

CHICAGO LETTER.

Junius Talks Pungently of Politics.

CHICAGO, MAY 30, 1888.

Poor Billy Onahan, Mayor Roche's Jesuit city collector, is the maddest man in Chicago today. He has been posing all his life as a professional Irishman and a political Roman Catholic, and as such he was invited to act as vice-president of an anti-papal meeting by a delegation of real Irishmen. For this act of honor and courtesy on the part of real Irishmen to a Dago Irishman, Mr. Onahan feels dreadfully indignant. The invitation extended to him was embellished with some lines of rhyme, which though not sublimely metrical, or architecturally symmetrical, yet breathe a spirit terribly suggestive to Rome. Here are the lines:

Home Rule, not Rome Rule— Daughters of Erin, Rally! Rally!

Thursday Night. Daughters of Erin, rejoice! Go listen to your brave leader's voice, Raise high your shouts for the men at home.

But censure alone for the Pope of Rome. The Dago may sit on his throne and rule A peanut stand with Johnny Bull, But Ireland wants no Dago sway— If the Pope don't like it he can stay away.

Fancy such literature as this issuing from the tongues and pens of real, live Irishmen from Cork, Kerry and Donegal. The man who would venture to say six months ago that Ireland was on the verge of a rebellion against Rome, would be accounted a lunatic. In fact, it would be sufficient grounds for a court of law to appoint guardians over such a prophet's property, provided he had any. However, it is the case. And the most scared Dago in Italy today is his Holiness Leo XIII.

Why Leo XIII should be so foolish as to interfere in Ireland's affairs, when such men as John Morley and W. E. Gladstone have taken up her cause, is beyond any sane comprehension. The plain fact is, Rome never wanted Ireland to become a self-governing state. She knew that it was only the bigotry and blindness of English Toryism that kept Ireland within Rome for centuries. Ireland was never Roman Catholic until England forced the religion on her, by Roman influence, and by Roman influence England will drive Ireland out of Romanism. Mr. Billy Onahan will issue no more anti-labor proclamations, nor will he preach any more anti-"Mormon" tirades at the Union League Club.

AN UNWISE EBULLITION.

Another very sick man is Mr. Hewitt of New York City. His Patrick's day ebullition of patriotism was a woeful waste of energy, and as a basis for political capital it has proved a sandheap. The spirits of evil or perhaps of good, must have been playing terrible pranks with Hewitt, Onahan and several others. Hewitt made a bid for know-nothingism, thinking to imperil President Cleveland's chances of reelection in New York, but now he finds himself the only friend St. Patrick has. Were it not for Hewitt's insane order last March, there certainly would be no Patrick's day demonstration. In fact the Irish national holiday bids fair to become the 4th of March, the anniversary of Robert Emmett's birthday, a Protestant gentleman, an Irish patriot, and a pure, unstained, political martyr to Ireland and her people.

FOR A PRESIDENTIAL YEAR

this has been so far the quietest of any we have had in a long period. It is only during the last week that we are beginning to realize what year we are in. Already we have had a half-dozen party national conventions, and even these did not wake us from our lethargy. We have had United Labor, Union Labor, Radical Labor parties, we have had Equal Suffrage, and today the Prohibition is beginning its work at Indianapolis. Next week St. Louis will be all aglow, and two weeks from then Chicago will fire up. Notwithstanding all this, it is only just now we are getting awake to the great question upon us. And it is probable we will have a warm time until November next.

Of course the

RENOMINATION OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

is a foregone conclusion, and whatever excitement there may be in the St. Louis convention will be over the vice-presidency, and about a platform touching on the tariff. It is probable that an Illinois man will get the nomination for the V. P. and it is also probable that the term free trade will entirely be omitted from the platform. This tariff business is a very touchy affair, and some of the Southern men are handling it in a way that is hurting their party in the North. They go beyond President Cleveland's tariff reform policy, and assign as a valid reason for free trade that it would take \$75,000,000 of the surplus away from Washington. The question then is, would this \$75,000,000 go to England as the republicans say it would, or will it go to the United States, as the Southern men say it will? Northern democrats don't like this phase of the question.

