

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, June 24, 1909.

THE INFERIOR RACE, "KNOW NOTHING," ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE people of the United States are undoubtedly broader in their views and feelings than the people of any other country. This arises, in a measure, from the more general diffusion of education among the masses, the facilities for acquiring education being equal to any, and superior to those enjoyed by the people most other countries in the world. This liberality in feeling and largeness of view is due, however, more to their surroundings,—to the almost boundless extent of their national domain, the grand principles of human freedom enunciated by the Constitution and the nature of American institutions. Owing to these circumstances it has become a saying that America offers an asylum, where "liberty and the pursuit of happiness" may be enjoyed by the people of all nationalities. This saying has been and is still being realized by tens and hundreds of thousands of the denizens of Europe and Asia.

With all the boasted liberality of the people of this country, however, they are still far from being free from prejudice and illiberality, and when their surroundings and training are considered, are probably no more so than the people of other nationalities.

It is curious to note the difference in the direction taken by national prejudices. In this country the dislike to persons of color is intense, and although infinitely more has been expended here than in any other country in the world to secure the freedom of the blacks, in no country under heaven does such opprobrium attach to a black or yellow skin as in this; and it is a fact that, in those States of the Union, which were most lavish in their expenditure of blood and treasure to secure the emancipation of the slaves, the freedmen today, were it not for the interposition of law, would be treated as pariahs, and deprived of nearly every privilege enjoyed by white folks.

This intense antipathy has recently assumed a very practical turn in the refusal of the Typographical Union to admit to membership the son of Douglass, the colored orator, and also the movement among the masons and carpenters employed in the Government Navy Yards to prevent the exercise of the privilege, granted by those in authority, to colored men to work in the same yards with them.

Some years ago there was a party organized in the country styling themselves the "Know Nothings," one of the main objects of the organization being to prevent the influx of foreign emigrants to our shores and to deprive foreigners of the privileges enjoyed by the native born citizens. Such a narrow policy is diametrically in opposition to the genius of the American Constitution and of American institutions, and to the policy of all great American statesmen. The "Know Nothings" professed to be animated with a fear that the continued stream of foreign artisans would work to the detriment of the native artisan, and reduce the rates of remuneration in this country as low as that paid in the thickly settled countries in Europe. But such fears are ill-founded, and the "Know Nothings" as a party have long ceased to exist.

While demonstrations against colored artisans are being made in the East, we can hear rumors from the Pacific slope of the formation of anti-Coolie societies, or societies who design to prevent the migration of Asiatics to America, which is an attempt to resurrect "Know Nothingism." The California papers for a long time past have contained occasional accounts of outrages perpetrated upon the unfortunate "Celestials," and of a one-sided legislation that one would never expect to hear of in a free and enlightened country like ours.

All such proceedings are in direct antagonism to the genius of American institutions, and are dictated by a narrow, selfish policy engendered by ignorance. The country is large enough for all; when the government was founded its founders designed it as a refuge for all, and it is an impossibility to have too many industrious hands engaged in the development of its resources. If the labor market in any particular locality should happen to become over-crowded there is plenty of room to spread; and if the white laborer or artisan is unable to compete with his colored brother, an hypothesis believed in by none,—let him retire and acknowledge that the boasted superiority of the white race is all a myth.

We hope the day is at hand when such opinions and feelings, entertained by a very small minority of the American people, will have passed entirely away, and when there will be a practical acknowledgment of the saying that "all men are brethren," and when all citizens, whether black, yellow or white, will be able to live without fear or molestation if they live by the fruits of honest toil.

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, 23.—In the Rubber patent suit of Goodyear and others, against Blake, dentist, of San Francisco, Judge Hoffmann, of the United States Circuit Court, granted the plaintiff a perpetual injunction, and a decree for the profits.

Legal tenders 743.
The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and invited guests arrived at Sacramento by special train yesterday; they were met at the depot by ex-Governor Stanford, and a number of prominent citizens, and were escorted to the hotel and over the city. They will leave this city by boat to-night.

Portland, Oregon.—The municipal election, held June 21st, resulted in the entire success of the Republican ticket. Shocks of earthquake were experienced at Seattle, Olympia and Steilacoom, Washington Territory, June 20th, 21st and 22nd.

