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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, February 27, 1888.

THE SOLDIERS, THE PRISONER AND THE PEOPLE.

Another attempt at an anti-Mormon "sensational" campaign was made on Tuesday evening, in sending a number of soldiers by train to the Promontory to aid in conveying President Geo. Q. Cannon to this city. That there was no slightest necessity for such a movement is well known to all here. That it was done for effect at a distance is thoroughly understood. It was a cheap and nasty bit of clap-trap, worthy only of the gang of conspirators that are engaged in bringing trouble for Utah to effect their own selfish ends.

Marshal Ireland disclaims having anything to do with the call for troops. If he saw no need for help why, was the demand made except for the purpose of creating a sensation? Is it to be supposed that the mercenaries who are continually trying to work up a conflict here intended this movement for the purpose of peace? Not at all. It was a menace, and the object was to irritate and anger the people so as to precipitate a row. If the people here had intended to rescue Geo. Q. Cannon from the officers, that band of soldiers would not have been a mouthful for them. But they had no such intention. None was expressed, or hinted at. No prisoner has been rescued by the "Mormons" through all the persecutions and convictions that have taken place, nor was there the slightest excuse for supposing that any such thing would be attempted in this case.

The rumors of trouble in Ogden were also without foundation. It is said that they were worked up or reported by one Orlando W. Powers. The object of all this is easily perceived. It is the disgraced and degraded attempt to make it seem as if it is the people who are thus maligning by implication. But this is not correct. The harm is done to their reputation abroad. The idea that troops were sent to protect the civil officers from "Mormon" mobocracy is injurious to the people. It helps to swell the tide of popular animosity. It has its effect at Washington for the time being. The public are willing to believe anything against the "Mormons," and the national authorities seem to possess as little cool and impartial judgment as the mob, when the "Mormons" are in question.

In view of all this, the sending of those soldiers to Ogden was a devilish trick for a mean and sinister purpose. But the people here know better than to allow themselves to be provoked into a collision. They do not resist legal process. Every body that knows their history understands this. They will need legal weapons with legal rights. They do not oppose lawful execution of the process of courts with violence. They have submitted to too many indignities when sanctioned by the forms of law to begin now to fight law by physical force. It requires no bravery to serve papers or make arrests in "Mormondom," for there is no resistance. If officers only keep within legal limits they are safe in Ogden prisoners as in badgering some defenseless woman and torturing her with shameful questions before a court or a grand jury.

The highhanded proceedings at the Promontory, when, according to the information furnished us, soldiers assumed command, surrounded the officer, ejected his friends and forced his removal against the pledged word of the Marshal, prompt and unquestioned, has the civil power in this Territory become subject to the military. Marshal Ireland appears to have given up his authority to the officer in command of the soldiers.

By what right was this outrage committed? If those troops were there by any legal authority it was as a posse to assist the United States Marshal. There was no need whatever for their employment. But even if it was considered prudent to have them with the Marshal for fear of a rescue—which was the only pretext for their presence—they were under direction of the Marshal not his dictators. And they had no legal right whatever to assume the position which they are said to have usurped. The officer in charge of the soldiers seems to have stepped a long way outside of the bounds of his authority and the Marshal to have played the part of a puppet in submitting to the indignities put upon him and upon his prisoner. He also bore faith with President Cannon on permitting his removal in his weak and wounded condition before the time he had agreed to allow him to remain at rest had expired.

We think this matter worthy of further inquiry. If the military are to supersede the civil authorities in executing civil process, it ought to be known and understood. If the course of the officer in charge of the soldiers was authorized by his superiors, the public ought to know it. If that officer exceeded his instructions, he should be properly reprimanded for his presumption. Marshal Ireland is in duty bound to show why he knuckled down to military dictation and rendered up his prisoner to soldiers for whom he had not sent and whose presence he acknowledged to be needless.

If the military are in future to run proceedings against individuals accused of offenses against the criminal law it is only fair to the public that it should be so proclaimed, lest resistance may be offered against such aggression under the established understanding that the civil power is paramount and the military have no authority except in martial affairs.

The entire proceedings in this case are extraordinary. The reward, the heavy bonds put upon the family, the employment of the soldiers, and the unprecedented amount required for bail, all for a simple case of misdemeanor, are such as, in our opinion, were never known before in the history of criminal law, either in this country or in Europe.

President Cannon has the deep sympathy as well as the profound affection of many thousands of true hearts in Utah. They know that he would not desire any lawless exhibition of that regard and that he would be the first to rebuke it if it was manifested. But there are wretches here who would like to see a tumult, because it would work in with their designs to obtain martial law, or a Legislative Commission. We do not think the "Mormons" are going to gratify them. But if such an event should take place, we are of the opinion that they would not draw much lasting comfort from the effects of their provocation.

