DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Monday, April 29, 1895.

TO CONTEST FOR RIGHTS.

The dispatches from Oakland, California, state that the Sunday evening's attempt of the Salvation Army to preach on the streets in that city resulted in the arrest of three of the army engaged in the work. From the reading of the telegraphic account it might be supposed that the Salvationists were proceeding in a violent manner, and therefore are not entitled to any sympathy in their effort to exercise the right of free speech. This, however, is not the case, as may be learned in a brief review of the facts. Oakland has an ordinance which says that street preaching without the consent of the mayor shall be deemed an obstruction. In view of this, the Salvationists for some time have refrained from their usual custom, as they did not have the required permit. They have sought diligently to secure the mayor's consent, but have failed, not because their meetings would affect any actual obstruction to travel, but because the mayor chose arbitrarily to refuse such permission, saying he would give it to no one. On Friday evening the final interview took place between Evangelist Wood, of the army, and Mayor Davis, at which the latter went off all opportunity for further discussion by flatly refusing the request of the army for a permit to engage in street preaching for the next six months. This placed the army in a situation where it either had to give up the claim to the right to engage in such services or had to make a fight against the constitutionality of an ordinance permitting the arbitrary exercise of such power. The police department was notified that the latter course had been decided upon, so the fight was declared on, and the arrest of the army preachers on Sunday evening was expected by them.

It will be seen that the council is not simply against an ordinance which may regulate street preaching within reasonable limits; it is against a measure which makes it possible for an official to proceed in an arbitrary manner to prevent gatherings of the people which not only may not be inimical to the public welfare but may serve a useful purpose in relieving tiresomeness by encouraging people to a better life. Perhaps the mayor of Oakland does not see it that way, but he officers prevent the ordinary street gatherings that are common in countries where the people enjoy, as ordinary rights, the privileges of public meetings, are highly impossible with the principles of popular government. Whether it be in towns greater or lesser dominions of the monarchy, political principles, if there are any established by law as belonging to the public good, people ought to be permitted to engage therein, so long as the rights and liberties of the public are not interfered with. The law of ordinance should be enforced to stand which gives an official power to prevent peaceful assemblages of the people in public places. In their efforts to have the courts of California modify or set aside provisions which interfere with their work they should be encouraged by every person who believes in the people in politics, in religion, in morals, or in any other channel of thought. The Salvationists might to have general sympathy. In their behalf they are struggling for a principle of freedom.

IS A TANGLE.

In a recent dispatch from Washington it was stated that a previous official report on the proposed Midway island, Nor Wake, had been made by J. H. Pratt, as long ago as November, and that the character of the Navy Department's action in the matter was such as to make it appear that the report had been lost or mislaid. It appears from the latest dispatches on the subject

[illegible]

The correspondent further says very signal for another statement made by the Navy that spring, which seemed to be to the effect that other ships would be of greater benefit to the community than the purchase of Wake.

The existence of Midway's claims seemed but slight interest have arisen in this national acquisition on these two points. It is quite clear that the interested local bar Lines it necessary to change the position taken by the preparation of an unknown for receipts on the subject published elsewhere in the News. He says, the Sunday that nearly any article some thousand gets from money spent on national, "though not as great a gain as it derives from legitimate merchandise"—the very exercise he blamed enlisted to place—is counter to "entire administration, and is thus received, entertained and considered as to be accomplished by almost every merchant worth a cent, and [illegible]. The problem, then, stands thus, that the money is a "necessary" will when the hands of those who need it, so scarcely, that it is an absurdity to suppose that anybody will be benefited by it.

There are very few persons who are acquainted of the needs, but we believe it is Ainsworth Weekly, in its economic treatise on Logic, who realizes against the commission makers of the follow who invented them and finally saved off the then in which he was sitting, and fell to the ground. No great questions are decided in this way.

MAKING DISCOVERIES.

It is comparatively a short time since the discovery was made of a gas, present argon, in the atmosphere, but since that time some interesting facts have been developed in the field of scientific research. It is very probable that the time is not far distant when the secrets of the new gas will open the way to solving the mystery of the aurora borealis, which scientists have hitherto unsuccessfully sought to understand. The long standing problem as to the cause of the northern lights, their connection with the earth's magnetism, has not been accomplished. While the newly discovered gas, however, M. Hallock, the Pacific cloudy, following the experiments and ideas of Professor Ramsay, has found that it, multiplying argon there is developed at ordinary pressure a magnificent Spectrum substance, greenish-yellow in color, and characterized by its spectrum as similar to that of the aurora borealis. From this it is concluded that the northern lights are caused by electrical emanations from argon energized through the influence of electricity. However the theory may stand, the experiments with argon have shown that certain, an element which was supposed to be long entirely to the sun, and therefore also only to the rays of light, was also on this planet. This discovery was made by Professor Ramsay and Crookes.

To the experimental chemists these developments bring in view a great many possibilities heretofore regarded as purely visionary. If, for instance, the combination of helium and argon can be brought into operation to produce electrical emanations in the atmosphere, it would seem quite possible that man will be able to effect a combination with the universe and gases with which these elements are associated so that they can be brought to subserve the use of man in simple and efficient form, just as other natural forces have been. Discoveries of this character have proved an important motive power in the progress of the present century, and there is good reason to believe the field is yet a and richer harvest for the result of efficient inquiry and experiment.

IRRIGATION AS A SCIENCE.

Some days since we made reference to the prize and labors of the national board of experts appointed by the government to inquire into the matter of the advisability of irrigation of arid lands. The personnel of the board may be in various ways, with the results there to which each will devote himself. Professor Mark W. Harrington, chief, has special charge, as chief of the weather bureau under the agricultural department, of the subjections of rainmaking, impending rainfall, or the influence and problem details of artificial and climatic weather; F. H. Newell, secretary, supervises the hydrographic work of the United States geological survey, because the origin of streams are contained in the water supply of great reports; Professor Charles D. Walcott, director of the geological survey, who will investigate the causes to which certain lands can be redeemed by irrigation and will direct the examination and gather the data necessary; Professor M. Bloomfield, superintendent of Indian affairs, which may be in intimate methods of agriculture during various Indian tribes; Charles W. Hall, chief of the office of irrigation inquiry of the department of agriculture, who will assist the board in its investigations as to the best methods of agriculture by irrigation and the best methods of distribution; Herbert A. Brown, assistant commissioner of the general land office, who is to give assistance in operating in the interest of the public and protection of the public lands; Milton Whitney, chief of the division of agricultural soils of the department of agriculture, who is to conduct the chemical work and work; Henry Gannett, chief topographer of the geological survey, to make topographic surveys for irrigation; also assist the division of Professor Whitney; M. E. Jaeger, clerk in the hydrographic division of the department of agriculture, who is to collect information as to the relative or needs to irrigation and to the previous work of Major John W. Powell, chief of the division of irrigation; [illegible]

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NOTICE TO SHEEP AND CATTLE MEN.

Parties having herds of grazing sheep, cattle or horses within the boundaries of the lands recently leased to the Union Pacific Land & Water Co., which lands are located within the railway land grant, extending from Cutler, Wyoming, to the Utah line, also including a portion of Summit County, Utah, are notified to move at the proper time to Evanston, Wyoming, on Wednesday, May 15, at 10 o'clock, to receive a copy of grazing [illegible]

THE UNION PACIFIC LAND & WATER COMPANY.

C. H. Pratt, Supt., Evanston, Wyoming.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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