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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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## "CALHOUN DAY."

The South Carolinians yesterday celebrated what is known there as "Calhoun day," a day set apart there to honor the memory of John C. Calhoun, the famous orator, lawyer and "nullifier." The last named title was given him because of his States rights doctrines, his opponents claiming that such doctrines, strictly carried out, would lead to a nullification of the bonds binding the separate States together. Those who gave him his title were, as some of them have since admitted, mistaken; his purpose was not to nullify for the sake of doing so, but to establish an understanding, one State with another and each with the nation, as to what the rights, duties and powers of each were, and, in fine, to destroy the theory of a strong central government before it became possible to practice it. He was a philosophical lawyer, a thorough politician, and a statesman whose eminence commanded the admiration and respect of thinking men and publicists at home and abroad. He was to the South what Daniel Webster was to the North, and the United States Senate has never rung with the fiery and magnetic eloquence that echoed through its halls when those two, with Clay and Hayne, occupied seats there. He was the typical Southern statesman.

## THE KILLING OF CAJEME.

The announcement in the dispatches that Cajeme, the noted Yaqui chief, had been killed by the Mexicans, will excite less comment than the event deserves. Cajeme was a remarkable man, and controlled a remarkable and indomitable Indian tribe. It is understood that the Mexican Government sold or leased to a German company the territory occupied by the Yaqui tribe. Cajeme and his tribe would not consent to be dispossessed of it. They said that the land had belonged to them and their fathers for hundreds of years and they would die before it should be taken from them. Cajeme has been true to his word. Whether another chief possessing the remarkable qualities of Cajeme will arise, is doubtful, but it is probable that Mexico is not done with this warlike tribe because their great chief has been executed.

## PLANTING TREES.

In their recent epistle to the Church the First Presidency advocated the planting and rearing of trees, referring briefly to such custom elsewhere, where a day known as "Arbor Day" is specially set apart and observed for that purpose. The following is descriptive of that day in our neighboring Territory, Wyoming, at the town of Laramie, and might be copied with advantage here. We extract from the *Boomerang*:

"The talk of the town since the sun arose this morning has been Arbor day. Whenever the great orb of light went under a cloud there was a fear in the minds of all that it might remain there until darkness came, but it was only the signal for an April shower, which came to us a dozen times to-day in the shape of little pellets of snow, and not enough in number to lay the dust in the streets.

At 12 o'clock every business house in the town closed its doors, and the desire of the chief executive of the city, as expressed in his proclamation, was carried out to the letter. The marshal of the day formed the procession in line at the corner of A and Second streets, the uniformed rank of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows first, then the subordinate lodges, followed by the Nordens Ehred, Sons of Veterans, Mannerchor Society, children of the public schools, mayor and city officers, and citizens on foot and in carriages.

The brass band headed the long procession, discoursing its sweetest music, and the long line made a handsome sight to the hundreds of people who were out to see it.

When the people filed into the park the ground presented an animated scene. There were scores of workmen digging holes for the trees, and the city officers had already had many planted. Children, and older people too, were running hither and yon with

bushes, insisting they should be set out in some special locality, while the members of the various societies were carefully looking after their own little plot of ground.

Near the centre of the park a platform had been erected, and when there came a little lull in the excitement of putting out trees the programme of exercises, which was published on Saturday, was carried out."

## THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF VOTERS.

The registration of voters begins on Monday. This is agreeable to instructions from the Utah Commission, which directed that registration should commence on the first Monday in May and continue till the first of June. It will be the duty of registrars in the several precincts to visit the people during this period, after which will come "a period when those who have not been seen may have their names placed on the list by observing the conditions which the law governing registration prescribes.

It must be remembered that the registrars are acting under a law and not over it. They must be law obeyers and not law makers, that so far as they perform and require of voters what the law demands they must be respected; but so far only. These men are not public masters. They are servants, placed in position to secure a free and pure ballot to every man qualified. For the first time in many years, the women of Utah who have helped to make the land what it is to-day, a joy to the traveler and a blessing to honest toilers, are to be deprived of participation in those political privileges which their friends had accorded them. This phase of the political condition of Utah is due to those who would regenerate Utah, by taking from every Latter-day Saint the right to vote and to hold office. It will therefore be idle to make any attempt for the ladies to register. This fact, as it is a great loss to the People's Party, will demand more earnest work on the part of those to whom the franchise is preserved, and no feeling of indifference, nor even of business considerations, should be allowed to interfere between the citizen and his clear duty in the present hour. We do not wish the impression to get out that we have any fear of the result. The reign of economical and honest government, as it has been given to Utah for years by the People's party, can yet be preserved throughout the Territory. But it is an hour when every man should exercise his privileges. Nay, these very privileges, as matters now stand, are become a duty. Every man who can vote, should do so; and he begins the casting of his vote by seeing that his name is placed upon the registration list and kept there.

