DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY AT THE DESERET NEWS CO.

LEROY W. TWOMEY, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1891.

THE DISPOSITION OF "MORMON" CHURCH FUNDS.

It is rare that any thought is displayed by the American press over questions that relate to "Mormonism" and Utah affairs. A few papers express opinions, and these are caught up by others and repeated, parrot-like, until they are echoed by most of the country sheets, without any apparent effort to weigh them or give them close attention.

For example here in the Oakland, California, Times commenting on the examination before Master in Chancery Leuthenstow, and siding with the Government plan for the disposition of "Mormon" Church funds because, "the 'Mormon' Church should certainly be able to take care of its own poor and needy and charity begins at home." This with an explanation of the case and the propositions on both sides is borrowed from the San Francisco *Post*, which gives the publishers and conveys this sentiment, arguing that "as for the churches, the 'Mormons,' like the Methodists or Roman Catholics, or any other religious body, should take care of them [the poor] for themselves." The lesser papers copy the notion without reflecting upon it, and therefore fall into the same absurdity.

It would seem that even a small gleam of reason might show that the seizure of this property and its diversion from its intended uses, would have the effect of preventing the "Mormon" Church from "taking care of its own poor," and of giving other charities, and people of no church, the use and benefit of funds to which they never contributed a cent.

Do not the *Post* and its echoes understand that this personal property was contributed by members of the "Mormon" Church for the uses of that Church alone? That one of the principal uses was the support of "its own poor?" That if "education is charity" and "charity begins at home," then the educational purposes to which these funds should be put, if they would be best devoted to educational purposes, should be the education of the "Mormon" children, and not those of Methodist, Roman Catholic, infidel or any other persuasion?

Are the editors of the country stricken with mental infirmity whenever they attempt to touch on the "Mormon" question? They talk so much nonsense and become so illogical, that it really looks as though they lose their common sense when they approach this subject.

It is clear that the property in question—the personal property of the "Mormon" Church as a corporation—does not belong to the Government. It does not belong to the Methodist church or the Roman Catholic church or any other sectarian body. It does not belong to the Territory of Utah. It does not belong to any court. Whose property is it, then?

The Church corporation is dissolved by act of Congress—something new under the sun of the United States, and the Church is not dissolved. The property belongs to it now of right just as much as it did when it was incorporate. The ecclesiastical body remains though the form of the legal corporation is gone. The property belongs to the unincorporated body, to the people in the aggregate who compose the organization, precisely as it did before the arbitrary and unusual legislation declared its corporate powers at an end.

The "Mormon" Church wants to take care of its own poor with its own funds. It simply asks for the use of its own money that its charity may "begin at home." And it is willing to render a strict account of its disbursement for lawful uses that very nearly in character to those for which it was originally intended.

This is in accordance with what the Supreme Court of the United States decided should be done with these funds. It is the only just method of their disposition. To take any part of them from the "Mormon" people, members of the Church, and devote it to the use and benefit of others, will be robbery, no matter whether it is done by the order of a court or by act of Congress.

Let the press of the country look at the facts and the equities of the cases, and not echo foolish remarks made without full reflection by any journal, however influential. Odysseus only has figure in this matter. Apart from its entire absurdity, the proposition to be decided is not, one of a simpleton. The point is, shall the "Mormons" use their own money for the benefit of their own poor and their own children, or shall it be diverted from them and devoted to other uses, and to other people who have not contributed to it and who have no more claim upon it than the "Mormons" have to the funds of any Catholic or Protestant church in the world. In settling this or commenting upon it, editors ought to be considerate enough at least not to advance arguments which refute their own propositions.

Addisonian Furrer is writing a book entitled "Social and Present day Problems."

WHAT DID IT MEAN?

There has been considerable inquiry as to the purport of the question to witnesses in Callahan, propounded by Attorney Bailey to the defendant Daggett, in the recent memory case which has gone to the grand jury. The mysterious murder of Callahan is still fresh in the public mind, and the peculiar question sprung upon Daggett and so suddenly dropped, being utterly irrelevant to the case before the Commissioner, has led many people to imagine that the defendant must have been implicated in the crime, or that the attorney had some intimation that his wife or the question would have not been asked.

