# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, October 31, 1891.


## THE COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

It is to be hoped that the instructions of the Utah Commission to the registration officers for the coming city election will not be treated like some of their suggestions were on former similar occasions. The equanimity with which the majority of the Commission regarded the insolent refusal of their appointees to follow the instructions issued in circulars, gave rise to the suspicion that those suggestions were mere matters of form, and that the Commission were so "Liberal" in their sentiments that they could view such insubordination, as resulted in "Liberal" gains, without a tremor of dissatisfaction.

It is well known that the registration lists have for a long time been crowded with the names of dead and absent persons which, under the law and regulations of the Commission, ought to have been erased. From the changed tone of the language of the Commission, we judge that it is now the intention of that body to have its instructions enforced.

This is made still further probable by the appointment of Col. Sells as chief registration officer. It is to be presumed that he will endeavor to perform the duties of this office according to instructions, and that he will see that his deputies do their duty as defined by the Commission.

The appointment of Chief Justice Zane as a judicial officer, to hear and decide complaints against persons whose right to vote is questioned, is a change of policy that also indicates a desire for fairness and the execution of the law according to its intent. A responsible public officer for chief registrar, and a capable jurist for election judge, augur well for a fair election.

The instructions of the Commission for this election embody some new features. In addition to the usual formula the Commission say:

"The registration officers are urgently requested [illegible] all persons who have died or permanently removed from the precinct, or are otherwise disqualified as voters, and to erase all such names from the lists; it being the earnest wish of the Commission to eliminate from the list the names of all persons who are not residents of the city and not legally qualified under the law to vote."

In reference to the hearing and determining of objections they add:

"Upon the hearing of the case, if said judge shall find that the person objected to is not a qualified voter, he shall, within three days prior to the election, transmit a certified list of all such disqualified persons to the judges of election appointed by the Commission, and said judges should strike such names from the registry list before the opening of the polls. In view of the numerous complaints that have been made with respect to the working of this provision of the law, the Commission recommends that when a decision is made striking the name of a person from the list of voters, the fact should be made known to him without delay, either orally or in writing."

Another very important part of the circular is this:

"The Commission being solicitous to secure a perfect registration of the qualified voters of the city, and to prevent as far as possible in their power all frauds in the registration and election, further suggest and insist upon pain of removal from office, and as a matter of caution and with a view to the identity of electors, that the deputy registration officers of the different precincts in the city, at the time of revising the registration lists, shall enter opposite each name on the list the place of residence of the voter, by street and number, and his occupation, and in all cases of removal from one precinct to another, that the residence from which the voter removed shall be entered, as well as the one to which the change is made, and to carry out this suggestion the Commission will furnish to the registration officers books properly ruled for the purpose."

If such imperative orders had been given on former occasions, it would have been better for the community and the Commission would have obtained more public respect. The enforcement of the regulation to put the place of residence of each voter opposite his name on the list, in all instances, including cases of removal, will afford means of identification and the detection of fraudulent votes which has long been demanded by citizens desirous of fair elections. If this had been enforced on the occasion of the last municipal elections in this city, the people would not have been burdened and the city disgraced with the "Liberal" administration which has cost so much with such paltry returns.

We pointed out a few days ago the colonizing which is now going on, for political purposes. We directed attention to the gangs located in City Creek canyon. Parley's canyon is being worked for a similar purpose. The repeated delays in the conduit work and requests for more time, have had the same end in view as the City creek colonization. So with much of the unnecessary work on the public streets. Ridiculous grades for the sidewalks have been established—except in places where wealthy "Liberals" have kicked against it on personal grounds—and the result has been corresponding excessive work on the streets.

It is the new arrivals who need looking after by the friends of right, and who would be watched by the registrars if they were not wanted in support of the "Liberal" ticket. Laborers are coming in every day with a roll of blankets, and some fellows who are not laborers and who have neither blankets nor funds. They will doubtless be found, if traced, in a short time in the public employ, pledged to vote for the "Liberal" candidates in February. The six months' residence in the Territory required by law will be no obstacle in their way unless detected and exposed.

It is evident to the astute observer that the same tactics are in motion as have been used in the "Liberal" interest on former occasions. Money is being collected. A good deal of quiet work is being done, and weak places are being strengthened by importations and removals.

