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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, . February 18, 1888.

UNGENEROUS AND UNJUST.

A DISPATCH was sent from this city recently by parties belonging to the anti-fusion faction of the non-"Mormon" population. It appeared in several leading New York papers.

lature.

As a matter of course its allusions to the proceedings at the turbulentLiberal meeting were unfair and misrepresentative. The dovernor seemed to be the special object aimed at in that regard, remarks being attributed to him that he never made. The most ungenerous statement of all, however, was to the effect that his reason for supporting the minority representation or fusion proposition was that it would enhance business prosperity.

We are familiar with what the Govother assistance. ernor did say, and clearly perceived his meaning. The matter of the enhancement of business was advanced by him as a primal incident which he held would effect a secondary result beyond, that he contended was all-important. His idea on this pointclearly expressed-was that the prosecution of public improvements within the municipality of Salt Lake would naturally increase busicess prosper-

creased influx of non-"Mormon" population which would, in his opinion, ultimately overcome the present madesirable from an anti-"Mormon' and the central idea which he sought to nated by legislative will. sustain by all the argument he could | The correctness of these doctrines

bring to bear on the subject. in many respects from Governor to a proposition that is being urged West, we despise misrepresentation by upon the present Assembly with great the tortuous twisting of remarks ardor, and in the potent name of made by him, that were never intended philanthropy. We refer to the petito convey the meaning so ungenerous- tion which asks an appropriation of ly attributed to them.

In the same dispatch C. W. Bennett, Nursery. who was one of the most bitter and

have to go to the District Court di-WHO ARE THE IDIOTS? rect, if the parties failed to agree. Among the strange sights which the This question of estray and trespassing animals involves grave shifting kaleidoscope of our modern considerations of constitutional law civilization presents, what can be more and public policy, and is no trifling ludicrous 3than ito see a! man permatter to be disposed of by means of a haps beyond middle age, his steps defew sections of a statute, drawn hasti- scending rather than ascending the hill y and carelessly, and without due re- of life, using all the influence of his gard for the important and fundamen-

tongue and pen in trying to rob the tal principles underlying it. Practi- aged, the afflicted and way-worn ones cally the Territory is now without an of earth of the hope of immortality, estray law which covers the ground weaken their faith in God and cast required to be covered, a vital feature humanity adrift on the wide tossof the present law having been held to ing sea of unbelief. With not be void, and there being good reason to believe that other portions would be so held if tested. But to leave the to be the to be the to be to be to be to be the to be t people without a law upon so import-ant a subject would be a serious neg-deficiencies by sorry attempts at wit with now and then a few hobbling and

lect of duty on the part of the Legis-Could not the live stock committee of the House glean from the accuma-

squinting gestures. Every second or two, pulling down his head to read a sentence which he has copied from the works of some other man, he very much resembles a crow in a confield; that is he puts his head down for a pick and then looks up to see if any one is coming at him.

in their statutes and judicial decisions, material for an estray law which would be valid in all its previsions, and yet meet the erdinary requirements of our Terri-tory? If the committee have not time to de this, the Assembly would un-doubtedly grant a request for permismaterial for an estray law which sion to employ the necessary legal or

young persons who have not had time to investigate, or whose characters are yet in the formative period, may be led to listen to his flippant non-sense. The younger are ever loth to enter on the sober realities of life. There is a period in the life of most young people when they stand "flushed on Hope's enchanted ground." To amend the present estray law would be like mending an old garment with new cloth, or putting new wine into old ibottles. A new, complete, simple and consistent statute is

"Awhile in youth by Eden's gate we linger; In its green bowers we tain would make abode, Till the storn Angel-Warde, with calm wanted, which the agricultural community can understand and comply

with, and which shall be equitable in Its operations

ity. This effect would induce an in- DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

lated wisdom and experience of other

and older communities, as expressed

in their statutes and judicial decisions.