New York will be

THE GREAT BATTLE FIELD,

and Burchard will cut no figure in the future. In fact, it is only insane malice that endeavored to make poor Burchard a scape-goat. The old gentleman only said what he had been saying for the last twenty-five years, and what

every prominent republican as well had been saying, even James G. Blaine himself. At present sensible editors look at the matter differently. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of May 19, says:

The fact that the Coaling element defeated Blaine in 1884 can be readily shown. The following gives the republican and democratic votes of Oaedia County, N. Y., in which Conkling resided, in the presidential elections of 1880 and 1884 and in the elections for State officers in 1885, 1886 and 1887, and the pluralities in each contest:

Table with columns: Rep., Dem., Plurality. Rows for years 1880, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887.

These figures tell where and how Blaine was defeated.

Other papers attribute Blaine's defeat to the Mugwump party, and still others to the Belmont banquet, but the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has still another reason. It is Prohibition, and it is pure Prohibition the Republican party fear most in New York next November. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of May 28th, says:

The Prohibitionists, however, who are to meet on the 30th, held the balance of power in 1884 in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, gave the electoral votes of those states to the Democracy and elected Cleveland President. The Prohibitionists, as well as the Democracy, appear to be confident that the vote of the party this year will be equally decisive. The possibility that this assumption may prove to be true will give a general interest to the action of this body this year.

The future of the republican party

HANGS BY A HAIR.

If defeated this time, prohibition becomes the party of the future. All will depend on the choice of the Chicago convention. Such a man as Allison of Iowa, or Sherman of Ohio, or Rusk of Wisconsin, would certainly disrupt the party. Blaine would certainly make a great battle, but if he throws his strength to Gresham it will still be a fight, and Blaine will be a factor in the politics of the present as well as of the future.

MR. BLAINE'S LETTER

to Whitelaw Reid absolutely forbidding the further promulgation of his (Blaine's) name as a candidate for the republican party nomination for President, is a welcome epistle to the Chicago Blainites of 1884. The Chicago *Tribune* is especially jubilant over the letter. This journal accepted Mr. Blaine's Florence letter in its literal rendering, and for this was accounted a kind of traitor to Blaine. Now, that the magnetic statesman adheres to his Florence letter, and is furthermore compelled, peremptorily to emphasize its literal interpretation to his fool-friends who persisted in characterizing it as a bit of political strategy, the Chicago *Tribune* grows heroic in its treatment of honest James. The *Tribune* knows that as a campaign orator Mr. Blaine will prove a veritable Sampson for his party, and in the event of success a place as Secretary of State would be just the thing. Now, that he has travelled extensively in Europe, he certainly would be well-fitted for the place.

GRESHAM AND DEPEW.

With Blaine categorically out of the presidential race, Judge Gresham is unquestionably the most eligible man as a party candidate. Though a public man nearly all his life, he is the least known of the public men of today. In this lies his strength. An aggressive campaign can be entered on with safety. If Judge Gresham did entertain opinions on any of the great issues of the past or the present, like Washington Irving's Dutch philosopher, he has kept them to himself, he has never written a Mulligan letter. It is said that he, when a young man denominated the Germans, "a greasy, lousy, dirty tribe of Dutch." Well, this can be gotten over. He meant the Pennsylvania Dutch, and they must vote a protection ticket anyhow, even if Bouchanger himself were to be the nominee of the protective tariff party.

With Gresham and Depew the Republican party would make a wonderful fight. Depew, though a railroad monarch, is very popular. His wit, geniality and humor render him so democratic in action and demeanor, that even the average working man looks upon him more as a brother than he does on Mr. Powderly or on Mr. Arthur. Mr. Depew's recent tilt with Goldwin Smith is rather a factor in his popularity in New York. This is not because the matter which brought out the little tournament was an Irish one; but in New York all rich men are accused of a kind of offensive phlo- Anglicism, and Mr. Depew has ingeniously cleansed himself of this charge. With this team, harmony in the party can be better maintained. It would hold Blainite and Mugwump, Prohibitionist and Personalist, Churchman and Agnostic. In the party there are no two other men who could reconcile its jarring elements. They are so far above the other fry that political jealousy would be out of the question.