We do not know what is being done to meet these movements. But we suggest to the City Councilmen elected by the party of economy, morality, fairness and rectitude, that they have the right and should feel it their duty to inquire into the expenditure of public money, the colonizing of workmen, the delaying of contracts, and all the schemes devised to make an excuse for employing hands which will cost ballots in the interest of a faction, and they should take such a course as will prevent the prostitution of the people's funds for any such party purposes. They cannot begin a moment too soon. The desire people a fair election, this time, and the prospects are that with diligence, determination and the union of all the better elements of society, it will be had for the first time in some years at the municipal election of 1892.

## TENNESSEE MOBOCRACY.

The mobocratic spirit is still on the rampage in Tennessee. There has been trouble in that State for months. The latest piece of lawlessness on a large scale was perpetrated at Briceville, where a mob of miners liberated the convicts and burned the stockade where they were lodged. This is the means taken by the populace to solve the convict labor question. With this disposition in a considerable proportion of the work people, and a large number of convicted criminals turned loose upon society, the status of Tennessee is likely to go from very bad to much worse. But what else could be expected in a State where a masked mob could, with impunity, break into a house where innocent people were peacefully preparing to engage in the worship of God and, without the slightest cause, butcher them? In this fashion Elders John H. Gibbs and W. S. Berry from Utah, and Martin Condor and J. R. Hudson, of Lewis County, Tennessee, were brutally murdered, while Mrs. Condor was shot and so severely wounded by the same gang as to be maimed for life. This terrible tragedy occurred on the morning of Sunday, August 10th, 1884. Not one of the perpetrators of the horrible deed were ever brought to justice. Now the officers of the State are having their hands full, as the result of mobocracy, which they encouraged by failure to punish those who took part in one of the most cold blooded and barbarous massacres of innocent people on record. Tennessee does not seem to be near the end of her troubles, as the lawless element in the present controversy are evidently gaining ground.

## A SUGGESTION ABOUT POTATOES.

The potato crop throughout Utah is unusually heavy this year, and the absence of an outside market to which the tubers can be profitably shipped, renders them a drug in this region, the finest varieties being delivered at the homes of the purchasers at not more than thirty cents, and in some instances as low as twenty cents per bushel.

It has happened upon several occasions in the past in the spring, when the potatoes could not be longer kept in the winter pit without sprouting, that they have been sold as low as ten cents per bushel and even offered gratis to any person who would haul them away, but they never sold at such ruinously low prices at this season of the year before, and it is a shame that they should. They certainly never should be lower than fifty cents per bushel. Besides being unusually cheap the potatoes this year are most excellent in quality. A sample tuber taken from a load brought to the city by Brother Samuel L. Howard, of South Jordan, only lacked four ounces of weighing four pounds, and was solid throughout, smooth skinned and free from protuberances.

In view of the abundance of potatoes now in this region and the difficulty of selling them at any price, would it not be a good scheme for some individual or company to establish a starch factory and use up the roots in the manufacture of that necessary and important product, for which the residents of this Territory send thousands of dollars to other places annually? If we are correctly informed, no great amount of capital would be required to establish an industry of this kind, and the process of manufacture is so simple and the chances for selling the product at a profitable rate so certain, that there certainly ought to be persons in the community willing to invest in the enterprise from a desire to make money, if not from the more praiseworthy motive of utilizing that which might otherwise be wasted, and enriching the Territory by keeping money here that would be certain otherwise to go abroad.

## GERMANS AS COLONISTS.

In late years the idea has prevailed among German statesmen that it would be a good thing for Fatherland to establish a system of colonies or dependencies in foreign climes. For this purpose liberal subsidies were granted by the government, although Bismarck was never an enthusiast in the scheme. The contention was that the trade and influence of Germany could be thus extended, so that in time she would become the rival of Great Britain.

The dispatches a few days ago stated that the colonial system as established was considered by the Imperial Council in Berlin, and found to be working most unsatisfactorily. There are three colonies in Africa which are costing yearly over $2,500,000 and no tangible results visible.

The failure shows the shortsightedness of German politicians in matters of colonization. They fancied themselves adopting the English system, when they were pursuing an opposite course. English colonies are no longer feeders or sources of revenue to the central nation. They are all self-supporting with the exception of two or three. They all possess autonomy more or less. The two largest—Canada and Australia—are independent of Great Britain, commercially. It is true that at one time England did establish colonies with the view adopted by the Germans, but she abandoned the idea of following up that system long ago. The schemes now being considered by British and Colonial statesmen are federation or separation.

## WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Dun & Co., in their report for the week ending October 24, 1891, say that owing to the closeness of the elections business in stocks is rather slow. But industry as a whole throughout the country is improving. Collections are easier everywhere, and money is more plentiful.

At Boston wool is steady, with sales of 2,738,000 pounds at unchanged prices. At Hartford wool is quiet. Wheat has fallen 1½ cents, with receipts at the West of 3,140,000 bushels in four days, and exports of 1,250,000 bushels. Corn is scarce, and 1½ cents higher for spot, and oats 1½ cents higher. Cotton receipts exceed those of the same week last year by 35,000 bales, and the price fell a sixteenth, with sales of 914,000 bales in New York.

The stock market is hesitating. It was depressed somewhat on Thursday because of sales from Paris and Europe. The Bank of England lost during the week $1,930,000 gold. The treasury in New York has put out, including new treasury notes, $1,500,000 more than it has taken in during the week. The merchandise exports for the past two weeks have exceeded those of the corresponding weeks last year, while imports fall far below those of a year ago, so that the balance of trade in products strongly favors continued imports of gold.

For the week mentioned the number of failures reported in the United States was 297 and in Canada forty-two. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 235 for the United States and twenty-two for Canada.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Queen Victoria strictly prohibits smoking about Windsor Castle.

One million telegrams weekly pass through the English postoffice.

Mr. John Ruskin, the great English writer, is improving in health.

A war occurred in Morocco thirty years ago. The evils of it are still felt.

The public bath houses in Boston accommodated over a million bathers last summer.

In the Dresden museum the shoes worn by Luther at Worms are carefully preserved.

It is estimated that 100,000 head of sheep are crossing Wyoming this fall bound for other States.

Less than 25 per cent. of the freight trade of this country is carried on by ships flying the Stars and Stripes.

In Staffordshire and Worcestershire, England, 4000 miners are on strike against a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages.

S. D. Sturges, of Sheridan County, Wy., last year raised 874 bushels and forty-eight pounds of potatoes on a selected acre. He got the prize. D. D. Hayes of the same county raised this year 975 bushels and got the prize.

George Giddens, an actor at the Criterion Theatre, London, got acquainted with Miss Drew, an American actress, and married her in London a few days ago. He has a daughter seventeen years of age. He is well-known in the United States because of his connection with Wyndham's theatrical companies.

Dr. Grammer, an Episcopal clergyman of Baltimore, at a hospital dedication, said that the Christian religion was the only one which cared for sick, aged, and orphans. A Hebrew Rabbi, who followed, said that whoever came to Jews consideration for orphans was either a bigot or a fanatic. Dr. Grammer arose to explain by saying that he did not include Jews in the non-Christian category.

## THAT CHURCH MATTER.

### A Petition Filed on Behalf of the Brigham Young University.

### WITH EXAMINER LOUFBOROW.

A Suggestion as to How Funds in the Receiver's Hands May be Appropriated.

The following petition was filed in the office of Examiner in Chancery Loufborow, this morning, by Attorney Richard W. Young:

In the Supreme Court, Utah Territory, Salt Lake county, before Hon. C. F. Loufborow, Master in Chancery.

The United States, plaintiff, vs. The Late Corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, et al., defendants.

To the Hon. C. F. Loufborow, Master in Chancery:

The petition of Willard Young, the president of Young University, respectfully shows:

That Young University is an institution of learning founded and partially endowed by the heirs and devisees of the late Brigham Young, by a deed of trust, of which the deed hereto attached, marked "Exhibit A," is a copy.

That the land thereby conveyed is of the approximate value of $80,000, and is situated on First, Second and A streets of Salt Lake City.

The building committee of the board of trustees of Young University have decided to have the plans of the buildings drawn by Mr. Bruce Price of New York, one of the foremost architects of the world. The buildings will surround and enclose the University grounds, and it is estimated will cost when completed upwards one million dollars.

