

EVENING NEWS

Published Daily, Sundays Excepted, at Four O'Clock.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Thursday, April 17, 1884.

RAMPANT "LIBERALS" DIS- GUISED AS DEMOCRATS.

A self-constituted committee calling itself the Democratic Territorial Committee has issued a call for a Territorial Convention to appoint delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago, and has accompanied the call with a platform of policies which the so-called committee lays down as the only standing ground on which it will recognize any person in Utah as a member of that party. The Salt Lake Herald of this morning clearly points out the facts that there is now no Democratic organization in Utah; that for the last six or eight years the individuals now claiming to be Democrats what they shall adopt as a test of their standing, have not only suffered the organization to decay, but have acted with other parties opposed to the Democracy, and that this call is only a trick in the interest of the "Liberal" party. The facts are irrefutable, and if there is any Democratic party in Utah, the persons now claiming to be its Territorial Committee are not recognized by that party. The only chairman of any committee of the party that we know of is H. D. Johnson. But the organization as the Herald states, has gone to decay, and if the Democrats of Utah intend to take any part in national politics, they should reorganize on a basis broad enough to include all citizens who stand by general Democratic principles, and with limits so well defined that those who reject any of those principles may not be numbered in its membership.

The self-constituted committee speaks entirely without authority. But this is not all. In its attempt to dictate what shall form the political creed of Utah Democrats, it goes so far as to stray from Democratic doctrine and demonstrates its object to be, not the promotion of the Democracy, but the subjugation of the majority of the people of Utah. The very first "principle" laid down is that the address of the committee, and adherence to which they make binding on all who participate in primaries or county meetings, is subversive of true Democratic doctrine. Here it is:

1. That all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed; and in all cases where these powers are ascertained and determined by decisions of courts of last resort, their judgments are conclusive of all questions of power, decision, and binding on every citizen, and attempts to call in question or defeat them are factious and revolutionary.

The first part of it is all right. But the attempt in the latter part to deny the right of the people to call in question the official doings of one branch of that government which derives all its just powers from the consent of the governed, is rank political heresy, and savors of despotism rather than Democracy. We need only to refer to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the legal tender case. It is meeting with general denunciation from the Democratic press. It is shown to be subversive of the true interests of the country, and hostile to the Constitution. We will make just one quotation. It is from the *American Register*, published at Washington, D. C., and not excelled in the country as an able and vigorous exponent of Jeffersonian Democracy:

Every department of the Government has deteriorated and become corrupted by the long continuance of the party in power. Even the Supreme Court of the United States has become so partisan as to declare in a recent decision that the standard of value of the commercial world is not by our Constitution made the basis of our money system. This sweeps away at once the foundation of our financial system of credit, and character of our Government at home and abroad, and subjects the country hereafter to the deplorable evils of an irredeemable paper money system.

Judge Field's dissenting opinion on this decision expresses true Democratic ideas and shows up the fallacy of the reasoning of the Court. But the Democrats of Utah are to be deprived of the right of calling that decision in question, and of the right to make any attempt of any kind in opposition to it. And the men who thus attempt to tie up American citizens in this way, call themselves Democrats and assume to dictate what Democrats shall believe and act upon.

By what logic will they justify the change of ruling on this question by the Supreme Court in 1870, and have decided to the exact reverse of its latest ruling. On the rule laid down above it was "factious and revolutionary" to call the first decision in question. And if any Democrat thinks the first decision a mistake, and as a consequence the last decision wrong, and should call it in question in any way, he would be thrust out of the party by this wonderful "Territorial Committee."

