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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, November 4, 1905.

## HARD SWEARING.

GOVERNOR WALKER, of Virginia, has recently been inaugurated under the Reconstruction Act; but before he could take his seat he had to take no less than five oaths. We have heard some of our officers complain of what they called the "cussing in" process, to which they had to submit, but they would not think if they had the dose repeated five times Governor Walker had to take an oath of fidelity to the State Constitution, another to the United States Constitution, another against duelling, another that he was not concerned in the rebellion, and another that he would properly perform the duties of his office. As becomes a somewhat interesting question, where so many oaths have to be administered, whether such extensive swearing helps a man to be a better or more faithful officer. If it does, Governor Walker ought to be a model officer. But, in reading about such proceedings, it strikes us that there must either be considerable efficacy in the swearing-in process in the minds of the body which prescribes so many oaths, or their officers are a hard set and they have very little confidence in them, and wish to put them in a position that if they violate their oaths they will be well and properly damned. Politicians are not easily damned; they have elastic consciences; but to take five oaths before getting possession of an office is an amount of swearing which we scarcely thought they were prepared to do. After this we shall think them capable of anything.

A RISK of two hundred miles, for a purse of \$1,000, and the champion medal of California, took place last Sunday on a course near San Francisco. The contestants' names were Wm. Walsh and Nel. Mowry, both of whom had made astonishing strides and claimed the championship.

Each man had twenty horses, with a reserve of five, which were to be called into requisition only in case anything should happen to any one of the twenty. During the first two hours the prospects of Walsh were decidedly favorable. He rode with ease and grace, and his animal appeared to have more speed than those of his antagonist, Nel. Mowry, however, was a strategist; he brought out his poor animals first, and reserved his best for the final contest. He, too, was graceful, riding a horse with as much ease as if he had been born in the saddle. At the end of the fourth mile, while changing horses, Walsh fell, injuring himself slightly, and causing a delay of about two minutes, during which time Mowry rode nearly a mile, and closed the gap that had been made. Walsh still kept considerably ahead, but during the latter part of the ride Mowry used his best horses, and rapidly bridged the distance between his antagonist and himself, and came in on the home stretch nearly a mile ahead, making the entire two hundred miles in eight hours, fifty-eight minutes and forty-five seconds, beating Walsh one minute and thirty seconds. The best single mile was made by Walsh, in two minutes and ten seconds.

The San Francisco Times has taken into the Alta California. The proprietors of the Alta have bought out the Times, the Bulletin believes, at a price between \$30,000 and \$35,000. The Times was an excellent paper, and of late we have noticed considerable improvement in its columns, which we accepted as an evidence of increased prosperity.

The New York Sun, of the 27th ult., contains a sensational story about a Scotch girl who had reached New York, having just escaped from Salt Lake City. The wonderful trials and vicissitudes which she experienced in reaching this city and getting back to New York, as described by the Sun, would furnish material enough for a modern novel. If the Sun and the other New York paper publish that they are ready to pay money to every girl who escapes from that city, they will not only capture the opportunities of a sensational story, but also the adventures and adventures of a modern novel. All these adventures, and the adventures of a modern novel, are to be found in any number of the Sun's columns, and the adventures of a modern novel, are to be found in any number of the Sun's columns.

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The Omaha Herald in reporting of affairs in Utah says:

"It is our opinion, based upon no inconsiderable observation of the Mormon church and people, that it will prove a mistake to suppose that there are as yet any very glowing signs of the immediate downfall of Brigham Young's hierarchy. That will be the work of much time and change, which can be best measured by those who are best informed as to the power of religious fanaticism over the human mind, and who are also best acquainted with the perfect system of the Mormon hierarchy of Utah which that power."

But, Doctor, how can "those who are best informed as to the power of religious fanaticism" succeed in measuring a system, such as "Mormonism," which is "Heaven-revealed truth?"

In a speech made recently by Charles Dickens, before the members and officers of the Midland Institute, (a somewhat high order of Mechanical Institute) at Birmingham, England, he said something to the effect, that in the people governing his faith was very limited, but in the people governed it was illimitable. These words of the great novelist have called forth many comments from the press of this country, some of which are not very flattering to the author, insinuating, or accusing him directly or indirectly of an intention to reflect unfavorably upon the masses, and of pandering to the higher classes. Some profess to believe that the remarks of Mr. Dickens were incorrectly reported, and that he did not say anything so derogatory to the intelligence and ability of the people as to doubt their power to govern themselves correctly and well.

