

# DESERET NEWS.

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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## NOTICE.

OUR correspondents will please oblige by addressing all communications to DESERET NEWS COMPANY. Letters containing matters of business should be marked BUSINESS, and those containing items for publication The Editor or "EDITORIAL."

## A DISAPPOINTED DENVERITE.

At the Opera House, on Sunday evening "Union" services were held, when preachers of several denominations addressed the audience. One of the speakers is a recent arrival from Denver, and his name is Hayes. He stated that he attended the services in the Assembly Hall in the afternoon, and proceeded to cast ridicule upon the remarks of the speakers, who occupied the time chiefly in narrating their experience as missionaries, one among the Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, the other among the Hawaiians in the Sandwich Islands. The chief objection offered by the ill-mannered person from Denver was that the speakers did not dilate upon polygamy. He is reported in the papers as saying that "a religion that was ashamed to speak of one of its main doctrines in public was a false one."

Now in all probability if the subject of polygamy had been treated upon in the Assembly Hall, he would have found stronger objection to it than he did against its omission. You can never suit his kind of creature. Perhaps it did not strike the dull mind of Mr. Hayes that the services were not arranged for his special benefit, but for the body of the people who attended, and who were very much interested in listening to the reports given of the progress of the work of God among the degraded races described. And is it not rather hasty on his part to leap to the sage conclusion that the speakers were ashamed of polygamy, because they did not happen to touch on the subject that his soul was lusting after? Does he always explain in every sermon all the principles and doctrines of his creed? If he were giving an account of missionary labors in some distant place, would he be likely to enter upon a dissertation on infant baptism, total depravity, an immaterial deity, or an everlasting hell?

He further stated, as reported, that "the poor, ignorant, benighted young women who are usually brought from the old country to this are brought to live a life of lust and lasciviousness," also that "Mormonism was nothing but a vast mercantile venture, monopolizing the most of the trade of this vast Territory, and exacting a tenth for the support of a trinity composed of the First Presidency." Although he is evidently extremely ignorant—because all these remarks of his are entirely untrue—he has perhaps heard of a commandment given in olden times, which says: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." We gently remind him that though the ceremonies of the times in which it was given are obsolete, that law still remains in force.

From other remarks, coupled with vain predictions, we perceive that the preacher is one of the class who think that by spending a few hours in Utah and listening to the Munchausenisms of deceivers with "Reverend" tacked to their names, they are qualified to decide upon the whole "Mormon" question, and the fate of the "Mormon" people. He will find at the end of the five or ten years he has given as the period of our "end," that he has a great deal to learn on the subject. We are sorry

for his lack of understanding, good manners and Christian spirit, and trust that he will seek for correct information, and that the next time he favors a "Mormon" meeting with his august presence he will give warning of his advent and name the subject that the speakers may be permitted to dilate upon.

## OIL ON THE TROUBLED WATERS.

THE action of the City Council last night in regard to the location of coal oil depositories within the limits of this city, will meet the approval of the great majority of the citizens. It will act like oil on the troubled waters. If the Standard Oil Company people are wise they will act on the request of the Marshal, who is authorized to desire them to suspend any further operations at the spot they have selected, until the ordinance in contemplation likely to effect their position is considered and passed. There is no need whatever for any ill feelings or friction in this matter. Nobody wants to injure the oil companies, and they should be willing to accommodate the feelings of the people from whom they expect to derive the profits of their business in this part of the world. In the long run they will make more by a policy of concession than by any other course. The people are serious on this question and they have right and power both on their side.

## INFORMERS CANNOT PROSECUTE.

A judicial decision recently given in Vermont, has a bearing upon prosecutions by informers for infractions of the laws in relation to the liquor traffic. One Barney Barker, an express agent at Rutland, was arrested on a complaint made by one Love as a common informer, Love claiming that packages of liquor sent C. O. D. from out of the State and delivered by Barker, as express agent, to consignees upon payment of the price, constituted a sale by Barker contrary to Vermont laws. Similar warrants were issued against other express agents. The National Express Company tested the legality of prosecutions of this kind.

The Court ruled that as liquor selling is not an offense at common law, although it is made one by statute, only public officials can institute prosecutions for its punishment by the methods which the statutory laws provide. Thus informers may be witnesses in such cases but cannot be prosecutors. This is a point worth noting by municipal authorities in other places besides Vermont.

## INDEPENDENT STATEHOOD.

THE failure of Dakota to obtain admission into the Union as a State has aroused some of the people and papers of that Territory to the contemplation of extreme measures. It is now proposed by some of the active spirits there to form a State Government without waiting for any action by Congress, and to carry into practice the principle of local self-government which lies at the root of the American tree of liberty. The Fargo Republican and the Jamestown Capital both advocate this measure in forcible language. The last named paper says:

"If Congress should refuse the admission of Dakota, or either section of it, armed and equipped as a State, with its constitution adopted and State officers elected, a singular question would arise—could the State be reduced to a Territory and made a province again?"