We pass to the consideration of a Resolution embodied in the "committee's" declaration of principles, which is as follows:

Resolved, That it is the solemn duty of the Government to provide a suitable law for suppressing polygamy in the Territories, and proper officials to enforce it, that this legislative act which has so long been delayed in spite of the real of Republican administrations, shall cease to be a mere promise, and that the Government shall not only be bound to enforce it, but shall also be bound to see that it is enforced. This is the root of the whole matter, and shows the movement to be nothing but a dodge of the "Liberal" party, to which all of the "committee" are really belong and of which they are active members. In force upon the Democratic party an issue which does not belong to it. According to true Democratic doctrine—one principle of which is announced at the opening of the precious address from which we quote—the Government has no authority to legislate directly for the Territories nor to govern any people without the consent of that people. And this resolution would commit Democrats to anti-Democratic doctrine and constitute the party a mere anti-"Mormon" organization, pledged to do violence to the principles which are vital to Democratic government. Congress has no right to legislate on the subject of Marriage in any way, nor to make laws for any Territory without giving the people a voice in the selection of those who make those laws. And any one who denies that proposition denies simple Democratic fundamentals.

But the persons figuring as the head and front of this pretended Democratic organization are not Democrats, either in principle or act. They have helped to sustain radical Republican candidates for office. They are hand and glove with the blackest kind of black Republicans in all their political schemes for the enthrallment of this community. They seek to obliterate every particle of Democratic government in this Territory. They want to destroy the elective franchise in Utah. They encourage and

plaud a measure to set up a despotism more binding and galling than Russian autocracy. They are striving to reduce scores of thousands of American citizens to a condition worse than any kind of serfdom that exists in any part of the civilized world. Democrats! They have no Democratic spirit or principles among them. Such as they have put forth in their address are merely used as a blind, and are contradicted in the very same breath with which they are uttered. No true Democrat will submit to their assumed leadership or be bound by their anti-Democratic dicta. There are many persons in Utah who entertain the true principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, and if they want to organize, they should do so independent of men who have prostituted their influence to the support of those who are open enemies of the Democracy as they are of popular government in Utah. Let the "committee" whistle against the wind and pose as dictators if they choose, but let them play their "Liberal" game, for their names, their deformity, alone and despised in their fallen glory.

ABOUT DEAF MUTES.

We publish to-day an interesting letter from Brother Aaron Pratt, upon the education of deaf mutes. We commend it to the perusal of our readers. His writer is in a position to treat the subject intelligently from a practical standpoint. He not only enters a strong plea for the unfortunate to whom he refers, but gives a clear idea of the life and struggles of these unfortunate beings. We cannot but feel that those who are, by the absence of two of man's most prominent gifts, deprived of much of the enjoyment and many advantages of life, may have all the compensation that can be afforded by a thorough cultivation of their faculties. Education will also aid in placing them in a position to render themselves useful, and tend to make them good citizens. Notwithstanding that there comparatively few deaf mutes in Utah, we consider the action of the Legislature in appropriating a sum of money for their education, a most excellent and humane move. Be they many or few their unfortunate condition calls for all the benevolent aid that can be consistently accorded them by the State and the benevolently inclined.

DEAF MUTES.

A GOOD WORD IN BEHALF OF THE UNFORTUNATES.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 16, 1884.
Editor Deseret News:

It is with a degree of pleasure that I note the fact that the Legislature at its last session, made provision for the education of deaf mutes in the Territory. In its primary branches, a much needed and long desired measure which cannot but be of benefit to them. Though the number of deaf mutes in our Territory is not very large, it is a step in the right direction to aid them to become useful and self supporting citizens. I have a varied experience of some thirty years among these unfortunate beings, and I will say that though this faculty—the faculty of hearing—has been denied them, it is nevertheless true that most if not all are capable of being educated to a better standard of excellence in intellectual and moral culture.

