

ESSENCE OF PETTY MALIGNITY.

THERE have been many exhibitions of a desire on the part of "Liberals" in Ogden City to insult and wreak petty vengeance upon the "Mormon" part of the population, since the "Liberal" party, by shameless fraud and vile corruption, obtained control of the city government. The changing of the names of the principal streets was an arbitrary exercise of temporary power, that exhibited innate meanness of soul and a disposition to abuse the authority wrested from the majority. So with the closing up of a public spring that had for many, many years been prized by the people in its vicinity.

At a public meeting which, by the courtesy of the "Mormon" ecclesiastical authorities of the place, was permitted to be held in the Tabernacle, smoking was indulged in contrary to the desire of the people who owned the building, and one representative "Liberal," we are informed, sat on the pulpit and insolently blew the fumes of his cigar in the face of a gentleman who mildly and respectfully requested him to desist. He was not taken by the neck and hurled into the street, nor disturbed in his contemptible "Liberalism."

In numerous and nameless ways the supporters of vice and declaimers against its suppression in the Junction City, who have gained the upper hand, have shown that they are devoid of magnanimity and the instincts of the gentleman, and have sought to annoy and humiliate and demean members of the People's party who represent the very large majority of the actual inhabitants.

Of a similar stamp is the act of F. T. Dubois, of Idaho, who represents in Congress the Republicans of that Territory. He has succeeded in effecting the following changes in the names of postoffices in Bingham County:

The postoffice at Rexburg, to Kaintuck, and the retention of Mrs. Mary M. Dye, as postmaster.

The postoffice at Wilford, to Berry, and the retention of Charles A. Gordon as postmaster.

The postoffice at Brighton, to Edmunds, and the appointment of Wm. Coxson as postmaster.

The spirit that prompted this petty malignity can be easily discerned. These places were named by the people who settled them and who form the bulk of the population. The names were of respected

and prominent citizens honored by the inhabitants. Nothing but a desire to insult them and prostitute the power afforded by "a little brief authority," could have actuated the insignificant and paltry soul that worked for the change.

The usual rule in postal matters of this kind is to consult the people who inhabit a place to receive a postoffice name. But in these and other instances that could be named, the evident purpose has been to annoy and do violence to the wishes and feelings of the inhabitants, simply because they are "Mormons."

"Kaintuck" is substituted for Rexburgh, to plaster on the place a reference to the unscrupulous person who framed that test oath which will yet figure as Idaho's infamy. "Berry" is a sop to a Democrat who, as a judge on the bench, has played into the hands of the Republicans. "Edmunds" is foisted on the town because it would be distasteful to the people, who look upon the laws popularly known by that name as a stretch of congressional authority, and designed to deprive them of both political and religious rights, to rob their Church and obstruct its law-abiding members in the exercise of the franchise.

These are straws that show which way the "Liberal" wind blows. It reminds us of a remark made by a prominent "Liberal" to another at the City Hall on the last election day. "Wait till February," said he, "and we'll make these Mormons—of b—s bite the dust." We omit the profanity that accompanied the expression. It is the spirit that moves behind these contemptible acts that we desire to direct attention to. It should warn every "Mormon" as to what would be the consequence, if the crowd that supports such detestable specimens of the genus homo and such spiteful and petty meanness should obtain the balance of power in this city and Territory.

CHANGE IN WARFARE.

RECENTLY, at Spandau, there was a sham battle in which ten battalions were engaged. Its object was to test the new smokeless gunpowder and contrast it with the old, in the presence of the Emperor of Germany and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary. The exhibition was highly suggestive of the great change in warfare which may be brought about by this new gunpowder, which is not only smokeless but comparatively noise-

less. On the field of Spandau not a particle of smoke veiled the ten battalions using this new powder, and no sound was heard beyond a slight tapping, yet these troops were hard at work pouring into their adversaries what would have been a very deadly fire with cartridges constructed to kill. The significance of the invention is, of course, that the "smoke of battle" will become a mere figure of speech, and that no movements of troops in battle may be concealed or half concealed by lingering clouds of gunpowder smoke. Rifle-men will no longer take their chances of hitting enemies through a smoking and concealing atmosphere, but every man's vision and aim will be left without indurance to do their best. The uproar of battle will have gone. The thunders which made the earth tremble and the smoke which begrimes will have gone, there will be less of the excitement of armed collision. A battle will be more like a meeting of assassins who kill silently, stealthily, with long, sharp, noiseless knives. The smokeless gunpowder will remove the most exciting elements of battle. The *Pioneer Press* suggests that perhaps the smokeless gunpowder will play the most important part on the sea. Since the introduction of monster naval guns, which require heavy charges of gunpowder, the smoke of a battle has become a positive deterrent of military maneuvers and correct gun service. The eighty-one-ton gun has a service charge of 370 pounds of powder to hurl a projectile of 1700 pounds. The 100-ton gun charges vary from 300 to 400 pounds of powder. The thirty-eight ton gun takes a charge of from 130 to 140 pounds of powder. Thus it may well be imagined that when these guns are served there is a very general obscuration by smoke. This was the case at the bombardment of Alexandria by Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour a few years ago during the Arabi rebellion. On this occasion the big naval guns figured for the first time in work of any magnitude since the era of amplified ordnance began. In half an hour there was such a dense smoke that the gunners could not see the Egyptian fortifications, and the men upon the look-outs could not see over the clouds of smoke to direct their fire. The disadvantage of such enormous explosions of powder from each big gun were made apparent. With smokeless gunpowder the chances for do-