President Cannon is now under legal restraint. He must have a fair and

legal trial, if such a thing is possible in Utah with prejudiced courts, packed juries and a malignant special personal feeling against him, prompting all who take part in his prosecution. All other considerations that those tending to prove or indicate that he has committed an offense against the law should be banished from his case. He is not to be tried as one of the First Presidency, as an Apostle, as a prominent "Mormon" leader, as an able defender of doctrines held by the Latter-day Saints, nor is he to be treated as a citizen charged with infraction of the Edmunds law. The inflammatory remarks of unprincipled journalists and the special measures against him, official or otherwise, are in the nature of persecution and spite, and are in conflict with the spirit of law and the requirements of justice.

The Latter-day Saints are required to still cultivate that forbearance and calmness which have governed them all through the present crusade. They have borne a great deal, they may have to bear a great deal more. But let the wrong come from their enemies. They should be careful to be in the right. It is only in the right that they can secure a "victorious" victory, which is as certain as the revolutions of the earth, can vanquish error, righteousness only can subdue iniquity, and evil will have to be overcome by good. It is by righteousness that they will ultimately prevail.

While Satanic schemes and fiendish plots are being concocted by the wretched creatures who thirst for the blood and life for the property of the Saints, and while cruel and ungodly measures are adopted and encouraged, for the injury of men and women whose chief motive is to obey the will of God, it is gratifying to see the order, peace and patience of the people; and we hope that they will show the good and angels and the world, that the truth's sake they are able to endure all things that they may be worthy to inherit all things.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

In the Third District Court to-day, Henry Dinwoodey withdrew his plea of "not guilty" and pleaded "guilty" to the charge of unlawful cohabitation. The attorney stated that he had been keeping the law for a year and a half or more. The Prosecuting Attorney recommended that sentence be suspended during good behavior, on the ground that he had reason to believe the defendant would obey the law in the future.

We understand that Mr. Dinwoodey claims he has made no such promise. But any man with a brain will decide that there is no difference in principle between making a promise personally and doing it through an attorney. It may be argued that Mr. Dinwoodey made no agreement in court. But we fail to see any difference in principle between making an agreement in open court and permitting the attorney to convey the idea to the Court.

We do not want to see any of our people caught upon so palpable a pit-fall. It may be represented to them that they can escape punishment by making a promise, or evade arrangement without compromising themselves in public. Such sophistry may be very cunning, but it is also very transparent to any one with eyes. Such a course is just exactly the same surrender of principle as going into court and making public submission.

In other words, whether in public or in private, any person who takes such a course virtually and thoroughly acknowledges that in his mind the law of man is interpreted by the courts, which vary with the changes of the wind, is superior to the law of God and His sacred covenants, which are as eternal as the throne of Jehovah. There is no getting away from this conclusion, and everybody ought to know it and let their actions be governed accordingly.

THE "OUTS" AND THE "INS."

The last action of the City Council which went out of office on Tuesday evening, was the passage of resolutions in honor of Mayor James Sharp. It was a fitting termination to the labors of a body which has served the people faithfully during the past two years, under the leadership of the gentleman who was the subject of the resolutions.

Mr. Sharp is an able, solid business man, whose skill, foresight and general good judgment have been recognized by his official capacity, as well as in the position that he fills so well as a prominent railroad manager. He is conservative yet progressive, and the improvements in the city which he has labored to effect, give evidence of those qualities for which he is admired and esteemed.

The people will heartily endorse the expressions of confidence and appreciation which were uttered by his associates and friends, and we are pleased to know that his portrait will grace the collection in the Council chamber of the heads of the municipality whom the city is proud to honor.

The out-going Aldermen and Councilors are also entitled to the thanks of the citizens for the energy and promptness with which they have discharged the duties incumbent upon them while serving the public. They have the consciousness of fidelity to the trusts imposed upon them, and though the populace is generally ungrateful, and forgetful of the services of officials whose terms have expired, all men who take notice of the record of the out-going officials will be proud to praise the labors of the outgoing Mayor, Aldermen and Councilors, and hold them in higher estimation for the devotion they have exhibited to the public interest.

We welcome the new Mayor and Council to the offices to which they have been elected, and trust and believe that they will lead wisely and well on the solid foundation that have been laid by preceding Councils, and so move onward that the needs of a growing and enlarging municipality will be met, and such measures adopted as will be entitled to the changes which are continually taking place in this age of rapid development. They commence with the confidence of their constituents; we believe they will fully justify by their actions the expectations of those who have elected them to office. Honor to those who have retired, success to those who have just been inaugurated!