"If Congress should arbitrarily declare that the State should not be admitted in the great sisterhood of States, it could, of course, have no representatives in Congress, but it would be a State nevertheless, electing its own rulers, making its own laws, as the people under the Constitution of the United States have a right to do. There would arise the question of jurisdiction on the part of the United States. Denying a State the right of representation, could the United States justly claim the supremacy of the United States laws over a sovereign State?"

These are questions that cannot be answered by ridicule nor by a vague reference to the supposed "absolute power of Congress over the Territories." The State of Dakota might be kept out of the Union, but where is the Constitutional authority to reduce it to the serfdom of the territorial system, when once it has assumed that status authorized by the Declaration of Independence, which is the ground-work of the corner stones of the Constitution?

The civil war practically settled the question of the right of States to secede from the Union and break the Federal compact, but it did not affect the right of the people outside of State lines to organize a republican form of government for the management of their local affairs, particularly when the citizens thus organized into a sovereign State are anxious to become part of the Federal Union and be subject to the general laws thereof.

We notice that advice is given by a Republican journal to the Dakotans, to read Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution, before they take any steps in this direction. We presume that they have done so, and have found nothing in that Section, nor in the whole Article, nor indeed in the entire instrument which forbids such action as they contemplate. If we are not mistaken, Dakota would not be the first State since the establishment of the United States which has organized and elected its officers, and demanded admission as a commonwealth, without any enabling act or permission from any Federal power. Did not Michigan and California take this step? They were admitted; but suppose they had not been, what then? Would they not have been States, even though they were not members of the Federal Union?

Dakota might do what Utah could not attempt if she so desired. Any step of this kind on the part of the people here would be construed into a "Mormon rebellion." All the religious and political fanatics in the country and the hypocrites who divert attention from their own lapses by noisy efforts to correct other people's morals, would join in the cry to crush the "rebellion" by force of arms. No such project has been contemplated by Utah. Her movements towards statehood have been conducted within lines that cannot be construed as beyond correct limits. But Dakota may proceed to extremes, and if she does it will be quite interesting to see what the United States can do about it.

The best course for the welfare of the county is to admit all the Territories to Statehood in some shape, either by joining some of them in one, or giving them separate and individual sovereignty within the Union, and thus abolish the present system of vassalage, which is alike obnoxious to the feelings of every citizen who is robbed of his political privileges, and subversive of the principles of republican government and that liberty which is the boast of this free and mighty land.

## ANOTHER FLAGRANT BREACH OF PROMISE.

RUMORS of expected Indian outbreaks are frequently heard, and when investigated turn out to be either manufactured reports for a purpose, or the natural consequence of some wrong perpetrated by the whites upon the redskins. The injury is known, the outbreak in retaliation is therefore expected. The Indian scare in Washington Territory, which stirred up a noise a short time ago, proves to be one of the last named class.

The Indians under Chief Moses were reported to be about to go on the war path but have not yet committed any depredations. The scare was caused by another act of bad faith towards the natives, of the kind that has become very common. Moses and his band were removed several years ago, against their will and their earnest plea not to be taken from their old hunting grounds, to the north eastern part of Washington Territory near the Canadian line. This was done because the "superior race" wanted the land belonging to the Indians along the Spokane and Colville Rivers, and the "Plain of the Columbia." In order to pacify the redmen the Government pledged itself that thenceforth Moses and his band should not be disturbed. Orders were issued withdrawing from public sale the region to which

they were removed, and declaring it "Set apart as a reservation for the permanent use and occupancy of Chief Moses and his people, and such other Indians as may elect to settle thereon with his consent, and that if the Secretary of the Interior." The Indians submitted and there was no further difficulty at that time.

The agreement or permanent occupancy was definite and specific enough, but no more so than other contracts and treaties made by the Government with the pen and broken by the sword. On the 23rd of February last the Government issued an order declaring that tract of land in Washington Territory, "being a portion of the country set apart for the use of Chief Moses and his people, be, and the same is hereby restored to the public domain."

It was not for several weeks after the order was made public that the Indians heard of it. They were naturally very much excited. No warning had been given to them, no bargain or agreement entered into, the parties in possession were not even notified of the purpose of the Government. It was simply another breach of good faith, an arbitrary exercise of power—the strong against the weak, might over right.

The Chief went to Fort Spokane to make inquiries, and could not believe at first that such double-dealing and bad faith could be exercised by the Government. His earnest protests were magnified into "rebellion," he was reported as a "bad Indian," seeking to stir up trouble, and the usual attempt was made by the whites lusting for the lands of the red men, to obtain military aid to destroy the primal owners of the soil.

If this is thought by some people a one-sided account of the affair, let them take note of the annexed paragraph from the Oregonian, and of the fact that papers near an Indian country do not usually take sides in favor of the redskins:

"These lands were given to Moses and his people by express stipulation, which was confirmed by solemn covenant; yet here is an order to take a large part of the reservation away. It is not to be supposed that the President has acted in this matter upon his own motion. By whom were the representations made which led to the order? In case of an outbreak on the part of these Indians, somebody will have to answer this question."