The registrars, in the main, are chosen from a class of men who are opposed to the People's party, who will work all they can legitimately to secure its overthrow; and if we may judge from the methods pursued in the recent municipal election at Brigham City, there are probably among the number some who will take chances in resorting to illegal methods to secure the defeat of the party that means honest and economical government by the friends of the people. We know further, that the organ of the party opposed to the people, since it has failed in its attempt to whip the Utah Commission into the line of policy adopted by it and the so-called Loyal League, has turned its attention to the registrars, in the hope of obtaining its desired object through them. The registrars are personally liable for an infraction of the law and it gives to the citizen who may be wrongfully deprived of the privilege of registering, redress by suit. These facts should be clearly kept in the minds of the people, for there is not a doubt that every available effort will be made to pervert the law and subvert the will of the people. It is not assuming too much to take it for granted that, reason or none, legal or illegal, if there is a possibility of succeeding in defeating the people, that possibility will be worked for all it is worth.

It is not unlikely, for it has occurred before, that many persons qualified to vote will not be called upon by registrars; that many persons called upon and their names set down, will find their names missing when they come to vote. After the period during which the registrars are to call upon voters has elapsed, there will still follow a prescribed time during which all who have not been registered, or who may doubt whether their names have been retained, may still make inquiry and take steps to have their names put upon the registration list. It is important that all who possibly can, see that no advantage be taken, that their names, if never on, are placed there; if once there, are there still.

We have no favors to ask. The registrar is paid for his work. It is his duty to be courteous and obliging, that of the voter to be civil and considerate. But it is the duty of both to do their duty. The law is to protect the voter in his rights, not to help any party, and while the registrar will probably recognize parties, as an officer it is against his duty to do so. This remember constantly: The law demands obedience; it protects the

voter so far as he complies with it; it protects the registrar only so far as he does his duty.

## THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

ALTHOUGH more than a year will pass before the national conventions of the great political parties will assemble, a gentle simmer is already discernible in the caldron, and it is quite likely that from this time onward the heat will increase as the intensity of the partisanship becomes more and more worked up. Those who manage the complicated machinery know full well, by experience and otherwise, that there is nothing like taking time by the foretop, realizing that the first blow very often settles the contest.

The aspect of the situation now is very much mixed because of the great number of aspiring patriots for the post of honor at Washington. It is like the beginning of any other race—some are a long way ahead of others, many are running neck and neck with competitors both before and behind them; occasionally a slight impediment or interruption may throw one a little further ahead, another somewhat back, and so on; but it does not follow that the hindmost even now is going to lose; on the contrary, the instances in which he has pulled to the front just in time to take the prize are more numerous than those where the man a full length ahead of all contestants from the start almost to the finish has reached the winning stand first. A notable instance in point is the career of James G. Blaine, a gentleman regarded as invincible at the Cincinnati convention of 1878, and with greater strength and popularity than any other at the Chicago convention of 1882, and failed of the nomination in each case, only to secure it, after his two consecutive failures, in 1884, and then be beaten at the polls.

As things stand now the most conspicuous candidates on the Republican side are, first Blaine, second Sherman, third Hawley; the Democrats, with the expectation that President Cleveland would run for a second term, have not given much thought to a nominee; if he were to withdraw at the end of his present term, Governor D. B. Hill, of New York, is undoubtedly the next foremost man, but his popularity is not strong enough to place him ahead of the incumbent.

The next campaign will doubtless be a vigorous and hotly contested one. The Democrats can be defeated and right next time as strong as ever, as they have done so often; but the Republicans realize that one more defeat will about end their organization.

## APPALLING DISASTERS.

NEARLY every day the electric messenger from the east places before our eyes a story of shipwreck, railway disaster, great fire, immense flood, terrible cyclone, mining fatality—one at least, and sometimes a majority of them. The past year and so much of the present one have been marked by greater devastation involving loss of life in the most horrible manner, than any similar period within the history of the present generation.

