

## EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THEN AND NOW—IT IS HARD TO  
HEAR, BUT KEEP COOL.

Editor Deseret News:

At this time, when prosecutions assume the shape of persecutions; when even-handed justice exists only in name; when committing magistrates (appointees of the court) echo the sentiments and universally adopt the suggestions of a relentless prosecuting attorney, even to the committing of innocent persons; when juries, instead of being the peers of the men who are accused of crime, are chosen only when they have proclaimed themselves in open court to be the enemies of the accused; when indictments are found in many instances upon mere supposition; and when found the conviction of the parties is a foregone conclusion, juries being packed for that purpose; when the judge in pronouncing sentence mourns because the penalty which the law allows is so light; when the rulings of courts are so outrageously unjust and altogether without precedent in the nineteenth century; when a legal and lawful defense is an impossibility; when courts are neither more nor less than judicial mobs; when women are subjected to the most humiliating catechism; when every feeling of true womanhood revolts against such outrage and she is adjudged in contempt and sent to prison because she refuses to answer; when children (in many instances mere babes) are made to testify against their fathers; and those who are in dotage are made to testify against their sons; when the great charter of liberty with all its provisions is trampled under foot; when the best men of the community are bound and imprisoned for conscience sake; when a vitiated press reeks with the utterances of its own falsehood and lies; when the electric wires are prostituted to misrepresent and malign the people and to saddle upon their backs the responsibility of every dastardly act committed within their borders; when ministers will publicly advocate the sword, the cannon and the torch as a solution of "Mormonism" when all else fails; when the least overt act by one person (no matter how irresponsible) would be interpreted as rebellion against the government, requiring the presence of troops to suppress; when a fair-minded press is sought to be muzzled should it dare to maintain the rights of citizens in the free government; when public utterances made in the people's defense are construed as treason; when every indignity possible is heaped upon the people, and when every scheme is resorted to, no matter how unlawful, how oppressive or how vile, to goad us to desperation and force us to resistance that a pretext may be furnished for the establishment of a military despotism in our fair Territory—I say, when all these things are being done against us it is highly necessary that we should

## KEEP COOL

so as to be possessed of the most perfect equilibrium of thought and judgment, that all our acts may be the result of calm and wise deliberation.

True it is, that our moral, social, religious and constitutional rights are assailed in the most unlawful and dastardly manner; in fact, we cannot fail to recognize the many wrongs we are suffering at the hands of our oppressors and may be justified in the feeling to retaliate; for even endurance has its limits, and for us to retaliate would be no more a wrong than it was for the early colonists, many instances of which are recorded in our country's history. We have been tested many times, and in some instances to the death, but our patient and quiet endurance has always resulted in victory, and the present will be no exception if we will be wise and prudent. I will quote a little of

## PAST HISTORY

by way of comparison, and as parallel cases to our own, and from which the present crusaders might learn some valuable lessons, for they seem to have forgotten the past in their eagerness to gratify their insatiable appetite and desire for revenge upon an innocent people, who are in every sense more than their peers.

Nearly two hundred years ago, when the governor of New York, Fletcher by name, received a commission from King William as colonel of the militia of the province of Connecticut, he proceeded at once to Hartford to assume command, although he well knew that by the privileges of the charter the right of commanding the troops was vested in the colony. When he commenced to read his commission, Captain Wadsworth, who stood at the head of his company, shouted to his men,

"BEAT THE DRUMS."

Fletcher ordered silence and resumed his reading, which was, however, drowned by the repeated noise of the drums. He again ordered silence when Captain Wadsworth stepped to the front and said,

"Colonel Fletcher, if I am interrupted again I will let daylight through your body."

Fletcher did not again attempt the reading of his commission, but quietly retired to his governorship. This act was viewed as treason by the loyalists, but where is there a true American that does not applaud Captain Wadsworth for the valor he exhibited on that occasion?