There are different grades of deafness, and dumbness, which may be classified as follows: Those who have been born deaf and dumb are naturally the hardest to bring to an understanding of even the most simple every-day things. As they grow up and their faculties begin to expand, a vast amount of patience and perseverance will be required of those under whose charge they are placed to bring them to a comprehension of the plainest of facts, that is in their uneducated state. Their brain possesses almost the same functions as that of other beings, but they are very dormant and of slow growth, and do not become clearly intelligent until they are well advanced in life. They are capable of being educated, but only by direct teaching, and must have an object to point to when trying to make them comprehend, such as a picture, etc.—they can learn most of the words in common use. Then you bring them to understand the meaning of words by pointing to the object of the sentences; they will then know what is meant, but they will not know the sound of the word, even of dog, cat, etc. When educating these deaf mutes, the first thing to be done is to give them a large series of pictures, and a good facial expression, with the power to denote love, hate, sorrow, anger, etc., then, deaf and dumb are able to understand facial expression and are quick to comprehend every variety and expression of the human countenance; it amounts to an intuition, nothing escapes them. Another thing required will be an expressive gesture, not only of the arms and hands, but of the shoulders, but a peculiar movement of the whole body, in imitation of the action of the body, and for the most part, they will be able to speak of the whole body. They have a peculiar sense of touch, and for all the numerous objects that surround them, and whole sentences can be brought to their understanding by a simple gesture of the arm and face. They are very intelligent, and are able to converse with words and objects they will be soon able to comprehend sentences and learn to put them in proper shape. They have met many deaf mutes of eastern cities who considered themselves as having a good education, still in their conversation, which they usually write on small slates, they were unable to express a single difficulty in joining sentences together, and they have a rather peculiar manner of conversing among themselves, not only by gestures, but also by means of the hand and fingers, and by the mouth, with one hand or with both. In many cases they can spell the words, but they do not know the meaning, which is explained to them by gesture. Another class are those who have lost their hearing in some cases their speech by disease, such as scarlet fever or some great sickness. Some are made totally deaf through the auditory nerve of the ear being destroyed, and some through catarrh and various other diseases. This grade also has intellectual faculties of this class are of a superior organization, and to those of the other, and may, by cultivation, be brought up to a much higher plane. In fact this class may be educated to a degree on a par with the most intelligent being—their reasoning powers and mental capacity to grasp at ideas being the same, with the exception of hearing, and may be taught the sciences, different languages, etc., but it is doubtful whether they can ever attain to a higher degree of perfection or even excellence in pronunciation or accent. They are naturally very sensitive as well as suspicious and generally get very much embarrassed when trying to pronounce a word that they cannot pronounce. This grade also has a peculiar way of their own in speaking, being generally through the medium of signs, but more particularly by the formation of words shaped by the mouth. It must be understood that those who are of this latter class, namely—deaf through disease—will be like any other persons. If brought up to it. And while being able to express themselves in some cases, they are still in a measure mute—the loss of the hearing more or less affecting the sympathy with the auditory sense of the ear, rendering the voice thick, and it cannot be heard by those who are near them. The variety of harmonies produced in speaking, and the clearness of the voice, is lost, and they are unable to converse with an intelligent

person who is thus afflicted by writing on a piece of paper or a slate, he will be found to be equal in ideas, expression and refinement to the most intelligent beings, but it is difficult for a person not well acquainted with their habit of understanding the lips by the forming of words thereon without recourse to cobwebs and intelligence that by that mode. These unfortunate, according to the degree of education they receive, are able to obtain a fair share of pleasure therefrom. They can more or less enjoy sounds. Even music has its charms. They may all hear different sounds, by this means. A piano or instrument is being played they either put their feet against it or their hand on it, and thus what a mute may be "heard" is conveyed by the jar of the sound on the nervous system, which vibrates along the member touching the instrument, and communicates through the whole body, producing most delightful music and sensation, and giving a tolerable idea of what music is. A piece of elastic rubber with one end in the mouth between the teeth and stretched, and with one finger striking it in the middle, will produce a striking effect. This will give a tolerable fair idea of the sensation of sound. It would be a pity if the parents and guardians of these unfortunate to send them to the Deseret Normal School, for they do not know the pleasure they are depriving them of—the capacity to enjoy what pleasures fall to their lot. If they are too poor to send them to this institution, then, in the name of common sense, let those who are in charge of their friends show by their actions and not words—by subjugating means to that end—their appreciation of the condition of their unfortunate fellow-creatures. Respectfully,
LARON PRATT.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

