

assumed that the location of his head is in a spot just above and in front of the ear, where phrenologists locate the organ of acquisitiveness. Disunion destroys the usefulness of any organization, and if a spirit of union is not established in the body of the people, what is to become of the boom so long promised, and of the "glorious future" of our city? What is to become of our climate and machine? Will our sunsets become as commonplace as they used to be before they were so vividly painted in the literature of the Chamber of Commerce?

As to the legal fraternity of our city, was probably never before so exercised as now. A "compensation" mania has been struck by some of its members, and the whole brotherhood appears to be agitated with a desire to seize the pick and shovel and dig in the development of the find. It whispered that envy and jealousy were being engendered in the Bar Association, and at least one attorney has stated that he has "fought the Morions" as hard as anybody, and would like to know why he can't have a share at the Church property, or words to that effect. From a dozen to fifteen lawyers have already been given chances to make a claim for "compensation" and more are likely to be obtained. When the whole Bar Association has been treated likewise, perhaps harmony will be restored among its members.

War to the knife has been declared among the hotel and livery men of the city, and one hotel proprietor of considerable wealth has, it is stated, threatened to "go broke" on the result. This fight is waxing warm and interesting, and one result of it promises to be the breaking up of an old-time combination and monopoly which certainly was not in the interests of the traveling public, nor the majority of the hotels of the city.

It seems as if the mythological personage who handles a species of fruit, destructive of brotherly love, had been making the rounds of this city scattering his stock in trade.

#### AN IMMENSE ORGANIZATION PROPOSED.

A DISPATCH dated yesterday (the 6th) contains the important announcement that a movement is on foot to organize a federation of all the railroad employees of the United States, omitting only the conductors. With that end in view, a meeting—or "convention"—is upon the land—is to be held in Pittsburg next month, at which it is expected 100,000 or more laborers of the rail will be in attendance. Some new features in connection with the proposed organization are announced, among which are an insurance and strike fund, so that in the event of death, or idleness through crippling or in obedience to an order to go out, there will be a guarantee of support for the family.

Such an organization, if it succeeds in drawing into membership the entire railway working forces of the United States, would be a mighty and in some respects an invincible phalanx. Those who are expected to convene at Pittsburg would make a monstrous parade if placed in marching array, much greater than any procession that has marched in this country for many years; and they would not comprise more, perhaps, than ten per cent of the whole number employed on the railroads. Just fancy a million laborers, all indispensable in their way, acting as a unit for the accomplishment of a common purpose! If numbers were the only ingredient of strength, opposition to them would disappear like chaff before a northern blizzard, and herein they should take counsel of moderation and be wise in the light of precedents and surrounding examples.

Union is the first desideratum and number the second in the make-up of mere physical strength and power; and when to these are added wisdom, discretion, prudence and justice, a human aggregation can go no further in the direction of perfection than an aggressive or defensive entity of society. It is when men over-estimate mere strength, and use it in furtherance of forbidden or improper purposes, that a superior cause or better discipline obtains the mastery over them.

In no occupation excepting perhaps mining, are there more actual dangers always confronting the laborers than in railroad; and when once subjected to permanent injury their labors are ended, they are dropped from the rolls and soon disappear from view, to get along and their families to maintain themselves as best they can. Some persons in every other calling, are wise and prudent, having an eye, always upon the distance that may come and being somewhat prepared for it; thus, if they escape, they are doubly fortunate. But the majority are more or less imprudent, using their means as they get them, but not generally wisely, they having in too small a degree the faculty of "saving up." To make these involuntary beggars by taking from them small sums periodically—such small ones that they will not be missed—and place the money in a general fund to be kept against the day of disaster, would be a blessing to thousands; while those who were never placed in a position to need such assistance could very well afford to permit their

contributions to be paid out when they were needed; they would still be largely ahead in the transaction, through escaping the unfortunate decree and being sound and capable.

If the proposed organization can accomplish anything of this kind and hold together, it will do well and deserve the best wishes and the good offices of everybody. So long as it is a purely protective society and does not construe "protection" to mean the deprivation of others, or the arrogating of more power and greater functions than would naturally pertain to such a body of men so organized, so long will it be strong not only in its own strength but in the moral support of those who are not of it. The course of the new brotherhood, or federation as they propose to call it, will be watched with no little interest.

#### THE OGDEN CONTROVERSY.

Now is the winter of Ogden's discontent—that is, discontent prevails there. It is hardly general enough in its character or compass to be considered a municipal trouble, but should rather be regarded as the dissatisfaction of a portion of the population. A number of gentlemen who delight in being called Liberals are opposed to the division of the city into wards as provided by the City Council pursuant to the law on that subject enacted by the late legislature; they were opposed to the enumeration of inhabitants which formerly took place, also pursuant to the law; they were opposed to the last city election going as it did, and in short, seems disposed to be satisfied with nothing that is. In these regards they appear to be more pessimistic and intractable than their brethren elsewhere in the Territory.

