DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Wednesday, October 26, 1898

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THE RACE TROUBLE.

Governor Tanner of Illinois seems to be a successor of Governor Ford in more respects than one. The latter, in the connection that fifty-four years ago culminated in one of the saddest tragedies in American history, sided with the mob against law and order, and the latter, in the recent labor troubles, seems to have taken very much the same position.

Some colored citizens from the state of Alabama came to Illinois in order to work in coal mines, where operations had been interrupted by the laborers refusing to work. When the governor heard of the coming of the negroes, he announced that he would not protect them from mob violence, although there was no law against their entering the state. The reason he gave was that he did not feel it his duty as governor to see the arms of the state be given protection to mine operators "operating the mines with the class of citizens, thus depriving your own citizens of the opportunity of labor." In other words, he did not consider it his duty as governor to see to it that an Illinois mob did not violate the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. Governor Ford in his day held similar views in favor of mob rule.

The proceedings against the colored laborers from Alabama are an outrage. But, fortunately, the United States government is in a position to interfere in the matter. If appealed to by those who have been wronged, it can quotatably reply, "your cause is just, but we can do nothing for you." There is a statute that provides:

"Whenever insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any state so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such state of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities, or protection, named in the Constitution and secured by the laws for the protection of such rights, privileges, or immunities, and the constituted authorities of such state are unable to protect, or, from any cause, fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such state of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy, opposes or obstructs the laws of the United States, or the due execution thereof, or impedes or obstructs the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty, to take such measures, by the employment of the military or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of militia, or by other means, as he may deem necessary, for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or conspiracy."—Rev. Stat. 5299, Revised Statutes, Apr. 20, 1871.

This was enacted especially for the protection of the colored race in the United States, and it would not be out of the way to see to it that the nation is not being made a "blue and a byword" by depriving our citizens of the rights we demand for those of Spain in Cuba and elsewhere. There are indications of the race trouble growing in proportions, and it is time to act before more blood is shed.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

On the previous occasion the "News" has referred to the archæological researches of Mr. Still Mekemson Taylor, the eminent Utah Indian scholar and explorer. Yesterday there was in the local columns an article relating to an important discovery of pre-historic pottery of various kinds, which are now on exhibition at his residence, 1005 Third street. It is worth the while of our readers to go and inspect curiosities which we performed before the presents of Egypt were unearthed, perhaps—evidence before the Sun of Man rose to his early and which show remarkable distinctions the ancestors of Mr. Taylor's edifice that not the far East but the far West is the home of antiquity, although some designs seem to be of more recent productions. They are in some instances show that civilization like the sunrise of the east, is a gradual condition of morality. It has its cycles during which it moves out of unknown surroundings progresses Monday, relapses for towards and then, declines until the triumph and accomplishment of its beginning is reached, when all is lost and a period of mental darkness and physical inertia takes possession of the earth.

Exactly how long it is since the ancients spoke of now fashioned vases of pottery we do not know. These contrasts, consisting of vases or other means of decoration, are alone so far amazed. The time from which they came seems to have been the cradle of a great community, perhaps a metropolis for some of which were once specially for those, unknown centuries, and their evidence of a high type of mind, moral and physical development, claimed and to be, is a beginning of the revelations that take place. It is highly probable the work will be continued under more favorable circumstances, and as much as can be brought to light regarding these antique relics of human habitations.

Mr. Taylor is an affable scientific gentleman who is never importunate worry with his calling or his culture. He speaks English perfectly and is otherwise accomplished in the usages and the ways of his own country and his. He is a decidedly interesting personality, and the association is which he is doing so much and accomplishing so much should be of the greatest interest to all classes of people.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH QUARREL.

As to the present unpleasantness between Great Britain and France, the latter country knows that when the British were driven out of the Soudan several years ago, the tendency became subject to complaint by and nation Great Britain holds that with the exception of Khartoum, the territory formerly belonging to Egypt, returned back to the country, that is, reverting to Great Britain. But the desire of an outbreak of war between the two countries is not in the opinion of the majority of thinking men practical, or a suitable exchange of equivalents and arguments in situation, but in the fact that there is a spirit of war rampant on both sides of the channel. France is in such a position that a war would be disastrous to her, and Great Britain has taken a firm stand on her honor from which the government can retreat only with difficulty.

