DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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THE PREVAILING LOCAL TOPIC.

THE investigation of the case of Marshal Parsons, ordered by Chief Justice Zane in consequence of the failure of the grand jury to indict, has occasioned considerable public excitement. Nobody that we know of but approves of the action of the court. Whether innocent or guilty the defendant is entitled to a hearing, and the public, after the scandal that has been created, are entitled to know the truth. There is no doubt that the investigation will be thorough, and that both sides will have full opportunity to make statements which will be closely scrutinized.

Whatever the result may be, the course of the liceutious sheet that has gloated over the disgusting details, fished up by special gatherers of salacious morsels, cannot fail to receive the condemnation of decent people. Not content with smearing its pages with vile matter totally unfit to be seen in family circles, it has endeavored to associate with the unsavory mess the names of individuals who have no connection with the case, and who are grossly outraged by these needless personalities. The whole manner of attack has shown malice and a spirit of slander, and the more he flounders the further does the writer of the scurrilities expose his blackguard disposition and spiteful motives.

Today it is stated that "the News ventures the opinion that in one respect the *Tribune* has not told the truth." Then follows a lot of billingsgate which the writer usually mistakes for argument and which he imagines will pass for a defence of his falsehoods. And he repeats a number of statements which twenty months ago were published in the *Tribune* and thoroughly disproved by the DESERET NEWS, and then says, "We give away that much of our case that the editor of the NEWS may make his preparations."

In the first place the NEWS has not "ventured any opinion" on the matter in question, but has stated emphatically that the charge concerning any arrangement between this editor and the Marshal was utterly untrue. And we said further, concerning the *Tribune* stories:

"We have no confidence whatever in its assertions. We know that it lied about the Marshal and his relations with this paper. We know that it has done the same in reference to other matters, times without number. We know that it has no scruples when attacking persons who decline to be its tools. We know that it is a slanderer from choice and the love of smut and scurrility. Therefore we do not attach credence to its stories nor feel inclined to copy or comment upon its lurid and distorted allegations."

That is the kind of "opinion" we "ventured." In the second place, the epithets in which the illogical defamer indulges amount to nothing but viper's froth and an indication of the rage that boils within the bosom of an exposed slanderer. In the third place, this alleged "giving away of his case" is of the same nature as the original falsehood, for what he states now as though it were new, are the same old lies which we refuted when they were first told in the *Tribune*, and which we are ready to expose before a jury when necessary.

It is equally false that the NEWS has done anything to "screen the Marshal." Our position in relation to his case has been clearly defined. We took no stock in the vile stories of the *Tribune* concerning him, because we knew it had lied as to an alleged arrangement between us and the Marshal, in which there was not a shred or shadow of truth, and we know that if it suited the purpose of that paper, it would make the most infamous of charges without any foundation or excuse. The DESERET NEWS was the first paper to publish the action of Chief Justice Zane in regard to the Marshal, and we have advocated his punishment and removal if the charges against him are substantiated. We have not found him guilty before trial, we have not published disgusting tales told by disreputable females, we have not paraded in public the secrets of the grand jury room by subornation perjury, and we have not dragged into the offensive matter private persons who are not involved in it. No other Utah paper but the Salt Lake *Tribune* indulges in that kind of contemptible journalism. The Ogden *Standard*, in a temperate editorial, says on the subject:

"After quietly submitting during many days to charges against his character made by the Salt Lake *Tribune* in terms the most brutal and disgusting, U. S. Marshal Parsons has planted suit against that paper for libel. With the merits of the case at this stage of the proceedings we shall have nothing to do. It is not improper to say, however, that the animus of the *Tribune's* hostility is not far to seek, its attitude as a moralist is ridiculously inconsistent, and its treatment of the subject is filthy and revolting in the extreme. Under the circumstances, the marshal was forced to seek vindication in a suit for libel, or confess judgment; and his explanation of his delay in taking the step is reasonable enough—he wanted to wait until the grand jury had passed upon or ignored the charges. That body made an investigation and refused to indict, whereupon that suit was promptly begun."

"Brutal and disgusting," "filthy and revolting," are fitting terms to describe the articles which have been spread before the public, and it is this that we have deprecated and denounced. The merits of the case are now before the proper tribunal. It is disgraceful and unfair to influence public opinion, in the manner in which the "Liberal" organ is trying to injure the Marshal from motives which are patent to those who know of the ambitions of persons connected with the infamous concern. Let the guilty be punished, but let decency prevail in the prosecution of the case.

