

irresponsible. The august body perhaps had the protection of their foreman in their "mind's eye." His conduct has been of such a character as to make the presence of the police occasionally a necessity, and had the officers been rigged up after the manner of the regulation "bobby" how easy it would have been for him to distinguish their manly forms clothed in the usual blue coat and brass buttons and give them the slip. Police uniforms do very well in older cities where there are detective forces as well as regular police, but here where the officers have to do the duties of both, I don't think it would work to advantage.

The affair between W. P. Rowe and deputy collector Burt proves that the ordinary ancient Roman Senator was in advance in politeness of at least one modern butcher, although the old time Romans occasionally assumed a duplicate vocation, as for instance when a lot of them butchered Cæsar. When Marc Antony wanted to appropriate the auricular appendages of his fellow-countrymen he said: "Lend me your ears." He did not purloin them without a request. But butcher Rowe without previous notice seized the ears of Mr. Burt and forthwith sought to gain forcible possession of them. Report has it that Mr. Burt retaliated by seizing the ears of his assailant. If this action was based on a desire to make an even exchange of these organs this affair is solitary in its singularity among the ordinary affairs of life. Some people would probably attribute Rowe's act to emotional insanity. I am inclined to the idea that it was unmitigated brutality.

No wonder the 120,000 Republican officeholders and their hangers on, amounting to at least as many more, feel fearfully sick over the Democratic victory. A prospect of such an immense army, who have been enjoying soft situations at the public expense for such a long time, working for a living is no small matter. After next spring, the labor market in such lines as carrying the hod, sawing small wood, whitewashing and the like, is almost sure to be glutted, besides the immense additions to the already formidable array of tramps with which the country is afflicted. Judging from the sick headaches among officeholders here, the sentiment among them throughout the country may be judged to some extent. Right in this city the change had a baneful influence, for which no antidote can be found.

Some time since Associate Justice P. H. Emerson put a plank in front of the open venire hole made by Judge Zane. Associate Justice Twiss has stuck a plug into the same opening. Two-thirds of the aperture being now closed, packed juries will have some difficulty in crawling through, when the end of the anti-Mormon extrajudicial tunnel reaches the Supreme Court of the Territory.

Some of the more prominent features of President Arthur's administration have been trout fishing, mutton-chop whiskers, numerous varieties of wine and exquisitely cut trousers, with an occasional recommendation to destroy Republican government in Utah thrown in by way of variety.

PROPRIETORSHIP IN DRIFT-WOOD.

THE *Utah Journal* of December 3rd contains an account of a case that occasions some surprise. A young man named Henry Lamoreaux, who bears a good reputation for honesty, was convicted of larceny in the Justice's court on a jury trial, and last Saturday was fined \$20 and costs, making a total expense to him—exclusive of trouble and shame—of \$39.15. The offence with which he was charged consisted of hauling from the mouth of Logan Cañon two loads of drift-wood, claimed to be the property of Neils Hansen, who purchased it from the U. O. M. and B. Co. The wood was of very small value, regarded by some as near worthless as it could be, because it had been in the stranded mass of logs and wood since last July.

But the value of the wood is of little consideration in view of the principle involved. This wood came down with the U. O. "drive" of timber and lodged with it at the company's boom, and when the waters receded, most of it was scattered along the river banks for three-quarters of a mile. The company sold this drift-wood in a body, to Hansen, but it had not been removed or even piled up to denote ownership. And it has been a local custom, established by common understanding for a long period and formally recognized in public meeting of the citizens twenty years ago, that drift-wood is public property.

The U. O. had certainly some color of claim to the drift-wood, as it came down and was mingled with their timber, although much of it would have drifted, no doubt, independent of their "drive." But as it had not been piled, and no evidence appeared to the public that it had been appropriated, it was natural that it should be taken for public property, particularly considering its long-neglected condition.

The young man who hauled the wood expressed his willingness to settle for it as soon as he learned that it was claimed by Hansen, but the complaint was lodged and the case went on, evidently for the purpose of protecting the interests of the U. O. more than the

vindication of public justice. For there was no evidence of intent to do wrong. Witnesses of undoubted veracity testified to the recognized public proprietorship in drift-wood, and the absence of intention to commit a public offence or to interfere with known private rights was patent.

The conviction of the accused, coupled with the heavy fine—under the circumstances, imposed upon him, reflect upon him greatly to his injury. A stain is put upon him which appears to be undeserved. The rights of the U. O. ought to be protected. If it was necessary to that protection that a verdict should be rendered against the defendant, it looks as though that could have been done in a way to relieve the defendant of the obloquy which attaches to him, and the fine could have been made nominal, in the same spirit. If there was any evidence that the young man intended to steal the wood, that he was aware it was private property, that he took it in a sneaking or secret manner, indicating the spirit of larceny, it would have been right to punish him severely. But the evidence, as reported, points in an opposite direction, and the defendant appears as the injured party. He is poor and, we are informed, had to part with one of his horses, thus breaking up his team in order to settle the fine and costs, preferring this to risking further trouble and expense by appeal. The complainant paid \$5 of the fine, thus indicating his own belief in the moral innocence of the accused.

