to who will succeed him is engaging serious attention. It is believed that a change in the ministry, which would follow Marshal Dofonseca's death, would lead to serious complications.

Railroad Catastrophe Today.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 21.—Meagre particulars have arrived of a wreck at Hastings, one hundred miles west of here, this morning. A Burlington & Missouri express was run into by a St. Joseph & Grand Island train at a crossing. The Burlington & Missouri fireman is dead and the engineer missing. It is believed that the passengers are hurt.

An Important Bill.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 20.—A measure of gigantic scope introduced in the lower house of the legislature is a bill to incorporate the Columbia Railway and Navigation Company. Among the incorporators are H. C. Parsons, an intimate friend and syndicate partner of James G. Blaine, S. H. Letcher, Dennis Shanahan, Edward McMahon, J. Montague, Ashton Starke, V. D. Groner, Jed. Hotchkiss, Park Agnew, Francis A. Lord, D. S. Boswell, Cyrus McCormick, J. F. Whitney, Gen. Nathan Goff, S. C. Sargent, F. Olmsted and Chauncey Ives. The bill provides that the company shall have power to build railroads, steamships, occupy and operate wharves, canals, ship-yards, docks, basins, elevators, transfers, lighters, steam tugs, mills, furnaces, and own and operate mines. It shall also have the right to acquire and hold stocks and bonds of any company chartered by any of the republics of South America, etc. The capital stock of the company will be not less than $10,000,000, nor more than $100,000,000. The principal office will be located at Richmond. This is understood to be a great Pan-American enterprise.

The Crete Massacre.

ATHENS, Dec. 20.—Chakes, governor of Crete, has sent a commission to Rethymo to investigate the proceedings there, and it has confirmed the report that the gendarmes had killed several unarmed Christians.

Steamer Run Down.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The steamer *Prince Wilhelm* has been run down by a vessel. The crew took to the boats. A boat containing thirteen men is missing. The others landed at Boulogne.

Letter from Stanley.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Sir Francis Dementon makes public a long letter, written him by Stanley, August 31st last, in which the latter dwells on Emin's indecision, which cost him (Stanley) a journey, otherwise unnecessary, of 1300 miles for Bartelot. He dwells at much length on the case of Bartelot, and says the latter needed to extricate himself from his dilemma qualities that will not be gained save by long experience in Africa, and eulogized Bartelot's courage and high qualities. Stanley finally denies with much emphasis the alleged Congo atrocities of the Monyema cannibals and the story of photographing women during execution. During the whole expedition he executed only four men.

Acquitted.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—This morning, after two weeks' trial, the case of the government against William of the Mecca and John P. Dorsey, of the Metropolitan National Bank, was concluded. The offense charged was making a false return of the condition of the bank to the comptroller of currency with the intent to deceive the officers of the bank. The jury was out half an hour and returned a verdict of not guilty.

Illinois.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 20.—Governor Lowry today refused the petition of Jake Kilmin to remit the imprisonment portion of his sentence on payment of