A few days ago Mr. C. B. Hays, of the Junction City, applied to and obtained from the First District Court an alternative writ of mandamus to compel Registrar Corey to place him (Hays) on the rolls as an elector of the second district of that municipality. This the official had refused to do, but proffered his services to the extent of enrolling the applicant as an elector at large. Of course this was not satisfactory, not being within the terms of the ordinance lately passed governing the subject, hence the petition to the halls of justice for alleged relief. We say "alleged" advisedly, for to even the casual observer the transparency of the whole proceeding must be plainly discernible.

A striking peculiarity in connection with the proceeding is the attitude of the registrar himself. If he had no authority to enter the applicant as from the Second Ward, what right in law had he to enter him at all? He is not a court of review and cannot determine the question whether or not a law that has become such in accordance with the customary forms, including the actual sanction of the Territorial Executive and the implied sanction of the National Congress, is valid; the process by which it became law was formal enough and solemn enough, surely, even for an official holding an appointment indirectly from the government itself. In announcing his willingness to perform the duties of registrar for a district not provided for or contemplated by law, he virtually ignored the law, or pronounced it a nullity, a performance which we hardly deem within the scope of his official functions.

It can scarcely be urged in his behalf that as there are officers at large to be voted for—the Mayor, Marshal, Treasurer and Recorder—his proffer extended only to aiding the applicant to vote for these, without the design of conferring authority to vote for ward officers in the wards. Where was he to vote if not in his ward, and how could he vote there if not registered there? The only registering places provided for are to be in the respective wards, and being registered there is being registered generally, the balloting for city officers and for ward officers taking place in the same operation. The only logical deduction from this is that the officer acts as a partisan in the pretended fulfillment of a public duty in which he is supposed to recognize no parties and to exercise only perfunctory jurisdiction.

Of course all this is to "test" the ordinance; of course, the object in testing it is not to amend or improve it anywhere, but to kill it; and of course, thirdly, the design in killing it is not *pro bono publico*, but the consummation and maintenance of Liberal interests to the exclusion of other considerations. The fact that Liberal attorneys appear for the petitioner, that Liberal attorneys were engaged for the respondent, that the whole thing was engendered in the Liberal camp and was to be engineered and concluded by Liberals, is a pretty fair illustration of itself that the power and self resulting from the gaining of the offices is what is aimed at, and an admission that under the law as it has been all along and as it is now, they were and are unable to win; and here another ridiculous feature of their conduct appears: They were dissatisfied with the old law because, as they claimed, it gave them no show to win, and want the new law done away with because it permits them to win about in proportion to their strength, and the old law to be restored! That would of course be the result of suc-

cess in their present movement; and it does seem as though nothing short of abject and complete surrender on the part of their political opponents would be satisfactory at all. This, of course, is not to be thought of. As a minority party they are provided for under the new ordinance, something which majorities in politics rarely concede, and the proper plan, one would think, after so much gained would be to take it and thereafter do as parties elsewhere do—increase their voting strength by conversions from the other side, by natural growth and by immigration, and in this manner become themselves the majority.

The Democrats of Vermont have practically had no hand in the formation of the laws by which they were and are controlled for more than a generation, if they ever did; yet they maintain their organization, put forth their nominations for each election and vote for them as cheerfully as though they expected to win, knowing full well that they will not until Providence intervenes. And yet they accept the inevitable gracefully; there is no hatching up of legal schemes by means of which unrecognized advantages may be obtained—far from it. And what is true of Vermont is true of many other States, dozens of cities and hundreds of sections in the United States, only in many of them the preponderance as between the parties is the other way. Seldom do we hear of trouble of a serious character over it except where fraud is practiced or charged. Why should a rule which obtains everywhere else in the Union be so distasteful to our northern neighbors?

Perhaps the most untenable, if not stuffy, position taken by the Ogden Liberals is the claim of "gerrymandering"—that is the arrangement of the population by geographical division such as masses the Liberals in one ward by themselves and thus leaves all the others sure for the People. A survey of the plat of the new apportionment fails to bear this out. There are five wards and the population in round numbers is 10,000, or about 2000 to a ward. A portion of the city, that nearest the centre, is tolerably densely populated, but becomes less so as the outskirts are reached. Thus a division that would be equal in point of territory would not be so with respect to population, and vice versa: The only plan, then, that could properly be adopted was to make due allowance for both, by striking an average and making each of the thickly populated wards as large in latitude as possible without having more than its quota of the people, and the outside ones to have as many people as possible without making their ward too bulky. As the city is divided by squares, it would be awkward to have wards otherwise than as square as possible, or at least it was designed that irregular overlapping should be avoided. It would be entirely impossible for the work to be done over and come nearer to this rule, nearer to the provisions and spirit of the law. Two of the wards contain a little more, the others a little less than 2000 souls. Is not this, all things considered, as near an equation as could be reached? We should think so. And the talk of "gerrymandering" by the Ogden Liberals should be indulged in with more discrimination, else it may be deemed a blow where it is not intended. There is nothing in the Ogden plat remotely resembling, even by the rule of proportion and comparison, a Legislative district extending from Park City to Salt Lake City or from Tooele to somewhere in the vicinity of the Weber River—and the People's party didn't create the latter either. They were created for them, and not one member of that party has yet thought, or at least has not acted in the direction of circumventing existing things.

