# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING AND EVENING.

ENTERED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENTON, EDITOR.

Tuesday, - February 24, 1891.


## DON'T BE IN A HURRY!

THE renewed attempt, in another form, to induce the city to hand over the block known as Old Fort Square to the projectors of railroad company, has made quite a stir in the community. We publish a communication today which we believe expresses the views of a large majority of the citizens. We regard them as the proper articles in the dispute that has arisen about this piece of property. We consider the land belongs to them and not to the City Council.

It is an important legal question whether that body has any right to give, sell or otherwise dispose of that property without the consent of the owners—that is, the people. That question ought to be decided before anything further is done in the matter.

If the City Council has legal power to dispose of the square, it will then be in order to determine whether it ought to be sold at all. Public policy, public needs and public opinion ought to be duly considered. Is it wise, is it necessary, is it in accord with the wishes of the majority to sell that square? If so, then the price offered must be fairly weighed. In connection with that the public benefits to be derived from the railroad project which the transfer of the land is expected to assist must be investigated.

Nothing should be done rashly. There is no need for a terrific hurry. Of course the gentlemen who want the land want it badly, and they want it now. That is very natural. We say nothing against them nor their anxiety. But the City Council need not get into a flurry. Better be a little slow than to makes hasty blunders.

The reference which is being made to what has been done in regard to railroads is not good argument in relation to the present. What was done in the old times was done under the impression that the Council had more powers than later decisions of courts have shown they possessed. It was done with an honest and sincere belief that it was for the public benefit. The body of the people endorsed it and there was no public protest against it. What might have been eminently proper then may possibly be very improper or impolitic now. Property, too, was of far less value at that time than today, and therefore the disposal of land for such purposes did not assume the importance that attaches to it at present.

We have no disposition to put a straw in the way of any enterprise that, however profitable it may promise to be to individuals, is likely to be of public convenience. Of course the projectors of the Deep Creek railway expect to make money out of it. If the enterprise is to be of public benefit, that should be enough to recommend it no matter how much money individuals may make out of it, so long as they do not get their money out of public property or in an improper way.

It seems to be generally conceded that the Deep Creek railroad will be of great profit to this city and Territory. That being so, is it necessary to the success of the project that a public square shall be turned over to the Company? If so, will the public interests be better conserved by holding the square, as originally designed, for a public park within the city, or relinquishing it to a railroad company for a depot within the city? Have we not too many depot blocks already? Is it good policy to multiply them? Cannot new railroads obtain depot grounds outside of settled districts which will answer their purpose, without penetrating too near into the centre of town?

We presume some of the enthusiastic persons who are urging on this scheme will complain of these queries and call them obstructive. We care nothing for that. They are proper questions and ought to be considered. And they are not the true friends of the public who desire to rush through any scheme to divert public property for private use without full and impartial investigation.

## OGDEN'S POLITICAL DIVISION.

The Ogden *Standard* has come out, with flying colors, as a pronounced Republican paper. Frank J. Cannon is the editor. It is well known that he has been for a long time strongly Republican in politics. He is a vigorous writer and will, no doubt, do stalwart work for his party, which has been organized in Ogden and invites the co-operation of other Republican societies throughout the Territory.

A Democratic organization was effected on Saturday last in Ogden. It seems to have a numerous following. Will not the Democratic portion of the Ogden public need an organ? And is there room or support in the Junction City for another paper?

The *Standard* has been well conducted from the beginning, and we hope it will not lose any of its vim and enterprise by taking this departure and espousing the cause of Republicanism. It will lose the valuable pen of its late editor, John Q. Cannon, who, being a pronounced Democrat, cannot affiliate with the politics that now governs the paper.

We are very doubtful as to the good that will result from these divisions, which are entering in among the people of the Junction City. We advise our friends in other places not to be in too great a hurry to imitate the Ogdenites. Also, whatever views they may entertain on national questions, not to forget the importance of local issues and the need of union upon them, in which lies their strength. Don't rush like a flock of sheep through any gap that opens, to the right or the left, but be sure you are right before you follow a break in any direction.

## THANKS.

"A lion ought to have a good memory. This is for the information of the pestiferous morning editorial whose daily output is a libel on decency and morals."

That is from the Salt Lake *Tribune*. It refers to the Salt Lake *Tribune*. Thanks. It saves us from saying any thing further in reference to columns of contradictions, falsehoods, stupid questions and rash assertions, by which the *Tribune* seeks to dodge the issue of the subject which we have condescended to discuss with it. In that little paragraph is all that need be said.

