

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE GROWTH OF THIS CITY.

THE recent action of the City Council in opening a large number of new streets, is a tangible proof of the rapid growth of this city, despite the operation of those influences that have sought to prevent it. In proportion to its population it already covers more territory than almost any other city in the Union, hence the opening of so many new streets is all the more significant of its rapid expansion, and consequently of the decadence of those agencies that have worked in an opposite direction.

As the circumference of the city extends, lands in its central portion become more valuable, and hence the aggregate wealth of the municipality is increased. This added wealth, by the way, does not need to be earned by those who will enjoy it, but it comes to them by the operation of natural laws, and while it enriches its recipients, no one is impoverished or wronged.

Why were not these streets opened years ago? Why was not real estate in the centre of this city made, a long time ago, far more valuable than it has ever yet been? Why is not this city, to-day, the populous and wealthy metropolis which its natural resources, situation and advantages entitle it to become, with all those public improvements suited to the rank of a great commercial centre?

It is pleasing to note the manner in which these questions are being answered by many business men of this city, regardless of political or religious affiliations. With one accord this class of citizens, who are, in most communities, regarded as possessing as great a degree of intelligence, good sense and honesty as any other class, seem to have come to the conclusion that a new order of things should be introduced in order to enhance the financial and material interests of this city and Territory. In pursuance of this conclusion the business interests of several of the leading cities of the Territory, including this, are unitedly striving to counteract those forces that have operated so long to the injury, in every way, of the welfare of the commonwealth. In other words, they are making an earnest effort to spread true instead of false information about Utah.

If nothing but truth were told or published about Utah and its inhabitants, every few years would work a marvelous transformation within its borders. Truth produces harmony, and harmony results in prosperity. The most intelligent and influential elements of our population, embracing various shades of religious and political faith, have reached and are acting upon a firm conviction that the prosperity of the commonwealth, in every respect, requires that the unscrupulous agitators who, in the hope of accomplishing certain selfish ends, are willing to do immeasurable injury to the whole Territory, be robbed of their power to do evil and relegated to obscurity.

Early in the present year it looked as if an era of great commercial activity and prosperity was dawning upon the Territory. The attempt made by business men to introduce the new order of things above alluded to, inspired capital with a confidence it had not felt in Utah for many years, and within thirty days more than a million dollars' worth of real estate was reported as having changed hands in this city.

But the flow of this tide of confidence and prosperity has lately been suddenly stopped. The attempt to rob the "Mormon" people of their property, under the thin disguise of an action to wind up the affairs of an ecclesiastical corporation, alleged to have been long ago dissolved, is a sudden revival of the worst features of the agitation which has so long held back the growth of this Territory. It is an event which reveals, in a somewhat startling manner, the fact that there exists in Utah a clique which, as an agency for evil, has gone so far in the overturning of constitutional rights to property as to create widespread distrust, and a general condition of things throughout the whole Territory, of a nature calculated to inspire timid capital with fear, and impel it to seek elsewhere for safe investments.

The appointment of a receiver in the Church suits will have a widespread and disastrous effect upon the business interests of this Territory. It is a stinging blow to the commercial confidence which was rapidly becoming so strong, and had already produced marked and tangible results in raising prices, increasing the demand for labor and swelling the volume of

trade. It is an event which shows that a ring, comparatively insignificant in numbers, is engaged in a determined effort to rob the great majority of the Territory's population of the property held by them in all parts of Utah, "and elsewhere," as the indefinite language of the decree has it. The harm resulting to the business and commercial interests of this Territory by the developments in the Church suits cannot now be measured, but it is easy to see that it will be immense.

The greatest good of all the population, save an insignificant fragment of it, who prate so much about a virtue of which they are destitute, viz., patriotism, demands a suspension of the ruinous and senseless agitation that has inflicted such unmeasured harm upon every interest of our commonwealth and upon every class of its inhabitants.

THE "FORUM" ARTICLE ON UTAH'S STATEHOOD.

THE contribution to the November Forum from George Ticknor Curtis, most of which we published on Saturday, is an able exposition of the constitutional question involved in the provisions under which Utah asks admission into the Union as a State. The facts of the case are tersely and correctly stated, the argument is fair and logical and cannot be refuted, and the objections which it was designed to dissipate are swept away by the force of its irresistible and convincing conclusions.

It must be understood that the article in the Forum is not a "Mormon" plea, nor a general discussion of the social and incidental topics that have been irrelevantly introduced into this political question, but it goes straight to the root of the matter, and gives rational and potent reasons why this Utah problem should be solved by local instead of national means.