There is a question of public right associated with this matter that is quite important, apart from the reputation of the young man, which is damaged by a conviction for larceny. It is not clear that an individual or a company can lawfully claim as private property, drift-wood, that by common custom is regarded as public property, simply because it becomes "mixed and mingled" with logs in a "drive" or is stopped by a "boom." The timber owner has, in our opinion, but an equal claim with the rest of the public to that common property, until he, by some act that can be publicly recognized, gives evidence of appropriation. While it remains on the public domain without such evidence, it looks unfair to deem it appropriated, and unjust to punish one who considers himself a common proprietor for taking it, and to blast his reputation for an act done without guilty intent. The question ought to be competently tested and set at rest for the benefit of the community, company interests of course being considered and guarded as well as the public welfare.

THE STUDY OF SHORTHAND.

FROM all parts of the Territory we receive numerous inquiries as to what system of shorthand or phonography is generally used in this country; what system we would recommend; what books are required, their cost, where they are to be obtained; and what system of study is best calculated to enable pupils to make rapid progress in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the art.

Some of our correspondents may have thought us discourteous in not having answered their queries on this subject before now. No discourtesy, however, has been intended. The sole reason for our silence has been that we were not in a position to satisfactorily answer some of the questions propounded.

In conversation, a few days ago, with an experienced shorthand writer and reporter of this city we gleaned some information which may be of use to many who are anxious to commence the study of the art.

There are a great many systems of shorthand in use in this country and in Europe, and, in fact, in almost every civilized country in the world. Every nation has its own system of stenography. It is only necessary for us, however, to refer to the systems generally written in England and America. These are: Isaac Pitman's, Ben. Pitman's, Graham's, Munson's, Lindley's, Longley's, etc.

It is a delicate and difficult matter to say which of these systems is the best. Although all are founded more or less on the same basis—that of the circle—each author claims for his system some superiority over all others. The superiority so claimed, however, may have no foundation in fact. Still all systems have their adherents and admirers, and all contain elements to commend them, in the estimation of some, and condemn them in the opinion of others. It is hardly necessary to say that none of the systems is perfect. An experienced reporter soon finds out the defects of the one he has adopted, and he generally goes to work and improves it (as he thinks) according to his own notion.

The best reporters in this city are writers of Isaac and Ben Pitman's systems, and the gentleman whom we mention above (who writes Isaac Pitman's style) says he has a preference for these over the others named, and can recommend them to the consideration of correspondents who have made inquiries on this subject.

All information as to kind of books, their price, etc., can be obtained through any bookseller in Salt Lake City. In these works the pupil will find all necessary directions as to how he should proceed with his studies, and where there is average intelligence no difficulty should arise in that respect.

There is no royal road to an acquisition of any system of shorthand. Yet

there are many people who, full of conceit as to their ability to learn anything, fancy they ought to learn shorthand in a few weeks, or at longest a few months. These are the individuals who never learn shorthand at all. They begin the study, go a certain length, and that is the end of it. Hence in every town can be found people who have commenced to learn shorthand; but those who have had the ability, the patience and perseverance to master it are few and far between. As a proof of this we need simply state that only five per cent. of those who begin the study of shorthand ever become proficient so as to make their living by it. The five per cent. are an illustration of the theory regarding the "survival of the fittest." They possess the qualifications that are absolutely necessary to make them competent shorthand writers—fair intelligence, a good memory, rapidity of thought and action, patience and perseverance.

We do not write this to dissuade any one from commencing the study of shorthand. On the contrary, we say to the youth of this Territory: Go ahead with the study, you will find it fascinating; and even if you have not the ability to ever become expert writers of it, whatever degree of advancement you acquire will be of use in some shape or form.

Practise and persevere.

CERTIFICATES GAINED BY FORCE.

THE unlawful proceedings in Oneida County, Idaho, to which Judge Morgan has given the countenance and assistance of his judicial authority, have been explained in these columns sufficiently to cause a feeling of deep indignation against the authors and perpetrators of those election outrages. The manner in which the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners was compelled to make out the certificates of the anti-Mormon candidates has not, however, been related to our readers. Information on this point was furnished to us, but it seemed almost too outrageous for belief.