Some speculation has been indulged in as to how an Anglo-French war would affect the United States. It has been thought that if hostilities were started against Canada or Newfoundland, this country would have to interfere in favor of Great Britain. There is no rule, if any, probability of such a turn of events. Even if war should break out between the two countries, it would be fought out in other parts of the world.

WHO KITCHENER IS.

The capture of General Kitchener, the Hero of Dervey, have set in motion a new wave anti-Dreyfus sentiment. It was brought out of consolidation country into the very face of the prominent men of the time. Like Dewey also he has been made the recipient of new official honors, but while the Admiralty promotion was strictly in the line of his calling, that of the Engineers was in another department of life from that in which he has all at once made his great reputation; that is, he has been elevated in the peerage and is now Lord Kitchener. Not only his great victory over the Mahdists but the quick energy exhibited in holding the situation down, as it were, rapidly remaining Dewey has made him famous, and the confidence which his government repose in him regarding his ability to cope with the Fashoda difficulty is located everywhere not to be surprised.

Kitchener is a major general in the British army. His Christian name is Horatio Herbert. He is described by a correspondent of the London Mail as being several inches over six feet in height, straight as a lance and looks all imperfectly alone most men's master; his motions are deliberate and strong; slender, but firmly knit, he seems built for tension, and wire endurance, rather than for power or agility. Steady, passionless eyes stare by massive brows, thick red, rather full cheeks, a long mustache, beneath which you detect an immovable mouth; his face is harsh and neither squeamish nor affective nor elite disks. All this is unobvious, as neither age, nor hair, nor face, nor any contact of person has any bearing on the essential order.

You could, the writer declares, imagine his character that the same as if all the externals were different. He has no eye but the pulse of life, no body but one as every his mind, no face but one to keep his brain behind. The brain and the will are the essence and the whole of the man—a brain so powerful and a will so perfect in their workings that, in the face of extremest difficulty, they never seem to know what struggle is. You cannot imagine the elder observer than an being for right law to do and doing it, a most rare gift, we would think, and yet one altogether indispensable to the successful commander or diplomatic.

Kitchener grew up in manhood under the auspices of the first rank men in the service, and contract their influence attention to the study of the Levant. He became one of Gordon's few friends in Anti Minor and was afterwards director of the Palestine exploration fund. He then surveyed Cyprus, and was entrusted in the Egyptian army at the beginning of the Soudanese troubles. His assessment was "more nearly if not exact. He is rather younger than otherwise with his men, and his personal weakness is not to be underestimated.

GOVERNING CUBA.

The provisional government at Santiago, Cuba, is progressing as fearlessly as it can with adverse conditions. The city itself is at ease as August ended the cleaning of which is still a matter regarding a great deal of time, labor, and cost. Yellow fever is now confined to the hospitals, and the cases are few and far between. The fever is so virulent that it is thought Americanized, their not therefore to be little there of fever accustomed conditions remarkable.

Nothing is the matter of cleaning up, in governing, in the direction of General Wood the acting governor, [illegible] the 10th, he issued a proclamation consisting of a list of rights. It commences with the declaration that "the people of our Future Government and exactly rights others. The first work guarantees the right to peaceably assemble and petition for a redress of grievances. The second is contrary evidence to the sensibility of God, and the misinterpretation, the assistance of to the network nation, which provides that all persons charged with crime shall be entitled to bail, except in cases of capital offense, and that the writ of habeas corpus may not be suspended unless the commanding general of the department deems it advisable. The eighth says that excessive bail shall not be required, and that excessive fine nor cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted, as rapidly as possible. The 10th provides that in order to secure the people against arbitrarily search there shall first be established under oath a presumption of guilt, and the tenth gives notice to all the right to write or speak freely on any matter, subject to responsibility for abuse of the right.

