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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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FUTURE OF THE CITY.

In this issue we present a clearly written communication from Mr. Forhan, of the Chamber of Commerce, which has exhibited sagacity in securing his services. He has a decided faculty for exhibiting facts with perspicuity and force, presenting them in a shape to render them attractive.

The Boston Transcript treats the subject of Salt Lake's inducements to cause the people of less favored sections to flock here like doves to their windows with a vein of irony, as if the exhibit were a species of bogus advertising dodge. Because the picture presented is full of glowing tints, with the golden hues of prospective health and wealth shedding a mellow radiance over the whole, it is looked upon by our Boston cotemporary as a creation painted with a brush held by a hyperbolic hand. It is a fact, however, that Salt Lake has all the essentials necessary to constitute it, in course of time, one of the chief cities of America. This we have always held to be the case, the theory being far from new. We may differ from the views of some people in relation to the combination of forces that will bring the result about, but as to its being ultimately effected we are as a unit with those who have a high conception of the future of this being the location of the future queen city of the northwestern portion of our country.

THE KEELKY MOTOR.

EVERY now and then the subject of the Keelky motor is brought out, dressed over, paraded for a short time and then permitted to retire for a long rest, only to be disturbed again—as some perhaps more satirical than scientific persons claim—until it is about time to levy another assessment on the stockholders. It has been suggested by the more practical that the very fact that a mystery surrounds Keelky's alleged discovery makes it a fraud to all intents and purposes, even if it be not in theory a mere chimera; but this does not necessarily follow, as it certainly would if the standard of mechanical power were the only one to be applied in all cases.

The history of all the revolutionizing inventions is a story of up-hill struggles. It is the effort of one man who has penetrated the domain of scientific knowledge until the discovery of some previously unknown principle has rewarded him, battling with fortune. Everybody else, not having accompanied him during his investigations and explorations and therefore not having seen as he has seen, must take his statements for granted or disbelieve. The tendency of man in all ages of the world to believe only what appears to his sensuous nature because of the effort involved in entering the realm of metaphysics for further knowledge, is well understood. Mental phenomena may not be explicable at all, and yet be the basic property of some grand development by which man is brought into closer companionship with his fellow man, and therefore advanced so much nearer the Author and Creator of all, for it should be remembered, no man, however great a genius he may be or how much good he may have accomplished for the world, is, strictly speaking, an inventor; he is merely a successful explorer, having brought out of the darkness something that was there to be brought out, but was previously unseen.

We can form some kind of an idea as to the hardships and discouragements attendant upon the early labors of Geo. Stephenson and Robert Fulton, for example. To crude and inefficient appliances were added lack of sufficient means and the derision and scoffing of their neighbors, who, in the case of the latter at least, permitted their ridicule to amount to persecution. This is a great hindrance to a young genius who has conceived an idea the full development of which is destined to compress months into days and change nations from fractions of another sphere to next-door neighbors. But luckily the One who gave him inspiration also gave him courage and strength, without which he must have fallen by the way and taken his precious embryo with him to the grave. He was called a lazy loafer, because he would do nothing but "tinker with his toy," and even after he had his boat anchored at the wharf and it was about to be set adrift, he was followed by jeers and contemptuous expressions from the populace. But denunciation pre-

ceded applause, prosperity followed adversity.

In the light of history and of current events, in the light of our own experience at one time or another, it occurs to us that there is a great deal that is useful and desirable that we don't know but are willing to find out. We have an intuition, but lack the faculty of giving it expression or attaching it to anything practical. We look to others to do this for us, and the fact that they do not always unfold in a materialistic way what they have already contrived within the "book and volume of their brains" is not necessarily an indication that they never will or never can. Reasoning from this standpoint, it is not wise to say that there is nothing practicable in Keelky's assumed invention, and it is admitted by scientists who have thoroughly examined the plans that there is feasibility in them, that the theory upon which they rest is correct. Perhaps the addition of one little pulley, or the tightening of one small screw, will so operate upon the contrivance as to drag the hidden power from its recess and harness it to railway trains, steamships and stationery machinery. As small a matter as that, and which was overlooked by the inventor himself, came near defeating Stevenson's grand invention. His locomotive would work but it would not pull a train. A bystander suggested that it lacked weight in proportion to its propulsive power, which was all that was needed—and to that casual suggestion we may possibly owe the degree of rapid transit which permeates every State and Territory in the Union, literally binding them all together with hooks of steel.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

THE rising generation is very numerous in Utah, and the social changes which are taking place in this Territory have occasioned much anxiety on the part of parents and others sharing in the responsible duty of caring for the young, as some of these changes have brought temptations that are very alluring to youth.