This eminent constitutional lawyer takes the same ground that we have taken on the right of the people forming a State government, to limit their own sovereignty in special directions for a special purpose. He shows, further, that it not only can be done, but has been done in several instances. In fact every State limits its own sovereignty, in many important particulars, when it enters the Federal Union, and submits to the authority of the General Government in those matters which are invested in the latter by virtue of the National Constitution.

The readers of the Forum, who are among the more thoughtful and cultivated of the American people, will obtain a much clearer understanding of the facts connected with this subject than can be gained from the partial and misleading statements of the many newspapers. It seems to be impossible for some journalists to touch upon anything that relates to the "Mormons" without diverging from the truth, introducing irrelevant and abusive matter, or striving to prejudice the public instead of throwing light upon the question at issue. Mr. Curtis has brought to bear on this article a more than ordinary acquaintance with Utah affairs, the legal experience of a lifetime, and a thorough familiarity with the constitutional questions arising out of the dispute that has been occasioned by the latest movement for Utah's statehood. It is an article that every thoughtful person may read with profit.

The adverse press comments on this able exposition, so far as we have seen them, consist entirely of frivolous and paltry remarks and queries which have no bearing on the matter under discussion. Some of them want to know whether Mr. Curtis is a paid attorney of the "Mormons" or not; others dismiss the argument with the assertion that it is a "Mormon" argument. It makes no difference whether either the query or the assertion is correct or incorrect. The only question worth debating is in regard to the truth and soundness of the article. If the facts are as stated and the reasoning is incontrovertible, should not that be sufficient?

The learned author was counsel for the "Mormons" before the Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated Snow case, and was on the right side of it as the Court decided. He then gained an insight into Utah affairs which enabled him to understand the question now under debate. He argues in favor of the constitutionality of the provisions which limit the State sovereignty, in answer to the assertions of writers who have taken the opposite view. Even if he is now an attorney for the "Mormons," that makes no difference to the soundness of his argument, and it certainly looks as if his opponents feel they are beaten by it, or they would not attempt to throw in such shallow queries in the place of an answer to his rational deductions.

If this able effort is a "Mormon argument," so much the better for the "Mormons." It is a very poor answer to the cogent reasoning it contains to say it is a "Mormon" argument. Is it correct? That is the question. If so, then all those objections about the unconstitutionality of the proposition to submit the amending power of the State to the discretion of Congress, in a certain particular, are unsound and should be discarded. If not, let it be shown and let the reasons be adduced, but do not throw

mind at the author nor raise points that cannot affect the subject matter but only indicate the anger of defeat.

This constitutional question is the question. It is the only one that is of value. The other objections that have been raised are merely the mouthpieces of prejudice. They should not receive serious notice when the application is made to Congress for the admission of Utah. The small schemes and petty intrigues that have been set on foot to put the people here in a false light before the public, are indicative of the minds and purposes of their inventors, and of the officials who have lent themselves to the unworthy business. We believe they will fail of their object and bring the very reverse of comfort to their promoters and abettors.

There has not been advanced one sound reason, yet, why the prayer of the framers of and voters on the Utah Constitution should not be granted. We do not think one can be found. The "inequality with other States" theory will be found utterly untenable, and if Utah is excluded from the sisterhood of States it will not be because she is not entitled to her rights and liberties under the Constitution, but because senseless clamor, untruthful assertions and groundless suspicions are permitted to prevail over evident justice, indisputable claims and sound political policy.

THE ANARCHISTS DISPOSED OF.

THE seven anarchists of Chicago are now disposed of. One eluded the gallows by blowing his own head into a shapeless mass by means of dynamite, the sentence of two has been commuted from death to imprisonment for life, there being but little to recommend the one to preference over the other. The most dramatic part was the hanging of the remaining four, who died hard, the account of their terrible contortions being sickening to the sensitive reader.

A full statement of the whole case, from its inception to the closing scene within the jail will be found in our columns. It should be preserved by the readers, as a basis from which they may note either the rise or fall of anarchism in this country. We have an idea it will be the former and not the latter, and from that standpoint the prospect is sad to contemplate. The seven anarchists whose fate has created such a deep and widespread interest are disposed of, but the disposition of the question with which they were prominently connected remains a fact not yet accomplished.

It was predicted in these columns some time since that there would probably be no outbreak at the time of the execution. This opinion was based on the theory that in the ranks of the anarchist fraternity are many men of shrewdness and intelligence. Such persons who may design an onslaught upon social order are not likely to institute it at a time when gigantic and effective preparations have been made to prevent such a contingency and demolish the first symptom leading to it. With them such an attempt would be worse than undertaking a "forlorn hope." The nature and extent of the preparations of the authorities to meet such an emergency may be learned from the particulars published today. The anarchists doubtless prefer, in hunters' parlance, to "lie low for black ducks." Should there be an outbreak of the anti order class, it will be apt to burst upon the country something after the fashion of a whirlwind on a clear day, when unexpected by all except the elements engaged in it.