Funns derived from taxation are public; every taxpayer has an equitable jority and bring about a change that interest in them; they should be dewould, as he put it, be exceedingly voted to public uses only; none but public officers should have charge of standpoint. That seemed to be the the disbursing of them, or of the apkernel of the Governor's speechmaking plying of them to the purposes desig-

will scarcely be contested, but they No matter how widely we may differ operate in a manner which is opposed \$15,000 for the Orphans' Home and Day

This institution is nothing more nor absurd opponents of the fusion propo- less than a private charity, and howsition and of Governor West, is given ever laudable its objects, and however a fulsome puff. Although it does not worthy of support it may be, it would appear on the face of the telegram that be contrary to well-settled public

it was sent over the wires by Mr. Ben-nett, the least that can be said regard-ing it in that connection is that it was evidently forwarded by parties closely associated with him. While upon this topic it may be prop-er to point out the absurdity of Mr. Bennett's position, as indicated by this sectional telegram. At the time the Chamber of Commerce project took shape, its leading supporters stated ungualifiedly that it was to be based upon and conducted according to purely business principles. Religion purely business principles. Religion be found? The first of such an endless and politics were to be eschewed. In succession of like appropriations as the chamber all were to be on an equal would be asked for were a precedent footing; the central idea was to bring established, should not be made. The about business amalgamation between ideas of His Excellency Governor the "Mormon" and non-"Mormon" West, upon this point, as expressed in population, or at least those of them his message, are correct, and worthy engaged in the various avenues of of endorsement by the action of the trade. At the initial meetings C. W. Assembly. Bennett was one of the most pro-But as an end of controversy regardnounced speakers. He expressed him- ing this matter, it should be sufficientito self as unqualifiedly in favor of the call attention to the Act of Congress of movement, going so far as to assert, June 30th, 1886, which prohibits Terin substance, as breadly as it could be ritorial legislatures from passing specdone, that his only object in coming lal laws of the character which an act to this country and being in it was "to would bear, that would appropriate make money." If that is not the cen- any sum to a designated institution tralization of the soul upon cold busilike the one in question. If the Legisness, what can if be called? Accordlature desires to make an appropriaing to this self-declared position tion for the relief of orphans, or workwhatever attitude is assumed by the ing mothers or their children, it must person who makes it his rule of life do so by a general law, applicable te it fusion or anti-fusion, mere monthroughout the Territory. This applies ey-making is the sordid and inspiring also to the petition now pending in the cause of the assumption. Assembly, asking an appropriation to We believe we have been cognizant three of the hospitals of the city. of the fact that the wires have been resorted to times without number by parties of the same beat as those who WERE THERE TWINS? sent the dispatch so properly complained of by a portion of the non- THE following special from Omaha to "Mormon" population. Heretofore to the Danver News suggest a curious the misrepresentations and tortuous he doctors. and plausible theory by which to actwistings have been almost exclusively count for the wonderful record claimed aimed at the "Mormons." Not often to have been made at the late pedeshowever, has one outside of the trian contest in Madison Square, New rauks of the injured parties York: ever said, even in the mildest tone, "This is unjust and unfair." There may have existed a disposition among some to do so, but the fear that as their heads became visible they would receive a tremendous blow from an anti-"Mormon" club has de-terred them. When the wrong is wrought upon these who are within the ranks of the other side it both stuns and cuts. The fact that those on whom the lash is now laid are far ever said, even in the mildest as a man divisely commissioned, dies out of the popular faith, what then? Who shall comfort the hearts that mourn? Who shall assure us that virtue has a reward, or that there is any such thing

UTAH'S STATEHOOD.

Hon, Franklin S. Richards Testifying Before the Senate Committee on Territories.

Lanarkshire, and John Burns, social-ist leader, convicted of having taken part in an unlawful assembly in Tra-falgar Square and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment each, were re-leased today. A crowd gathered around the prison and when the men emerged they were given an ovation. Hooper and Graham, M. P.'s, and Burns, Socialist Leader, Re-

leased from Jail.

Dominion Papers Say Chamberlain and Tupper Have Saerificed Canadian Interests.

