

SATURDAY NIGHT'S TRAGEDY.

The tragedy on Saturday night was a very serious and regrettable occurrence. The shooting of young Stokes (or Gilmore) appears from present accounts to have been totally unjustifiable. It is to be hoped that when all the facts are brought out, some reason for firing on him while in custody will come to light. We do not wish to prejudge the case. A full and fair inquiry should be made and nothing connected with the unfortunate circumstance should be smothered up or suppressed.

Suppose the man who fired the three shots into the body of a person under arrest had been a city policeman. What a tumult would have been raised! What anathemas would have been heaped upon him! Hanging would have been declared too good for him. If a drunken brute, kicking, striking, swearing and with maddened ferocity resisting arrest, is hit by a policeman who is in danger of mortal injury, the officer is assailed by a vicious press and encouragement is given to the lawless and violent to maltreat men in the discharge of their duty.

That is all wrong. Unnecessary violence in making arrests is to be strongly deprecated, and men who cannot command their temper should not be sustained as peace officers. But it is absurd and wrong to make it appear that policemen, or other arresting officers, must submit to dangerous violence and never resort to violence for self-protection and to secure their men.

But necessary force for such purposes is very different to shooting a man to death while in custody, and the fact that the officer resorting to such an extreme is a coward bullfinch instead of a policeman, ought not to make any difference to an honest journalist in commenting on the circumstance.

Some fault has been found with the policeman who permitted two deputy marshals to take his prisoner of room him after putting him under arrest. We think the blame does not rest with the policeman, who avoided a disturbance and perhaps serious consequences by quietly submitting, but it rests rather upon the deputies who interfered and invaded the rights of the police, after the latter had been summoned to take the shooter into custody.

There need be no excitement over this matter. All the facts ought to be elicited. And the blame should be placed where it belongs without reference to the official position of those who have violated the law or exceeded their duty.

There ought to be no friction between the police and deputy marshals. Neither should intrude on the rights or duties of the others. Both are charged with the preservation of the peace. They should rather assist each other when necessary, and have in view, not any personal advantage or factional feeling, but the public good, and the arrest of the lawless. "Let us have peace."

FALSEHOOD ON WINGS.

An "enterprising" reporter of Topeka, Kansas, thought he could make a sensation by stating that a prominent "Mormon" had arrived there with three wives, and that they were on their way to Mexico, where several thousand "Mormons" would soon follow. The stupid story was made out of whole cloth, but the paper he was engaged on published it, the telegraph bore the "news" on lightning wings, and now exchanges come with comments on the gentleman whose name was thus taken in vain, his supposed extensive purchase of land in Mexico, and the effects of a wholesale helix of "Mormons" from Utah.

We do not suppose anything we can say will make much difference to the journals that have echoed the nonsense of the Topeka paper. Still we will state for the benefit of the press generally, that there is no movement on foot for the migration of a large body of "Mormons" to Mexico, and that the gentleman named by the Topeka fabricator is not running around the country with or without three or any number of wives, to be interviewed by every penny-a-liner whom he might be unfortunate enough to encounter.

Just about as correct as the Kansas canard is the story from Canada, that several thousand "Mormons" are crossing the border with the view of colonizing the Dominion. Like the boy's big head, "there's nothing in it." But it seems that while the press of the country persistently decline or neglect to obtain correct information about Utah and the "Mormons," any sensational story concerning them is seized with avidity and given to the public as "news." It shows that the world is interested in Utah affairs, but argues very poorly for both popular and editorial discrimination. Truth passes without notice, falsehood finds general favor and wings are furnished to it to fly to the uttermost parts of the land.

OGDEN AND THE U. P.

OGDEN has not been treated properly by the Pacific Railroads. When a large tract of land was given to them by the late President Young, who obtained it for the purpose at low figures from the citizens, it was with the square understanding that substantial depot build-

ings should be erected thereon. That was over fifteen years ago. The railroads gobbled the land and did nothing about the depot. Recently another understanding was arrived at and work was commenced. The City Council made a number of "concessions" to the railroad companies to ensure the erection of the buildings, and it was thought all was now serene.

