

Correspondence.

Providence Jubilee.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 15, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

To-day the Providence Sunday School met in jubilee in the Providence Hall, which was nicely decorated for the occasion with wreaths, chromos, and pictures of different kinds.

We were honored by the presence of Presidents Brigham Young, Jr., and John W. Young.

The jubilee was presided over by Supt. J. H. Brown, Sr., who had been, with the assistance of W. W. Low, chief chorister of the jubilee, the principal mover of the enterprise.

At 10 a.m. the congregation, consisting of the children and the adults of Providence, was called to order, when the multitudes of children, with countenance expressive of much joy, sang clearly and sweetly "The Opening Hymn," followed with prayer by Bishop M. D. Hammond.

The children again sang the exhilarating "Sunday School Invitation," followed by Elder J. H. Brown, Jr., asking questions, as published in the *Juvenile Instructor* of 1875, on the *History of the Prophet Joseph Smith*, which were answered promptly and harmoniously by the Sunday School children.

Prest. John W. Young addressed the children in a pleasing and most interesting manner, which will certainly leave an impression upon their minds not soon to be forgotten. He told the children how, by obeying their parents, cultivating good habits, keeping good company, refraining from all profanity, and storing their minds with all good and useful knowledge, they could become good and wise men and women, to bear off the kingdom of God. He spoke very encouragingly of the manner in which the questions were answered, and of the good attendance of the children.

Prest. B. Young, Jr., followed with an attractive address on cleanliness. He stated that cleanliness was godliness, and it was necessary to be clean in order to be healthful. He urged that the children be neat and clean in their manner of dress. He was pleased with the appearance and condition of the Sabbath school of Providence.

After the children had sung "Children of the Saints," they were dismissed, with prayer, until 2 p.m., by Prest. John W. Young.

At 2 p.m., the congregation being again called to order, the children sang very effectually "Deseret." Prayer by Elder G. W. Marler. "Daisy" was sweetly sung by the school, after which questions were again asked on the Prophet's history, and were answered as before.

Elder G. W. Marler addressed the school, exhorting the young men to study and qualify themselves for the promotion of the kingdom of God. He said the young men but little knew at what time they would be called upon to disseminate the gospel of Christ in foreign lands or elsewhere.

Supt. J. H. Brown, Sr., addressed the children and their parents. He urged upon the parents the importance of their occasionally attending the Sabbath schools, which would greatly tend to encourage the little folks in their punctual attendance.

Singing by the school, "Some place for me."

Bishop W. D. Hammond asked the children a few questions, and followed by eulogizing the superintendent, teachers, scholars and parents for the success of the jubilee.

"Praise ye the Lord" was most harmoniously rendered by the whole school, the countenances of the scholars being indicative that all felt blessed with the instruction received, and were highly elated with the success of the jubilee.

The jubilee was enjoyed by all present, there being a good spirit, harmony and order prevailed throughout.

Benediction by Elder John Theurer.

B. W. FULLMER, Secretary.

The Liquor Question.

SALT LAKE CITY,
October 18th, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