THE GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

THE report of the Grand Jury will be found in another part of this paper. It is *multum in parvo*. It is well written and will be satisfactory to the better portion of the community. The sensations predicted about it are not forthcoming. It strikes in some directions unexpected by the wonder-mongers. The United States Marshal's course in regard to labor seems mixed up with the doings of others and it does not appear how much he is implicated. And whatever evidence has come to the grand jury has not been deemed sufficient for his indictment.

However, Elias H. Parsons, in his private capacity, has been indicted as others have for renting premises which have been used for improper purposes. As to the knowledge of the accused in relation to the uses of these premises, that will come up in their trial and will determine the extent of their guilt.

The description given of the condition of this city under "Liberal" rule will not be at all comforting to that faction nor its vituperative organ.

The official statement in regard to the polygamy question is valuable and will be also very unsatisfactory to those who are constantly striving to misinform the public on that subject.

The reference to sundry abuses is timely and the recommendations offered are practical. It is the most concise and sensible grand jury report that has been made for many years.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARISTOCRACY.

THERE was in the *Herald* of yesterday (Sunday) morning, an excellent article under the head of "The vice of Aristocracy." It was suggested by the Earl Russell divorce suit lately concluded in London. One of the points made by it was that wealth and the leisure and species of refinement which accompany it, tend to social demoralization. This has been proved by revelations during the last few years of numerous instances of the most disgusting immorality in aristocratic circles in England. But similar results have accrued from the same causes all along the line of history. The existence of preferred classes, as a matter of course, is an insurmountable barrier to the proper unity of a commonwealth as a whole.

In theory there are no aristocratic distinctions within a republic. Practically this is an absurdity, because the people repudiate this part of the scheme of popular government, and, as a natural result of what they long for, establish strongly marked class distinctions on the basis of wealth. There is no titular aristocracy in the United States—except it be composed of those who parade before the public bogus military, judicial and other professional prefixes to their names—but there are preferred classes on the basis of degrees of wealth. One of the greatest absurdities connected with this social situation is the fact that some of the most clamorous advocates for popular institutions and the preservation of the nation from disruption are the most flagrant supporters of social sectionalism. Goldsmith hits this defective spot in civilization squarely when, in his inestimable style, he depicts the care and anxiety with which the slightest pain or misfortune of the rich is made a matter of public note and widespread condolence, while the worthy poor endure the pains of sickness, penury, bereavement and the agony of overwhelming misfortune without their woes being deemed worthy of the slightest notice.

Why not bring the question nearer home, and ask whether or not our own community are passing through one of the most dangerous conditions? Wealth has increased of late years among a numerous class of our people. Are they not in danger of splitting upon the rock upon which others have been stranded and broken? Do the present conditions indicate the possibility of breakers ahead? When wealth, honestly obtained, is joined by wide human sympathy and a due degree of humility in its possessors, it becomes a potent factor for good. When it is united with pride, vanity and the consequent love of display, the effects are disastrous to the community at large, because this spirit is anti-Christian and divides the people in sentiment as well as material condition, rendering a common sympathy out of the question.

When social gatherings in which friends meet to spend a few hours together are made, in the most minute and elaborate detail, matters of publicity, the reason is plain—the wealth of the participants. The effect of such artificially drawn pictures of the advantages of riches has its due effect upon other classes of the people, leading them to be dissatisfied with their lot, and perhaps envious of their more favored fellow-beings. If the possessors of wealth were less vain and ostentatious there would be fewer converts to socialism and anarchy in our goodly land than there are.

The rage for show and notoriety leads to rivalry which is often ruinous. Woeful is the fate of the man of limited means whose family catches the prevailing spirit in this direction. We do not wish for a moment to dispute with the person who says "My money is my own and I can do what I please with it." That is not the point. It is the ostentatious display of what is done with it that to a great extent works the wrong. And it ought not to be denied that every person owes it as a duty to the community in which he lives, to take a course in life that will conduce to the general weal.

There is in one of the revelations given through Joseph the Seer a special warning to the Church against entering the worldly drift which matters seem to be taking in this stage of our history: "Beware of pride, lest ye become like unto the Nephites of old." This admonition implies a possibility of the growth of pride among the Saints. If there is evidence of its development, so far as it exists it shows that the warning has been unheeded.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THE first session of the Fifty-second Congress opened today. In many respects this Congress differs from its predecessors. In the House there are over 150 new members, and in the Senate about sixteen. In the fifty-first Congress as constituted at the second session, after several members had been unseated and replaced by others, there were 173 Republicans and 154 Democrats, the whole number being 332. In the present Congress the House consists of about 235 Democrats, 88 Republicans and 8 Farmers' Alliance men. There are over 150 new members—that is members who have not had seats in the last previous Congress, though many of them have had Congressional experience.

