

## HARMONY QUITE REFRESHING

SOME of our local contemporaries are very savage because of the notice which the NEWS gave of the endorsement by the penitentiary "Liberals," on the Glorious Fourth, of the official doings of Governor Murray. They seem to prefer the convicts to the "Mormons." All right, we have no objection. "Every one to his taste," as the old lady said when she kissed the cow. The unanimity of sentiment between the "Liberals" inside and the "Liberals" outside of the penitentiary is truly charming, and the cheers of the convicts for Eli H. Murray are quite suggestive in view of the quashed investigation into the accounts of the ex-Marshall of Kentucky.

But our "Liberal" contemporaries should not be so furious about our allusion to the natural good feeling entertained by the jail-birds for the Governor and their natural antipathy for the "Mormons," for the NEWS merely referred to a fact of their own recording and which they first published to an admiring world. It is a great mistake to suppose that the NEWS took "exception to the expression of good will toward Governor Murray as expressed by the convicts;" we did nothing of the kind. We merely helped the other papers in giving it publicity, and remarked that it was "quite appropriate." Our wrathful objectors, while frothing at the mouth over our comment, endorse its correctness by giving further evidences of its truth and propriety.

If they like the convicts better than us, that is their business and is very much to our gratification. It is in accordance with the doctrine of affinities and the fitness of things. The cheers of men who steal property make a full chord with the shouts of those who try to steal the rights of citizens; and the motive in either case is the same—personal aggrandizement, with plunder as the means to the end. It is good and pleasant to see friends and brethren agree.

## APPROACH OF A CALAMITOUS EPOCH.

A FEELING of alarm has seized the nations of Europe, because of the appearance in France of genuine Asiatic cholera, one of the most dreadful maladies that ever afflicted mankind. The feeling of unsafety has reached even to this country, for the most distant centres of civilization are exposed to danger from the existence of the disease, owing to the immense traffic-carried on between peoples and nations in this marvelous epoch in the world's history.

The feeling of insecurity exhibited by European countries is well grounded. Former visitations of the scourge are yet within the memory of man, the histories of which are fraught with horror. Millions of human beings have been swept out of existence by the plague, those attacked by it being subjected to the most intense suffering. Cities, towns and villages in various parts of the world have, at different times, been decimated, and overhung by the gloom of death. The history of every visitation of the malady has demonstrated the fact that people who were seized by the most abject fear at its approach, became as a rule, the earliest and most easily conquered victims.

It may not be amiss to draw attention to the fact that we are living at a period when appalling visitations will largely prevail throughout the world. They form a department or division of the cluster of the precursory events that are to precede the second coming of Christ, which is "near at hand, even at the doors."

It is exceedingly popular to scoff at the claims of Joseph Smith to being divinely inspired, but those sneers are never the result of an investigation of the grounds upon which his claim to prophetic power is based, it being a matter of record, beyond the possibility of consistent dispute, that hundreds of his predictions have been already fulfilled with a fidelity to detail that should startle or at least amaze the unbeliever.

But we do not desire to dwell on that subject further than to draw attention to the fact that among his prophetic warnings is one to the effect that there were men living when the fulness of the Gospel of preparation was revealed through him who would not pass away from the earth until they should see "an overflowing scourge; for a desolating sickness shall cover the land." The disciples of the Lord, however, were to stand in holy places and not be moved. But among the wicked, "men shall lift up their voices, and curse God and die."

On the same subject a revelation was given through Joseph the Seer, at Kirtland, Ohio, August 2d, 1833, from which we extract the following:

Therefore, verily, thus saith the Lord, let Zion rejoice, for this is Zion—the pure in heart; therefore, let Zion rejoice, while all the wicked shall mourn:

For behold, and lo, vengeance cometh, speedily upon the ungodly as the whirlwind, and who shall escape it?

The Lord's scourge shall pass over by night and by day, and the report thereof shall vex all people; and yet it shall not be stayed until the Lord come;

"For the indignation of the Lord is kindled against their abominations and all their wicked works;

Nevertheless Zion shall escape if she

observe to do all things whatsoever I have commanded her:

But if she observe not to do whatsoever I have commanded her, I will visit her according to all her works, with sore affliction, with pestilence, with plague, with sword, with vengeance, with devouring fire."