Memphis.—A convention of the citizens of Western Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas is called to meet here on the 14th of July to take measures to secure the introduction of Chinese emigrants.

The President of the Mississippi River Road advertises for the grading of the same, from Memphis to Covington, and the indications are that the work will be pushed forward at an early day.

Columbus, O.—The Republican State Convention was organized to-day. J. Eggleston was elected temporary chairman; the usual committees were appointed.

Portland.—The vote on the annexation of Dorchester to Boston has been carried in the affirmative at both places; the act takes effect on the first day of next year.

Springfield, Mass.—A prize fight yesterday on the outskirts of this city, between King and St. Lawrence, was broken up by the police; 300 spectators, one-third of whom were women witnessed the affair.

Gettysburg.—Gen. Meade accepts the invitation to perform the ceremony of unveiling the monument on the 1st of July, with appropriate remarks. The Baltimore, Md., National Union Singing Association will be in attendance.

FOREIGN.

Florence.—Great precautions are being taken by the authorities at Naples, Turin and Milan to guard against an outbreak, which is feared because the revolutionists are inciting disturbances. Several arrests have been made at Genoa.

London.—A deputation of gentlemen, representing the Lancashire cotton trade, have united in a request to the Duke of Argyll to obtain Government assistance in the production of cotton in the British colonies. They set forth that there is great depression in the trade, and show that relief can only be had by the Government lending aid to enable India to develop the growing of cotton so as to compete with the United States.

Paris.—Advices from the Great Eastern, to Tuesday noon, say she was a hundred and seventy-four miles from Brest, paying out the cable nicely; the weather was pleasant.

New York.—Accounts from Tacna, Peru, represent that place depopulated by yellow fever. The towns of David and Chiriqui have been earthquake. The small pox was raging fearfully there.

HOW WALTER SCOTT WROTE.

In the Waverley Novels, then appearing in that marvellously rapid succession which astonished the world, there was an ample reservoir of wealth, if it had been wisely secured, as well as of fame. But an alarming interruption was threatened by the illness of the novelist. His malady—cramp of the stomach, with jaundice—was attended with exquisite pain; but in the intervals of comparative ease his literary labors were continued; and it certainly is an extraordinary fact in literary history that under such circumstances the greater part of the *Bride of Lammermoor*, the whole of the *Legend of Montrose*, and almost the whole of *Johnie* were produced. The novelist lay on a sofa, dictating to John Ballantyne, or to Laidlaw, chiefly to the latter, as he was always at hand, whereas Ballantyne was only an occasional visitor at Abbotsford. Sometimes in his most humorous or elevated scenes, Scott would break off with a groan of torture, as the cramp seized him, but when the visitation had passed, he was ever ready to take up the broken thread of his narrative and proceed *currente calamo*. It was evident to Laidlaw that before he arrived at Abbotsford (generally about ten o'clock) the novelist had arranged his scenes for the day, and settled in his mind the course of the narrative. The language was left to the inspiration of the moment; there was no picking of words, no studied curious felicitas of expression. Even the imagery seemed spontaneous. Laidlaw, adorned with some warmth the old wife exclamations which Lockhart ascribes to him—"Gad, keep us at it!" "the like o' that!"—"eh, sir, eh, sir!" But he admitted that while he held the pen that he was at times so deeply interested in the scene, or in the development of the plot, that he could not help exclaiming, "Get on, Mr. Scott, get on!" on which the novelist would reply, smiling, "Softly, Willie, you know I have to make the story," or some good-humored remark of a similar purport. It was quite true, he said, when dictating some of the animated scenes and dialogues in *Johnie*, Scott would rise from his seat and act the scene with every suitable accompaniment of tone, gesture and manner. Both the military and dramatic spirit were strong in him, too strong even for the cramp and calomel. The postscript to a short business letter from Edinburgh, June 14, 1819, refers to this business of dictation. "Put your fingers in order, and buy yourself pens—I won't stand to the expense of your quills, so pluck the goose's God's name!" And it was plucked on this occasion to record the sorrows of the *Bride of Lammermoor*.

HARDEL IN A PASSION.