#### A PROPER CONSIGNMENT.

We have a communication purporting to be from Springville, which has attached to it the name of Ch. E. Malmstrom. The writer is not personally known to us and we have not an overwhelming desire to make his acquaintance. He starts out with a number of questions in relation to the Book of Mormon and expresses a desire to have them answered. He appears to claim that the points he seeks to make are irreconcilable from his standpoint, and wishes the News to clear them up. Like all fellows of his stripe he puts on an air of honesty of purpose by strongly asserting that the object of his communication is the obtaining of information, pure and undefiled. One who is really in pursuit of that valuable consideration needs to make no such extravagant profession.

The true inwardness of this individual is exhibited toward the close of his letter, when he threatens us with exposure if his effusion is not published and answered. He purposes taking the awful revenge of having it published elsewhere, and of announcing that we, by our refusal, will admit the Book of Mormon to be a fraud. He also desires that in case of non-publication the letter be returned. However, it already reposes in the waste paper basket, where it properly belongs.

We take great pleasure in answering the honest inquiries of all persons who are searching for truth, but do not treat with those who do not couch their communications in respectful terms. We treat with gentlemen, but not with the class to which the writer

of the correspondence in question belongs. We have no dealings with those whose chief characteristics are impudence and self-conceit, tinged with idiotic malice.

Mr. Malmstrom can proceed with the execution of his terrorizing threat.

#### YELLOW FEVER.

NOTWITHSTANDING that physicians and scientists have had abundant opportunity to observe the symptoms and effects of yellow fever, the circumstances and conditions which attend it, and the phenomena connected with it, its real nature and cause seem shrouded in mystery. One class of scientists claim that it is highly infectious, and that rigid quarantine, combined with thorough disinfection and strict sanitary discipline, should be resorted to when the disease appears; and that the specific cause of it are germs in the form of living microbes, capable of crawling, flying, or moving upon currents of air, from place to place, or of being conveyed in the clothing of human beings, or on the bodies of domestic animals.

Another theory is that yellow fever is neither infectious nor contagious, but indigenous to certain localities, and dependent upon certain conditions of temperature and moisture, and upon the duration of those conditions. Some of the scientific gentlemen who hold this theory, place but little confidence in the effectiveness of sanitary precautions, or quarantine. They reason that the failure of the disease to appear for a number of seasons is due to the absence of material on which to feed, which absence is in turn due to prevailing climatic conditions.

One high French medical authority holds that thousands of people have yellow fever, in districts where it prevails, in such a mild form that they do not realize the fact, and that the disease may be the mildest or most terrible of fevers. After reading what the savants have to say respecting the cause and true nature of this disease, one is led to half believe that none of them understand the subject they are treating.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY DEC. 10.

#### Effects of a Hurt.

A week ago today a son of Brother John Squires, of the First Ward, left the schoolroom in company with another boy to fetch a bucket of water. The latter carried the empty bucket and was playfully swinging it around when it struck the Squires lad in the head, inflicting an ugly scalp wound. All efforts to heal the hurt have proved tile, and the boy's head and face are swollen to an abnormal size, causing him to be seriously ill, so much so that he cannot be left for a moment night nor day.

#### Fire.

Between one and two o'clock a. m. yesterday, a fire broke out in the harness shop of N. C. Christensen & Bro., next door east of the Elks club house, on Second South Street.

The firemen with the new steamer were soon at work in the effort to subdue the flames. For a time it looked very much like the fire might spread, but it was extinguished before attacking any other building. It is reported that some damage was done inside the Elks club house, by turning the stream from the steamer upon its front, thereby breaking some of the glass, and throwing water into the hall-way.

The building occupied by Christensen Bros. was an old shell of little value. The firm suffers probably about a \$1,500 loss, and the total loss is estimated to be not far from \$2,000.

#### THAT OGDEN MATTER.

Points Made For and Against the Division Ordinance.