Who is there that is at all conversant with the history of the colonies two hundred years ago but remembers with loathing such names as Governor Andros, with his chief secretary Randolph, whose united despotism was most keenly felt throughout all the colonies of New England? Associated with these two worthies was the detestable Chief Justice Dudley, who always packed his juries and would often say to them, "Now, worthy gentlemen, we expect a good verdict from you today." Four years of this rule and ruin was patiently endured by our forefathers, but it came to an end at last, for these long-suffering people marched Andros and his minions into one of the prisons they had previously filled with innocent victims, and thus freed themselves for a time at least from such miserable despotism. I wonder if some persons cannot see a parallel between the history of two centuries ago in New England and to-day in Utah? And I further wonder if the termination of certain persons' career is not indexed in the history of two hundred years ago? For plot and scheme and exercise power as despots, tyrants and their willing tools, may,

## THE LAW OF ETERNAL JUSTICE

will in due time assert its sway, and humble the tyrant in the dust until he will crawl and beg for mercy, and that, too, at the feet of those he has oppressed.

After the passage of the celebrated "Stamp Act," in the early part of the year 1765, the citizens of Philadelphia and Boston had their muffled bells ring out a funeral peal as the death-knell of liberty. The indignation of the people of New York exhibited itself in carrying a copy of this act through the streets with a death's head nailed to it and a placard bearing the inscription, "The folly of England and the ruin of America."

Benjamin Franklin wrote to a friend at this time,

"THE SUN OF AMERICAN LIBERTY IS SET."

To show the unanimity of feeling in the British Parliament to crush the colonists we need only say that the House of Lords voted to a man in favor of this odious act, while the House of Commons stood five to one in its favor. It was very hazardous about that time to say that an act of the British Parliament was tyrannical, but it was said, nevertheless, by young Patrick Henry, a representative in the Virginia House of Burgesses. And further said he, "Tarquin and Caesar had each his Brutus; Charles the First had his Cromwell; and George the Third—"Treason! Treason!" came from all parts of the house—"and George the Third," continued the speaker, "may profit by their example!"

IF THAT BE TREASON MAKE THE MOST OF IT."

The Stamp Act was to take effect on the 1st day of November. The day was kept as a day of mourning; flags were hung at half mast, bells were tolled, and the authors of the bill were burned in effigy in many places. The people of New Hampshire formed a funeral procession and buried a coffin bearing the inscription of "Liberty."

The British Government was full of wrath at the presumption of the American colonists. Pitt responded in the House of Commons in a powerful speech justifying the American people. In March following the act was repealed, but a supplemental resolution was added, viz: "That Parliament had right to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever."

Can anybody see a parallel to-day of the acts and scenes here described? Treason! shouted the royalists a century ago when a young man dared to question the acts of that august body, the British Parliament. Treason! shouts government hireling to-day in Utah and then lying newspapers when the Congress of America is called in question for passing unconstitutional laws against her colonial subjects, or the rulings of the Supreme Court are criticised and pronounced unjust when they sustain these unlawful measures, or when we suggest that history may repeat itself in the loss of the nation's power, or that there may be a Brutus or a Cromwell behind the scene. We respond, in the language of young Patrick Henry, "If this be treason make the most of it;" or in

## THE LANGUAGE OF PITT:

"To be so lost to every sense of virtue as to tamely give up our liberties would stamp us as slaves."

In view, then, of departed liberty, as shown in the unjust, cruel and unconstitutional enactments of Congress, executed by the local courts and sustained by the court of last resort, may we not look for similar results following as closely upon the heels of these acts as followed the nation of Great Britain in her last attempt at the oppression of her colonists? For, as surely as the yoke was thrown off by our forefathers and the parent was compelled to recognize the rights of her full-grown children, so will the United States be compelled to recognize and acknowledge her full-grown Utah son.

