

## EDITORIALS

## THE ROBBER VASQUEZ.

THE capture of Tirburcio Vasquez, the notorious California bandit, the most successful since Joaquin Murietta and his band, near Los Angeles the other day, is a matter of general rejoicing in that State. This capture, it is expected, will break up the last band of Mexican guerillas which have long preyed upon the southern counties.

According to the California papers Vasquez was born at Monterey, and is thirty-five years of age. In youth he was considered rather a spoiled, worthless fellow, than a desperado, but he soon developed a spirit of lawlessness. In 1857 and 1859 he was sent to the penitentiary. Afterward he joined with Procopio and formed a band of robbers. Procopio was shortly after captured and he is now in prison. Vasquez was sent to the penitentiary again in 1867, and discharged in 1870. A new band was organized and robbery and murder were re-commenced. Last spring another band was organized by Vasquez, and much plundering and many outrages followed. The Tres Pinos tragedy, August 26th last, first made Vasquez notorious throughout the State and filled it with horror, when a number of citizens were murdered. Latterly it is said he had no special band, and only one constant associate, Chavis, a half Indian and half Mexican, a worse man than Vasquez. He is reported to have been very liberal to Mexican families, paying generously for every thing he and his associates had of them, and frequently giving the poor a ten or twenty dollar piece. By this means he made many friends, and could raise a gang promptly to aid him in any special expedition.

The California legislature empowered the Governor to use \$15,000 in capturing Vasquez, and Governor Booth offered \$3,000 for him alive, or \$2,000 for him dead, and the present month \$8,000 if taken alive, or \$6,000 dead. Harry Morse, of Alameda County, was appointed to endeavor to rid the State of Vasquez and to engage men to assist in the same. Vasquez was eventually captured by sheriff Rowland, of Los Angeles, and a posse, at the house of "Greek George," in the Aliso Canyon, in the Cajunga range, eight miles from Los Angeles.

Vasquez is five feet, five and three-quarter inches high, has black hair, dark eyes, and with one exception generally regular features; his left eye is slightly sunken. He always dresses neatly and well, most commonly wearing a black sack coat, white shirt, and narrow rimmed "nobby" hat. He has small and elegantly shaped feet, which he encases in fine boots.

Vasquez descended from a stock "whose sole object in life appears to be to exist without work." Wine, cards, and women are his "three cardinal vices." He robbed to indulge in these, was generally smiling and good-humored over his plunderings, and is understood not to have committed murder except when drunk. When taken he was wounded in five or six places.

## THE GREAT CENTENNIAL.

At the great Centennial meeting, held on the 25th of March, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the following spirit-stirring lyric, which glows with the fire of youth as well as genius, was read. The venerable and distinguished Eli K. Price is its author. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and a philanthropist widely known and universally respected. Though nearly eighty years of age, and in the first rank of the legal profession in the Union, and crowded with business, he finds enough time to write poetry, to expose in a most able and thorough manner the fallacies and absurdities of Darwin's theories concerning the Evolution of Species and to write other works of a philanthropic and scientific character.

## An Invitation to the Centennial Celebration of 1876, in Philadelphia.

From Lakes to Gulf, from Sea to Sea,  
Come all ye Sons of Liberty;  
At Sacred Fane relume the flame  
Of Independence; holy name!

Come from each valley, hill and State,  
Our Nation's birth to celebrate;  
A Century's gone, relight the fires  
Here kindled by our Grand Old Sires.

Here they framed the Declaration  
That made the Colonies a Nation;  
Their wrongs, Man's Rights, spake to the  
world;

Freedom's Flag to the winds unfurled.

Here Freedom's Bell, with loud acclaim,  
Rang out peals in Liberty's name:  
Again we'll sing fair Freedom's songs;  
We'll all forgive each other's wrongs:

We'll meet again as Brothers meet,  
Each greet each as Patriots greet;  
Again we'll bear that banner high;  
We'll meet no more in battle cry!

Our strife henceforth shall only be  
Who's greatest in prosperity;  
Hence shall we make the Nation's wealth,  
The People's weal, the People's health.

The length and breadth of this Great Land  
We'll strongly bind with Iron Band;  
And wheresoever we may roam,  
There shall we find a welcome Home.

The People good, the Country great,  
Will conquer every adverse fate;  
For Union and fraternal Peace,  
They'll pledge a Love that ne'er shall cease.

Whilst e'er our Rivers seaward flow,  
Long as the Sun in Heaven shall glow,  
Peace shall be our Nation's story,  
One shall be our Country's glory.

Peace! worthy of Triumphal Car,  
Hath victories greater than War:  
God of Peace! Thy Preservation  
Keep us ever one Great Nation!

ELI K. PRICE.