On Saturday afternoon last, before the Utah Commission, C. C. Richards answered the argument made by H. W. Smith against the validity of the general municipal law, which the latter held to be invalid because it had no enacting clause. Mr. Richards cited the fact that the organic law of this Territory does not require an enacting clause to precede the body of a bill, and contended that the validity of the statute in question could not therefore be attacked on that ground. He argued that because it had been signed by the president of the legislative council and the speaker of the house, certified by the secretary of the Territory and published by authority of the legislature in a volume of the laws, it must be accepted as a valid statute, so far as the formalities of enactment are concerned. Judge Powers followed Mr. Richards, holding that Congress having declared in the Edmunds law that elections in Utah should be held according to the laws of the Territory then in force, those laws virtually became the laws of Congress, which the territorial legislature had no right to repeal nor amend; and that for this reason the general municipal law, in so far as it provides new methods of registration or election, is invalid.

It was anticipated that Judge Henderson would render a decision upon the points in controversy in this interesting and important case, today; and the Utah Commission will probably take no action until the judicial opinion is filed.

#### TEMPORARY INSANITY.

The Theory of the Suicide of Sylvester B. Brown.

In April last there came to this city from Trinidad, Colorado, a young man named Sylvester B. Brown, a lawyer by profession, who was reported as being in affluent circumstances financially. He had a wife to whom he was married six years ago, and with whom he had lived most happily. Soon after coming to this city he purchased the residence, 125 Centre Street, which has been his home since.

Between six and seven o'clock last Saturday evening he was feeling very despondent, and, in a conversation with his wife remarked that he wished he could end his life on account of his troubles. What these troubles were is not known, as he is not supposed to have been embarrassed financially, and his domestic life was apparently happy. He had fears, however, that he was becoming consumptive, and the defeat of Cleveland was a disappointment to him, as he had expected to be appointed to an office here in case of democratic success.

A few moments after making the above remark to his wife, Mr. Brown left the apartment where they were. A few minutes only had elapsed when the sound of a shot was heard. A few moments' search revealed the body of Mr. Brown near the back door of the house, writhing in the agonies of death. Mrs. Brown's brother, a Mr. Taylor, and his wife, who are on their wedding tour, were stopping with the Browns. It was Mr. Taylor who first saw the wounded man. The latter breathed his last without saying a word.

Mr. Brown was an intelligent and cultured gentleman, temperate in his habits, and no sufficient motive, except temporary insanity, can be assigned for his act of self-destruction.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict to this effect this afternoon.

#### Church Case Advanced.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1888. (Special to the DESERET NEWS.)—The Church case has been advanced in the United States Supreme Court and will be argued January fourteenth. F. S. RICHARDS.

#### Run Over at Almy.

A terrible accident occurred at Almy, on the U. P. R. R. on Saturday at about 2 o'clock p. m. James Castello was riding on the rear of a coal train which was swiftly backing up near the mines. By some accident his foot slipped and he fell headlong on the track, the wheels running over him and cutting off both legs below the knee. The unfortunate man was brought down to Ogden on the evening train and taken to the U. P. hospital for treatment.

#### Primary Associations.

Sister Louie B. Felt has returned from the Temple, much improved in health, and is ready to resume her labor of love among the children. Weals learn that owing to the illness of her former counselor—Sister M. M. Barrett—Sister Lillie Freeze has been chosen to act as counselor. These sisters are ready to proceed in their labors among the Primary Associations of the Salt Lake Stake.

#### The Seventies.

To the Presidents of Seventies residing in the Salt Lake of Zion:

Those Presidents will please take notice that they are requested to be present at a special meeting to be held in the Fourteenth Ward Assembly Rooms, on Monday, the 17th instant at 7 o'clock, p. m., when business will be introduced pertaining to the interests of their respective quorums.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Clerk.  
Salt Lake City, Dec. 7, 1888.

#### Alleged Kidnapping.

Yesterday Mrs. Hattie Groesbeck, wife of A. Groesbeck, was arrested on a charge of kidnapping, and is to have a hearing before Commissioner Norrell. The alleged offense is the taking of a six-year-old child, Edith Lancaster. The girl was going to Sunday school yesterday morning, when she was met by Mrs. Groesbeck. The child is illegitimate, the father being Andrew Lancaster, who has frequently figured in the Police Court. The mother is Mrs. Groesbeck. For some time Edith has been living with Lancaster's mother, who has latterly refused to permit Mrs. Groesbeck to see her. This led to the taking of the child by its mother, in the manner narrated. From the present status of the case it is not likely that an offense can be made out against the mother.

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Eliza Ordridge.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Eliza Ordridge, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence, No. 550 W. 3rd, North Street, or, by the statute, be forever barred.

JOHN L. NEBEKER,  
Administrator of the Estate of Eliza Ordridge, deceased.  
Dated Salt Lake City, Nov. 27th, 1888.  
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