

except a few cottonwood leaves in the animal's stomach. The recovery of the young man is hoped and prayed for by our whole community.

We have had general good health in our colony for some time past.

EDMUNDO.

COLONY DIAZ, Chihuahua, Mex., June 4, 1892.

ARTHUR BROWN INTERVIEWED.

The following extract is from an interview by a representative of the *Herald* with Arthur Brown, of this city:

"Nice time; busy time; my share of it. Got interviews with nearly all the delegates; saw all of the credential committee except five or six. All favored us except Cleveland of Nevada, and possibly Idaho and Montana. Shoup from the first favored the plan of seating both delegations. The outcome was all owing to the rush. The convention was mad with impatience to hear from the credential committee and only ten minutes were devoted to Utah, and it was a very close vote. We had the old organization already and all that Goodwin and Allen could do was to whisper their half vote for Harrison. I had been put on the national committee by the unanimous assent from our side, but at the last moment Goodwin came to us and said that if I was left on he would make a fight. They said I should name any man except McBride and myself and they would accept him. I named Salisbury; thought he was the best man we had."

"How did Goodwin get on the committee to await on Harrison?"

"Cannon did that when Goodwin was out of the hall. We held out the olive branch all the time, but I thought it a mistake, as they wouldn't accept it in the spirit it was offered."

"Did the report that you favored Blaine work against you?"

"As long as I was there I didn't say I was for Blaine or Harrison, either. We went to the Indiana headquarters and they asked me if we were for Harrison. We said that we were for Utah and they said they would help us and they did, as did Maine and Michigan, where I have some special friends. I refused to take any part or parcel as to the candidates. It was understood that Frank Cannon would vote for Blaine and Salisbury for Harrison. When it was seen that Harrison could be nominated the two votes of the delegation were cast for him. The only part that Goodwin and Allen had in the convention was to whisper that they voted their half votes for Harrison, and the only possible thing it amounts to is the impression it will leave at home."

"Why did you yield your right to a place on the national committee?"

"Because the contestants abandoned any claim they had to a separate organization and I thought that being sure of a man as good as myself was better than taking any risk however slight. I want to unite the party if I can and if I am in the way want to step down and out."

"What were the general results of the convention?"

"They all talked good-naturedly and the anti-Harrison people bore their de-

feat calmly—they are the men who do their fighting before and in the convention and not after it is over. We'll go into the campaign with a united front with a good show to win."

"Did you hear any expressions as to the Democratic candidate?"

"Many of the Republicans seemed to think that if we nominated Harrison that the Democrats wouldn't nominate Cleveland and that if we named Blaine they would. There is, however, a good strong feeling among the Democrats for Cleveland."

As the reporter got up to leave, Mr. Brown with the most plastic elegance, assured him that they had always offered the olive branch to the people who hated and vilified them, and as they did down there they will do here. "All we ask of them is to come in and help build up the party. They will do it sooner or later and the best of them will before fall. Most of them are hangers back on personal jealousy and hate."

WHAT IS PINKERTONISM?

SENATOR PALMER of Illinois, while campaigning for his present place, acquired much of his popularity from the vigorous anti-Pinkerton speeches he delivered. During the great railroad strike in New York a few years ago Pinkertonism entered largely into it, and Governor Hill, by his open hostility to it, gained some popularity with the working classes. Congress has taken up the subject, and its workings and methods have been for some time subjects of investigation. Massachusetts has at present an anti-Pinkerton bill under consideration. Several States have already adopted measures of an anti-Pinkerton character.

Pinkertonism is the term usually applied to the system of hiring private watchmen and policemen during strikes by the owners of railroads, factories and such corporations. It derived its name from Allan Pinkerton, of Chicago, who established a detective agency in that city in 1852. He also established a corps of private watchmen which in time became a semi-organized police-force. In times of labor troubles his men were in especial demand. The sheriffs of counties and the chiefs of police owing to political entanglements could not, it was claimed, render effective service in opposing organized labor.

During the great strikes in the coal and iron regions of Pennsylvania Pinkerton was given charge of the property. He organized a regular police force there, bringing the material from Chicago. He succeeded in enforcing the will of his employers, it being largely by his aid that all the English speaking workmen were forced to leave, and that their places were filled by Italian, Hungarian and Slavonic laborers. After this Pinkerton was called to other States where labor troubles existed. But others took up the private police system and practiced in the same way. However, the name Pinkertonism, became attached to the system, and now it applies to the writs of any person using police or executive powers without being a constituted officer of the State or town in which he serves.

Allan Pinkerton was born in Glasgow, Scotland in 1819. He was son of a police sergeant. At the age of 21 he became indentified with the Chartist movement, and after the Birmingham riots fled the country, arriving in America about 1842. He drifted to the town of Dundee, Illinois, where he started a copper shop. In 1852 he moved to Chicago and entered on his police work. After that period he was closely identified with the criminal history of the Mississippi valley and Atlantic States. He lost five men in trying to capture Jesse James. He established agencies in New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, St. Louis and Denver. He died in 1884, but the business still goes on, conducted by his two sons William and Robert. They are immensely wealthy and, being more aggressive than their father, they are not so popular as he was.

Allan Pinkerton was not an educated man, nor was he even a good talker. He worked some very heavy cases. One of his peculiarities was that he would never engage on any case where rewards were offered. His plan was that he should be employed by some responsible person at a stipulated salary per day or week, and would not even promise success. He agreed to do the best he could, and he generally gave satisfaction.

Pinkertonism ought to be abolished. Its existence is a confession of weakness and inefficiency on the part of the regularly constituted authorities under the law.

A GRAPHIC SKETCH.

The following is quoted from an article that appeared in the *Ogden Post* (non-Mormon):

"Of all the cheeky political frauds that have been inflicted upon the west, Powers is the chief. In a speech at the Knutsford hotel, Salt Lake, just before starting to Chicago, he said: 'The fight we are about to make is a partisan one, but it is a fight for American principles against the Asiatic.'"

"How long * * * is this Territory to be afflicted with this blatherskite, this man whose daily conversation is a studied insult to thousands of ladies and little children living in this Territory?"

"The very fact that this defamer of the Mormon people, by wholesale and without any discrimination; this vandal who attacks the homes, the wives, the children of thousands of Mormon gentlemen who have never been in polygamy and whose wives and little ones are as dear to them as life itself, is allowed to daily traverse the streets of Salt Lake, without being molested, goes to prove that the Mormon people are a peaceable people."

"The *Post* knows of plenty of Democrats, who are not Mormons, who would kill him for a like offense. And then to think of a lot of * * * following this man Powers around from place to place, applauding this defamer of character, and in order to attract a gaping crowd dressing up a few ward strikers in Navajo blankets with eagle feathers plastered on their heads, the outfit being accompanied by a brass band."

"What is the object, the purpose of this street walking and talking freak? Why, the Salt Lake *Tribune* has blown this fellow up so full of wind that he imagines he is a great man; that he is a leader; that he has cowed the Mormons and now proposes to wear the scalp of the Democrats at his belt."