

# THE DESERET NEWS.

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DAVID O. CALDER,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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## THE POLICE AND THE SOLDIERY.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE,

SALT LAKE CITY,

JAN. 29th, 1874.

Editor Deseret Evening News:

The following document has been made public—

"HEADQUARTERS CAMP DOUGLASS,

U. T., JANUARY 23, 1874.

"General Orders, No 14.

"Repeated complaints have been made to the commanding officer of the ill treatment of soldiers by the police of Salt Lake City. These complaints usually reach the Post Commander long after the occurrences to which they relate, and when it is too late to make a thorough investigation of the facts.

"It is ordered, that hereafter, when facts come to the knowledge of Company Commanders, or other commissioned officers of this Post, that any member of this Garrison has been arrested by the police of Salt Lake City, or that any ill treatment has been received by any member of this Garrison at the hands of the police of Salt Lake City, it shall be the duty of such Company Commanders or other commissioned officers, to notify the Post Commander without a moment's unnecessary delay, to the end that steps may be taken to secure a fair and impartial trial to the person so arrested; or, that proper legal steps may be taken to bring the perpetrators of outrages upon soldiers to justice. It is further made the duty of any soldier receiving ill treatment at the hands of the police of Salt Lake City, to report the fact in person to the Post Commander. Soldiers are to remember, however, that they have the right to be heard by counsel in their defence, before the Police Court of Salt Lake City, and when they are brought before such court unjustly, they should demand a postponement of their case until they can communicate with the Commanding Officer of the Garrison; and for this purpose they are authorized to use the telegraph. It is enjoined, however, on all soldiers to so conduct themselves as to give no cause or excuse to the police of Salt Lake City to molest them; and it is to be distinctly understood, that the Post Commander will not sustain any soldier in evil doing. Of all men, we who wear the uniform of American soldiers, should be the most scrupulous in the observance of law, and in the preservation of order.

"By order of

LIEUT. COL. MORROW.

"(Signed) W. F. JAMAR,

2d Lieut. 13th Infantry,

Post Adjutant."

In the first place I will say that General Morrow has been grossly misinformed. I place myself at the defiance of any person or persons to prove that any soldier, or private citizen either, has been struck by any of the police of this city, excepting in self-defence or to

prevent attempted escape, and I am prepared to afford General Morrow for any other individual the most ample facilities for ascertaining the truth or falsity of my assertion, and, in fact, nothing would suit me better than to have a most thorough and complete investigation of the charges made by those who are continually lying about the police force of this city. I cannot but regret that General Morrow's naturally gentlemanly nature should be so misled by those who appear to make it a business to grossly misrepresent things as they are. It is true that the police have occasion sometimes to resort to force in making arrests and quelling disturbances, but they never do so when they can perform their sworn duty without. When an officer is resisted and beaten, he has no recourse but to use force or allow the laws to be broken with impunity and he be derelict in the performance of his duty.

I may state that heretofore, the police and the officers of the post have acted together with the greatest unanimity, the police lending every desired aid to the military in searching for stolen property and in detecting military criminals, of which General Morrow is well aware.

I have considered it beneath me heretofore to notice the many contemptible lies circulated and published about the police force, for I know that certain parties have lied over and over again about us, and they know that they have lied just as well as I do. I only condescend to notice so unreliable and abusive a source now because an individual like General Morrow, who is generally acknowledged to be a gentleman who likes fair play, appears to be misled by their baseless assertions.

In a city newspaper a recent *melée* in front of the Theatre, between about half a dozen soldiers and some miners is referred to as follows:

"The police were called in, and when some of the belligerents had been hustled into the street, a brutal attack was made by the police on one or more of the offenders. We are informed by citizens who witnessed the outrage, that one of the soldiers was shamefully beaten over the head and face, with brass knuckles."

The facts of the case mentioned are that only one of the soldiers was struck by the police, but not sufficiently to mark him, and this was because he struck, kicked, and resisted them. The soldier's name is Lewis Young, and next morning, after his trial, he apologized, in my presence, to the police, telling them he was sorry he had kicked and struck them and that had he known they were officers he would not have done so. He had a couple of marks on his face, which he said were inflicted by a citizen, who kicked him before the arrival of the police. Out of nine soldiers arrested that same night, not one of them had a scratch, or any complaint of bad treatment to make. The truth of my statements can be discovered by any person who will take the trouble to learn them. A previous version of the affair by the same paper stated that four of the soldiers were horribly beaten, which reminds one of the old adage that "liars should have good memories."

A short time since, officer Hyde was charged with striking and abusing a Frenchman, named Charles A. Deanchit, and dragging him along the floor of the saloon by the hair of his head, to which statement the proprietors of the place were gentlemen enough to give a flat and unqualified contradiction, in a card published in the paper alluded to.