Two of the most destructive marine disasters for some time past are recorded in our dispatches to-day; one is the loss of the steamship *Benton*, near Australia, through a collision, being a total loss and 150 persons buried in a watery grave; the other was in western Austria, where a hurricane swept over the coast and destroyed the pearl fishing fleet of 400 boats and swept 350 persons to a sudden death. There are also several other incidents of a like character.

## QUEEN KAPIOLANI.

It is cause for general regret that her Highness Kapiolani, Queen of the Sandwich Islands, could not spend a day in Salt Lake City. There are many here who hold her in the highest esteem and would take pride in manifesting the respect cherished for her and numbers of her subjects. This esteem is due to an acquaintance with the subjects of her kingdom—an acquaintance which is not so thorough anywhere else in the United States. Many of our most esteemed citizens have carried the principles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints into the Islands over which she, in conjunction with her husband, reigns, and have, perhaps, received more consideration there from thealty and the authorities than in any other nation whither our missionaries have gone. In fact her's is perhaps the single nation where our missionaries have been treated with the same fairness that has been accorded the representatives of other denominations. There is now in the Sandwich Islands a flourishing colony of her subjects who have embraced the doctrines taught by the Latter-day Saints, and we are conscious of the fact,

as must also be her Highness' officers who are familiar with this colony, that Her Majesty has no better class of citizens and none who hold her in greater respect and love. Here in Salt Lake City are some of the natives of her Islands, and among us they are recognized as good, intelligent, industrious and substantial people—such as are desirable in all communities.

It is for these reasons that our citizens would be glad to give evidence of the regard entertained for her, no less than because of the respect she has a right to command as a sovereign of a nation friendly with the Government of which we form a part.

## THE LABOR QUESTION AGAIN.

THERE is that about the labor troubles which is radically wrong. As business principles go, a capitalist has a right to employ whom he chooses to do what work he chooses, whenever he chooses; and the remuneration is a matter that should be agreed upon between the parties immediately concerned. As soon as laboring men combine and presume to dictate the class of men the employer shall engage, and force the acceptance of their rules upon the wage payer, they do that which is opposed to business principles and common rights as they are understood to-day. There can be nothing wrong in men combining for mutual protection, but it is a fact that out from these organizations grow many imperfections, the effects of which are felt most keenly perhaps by those to whom their existence is due. Strikes follow a refusal of the employer to accede to the demands of the employed, (whether just or unjust is a matter not here under discussion) and the result of strikes is not only disastrous to the strikers, and injurious to the employer, but they work evil in manifold directions—causing those who have given no offense, to suffer, in a degree with the guilty—so closely are all the concerns of life related. We find the great voice of the people who suffer, almost silent, because they feel that in some deep sense, so deep they cannot comprehend, their fellow-workers in different fields of labor, are fighting in some indirect way, a battle on the issue of which hangs much for them. And the suffering heart is dumb—it speaks no unkindly word, even to those who have brought an immediate and quickened pang to them.

But from those who suffer least, if at all, a cry goes up that the strikers are stagnating business and involving untold numbers in suffering because of a desire of the laborer to enforce his ideas upon those who are unwilling to accept them. And up from a thousand throats, from the ranks of the stomach-full gentry and other parasites, from newspapers, clergy and business men arises the cry that labor organizations, when they endeavor to make their ideas effective by compelling acquiescence, are illegal. This may be good law, but declaring such organizations illegal does not solve the grave problems which the labor troubles of this age present. It does not touch them.

But look at it in another light. We find that Tiffany & Co., the great silversmith company of New York, together with other wealthy silversmiths, have organized to enforce their peculiar ideas upon the class of men they employ—and it is made almost a question of life with the employee whether he accepts the conditions these wealthy ones propose he shall consent to adopt. These silversmiths daily refuse to employ any man who belongs to a union. He may believe it proper for him to unite with others of his kind to resist the encroachments of capital upon their rights as men and workers, but if he insists on making that belief effective by joining a union, he may have his belief and starvation, so far as these wealthy ones are concerned. Yet we hear no business man, no minister, no newspaper denouncing this combination and determination by wealth as illegal, though its effects are as far reaching as can be, those caused by strikers—for always where men, once producers, cease to produce, the consequences, arise from whatever source they may, are felt through all business veins and in an infinitude of ways that are imperceptible even to the keen business sense. There is this point of difference between the two cases which, superficially, seems favorable to the capitalist. While the laboring man endeavors to compel all in his line to join him and refuses to permit those who wish to work to do so, the silversmiths do not attempt to coerce others. But the principle is the same. Each, so far as it has the power, enforces its ideas, and there remains after all this difference in favor of the working man: he certainly has grave cause for complaint though he may pursue wrong methods to secure redress; while for these silversmiths it is merely a matter of convenience—business convenience—nay, less even than that, for they declare rather than employ union men their customers might wait to all eternity for the fulfilling of orders for silverware. This means that every laboring man, if true to his belief in the efficacy of labor unions, may starve, and that the consequential harm to others may flow through any number of channels and work as much mischief as it will.