From what we can learn, there is no foundation for this suspicion against Daggett, and it looks as though the query was put simply to prejudice the court and the public against him. If so, that was not justifiable and is not the practice of respectable members of the bar. If there is anything known to the attorney that would lead to the discovery of the murderer or murderers of Callahan it ought to be made known to the officers or to the grand jury. If not, the matter was very much like the pettiest kind of pettifogging.

The public would be glad to see the mystery over Callahan's fate cleared up, but will not approve of jests about it or theatrical displays just for Bennett effect, even at the expense of a man so much under a cloud as Daggett is at present.

"A REPUBLIC OR ANARCHY."

It is only a short time since Brazil was in the throes of a revolution. The result was that the then Emperor, Don Pedro, a very mild gentleman, by the way, was deposed and left the country. While the disturbance was at its height Don Pedro's opponents asserted that the government should be a republic, or there would be anarchy. There should be no more emperors.

We ventured the opinion at the time that Brazil was not far from being troubled with an attack of anarchy, even if a temporary alleged republic should be established. This idea was based on evidence given by the Brazilians that there is no kind of rule that will give them satisfaction. A sort of republic was inaugurated, but it has been shortlived. Martial law prevails at present, with every indication that out of the present situation a dictatorship will be set up.

From this crowless despotism an attempt will be almost certain to come. A country which cannot endure a mild imperial government, nor the nearest approach to a republic its people are capable of instituting, can rarely not be satisfied with a dictatorship. Should the latter be established it would doubtless be short-lived, and there would soon be another dash for the formation of a republic, or unless with the declaration that it must be that or a state of anarchy.

The alleged republic, which is on its last legs, made a great mistake at the opening of its short career. It sought recognition from the head of the Catholic church. The answer was emphatic. It practically was to the effect that the price of such recognition was that catholicism should be regarded and treated as the State religion. The republic conceded this, and therefore made an egregious blunder. A republic that discriminates between religions is a delusion and a sham. It is not a free government and cannot be properly considered as of, for and by the people.

"TYRANNY FROM BELOW."

MAX O'RELL is greatly exercised on behalf of the "upper stratum" of American society. He does not think they are getting full justice out of their democratic institutions. He has become so concerned over the abuse they are suffering at the hands of their vulgar inferiors that he turns away from their oppressors to uphold them for execration in submitting to such tyranny. "They have given themselves a hundred thousand masters," says he with manifest emotion, "these folk who laugh at monarchies, and scorn the rule of a king, as if it were better to be ruled by a crowd than by an individual. In America the man who pays does not command the paid. I have always said it. I will maintain the truth of the statement that in America the paid servant rules. Tyranny from above is bad; tyranny from below is worse."

The author of this touching sentiment has got into precisely the same confusion that falls upon the mass of less brilliant European "sociologists" who have undertaken the task of saving the people of the United States from the ruinous consequences of too much liberty.

His view of the situation in half right as is the matter of standpoint. If one sees nothing without inspection of a healthy and full-grown Greater to the owner of the vigor he would not choose to look down upon it from a balloon through a mist of foliage and lower limbs. If he were sensible he would go to the trunk, the base of growth and the foundation of structural strength.

M. O'Rell has been looking at our political organism through its outer branches. All that he appears to have seen at all clearly is the ephemeral ornamentations that decorate during a given period of vacation in a state of temporary exhilaration and then tumble off and are no more.

When he speaks of us as "those ruled by bulldogs and asses," his "those" are certain embellishments of American society where claim upon such an appellation is that the most animals of prey, they manage to live upon what somebody else has produced. "His bulldogs and asses" are the common people who in the density of ignorance are but the sweat of his "those" of society. An excellent or simple personal liberty on the part of such would naturally make them appear to his eyes to be almost anything you please that is particularly repulsive. And so he characterizes their exercise of natural rights as "tyranny from below."