With regard to the case of Ellis Teamly, also referred to, the facts are as follows:

He was partially intoxicated and creating a disturbance, Nov. 13th, 1872. The police advised him to go home, and some of his comrades agreed to take him to camp. He broke loose from them, however, and continued his unruly conduct. One of the officers put his hand on Teamly's shoulder, when the latter

drew a pistol and presented it at the policeman's face. The officer, to avoid being killed, drew his club and struck him over the head. He afterwards took cold, and the injury proved serious.

It is also asserted that the post commander has made frequent complaints to the city authorities regarding the ill-treatment of soldiers by the police, which is untrue, there being but one instance of an investigation being demanded by the military, which was freely accorded. The case alluded to was wherein a soldier who had been fined wished to go to a friend on East Temple St. to get money, that he might be released. He broke confidence with the officer who accompanied him, Mr. John Smith, and ran away. The officer fired a shot after him and missed him, and subsequently, after capturing him, struck him over the head. The officer was tried by the Mayor and fined \$100, which he promptly paid. Certain parties, not satisfied with this, had Mr. Smith taken before Judge McKean, who placed him under fifteen hundred dollar bonds to answer to the grand jury for an offense for which he had already been tried and punished. The soldier afterwards told Mr. Smith that he was prompted and persuaded by certain ultra anti-"Mormon" persons, well known to your correspondent, to make the complaint upon which he (Mr. Smith) was re-arrested.

There are always two sides to a question—how about the conduct of those "inattentive" "gallant boys in blue?" I call attention to a few among many circumstances:

Recently two soldiers created a disturbance at the Theatre. The police attempted to arrest one of them, when he drew a pistol and fired at them. He ran off and was pursued by the officers and in the pursuit he fired five more shots at them, one of which passed through one of the officers' clothing. One of the policemen caught up with him and while in the act of seizing him the last shot fired by the soldier grazed his head. Unfortunately, this gentle "boy in blue" escaped.

On Feb. 17th, 1870, two of these harmless creatures, named respectively Artee and Hill, knocked down and abused an Indian boy, who complained to the police. The latter went after them to arrest them, when they fired at the police, who were unarmed, but being joined by others, continued the pursuit, the soldiers the while looking back and keeping up a running fire. They were finally captured on the East Bench, on their way to camp. They were brought to the City Hall, examined next morning and committed to the Probate Court in \$800 bonds each. The same day of the examination an officer arrived from camp with an order, demanding that the men be surrendered to the military, on the plea that the arrests were made inside the boundary line of the reservation, and they were given up on conditions that they would be held subject to any indictment that might be found against them by the grand jury of the Probate Court. A few days afterwards they escaped from camp, and the civil authorities have heard no more of them.

I would here like to ask, how is it that soldiers are permitted to come to town from camp, armed with deadly weapons, which they frequently show an eager disposition to use?

Soldiers have frequently come down from camp in bands with the avowed intention of raising a row, and, as they themselves have said, of running the "G-d d—d Mormons," and "cleaning out the town." Fine conduct for those "gallant boys in blue." They have made repeated threats of what they intended to do, but they have done but a comparatively small portion of it yet. I will say, however, that I discovered, without the possibility of doubt, that they were incited to this outrageous conduct by members of a miserable political clique, and that the indications were strongest during the Cullom bill excitement.

Some time ago a couple of soldiers on horseback rode through

the streets and fired shots promiscuously at unoffending citizens, and when they reached the extreme eastern portion of the City stopped several people and stuck their pistols in their faces.

A few months since a couple of these peaceful and "gallant boys in blue" stopped Mr. Orson Arnold on the street and endeavored to get his horse away from him.

I might refer to many more instances similar to the foregoing, which, however, would take too much time and space, and besides I have no desire to do it. Those I have here given are sufficient, however, I should think, to convince anybody that the police officers, in dealing with soldiers, have the frequent option of knocking them down or having their own brains blown out, and the first alternative is much the best way for the officers.

With regard to the gentleness of disposition manifested by some of those inoffensive individuals, the evidence, in using the religious element in man's nature to break the power of the Romish Hierarchy. Scholastic theology had succeeded the Bible, and the Bible was brought forth from the dusty shelves of monastic libraries to succeed scholastic theology, but the rank growth of traditional errors left but little room for Bible truth.

Religious intolerance, the fruitful source of political aggression, is the heritage of the Reformed churches; and the facts of history remind us that they have not ignored the means used by the mother church for the conversion of heretics and heathen. It is now, sometimes, deemed more economical and politic to extend Christian civilization by means of commerce, monogamy and licentiousness. If these do not convert barbarians, they seldom fail to reduce their numbers.