The Atlanta, Ga., Constitution, though by no means a religious journal, presents the following suggestions appropriate to this subject, which embrace a great deal of practical wisdom:

"Do you want your boy to grow up pure, honest, sober, industrious? Begin your work on him at home, and keep at it. Good laws and good schools cannot take the place of the old-fashioned family training. We can't afford to have a lot of tobacco hearts and congested brains pushed into society and business circles. The great problems and gigantic concerns of this age demand men who enjoy the largest measure of physical and mental health. We must have them at any cost. If they cannot be produced under our present system, let us go back in some degree to the common sense simplicity of our fathers. It will not hurt the youngsters; it will be their salvation in more ways than one."

THE ALLEGED INDIAN UPRISING.

THE Colorado Indian war bubble is practically burst. The late alleged battle has exhibited the true status of the uproar. Indian Agent Byrnes, who is in a position to know whereof he speaks, asserts that Colorado is on the reservation, has not been in any fight and has had no desire to go upon the warpath.

It is also clear, that the group of Indians who were in the affray were not on the warpath either. They were a peaceable hunting party in pursuit of game as a means of subsistence, according to the usage of their race. They were fired upon by a crowd of white barbarians and shot back in self defense, to save themselves from being wiped out.

The object of the murderous assault is exhibited by the subsequent action of the aggressors in stealing from the Indians their ponies and goats and refusing to surrender the property. Their purpose was spoliation as a subsequent intent following in the footsteps of murder.

The reason why the marauders were so anxious in the first reports of the affray to make it appear that Colorado was among their victims is now apparent. It was evidently to cover up the fact that they had assaulted a peaceable party of Indians. Hence they found it necessary to assert that "Colorado was seen two or three times during the fight." The information imparted by Mr. Byrnes proves this to be a falsehood, as the old chief was at the time upon the reservation and not in a fighting mood. This also serves to cause the conclusion that the original assertion to the effect that the Indians inaugurated the affray was of the same untruthful character.

It is not needful to travel far to find the cause of the whole hue and cry in relation to the uprising. There is a strip of valuable land on the Colorado side of the reservation. The Indians declare that they have been given to understand by government officials that it is included in the reserve. The

white ranchers and settlers on the border dispute this, and not only squat upon the land in dispute, but insist on preventing the Indians from using it for any purpose.

Besides this cause of quarrel there has been, so we are reliably informed, a constant disposition manifested among ranchers and cowboys to encroach upon the well defined reservation lands. On the Colorado side the encroachments are upon the Uncompaghe Reservation, which is partly in that State and partly in Utah. The Utah Reservation, which is wholly in Utah, is, we regret to say, also not free from such difficulties either. On the latter there is perhaps a more adequate protection than on the other, owing to there being a fairly organized body of Indian police.

Those reserved lands awarded to the Indians by the government are among the most desirable in this whole region. They are well wooded, and water exists in great abundance. As a consequence the grazing facilities are unexcelled in this whole section of country. This makes the locality a coveted object of desire with a certain class. It is not a stretch of fact to state that those who are so anxious to precipitate a conflict with the red men are incited by the hope that by this means the Indians would be exterminated and an extended stretch of splendid land be opened for their occupancy.

It looks as if the present trouble will result in a wider benefit and more ample protection to the weaker party. It is monstrous, however, that such a point should only be reached through a scene of blood. Of course the property stolen by the half military, half cowboy rabble will be restored to the Indians. The order from headquarters at Washington in relation to the ejection of interlopers from the reservation will be carried into effect. It is also anticipated that the reservation border lines will be as clearly defined as the geographical division which separates France and Germany is indicated, that there may be no future excuse for misunderstanding in relation to those portions of the soil that are open for settlement and those that are not.

In this matter it is refreshing to note that the government is disposed to deal humanely and fairly with its aboriginal wards. If Governor Adams is the kind of man we believe him to be, he will exhibit a similar disposition in the capacity of Executive of the State of Colorado.

A PROPER RULING.

THERE are a great many people in this western country who will take satisfaction in the result of the action brought to compel Senator Stanford to answer certain queries of the Pacific Investigating Committee. This is not particularly because of any dislike for the committee or its work, nor necessarily through any special friendship for the Senator.