But the work has dilly-dallied, and now has come to a stand-still, because the City did not think it right to close up one of the main thoroughfares from Ogden to the western settlements of Weber County, to still further accommodate a company that never appeared to be satisfied.

We do not think the Union Pacific Railroad Company will find it to their advantage to still further play fast and loose with Ogden City. The people there have a grievance which ought to be settled without delay. We hope, while President Adams is on the spot, some amicable arrangement will be made and the work at the Junction will proceed. The present buildings and the policy of the company towards Ogden are not at all to the company's credit.

TURNCOATS AND FREE WOOL.

REPUBLICAN papers seem delighted to be able to publish the name of some supporter of the Democratic party in the past, who has gone over to the Republican side because of his terror of "free trade." And Democratic journals take equal pleasure in naming whilom Republicans, who have declared their intention to vote for Cleveland and Thurman because of their dissent from high tariff protection.

It does not amount to much either way. It will not materially affect the result in November. It is six of one and half a dozen of the other. But the cry of "free trade" is really absurd, in view of the fact that all the Democratic party advocate at present is the reduction of the tariff, not its abolition, and that with a few exceptions the proposed reduction is but slight, making little if any more than five per cent on the average.

One of these exceptions is wool, which the Mills bill proposes to place on the freelist. We have given reasons, supported by statistics, why this would be for the general benefit and at the same time not injurious to the wool grower, whom the Republicans profess to be anxious to protect. We now present below the views of a prominent wool manufacturer, Archibald Linn of Hartland, Maine, and who has always heretofore been a rigid Republican, but who, notwithstanding he is from the State of Maine, intends to vote the Democratic ticket, this time being in favor of tariff reform and "reasonable protection." He says:

When the tariff was put on wool our wool went down and has been low ever since, and if the duty on wool is removed I am sure the price will advance. A large class of people in this country wear and will have goods which can only be made of the fine wools grown in Australia and New Zealand and at the Cape of Good Hope. But because of the tariff on these wools, which cannot be grown in this country, they can only be bought at a price so high that our home manufacturers cannot compete with foreign goods. We have put up the bars and glutted the foreign wool markets with very cheap wools, enabling the foreign manufacturers to build mills and manufacture goods which are sent into this and other countries cheaper than we can manufacture them. For this reason manufacturers in this country have to tear up old woolen rags over and over again and in the endeavor to meet the foreign manufacturers in price have to bear down on the wool growers, and they are forced to shut down their mills because they have not cheap stock, while the foreign manufacturers can buy fine wools as cheap per pound as the manufacturers in this country have to pay for half shoddy and half cheap wool. Now, if the wools we cannot grow were allowed to come in free of duty, we would be able to build more mills to make the fine goods that are so largely imported today. Millions of pounds of shoddy would have to go to the dogs and we should use much more wool."

WHITE CAPS DISBANDING.

THE latest news from Indiana concerning the lawless White Caps is that the organization has disbanded. The visit of Attorney General Michener to the counties where they chiefly operated, seems to have produced this effect. It may be that this is only a ruse to quiet the public demand for their suppression, and that when the tumult is over they will "break out" again.

It is not enough that the cowardly whippers of women shall cease their assaults and no longer make night hideous with their raids. The perpetrators of the outrages that have aroused the authorities to action ought to be traced out and prosecuted with determined vigor. But as some men of means and influence have been connected with the gang, it is quite likely that assurances of the dissolution of the order will occasion so much satisfaction that it will be decided to "let well alone" and not pursue the marauders any further.

It is to be hoped that they have really concluded that their nocturnal prowling is dangerous as well as unlawful, and that they had better change their White Caps for night caps and leave the law to work its own way among transgressors.

THE OUTLOOK IN MINNESOTA.