Bloody Riot of Foreign Miners in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, 17.—Between 30 and 40 Hungarians and Poles employed at Edgar Thompson's steel works, Braddock, Pa., engaged in a bloody riot this morning about one o'clock. Pistols, knives, clubs and other weapons were brought into service and freely used. The fight lasted about two hours and the whole body of miners sustained serious injuries and a number of others were slightly injured. The names of those who were injured were Joseph Miller, a Pole, several deep gashes in the head and face, which were not serious; William Hummer, shot in the back, will recover; Albert Wolski, Pole, badly cut in the head and face, one eye having been chopped out with a hatchet; dangerous. The riot was the result of bad blood between the Poles and Hungarians. Last night the Poles living in Bruggeman's Row were celebrating the return of their country of five of their number, and during the evening the party partook freely of liquor and frequent minor brawls occurred. About one o'clock Miller went out for a drink of beer, and was met by a Hungarian. His friends came to the rescue and a general melee followed. While the battle was in progress, the citizens, who became alarmed, organized and marched on the mob, which they succeeded in dispersing without bloodshed. The rioters were arrested, and lodged in jail this morning. At a hearing, they were sentenced to the county jail for five or six days, and no further trouble is apprehended.

Convicted.

JERSEY CITY, 17.—Harrington and Peacock, on trial for conspiracy to defraud the American Legion of Honor were convicted to-day.

The Blaine Room.

DOVER, Del., 17.—The Republican State convention opened to-day. The leaders of the various delegations have had frequent conferences, but their forces are so nearly divided that they are unable to agree to a platform. There is practically no fight over national questions, and the delegations to Chicago will almost certainly favor Blaine, though they will go unopposed. The fight hinges upon the question as to which faction shall control in State politics.

Vigorous Measures Demanded for Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The House committee on foreign affairs to-day directed Representative Lamb to report to the House the following: "Resolved, That the President be directed to bring the attention of the Government of Venezuela to the claim of John E. Whelock, a citizen of the United States, for indemnity for gross outrages and injuries sustained upon him by officers of the Venezuelan Government, and to demand and enforce, in such manner as may, deem best, immediate settlement of said claim. The report accompanying the resolution, says: 'You are informed by opinion that more vigorous measures than diplomatic correspondence are necessary to secure justice to a citizen of the United States who is thus grievously wronged. Whelock's claim is for \$50,000.'

Fatal Railroad Wreck.

PITTSBURGH, 17.—A freight wreck occurred at Hanover, near Newark, on the Pan Handle road last night. The engine and four cars going over an embankment. W. A. McCarthy and another young man scaling a ride to Coshocton were on the cars. The wrecked. McCarthy was killed instantly, and the other was slightly injured. The train men escaped by jumping.

A Rising River.

LAWRENCE, Mass., 17.—The Merrimack River is rising at the rate of half an inch an hour, and is seriously interfering with work.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DISPATCHES.

Outraging Public Morals.
PARIS, 17.—Not only has Mlle. Colombier been committed for trial on the charge of outraging public morals in giving, "Sous le drapeau," the press, but also the publisher of a book entitled, "Marie Pijoulet," which was written as a reply to "Sous le drapeau."

Queen Victoria.

LONDON, 17.—The Queen and Princess Beatrice arrived at Darmstadt this morning. They were met at the station by Prince Louis of Battenberg, Prince Henry, and Princess Victoria and Elizabeth. There was no official reception. The public were excluded from the platform of the station. A great throng of people was outside. The Queen appeared to be in good health.

Great Fire at Rangoon.

LONDON, 17.—Advices from the far East state, that a great fire is raging at Rangoon. The capital of British Burmah, and that Mandalay, the capital of Bernam proper, recently half destroyed by conflagration, has been afflicted with another extensive fire.

Assistant Governor.

CAIRO, 17.—Teber Pasha refuses to accept the post of assistant governor of Sudan.

Fenian Dynamite.

PARIS, 17.—The activity of Irish anarchists in France continues unabated. Fenian agents in Paris during the past week received \$4,000 from America. Small packets of dynamite have been received, to be forwarded from France to England.

Sensational Disclosures.

BERMINGHAM, 17.—The police have made additional disclosures in regard to the suspected dynamite plot in which Daly and Kegan are implicated. They are withholding details of the present, but highly sensational disclosures are anticipated at the examination of Kegan. Further arrests are probable.