In regard to the Centennial the Washington *Star* of a recent date says—

"The Women's Centennial Executive Committee of Washington, consisting of Mrs. Montgomery Blair, Mrs. Edward Beale, Madam Berghmans, Mrs. Gen. Sherman, Mrs. Gen. Chipman, Mrs. Gen. Eaton and others, have issued an appeal to the women of the United States in behalf of the Centennial celebration, asking for their cordial co-operation, in order that the occasion may be made worthy of the American name and the great event it commemorates."

## AMERICAN PILGRIMS.

A PARTY of about 100 Roman Catholic pilgrims, embracing about 30 ecclesiastics and 70 laymen, were to start from New York, last Saturday, on the French steamer *Pereire*, for Havre, on their way to Rome. The main cabin of the *Pereire* was altered to allow the erection of an altar for the use of the pilgrims on their passage. This, says a New York paper, is the first pilgrimage of the sort ever undertaken by the faithful in this country, and it had its origin in a letter written by Hugh Murray, of the "Pope's Brigade," and published in a Catholic periodical of New York about fifteen months ago.

The goal of the pilgrims will be the Basilica at Rome, beneath which the bodies of the apostles Peter and Paul are said to be buried, and to this shrine the pilgrims will go to "beg the delivery of Pius IX."

The committee of management appointed for the enterprise are Judge Paul E. Theard, of New Orleans; Patrick Farrell, of New Jersey; James B. Falley, of Lafayette, Ind.; M. Mathias Rohr, editor of *Der Volksfreund*, of Buffalo; and Dr. E. Miles Willet, of Memphis, Tenn., with John D. Kelley, jun., of New York, as business manager. Among those accompanying the party the following are named—Bishop Dweiger, of Ohio, at present Bishop of the diocese of Fort Wayne, Indiana, accompanied by his Vicar-General, the Rev. Father Julien Benoit; the Very Rev. A. Darwin, Superior-General of the Order of Holy Cross, South Bend, Indiana; Rev. H. J. Anderson, of the Catholic Protectorate in New York; Rev. Father Dealey, a professor in the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York; Father Dealey acts as the representative of the Catholic Union of New York, and

also as the delegate of the Alumni Sodality of Franciscan de Xavier; Rev. A. J. Corrigan, of Seton Hall College, and brother of Bishop Corrigan, of Newark; Father Thomas Brehoney, of the diocese of Scranton, Pa.; Mr. McGeveny, of Memphis; E. O. Keete, of Toronto, Canada; a number of the the vicar generals from various parts of the Union, leading citizens from Chicago, New York, and other cities; Rev. Father H. Murray, of the Kingston District of Canada, and brother of the Chevalier Hugh Murray. The pilgrims were to adopt blue as the uniform distinctive color of their pilgrim dress, with the badge of the sacred heart, worked in red worsted.

The programme of the pilgrimage includes a visit to Paris for one day, a reception there by the archbishop, Cardinal Guibert, who is to bestow his benediction upon them in the church of Notre Dame des Victoires; a brief visit to Lourdes and the grotto, and the depositing of a banner in the Basilica; visiting various shrines in Rome and the neighborhood; a special audience with a reception by the Pope, to come off, if possible on the 28th anniversary of his pontificate, during the first week in June; a benediction from His Holiness, and the presentation to him of \$300,000, contributed in divers sums by various bodies, churches, and private individuals, "in testimony of their devotion and in commiseration of his reverses."

The presentation, it is said, will conclude the programme, and after having paid their money and received the old gentleman's blessing, and being thus made lighter in pocket and spirit, the pilgrims will be likely to have a jolly time in Europe and on their way home.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.—Hon. John Bright, M.P., writes to Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, president of the Civil Service Advisory Board, Washington, D.C., stating that the opening of the civil service in England has met with general approval, and after the experience of some years it would now be impossible to go back to the old system. The present plan is considered just to all classes, and is calculated to supply more capable men for the various departments of the public service. He hopes that the good sense of the American people will enable the civil service commission to complete the proposed reform in this country.

The civil service reform in England, opening the service to public competition, aims to secure manifest ability and general competency, rather than to encourage nepotism, favoritism, and class distinction, and therefore is more likely to insure efficiency in the public service. This and integrity are the two all important qualifications in a public officer, or a more private officer either, for the matter of that.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Compulsory education seems to be advancing generally, both in the old and in the new world, the sentiment evidently becoming more prevalent not only that every child born into the world has a right to a modicum of education, but that it has no right to remain ignorant or uneducated, and that it is the duty of the state to see that every child has the opportunity of obtaining at least a rudimentary education, and does not neglect that opportunity.

AN IMPERIAL CRIMINAL.—An eastern exchange takes a view something like the following of the Imperial felony which is reported from Russia—There was a woman in the case. Prince Nicholas, nephew of the Emperor of Russia, stole his mother's diamonds and hung them upon the neck of a French actress. And now the nephew of his uncle is to have the same law measured out to him as is measured out to the loafer who robs a pawn shop of a paste necklace to adorn the neck of his mistress. What a cold country Russia would be for the genteel thieves that rob American railways, and swell cashiers that rob banks, and officials that "ring" people's hard earned taxes from the treasury. If there is one law for the rich

and the poor alike, practically as well as theoretically, in Russia, then that country is far in advance of some others that call themselves civilized.