Indians in British America in

Ferrible Condition and Starving to Death.

The Crown Prince Reported Worse and His Case Assumes a

Serious Aspect.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.|

UTAH AND STATEHOOD.

Taking Testimony Before the Ser Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.-The Senate committee on territories gave a hearing today upon the admission of Utah as a state. Franklin S. Richards, of Salt Lake City, described the barrenness of Utah when the settlers first entered it, and the wonderful productiveness, prosperity and wealth which have resulted, from their dillgence and enterprise. This was Utah's

gence and enterprise, in its was beam s fifth petition for admission and, as eldest of the territories, it was hoped her appeal would be heeded. She had reached a point beyond which progress, under a territorial govern-ment, was impossible. It had been objected that the "Mormons" were finger Points the feet sutward to the desert

It is at this period that the faith of young people is liable tobe swept away through a misconception of the real teachings of science and the example of those who seek to excuse their wick-ed lives under the specious plea of unbellef. "A little or superficial knowledge may incline a man's mind to atheisma but depth in philosophy brings him back to religion." So said Francis Bacon, one of the world's greatest philosophers, and history has proved his saying to be true. The great lights of the scientific world, such as Columbus, Copernicus, Gallieo, Keppler, Newton, Herschel, Agassiz, Rosse or Proctor, all have cherished a reverence for religion. On the other hand, it is generally third or fourth rate men of learning, or those whose impetuosity is greater than their judgment, who ever attempt to achieve teachings of science and the example polygamists. As a matter of fact, not more than two per cent. of them ever were polygamists or are such now. Time was rapidly solving the problem. The members of the the problem. The members of the constitutional convention took oaths against polygamy and adopted a con stitution which made polygamy or bigamy a crime. As the speaker read the paragraph of the constitution pro-viding that the anti-polygamous sec-tions shall never be repealed or changed without the assent of Congress and the President, Senator Batler queried: "You don't expect Congress to act favorably upon such a proposition, do you? I, for one, say proposition, do you? I, for one, say irankiy and emphatically I will not vote for it. I do not believe Congress judgment, who ever attempt to achieve distinction as infidel lecturers. Men who have failed in their business for or the President has anything to do with changing the constitution."

want of capacity, frequently turn mis-sathropes and denounce truths and men that they have not brains enough Senator Stewart assenting, said he did not think Congress had a right to make a treaty with a State or tero comprehend. The stars of scientific theories shine