The Chicago *Herald*, a democratic paper, says of Gresham:

He is, in fact, better than his party. His hands have never been soiled in the slums of politics, nor has he sought preferment by base or indirect means. If it were not that the hand of death is on the Republican party, they would follow his leadership gladly. He is their only hope, but they will never see it, and so will rush to their destruction.

When the *Herald* penned this, Blaine was then the assured nominee of the party.

Outside of Blaine all the

OTHER NAMES MENTIONED

as prospective nominees, are below even the mediocre in intellectual status. Herein lies the danger to the party. The lower a man's spirituality or intellectuality is, the more jealous, obstinate and perverse that man is. He ignores the will of a decent majority even of his own creed, and becomes a law unto his blinded self. Sherman, Allison, Ingalls, Alger, Rusk, Harrison and in fact the whole lot are mediocre men. Gresham is not certainly a star in the mental firmament, but he has a good temper, sagacious understanding, and a commonsense strategy, in fact he knows enough not to stand out under the rain to spite his neighbor whom he may happen to dislike. JUNIUS.

MEMORIAL SERVICES,

in Honor of the Late Apostle Erasmus Snow.

ST. GEORGE, Utah, May 30th, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

Following is a synopsis of the memorial services held in St. George, in respect for the memory of the late Apostle Erasmus Snow.

After the usual opening exercises, Brother Heber J. Perkins, of Arizona, was called upon to speak. He said we had been called upon to part with the late Apostle and wise counselor, Erasmus Snow, who had been a father to this southern country. He would be greatly missed by the people of this place, but he had kept the faith; he had fought the good fight, and he had gone to rest to come forth in the morning of the first resurrection.

Elder Jos. C. Bentley read a poem written for the occasion.

Elder Richard Bentley said he could not give expression to his feelings on the present occasion. He could not presume to eulogize the departed, for his life and labors were so well known among the people that they spoke louder than any words could do. He would be missed from his seat in this place, and also in the councils of the Church. We do not mourn for him but for those he has left behind.

Elder John Lytle had known Apostle Snow for fifty-two years, or from the time he was sixteen years of age. If we will be as

TRUE AND FAITHFUL

as Brother Snow has been, we shall be a happy people.

Elder Edson Barney had known Apostle Snow for many years, and he felt assured that he was one of those who would attain to the celestial kingdom.

Bishop Thomas Judd felt to sympathize with the bereaved family. The speaker had spent an evening with Brother Snow about five weeks ago, and he was then feeling rather poorly. He took cold shortly afterwards and grew rapidly worse until it terminated in his death. In the death of Brother Snow we have lost a wise counselor, and a devoted friend. His life had been spent, not laboring for himself alone, but for the good of all mankind.

Elder Wm. Fawcett said Brother Snow had always labored to encourage and build us up. He would ever live in the memory of the people of Southern Utah, and his works would be remembered with gratitude.

Elder Chas. Smith said it was forty-five years since he first saw Apostle Erasmus Snow. During all that time Brother Snow had been

A LEADING SPIRIT

in the Church. He entered Salt Lake Valley with the Pioneers; carried the Gospel to Denmark, and was the leading spirit in Southern Utah. It had been his desire that he might end his days in St. George, where his first wife now lies.

Stake Counselor D. H. Cannon said that Brother Snow had been a true friend to him, if he ever had one. He had known Brother Snow from the time he (the speaker) was a child. They had traveled together for hundreds of miles. Brother Snow had spent many years of his life in the missionary field. His life was pure and unspotted. He was one of the greatest colonizers in the Church. He possessed the faculty of giving practical advice to the people in their everyday life. His was the ability to improve the roads, lay out canals, and direct the location or improvement of settlements. His children will miss a kind and indulgent father; his wives, a loved and respected husband, and the people, a wise counselor, a devoted friend and an energetic worker for the cause of truth.

The choir sang an anthem, "He's gone."

The people of Southern Utah mourn deeply the departure of Apostle Erasmus Snow. He has been the leading spirit here ever since the settlement of the place. It is a cause of sorrow to them that they will never more have the benefit of his wise counsels and his energetic labors in their behalf. His family have the sympathy of the entire community.