It appears from this prophecy, that the cause of the coming of the scourge is the wickedness of the people. This is in conflict with a favorite theory with some people, that the world is becoming better. This claim of the moral progress of the world not only disagrees with revelation but with sound reason. It is of but little avail to point out the corrupt epochs of past history, unless the comparative darkness that prevailed during those periods is also considered. Crimes that would be partially excusable with people in a state of dense ignorance would be most reprehensible and diabolical among people of greater enlightenment. The world has been illuminated with a broad blaze of light that never before shone upon it to the same extent, yet every corrupt, vile and murderous device that ever disgraced the surface of the globe in any age is now perpetrated upon it. The fact that crime is in many of its aspects almost reduced to a science, in place of taking the grosser forms of the past, does not remove a particle of culpability from its perpetrators. On the contrary, when deeds of devilry are done in the midst of enlightenment, it intensifies and aggravates the offenses, making them a hundred-fold more worthy of condemnation. The great sin of the age is that light has come into the world, and during its prevalence the people have largely continued and increased in the paths of sin and the commission of the works of darkness. One of the most conspicuous evils existing is consequently the most disgusting hypocrisy.

The revelation contains a solemn warning to the people of Zion, indicating the unvarying justice of the Lord. However, it should not require such an incentive as this to cause the Saints to keep aloof from every source of defilement, that they may stand on ground as secure as the rock of ages. The Almighty will not pass over in his people what he would condemn and visit with punishment in others, but in consequence of their greater enlightenment would be likely to deal with them with proportionately increased severity.

Whether the cholera will spread, and whether it is the "overflowing scourge" which will pass over day and night, causing men to be vexed with the report of it, we are not prepared to say. But we feel assured that a dreadful day is approaching, and that the words of the Prophet will be verified. Let the scoffer mock if he will. His sneers will not overturn the truth nor turn aside the certainty of calamity which will overtake the wicked in this generation. While there is yet time, the evil-doer should turn from the perversity of his ways, that he may "stand in holy places and be not moved" when the day of judgment arrives.

## ATROCIOUS SOCIALISTIC SENTIMENTS.

THE lengths to which the radical socialists who are preying on the grievances of the working man, will go in their revolutionary schemes, is illustrated in a recent editorial published in *Freiheit*, the New York organ of John Most and his followers:

"One fine morning every working-man will get up, having in view such and such a man. He will present himself, having his whole arsenal in his pocket, before one of the tyrants. He will seek him at his house, in his office in his factory, at the counter, at the store, or in the church. Then he will bludgeon him, or stab him, or poison him. With the bullet, or with dynamite, he will prevent the tyrant from doing harm in the future. And if such a thing happens in a hundred different places in a great city; if in fifty other places fires are lighted; if, meantime, small bodies should destroy telegraph lines and telephones, would not a general panic result from that, and would not 'good society' be struck all of a heap with terror?"

"Besides, would not the proletariat be on fire, as by a magic power, with the passion for revolution? Why, certainly. We believe, at least, that this way of understanding the tactics of war ought to be given serious consideration by every revolutionist. Let each one picture to himself the immense influence which these tactics would have. It would bring about a general imitation. Householders would refuse their rent and would pay the landlord with a bullet from the revolver. It is clear that this mode of fighting would result in victory for the greatest number and in the destruction of the few."

Such horrible suggestions can only come from the infernal regions, and if there is any actionable language in this country other than personal libel, such advice—for that is what it amounts to, ought to come within the purview of the law. The freedom of the press should be preserved intact, but counsel to commit murder, and that by wholesale, in our opinion, goes a long way beyond the limits of that liberty.

## TYRANNY IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE New York *Herald* thus sarcastically describes the effects of woman suffrage in the new northwest:

"If matters continue as they are now going in Washington territory the country may expect to awake some fine morning to find that thriving section of the republic racked and torn by revolution. A grinding tyranny has recently been established in the territory from which every manly soul revolts, and against which it need surprise no one to witness the erstwhile free and independent citizens arise in their majesty. This tyranny is female rule."

Since the right to vote, hold office, and sit on juries has been conferred upon the sisters and cousins and aunts of the men of Washington, things have steadily gone from bad to worse, until to-day there are actually localities in that territory where the disreputable house is unknown, gambling dens have become things of the past, saloonkeepers dare not infringe the laws, and even male candidates for office, instead of spending their time gloriously with the boys, are reduced to the deplorable necessity of attending church and putting in an occasional appearance at the cheerful prayer-meeting if they would obtain the suffrages of the new element that has grasped control of the territory's destiny, and turned the good old orthodox way of conducting campaigns upside down. The change is awful and complete.

No free American citizen can view such a lamentable condition of affairs without regret. Restriction of personal liberty is always unpleasant, but when to that is united the abolition of immemorial usages—when men are deprived of the gambling den and the dance hall, and candidates no longer "set 'em up for the boys"—the thing becomes intolerable. No wonder Washingtonians are disgusted. What they want now is reform—reform back again.