It would take an exceedingly keen perception to see where the first combination is illegal and the second lawful. Admitting all that may be claimed against the excessive use of power by labor organizations, they cannot work more surely for the destruction of manhood and integrity than the wealthy New York silversmiths are accomplishing in their attempts to kill out a deeprooted belief among those they employ. Disaster must follow the loss of manhood produced by whatever process it may.

## A CASE OF LAWLESS OUTBREAKS.

A good deal of fault is found, and justly, too, with lynching. It is unlawful, and because it is unlawful, those who indulge in it are held responsible for murder. We had in the Fourth District Court at Provo six men convicted of murder in the second degree for lynching a man whose hand was still warm with a brother's blood. When it was urged to turn the man over to the authorities, the cry went up: "This is the third murder here lately, and what have the authorities done?"

Hopt's name was on the lips of the mob that aided in the Eureka lynching, as an evidence of the inability of the law to command respect for life. This is no defense of lynching, but it is a recognition of a fact which must be recognized, that in a country where the forms of law prevail and its exponents are strong, lynching is the outgrowth of a belief that the law will not fulfill all that is required of it.

These reflections are induced by the frequency of charges of corruption on the part of juries. A jury which returns a verdict contrary to the evidence does an unlawful act, but the law can not touch the jury unless direct evidence of bribery or illegal influence is established. Thus cold-blooded murderers are acquitted, and those who turn them loose walk in the sunlight and enjoy freedom with honest men, while men who perform what the law itself should perform, because they do it by methods not approved, are held amenable for the gravest offense.

In a trial in Iowa of a man named John Arendtsdorf, for the coldblooded and brutal murder of Rev. Mr. Had-dock, at Sioux City, the murderer was acquitted. One man out of twelve, Mr. J. D. O'Connell, declared that, the duty he owed to himself, his country, his family and his God prevented him voting for acquittal when he was satisfied of Arendtsdorf's guilt. He further stated that he had been approached by friends of the accused and asked to name his price.

The State had presented a very strong case and was ably represented by some of the ablest legal talent in the country. The judge before whom the case was tried manifested the greatest degree of fairness and the sentiment of three-fourths of the people, even of Sioux City, was for conviction at the close of the trial. However, the action of the jury is not much cause for surprise when it is known that they carried whisky in their pockets and indulged in drinking through the entire course of the trial.

It is such cases as these that make lynching possible. In communities where the forms of law exist and where there is no hindrance to its execution. Lynching should be dealt with severely, but there are evils escaping correction that should share equal odium and bring upon the guilty ones equal punishment.

## ARTESIAN WATER.

A GOOD FLOW CLOSE TO THE LAKE  
—WEBER WATER IN KAYSVILLE.

Messrs. Barton & Co. send the following from Layton, Davis County:

"For some time past it has been a matter of doubt as to whether a good flow of water could be obtained by means of artesian wells when a line about three and a half miles from the Great Salt Lake is crossed, but Mr. Phil Dibble, of this place, has proven by his faith and energetic works that such a thing is not impossible.

"After an expenditure of \$200 in labor and material he has reached a most gratifying result. On the afternoon of the 23d he tapped a stream which yields about thirty gallons a minute of very good water, free from the disagreeable taste of sulphur which, in almost every case, is found with artesian wells.

"Mr. Dibble thinks he has the deepest well in the country, it being 383 feet to the bottom of the pipe. Of this distance about 300 feet is quicksand, which is penetrated with great difficulty.

"The work reflects considerable credit upon George Hudson, to whose ability as a well-driver, coupled with Mr. Dibble's indomitable 'grit' the success can alone be attributed.

"The waters of the Davis and Weber County canal are now spreading over the range—the Weber is irrigating the streets of Kaysville."

LONDON, April 30.—A meeting of the liberal unionists was called to-day to consider certain proposed amendments to the Irish crimes act.