JOHN T. WOODBURY, Assistant Clerk.

Nursery Company.

The articles of incorporation of the Salt Lake Valley Nursery Company have been filed with the clerk of the Third District Court. The capital stock is \$20,000 and is taken by the incorporators, J. J. McClusky, E. G. Hiller, H. G. Gates, Wm. G. Young and G. E. Ward.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Business of the Brief Session Tuesday Evening.

The City Council met in regular session at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, June 5, Mayor Armstrong presiding.

W. C. Browing asked permission to lay a private pipe from the water mains to his residence on Fourth Street, between First and Second West Streets. Referred to the committee on waterworks.

E. B. Critchlow asked that the mayor be authorized to issue a deed to a certain piece of property belonging to the estate of John Edwards. Referred to the Mayor.

J. B. Furster was granted a free license to run a job wagon for one year.

Samuel Moore asked that his unexpired license to run a job wagon be transferred to Lot Johnson. Granted.

John Axton and others residing on G. Seventh and Eighth Streets, asked for an extension of the water mains. Referred to the committee on waterworks.

George Naylor asked permission to lay a service pipe from the mains to his residence, a distance of 60 feet. Referred to the committee on waterworks.

L. C. Snedeker, J. W. Irons and others, residents on Fourth South Street, asked for an extension of the water mains. Referred to the committee on waterworks.

W. T. Smith asked that his license as peddler be extended two months. Granted.

Several retail liquor licenses were granted.

The following petition was then read:

The undersigned respectfully ask your honorable body for the right of way for a horse-car line of railway along the following streets:

Commencing at the intersection of East Temple and Eighth South streets, running thence north to Fifth South Street; thence east to First East Street; thence north on First East Street through Eagle Gate to First Street; thence east to A Street; thence north past the Eighteenth Ward Chapel, or the most practicable street to the intersection with the line of the proposed Salt Lake & Fort Douglas Railway, near Anderson's Tower. Very respectfully, JOHN W. YOUNG and Associates.

The petition was reported to the committee on streets.

The Utah & Nevada Railway Company represented that during the bathing season, a large number of passengers arrived at their depot, and they were frequently annoyed by hackmen and drivers of excursion wagons. They therefore asked that a policeman be stationed at the depot during the bathing season, to keep order. Granted.

The committee on waterworks, to whom was referred the report of the superintendent of waterworks, found it to be correct. Adopted.

The committee on finance, to whom were referred the reports of the auditor, stated that they had examined them and found them to be correct. Adopted.

The special committee appointed to confer with the county court, to see if the county would join with the city in building a road up City Creek Canon, reported that the county would be willing to expend \$2,500 upon the road. They therefore recommended that the sum of \$2,500 be appropriated for the purpose of building such a road, upon condition that the county spend a similar amount. The report was received and the recommendation adopted.

The committee on waterworks introduced a bill for the ordinance providing for the mode of making local assessments, which was read for the first time and ordered printed.

The committee on sewerage made the following report:

Your committee on sewerage beg leave to report for the information of the Council that after consultation with Mr. Lowrie, whom the committee invited to come from Denver as consulting engineer, have decided that the main sewer for the disposal of sewage may be built from some suitable initial point in the southwest of the city, running thence west to a point at or near Seventh West Street; thence northerly through the western limits of the city, and between the Hot Springs Lake and the Jordan River to some point sufficiently remote as to be no menace to public health. Preliminary examination shows this to be feasible, and this permits almost the entire city to discharge its sewage into the one sewer main. We feel assured that the plan will remove every objection heretofore offered to the disposal of the sewage, and will insure a permanent and satisfactory solution of the question. A grade line has been ordered to be run, and a profile and other engineering details made, which, when completed, we will lay before the Council with such other or further information as we may possess.

The report was adopted.

The finance committee, with Alderman Sharp and Councilor Young associated, reported back the resolution providing for the borrowing of \$500,000 with some amendments, and recommended that it be placed upon its passage.

On motion of Alderman Sharp, the amendments of the committee were adopted and the bill ordered printed.