The case of Louis Ordner for selling beer without license, brought

before the District Court by *habeas corpus*, was permitted to take a course foreign, to a great extent, to the case proper, in that evidence was permitted tending to show the inability or indisposition of the liquor dealers to pay the tax imposed by municipal law upon that business. The question itself, as to whether Ordner was or was not guilty, as charged, was comparatively ignored, the desire being, of course, to make of this a test case and determine the equity of the assessment levied by ordinance upon the liquor traffic. All of the witnesses called by Ordner testified substantially the same thing—that the license is too high to enable them to conduct that business and make a living at it, and is out of proportion to the rates of some years ago, when trade was considerably brisker. It should be borne in mind that a license is not imposed upon this business for the purpose of encouraging it or enabling it to spread, but on the contrary to hold it in complete restraint and subjection. It cannot be regarded as a strictly legitimate business, and is only specially legalized in order to confine what moral, well-disposed people must regard as an evil, to the narrowest possible limits. Were it otherwise, and did legislatures and city councils permit licenses to be issued indiscriminately upon such terms as were satisfactory to dealers, it would not be long before the number of the drinking shops would be doubled; this would still further reduce the receipts of the traffic, and another reduction in the license would be applied for, which, following the logic of equity advanced by the dealers, would have to be allowed also; and in a comparatively short space of time, as must be admitted, a grog shop would be found upon every corner, liquors, being more accessible and convenient, would be in still greater demand, drunkenness would become more common, vice would abound, and eventually crime would hold high carnival. There must, therefore, be a limitation to the reductions granted, no matter if the business has fallen off; it is not only the right, it is the duty, of every city council, to place the liquor traffic under the most severe surveillance, by means of making it bear a much heavier share *pro rata* of the city's burdens than less harmful enterprises, and to take such measures and enforce such regulations generally as will act as a technical, though not probably as a real, prohibition; upon their wisdom and firmness in the premises depends the welfare of society.

In his argument to-day, Mr. Tilford, for the defendant, took the ground that the power to license and control the liquor traffic was vested in legislative bodies, and that they had no power to "farm out" their powers. Let us investigate this point a little, under the light of authority and reason. A standard work in law (Dillon on Municipal Corporations) lays down the doctrine that, "in the absence of special constitutional restriction, the Legislature may confer the taxing power upon municipalities in such measure as it deems expedient; in other words, with such limitations as it sees fit," &c.; and the only conditions being that certain things enumerated in the Federal Constitution must be exempted, and these are exempted here and elsewhere. Now, if the Legislature can confer the power of taxing for special purposes in and by a municipality, it can certainly also delegate the power of licensing, which is always and everywhere the especial prerogative of incorporated cities and towns—the difference being merely one of detail and the principle involved (being the question as to the delegation of authority) being identically the same. In other matters perhaps this "farming out" would not be permissible or judicious; but in all cases affecting the internal welfare of municipalities, it becomes an absolute necessity.

The argument took fully as wide a scope as the testimony elicited. That for Ordner was particularly sweeping. Mr. Tilford claimed with great vehemence that, as it had been shown that some of the dealers had been compelled to abandon the traffic and that others were about to do so, the ordinance was oppressive and should therefore be regarded as a nullity. The majority of the witnesses testified that they were able to pay fifty dollars a quarter, with such unanimity and readiness as certainly looked as if a preconcerted plan had been agreed

upon; one, however, thought a hundred dollars per annum ample, and another declared he was unable at present to pay anything. These points were fully dwelt upon, and his Honor's especial attention directed to them. I should occupy too much space to entirely illustrate the fallacy of this kind of argument. But what kind of a condition would it place municipalities in if liquor licenses were graded to suit the especial circumstances and requirements of each separate dealer, or any class of dealers? For all the authorities support the proposition that taxation and licenses must be *uniform*. Shall those who conduct disorderly houses and therefore drive away the respectable and best-paying class of customers, with those who, through having inferior locations, or selling poorer articles, or through other causes, do the least business, be alone taken into consideration, when this uniform license fee is adopted? Or shall those who testify that they could and would pay a still higher fee, enter into the account? According to Mr. Tilford the former should be the case; but experience and a disposition to look to the best interests of the largest number demand that the latter class have a portion, and the greater, portion of the consideration.

Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy.

SALT LAKE CITY,
October 16, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

Will you permit me a few words in defence of Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper?

For the writer in the Sunday morning's *Herald* must not have read his "Proverbial Philosophy," or he would never compare Josh Billings' silly stuff, or talk about its having "less humor originality," or his "illustrations being far fetched and unnatural, and its very absurdities," etc.

Now I do not see a silly aphorism in "Proverbial Philosophy," or anything extravagant, far fetched, unnatural, absurd, or humorous in the least, and so conclude that the writer does not know what he is writing about.

Let us make a few quotations from the book itself—

FROM PREFATORY.

"Searchings after Truth, that have tracked her secret lodges. And come up again to the surface world, with a knowledge grounded deeper."

FROM WORDS OF WISDOM.