While other means than those used by the colonists of over a century ago will be employed by this people (force being out of the question) and that, too, before long; while the perpetrators of such acts of injustice as are to-day indulged in with impunity will sink to eternal disgrace, in the meantime let us preserve such a

calmness of demeanor as shall give our enemies no advantage whatever. By observing this we shall be better prepared to effectually checkmate our foe, and leave him wondering how, in the flush of assured victory, he was so easily defeated. GENERALSHIP.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

EAST PORT, Maine, 24.—Eleven men were drowned on the wrecked steamer at Grand Menai, yesterday, not twenty, as before reported. Further particulars are that the sea began to break up. No assistance could be rendered. One of the crew, Jeremiah Daley, a young man 18 years of age, was saved. When the steamer broke up the men were thrown into the water and all grasped pieces of the wreck. Daley got hold of a part of the bridge, and kept off the rocks until the long boat picked him up. The rest either sank or were dashed against the rocks. One had his leg broken and another became insane while struggling in the water, and his companions lashed him to a piece of the wreck, but he was dashed on the rocks and was drowned. The names of the drowned thus far learned are: James Griffith, James Napier, Robert Johnson, James Clark, Bartholomew Armstrong, Harley Stackhouse and Alexander Scribner. All are married.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, 24.—The mystery surrounding the death of Clara Huff, whose mutilated remains were found in a ravine near here yesterday, was partially cleared to day by the arrest of two boys named James Winans and John Cramer, neither of them over 16 years of age. A thorough investigation was instituted to-day and the suspicious actions of the two boys led to their arrest. They strongly asserted their innocence but finally confessed that the murderer was a companion about the same age. They stated that he made a criminal assault on Miss Huff, but she resisted him so that he was compelled to shoot her to get away. The boys say they were fully half a mile from the scene, but heard the pistol shot and the girl scream several times. The name of the young man is withheld by the police, who have a number of clues which are likely to lead to his arrest. The excitement over the brutal murder has not yet subsided.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular, publishing for the information of all concerned, the decision of Second Comptroller Maynard in regard to the compensation due the Central Pacific railroad for services rendered for government, and announcing in accordance therewith that the department circular of June 27, 1883, and the circular letter of June 17, 1884, are revoked, and that all compensation now due, or which may hereafter become due that railroad company, be covered in the treasury, and one-half thereof applied to the extinguishment of the interest which has meanwhile accrued on government subsidy bonds, and the other half credited to the sinking fund, as required by the Thurman act.

NEW YORK, 25.—Business failures for the seven days past are 175, as against 178 last week.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a letter to District Attorney Desheimer at New York in regard to the examination of passengers. He says, in part: "In March last, and immediately on taking charge of the department, I directed the attention of the collector of the port of New York to what I had reason to think was a very defective and scandalous condition of affairs respecting the examination of the baggage of arriving passengers and the criminal payment of money to the inspector of customs by such passengers. I have reason to believe that the deplorable condition then and for a long time existing has not been thoroughly reformed, although there has been, I hope, somewhat of an improvement. I wish the utmost energy and vigilance used to prevent the scandal of money payments by passengers to Customs inspectors. I am told that the inspectors demand such payments in a way to make the demand not much less than blackmail, and that the sums range as high in some instances as a hundred or more dollars, while the payment of five or ten dollars is a common and a general fact. I am sure you will agree with me that such a scandal and such a violation of the law should be stopped. If it can't be arrested in any other way the department will consider the necessity of sending the baggage of passengers to the Appraiser's Stores to be examined like merchandise regularly imported and entered. These gifts of money cannot be without the guilty co-operation of those who are not customs officers, who are among the reputable citizens, and who really are the tempters. No merchant or corporation would permit its agents to be thus tampered with by outsiders. A casual passenger cannot be permitted to pay money to a custom officer who examines his baggage any more than a regular importer can be permitted to 'tip' an appraiser. The transaction is suspicious on its face, and is quite indefensible and intolerable in every point of view. I have alluded to this condition of affairs in New York in order to ask your aid and your co-operation as the chief Federal law officer at that port in putting an end to it. I believe the existing Federal crim-

inal laws adequate to bring about the arrest and imprisonment of the guilty, whether passengers or custom officials, if the facts are as represented to me. If the existing law shall be found by you to be inadequate, I shall be glad to receive your views thereon at an early day; but meanwhile my desire and hope is that you will, so far as it may be within your scope of official influence and control, take efficient steps to cause the arrest and punishment criminally of any and every passenger, without regard to social or political influence, who pays, or offers to pay, any custom official in the manner indicated."