Seeing these but dimly through the confusion of upper ornaments of society, he not only fails to recognize them as the great trunk of the American system, but he has made them out to be something quite outside of the social structure. Had he begun his investigations right, he would have observed that if there are any real lions in this country they are those very beings whom he calls "bull dogs and asses." They indeed rule here, but it is their government, and why should they not rule? If their authority over affluence and idleness is tyranny, then people who are thus tyrannized over can at any time adjust the wrong by coming down from the stratum of the oppressed onto that of the tyrant. Such a betterment they can secure to themselves at any time without the slightest fear of restraint. That they do not avail themselves of the superior privileges of these "bulldogs and asses" when they can help it is good evidence that the tyranny under which they suffer is a sacrifice which they endure from choice.

This system of "bulldog" rule has at least one quality to be desired, which is conspicuously wanting in M. O'Rell's scheme. It is not a monopoly. Any man may become of the "bulldogs" but to be a "lion" after M. O'Rell's definition, he must cut the head of some other man's latter, which all men could not do if they wanted to. The difference then, between the "tyranny from below," which M. O'Rell views with such abhorrence, and the "tyranny from above," which he thinks is to say the least less abominable, is that in the one case the loss of "tyranny" is secured as a condition of luxury and in the other their limitations are absolute and the bearers are slaves without remedy. Further comment is not necessary on logic of this sort.

POPULATION OF KANSAS.

According to the bulletin pertaining to population in Kansas, that State had in 1890 [illegible] inhabitants, and on June 1st, 1891, 1,527,095, thus showing for the decade an increase of nearly 45 per cent.

There are in Kansas 105 counties, and six of these show decreases. In 1880 there were only ten cities showing a population each of 4000 or more, with an aggregate of 84,937. Under the present census nineteen cities show each a population of 4000 or more, with an aggregate of 225,974. This makes an increase of nine in the number of cities, and an increased percentage in population of 164.

Kansas City stands first with 38,316 inhabitants. In 1880 it had only 5200, thus showing an increase for the decade of 7,367 per cent. Topeka has a population of 31,007, Wichita 23,853, Leavenworth 19,705, Atchison 15,962, and Fort Scott 11,945. Atchison is the only city which shows a decrease since 1880. The cities which show greatest increases are Pittsburg with 873 per cent., Arkansas City with 725 per cent., Hutchinson with 403 per cent., and Wichita with 360 per cent.

CITY OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Some time ago the President appointed a commission to investigate the condition of the streets and railways of Washington City, in compliance with the provision of an act of Congress to that effect. The report of the commission is a very comprehensive document and does not confine itself to Washington, nor even to American cities in general, but embraces many leading foreign cities. The President regards it in so valuable a light that he intends laying it before Congress, and will recommend that it be printed for wide distribution among municipal authorities in the United States.

The gist of the report is, that it recommends municipal ownership of streets in every sense of the word. That is, the municipality should retain the right to run street cars, to own the gas, water and electric plants which use streets for distribution. In the case of street railways the city of Paris is mentioned as being the model in this line. Paris owns all the street car systems within its limits. Every ten years these lines are leased to the highest responsible bidder. The city receives 5,000,000 francs annually from this source. Besides, travel is cheaper, better, more expeditious and more satisfactory in Paris than in any other city in the world.

In the case of municipal ownership of gas works, Philadelphia is cited. The report says that though some scandals are associated with the city ownership of gas, yet the service has been better and more popular than in any city where private ownership prevails.

Baltimore is cited to illustrate the successful working of city ownership of waterworks. Water service there is all that the locality requires. Of the large cities in the United States thirty five own their own waterworks, three are of mixed ownership, and the remaining twenty-four are owned by private corporations and that of Washington by Congress. In the case of private ownership the cost of water per head of the population was $21.30, and in city ownership only $7.83.