## REVOLUTIONARY SYMPTOMS.

LATE dispatches from various parts of the United States and European countries, indicate a very unsettled condition of the industrial world. From London, England, reports reach us that a strike of dock laborers is hourly expected. The strike has already commenced in Cardiff and several of the smaller sea coast towns. It is feared it will extend to all shipping centers of England.

From various points of our own country come reports of vast organizations of wage workers. The railroad employes of some of the great systems are allying themselves with the Federated Trades Unions, while in other places the railroad employes are organizing to fight the projected Granger legislation against railroads. From Chicago comes news that laborers engaged on the World's Fair are working under the protection of the military and police.

But the most startling news of all comes from the Farmers' Alliance people. The members of this party, in the Illinois Legislature, demand absolutely "Government ownership of all railroads, telegraphs and telephones." This is a gigantic demand. To purchase the railroads and telegraphs of the United States would require six billions of dollars. To raise this money would add immensely to taxation, unless the Farmers contemplate taking the property without giving any compensation. To operate those roads and telegraphs would require one million persons. All these, under the new regime, would be government officials, and would naturally work for their own perpetuation in office, and for the party in power.

The Farmers' Alliance has also demanded a "National Independent Convention" in 1892. One plank of the proposed platform of that Convention will be the favoring of an Australian ballot system. That is, it will be an attempt to compel every State to adopt this system whether it is disposed to do so or not.

The Alliance men in the Kansas House of Representatives passed a law a few days ago absolutely repudiating all loans in that State. The Kansas Senate, which is Republican, passed a resolution condemnatory of the House. It reads as follows:

"Whereas, By the passage of the House bill commonly called the Elder Tax bill and others of a like character the House of Representatives of this State has caused great apprehension and distrust among the holders of Kansas securities, and is, as we believe, doing the people of this State great and irreparable injury by causing the withdrawal of all foreign capital from our State, by rendering it impossible for the donor class of our people to renew their mortgages or even pay the interest accruing thereon, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Senate that so wild or visionary measures, calculated in its nature or by its provisions to injuriously affect the people of this State, or the credit of the same, can in no wise pass this body."

In addition to all this the Alliance demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It demands the abolition of National banks, the election of President and Vice-President of the United States as well as that of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

It is not difficult to imagine the radical nature of the revolution these demands, if obtained, would accomplish. Government control of railroads and telegraphs involves something positively dreadful to conservative Americans. It is thus intimated do not deserve a great deal of consideration at the hands of farmers, but the tremendous change contemplated should be appropriately considered.

The operation of the national banks, in the way of loans and discounts, aggregated, last October, to something equal to $2,000,000,000. It is estimated that there were $4,000,000,000 worth of crops raised in the country last year, and that the national banks facilitated the marketing and exchange of this vast aggregate, and the farmers have no scheme to supply the place of the National banks.

Compare these demands on the part of the farmers with the development going on in railroad organizations and in trust combines. Chauncey Depew, President of the New York Central, gets a salary of $75,000 a year. The presidents of trusts get on an average, $50,000 a year. James G. Blaine gets only $8,000 as Secretary of State. The question is, will the ballot settle these issues. Not by any means.

Pinkerton, the Chicago detective said the other day, that in Chicago alone he could raise 20,000 men to take up arms and go into the coal regions in Pennsylvania, and shoot down strikers. In fact he has a regiment of men there at present, protecting the Connellsville non-union coke workers. These Pinkerton men are armed with revolvers and rifles. They are paid three dollars a day and board. They will shoot at the command of a man who armed them in direct violation of all law, both State and National. Pinkerton laughs at city and State officials, because he has the Goshen and Vanderbilts at his back.

The revolutionary demands of the Farmers' Alliance will, if pushed to their legitimate result, cause a conflict. If it can carry organized labor with it in the struggle it may succeed, but if railroad employes should antagonize the farmers, then the last condition of the farmer will be worse than the first.

## WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

HENRY CLEWS, for the week ending Feb. 21, 1891, reports a moderate decline in stocks. The quarterly dividend of the C. B. & Q. fell of 1 per cent. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad went into the hands of a receiver. The American Loan and Trust Company suspended payments, and with rumors of other suspensions also prevailed during the week. In addition to all this $600,000 in gold was shipped to Europe. These were the causes for last week's depressed stock markets.