The same report has reached the *Utah Journal* it seems, and we clip the following from that paper, as it corroborates completely the statement which came to us direct. We will only add that the Democratic party of Idaho will be lacking in its duty if it fails to aid the members of that party in Oneida County, not only in vindicating their political rights, but in hunting down and punishing the rascals who have committed these crimes, with the utmost rigor of the law. The *Journal* of December 3d, says:

"We have strictly authentic information of proceedings that recently took place in Malad, in connection with the election troubles, that recall tales told by Republicans of Ku Klux domination in the south. For some time prior to last Wednesday W. B. Thews, Esq., auditor and recorder of Oneida county, had been greatly pressed with official work, and on the night of that day, though excessively weary, felt himself obliged to continue work in his office. Sometime after midnight, in spite of himself, he fell asleep at his desk. At about two o'clock a. m., he was awakened by parties kicking at his office door and demanding admittance. He did not open the door in compliance with their demand, and they assisted one of their number, Julius Bassett, of Beaver Cañon, to enter through the transom over the door. The first thing Bassett did on thus gaining an entrance was to unfasten the door and admit his comrades, H. O. Harkness, H. W. Smith, alias 'Kentucky Smith,' H. M. Bennett, Stalker of Franklin and others, all those named being candidates on the Anti-Mormon ticket. They entered the room with drawn revolvers and ordered Mr. Thews to fill out and execute a certificate of election for each candidate on the Anti-Mormon ticket. With death staring him in the face, Mr. Thews complied with the demand of the desperadoes and gave them the certificates required, when they departed.

"Thus is proven the lawless and desperate character of the leaders of the Anti-Mormon party in Oneida county, and they plainly evince a disposition to stop at no crime in order to accomplish their nefarious schemes. If the arm of the law is not paralyzed in our sister Territory, it should at once grasp these scoundrels in an embrace from which they cannot escape until a long term of imprisonment."

OUR OX.

The *News* is greatly grieved over a rumor that certain men in Oneida County, Idaho, broke into the court house, and by a shot-gun argument, compelled the County Clerk to issue them certificates of election. It was an outrage, if true, but the *News* has seen just such things, or worse, done in this Territory, and never once became sick over the display of lawlessness. Once, in Tooele County, the Gentiles were holding the offices. The Mormons were claiming them, and the cases were pending in court. Tired of waiting, the Mormons, with shot-guns, pistols, etc., surrounded the court house, captured it, put out the officers, usurped the offices, and held them. There is no evidence that the *News* was ever grieved in the least over the matter.

We need not say that the above is

from the Salt Lake Tribune. The lies in it are sufficient for its identification. We have no tears to shed and no grief to waste over the outrage in Idaho. We have simply chronicled the fact—not "a rumor"—as an item of news, and urged the prosecution of the criminals who perpetrated it. If the *Tribune's* "ox" is "gored," we can't help it. That paper should not stand in with the rascals who stuffed the ballot boxes and, when their villainy was foiled, forced an officer at the point of revolvers, to give them certificates of their election.

The statement that we have "seen just such things and worse done in Utah," is untrue. The "Liberals" here have attempted many vile tricks, but, as far as we know, have not resorted to such violence as that perpetrated by fellows of their own kidney in Idaho.

The story about "Mormons" usurping offices and surrounding the court with shotguns, pistols, etc., is a straight cut *Tribune* lie, characteristic in its bold and excuseless impudence. Such a step on the part of the "Mormons" would have been the very thing to play into the hands of the "Liberal" thieves of Tooele County. The whole dispute was settled before a Gentile tribunal—the Third District Court, and the lie previously told by the *Tribune* was then thoroughly exposed. But the *Tribune* is not only confirmed in its mendacity, but it has a bad memory, and often repeats what everybody in these parts, who remembers prominent facts, knows to be utterly false.

"There is no evidence that the *News* ever grieved in the least over the matter." The grief was all on the side of the "Liberal" thieves and the *Tribune* that sustained them and lied for them. And if the grief, in the Idaho affair, does not fall on the ruffian ballot frauds whom the *Tribune* now champions, it will be because common justice has no force in the courts of Idaho. However, it is quite fitting that the *Tribune* should try to defend them and lie like Satan in doing so. But we really cannot feel grieved because its ox is so badly goled.

THE LATEST SOCIETY CRAZE.

THE latest society craze in the East is the elopement mania. Westchester County, New York, seems to be, the seat of the disease, although it extends to other quarters and has even reached the seat of the national government. Young people moving in the most respectable circles, some of them the sons and daughters of prominent officials, run away for the purpose of contracting a clandestine marriage, for no other obvious reasons than fun and notoriety and to be in the fashion. In some instances the parents would have offered no interruption to the course of true love—if that enters into the matter at all—in others they are greatly exercised over the alliance made by their son or daughter, as the case may be, and are highly incensed over the escapade.