## IMPORTANT LAND DECISION.

Editor Deseret News:

We wish, through your columns, to inform the public that the Department of the Interior has lately ruled in favor of all the Indians who have settled on any of the public lands, by making any improvements thereon, whatsoever. No person is allowed to enter such lands at the Land Offices, and the Registers and Receivers are expressly instructed to ascertain, as far as possible, what lands are so occupied, and to refuse all entries by other parties upon the same. This is a protection which is very desirable, as the Indians who adopt the modes of civilized life, sufficient to settle and improve the public lands, are certainly worthy of protection from the General Government in the rights thus acquired.

Many persons have hitherto taken advantage of the ignorance of the Indians, to "jump" the lands improved by them. Henceforth on proper showing that such lands were improved by Indians the ruling and instructions above referred to, will operate towards reinstating the aborigines in their rights, and may also prove a wholesome warning to those who would otherwise seek to interfere with the redman's efforts to earn a livelihood by the acquisition of a tract of land. We may add that the Hon. Secretary Teller has, during his administration greatly facilitated matters in the settlement of government lands, by actual bona fide residents and occupants. His rulings have invariably been in the interest of the poor and industrious settler, as against speculators and land "jumpers."

Respectfully,  
STAYNER & SIMMONS,  
Land Agents and Attorneys.  
SALT LAKE CITY, July 10, 1884.

## HOW INDIANS ARE MADE RESPECTABLE CITIZENS.

WE have been requested to explain the rights of Indians under the law to acquire title to public lands. It is thought by some people that Indians have no rights which persons of the "superior race" are bound to respect. But it is beginning to dawn upon the enlightened mind that there is considerable good in the red man, which only needs opportunity and cultivation to make conspicuous. "There is no good Indian but a dead Indian," is no longer a favorite quotation. It has been demonstrated that youthful Indians can be educated in the book-learning of the age, and that the arts of civilization can be taught with success to the red-skins, young and old.

The policy of encouraging the roving, begging, lazy Indian to cultivate the soil, raise stock and acquire title to real estate, is the most humane and sensible thing the government has done in regard to the descendants of the primal owners of the land. And as soon as the Indians can be brought into that condition that they will hold their lands in severalty, instead of as common hunting grounds for wandering tribes and bands, so soon will they take a step upwards from their savage state towards a higher and better mode of life.

As appeared in the communication of Stayner & Simmons of this city in a recent issue of the NEWS, Secretary Teller, a western man who knows something personally of Indian life and ways, has in his rulings invariably sustained the red men in their rights of

occupation of the public domain, as against thieving, swindling white men and professional land-grabbers. For this he is highly to be commended.

It should be generally understood that Indians may homestead land in the same way as white men, but with these differences: The Act of Congress of March 3, 1875, extends the benefits of the homestead act of May 20, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, to any Indian born in the United States who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and who has abandoned, or may hereafter abandon his tribal relations, but the title to lands so acquired may not be alienated for five years from the date of the patent. An Indian who is twenty-one years of age may thus enter a quarter section of land under the homestead laws, whether he is the head of a family or not, and if he is the head of a family he need not be twenty-one years of age. But he must show that he has abandoned his tribal relations. This is done by his own affidavit and that of two disinterested witnesses, as may be seen from the following form to which he must subscribe at the Land Office of the district:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, having filed my application No. \_\_\_\_\_ for an entry under the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1875, do solemnly swear that I am an Indian, formerly of the \_\_\_\_\_ tribe; that I was born in the United States; that I have abandoned my relations with that tribe and adopted the habits and pursuits of civilized life [here state whether the applicant is twenty-one years of age, or the head of a family;] that I desire said land for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not, directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and that I have not heretofore had the benefit of said act.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_.

Register [or Receiver,]

Two witnesses are also required to make affidavit as follows:

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ do solemnly swear that we are well acquainted with \_\_\_\_\_, and know that he is an Indian, formerly of the \_\_\_\_\_ tribe; that he was born in the United States; that he has abandoned his relations with that tribe, and adopted the habits and pursuits of civilized life [here state that he is twenty-one years of age, or, if not, that he is the head of a family].

Sworn to and subscribed before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_.

This is sufficient proof that the Indian applying has complied with the law. There is no particular formality with which we are acquainted that is necessary to the severing of the connection of an Indian with his tribe, except the foregoing. The acquisition of title to land is recognized by the Indian tribes and chiefs in this region, as a virtual severance of tribal relations on the part of the Indian obtaining it. No tribal authority is afterwards attempted to be exercised over him, and he no longer acknowledges or submits to it.