"Few and precious are the words which the lips of wisdom utter; to what shall their rarity be likened? No lovely thing on earth can picture all their beauty."

FROM SUBJECTION.

"Law hath dominion over all things, over universal mind and matter. Unto God there exist impossibilities, for the true one cannot lie," &c.

FROM PRAYER.

"A wicked man scorneth prayer in the shallow sophistry of reason. But I knew that his reasonings were false, yet was my soul in darkness, for his words were too hard for me, till I turned to my God in prayer, for I know he heareth always."

FROM WRITING.

"And shouldst thou ask my judgment of that which hath most profit in the world. In answer take thou this, the prudent penning of a letter."

FROM ESTIMATING CHARACTERS.

"Rashly, nor oftentimes truly, doth man pass judgment on his brother, and the world is not wiser than of old when justice was meted out by the sword," &c.

And so we might go on through the whole book.

One who has read
PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY.

They attempted to take one of Barnum's new giraffes across Rhode Island last week, but just as it was on the Massachusetts line it reached over and ate up about half a haystack in a farm yard in Connecticut, and when the farmer came out with a club and attacked the Connecticut end, the Massachusetts end got mad and kicked a man in Boston and nearly killed him. It created a good deal of excitement at the time in Rhode Island, and most of the people stepped out of the State till it was over. *Boston Herald*.

"We are all Colonels now," says the Atlanta Constitution, "there are no plain citizens left in the State."

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 23.—Tiernan's News Agency received the following cable to-day:

London.

"A dispatch from Bucharest says Roumania has resolved upon declaring her independence. The government relinquishes all claim upon European protection, replacing it with Russia. A proclamation is about to be issued proclaiming Prince Charles King of Roumania. The army will be mobilized and a paper currency issued."

The dispatch creates great excitement. It is generally considered here that this action by Roumania will retard, and perhaps break off entirely, the negotiations for peace.

The engineers and firemen of the New Jersey Central Railroad struck work at twelve o'clock to-night. Wherever the trains happened to be, the engineers dumped the fires, and the men left the engines. The consequence is that all traffic on the road is stopped, and many trains *en route* are unable to proceed.

The *Times*, in speaking of the strike, says the cause is ascertained, from a very good source, to be the desire of the engineers to compel the payment for work over the regular hours. They have been compelled recently to work more hours than heretofore, it is said, and desire to be compensated for doing so.

CHICAGO, 23.—An official report of Clayton Hall, commanding officer of the 16th Infantry, United States army, Monroe, La., is made under date of October 11th, and details the circumstances of the recent massacres in that vicinity. He reports that on the 10th inst., about 7 o'clock, eight miles above Monroe, Primus Johnson, a colored preacher, was shot and instantly killed, and Eaton Longwood, also colored, received a dangerous wound, the shooting being done by disguised white men. Johnson was shot while holding his infant in his arms. Longwood was loading cotton in his wagon; and, as the whites advanced, rested their guns across the fence, aiming at their victim, with oaths, he attempted to escape, but received a charge of buckshot. Johnson died almost instantly with his child in his arms. The murderers walked off saying, if they had not fixed it all right they would return and finish it. The wagons loaded with cotton were stopped by three armed whites just before the shooting, and the drivers interrogated as to who owned the cotton. Upon learning that it was owned by white planters, they permitted the wagons to pass.

Physicians living in the vicinity refused to visit Longwood, and his brother, starting for a Monroe doctor, was stopped by two mounted whites, searched, questioned, and informed if he was going for a physician for Longwood he could not proceed. He finally eluded them, and reached Monroe, but could induce none of the physicians to go out. John H. Dinkgrave, Deputy United States Marshal, and attorney-at-law, refused to go. In compliance with the request of Longwood, in the afternoon, the commanding officer, by the advice of the District Attorney, sent a detachment of eight men with the District Attorney to obtain Longwood's dying statement. They found a large crowd of terror-stricken negroes at the house, in constant apprehension that the whites would return and carry out their threat. Longwood made what he pronounced to be his dying statement, which was duly sworn to. The above facts are taken from this statement, and from the testimony of the wives of these two men, both of whom witnessed the shooting. A squad of four men was left at the house. It is now thought possible that Longwood may recover. From the size, walk, and general appearance, Longwood thinks the person who shot him is Robert Logan, a white man, and a plantation owner, living at Bayou De Yard, and one of his neighbors. He also says that Wm. F. Kchoalds, a white planter, who is his neighbor, and a captain of a democratic rifle company, has repeatedly threatened his life, and the witnesses specify the same thing. Nobody could give an opinion as to the identity of Johnson's murderer. Longwood and Johnson were resolute. Each owned a