## THOSE DECISIONS.

THE Fourth of July is the great distinctive holiday of the people of the United States. Why? Because it is the birthday of the nation. On each and every recurrence of that day the patriotism of American citizens boils over and finds expression in divers manifestations of rejoicing and in almost unmeasured laudation of early American patriots, and of the founders of this republic, and of the principles, constitution, laws, and government of the same.

It appears to us, however, that many of the most mouthy and frothy of patriots on that day, as well as at other times, really forget the nature of the event commemorated by and on that day. That great event was the formal act of declared rebellion or insurrection against, of defiance of, and of separation from the most enlightened and most powerful government on the earth. That day, the original "Fourth of July," 1776, gave birth to one of the most notable documents ever written, being a declaration of facts and principles which were held to justify that rebellion or insurrection, and the consequent birth of the republic of the United States of America, and put forth, too, not only as a justificatory step, out of "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind," but manifestly as a guide, a standard, a basis of fundamental principles by and upon which the new nation was to be established and perpetuated, a sort of infallible magna charta for the people for all time.

Now although "a long train of abuses and usurpations," "a history of repeated injuries and usurpations," were the exciting and impelling circumstances which led to the separation of the American colonies from Great Britain, yet the following are declared to be the fundamental principles authorizing and justifying that separation and the establishment of the consequent republic—

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."

Here then is the undeniable authority that all the just powers of human government are derived from the consent of the governed, and especially is this doctrine applicable to the people and government of these United States, for upon it and it alone was the nation founded, and its founding justified. This is therefore the one fundamental doctrine of American government, and it should permeate and give color and strength and tone and virtue to the constitution and laws and to every act of the officers and people of the Union.

In this truly American and truly republican view, how does the course of most of the federal officers in Utah appear? How do the

general course and many of the decisions of certain of the federal judiciary appear? How do Judge Boreman's decision on the divorce and Probate Courts question, and Judge McKean's decision on the Territorial Marshal question, and the concurrence of each of those judges in each of those decisions appear? Every candid person will say that they are more in accordance with the abuses and usurpations of British monarchy than with the liberal declarations and patriotic impulses of American freemen, founders and citizens of a liberty boasting republic.

The tenor, the drift, the intent of these decisions is decidedly to oppose and defy and violate and practically ignore the consent of the governed, and to rule them with a rod of iron in the hands of their declared enemies.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in its decisions, shows a disposition to favorably regard this "consent of the governed" doctrine, even as regards the Territories, and where it cannot show this favor it throws the responsibility directly on Congress, which has no more right to disregard the doctrine than the high court of the nation has. But "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," and some of the federal judiciary in Utah appear emulous to discount George the Third heavily in abuses and usurpations at the expense of the people.

Of the present three federal judges, Judge Emerson alone has had the courage and the virtue to stand forth in defence of this great fundamental principle of American government. Judge Emerson has had the manhood to refuse to submit to the degrading thralldom of the "ring" of demagogues who desire to rule or ruin this fair Territory, but Judges McKean and Boreman appear to take to the rule of the "ring" kindly, and to wear its brass collar with a degree of pride and self-satisfaction that is wonderful to see. They ought to have a leather medal.

NOT THE RIGHT MAN.—The *Pioche Record* evidently thinks our present Chief Justice by no means the right man in the right place, and that a far happier appointment might be made, judging by the following—

"The Salt Lake — publishes some very laudatory remarks respecting Judge McKean and advocates his re-appointment, a proceeding of which we doubt the prudence. To properly fill the important position of Chief Justice of Utah a man of broad views, conciliatory manners, strict impartiality as well as immovable firmness is required. Judging from McKean's past career he scarcely appears the man for the situation. We say this without making the slightest imputation against his integrity or desire to do his duty under all circumstances, but simply as a fair deduction from his official acts, which, however well meant, seem only successful in stirring up a bitter sectarian feeling and causing a legal blockade."

## LOCAL NO OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, MAY 26.

Another Shop.—Squires & Sons have opened another barber shop, in the Townsend House.

Going North.—Presidents Brigham Young and Geo. A. Smith purpose leaving for Cache Valley to-morrow morning.

Horticultural.—We are requested to announce that the members of the Horticultural Society are desired to meet to-morrow night, for the transaction of particular business.

Discharged.—E. Smith, the lad who was arrested on a charge of making Mrs. Messer's horse to run away, causing her to be thrown from the wagon, was discharged today, as it was shown that the fault was not one-sided.

Missionaries Going.—Some of the missionaries called at the recent Conference intend leaving this City in the morning. They will meet a company of others from the north at Ogden, with whom they will proceed to their fields of labor.

Weather.—An abundance of wind, clouds of dust and general disagreeableness. Rather warm at