Richards said that whatever might very beautifully indeed in their own spheres, but their lights at best are only reflected ones, and their beams go be the opinion of the committee, the provision at least demonstrated the good faith of the men who framed the pale and sometimes vanish before onstitution to de all in their power, constitution to do an in their power, if permitted, to wipe out polygamy. The people of Utah recognized that the country required it and they wished to meet the requirements. They, how-ever, proposed to accomplish it by more humane methods than those pro-posed by the present laws. He l'ruth's rising sun. posed by the present laws. He sketched cases of "Mormons" who had been tried and convicted by the courts, and showed by what he declared to be indisputable facts that parties were innocent of charges brought against them. The prosecution and courts were unable to bring proofs of unlaw-ful consbitation and, in fact, had in-vented constructive cohabitation and courts to arrange for the beginning of a suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to test the constitutionalconvicted and punished offenders for for the measurement of geologic time. The most eminent scientists declare that the total age of our face is not of necessity greater than indicated by the Mosaic history of primeval times. And so with all the other sciences. Some of the committee asked if the stories is Richards related them em-bodied facts which were conceded by the prosecution. Richards could not say what they conceded, but said he stated what he, having been present as counsel for the Many a wild hurricane has spent its force, but all in vain. The day has come when men of science are the very defeuse, knew to be the truth. come when men of science are the very first to recognize the authority of God. What infidel name can be placed over against Raphel, Reynolds, Rubens, Trumbull, West and Cole as painters, or what against Canova or Thorwaldsen in sculpture, defense, knew to be the truth. It was proposed by Senator Platt and others that the names of the prose-cuting officers be taken with a view to inquiring of them as to their version of the matter, and with this under-standing the witness proceeded. As to the marriage relation, he said, much missaprepagion existed by reaor Christopher Wren in architecture Michel Angelo in all three? In poetry Michel Angelo in all three? In poetry, Milton, Young, Shakespeare, Dryden, Pope, Montgomery, Cowper, Watts, Wesley, Scott, Beattle, Goldsmith, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Bryant,Long-fellow, Whittier, the Careys, and hun-dreds of others who were all believers in inspiration. As if religion only is entitled to sing, infidelity has never produced a Handel, a Haydn, a Mozart, a Beethoven or a Spohr. Where can infidelity flad such a galaxy of peerless judges as Grotius, Seldes, Blackstone, Hale, Mansfield, Wirt, Stery, Kent, Marshall and Frelinghuysen. Among physicians none can outrank Harvey, Sydenham, Beerhave, Gregory, Goode, Simpson, Syme, Cooper and Rush, yet these all reverenced the name of God. Infidel philosophy can boast no names much misapprehension existed by rea-son of a confusion of the terms "ceson of a confusion of the terms "ce-lestial" with "plural" marriages. He explained the difference at great length, and read "Mormon" revelations on the point. A celestial marriage might or might pot celestial marriage might or might not be a plural marriage. Under both, however, cohabitation with more than one wife was permitted. Celestial marriage was made for time and for eternity. It was not true that plural celestial marriage was (enjoined upon the "Mormons," the fact being that it was only merely permitted. There was no union of church and state. The tithing features of the "Mor-mon" revelations were originally for the government of the community in Missouri. They were, however, held by many "Mormons" to be binding now, but there was now no legal re-quirement that tithes be paid. The contributions are entirely voluntary. Infidel philosophy can boast no names like Bacon, Newton, Locke, Stewart Davy, Herschel, Guvier, Whately, Hamilton, Dawson, Winchell or Le Conte. Jesus was in His sppropriate place when sitting in the temple among the doctors the doctors. If the Being who made man has not had consideration enough for him to reveal to him His will then he is not of the slightest consequence. These hor-rible wars which drown nations in sorrow, are the mere squabbles of a crowd of insects too insignificant for the divine notice. These dreams of moral purity, these hopes of immor-tality, these out-reachings toward the Everlasting Father, the assumption that we have a nature higher than the horse we drive or the dog we careas, EX-SENATOR M'DONALD followed Richards, discussing the lefollowed Richards, discussing the le-gal features of the case and arguing that the power of Congress to compel submission to any regulations with regard to the marriage relation was not impaired by admission as a State. He cited the case of Louisiana, where it was required that civil liberty should be secured as a condition for her ad horse we drive or the dog we caress are all miserable mistakes. When Christ, as a Divine Being, or

Ruined by Its Own Policy. CINCINNATI, Feb. 18 .- Sanders, government bank examiner, says the Metropolitan National Bank was ruined by its own policy of making ruined by its own policy of making loans upon insufficient collateral and that even if the arrest of Vice-Presi-dent Decamp had not been made, the bank would have been compelled to suspend. The examiner says Fre-ident Means has paid all his indebtedness which was personal, but there is still a large claim against him as trustee for money loaned to a syndicate engaged in different enterprises. SALT LAKE CITY. Bank Statement NEW YORK, Feb. 18. - The weekly bank statement shows a reserve de crease of \$2,206,000. The banks now hold \$17,037,000 in excess of the legal In a Deplorable Condition. EDMONTON, N. W. T., Feb 18 .- Cuaningham, member of the northwest

Graham, member of Parliament for

Lanarkshire, and John Burns, social-

council, just returned from a trip to Lac la Biche, reports the condition of

the Indians there as deplorable. These Indians have been cut off from gov ernment assistance since the Riel rebellion. They are now raiding the settlers or eating them out of provisions by begging. The state of affairs in Edmonton district is no better. The Indians are actually dying of starva-

Deserted King John.