An Indian who thus severs his tribal relations and pays his taxes is recognized as a citizen and, in this Territory, as a voter. He is numbered with other inhabitants in the census of the population. Being born in the United States and not under allegiance to any tribe or chief, he is a citizen and needs no naturalization or formality to establish his status other than that we have named. Untaxed Indians and those who have not severed their tribal relations are not voting citizens, although the enterprising Republicans of Idaho and some other places have voted them in shoals when necessary to defeat a Democratic majority.

Special protection to Indians who have acquired title to land is enjoined by law upon the agents and superintendents, and neither other Indians or white marauders are permitted to encroach upon them in their peaceable possession of the soil they hold in severalty.

Those Indians in this part of the country who have been induced by "Mormon" influence to forsake their vile habits, become industrious and obtain title to land, have generally proven themselves worthy of their new position as acknowledged citizens and owners of property. And in our opinion this kind of influence will be found the most potent of any in turning the murderous, loafing savages into useful and respectable members of modern society.

## THE POLITICAL PROSPECT.

THE ticket placed in the political field by the Democratic party forms an attractive standard for the coming campaign. Grover Cleveland's name at the head renders the carrying of New York reasonably certain, as it is not considered likely that if Tammany should bolt it would take off a sufficient following to cause defeat in that State.

While the opposition of Tammany may tend to weaken the democratic cause in New York, it will strengthen it in the country at large, as the national reputation of that local organi-

zation is extremely bad. The election of a man like Governor Cleveland will inspire a hope that it will be crushed out of sight. This feature will have special weight with the Independent Republicans, who have intimated that the candidate would be acceptable to them.

Indiana being, under ordinary circumstances, deemed a doubtful State, the name of Thomas A. Hendricks as the second on the ticket, secures it to the Democrats, that gentleman being universally popular in that part of the country. Added to this is another important fact. Mr. Hendricks is one of the men who was defrauded in 1876, when associated with Governor Tilden. This brings to the ticket the immense hosts of both parties who detest and remember with abhorrence the contemptible swindle by which Mr. Hayes was made President.

The convention has acted with good judgment in selecting so strong a ticket. It represents reform and purity of administration, as pitted against trickery and corruption. At least it is the general aspect of the position is opposed also to the growth of centralization of power, which has had a rapid growth under Republican manipulation, and has caused the thinking people of the country to fear an approach to absolutism with but the name of free institutions remaining; the shadow without the substance.

Shouts of prospective victory from one side or the other are premature. Both tickets are strong in their respective lines, and it is impossible to tell which party will be triumphant, although the Republican ticket is piebald, its strength should not be underestimated. It does not represent the pure element in politics, but it should be remembered that that is the smaller component—corruption and trickery predominating.

A good deal will depend upon the conduct of the campaign and the augurary incidents of the election in November. Whichever side seems likely to be the winning one on the start will obtain the following of those who always make it a point to note how the contest is likely to terminate that they may array themselves in the ranks of the victors.

Should the Democrats win the day what then? Would the Republican step gracefully down and out? There is a precedent to sustain an opposite conclusion. They were defeated in 1876, but retained their grip upon power by chicanery and fraud. Has the party reformed since the perpetration of that national, disgraceful swindle? On the contrary its reformation is something that needs reforming.

The Republican party has been in power so long that it seems to imagine the administration of public affairs its heritage. Its corruptionists have fed and fattened upon the spoils of office, and we have no idea that the horde of placemen would accept of defeat without a struggle with the same weapons by which their retention in power was accomplished in 1876.

The only contingency that would cause the Republicans to loosen their hold on political power in the event of defeat at the November election would be an overwhelming democratic majority.

Should the Democrats win and the Republicans refuse to accept such a result, as they did when Tilden and Hendricks were elected, a tremendous row would be likely to ensue, as a country would not stand such another political robbery as that perpetrated in 1876.

## A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

THE circumstance of the bite of an insect causing a worm three fourths of an inch long to appear on the spot attacked in the flesh of a human being, as was the case with a resident of the 19th Ward the other day, is very unusual. We do not remember of ever having heard of such an incident before.

It would be of some interest to know the character of the insect by which Mr. Widdison was bitten, but this information is not within reach, as the gentleman failed to secure it. The worm has been preserved, however, and should be submitted to some of the local scientific solons for inspection.

There is nothing extraordinary about the flocks of the worm species which have attacked our orchards, and those that are now in some localities devouring lucern patches, but when they put in an appearance in and near the surface of the human organism it is a matter of surprise as well as reflection. True the specimen found under Mr. Widdison's eye was solitary and alone, but it is not supposable that the fly whose bite produced it is the only one of its kind. Should any other incidents of the kind occur we would be pleased to learn the particulars.

## THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

THE telegraph brings the news of the nomination of Governor Grover Cleveland, of New York, for the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention now in session in Chicago. The news will scarcely occasion any great surprise,