The institution will receive its further endowment almost exclusively from members of the Mormon Church through gifts and legacies. Sums amounting in the aggregate to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars have already been promised it by responsible and sufficient persons, members of the Mormon Church; while a certain prospect of further and substantial gifts and legacies from members of that Church is found in the fact that the University is destined and officially accepted by the "General Board of Education of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints" as, and is generally understood to be, the chief educational institution among the Latter-day Saints.

Mr. Willard Young has recently resigned his position as captain in the engineer corps of the United States army to accept the presidency of the University, and is now devoting his time to the preliminary work necessary to its establishment. Great interest in the success of the institution is manifested by the entire "Mormon" people, so far as they have become acquainted with its aims and objects. That the University will be become a great and useful factor in the educational development of the children of the Latter-day Saints may be regarded as a certainty.

It will be observed from the accompanying deed of trust that among the chief aims and objects of the institution is that of making of its students and graduates worthy citizens and true followers of Jesus Christ, by fitting them for some useful pursuit, by strengthening in their minds a pure attachment to the Constitution of the United States and to our republican institutions, and that the deed expressly provides that no unlawful doctrine shall be taught or inculcated.

Your petitioner asks that your honor may report and suggest to the Supreme Court of this Territory that the personal property of the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, now in the hands of the Receiver, be set aside for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a department of law in said Young University. It is respectfully suggested that property to the value of not less than fifty thousand dollars be devoted to the endowment of each of two or three professorships; and that property to the value of not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be used for the erection of a part of the proposed buildings, which shall be suitable for and shall be devoted to the purposes of the said law department, and that the residue of the property, or fund, if there be any, be set aside for the purpose of forming and maintaining a law library in connection with the said law department. It is further suggested that the fund be placed in the hands of the trustees of Young University to be used by them in accordance with the terms of those requests, and under such regulations and restrictions as your honor and the Supreme court of the Territory may deem prudent. The power to so situate professors might be lodged in the justices of the Supreme court, or in such other body or officials as may be selected.

It is of course unnecessary to suggest to your honor that if the disposition here outlined does not for any reason meet with the approval of either yourself or the Supreme Court, the fund might still be vested in the trustees of Young University to be employed either generally in the pursuit of the objects of that institution, or in some special course or courses to be named by your honor and approved by the court.

It will be seen from the accompanying deed that the said university did not exist at the time of the dissolution of the aforesaid corporation, and that, therefore, the objects and purposes for which your petitioner now asks that this property be devoted were not among the objects and purposes for which said personal property was originally acquired. Nor can it be urged that the uses and purposes for which your petitioner now seeks to have this fund devoted are, in whole or in part, opposed to public policy or good morals, or that they are contrary to the laws of the United States.

From the facts stated above, it will be equally evident that the students enrolled at Young University will be almost without exception, members of the Mormon Church and, therefore, either themselves donors or the offspring of donors of the fund in question.

This fund was contributed by Mormons and handled by Mormons with certain purposes and objects for the use and benefit of Mormons. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared those objects and purposes to be wholly or in part objectionable, but has nowhere declared, nor, indeed, can it reasonably be said that objects and purposes cannot be found to which a fund devoted exclusively by Mormons may be employed by Mormons for the use and benefit of Mormons upon them and objectives not only free from legal objection but in every respect commendable. It would seem, in view of the premises and in the light of the history of the times that there is no object or purpose either more appropriate or more useful and more free from legal and other objections to which this fund can be applied than in teaching the youth of the Latter-day Saints the principles of constitutional and other law.

This suggestion is submitted to your honor in the confident belief that the disposition asked furnishes a purpose lawful in character nearly corresponding to the purposes for which the fund was originally dedicated and acquired, and which will not only be approved by the entire body of the Latter-day Saints but will be favored by the American people, who, while approving, it may be, the diversion of the fund from its original objects and purposes, will view with disfavor any disposition which, by diverting it, even in part, to those who have not contributed a dollar towards it, will prevent the donors from using it in a lawful and meritorious manner among themselves.

WILLARD YOUNG,
By RICHARD W. YOUNG,
Attorney for petitioner.

Territory of Utah, County of Salt Lake. } ss.

Willard Young, being duly sworn, says: I am president of Young University mentioned in the foregoing petition; that I have read the said petition and know the contents thereof and that the statements of facts made therein are true of my own knowledge.

WILLARD YOUNG.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October, 1891.

RICHARD W. YOUNG,
[SEAL] Notary Public.


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