Mr. Cleveland's silver letter is looked on by merchants and business men, as an assurance that the cause for free silver has passed its most dangerous crisis, and that in a few years it will pass away entirely. It begins to be understood that the Western silver craze was only superficial and frothy; that only sensational newspapers and wild-cat reformers generally advocated free coinage; that the better thought of the West and South, did not really contemplate anything so radical as free and unlimited silver coinage into "silver dollars." Henry Clews further says of the silver issue:

"It does seem that a point has been reached in this important struggle at which further apprehension may be indefinitely postponed. This has not yet had an effect upon the investment market at all commensurate with its actual significance, simply because it is not yet fully or generally apprehended, and also because there is a disposition to wait until the debut becomes a fully accomplished fact. It seems reasonable to expect, however, that as soon as the completeness of the failure of the silver faction is fully understood in Europe, a marked change will come over the disposition of English and Continental investors towards American securities, and it would not be surprising should we witness an important re-purchase of the bonds and stocks which have been returned here in such large amounts during the last five months.

"These securities were sent home principally under the pressure and apprehension arising from the Barings' troubles. After that, came the very serious disorganized among English bankers and investors by the seemingly formidable chances that this country might be irrevocably committed to an exclusively silver basis, and that our has no doubt very largely prevented London from taking back the bulk of its returned stocks for apprehension of panic. It hardly seems doubtful what will be the effect when this distrust is dispelled by the signal defeat of the silver schemes. In contrast with the very experience of British investors with a large mass of Argentine stocks and many other new under taxings similarly unfortunate, American securities will stand out as the most secure and remunerative of external investments, and the demand for them may be expected to revive accordingly. Moreover, at the present range of prices, the London speculative interest associated especially with American stocks are not likely to be slow to encourage operations in them—the more so as the present ease in the London money market would conduce to favorable results."

## WAKING UP WAKEMAN.

### His "Wanderings" and "Curious Coruish Customs."

"The sun has its dark spots whenever Homer nods."

Many times whilst reading articles descriptive of places and persons in England, Scotland, etc., above the signature of Edgar L. Wakeman, I have said these words which are so excruciatingly painful to ladies who were once possessed of beauty: "Oh, how you are altered!" "I hardly knew you!" Mr. Wakeman's article in your issue of today is something more than flesh and blood can stand. There is scarcely an absolutely correct statement in the article, and an able correspondent like Mr. Wakeman should certainly have been on his guard, and not allow a wag to palm an ugly cur on him for a sleek, smooth sheep, as Monday, in his essay on Montgomery, tells us.

Mr. W. calls the ballad "and shall Trelawney die" an old ballad. The writer of that song, the Rev. R. Hawker, vicar of Morwenstow died about ten years ago. Morwenstow, being a few miles north, on the coast of Cornwall, from where Mr. W. wrote his letter.

"Miners will go on tiptoe to their all night labors from 3000 to 5000 feet below grass." The average distance a miner has to walk to and from his work, exceeds a distance of five miles a day, and there are hundreds of men who have walked ten miles a day for years. I can name one man who has walked over 30,000 miles, three times the circumference of the globe, during the past thirty years going and returning from the mine, and yet walk on "tip toe." Nowhere have I seen such playful liberty, such jovial greetings, such good-tempered banters, such sensorian songs as I have heard from the miners of Cornwall when going to and from their work. The chorus of the Cornish miner here are, perhaps, more harmonious. "Three to five thousand feet" is certainly an exaggeration, as not a mine in Cornwall has attained a depth of 3000 feet. Dolcoath is the deepest mine, and is not 2700 feet, although over 100 miles of "levels" or "tunnels." This famous mine is only employed into parts which has been worked continuously ever since.

The statement about the fishermen "calmly throwing a companion overboard" eclipses anything which Baron Munchausen ever wrote. The woman "wiping the shoes" at Saint Ives, of course, is a novelty to me, and I lived within three miles of that town for eighteen months, and used to take a walk there almost every day. "Land ahoy!" is a common cry with us in the mines is something I have not seen either heard about; certainly it was not my experience, and I have been in scores of Cornish mines. I think I ought to know as much as Mr. W. does of Cornwall, having contributed articles on "Antiquities in Cornwall," again and again, some of which have since been published in the History of Cornwall, so I have been informed. In Cornwall and Devon, I spent nearly thirty years of my life, and am familiar with every section.

Flora day (pronounced Flora) and not Furry day, takes place on the 8th of May (not the 8th). A very clever friend of mine wanted to look up this question, and the result of his patient investigations were, that the event is a relic of the fourth century, and commemorative of the defeat and pursuit of the Devil. One event in connection with that, the only Flora day I attended, was the finding the damp of a young Miss Shaw, a gentlemanly youth of over eighty years, who seemed never to tire.