THE Republicans have taken great pains to show that the attempt of their political adversaries to carry any of the Northwestern States is not only hopeless but absurd. Still there are some ominous rumors in Michigan, and here is something from the Duluth, Minnesota, *Daily Tribune*, a Republican paper, which seems to have caught the alarm of danger in that State:

"In view of the fact that the Democratic vote in 1886 showed an increase of 39,948, while the Republican vote showed a net loss of 1,776, that the Farmer's alliance and the Democratic state platforms are practically synonymous as to tariff reduction, and that a largely increased Prohibition vote is expected this year, nineteen-twentieths of which will come from those formerly identified with the Republican party, and that all the government offices in the State are now filled with Democrats who will work for dear life in order to be fed still longer at the public crib, there is no disguising the fact that the Minnesota Democrats have ample room to be greatly encouraged."

OUGHT TO KNOW BETTER.

PROFESSOR N. COK STEWART has returned to Cleveland, Ohio, after a trip to the Pacific Coast and a call by the way at Salt Lake City. Of course he had to tell the public something about the "Mormons" and their institutions, whether he learned anything reliable about them or not. The *Leader* publishes an article on the subject. Whether the Professor furnished the "information" or not we do not know. But if so he is not very well informed. And he appears to be as ignorant of the Territorial system as of the subject on which he treats. Or is the fault with the editor of the *Leader*?

After giving some of Mr. Stewart's purported observations, the *Leader* says: "The professor learned during his brief sojourn among the Mormons that Cleveland would get their votes at the coming election." If he does not know that the people of the Territories, under the unrepresentative and anti-democratic system of Territorial government, have no voice nor vote in the presidential election, he has no claim to the title of "professor" of national politics. And how about the *Leader's* knowledge of common affairs?

Beth the Professor and the editor ought to go to school again and learn some of the rudiments of a political education. Well informed people who read what the *Leader* says about the "Mormons" voting for Cleveland, will know how much value to place on its other statements concerning affairs in Utah.

THE NEW METHOD OF VINDICATION.

MR. John C. New, who was once the Treasurer of the United States and is now the proprietor of the Indianapolis *Journal*, figures as the special champion of the Republican candidate for the presidency. The report having been circulated that General Harrison had declared in 1887 that a dollar a day was enough for a working man, Mr. New announced through his paper that he would pay \$2,000 to any one who would prove that the General had made this remark. Some workmen thereupon announced that they heard General Harrison say this and that they would claim the reward. Mr. New now responds by stating that the money is placed in bank, and that whoever attempts to claim it will be put under oath and then prosecuted for perjury.

This is a new method of vindication. It is a singular way to encourage testimony. To an ordinary mind it looks like what western people vulgarly call bluff. Prove that Harrison said so and you shall have two thousand dollars; but if you do prove it you shall be prosecuted and the \$2,000 will remain in the bank. That's very, very funny.

Some Republican papers applaud Mr. New and say that "it shows he shrinks from no duty." To us it looks like saying "I am open to conviction but I'll punch the head of the man who convinces me." That two thousand and is not likely to be drawn from the bank, whether General Harrison ever uttered the remark attributed to him or not. It is New's way of silencing a slander or putting a stop to a very injurious report. But the story will go the rounds all the same.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

A SHORT time ago we commented on the evasion of the anti-Chinese laws, by the landing of coolies in California who, by the payment of court fees, were able to come into the country as freely as if there was no law excluding them. A San Francisco newspaper man has now obtained possession of a complete set of papers which are sup-

plied to the incoming Chinamen, giving them information by which they can figure as "prior residents," and by skillful perjury, in which the lower classes of the Flowery Kingdom seem to be natural adepts, can answer all the questions designed to prevent the landing of new-comers from China.

The papers were found on board a vessel and contain a complete map of Chinatown and urgent instructions to the coolie to commit to memory the questions and answers necessary to pass muster at the United States courts, and also to destroy the papers as soon as their contents are mastered.