Among the new members of the Senate are several who are men of more than national celebrity. There are two ex-Cabinet officers who, as a matter of course, will attract more than usual attention. Mr. Vilas was Postmaster-General under President Cleveland; he enters the present Congress as Senator from Wisconsin. Mr. Proctor, secretary of war under the present Administration, enters as Senator from Vermont.

Three ex-governors of States hold seats in the new Senate. They are Gordon, of Georgia, Palmer, of Illinois, and Hill, of New York. Gordon has already served a term in the Senate, from 1873 to 1879. He is an ex-Confederate Soldier, and considered an able statesman. Palmer, of Illinois, is now seventy-four years of age. He is an ex-Union soldier, a prominent Democrat and very popular with the agricultural classes of the North. Hill of New York is spoken of as a Presidential possibility. Great things are expected from him in his new career. He is considered one of the shrewdest politicians in the country, and in State affairs is universally acknowledged an able man.

The two Farmers' Alliance members are Peffer of Kansas and Kyle of South Dakota. The latter was a Congregational minister when elected to the Senate. Peffer is editor of an agricultural paper in Kansas. In appearance both men are diametrically opposite. Peffer is large and muscular with long flowing beard. Kyle is thin, angular and clean-shaved as a monk.

Calvin Brice, who is a Senator from Ohio, is one of the most prominent Democrats in the country. He is chairman of the National Democratic Central Committee, and a very rich man. He paid $230,000 for a residence on Murray Hill, New York. It is expected that his entertainments in Washington this winter will rival anything in that line in the social history of the capital.

Three of the new Senators began life as printers. Hansbrough who succeeds Pierce from North Dakota traveled the country as a printer. He own's a paper at Devil's Lake, and in addition to his senatorial duties will write regularly for it. Gallinger, who succeeds Blair of New Hampshire, began life as a printer, but now he is a medical man, and is usually addressed as doctor. Felton, who succeeds Hearst of California, is a man of millions. He began life as a lawyer, but abandoned the profession and turned to business. Irby, of South Carolina, is remarkable for nothing except that he has served in the Confederate army and fought several duels. White, of Louisiana, who succeeds Eustis, is said to have more than usual ability. Davidson, of Florida, served in the Confederate army and is still a fighter. Chilton, of Texas, began life as a printer. He is said to be a practical business man. Gibson was appointed by the Governor of Maryland to fill an unexpired term. In a few weeks a Senator will be elected.

The Senate as constituted, from a party point of view, stands about forty-six Republican forty Democrats and two Farmers' Alliance men. The full membership of the Fifty-second Congress is 332 State and four Territorial Representatives, and eighty-eight Senators. Under the new reapportionment the next congress will consist of 356 State representatives.

The Presidential election next year will be conducted under this reapportionment, so that the electoral college will consist of a total of 444 votes.

MEMBERS of the New England Club are busily engaged in making arrangements for the celebration of Forefathers' Day, which event occurs on December 21st, that date being 271 years since the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock.

AN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

A Party of Enterprising Men Reach an Interesting Country.

During the past summer a syndicate of Northwestern capitalists and speculators conceived the plan of a survey through the country bordering on either side the line separating our country from the British possessions and some distance inland, northeasterly, from Bellingham Bay. The object was a short line of railway and the discovery and location of whatever natural wealth the country might afford. The expedition was headed by Professor Smile and W. E. Barlow, of Elgin, Illinois, and it left for its destination in July last, going northward and taking the Canadian Pacific west. Leaving that route at the point of its intersection by the Bellingham Bay road, the latter point was made and the equipment of the company completed. Taking a boat they then proceeded due north to Sumas City (since rechristened "Blaine" we believe), which only escapes the British line by the bridle of two rods, so that there cannot be much spreading northward of the place without creating probably an awkward jurisdictional question. They then took to the Nooksachk River and made their way up it till arriving at the glacial waters of Mount Baker, proceeding thence to those of the glaciers of Mount Sukkan. From this time on, the trip was a very difficult one to any dangerous one. Finally they were compelled to abandon their pack animals and a way was hewed through ice, snow and other obstacles, sometimes moving forward hand-over-hand until the circular and colossal walls of solid ice standing up vertically from the stream actually forbade further progress, since an amount of engineering skill or native genius aided by whatever degree of hardihood and nerve could enable a human being to scale the heights. This was away beyond Indian signs or where an Indian would care to venture, since the party's hewn path through the solitudes was forty-two miles in length involving the hardest kind of toil, innumerable hardships and no little inventive application. In places they felled trees across the glacial water to permit a passage from one side of the stream to the other in order to gain a little progress, but had reached the "end of the tether" when the great white walls without the slightest degree of variation from the upright stood out brightly but forbiddingly against the leaden sky beyond.