These are very nice provisions, quite expansive and comprehensive, and sufficiently voluminous as to confuse some of difficult of construction and enforcement. The Administration of Cuba, as it is so now to call it, has fully to begin and begins to survey the enforcement can be but one conception rule of the country with the consent of the governed. To this conclusion it seems every at late and the sooner the better for all people in interest.

INFORMATION WANTED.

By request of Mr. J. H. Peaslee, secretary of the Alumni association of the University of Michigan, the subjoined self-explanatory letter is published herewith:

Ann Arbor, Oct. 12, 1898.

To the Editor:

The University of Michigan Alumni association desires to collect all the data possible concerning the particulars of the lives of its members, living and dead, in the late war with Spain. The university has been prominently represented in the war, Admiral Dewey was a Michigan graduate of 1858, and connected with that at present on the Pacific coast, and twenty-seven of Dewey's officers, including Chaplain R. Davis, brother of H. M. Ammon. Whose university produced so many men, and so prominent, one is engaged in the navy. Several U. S. ships were in the fleet, there is the chance to have gone up the side of Cuba Hawaiian as the rough riders were up the hill at San Juan.

The university is very desirous that the records be as nearly complete as possible, and we shall be very grateful for any such aids down to the most minute scrap of information. To this end and prevent the one further the slightest delay, we request that the data be carefully signed is forward it to the proper authorities. Names of men who enlisted in their regiments and stations, come to the university, experiences they may have had in the course of the war, names of women students who volunteered as nurses, and other similar items would be from extreme items. It is a delight that Michigan stands well in the public generally, and respond promptly to this request, and that definitely may be omitted for fear that it shall be regarded as officious, or by the impertinent. Address or communicate with the subject to Jonas H. Prentiss, alumni secretary, Ann Arbor, Mich.

OUR INDIAN WARS.

It has been calculated that the wars with Indians since 1775 have cost the United States over $600,000,000 and the lives of thousands of soldiers and citizens. This country during the last two generations, is said to have spent more money than Great Britain in encounters with aborigines. The following figures are special illustrating our Indian war expenses:

Date.	War.	Cost.
1832-33—Black Hawk		2,200,000
1835-42—Second Seminole		40,000,000
1836-42—Florida		3,000,000
1846-48—California		400,000
1846—New Mexico		709,000
1855—Cheyennes and Arapahoes		
Spent		40,000,000
1855—Northwest expedition		1,394,139
1855—New Mexico		28,440
1856—Indians of the Pacific		11,000,000
1856—California and Oregon		3,553,000
1857—Sioux		160,000
1857—Indians on Rogue River		86,000
1858—Northwest Territory		2,000,000
1858—Apache		45,000
1859—Mormon		300,000
1863-67—Northern Cheyennes and Sioux		4,004,000
1867—Navajoes		1,000,000
1868—Kiowas		2,000,000
1876—Bannock war		200,000
1876-78—Northern Cheyennes		16,000
1878-81—Sioux		2,000,000
Total		$[illegible]

It is not called interest to note the progress of civilization of the numerous countries of the world. Thus the New England Commissioners have created a "general field secretary" with powers and duties of such a nature that he is called "bishop," and a Congregational church in New Jersey has established a dancing school under church management. Some of his neighbors think he has gone altogether beyond bounds in this, but he defends himself by saying that dancing in itself is not harmful and he takes good care that every thing is done in the most decorous and unobjectionable manner.

It looks as if our Democratic friends would have to get up a platform that is non-honest opinions in the central election, at least so far as the Right Honorable is concerned, having failed to find their vision in the lord with the warm city of Boston as required by law. This gives them a wide range of feeling, the more so because of being a mere every night.

In a campaign speech in New York a few years ago ex-President David B. Hill declared that the government never was honest government. It should be the chief object of every campaign, whether it be made on issue or not.

Disquieting rumors are drifting this way from Paris. Perhaps the does not at present contain the news, but we made that the Day Day already have to be much for them.

SALT LAKE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 70 West Second South Street.

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