The policy of total exclusion, now formulated in statutory provisions, which has passed the House of Representatives, seems to be the only one that could be made effective in preventing Chinese immigration. The Senate will no doubt soon put the bill through, and the President, under the present temper of the public mind, will scarcely hesitate to sign it.

What the effect will be on the Chinese government remains to be seen. The bill is certainly a direct infraction of existing treaties and may be strongly resented. Should the Chinese Empire refuse all ingress to Americans and thus stop the commercial relations now existing, it will be a heavy blow to American trade, but only another exhibition of the imitative quality of the Chinese; it will be copying the President's Canadian policy of "retaliation."

CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.,

August 30, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

The Baldwin is supplying some of the most polished performances the west has ever witnessed. A. M. Palmer's Company gave us "Jim the Penman" last evening, and fairly took San Francisco by storm. If Salt Lake has not enjoyed this treat, there is something in store for your readers in the dramatic line. I will not go into details on the argument of the play; but in this piece we see society, politics and the financial world chiefly affected and largely influenced by one single individual; and the heights to which rascality can climb apparently unimpeded are depicted in striking forms. The influence of ill-gotten gains uninterrupted by even a suspicion, moving a world of fashion and reaching its climax at the very moment of discovery and death, is certainly a lesson to society not to be lost, and ought to teach all not to be the worshippers of mammon which we so frequently find everywhere. "The head of the sage ducks to the golden fool," as much now as in Shakespeare's time, and sometimes knaves as well as fools are among the idols whom we worship. But money is useful after all.

At the Alcazar Murphy gave us an artistic performance of Larry, in Shann Bhue. His protean changes were wonderful, and the play was sensational and funny in the extreme.

One of the prettiest little theatres is the Bijou, built by Col. Trumbo, formerly of Salt Lake. Billy Emerson is the lessee and manager, and gives a parlor entertainment in Minstrelsy. The minstrels, like the circus, always take the boys, and the boys take the girls, so till houses greet them everywhere. Billy has married a rich lady here, and is one of the most popular men in town. He sings every night, and as usual is the star of the sable profession. He has a fine company, and changes the performance every night. The tyrolean warbler in this troupe, is himself with the price of admission 75 cents.

There are other theatres which I have not visited, all doing good business. This is a city of business and pleasure combined. Large fortunes are made here very easily. Especially is this the case in the coal business. One firm made \$100,000 last year over all expenses. Wellington coal from British Columbia sells here for \$20 a ton. Pleasant Valley and Rock Springs at \$16 at the wharf, and some native coals at \$10.

The American biscuit factory now owned by Trumbo & Co. makes up 100,000 lbs. of flour per day, into 279 different varieties of crackers. Half a million dollars is invested in this business.

Livery is very high here. The St. Lawrence stable, one of the best in the city, owns 118 horses and 35 vehicles, charges \$10 for a "double team. Just the same whether you drive a day or an hour. I rode behind one at about 30 miles an hour this afternoon, and took in as good a view of the city and suburbs as was possible in a dense fog. But the scenery is lovely, even on such a day as this. Eucalyptus, cypress, live oak, palm and pine trees fill the parks and forests. And they look better they say, in winter than in summer. As soon as the fall rains commence the verdure resumes its vigor and freshness. Flowers bloom all the year round. Fancy being able to pick a rose in your garden every day, and carrying sweet smelling pinks in your button-hole in December or February. No frost, no snow, except as a curiosity, scarcely any flies. No mosquitoes, and yet these people expect heaven too. Well it is true they do have fleas, I forgot that. I have not seen any, but I hear there are some. Fleas are to be felt and not seen however. They are too nimble for the eye, but they linger around the inside

of a flannel garment. If they would content themselves with a bite or two, we might endure them, but they are so restless. They get up and move on so much that it makes a nervous person very uneasy.

Josh Billings says "a man can't do anything well with a flea on him, except swear, and fleas don't care for that."