Massowan, Feb. 18. - Dejac, an infuential Abyssinian Chief, has de-serted King John. He has arrived at the Italian camp and offered his ser-vices to the commander in chief of the

talian forces.

The Siturtion. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18 .- The Russian press is becoming more optimistic in its views of the situation in Europe, owing to what it considers to be proofs of Prince Bismarck's intention to expedite a settlement of the Bulgarian question.

Not to Enter Venezuela

LONDON, Feb. 18 .- The British government deny the statement that the English military force is about to enter Venezuela, and they say the indemnity was paid in December upon protest.

Democratic Committee Meeting,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- At a meeting today of the House' democratic congressional committee, the filing of a

number of vacanies on the committee occurred. The vacancies were filled as follows: Colorado, Bella M. Hughes; Nevads, George Cassidy; Idaho, John Hailey; Wyoming, Post; Oregon, Charles S. Nichols. There was some informal talk of the work to be done and then the committee adjourned to meet on Thursday next with the Senate committee to select an executive com-



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etter.

the people here.

on whom the lash is now laid are far from being, according the way men generally view matters of that kind, entitled to any consideration in that regard from this quarter, we un-

hesitatingly say it is unjustifiable and ungenerous.

SUITABLE ESTRAY LAW NEEDED.

A NEW estray law is greatly needed in his Territory, which shall be valid, and of a character to suit the requirements of the people. The present law

and of a character to suit the require-ments of the people. The present law is bungling in construction, and un-satisfactory in its operations. In ad dition to its other defects it is open to the charge of being unconstitutional in its method of confiscating private property-unclaimed estrays—to a public use, viz., the benefit of com-men schools, without compensation to the owner; and there was lately ren-dered by Judge Zane a decision invali-dating the provision which empowers appraisers to fix the amount of dam-ages done by trespassing stock. To ages done by trespassing stock. To determine the amount of damages, in a determine the amount of damages, in a legal action, is a judicial act, which can be performed only by a court pro-vided for by the laws of Congress re-lating to this Territory. The Terri-torial Legislature is powerless to con-

He also states that Al. Smith, who

He also states that Al. Smith, who managed the affair, knows how it can be done, but is positive that Smith is innocent of abetting the fraud. In response to a telegraphic inquiry yes-terday from Mr. Bibbin, Smith wired back that he never saw Albert before the match, and never spoke to him in his life.

Some two or three years age certain sporting men were approached by a stranger, who proposed the following

He said he knew twin brethers who

unlimited." This scheme was considered a most

as virtue? Who shall stimulate the love of brotherhood, and move men to

sion. Senator Butler, conceding the pro-priety of incorporating any prohibi-tion of polygimy and bigamy in the state convention, yet claimed that un-der the present national conven-tion the government had no right thereafter to control the mat-ter. He admitted that if the Territory were to come in with the present pro-We frequently hear men beast of Paganism, its civilization, refinement and morals. They seem to forget that and morals. They seem to forget that cruelty was a marked feature in all ancient Pagan governments. There were no hospitals for the afflicted, no asylums for the blind, the aged or the insane. Even in Greece, the code of Draco declared all crime worthy of death, even if it was merely stealing food to satisfy the cravings of hunter. He admitted that if the Territory were to come in with the present pro-vision in its constitution, then Con-gress or the President would have the right to interfere, but he, for one, did not propose to admit a State with any such right of interference. The committee took a recess at two o'clock, after which Delegate. Caine and Judge Jeremiah Wilson addressed the committee on the same side of the question.

Growing Worse.