DIME NOVEL HEROES.

Two youths of sweet sixteen have turned their backs on the delights of home and the grand opportunities for fame and fortune in the State of Illinois, and have hurried themselves into the wilds of the West to become Indian warriors and the holy terrorists of the prairie. When last heard from they were heading for Dakota, with friends in pursuit to make them turn tail. They were spared to this life of wild adventure by the potent inspiration of

the dime novel, which is affording such abundant food for the imaginations of the boys and girls of America. "Jack, the Wild, Scalp-Eater of the Prairies," is one of the blood-curdling gems of modern literature which has shed its light upon the brains of Tom Darby and Jack Greasy, causing them to emulate the watchful eyes of their maternal parents and make a strike for freedom and glory. Their weeping mothers mourn their folly, and if they are not in deeper mourning than their mothers by this time, they have met with something out of common experience with boys that run away to become gangling heroes. If a bonfire could be made of all those cheap and nasty novels and ten-cent packages of poison that corrupt the youth of the country, and their further dissemination could be prevented by law, the record of crime in the next decade would show a marked improvement over its predecessors for a generation or two.

THE LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL—FEB. 16.

At 2 p. m. the Council was called to order, and after roll call and prayer, the Chaplain of the Journal of Monday was read and approved.

A communication from the House was read, announcing the passage of H. F. No. 19, a bill to establish a Territorial reform school; read by its title and referred to the committee on penitentiary and reform school.

Also that the House had passed C. F. No. 28, a bill amending the act to incorporate the city of Moen, in Salt Lake County, with amendments. The amendments were read, and the bill was referred to the committee on rollment.

The special order of the day, C. F. No. 29, a bill to provide revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several counties thereof, was then taken up for further amendments on the title.

Mr. Hammond moved to insert the words "three mills on the dollar for school purposes in section 1." Mr. Sharp moved that the bill be postponed till Wednesday. He was not permitted to accept without further consideration, for it would change the whole tenor of the bill. The motion was postponed, and carried.

Mr. Barton moved to amend section 2 by inserting the word "educational, charitable and benevolent societies be exempt from taxation." Mr. Page moved to change the word "dollar" to "three mills on the dollar for territorial taxes." The amendment was carried.

A number of other amendments were also made to this bill, and the further consideration thereof was postponed till Wednesday.

A message was received from the House, announcing the passage by title of C. F. No. 8, a bill in relation to highways; referred to the committee on highways.

Also that C. F. No. 1, a bill in relation to poll tax, was returned without any action thereon by the House, as provisions were embraced in another law; referred to the committee on highways.

Mr. Hammond moved that C. F. No. 23, a bill in relation to trusts, be the special order for Thursday. The bill was not long enough, but an important gentleman and the speaker desired to look it carefully over before proceeding to read it the second time; carried.

Substitute for H. F. No. 23, a bill to prohibit bulls from running at large during certain seasons of the year, was read the third time and passed, and the House ordered to be notified thereon.

A communication was received from the House announcing the passage of substitute for C. F. No. 28, a bill to prevent the beheading of waters and for other purposes, with amendments, referred to the committee on public health.

On motion of Mr. Sharp Mr. Shurtliff was excused.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

Exportation of Gold.

NEW YORK, 17.—Kiddler, Peabody & Co. have engaged \$500,000 in gold for shipment to Europe on Saturday.

Improving.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 17.—Waterson's condition is much improved. He rested well during the night and talked cheerfully with his family this morning.

Count De Lesseps.

PANAMA, 17.—Count De Lesseps arrived at Colon this morning. The entire official staff of the Panama Canal Company was present to welcome him as he came ashore from the steamer.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: James B. Groom to be collector of customs, and J. Freeman Blaine to be collector of customs in the District of Baltimore, Md. Pendleton King, of North Carolina, to be secretary of legation at Constantinople.

FOREIGN.

THE LEADERS OF THE LONDON RIOTS ON TRIAL.

LONDON, 17.—The hearing in the case of the Socialist leaders Hyndman, Burns, Channing and Williams, charged with inciting to riots, continued this morning. The case is being heard in Bow Street Police Court this morning. The court room is well filled with spectators, but no one is allowed to sit on the benches reserved for the defendants at the time of the riots. Several newspaper reporters were called in and given seats in the gallery for the purpose of reporting the proceedings and during the disorder.