Perhaps that accounts for the profanity that fills the air in California. A flea can climb a large man's anatomy without cable-car assistance, as quick as an arab can climb a pyramid. Consequently an European has no change at all to catch him.

California is a beautiful as well as a wonderful country. Everything that can be grown anywhere in the world can be raised here. So they say, and I believe it. GALLIC.

Ogden Lines.

The county court have decided to do without a county quarantine physician. A few days ago Dr. H. J. Powers received notice to that effect.

The Lester Park well was down 300 feet last night. The present formation is soapstone. Since the hard cement was passed through the work has progressed more rapidly.

Last Monday a fire started on the roof of the old Seventies' hall, on Fifth Street, at present occupied by P. Salmon's steam laundry. It was extinguished before doing any damage.

Lundey & Kershaw's cannery is now running ten hours each day—sometimes longer. Yesterday they had forty people at work. They put up in ten hours 7,500 cans, or 22,500 lbs. of tomatoes, net.

Monday afternoon a lady of North Ogden, mother-in-law of Hon. Nathaniel Montgomery, had a severe fall breaking the left thigh. Dr. Condon set the fractured limb yesterday and made the sufferer as comfortable as possible under the distressing circumstances. The patient is sixty years of age.

Large crowds of hoodlums gather on the streets at night, and make the air hideous with their noise and jangling. Last night two "shabby gentles," with battered Harrison hats, were the center of attraction. For decency's sake the rowdies should be dispersed.

Some time ago Mr. W. C. Howell, son of Reese Howell, Esq., of this city, was appointed to a cadetship at West Point. He is said to have passed a successful scholastic examination, but failed to gain admission on account of defective eyesight. This is greatly to be regretted, since Weber County has not had a representative in the academy. The matter is more to be regretted because of the scholastic ability of the young man, and because it is believed that he would have made a fitting and able soldier. However, the fault is not his, and his failure is in no sense discreditableness.—*Ogden Standard*, September 5th.

Drowned in Bear River.

From Mr. George Carter, of Battle Creek, we learn the following particulars of the drowning of a young man named Francis Jones, a native of Canada. Mr. Jones in company of another man named Andrew Kinney, who also goes by the name of Garrison, came to Battle Creek a few days ago from Montana. They were staying with one of the residents of Battle Creek. On Tuesday, August 28, they went in bathing together about a mile and a half below the railroad bridge at Battle Creek. Jones chose a very deep place to jump into, contrary to the advice of his companion. The water was about fifteen feet deep at the point where he went in, and after plunging into the water he was never seen again alive. As soon as possible after the disappearance of the young man, Charles Paul, a Mr. Allen and the friend of the deceased, got a boat and drag and made a thorough search for the body, but could not find it. Search was continued, and on the 29th the friend of Jones and Joseph Winn were fortunate in discovering the body. On the 30th a jury was empaneled, and a hearing of the evidence in the case had before Jas. Howarth, justice of the peace, and Jos. Frew, sheriff of Oneida County. The jurors, Geo. Mendenhall, Mr. McWinn, John Murdock and John Winn, after hearing the evidence, concluded that the deceased came to his death by accidental drowning while bathing. The body was examined by Mr. Carter, the justice and several others, and nothing to indicate that the body had received any violence was discovered. All of the toes of the right foot were off. They had been injured at some time in his life and had been amputated. A silk handkerchief, a pair of suspenders, a small purse containing a silver dollar, a note book containing 29 cents in stamps, and a synopsis of a letter written to his sweetheart in Canada, were found in his pockets. This letter was not addressed to any town, so it was impossible to find out where his relatives resided. His friend said that he was a native of Canada, but did not know from what part he came. He was a fine built man, aged about 20 years, and weighed in the neighborhood of 180 pounds. A nice coffin was furnished by the county, and the funeral took place on Friday, August 31, at Preston, under charge of Sheriff Frew.—*Logan Journal*.