These runaway matches have become very frequent and are increasing, a secret matrimonial epidemic having spread abroad and numbering numerous victims. Young couples make up an agreement to elope, and when some obstacle comes in their way, so anxious do they appear to engage in the fashionable folly, that they take up with other partners on the spur of the moment, and cast off the old fiancé without compunction. The telegraph brings numerous accounts of these matrimonial frolics and eastern papers give racy particulars.

What has started this extraordinary nonsense we do not know, but it argues a very peculiar state of social morality. And we think the ministers of religious denominations, who, for the sake of the fee, lend themselves to this reckless tampering with relations that should be sacred, are as much to blame as the thoughtless persons who figure as the principals.

If such a state of affairs existed in "Mormon" society, would it not afford a splendid opportunity for pious parsons to descend on the fruits of "Mormonism," and for logical editors to show up the "necessary consequences of polygamy?" But as these things occur among the scions of "Christian" families, of course there is no reason to trace the cause of these shameful effects.

It is certain that the degradation of marriage to the level of a mere civil contract has done, and is doing, much to disrupt society and weaken the slender ties by which families are joined in the United States. Matrimony is treated by many as a joke, by many more as an arrangement that may be easily disrupted, and generally as a matter of present convenience with which Deity and religion have nothing to do. The consequences of this licentious departure from that holy ordinance which is ordained of God, have only begun to be seen. Another generation will develop them, in a much more disastrous form and the consequences will be widespread and fatal to social order.

PAPER FROM SAWDUST.

A PAPER maker, named Grace, used to be employed, years ago, at the old mill in Sugar House Ward. He was a Hi-bernian, and devoted a good deal of his conversation to self-adulation. He

used to boast that he could make paper "out of anything but rocks."

Notwithstanding the extravagance of this claim, it does seem that the paper industry is fast approaching a position when it will be able to appropriate some hitherto unlooked for substances in the production of the article of almost unlimited consumption.

Before us is a number of the Rutland, Vt., *Herald*, the entire issue of which on November 24th was printed on paper made from sawdust by a roller pulp machine, invented by Mr. G. H. Pond of Glen Falls, N. Y. By it saw dust, shavings, chips, pieces of wood, or any refuse of saw mills, can be made into a pulp of fine, clear fibre in a very short time. Experiments have also proved that bagasse, the debris of sugar cane, cotton stalks, wild hemp, flax and hemp tow with the stalks mixed with it, can also be made into pulp with this machine and process, thus utilizing a new waste product.

The woods adapted to this process of making pulp are the soft woods, spruce, pine, fir, hemlock, poplar, in fact all woods not classed as hard. Hemlock makes the strongest fibre of them all, it being fully equal to jute in strength, spruce, pine and poplar coming next.

Aside from the manufacture of paper, this pulp, owing to its unusual strength and toughness is perfectly adapted to the manufacture of pails, barrels, mouldings and many articles have been made from the ordinary ground wood pulp, yet owing to lack of fibre they do not possess the strength which such articles should have. But this pulp being all fibre, gives the strength which has heretofore been lacking.

THOSE BLUE TICKETS.

THE following letter, received this morning, explains the facts in regard to the blue ticket bugbear in Oneida County, Idaho, referred to in these columns a few days ago. As we showed from the election law of that Territory, the Democrats had as much right to use a blue ticket as a white one, and it looks as though "true blue" will prove a sickening color to the anti-Mormon frauds in Oneida:

OXFORD, Idaho,
December 4th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

The executive committee of the Democratic Central Committee of Oneida County, Idaho, got up the blue tickets used in the late election in this county, and they were printed by a job firm in Logan—Smith & Stratford I think their names.

We didn't ask the Mormon Church, John Taylor, *Deseret News*, or the anti-Mormon rascals and dead-ends of Oneida County anything about what color we would select, or where we would get them printed. That was a matter of our own business. The only thing that seems to hurt about those blue tickets was the number of them honestly deposited in the ballot boxes by the democratic party. The Antis' begin to smell a nigger in the wood pile, since the facts have leaked out about the 263 anti-Mormon tickets that were stuffed in the ballot box at Eagle Rock, 100 or more at Pocatello, and 156 at Camas, and those blue tickets bid fair to be too numerous before the political play is ended.

Never mind the blue tickets. You won't find any more of them in the ballot boxes when they are brought into court to be examined than you will find solid, registered legal voters, and taxpayers in the respective precincts to correspond in number.

The late election was highly ornamental, and the white, red and blue flying around the ballot boxes made the scene delightfully variegated.

Yours,
J. C. RICH,
Chairman Democratic Central Committee, Oneida County, Idaho.

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