This is a day of "booms," and anarchy is now having its hoist. It has been said that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. What applies in a religious sense in this direction has equal force in reference to what may be termed its opposite. The blood of those men who have so lately lost their lives in the cause of anarchy may turn out to be the seed of that sinister cause, scattered broadcast over the nation to take root and raise its legitimate plants and fruits. It may be said that these men are not martyrs. True enough, but if there be a host of people who believe they occupy that position, the effect, so far as relates to the increase in strength of their cause, is much the same. The tremendous interest shown in behalf of the men whose case is now being considered, by an immense number of people, proceeded from certain well defined causes. It must have been either of the following: (1) Ordinary sympathy (common to all properly constituted mortals) without reference to the proper deserts of the object to which it is directed. (2) A conviction that the men were unjustly convicted. (3) Unqualified sympathy for the anarchist cause. The execution of the four men, the death of the one who suicided, and to a greater or less extent the retention in duress of the two now alive, are all a disappointment to all of the classes defined under the three positions. Therefore the entire sentiment must favor these men, and it is somewhat difficult to disassociate their personality from the cause in which they were engaged. The result must be an increased leaning toward anarchy and a proportionate sentiment against regularly constituted authority under which the punishment of the men in question was inflicted.

It may reasonably be anticipated that the Anarchists will bide their time. As the authorities have prepared on the present occasion, to guard against any violent demonstration in which they might engage, so will shrewdness on their part show them the advantage of preparation ahead for any contingency they might have to meet in any future uprising that they may contemplate. Should the noisy ebullitions of their orators cease, the look out for coming squalls, as it is not the barking dog which bites. The less noise the greater danger of strong work. In the meantime it will be well for the powers that be to be on then look out. Should their vigilance about them be caught napping at a time when wakefulness would be of incommensurable value.

FROM THURSDAY'S, DAILY, NOVEMBER 10.

To the "Pen."

Last evening Isaac Farley was brought down from Ogden and placed in the penitentiary. He was sentenced on an indictment for unlawful cohabitation, and having declined to bind his future conduct by a promise, he was given the full penalty of the law by Judge Boreman—six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$300 and costs.

Alleged Libel.

Charles Lowe, of Wellsville, Cache County, commenced suit in the Third District Court yesterday against the Salt Lake Herald Company, claiming \$25,000 damages for alleged libel. The Herald published a correspondence purporting to give the facts in an alleged case of adultery against Mr. Lowe. Mr. Groo, of the Herald, was subpoenaed as a witness in a criminal libel suit against Mr. Snow, of Brigham City, who is charged with having written the correspondence referred to. Mr. Groo went north today to be present at the examination before Commissioner Goodwin.

The Receiver's Bondsmen.

This afternoon United States Marshal Dyer filed his bond of \$250,000 with the clerk of the Supreme Court, Judge E. T. Sprague. The gentlemen whose signatures are affixed to the document are well known capitalists and substantial business men, representing nearly \$3,000,000 worth of property. They are Wm. S. McCormick, John E. Dooley, Boyd Park, Louis Martini, John J. Daly, H. S. Eldredge, John Sharp, Andrew Bixen, Matthew Cullen, Jacob Moritz, Charles Read, J. C. Glenfield and Wm. L. Pickard. Marshal Dyer took the oath of office this afternoon.

DEATH BY STRYCHNINE.

Sad Ending of a Young Girl's Life.

Miss Corinda E. Laub, whose death it is our painful duty to record today, breathed her last at 6:25 o'clock this morning. She has been residing at the home of her sister, Mrs. John W. Snell, in the Eighth Ward, and retired last night about 9:15. A quarter of an hour later Mr. and Mrs. Snell were aroused by strange sounds in the young girl's room. Mrs. Snell went in and found her sister lying in bed and acting strangely. She exclaimed "I am dying! I am dying!" and Mr. Snell was called. The unfortunate girl said that she had taken strychnine, and Dr. Belle Anderson was immediately summoned. Dr. Benedict was also called in shortly afterward. Between the convulsions, Miss Laub talked rationally, and said she had taken twenty-five grains of the deadly poison. She was questioned as to the cause of the rash act, and replied that she wanted to go to her mother, who died several years ago. To further inquiries, she stated emphatically that there was no other cause for the deed, that she had always been treated well by her associates, but that she was so lonely without her mother that she wanted to die. The physicians made every effort to counteract the effects of the poison, but it was a hopeless task from the first. During one of her quiet spells, Miss Laub muttered, "They said twenty-five grains would cause instant death." After about nine hours of agony she passed from life.