Comments of this kind from the press of this country are nothing to be surprised at, for, that is, the people of the United States, are great sticklers for individual sovereignty, and profess to believe that the intelligence of the people is equal to every emergency, they only need the power, and their voice on all matters is infallible, being in fact, the voice of God. There is a vast amount of folly in this very popular notion, and in no department of human affairs has it been more clearly and forcibly demonstrated, than in the efforts to establish a good, sound and equitable system of government; and to-day, even, with all its enlightenment and science this great problem is still unsolved.

All forms of human or man-made governments have been tried at various portions of the world's history: monarchial, both limited and despotic, and republican, but all have failed to answer the great end for which governments in their earliest inception were designed, namely to secure, preserve and perpetuate happiness, harmony and prosperity, among the people universally. It is unquestionably true that under some forms of government, there have been more just and equitable laws, and, consequently, the blessings of life and liberty, and the pursuit of happiness have been more generally diffused, than under others; but nevertheless, so far as securing anything like general happiness and prosperity to all classes, all forms of government hitherto attempted, have signally failed.

Political reformers in various countries have expended the best years of their lives, and immense sums of money in propagating their peculiar views, and in securing reforms, and the passage of certain laws, which they maintained would prove a panacea for every ill. There are few now living, who have reached maturity, but what can remember, or have read of the great political changes that have taken place in modern times in Europe. In Great Britain there have been tremendous political crises since the commencement of the present century over Catholic emancipation, the repeal of the corn laws, the extension of the franchise, and, last of all, the dissolution of Church and State in Ireland. But with all the accessions of power gained by the people in their various struggles it is doubtful whether the aggregate of prosperity, happiness and morality is greater now than before any such concessions were wrung from their rulers. In France there have been many changes in the form of government within the present century; it has been monarchial, limited and absolute and republican, (in which all power was in the hands of the people) yet with all these numerous experiments the solution of the problem seems to be as far off as ever.

The great cry now among the liberal agitators of Europe, especially in Britain and America, is, give the people power; give them the privilege of making the laws by which they are to be governed; and this agitation will be continued until universal suffrage is enjoyed by the people of that continent, which we are told, will most assuredly do away with the evils of a political or social character existing. But how far does this agitation carry us from the truth of such notions? Let us look at our own nation in which the experiment has been most fairly tested. Since the foundation of our government by the people, we have been in the hands of the people. What are the results of the exercise of that power? Have we any less corruption among legislators, and governors, and judges, and other officials in other countries where the people have less say in making their laws and in the election of all their public officers than in this country? Let the press of the country answer this question. And it has done, and is continually doing it, and we are told that it is, to say the least, doubtful whether corruption exists to such an extent in any government on the face of the earth as in ours. If the possession of power by the people was the only thing required to secure a just and equitable system of government and purity in its administration, a very different state of things might have been looked for in this country than we now behold.

Political reformers or radicals, in Great Britain, and in the United States, and in other countries, will soon be inaugurated that will establish just and equitable laws, and a system of labor, and do away with the pauperism and other evils which have prevailed

among the working classes; but, although the power is in the hands of the people in this country, we do not see such happy results follow the exercise of that power, for in the principal cities of the Union there is a fearful amount of poverty and pauperism existing; and were it not for the almost boundless opportunities the people possess of making themselves independent of Capital, in the unsettled or thinly settled portions of the country, Labor would be as completely overwhelmed by Capital in this country as in Europe.

With these results following the exercise of power by the people, who can wonder at the sentiment uttered by Mr. Dickens, or who can doubt that he meant just what he said, namely, that in the people governing he had but a small amount of faith, but in the people governed—that is governed on correct principles—his faith was illimitable? Mr. Dickens is a great reader of human nature; he has observed it in all its phases, and has, beyond all doubt, long since come to the conclusion that the masses of the people are not wise enough to use power for the promotion of their best interests; and that increase of power, while it leads to an increase of liberty, also leads to increased license and lawlessness. If all mankind were wise and good, different results would follow the use of power by them; but until that time arrives the people need to be governed. This is a truth that human experience, in all past ages as well as in our own times, demonstrates beyond all cavil, even amongst those most smitten with the individual sovereignty doctrine.

The problem of human government has, however, been left for the people of God, the Latter-day Saints, to solve; and they are solving that as well as other problems of the greatest importance to the whole family of man. After thousands of years of experiment with every form of government human wisdom is capable of devising. God is showing His creatures that His system of government is the only one that will answer the wants of intelligent beings organized in the capacity of communities. Under this system, established among the Latter-day Saints in the Rocky Mountains, the greatest amount of true liberty is guaranteed to every creature who accepts it; and while all possess the right to the pursuit of happiness, in the fullest sense of the word, they are taught those principles, the practice of which will ensure it here and hereafter. In the short time that has elapsed since the commencement of this new experiment in government, if it may be so called, greater results have been attained, so far as unity, harmony, morality, general prosperity and happiness are concerned, than ever were or ever will be achieved under any man-made system. This will continue until the good results of the present are so far eclipsed that all reflecting minds will come to the same conclusion as Dickens, and say that in the people governed their faith is unlimited.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]  
By Telegraph.