The significant recommendation of the report is, that it opposes the granting of franchises of any kind, by either to private persons. Large sums of money are paid for franchises, and in State and municipal governments that alone is the most fruitful source of corruption. It is also recommended that though municipal ownership of railroads, waterworks, gas and electric plants, etc., is the best, yet the operation of these departments by the city is condemned. For economy, efficiency and perfect service the leasing system is emphatically recommended. It will virtually take the operation of the works out of local politics. Favoritism among employes will not prevail, because the lessee must look to ability and efficiency in management for their profits as well as their popularity.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

DUNN & Co., in their report for the week ending Oct. 31, 1891, say that business is improving in the West, but in the South and good in the East. However, there still exist depressions in some branches of industry, owing in many cases. In some forms of production and trade, premature expansion has produced a reaction which should not be interpreted as depression in the regular way of inactive business. Speculation is slow. Gold is not coming here as fast as anticipated, owing to the rise in the Bank of England rates of interest and discount.

The iron trade is reported very weak. The coal market is decidedly unsettled, copper, tin and lead are falling. Wool is easier, sales at Boston amounted to 2,550,000 pounds. At Chicago there is a gain in receipts of oats, cattle, flour, hides and wool. The flour output in Minneapolis for the week was the largest on record, being 208,000 barrels.

Speculation in breadstuffs has advanced prices, partly on account of the reported prohibition of wheat exports from Russia. Receipts in the West have been 3,344,000 bushels in four days, against exports of 1,305,000, and yet the price went up two cents. Corn went up five cents, but pork fell a little.

There are no fears now of monetary pressure. The shipments of gold to this country can not be diminished by the advance in rates by the Bank of England. It has caused some selling of American securities on foreign account. The Treasury has put out $1,500,000 more new Treasury notes, but has taken in the same amount of other form of money.

Business failures for the week mentioned were in the United States 207, and in Canada 26. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 199 in the United States and 28 in Canada.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Moody and Sankey are now in Scotland.

The Hartford Courant was 128 years old on October 29 last.

There are in the United States sixty-five theatres to each million of people.

Captain Shaw, chief of the London fire brigade, is to be created a Knight of the Bath.

Prof. Virchow, the great German scientist, has published 125 volumes of his own works.

Charles Bole, of Hazleton, Pa., though worth $60,000, is drawing a pension of $12 a month.

The Marquis of Lorne will be a candidate for the British Parliament on the Unionist side. He will stand for Central Stanford.

E. W. Ball, the famous developer of the Concord grape, still lives at the outside of Concord, Mass. He is 75 but hale and hearty.

The senate of Cambridge University, England, has, by a vote of 325 to 180, rejected the proposition to dispense with the study of Greek.

The Berlin police have seized all copies of New York Judge for October, issued in that city. It contained something distasteful to the German Emperor.

Nicholas Gimbel, aged 16, of Evansville, Ind., was bitten by a shepherd dog last July. He was taken sick last Saturday and died in great agony two days after.

The peopled Hoxie, Kas., which is about two hundred miles east of the Rocky Mountains, saw the mountains in a magnificent mirage just before sunrise recently.

Cornelia Sorabji, a Hindoo girl, is one of the notable students at Oxford, England. She is a remarkable scholar, excelling particularly in her knowledge of Roman law.

Earnest comment is being made on the defenseless condition of San Francisco in case of trouble with Chile. It is suggested that a gun factory is needed on the Pacific Coast.

A branch of primitive law is pending in Hazelhurst, Miss., and the young lady in the case wishes to turn the opera house so that the whole community may have the story of her wrongs.

At Stillwater, Minnesota, a well of electricity has been discovered by two men who were boring for water. About 150 feet from the surface when second in power equal attachment of electricity was struck.

The young Duke of Orleans eloped with the wife of Captain Armstrong, an Englishman. The captain will meet the Duke in combat, and, it is said, will carve nine inks mince meat.

Alabama has a bad case of "Jack the Ripper." Six murders have taken place within six days, and the bodies were all horribly mutilated. Bloodhounds have been used, but no trace of the murderer found.