Prince Chun.

SHANGHAI, 17.—The appointment of Prince Chun, the Emperor's father, to the control of the grand council of Empire, has met with great opposition, but the Empress has overruled it.

A Large Reward.

CAIRO, 17.—An English lady has offered \$20,000 for the rescue of General Gordon.

Strike Ended.

PRAGUE, 17.—The great strike of the factory operatives at Tschisch, Bohemia, has ended.

Postponed.

LONDON, 17.—Government has decided to postpone the contemplated reduction of telegraph rates.

It shilling to sixpence per twenty words.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

For Goodness Sake Don't Say I Told You.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,

Friday Eve's April 16, 17, & 18.

First appearance this Season of the Greatest of all success.

RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY

Who are now on a flying trip to San Francisco previous to their departure for England and Australia introducing

Miss Kate Castleton,

And a Coterie of Artists, in the Charming and Musical and Comedy Music.

POPI

OR, THE

Fortunes of a Dramatic Author.

Comedy, Burlesque, Farce, Extravaganza, Opera Bouffes, all ready to suit one.

AN EVENING OF RARE FUN.

42 Seats secured at the Box Office Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

POPULAR PRICES.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY!

COMMENCING

MONDAY, April 21st.

Mr. Jay Reid, Manager, has the honor to announce the appearance of

LOUISE RIAL

And her own personal company, who will appear in the latest London success,

TAKEN FROM LIFE!

A Drama of intense human interest produced with

AN EXCELLENT CAST.

NOVEL SCENIC EFFECTS.

GENTLE TRAINED HORSE.

Box office open for sale of reserved seats, without extra charge, Saturday, April 19th, at 10 a. m.

BRICK! BRICK!

500,000 GOOD BRICK TO

Cash. Apply to

EDWARD BRAIN,

Brick Yards, 21st Ward, Salt Lake City.

MINTON'S TILES.

PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC.

For Public Buildings and Dwellings; Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscoting, etc., and for Exterior Decorations.

MILLER & COATES, NEW YORK.

ELIAS MORRIS, Importer, Agent, 27 S. Temple St., Salt Lake City.

4123 eod ly.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION.

One dark, iron grey Mare, four years old, small size, white strip in face, right hind leg white, and white on chest.

If not claimed within ten days from date she will be sold at the Draper estray post on Saturday, April 20th, 1884, at one o'clock p. m.

A. W. SMITH, District Poundkeeper, Draper, S. L. County, April 16, 1884.

EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS.

ALL SORTS OF EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS for sale at A. Kraft's. Finest stock in town. Ask Ward next to Smith's Dairy.

LUCERN SEED.

FOR SALE LUCERN SEED AT 6¢ PER POUND.

N. H. CLAYTON, One mile south of 1st Ward bridge.

SHORT-HAND AND TYPE WRITING.

INSTRUCTIONS BY A PRACTICAL RE-PORTER. Situation procured upon completion. Lessons by mail.

Office, with Sutherland and McBride, 407 1/2, Hooper & Eldredge block.

LADIES

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

Call and see prices for yourselves.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Z. C. M. I. SALT LAKE CITY, April 5, 1884.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE

declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent upon the Capital stock of the institution, payable May 15th next, to all stockholders of record on the 15th of March, 1884, upon presentation of their stock certificates at the office of the institution, to T. G. WEBER, Secy and Treas.

Salt Lake City, U. T., April 11, 1884.

Within the last few weeks, the firm of Barton & Co., Clothiers, No. 35w, First South Street, have been receiving one of the best selected stocks of Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's clothing ever brought into this Territory. In addition to this, they have taken special pains to stock up also with the very latest and best styles of Hats, Caps, Collars, Ties, etc. In short, everything in the Gent's Furnishings. For low prices and first quality of goods they cannot be surpassed by any other house in the city. The purchaser will find it to his interest to call on this house and examine the goods and prices.

BARTON & CO., 35w, First South Street, Salt Lake City.

4107 im

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Stockholders of the Utah Central Railway Company, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City, U. T., on Monday, May 20th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE SWAN,