## GENERAL.

Washington.—Some time ago Commissioner Delahoe decided that the Revenue Law as it now stands, renders pork packers liable to be taxed as manufacturers. The Chambers of Commerce in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, have sent a delegation here to protest against it, and these gentlemen called upon the Commissioner to-day; but that official gave it as his opinion that the fault was not with him but with Congress. If there was any grievance at all, Congress was the proper place to go to for redress. The pork packers, however, contended that they who produce the necessities of life have no more right to be taxed as manufacturers than millers who grind wheat, and make flour, the only difference being, is that the law excepts flour, while pork is not mentioned. An effort is to be made to get the Commissioner to call the attention of Congress to it, and request that he will take some cognizance of the matter in his forthcoming annual message, not only in discountenancing the project, but for its removal, and request that he will use his executive influence for the purpose of stopping the agitation of the subject.

Philadelphia.—A number of Jewish Rabbis from the principal cities of the Union, are in conference here on the subject of reform in the Jewish church. They adopted resolutions for abolishing the use of prayer in the Hebrew tongue, as they are unintelligible to the masses, and disavowing the doctrine of bodily resurrection or removal to a Jewish state by regeneration from all other nations, declaring the Masonic priesthood and the Moslem sacrificial worship have been merely preparatory steps to Israel's national priesthood, therefore things of the past ought not to be mentioned in prayer.

New York.—H. C. Cambridge, a Boston merchant, committed suicide yesterday at a hotel here.

Colonel Clark, formerly of the 13th Brooklyn Regiment, was before Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, charged with engaging labor for the manufacture of counterfeit currency. He was held in bonds of \$20,000.

A case came before Judge Fithian, yesterday, in which Patrick O'Dill, a laborer, sued the manager of a house of refuge for \$10,000 damages on account of their bad treatment in keeping him in a close room and with insufficient food, in consequence of which he has got the itch and has become much debilitated.

New York.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day passed resolutions requesting Congress to grant the Pacific Mail Company a sufficient subsidy to enable

it to run steamers on the China line semi-monthly instead of monthly. Washington.—Supervisor Fulton, of Maryland District, has been assigned to California, where he will make a thorough investigation in the interest of the revenue affairs.

Baltimore.—The colored people of the city and State, with many from the District of Columbia and other States, celebrated the anniversary of emancipation with great enthusiasm. Bishop Hyman delivered an address this evening.

Louisville.—The remains of ex-Governor Wickliffe reached here this morning and were taken to Bardonia in the afternoon. The court adjourned in respect to his memory.

A letter from Southern Kentucky states that on Saturday night a band of forty Regulars attacked the house of a farmer and demanded his surrender with the negroes who were in his employ. The gentleman refused and a long fight ensued, in which fire arms were used, resulting in the dispersion of the Regulars.

New York.—The Grand Jury are still investigating the gold muddle and propose continuing to do so until some definite conclusion is reached.

Albany.—The House assembly stands: Democrats seventy-one, Republicans fifty-seven.

New York.—Colonel Whittly has been engaged in ferreting out a gang of counterfeiters and has just brought his findings fully to a close. Sixty pounds of tobacco stamps have been counterfeited and sold to tobacco merchants at about one fifth of the regular Government price; and the inducement has been so great that many firms of heretofore unblemished reputation in this city and Virginia, N. C., and in other States, have purchased large lots of them, and a number of arrests have been made, including Hart Pierce, the engraver, of this city, together with dies and machinery.

Col. Robert Stark, of the 14th New York Volunteers, found several hundred sheets of counterfeit stamps, in all about \$15,000 worth. He next discovered the engraver in Boston.

Washington.—General Conran has been requested by Commissioner Delano to accompany Supervisor Fulton to California to aid in the investigation of the Revenue affairs there.

Minister Low had an interview yesterday with the President and Secretary of State in regard to the large anticipated immigration, which subject was fully discussed, and a basis was settled for Low's instructions.

Chicago.—The Tribune contains figures, showing that the constitutional convention was composed of forty-six Republicans and thirty-nine Democrats; the Republican figures, show 48 Republicans, and 38 Democrats, including the Republicans elected on the people's ticket. The majority for the people's ticket in Cook Co. was about ten thousand.