Chilean news, by way of London, say that U. S. cruisers will be attached at once by Chilean war vessels, so as to catch the former unprepared. The "Baltimore" is now in Chilean waters, but her captain is keeping a sharp watch.

Cross Noses, aged 18, of Lebanon, Ind., on the way home from a theatre with her escort smoked one cigarette. After arriving home she became sick, and gradually grew worse, until she died. The doctors say it was nicotine poison did it.

L. A. Stephens, a medical student of Ottumwa, Ia., was found insensible in the office of D. Buchanan. It was found that asphyxiation was the cause. Burglars entered the office, held him, and turned gas into his mouth by means of a rubber tube. Then robbed him and left. The young man died.

At least one Central American politician will retire peaceably to private life. President Bogran of Honduras will participate in the inauguration ceremonies of his successor on Nov. 30 next, and then seek the ceiling shade of his own vine and fig tree. This in itself is a wonder.

Sir Edwin Arnold says that the two great dangers of civilization today are the Star and the Mongolian. "These are the avalanches that hang over all that we have achieved, and that threaten to sweep it all away some day, just as the Goths swept the Roman civilization away!"

Charles French, of Indianapolis, was convicted of the murder of Marshal Dillon a few days ago, and given three years in the penitentiary. The verdict caused a sensation, because, it is said, the evidence of the killing was clear. Pruett, however, was also under indictment for assault on his wife with intent to kill. Judge Cox sentenced him to 14 years for this offense, and said the verdict in the other case was a parody on justice.

Allow me to add my tribute to the efficacy of Ely's Cream Balm. I was suffering from a severe attack of influenza and catarrh and was induced to try your remedy. The result was marvelous. I could hardly articulate, and in less than twenty-four hours the catarrhal symptoms and my hoarseness disappeared, and I was able to sing a heavy roll in Grand Opera with voice unimpaired. I strongly recommend it to all singers.—WM. H. HOME (Bass, Leading Basso of the C. H. Hess Grand Opera Co.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc.

Of perfect purity. Of great strength. Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

AUTHORIZED CITY AGENTS

Deposit Stamp System

—OF THE—

UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK.

[illegible]

COMFORT

is the one thing desired by many. Others prefer

ORNAMENT and DECORATION

We cater to the tastes of

THE MULTITUDE

Or of the Few.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS

—IN—

Daghestan, Smyrna, Japanese, Goat and Ingrain

ART SQUARES

IN ALL GRADES AND VARIETIES.

Crumb Cloths.

CURTAINS

—IN—

Silk, Brussels, Nottingham, Renascence, Irish Points Tambour, Chenille AND Madras

AT GREATLY Reduced Prices.

CARPETS

—FROM—

25 Cents

—TO—

$2.75 PER YARD

THE GREATEST VARIETY OF LINOLEUM AND Floor Oil Cloths IN THIS CITY.

COCO, WIRE and RUBBER MATS!

IN ALL SIZES.

Special Attention is directed to our line of

WALLPAPER

Decorations

—AND—

ROOM MOULDINGS

IN NOVEL DESIGNS AND NEW PATTERNS.

OBTAINING THE BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH Manufactures.

FEATHER DUSTERS.

WE HAVE DECORATED And Plain Shades, CURTAIN POLES AND SASH RODS, ALSO PLUSHES AND DRAPERIES.

COME AND LOOK OVER THIS STOCK, then make home comfortable, and for after-economy buy our

CARPET SWEEPER

One of the Great Inventions for encouraging the Fastidious or the Overworked HOUSEWIFE.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

H. DINWOODEY FURN. CO.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, WALLPAPER, REFRIGERATORS, BABY CARRIAGES, RUGS, LINOLEUM, CURTAINS, DRAPERIES. DOOR MATS.

WE GUARANTEE OUR PRICES TO BE THE LOWEST IN THE WEST.

See Our Mammoth Show Windows.

H. DINWOODEY FURN. CO.