The laws of the best-re julated hea-then states commended or approved of vice. The student of the classics need not be reminded that the songs of Ovid, Horace and Virgil would not be tolerated in the vilest theatre of New York or Chicago. The laws of Carthage required human sacrifices, and in ancient Babylon prostitution was compulsory on every female. Plato, dissatisfied with the laws of his country, framed a code of laws and morals for his ideal republic. In this heathen Utopia the ideas of home and family were ignored. Marriage was to be unknown; women's rights were to be maintained by having the women trained to war. Children were still to be murdered if convenience called for it. Little boys and girls were to be led to battle at a safe dis-tance, "that the young whelps might early scent carnage and be inured to slaughter." Such were the loftiest ideas of the greatest Pagan philosopher of antiquity.

in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to test the constitutional-ity of the Heense system. McGatchell says that similar suits are to be

brought in all the states and terminate in the United States Supreme Court. The object is to show that licenses are unconstitutional. If this can be done, the league expects that prohibition legislation will follow everywhere as a matter of protection.

The Strike Business. SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 17 .-- General

faster Workman Powderly this afternoon denied that the Reading strike had been declared off. He positively said that the visit of National Master

Messre. George Goddard & Co., Workman Lewis to Scranton was sim ply to consult Mr. Hayes of the execu Gentlemen.-We take pleasure in re-commending and selling Home-Made Hats. They wear bettler than any hats tive board and to talk over the manner of securing good intelligent witnesses to take the stand before the investiwe have sold

gating committee now in session. SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 17.—Owing to Powderly's illness the executive committee this week came here to confer with him on the Reading strike Master Workman Lewis called on

Powderly last night, and it is probable from the reports of the interterview that have leaked out, that the miner's strike will be at once declared off. Porrsville, Eeb. 17.-Master Work-

man Lewis arrived from Philadelphia man Lewis arrived from Philadelphia this evening bringing copies of the cor-respondence between himself and Pres-ident Corbin looking to the resump-tion of work on all the Reading Com-pany's lines. Lewis immediately went into consultation with the members of the joint committee, with the result that his action was ratified, and an ad-dress will be issued at once ordering

dress will be issued at once ordering an immediate resumption. Porrsville, Feb. 17.—Late tonight an order was issued by National Mas-ter Workman Lewis, John H. Davis, chairman of the joint executive com-mittee, and Richard Thompson, master workman of district assembly No. 12, directing the application the Davis it was required that civil liberty should be secured as a condition for her ad-mission. He argued that Congress had a right to protect our civilization. The provision against polyzamy and bigamy had been incorporated in the constitution and the history of the past showed that the provisions so fixed were effective. He claimed that Congress had no right to keep the Territory out of the Union of States after its people had fulfiled the con-ditions and complied with the re-quirements prescribed for its admis-sion.

a strike.

Sports. PULATKA, Fla., Feb. 17.-Hamm and McKay rowed over the 8% mile course this afternoon. Hamm beat McKay by half a length in 22 minutes, 's second. Leemer is ill.

Receiver for a City.

LONDON, Feb. 18 .-- A San Remo dispatch says: The Crown Prince is worse this morning. His sleep last night was troubled. His throat does not heal and the case has assumed a serious

aspect since last night. SAN REMO, Feb. 18.—A bulletin at 10:30 a.m. says: The Crown Prince passed a better night. He suffered from neither caugh nor fever. Today he feels altogether improved.

Released from Tullamore Jail.

DUBLIN, Feb. 18. - John Hooper nember of parliament for Cork, and

and as a still further encouragement to your enterprise, if you will send me samples, I will hereafter keep a full line of your assortment on hand, and promise you at least a Thousand Dol-lars' Patronage during the coming sea-son, on the terms proposed in your



Teemer is ill. NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—A prize fight took place tonight on Long Island, between James Fell, of Canada, and Robert Ferguson, of Chicago, for \$250 a side. Referee Jere Dunn gave the fight to Fell in the third round on a HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 17 .- Messrs. Fazende and Selxas, of New Orleans,

ondholding creditors of the city of Heusten, have petitioned Circuit Judge

Heusten, have petitioned Circuit Judge Pardee of the Federal Court, to sp-point a receiver for the city. The court has cited the mayor and alder-men and the city treasurer to appear at New Orleans February 27th, and show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. The bonds under which the suit is brought are part of a debt of over a million dollars created dur-ing the era of reconstruction, on which the interest has been forfelted for several years. of the country.