The Reformation was by no means a purely religious movement. It transferred the direction of religious affairs from the Pope to national rulers. It used the mighty weapon of religion to institute a new order of things; not so much less aggressive in their nature, as broken and fragmentary in their power, and therefore giving better opportunities for progress. The "gallant boys in blue," I might refer to the wholesale chicken-stealing cases, the frequent depletion of clothes lines, the battering in of doors and windows with large rocks, the breaking down of fences, the robbing of orchards, the molestation of women and children in the absence of male members of families, all of which operations are frequently indulged in in the east part of the city by the innocent soldiery. Should the officers of Camp Douglas want any further evidence of the upright and dignified character of some of the "gallant boys in blue," I would refer them to the condition of the post guard house, which is reaching nearer home.

Some time ago it was the custom for a patrol to come down from camp, and the officer in command of the squad would operate in conjunction with the police, the latter aiding in getting the men together who should be placed under arrest and the patrol took them to camp. This worked very well and saved the police a great deal of risk of life and limb, and if General Morrow is apprehensive that his men are maltreated by the police, the sending of a patrol would fully satisfy him whether they are or are not. If he is of opinion that men who get rebellious and belligerent under the influence of intoxicating liquor, can be easily handled, it would be well for him to try the experiment and take some management of such affairs in a military capacity.

In conclusion, it may be well for me to state that the instructions received by the police come directly from myself, and for which I am responsible. Those instructions are to the effect that when the laws are broken the officers must never fail to make an arrest when within the range of possibility; to make arrests in a gentlemanly, quiet and peaceful manner when it can safely so be done. On the other hand I have also instructed them that when any person draws

a weapon on them, never to let the other party give the first shot or the first blow, for I hold it to be the duty of an officer not only to arrest offenders against the law, but to be vigilant, in protecting himself from being killed and from personal injury while in the discharge of his duty. It may be well to publish this, my conception of the duty of a police officer, that the position may be clearly defined, and so long as I retain my present position I do not think that I shall see any reason to change the policy indicated.

Respectfully,

ANDREW BURT,

Chief of Police, Salt Lake City.

## Correspondence.

The Accident at Pleasant Grove.

PLEASANT GROVE,

January 29th, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

My son George, who is about twenty years of age, was going to American Fork at nine o'clock this morning, and in driving over the railroad track where it crosses the main road in Pleasant Grove lane, and unconscious of any danger, all of a sudden he heard the whistle of the gravel train, backing out from the cut as it comes out of the Pleasant Grove fields. As he turned his head and saw the cars they were only two rods from him, and upon seeing the danger he struck the team and jumped out of the wagon just as the cars struck it between the wheels, turning it over. As it turned it struck my son on the back of the head, cutting a gash about two and a half inches long, and dragging him about three rods, where he lay insensible. The collision also knocked the mules down and dragged one of them four or five rods, where it lay for some time, being dreadfully bruised. The harness was torn in pieces off the animals and the wagon was smashed in a thousand pieces, some of which were scattered by the train several hundred feet along the road. After the train had stopped, the engineer and one of the hands carried my son to the nearest house, where he lay insensible, and continued so until twelve o'clock, when he was brought home on a litter. The engineer telegraphed to Supt. Little at Salt Lake City, informing him of the accident. The dispatch was not received until half past twelve o'clock, but immediately upon receipt of the news Supt. Little ordered an express engine to be got ready and with horse and buggy came to the 8th Ward after me. On returning to the depot he called for Dr. H. J. Richards, who went with us, and on our arrival at the depot we found Supt. Sharp had the engine all ready. We started at twenty minutes past one o'clock. Supts. Little and Sharp very kindly accompanied me and Dr. Richards. We reached Pleasant Grove about half-past two o'clock, and found my son better than we expected, as we had been informed that his back was broken, but after examination it was found that no bones were broken, but that his back was wrenched and inwardly bruised. At the time of writing this, I have great hopes that, with care and attention, he will soon recover.

Permit me to express my own and my family's grateful feelings to Supts. Little and Sharp, Bro. C. Decker and others, for the interest they manifested and the assistance rendered to us in this serious accident. GEO. HALLIDAY.

Information Wanted—of the whereabouts of David Parry, or his son John Parry, of Beauford, Monmouthshire, South Wales. The last information from them was that they were in the gold mines in California in 1862. Address James Beddo, Bountiful, Davis County, Utah.

California and Nevada papers, please copy.

## BORN.

Jan. 31st. to the wife of Mr. W. A. Roofs, formerly Miss Nellie Colebrook, a son.