Those who admire the grand and immense in nature's outgrowths, albeit invested with conditions and circumstances precluding comfort if not safety, would doubtless be enraptured with such a view as lay before these explorers when they found their progress all at once and conclusively cut off. The water plunges madly down from giddy heights, jumping from terrace to terrace in the chasms which itself has cut, and making in places more than 200 nether feet at a bound. The glacier moves very slowly an inch or so at a time, but when it does move it makes the surrounding ground vibrate as if in the grasp of a violent earthquake. The party were "treated" to one of these movements while in bed at night, and thought at first it was an earthquake, but the true situation soon dawned upon them.

The water of the streams is almost perfectly white, being thoroughly impregnated with chalky mineral substance. The party found some lith, gold and slate, also manganese, sulphur, palladium and some other inferior minerals. There are some trees from eight to ten feet in thickness, much of the diameter, in most cases, resulting from the moss which everywhere is luxuriant to an unequaled extent. On some trees it is four feet thick, and there are vast beds of it upon which large trees have grown, its thickness being so great that the roots of the trees have probably never encountered the earth in their ramifications, but have derived their moisture and sustenance through the capillary qualities of the moss itself.

As wonderful and forbidding as is the entire face of nature in that vast *terra incognita*, it could not entirely overawe the venturesome spirited among our race, as at the point where the party commenced its work of hewing a passage, a young man and his wife had made themselves a cabin home, where the snow had been cleared and the natural warmth of the soil had actually enabled them to raise vegetables. A strange location to make so abiding place in truly, and yet they seemed to prefer it to any other. It all creates a train of thought which might as well be derailed first as last. The pleasure of the expedition at seeing their own kind in such an out of the way spot was not in the least diminished by the additional presence of a few weeks old baby, born to the happy couple in their strange habitation.

It was, on the whole, a trying and hazardous trip, such as no one of the party is anxious to repeat. Mr. Barlow, through whose affability we obtained these data, is now in this city, having arrived here directly from his trip, a few days ago. His wife has joined him here and they will remain till spring, when he may undertake something in the line of exploration in less rigorous localities. He speaks with the freedom and fluency of a man of talent and education and evidently is a master of his calling.

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1. It is the Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the authorized medium through which the views, wishes and instructions of the Church Authorities are expressed, and given to the Saints.

2. It may always be relied upon as advocating or defending the right side of every question proper for public journals to tread upon.

3. It is devoted to the interests of the Latter-day Saints and has, from its inception, valiantly defended their rights and advocated the principles in which they believe; and every Latter-day Saint should therefore feel under obligations to do his part in helping to sustain it.

4. It is not published for speculation, and never has been, but for the good which it is capable of accomplishing; the profits, if any there be derived from it, being devoted to extending its sphere of usefulness, and benefitting the community.

5. It is doing its utmost to establish home industries, among which are paper making and typefounding, stereotyping and electrotyping—branches necessary to the development and independence of the community, but which, during their infancy (which in this Territory they have not yet passed), can only be carried on at a pecuniary loss.

6. There is no danger of any subscriber to the NEWS failing to get what he subscribes for through failure of the business and a suspension of the publication—a result in the case of hundreds of newspaper ventures every year.

7. It is now printed throughout in new and readable type, so that even the aged can peruse it without difficulty or danger to their eyesight.

8. It is free from objectionable advertisements, so that no parent need fear that his children will have their minds corrupted from having access to it; in fact, it refuses thousands of dollars worth of the best paying advertisements annually, because it is devoted to the moral and spiritual interests of its readers instead of to getting gain at their expense.

9. Its tone is not regulated by public opinion nor the hope of gaining subscribers or advertisements. It advocates that which is right and condemns that which is wrong, regardless of results, financial or otherwise.

10. It never nauseates its readers by palming off columns of self-praise for news items.

11. The NEWS practices no deception and resorts to no subterfuges to induce people to subscribe, but on the contrary, prefers to stand on its own merits as the people's newspaper, with a promise only to do its utmost to give its patrons the full value of their money—a promise which it has endeavored to faithfully keep in the past.

12. In conclusion, if a Latter-day Saint can afford to subscribe for only one newspaper, that paper should be the DESERET NEWS and if more than one, the NEWS should invariably be the first.

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