When Caretini, the celebrated virtuoso, sent back the air "Verdi Prati," Handel was furious, and rushing into the trembling Italian's house, shook the music in his face, with, "You told me I know better as yourself what you shall sing? If you will not sing all the song but I give you, I will not pay you a cent stiver!" Caretini afterward found that Handel was right. "Verdi Prati" was one of his *grands succès*. When, in a similar spirit of ill-timed revolt, the famous Cuzzoni declined to sing "Pallas Imagine, at the rehearsal, Handel, who had been waxing hot at Cuzzoni's signs of insubordination, exploded at last. He flew at the wretched woman, and seizing her arm, shook her like a rat. "Ah! I always knew you were a very devil," he cried; and I shall now let you know that I am Beelzebub, the prince of devils," and, dragging her to the open window, was just on the point of pitching her into the street, when, in every sense of the word, she recoiled.

Although Handel sometimes gained his point in this way, yet his violence occasionally laid his credit to the ridicule and contempt of small minds. Persons have been known to appreciate that indescribable mixture of sound produced by the preparatory tuning of an orchestra with the organ, even more than the organ itself. Handel was not of this opinion. After he was once at his desk, woe betide the belated fiddler that scraped a fifth, or the experienced flute that attempted the least "trill." Some of us may have witnessed the despair of a professional conductor at the endless and insatiable tuning of an amateur orchestra. Others may have watched the calm distraction of an accomplished player on having to play through "Verdi Luna" to some one not more than half a semitone flat. Others may have seen the expression on the master's face when, in some pause, the drum comes in with a confident but perfectly uncalled for "trill," compared with the scene which it is now our painful duty to describe.

It was a grand night at the opera. The Prince of Wales had arrived in good time, remembering how Handel had been annoyed sometimes at his coming late. The instruments, supposed to be in perfect tune, were lying ready, and the performers entered. Alas! a wag had crept in before them, and put every one of the stringed instruments out of tune. Handel entered; and now all the bows are raised together, and at the given beat they all start off *ad spiritus*. The effect must have been as if every one of the performers had been musically tumbling down stairs. The unhappy maestro rushes wildly from his place, kicks to pieces the first double bass that opposes him, and seizing a kettledrum, throws it violently at the leader of the band. The effort sends his full-bottomed wig flying, but he does not heed it; and rushing bareheaded to the footlights, he stands for a few moments amid the roar of the house, snorting with rage, and choked with passion. The Prince, although highly amused, soon thought this kind of entertainment had lasted long enough, and going down in person, he beseeches Handel to be calm, and with much difficulty prevails on him to resume his wig and his opera.

Like Bureleigh's nod, Handel's wig seems to have been a sure guide to Handel's temper. "What time was it at the orchestra?" writes Barney. "It had a certain nod or vibration, which manifested his pleasure and satisfaction. Without it, nice observers were certain that he was out of humor." The ominous sign always appeared if, when Handel was conducting the Prince of Wales' concert, any of the ladies-in-waiting talked instead of listened. "Hush, hush!" the Prince would say; "don't you see Handel is in a passion?" But it must be added that Handel, who knew his own haughty temper, was often the first to apologize; and on one occasion, after roundly abusing Burney, then a mere lad, for what turned out to be an error of Smith, the copyist, he instantly made the *amende honorable*. "I beg your pardon; I am a very odd dog, Meister Schmidt is to blame."

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Special Notices.

GRAND CELEBRATION, July 4th.—True American Flag, of all sizes, can be had of James Phillips, Eagle Emporium, or at Naisbitt & Hindley's. See the adv. and call early. 1

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FOURTH OF JULY should prompt every country dealer to supply themselves with lemons, oranges, etc., together with every variety of fireworks at Reese's fruit store, third door north of Salt Lake House. 4178-240-14

WARRANTY DEEDS for sale.—The citizens of this Territory are now in possession of all the rights and privileges accruing from the enjoyment of the Pre-emption and Homestead Laws, and hereafter all transfers of titles to land will have to be effected by means of Warranty Deeds, instead of the Quit Claim Transfer Deeds heretofore used. In view of the demand for such documents, we wish to inform the public that we have them on hand, at this office, in legal form, and are prepared to sell them singly, or otherwise, at very low rates, to suit purchasers. 4184-4

LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!!—20,000 feet of 4 x 4 white pine scantling, 10,000 feet of 3 x 4 white or red pine scantling, white pine preferred. Quaking aspen logs, green or seasoned. Wanted immediately at DINWOODIE'S, Salt Lake City. 4140-4

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