small farm, and were making good crops. By their joint efforts they had erected a schoolhouse for colored children near their house, which was set on fire and nearly destroyed a short time ago. Longwood was a strong, influential republican, and especially obnoxious to resident democrats. The report concludes as follows: "In my opinion no earnest efforts will be made by the civil authorities to investigate the matter, and apprehend the murderers. The judge of the State District Court, Ray, is a time-serving man, desirous of adapting his course to the changing political condition of the State and of his judicial district. The sheriff, a white negro, is a fugitive, and his deputies are wholly inefficient. The United States Commissioner, Judge Baker, also parish judge, is indifferent, insincere, and negligent. The United States deputy marshal, John Dinkgrave, is a coward, and utterly worthless for the performance of any duties pertaining to his position. The District Attorney, Mr. Hardy, is the only one that is working to vindicate the laws and trying to bring the murderers to justice."

A New Orleans special to the *Bulletin* states that N. J. Law was murdered near Bastrap on Saturday. While riding out of town he was fired upon, mortally wounded, and his horse killed. No clue to the assassin.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Capt. Lloyd, of the United States Army, who was ordered to the scene of the disturbance at Rouse's Bridge, states that he found a body of 300 mounted men, under the command of A. P. Butler, who had thrown out skirmish lines, surrounding the negroes, and adds that there was undoubted evidence of a well-digested plan which, had it been carried out, would have resulted in the slaughter of nearly all the negroes in the place. The presence of the troops brought about an agreement by which both the armed whites and negroes were disbanded.

On the march from Rouse's Bridge to Ellertown, the bodies of three negroes, who had been killed, were found, and information received that five others had also been murdered and one white man killed. The negroes were completely cowed and afraid to leave their hiding places in the woods and return to work, for fear of being shot down in the cotton fields.

A detachment sent down the Barnwell road met a body of twenty or thirty whites, who stated that they were a detachment of Gen. Haywood's command, under orders from Judge Wiggins to disarm and arrest negroes, and also to protect a party of negroes while burying a colored member of the legislature who had been shot near Ellertown.

The report estimates the number of whites engaged in the riots at not less than 800, coming from Georgia, and Edgefield, Aiken and Barnwell, South Carolina.

The Port Royal railroad, which had been torn up, was repaired under the protection of a squad of soldiers, the men previously being afraid to work on the road.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 23.—Troops are arriving daily. Thirteen companies are now in Columbia and twenty-four in other parts of the State. Everything is perfectly quiet throughout the State. Affidavits affirming peace and submission to the law are received daily. The political campaign is conducted vigorously by both parties. The so-called rifle clubs have all disbanded. The colored militia is still organized.

ELIZABETH, N. J., 24.—The strike of the engineers and firemen on the Central road causes great trouble and inconvenience to the people along the line, and excites the just indignation of those on the late trains who were obliged to walk to their homes or take lodgings, if they were fortunate enough to be on a train that was at town or hamlet at midnight, the hour at which the engineers and firemen secretly agreed that all the trains should be stopped. The Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley roads are transporting the passengers of the Central Railroad on the Central tickets.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 24.—General Crook, being satisfied that Red Cloud and Red Leaf's bands of Sioux were about to depart with a view to joining the hostiles in the north, they having refused to comply with orders to come into the agency to receive rations, stubbornly remaining in their camp on Shadron Creek, from whence it is