Mr. W's. "taking Sunday at Prass," is the most garbled statement I ever read. The fair takes place on the 12th July, when that day is not on a Sunday or a week day, the nearest Sunday not two, as Mr. W. says is the taking Sunday. Instead of 10,000 Cornish youths and maidens promenading in Closeness Park," I venture to say there has not been an average of over 500 at any period during the past ten years, more than five regular Sunday evening walkers. Twice always I have I attended that festival, as Closeness Park, with its ponds, its gardens, its walks, its lawns is to me the sweetest park in England. I never visit Cornwall unless I spend some hours in the arbors and grottoes which surround the parks. That place has long been my ideal heaven. Apropos, I once had the pleasure of seeing the century tree in full bloom there. A hundred years is a long time to wait for a plant to flower. "The marital destinies if all Cornwall are said to center here." It would be more appropriate for a writer to say that the marital destinies of Utah centre in Cottonwood, but such a statement would not be considered complimentary to Utah's sweet and amorous belles. Cornwall has a population of over 350,000, Prass has a population of 500. Cause this village from the map of Cornwall and lines of 350,000 marriages a year in Cornwall there would be none! Pity there is not a Prass in some of the Eastern manufacturing cities.

"It is asserted that half of the women of Cornwall have been married through this curious truth, the Zoin." It is a libel, a great libel on the women of Cornwall, who realize that what costs nothing is worth nothing. As a rule Cornish young ladies do not chase themselves as Utah young ladies, they wait, and if, ever, brought for a paltry twenty-five cent packet of "zoin." If so, who would value them?

Mr. W. makes a serious mistake in the date of his letter 6th Feb. 1891, it should have been 1791, and possibly his descriptions may then have been truth though an open question. I remember some 4 or 5 years discussing a work on Geology written by a Dr. B., a member of every scientific society in which he was also a member. I remarked that the book was very ably written, and was much pleased with the same, but added that I never found the Antediluvian Man at a certain place where the Dr. said they were. My friend stated, I have often told the Dr. that his descriptive pen is too verbose, and his imagination too telescopic for truth. Mr. W. can make the application.

E. S.

## OLD FORT BLOCK.

### Sentiments of the Citizens' Public Rights, etc.

*To The Editor:*

Will you permit a citizen of Salt Lake City who has not been interviewed on the subject of the proposal to sell a block in this city for the alleged purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad, to express briefly an opinion thereon?

Certainly we all want, or believe that we want, more railroads. There are various other things we need as well, but how we are to obtain them is a question.

Artemus Ward, I believe, was the unselfish patriot who wanted the rebellion put down, and to accomplish that object was quite willing that his wife's relations should volunteer or be drafted into the service and shed the last drop of their blood, not himself, however. Many gentlemen who have been interviewed seem anxious to have a railroad built in Deep Creek, who are willing that this city shall dispose of a public square to aid the enterprise, instead possibly of lending personal aid.

Men who usually build railroads do so for profit, and not to assist in building up cities, hence I presume that if Mr. Iasom does not see profit in it he will not put out his money. If there is there is profit in it let that suffice. Why should we be so eager to afford him the opportunity to make a speculation by giving him a block of land at a price far below its value?

The wise founders of Salt Lake City set apart certain blocks within the limits of the city as public squares for the benefit and use of the public, which were so designated. I presume, on the original map of the city, and the public being the constructive occupants thereof, when the city land were purchased from the government, the title in those blocks went to the public, and not to the corporation of Salt Lake City. If I am correct in taking this view of the question, then it is not in the power of the City Council to sell or give away these public squares. It will doubtless be said that already the city has disposed of two public squares in the city. It is true that two attempts in that direction have been made, and it may be that no effort will be made to set aside those attempts to dispose of the people's property; and while this is true, the fact still remains that two wrongs do not create one *right*.

It is not safe to assume, as has been done, that because of a clamor from certain quarters for the sale of the block in question, the citizens generally of this city desire it. On the contrary, it is the opinion of this writer that, if a vote could be taken a majority would oppose any disposition of the block in question.

Before making any attempt to sell or give away the Old Fort block, it seems to me that the City Council would do well to thoroughly inform itself as to its power to do so. It has an attorney who is no doubt well posted in regard to all legal questions, and will doubtless give such advice as seems to him just and proper.

H. D. J.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

George Washington's day passed off quietly yesterday.

London, England, is hourly expecting a strike of dock laborers.