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., 25.—Moses Marrenallah, a Christianized Jew 106 years old, died to-day in the county poorhouse. He came to the United States from Germany 70 years ago, having traveled all over the world. In 1849 he walked to California, and worked in the gold mines for several years, meeting with success. For many years he took a prominent part in the camp meetings and other religious gatherings, and preached in Sunday schools or wherever he could secure an audience. He was never married.

NEW YORK, 25.—A dispatch from Washington yesterday to the Associated Press gave the substance of a letter from Secretary Manning to United States District Attorney Dorsheimer, of this city, asking the latter's aid in suppressing the prevalent custom among incoming travelers on ocean steamers of "tipping" government baggage inspectors.

Mr. Dorsheimer to-day sent a reply to the letter, in which he says: "I beg to assure you that your instructions will be zealously carried out and that all the power of this office will be used to break up this pernicious and most disreputable practice. The first person who shall be found paying an officer money, and the first officer who shall be found receiving money in contravention of the laws, will be presented to the grand jury, and indictments against them will be promptly brought to trial."

WHEELING, W. Va., 26.—This morning at half-past two a serious riot occurred at Laughlin's Mill, above Martin's Ferry, Ohio, in which at least 200 shots were exchanged. The riot was precipitated by an attack upon workmen in the mill by a number of armed men. The workmen had sentinels on guard or the result might have been more disastrous. From thirty to fifty men armed with shotguns and revolvers came up the railroad track from the direction of Martin's Ferry, and approached to within thirty paces of the mill. When the guards called out to halt the men still advanced and in a second or two the command to halt was again repeated without effect.

The third time the mill guards called out "Halt" the attacking party began firing, when the men at the mill at once returned the fire and brisk firing was kept up for twenty or thirty minutes. The attacking party then ceased firing and almost immediately retreated going toward the river. The examination of the force in the mill showed that several had been shot, only two, however, were seriously hurt. They were Wm. Duff, watchman, who had sixty two shots from a shot gun in his body, and Willard Bailey who was shot through the thigh with a rifle ball. As far as can be learned four or five of the attacking party were hurt, one of them seriously. The force of armed men in the mill was 18 or 20. The attacking party, or the ringleaders at least, are known. The mill force after their assailants retired rested on their arms fearing another attack. At this hour, 9 o'clock, all is quiet and there are no further indications of trouble.

The riot was occasioned by the introduction of non-union men in the Laughlin mill. The non-union men have been boarding and sleeping in the mill.

NEW YORK, 26.—At a meeting of the directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway here to-day, a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. on preferred and 2 1/2 on common stock was declared payable December 15. Five millions of preferred stock were also issued at par to stockholders.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., 26.—Roswell P. Flower has addressed a letter to George Raines, chairman of the state democratic convention, positively declining the nomination for Lieut. Governor.

## FOREIGN.

STOCKHOLM, 24.—It has been ascertained that in addition to the seven persons crushed to death by the jam in front of Mme. Nilsson's residence, yesterday, twenty-nine others were seriously injured. Mme. Nilsson is so prostrated by the shock that she has temporarily postponed her engagements.

ST. PETERSBURG, 25.—The feeling in St. Petersburg regarding the Roumelian question is hourly becoming more warlike. The sympathy of the masses is strongly with the Bulgarians. It is stated that the Czar has telegraphed the Minister of War to prepare plans for a campaign in the event of the hostilities between Bulgaria and Turkey, as he is determined to support Prince Alexander's scheme of unity between Bulgaria and Roumelia. A prominent Russian General in an interview to-day, when asked if it was true that the Czar seriously intended to support Bulgaria to the extent of going to war with Turkey, replied that

RUSSIA WOULD DECLARE WAR AGAINST TURKEY

the moment the Porte attacked Bul-

garia, and added that the Czar was most emphatic in his resolution to support Bulgaria.

ST. PETERSBURG, 25.—The *Novoe Vremya* to-day, commenting on the Roumelian difficulty, hints that it is possible that Russian troops may be called upon to occupy Bulgaria.