Poland asked that all the prisoners be committed for trial. He said the prosecution had nothing of a political nature in it and urged that the men had been prosecuted for a misdemeanor. This he contended was a breach of the peace. These utterances were made at meetings held at Trafalgar Square and Hyde Park, Monday last week. Burns at the Trafalgar Square meeting said to the assembled throng:

"UNLESS WE GET BREAD, THEY WILL GET LEAD!"

and, "The next time we will sack the bakers' shops."

OAKLEY HOMICIDE.

PARTICULARS OF THE SHOOTING AND DEATH OF THE NEGRO GUN.

From a private letter, written by a reliable citizen of Oakley, Cassia County, Idaho, we are permitted to call the following facts concerning a murder which occurred at that place, which we have before mentioned. The letter is dated the 11th inst.:

There was a murder committed here a few days ago, which has every appearance of being cold blooded and premeditated. About three months ago the negro Gobo Fungo and Walter Matthews took possession of a shop on shares—and they have been herding them in the vicinity of the little Basin. At that time, the time of the shooting the camp was on top of the main ridge between Land ranch and Little Basin. Last Monday morning (7th inst.) about 9 o'clock, Frank Beck and one Jones from Wood River country, came riding up to the negro and ordered him out of that part of the little Basin. At that time, Gobo Fungo refused to go. He then shot the negro in the head and the latter knew no more for a few moments.

When he came to, Beck and Jones found Gobo lying on the ground. He was some distance away. He heard Beck say, "He will die right there." Jones asked, "What are you going to do with the gun?" Beck said "I'll throw it on the side hill."

The negro then crawled to Walter Matthews place, about four miles distant. At the afternoon meeting last Sunday, the nation reported due to go up and see that his deposition was taken, which I did, and the above is the negro's story. Tuesday, the 13th, was sent for to come and make the negro's will as he was not expected to live much longer. He has no relatives in his body, one in the right arm, the other on the left side of the abdomen. One bullet had struck the right side of the head near the top, and one had struck him on the right arm, near the shoulder joint. Both wounds in the abdomen were mortal. He died about 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

This act is the result of bitter feeling between Beck and Matthews, and I fear if something is not done to reconcile the difference between them that other acts of similar nature will follow.

Most of the sheep owners in this county are "Mormons," and I must say some of them act as though they had no consideration for other people's property. One of these men was rounded up with thousands of sheep. He was told to move them off the land and cut off and kill out the feed so that in a short time it will not be possible for any other man to graze his stock on that land. This does not justify violence of any kind, but the result was the death of a man, and it is something that is not done to check it.

I have been as explicit as I presume you will have had conflicting reports in regard to the matter.

NOTICE.

I DESIRE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that the Globe Market does not deal in orders with J. W. Small or F. J. May, and persons buying meat and presenting orders should expect to pay for the same.

ROBT. SHERWOOD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ONE RED COW, THREE YEARS OLD. White face, left ear cut partly off, and down. Branded on left hip with G. Deliver to J. W. FOX, 14th Ward, Salt Lake City, and be rewarded.

GIRL WANTED.

A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Good wages. Apply at this office.

MRS. J. A. TAYLOR, Dress and Mantle Maker.

Inform her friends and customers that she has removed her store to larger and more commodious premises, at No. 28 Main St., over G. W. Davis Store, where she will be pleased to receive her old customers and as many new ones as may favor her with their orders.

NOTICE.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, February 20, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Walker Bros., has been dissolved by mutual consent, all business of this partnership having been this day mutually settled and adjusted.

Persons having unsettled business with the late firm of Walker Brothers, will please call at the office of the Walker Brothers Company, at the old stand, at the corner of Main and Second streets.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, February 20, 1888.

We take pleasure in thanking our numerous friends and customers throughout the country for their patronage, and we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same for our successors, the late firm of Walker Brothers Company, at the old stand, at the corner of Main and Second streets.

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AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

THE LAUGHING FESTIVAL.

Two Nights and Saturday Matinee.

COMMENCING

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH.

THE POPULAR COMEDIANS

EVANS and HOEY.

In the latest Laughing Success

A PARLOR MATCH!

BY CHARLES H. FOTT.

Author of "A Rag Baby" and "A Bunch of Keys."

"IT IS SO FUNNY WE CAN'T DESCRIBE IT."

Box Office open Wednesday at 10 a. m.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY!

GRAND

Holiday Attraction!

MATINEE AND NIGHT!

THE PIRATES

OF PENZANCE.

BOX OFFICE OPEN SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

George Carless,.....Conductor.

J. T. White,.....Stage Manager.

C. A. Carrington,.....Plaintiff.

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