The blow fell on the family with terrible weight. The deceased was twenty years of age last July, and was the youngest child in the family. She was of a melancholy disposition, and has been given to spells of grief ever since her mother's death. Recently she has been affected with intense pains in the head, and has been heard to make remarks on a number of occasions, such as, in reference to an article of clothing, "I shall never wear that again." The coroner was notified to-day, but after inquiry into the circumstances an inquest was deemed unnecessary. From Miss Laub's recent actions there is no doubt that she committed the act while in a state of temporary insanity induced by great mental depression. She has relatives and friends in various parts of the Territory, to whom the news of her untimely death will be a source of pain and mourning.

The best shoe ever made for both hard and slippery roads is an eastern patent shoe with peg calks which screw into the shoe and are easily put in or taken out.

SHOCKING FATALITY.

Poison Administered to William Greene, of Stockton.

An inquest was held at 11 a.m. today by Coroner Taylor and a jury, over the remains of William Greene, of Stockton, who died in the White House, this city, from the effects of opium poisoning at an early hour this morning. The inquest was held at the office of Jos. Wm. Taylor, on West Temple Street.

The first witness examined was Alexander Muirbrook who stated in substance that deceased was an Englishman, about 60 years of age, who had just come to this city from Stockton, where he had a family consisting of a wife and eight children; that he was a master workman of the Knights of Labor, and that he arrived here yesterday for the purpose of attending the funeral of a man named McDonald, who was to be buried today. Immediately on arriving he visited St. Mary's Hospital and on stepping out, down the steps sprained his ankle severely. He retired to his room in the White House at about 8:30, suffering more or less pain from the accident, although when witness and Messrs. Spalding and Spitz retired at 9:30, they all had been drinking and were feeling gay and Greene joined heartily in laughing with the rest. Did not know that Greene was seriously ill until it was announced by Dr. Richards who came in to attend him late last night. Mr. Greene died at about 4 a.m. today. Dr. Richards said from the effects of morphine. Witness understood that it was administered by a young man in the hotel—did not know his name. The doctor said he was sent for by the young man who administered the medicine.

Dr. A. S. Bower said he was called about 12 midnight and found Dr. Richards in attendance. That all the usual expedients were resorted to in order to counteract the effects of the morphine poison from which he was evidently suffering. He learned that Mr. Greene was groaning with pain when a young man present at the request of deceased administered a dose of morphine hypodermically, which not operating as speedily as expected was repeated to the amount in all of 5-6 of a grain—half a grain is a full dose—he died at 4:30. The doctor thought the overdose was unintentional.

The death was unmistakably attributable to opium poisoning.

Edward Burling, Jr., of Chicago was the next witness who testified that he had been in this city two weeks, that last night hearing a man moaning terribly he went to his assistance and asked if he could do anything for him. Witness suggested calling a doctor, but deceased did not want one, but requested witness to give him some morphine to relieve his pain. He did so, giving him about half a syringe full of Majendies solution hypodermically. As the patient seemed still unrelieved and called for more, he repeated the dose. Witness stated that he had been in the habit of using the drug more or less and that he had taken with impunity four times the amount he administered to Mr. Greene. That he gave the medicine in order to relieve him and with no other motive and that he felt as though his (witness's) life was blasted by the fatal result. As soon as practicable after ascertaining that the dose was likely to prove injurious he called in a competent physician (Dr. Richards) to do what he could to remedy the evil.

Dr. Jos. S. Richards said shortly after 9 p.m. last night Mr. Burling called upon me stating that he had given the morphine as stated. Witness went to the patient and used every known antidote and other means available to counteract the effects of the drug, laboring with varying success for over five hours, but finally in vain. The death undoubtedly resulted from opium poisoning. He was convinced from the actions of Mr. Burling that he was innocent of criminal intention.

The substance of the verdict was: "The said jurors on their oaths do say that he died at 4:30 a.m., Thursday, the 10th day of November, A.D., 1887, at the White House in Salt Lake City, from the effects of opium poison administered by Edward Burling, and they further find that the said Edward Burling is innocent of any criminal intent."

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY NOVEMBER 11.

The Receiver Takes the Titling Office.

This morning Marshal Dyer called at the Titling Office in the capacity of receiver, and after a consultation with Bishop John R. Winder and Le Grand Young, Esq., an adjournment was taken till this afternoon, when another conference was had. The result was that the Titling Office property was turned over to the possession of the receiver, who placed Bailiff William McCurdy in charge, with the understanding that the business of the institution was to be continued as formerly until Monday morning, when further steps may be anticipated.

His Home Burned.

John Batty, of Toquerville, Washington County, writes as follows, Nov. 5th:

On the 19th of October last my home was burned down and everything that was in it, not leaving us a meal of