Last Monday Hy Bates was blasting some rock out of a ditch near his ranch, below town, and he and his helpers hid away about 100 yards from the upheaval. When the blast went off Mr. Bates heard a missile whizzing in the air and fortunately he had presence of mind enough to dodge it. It was a rock as large as his fist and it buried itself at his feet, not, however, until it had torn his clothes and skinned his arm.—*Park Record*, June 2.

THE CRITIC AND THE PLAY.

The art which offers the greatest difficulties to the critic is undoubtedly that of the acted drama, for the activity of its movement interferes with contemplation, which is the very essence of criticism, and by its peculiar influences, a complete impartiality rendered, if not impossible, very difficult to attain. This is one of the misfortunes attached to the calling. However just a censure may be, it is easy for him to set down personal animosity as its immediate cause.

In any art which brings the artist before the public, within certain limitations, be true it is less true of the singer than of the actor, because the rules of the stage art are more definite; there is more certainty that a critic can touch with certainty; there is more of positive science. But in default of science, there still definite intentions to be supplied by the artist failing short of which misses his aim; and criticism is not so resolutely rejects the incongruous. Certain anomalies are palpable to commonest perception. It is as evident that Antinous must not be represented by a humpback, or by a dowdy; but it is the business of the critic to sift more fully, and detect the less palpable unfitnesses; things; it is for him to consider whether the poetry and the interpreter make a complete amalgamation; whether the separate so make a perfect whole, and whether that whole distinctly develops poet's idea. Such siftings and elements require time, even for the qualified judges, and no representation of one night will suffice for this; therefore the fashion prevalent at present day of giving incessant repetitions of one play (damaging though undoubtedly in many ways to audiences and actors) has its use; it corrects hasty judgments, and affords the artist fair opportunity for correcting his faults.

But whatever the advantages of a profession of the stage may be gained in our time, the actor's is forever imperfect as compared with that of the painter and the composer of music, because he is deprived of the highest hope—the judgment of posterity upon his work. It is not, however, to say that his name is no more; the fact is that his fame lives that of many greater men. Of multitude familiar with the name of Garrick and with the leading incidents in his career, how few can say he was prime minister in his time! It is true of him is also true of the actor; his name is long sounded, but only a name; all the rest is vague and does not positively know whether of the art has advanced from generation to generation; whether it was better the time of Garrick or of Roscius, that of Le Kain or Baron. We can assert that the foremost singer today surpasses those of two centuries ago, but we do with certainty know the advance of the music have to interpret; we do know rich harmonies, wonderful and beautiful in their orchestration, complicated in development, majestic in movement, great in science and great in passion surround the operatic singer of present age; and surely it is true Wagner exalted the position of vocalists when in seeming to sink individual importance he made parts of a vast whole, to the infinite duration of which no limit is assigned.—*Juliet Pollock, in World for May*.

Ed. Holden, of this city, while working at the old U. O. Mill in the 8th Ward, had the misfortune to come in contact with a saw which severely lacerated his right hand. The saw was torn from his thumb and finger, and the bone of the latter badly broken. He was taken to Snow's office where his hand was dressed and made as comfortable as possible. It is not yet certain whether the injured finger will have to be amputated.—*Logan Journal, June 6*.

Omaha, May 28.—Two troops of Ninth Cavalry were dispatched to Fort Robinson this morning to meet among the Cheyenne Indians who are reported by settlers as Oelrichs, Dakota, to have gone westward path. This action was under instructions from Washington, but since the order was given, some advice have come that the Indians only starting out for their spring of antelope. It is thought that the troops will soon be recalled, and whatever reconnoitering they do is slow, as that part of the country now under water from clouds and the Indians will be as ready to turn to their reservation as they are to the post.

Chicago is to have a Greek Catholic church. This will be the third of the kind in this country. One is situated in New Orleans, the other in San Francisco. In Chicago there are a number of Servians, Greeks, garians and Russians. They petitioned the Russian minister in Washington to use his influence to induce the Russian government to contribute to the edifice and to have a priest to reside over it. There are in Chicago about 1,000 Greek Catholics. A list of their names has been sent to the Greek Bishop of San Francisco who will in turn submit them to the holy synod of St. Petersburg. It is said that this high Russian authority is favorable to the project.