MADRID, 25.—There were 742 new cases of cholera and 240 deaths from that disease reported yesterday throughout Spain.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25.—The Ministry has been dismissed and a new cabinet formed with the following changes: Kianul Pasha, Grand Vizier, in place of Said Pasha, dismissed; Said Pasha, recently Ambassador to Berlin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, instead of Assym Pasha, dismissed; Munir Pasha, lately dismissed from the office of Minister of Finance, was made Minister of the Interior, in place of Edhem Pasha, who is appointed Ambassador at Paris; Server Pasha, Senator, Minister of Justice, in place of Hassan Fehmi Pasha, dismissed; Anfy Pasha, Senator, President of the Council, in place of Akif Pasha, dismissed. Essad Pasha, Ambassador at Paris, has been transferred to Berlin.

LONDON, 25.—The signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin all favor a Conference forthwith, for the settlement of the Bulgarian difficulty.

PARIS, 25.—Government has asked the co-operation of the other powers in urging on the government of Servia, Roumania and Greece the necessity of avoiding all agitation respecting the Roumelian difficulty and not to permit anti-Turkish demonstrations during the present excited state of public feeling in the Balkans.

SOFA, 25.—The Servian government has summoned all Servians who are now in Germany to return home at once for military duty.

ATHENS, 25.—Five thousand troops of the reserve force have been formed into an army corps and 17,000 regular troops, including all branches of the army are massing on the frontier bordering on Thessaly.

A feeling of indignation prevails throughout Greece over the recent events in Roumelia. The King will be unable to land before noon on Sunday, owing to the quarantine regulations.

PHILIPPOPOULIS, 25.—It is stated that Prince Alexander has telegraphed the Czar that he will abdicate in favor of any successor the Czar may select if he will allow the Russian officers to remain in the Bulgarian army and guarantee that Russia will preserve the unity of Bulgaria and Roumelia.

Prince Alexander has returned from his inspection of the troops on the frontier. He was received everywhere with enthusiasm. Numerous hospitals and ambulances are being fitted up voluntarily at the public expense. Petitions are being signed in all the towns asking for the Czar's protection.

ROME, 26.—King Humbert, accompanied by the Minister of War and Minister of Justice, proceeded to Palermo to-day on a tour of inspection of the cholera infected districts of that province.

ST. PETERSBURG, 26.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says: The Powers have under consideration a plan for united action, looking to a settlement of the Roumelian difficulty, which it is believed will ensure a peaceful solution of the question.

MADRID, 26.—There were 592 new cases of cholera and 217 deaths from the disease reported yesterday throughout Spain.

MADRID, 26.—Four cases of cholera were reported yesterday in San Roque, Province of Cadiz, and the disease continues to spread.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 26.—Senate and Chamber Deputies have passed a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in Brazil.

VIENNA, 26.—The Emperor's speech was read at the opening of the Reichsrath to-day. His Imperial Majesty says the bill creating the Landsturm will bring Austria to a level with other countries; that the foreign relations of Austria are good, and that there is full concord among the powers to maintain the peace of Europe, the necessity for which is universally felt.

LONDON, 26.—Rebecca Jarrett, of the Salvation Army, Thomas William Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Sampson Jacques, one of the staff of that paper Mrs. Combe, Mr. Bramwell Boote of the Salvation Army, and Louise Mowrey, defendants in the abduction case of Eliza Armstrong, were committed for trial to-day. Russell, counsel for Mrs. Jarrett, reserves his line of defense.

## Appetite and Digestion.

With few exceptions, the first effects of the Compound Oxygen Treatment of Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn., is an improvement in appetite and digestion. A change in the whole personal appearance soon follows. The skin grows clearer, the eyes brighter, the movement more elastic. There is a sense of lightness and comfort. The chest begins to expand and the weight to increase. All the depressed or sluggish functions of the body take on a better action, and there is a gradual return to a more healthy condition. If the Treatment is continued, and the laws of health carefully observed, restoration, unless the physical system is too far broken down, will follow in nearly every case.

All desired information in regard to this remarkable Treatment will be furnished free by Drs. Starkey & Palen.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H.E. Matthews, 621 Powell St., between Bush and Pine streets, San Francisco.