Of course it is well enough understood that the real cause, the cause which lies behind all others, was a desire on the part of certain white persons, whoever they may be, to occupy their lands. But the Government should not trifle with the Indians in this way. Either it ought to stop making promises to them or keep its promises."

This promise-breaking has been one of the chief causes of the Indian wars that have cost the country so much treasure and the lives of soldiers and civilians. It is shameful and criminal, and is recorded on high against the nation guilty of such flagrant infidelity.

## A NEW MOTIVE POWER.

AN English journal of practical science called *Coal*, gives some particulars of an alleged discovery which threatens to work a great revolution in motive power, superseding steam and cheapening the means of locomotive and machinery force. It is bi-sulphide of carbon in the form of vapor, which it is claimed has an expansion property of one cubic inch to eight thousand, while water vapor only expands in the ratio of one to seventeen hundred. It will take the form of vapor at 180° temperature, a little more than one-half of the heat required to make water vapor—320°, and thus a small amount of fuel will produce a large amount of force. Its action is thus described:

"When the vapor is generated it passes into the steam chest of the engine and moves the piston rods. A pipe attached to the engine conveys the exhaust vapor directly through a condenser back to the tank in its original liquid form to be generated. The system of generation and condensation is similar to the heat action, and, with machinery properly constructed, it is claimed that a single supply of carbon can be used with reinforcements for an indefinite period."

Is this anything like what Keely

has been keeping secret so long? It is the fashion to make fun of his pretensions and indeed to ridicule all things that seem to be "new under the sun." But in these days of discovery and utilization of previously unknown forces it is wiser to listen than to laugh over novelties, and more rational to wait for developments than jump to hasty conclusions.

That steam as a motive power will before long be superseded by some more convenient, cleanly and inexpensive force is, in our opinion, one of the great probabilities of the times.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, MAY 11.

**Cheap Works.**—We have on hand a considerable number copies of "Poems by E. R. Snow" and "The Harp of Zion," the latter being a collection of the poetical productions of John Lyon. Both are excellent works. We are selling them at reduced rates, being now placed at 75 cents, cloth gilt, and 50 cents, plain cloth.

**Companions in Life and Death.**—A gloomy feeling has pervaded West Jordan Ward during the past few days, caused by the unexpected death of two sweet little girls, each about eight years old, companions who occupied the same seat at school. One is the daughter of Bro. Hyrum Cooper, and the other Emanuel Richards. Some idea having obtained that the complaint that carried them off was diphtheria, the school has been suspended for a time. The little girl Cooper died on Sunday at 5.30 a.m., and was buried on Tuesday, while the other died on Monday at 6.30 a.m. and was buried on Tuesday.

**Alleged Vandalism.**—John Rowley, of Nephi, informs us that he has spent much labor and means to convey water to his farm from the mountains, but has been greatly annoyed and damaged by the doings of some mischievous lads. It appears from his statement that he made and laid half a mile or so of asbestos piping, but the youths referred to uncovered and injured it, even going so far as to float objects down the pipe, creating obstructions which cannot be removed without much trouble and expenditure. If this statement is correct, the boys should be dealt with if they do not desist from such inexcusable vandalism. If the matter cannot be otherwise stopped, recourse should be had to the law.

**Sudden Death.**—We have to record the sad intelligence of the death of Alice W. Needham, wife of Brother James Needham.

Deceased was taken sick with a severe pain in her bowels on Tuesday afternoon. On Wednesday a surgical operation, considered to be one of the most dangerous, was performed upon her by Dr. Anderson, assisted by Drs. H. J. and Jos Richards, as the only means of saving her life. This morning, at about 11 o'clock, she breathed her last.

Sister Needham presided over the Relief Society of the 7th Ward, with much satisfaction to the people, and was always ready with an open hand and free heart to help the needy. She leaves a husband, three children and a wide circle of friends to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and mother, and a faithful friend.

**A Good Idea.**—A short time ago Manager Clawson asked Mr. David James if he could get up some arrangement for keeping drinking water in the Theatre cool other than by the ordinary method of placing ice in it. The two gentlemen "put their heads together," and the result is a coil of pipe through which the water will flow, enclosed in a suitable vessel. Into the interior of this coil the ice will be placed, so that the water will be kept at the desirable low temperature without contact with it.

It is somewhat singular that a similar suggestion was lately made by an Eastern paper, without having seen which, the idea was practically operated in Salt Lake City by Messrs. Clawson and James.

It is claimed that many diseases have been engendered through the drinking of ice-water, much of which is necessarily impure, so much so that frequently impurities can be seen in the frozen lumps.

**Third District Court.**—Salt Lake City, May 9th:

People vs. Henry Gerson; assault with a deadly weapon; court charges