The average citizen is disposed to uphold the law and to revolt at an act of absolute injustice. If there were no other motive impelling him to take this position and keep it, his own interests would cause him to do so. A great many perform just actions and say just things spontaneously because it is in them and shows itself when the necessary friction is applied. All of these will be apt to say that the extrication of the distinguished gentleman from the position in which the government's representatives placed him is just as it ought to be, and they need not be destitute of loyalty or good wishes toward our institutions by saying it.

The questions to be set at rest were as stated in these columns shortly after the bill was filed in the Circuit Court. On one side, could a committee constituted by Congress for the purpose of investigation pure and simple take on the functions of a court of record by compelling unwilling witnesses to testify, even when their refusal to give evidence would totally defeat the prime object of the inquiry? On the other side, as defensive matter, the question would naturally arise—Can any government be recreant to its trust? Its powers are delegated by the people in order that measures may be framed for their protection and defense, that principles may be established for the perpetuity of the system and the welfare of those who live under it, and among the means to the end sought are inviolability of contracts, maintenance of confidential relations, and the privilege to use with out molestation or interference all the properties one may have acquired in a legal way.

The first proposition would seem on the face of it enough to end the discussion. That Congress can invest judicial power wherever and whenever it pleases is readily understood; but this investment is accomplished by direct action, not by implication. It does not create an auditing board or an investigating committee and make it *ex officio* a court, no matter if the work of sifting and penetrating will occasionally be blocked for want of such judicial power. But Judges Field and Sawyer go further in the same direction and say in their ruling that that part of the act creating the commission which authorizes it to invoke the aid of established United States courts to further their investigations is unconstitutional and therefore void.

This is a rather strict construction, but its soundness is apparent, since it must be obvious that the immense—almost unlimited—power wielded by courts of record must not be farmed out or divided up by any kind of process, specious or special, no matter how great the immediate necessity. If there are not enough courts to transact the business of the country, it is the business of Congress to create more wherever the United States has exclusive jurisdiction, and for the legislatures of the different States to do so in other cases.

But it is not the strictly legal phase of the situation that will give so much satisfaction; it is rather that abstract law and concrete justice are united in the same proceeding. The homely way of putting it is this—That every man of sound mind is, to some extent, a business man; that he has relationships to others that are of no concern to third parties; that he is responsible for his own losses and therefore entitled to the benefit of his own gains; and that others have no right to question the why or wherefore of his personal or confidential affairs so long as he keeps within the law, and that even then individuals are not his proper prosecutors. That is about the sum and substance of the Court's ruling in the Stanford case, so far as the facts involved are concerned; that is why so many will be disposed to like it and consequently to join in Senator Stanford's rejoicing that the commission has been forced to let go its hold.

UNPRINCIPLED AND INCONSISTENT.

THERE appeared in the anti-"Mormon" organ of last Sunday (Aug. 28th) a matter to which we were at once tempted to directly refer. In consequence of the indecent character of the sheet in question we hesitated. Reminders of the subject have come, however, in the form of denunciation, from non-"Mormon" sources, against the insinuations and false position of the newspaper alluded to. We consequently set aside, for the time, our repugnance to making direct mention of the false statements which constantly appear in its columns.

For the attainment of the purpose in view it becomes necessary to quote the following:

"The Ward Seven school opens September 6, with these three new and highly capable instructors: Professor Albert S. Martin, who has made a good record in the Park City schools, as principal; and Misses Margaret Zane and Annie Youngberg as teachers in the intermediate and primary departments, respectively. A new room, 22x24 feet has been added to the school building, and such other improvements made that it is now claimed to be the best equipped school in town. The brethren squeal at the idea of Gentile teachers, and a few parental lunk-heads are sending their precious modocs to other ward schools, where the God's-kingdom-on-earth racket can still be taught, but the increasing superiority of the Ward Seven School will ere long show most of these parents their folly and bring the precious young ones back to where there is first-class teaching."

The vulgarity of that paragraph alone is sufficient to render it repulsive to every person who respects common decency. Parents of school children are denominated "lunk-heads" and the little ones "Modocs," and a statement is made to the effect that instructions of a religious character are given in the other District schools of this city. Thus this unprincipled sheet, which claims to largely represent the non-"Mormon" part of the population, introduces into educational matters the subject of religion.

Had this matter been confined to the local columns of the source from which the quotation is made the base insinuations it contains might have been attributed to the obtuseness of some blundering reporter, but there is an editorial repetition of it in the same issue. After enumerating and eulogizing the denominational schools about to open—including the Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist and Catholic—this was, in the same article, introduced:

"Finally, we feel that we ought to include in this notice the Seventh Ward District school. It is a first-class common school; the management is all that could be desired for children. It is the St. John among Utah common schools, crying out of the glory that is to be."