The average Republican majority in Wisconsin is about 3,000; the Republicans lose several members in the legislature. Mrs. Clark, of Edenville, Marshall Co., Iowa, murdered three of her children on Tuesday by beating them with an ax while in bed; she then disappeared, and it is supposed, drowned herself.

## FOREIGN.

The Herald's special from Key West says the schooner H. H. Cleary, from Nassau, arrived this morning with twelve men who were taken from the Cuban steamer Lillian, which was captured by the English authorities at Nassau, while at anchor in the harbor. The vessel is said to be badly injured and is condemned as unworthy. The balance of the Lillian's crew is at present at Nassau.

Madrid, 4.—Admiral Topete insists on tendering his resignation as member of the Cabinet.

Paris.—A dispatch from Alexandria announces the arrival of the Empress Eugenie at the Suez Canal.

Athens.—The Emperor of Austria has arrived here. He landed yesterday and was received by the King and conducted through the city; there was great festivity.

London.—Midnight.—George Peabody died at half past eleven o'clock to-night, at his residence in this city.

The bank of England has raised the rate of discount a half per cent.

Dublin.—While a party of priests and others were returning from a meeting they were attacked by some persons who were lying in wait on the roadside and brutally beaten.

## Correspondence.

ECHO, November 4th, 1899.

Editor of the News.—Will you please lay in a column a few suggestions to the people of Utah through the columns of your paper?

The farming population of this Territory have been and are, to a large extent, engaged in raising grain. To raise grain here the land must be irrigated and considerable work done. In years past this was necessary; but the Railroad has changed the relation of things here very much. Now all your products are brought into direct competition with the products of both the East and the West. Anyone who has traveled across the country knows that corn can be raised easier in Iowa than here, and that wheat and barley can be raised in California cheaper than in Utah. I would not advise the farmers in Utah to stop raising these grains, but I think there is an article that you can produce much easier and cheaper than the States east or west of you. That article is better. California imports three-fifths of all the butter she uses, and will continue to do so. Butter in San Francisco to-day brings 60 cts. coin per lb. California has but little good pasture, and no climate suitable for making butter. The want of good pasture and good water with her butter being made in large quantities in the States east, besides other kinds of farming there will pay better. What hinders Utah from supplying the California markets with good butter? She has some of the best pastures in the world, good water and a fine climate. This is especially true in the Valley, Weber, and other valleys, and on the high lands where grains cannot be grown, plenty of cool, nice water, (an indispensable requisite.) Let us make a calculation. You can make from a good cow, 250 lbs. of butter in a season; but not to estimate too high let us say 200 lbs. Suppose a man keeps 40 cows; he makes 8,000 lbs. Suppose this is sent to San Francisco, and brings, on an average, 60 cts. per

rence, per lb. Suppose he pays 10 cts. per lb. freight and commission, for selling; leaving 40 cts. per lb. Eight thousand lbs., at 40 cts. per lb., amounts to \$3,200. Suppose he pays out \$1,200 for labor, he has \$2,000 left, a nice little income. Many farmers have helped enough in their own families and could keep all their money. Then the profit of the young stock and pigs that could be raised. What hinders one thousand farmers starting this business, and some reliable man to San Francisco to sell their butter, and send to him weekly what they may have. True, it will cost something to start the business. You must have the cows, a large clean airy cellar, pans, tubs, and churns, and a person who knows how to make butter. If 40 cows cannot be bought, buy 20, or 10, or as many as can be paid for, and managed. Two or three farmers can club together and hire a herder. This business will not impoverish the soil, nor occupy land that can be used for raising grain; but can be made to return from one to two hundred thousand dollars per year. If some of the merchants now in the Territory would try this business, their hearts would be lighter and their pockets heavier.

O. C. SMITH.

## Special Notices.

Organ! Organ! Organ!!! Who wants them? NOW is your chance. Two Clubs are being formed to procure for the Members the Mason & Hamilton Organs by paying for them in seven monthly installments of \$5 each for the Cabinet Organ, style 21, which costs \$170 at the Factory; and \$18 each for the Metropolitan Organ, style C, the price of which is \$185 at the Factory. Further information, and illustrated catalogue, furnished by CALDER BROTHERS, Sole Agents for the Manufacturers in this Territory. d290-6739-3

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BARBERS.—When Barbers abuse Burnett's Cologne it is a sure indication of its merit. Honest and intelligent ones recommend it.

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Baccarat, afterwards Madame Charnet.  
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Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to  
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