Taxation in New York city has increased 279 per cent per capita, from 1850 to 1890.

The World's Fair directory in Chicago, has at last abandoned the Lake Front as a site for any portion of the Fair.

The Queen, it is said, is after her boy, the Prince of Wales, for his recent disparaging remarks about Ireland and playing. The Prince has dodged her so far.

W. F. Kershaw, cashier of a shoe factory in St. Joseph, Mo., drew $1,000 from a bank to pay the men. He was sandbagged and the money taken.

A heavy snowstorm swept over the Wood River country, Idaho, on the 23rd inst. It left two feet of snow in addition to what was already on the ground.

Gen. Supt. Bancroft and Supt. Calvin of the U. P. R. R. were caught in a snow drift near Soda Springs, Idaho, on Saturday night last. They are there yet.

Earl Craven, an English lord, is in love with Geraldine Ulmar, a high kicker of the London stage. He would have done better by coming to New York and getting the daughter or whiskey of an American millionaire.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria has promised to attend a performance of Sir Arthur Sullivan's new English opera with intent to attend any of Colonel John L. Sullivan's performances.

The young German Emperor at a banquet given in his honor by the Brandenburg Diet on the 20th inst. got gloriously drunk. He attempted to make a speech, but the weight and size of his jag, was too much, and he fell under it.

Ireland is blessed with a very rich harvest of pastoral letters this season. There was another last Sunday, so the cable tells us. A pastoral letter is a political document issued by the bishop of a diocese, telling his people how to vote for a member of parliament.

There is a project to have the ashes of Shakespeare's house in Stratford removed from a shilling to six pence. The argument is that enough people visit the place every year to more than pay for repairs and the salaries of the custodians.

The figure 4 will be conspicuous in 1892. Both the State Senate and the Electoral College will have 44 members; the year can be equally divided by 4, and altogether it will be a great year for the colored man's superstition about 4-11-44.

It took Sir Arthur Sullivan six months of steady work to compose the music of "Ivanhoe." He shut himself up in an isolated village, refused all visitors, and none of his intimates knew his whereabouts. The score was finished Christmas eve.

Owing to the fact that the anniversary of the marriage of the Prince of Wales falls this year in Lent there will not be any special festivities in London. This will be a disappointment to the fashionable world.

The late Gen. Sherman once told the story that while traveling in Ireland he was serenaded by a local band in Cork. To his surprise they played "Marching Through Georgia," and on inquiring where they had learned the tune, he was further surprised to hear that it was a very old Irish air, the origin of which was lost in the oblivion of antiquity.

The ladies of England are organizing with a view to prevent American girls from capturing British husbands. The American woman is called an actress and an adventuress. The English lady says that if her country-man wants a vivacious wife, let him marry the daughter of a Liverpool shopkeeper, rather than the daughter of a New England pill doctor.

They have a summary way of settling things in Kentucky. On the 22nd inst. John Middleton shot and killed Dud Wells. Wells rented a farm to Middleton. Middleton was not a desirable tenant. Wells went to evict him. Mrs. Middleton came on the scene, took hold of Wells, while her husband discharged the contents of a shotgun into his body. As usual the landlord got the worst of it.

The tax levy for 1890, in New York city, was $55,212,054 95. The population of the city in the same year, according to the census, was 1,515,301. The comparison of these figures has been ridiculously questioned, and still, at the liberal estimate of 1,800,000 inhabitants, the average taxation upon each man, woman and child for last year was $30.73. The net amount of the permanent debt of New York city amounted at the end of 1890 to $97,851,000.

No matter how slight a citizen's importance may be, he feels when he sees into a street car filled with ladies that he is a man of standing.—Washington *Post*.


JOHN M. CANNON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, 15 MAIN STREET.
Hooper & Eldredge block.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
CHAS. S. BURTON, - MANAGER.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25th.
—FOR—
Thalia Dramatic Club,
Under the direction of the great Swedish actor,
ALFRED NILSSON,
Will appear in the always popular Swedish Drama,
"VERMLÆNDINGARNE!"
Those who have seen this drama before are sure to want to see it again, and those who have not heard it might do worse than hear it now.
Mr. Nilsson takes three parts in this play, all of which are strong contrasts to each other. The first is "The Bonde" (or the farmer), the second is "The Kung Arthur," and the third is the celebrated character "Lapskrusen," giving the Swedish dance of the German and Swedish songs.
The Assemblage will find much amusement in listening to the songs and seeing the characteristic national dances, such as Wenskarsdansen, Polska, Polska, Polska