It is only fair to the Principal and trustees of the Seventh District school to state that the intimation that they have established and propose to conduct a school that can truthfully be classed as "sectarian" is placing them in a false position. They assert that the law in relation to the exclusion of religious teaching shall be strictly conformed to.

Now for the insinuation that the doctrines of the "Mormon" religion are taught in some of the other districts where the teachers belong to that faith. This question was brought to a direct issue in the courts in the early part of 1885, in connection with this same Seventh District long before its trusteeship fell into "Liberal" hands.

A proceeding was brought in the Third District Court, before Judge Zane, by L. S. Stevens and thirty-six other non-"Mormon" residents and taxpayers of the district. The object was to obtain a permanent injunction against the trustees and assessor to prevent them from collecting a tax levied for the purpose of erecting a schoolhouse. A temporary restraining order was granted. The chief basis of complaint upon which the request for a permanent injunction was asked was that the doctrines of the "Mormon" religion were taught in the schools. The investigation was long and elaborate, and great latitude was allowed, the purpose being to make the strongest possible showing for the applicants as against the Church. Notwithstanding this Chief Justice Zane, to his credit be it said, dissolved the restraining order and denied the injunction. In giving his decision he said:

"While the evidence is conflicting as to the Seventh District, the weight is against the proposition that sectarian doctrines have been and are now taught therein. The evidence does not raise a sufficient probability that such doctrines will be taught in the house to be erected with the tax in question. The tax is in pursuance of a valid law, and the building is to be erected on a lot of ground, the title to which is in the school trustees. The evidence fails to show that the tax is being raised to build a sectarian schoolhouse."

In relation to common schools in general within the jurisdiction of the court, the Chief Justice also remarked:

"If at any time hereafter it shall be made to appear that the house erected with this tax, or any other erected with a like tax within the jurisdiction of the court, is being used for Church purposes to the injury of the school, or that in the school therein is being taught the creed of any sect, it will be the duty of the court to prevent by injunction such use and such instruction."

In the face of these demonstrated facts the journalistic strife-breeder asserts, in so many words, that the parents of "Mormon" children in the Seventh District purpose sending the latter to other districts where their religion is taught. The Judge gave a bid to any non-"Mormons" to come into court, in case anything of that nature existed, and judgment would be rendered accordingly. No complaint of that kind has been made because there has been no foundation for one. And only think of this same paper, whose bitterness eliminates all reasonable controversy from its columns, now classing the Seventh District school—at present wholly under non-"Mormon" control—among those that are denominational or sectarian, with the further designation that lifts the "St. John among Utah common schools!"

A READY GOVERNOR.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, is making a reputation as one of the wide-awake, progressive public men of the day. He lives in the present more than many of his political compeers do, and it is his constant watch-care to not let the times get ahead of him. His latest feat of executive alertness is the forestalling of Jacob Sharp, recently convicted of wholesale bribery, after the latter's attorneys thought they had the game in their own hands. After the conviction and sentence, an application was made before Judge Potter, of the State Supreme Court, for a stay of proceedings pending appeal to that body, and after due deliberation this was granted on the ground of errors in the proceedings of the trial court. As the appellate body was not in session and the regular term would not come on for several months, the application for bail during so long a period could not reasonably be denied. The District Attorney, who had spent a good deal of labor and taken unusual pains to secure justice for the people, was nonplussed for a while. That a trial in which three months were consumed in getting a jury acceptable to the defense and in which so much fairness was shown all the way through, should be arbitrarily set aside on the most technical grounds, was bad enough; but to admit the convicted man to bail, which he would willingly forfeit for the sake of liberty, was very much like making a mockery of justice and nonentities of courts and officers. He announced his intention of resisting the application to admit to bail to the last, but, as illustrative of how futile he knew his efforts would be, he made the additional statement that he would insist upon the bail being fixed at one million dollars, the amount which Sharp was convicted of having robbed the people of.

At this juncture Governor Hill came to the rescue, by calling an extraordinary session of the Supreme Court to meet in New York City on the 7th of this month for the purpose of hearing Sharp's appeal and passing upon it—thus obviating all further efforts on either side till that day arrives.

Such things seem simple enough after they are done; but it is attention to simple things at the proper time and in the proper way that enables us to get along better with complex things when they come along.