

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - - Jan. 20, 1875.

THE NEWS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE first number of the *Deseret News* was published in this city June 15, 1850, a quarter of a century ago, Willard Richards editor. With a few trifling exceptions, caused by the exigencies of an isolated community, the NEWS has been published regularly ever since. It is the pioneer paper of the entire vast region spreading between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean, and the line of the British Possessions and Mexico, a stretch of country more than a thousand miles from North to South and nearly two thousand miles from East to West.

The NEWS was originally started as a weekly, but a semi-weekly edition was commenced in 1866, and a daily Nov. 21, 1867.

The current volume of the Weekly closes this month, the date of the first number of the next or twenty-fourth volume being Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The NEWS is not only the oldest weekly, but the oldest semi-weekly and daily in the Rocky Mountain Region. It is unapproached in extent of circulation by any other journal published in that wide expanse of country, and as a representative and family paper is not equalled by any other in the region and surpassed by none anywhere, striving to be unexceptionable in language and matter, and worthy of acceptance in every family in the Territory and in the Union.

The NEWS is printed at our large steam-printing and publishing office, the most extensive and most completely fitted-up establishment of the kind between the Missouri and the Sacramento rivers.

We have at our command two steam engines to drive our three cylinder presses and three job presses, which enables us to do a great amount and an extensive variety of work.

Our large cylinder press, which was built expressly for us by the Taylor Printing Press Company of Chicago, whose presses have gained such great favor with publishers throughout the Northwest during the past few years, and which cost us several thousand dollars to put in running order, enables us to issue the largest newspaper published between Chicago and Sacramento. This press has all the extra attachments necessary to do first class book work of a large size.

A few months since we purchased in the East a Campbell press, which prints a sheet 28 x 42 inches. This press was built expressly to do all classes of fine book and job work, having all the registering and distributing qualities which enables it to rank among the best presses built at present, to do this class of work. During the past few months we have printed several editions of standard church works on this press, and it meets our fullest expectations.

Our newspaper press, which was built by Hoe & Co., of New York, whose presses have become exceedingly popular in Europe as well as in America, enables us to print the large editions of our Daily and Semi-Weekly at a speed unequalled by any other publishing house in this region.

We have three job presses, two of which are of the Gordon make, and the other a half-medium Universal press, all of which are in excellent working order, and enable us to execute all kinds of job work in first class style and finish. The last named press is the latest manufactured invention, and combines improvements which no other press possesses.

Our six presses are run by a ten-horse power steam engine, which we have recently had set up, the one we had been using, five-horse power, not being sufficient to run

our presses to their fullest capacity.

We have two large hand presses, which we use for printing our mammoth posters. To meet the growing wants of this part of the country we have given this department of late years special attention and have devoted considerable means to make it meet the requirements of the day.

Our extensive assortment of large and small type, usually used for this class of work, enables us to execute work in a style superior to that of any other office in this region.

The selection of type for our jobbing department, which comprises several hundred founts, has been purchased from time to time with great care. We are constantly adding thereto the newest desirable styles as fast as they appear. These, together with a great variety of borders, fancy colored inks and bronzes, which latter we import direct from Germany and have the exclusive agency of in this Territory, enable us to do work that will suit the taste of the most fastidious, and at low prices.

The bookbinding and paper ruling department has also shared our careful attention. We are constantly adding new machinery, tools, etc., which enables us to do a wide range of work. We have one of Hickock's first-class ruling machines, with the latest improvements. We make a specialty of all kinds of blank work, ledgers, records, etc. We have just added another and larger embossing press and a hydraulic press of 125 tons pressing capacity, which gives us increased facilities, with those we previously possessed, to do all classes of work in a style and finish equal to any bindery establishment between Chicago and San Francisco.

We have also on the premises stereotyping machinery and fixtures, and are prepared to do work of this kind, as well as to cast slugs, leads, etc., for the trade. We have also a type foundry, with the apparatus and arrangements for manufacturing different kinds of type, though we do not carry on type-founding constantly.

Connected with the NEWS establishment is a paper mill, at which we manufacture our own paper for the NEWS, also wrapping paper for customers. Last year our mill made \$14,000 worth of paper.

The number of hands regularly employed in the NEWS establishment is fifty-five, among whom are included the most experienced and most skilful to be found in this part of the country at their several specialties, enabling us, with our extensive and varied mechanical facilities, to execute classes and ranges of work beyond competition within a radius of nearly a thousand miles, or an ellipsis of much greater surface.

Our weekly issue is printed on a sheet thirty-three by forty-nine inches, and is by far the largest weekly newspaper published in this region.

In order to suit the times, we have just reduced the prices of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly NEWS, leaving the annual subscription to the various issues as follows—Daily \$10, Semi-Weekly \$4, Weekly \$3 50, to which prices must be added for the Daily 50 cents, Semi-Weekly 25 cents, Weekly 15 cents, to prepay the postage according to the new law.

Those who wish to obtain an unexceptionable family newspaper, redolent of the locality, and trustworthy representative of the people of this Territory, cannot do better than subscribe for the NEWS, such one of its issues as they may judge will best suit their purpose.

THE SPECIAL MESSAGE.

OUR readers will have read the special message of President Grant to Congress upon Louisiana affairs, so far as it has come to us, as published in the NEWS last evening. Entire it appears to be a lengthy and voluminous document, as, being required to justify unprecedented action on the part of the federal army and the administration in time of peace, might have been expected. The President evidently thought it required a good deal of quotation and argument to prove that the administration was right, and consequently they have been supplied.

Not having the message entire, we shall not enter into an elaborate analysis of it, but shall rest content with referring to some of the more salient points, as they appear in our dispatches.

The document commences with a sad confession—a confession of lawlessness, turbulence, bloodshed, riot, disorder, conspiracy, fraud, forgery, intimidation. These are not all of recent cause nor all of recent occurrence, but "they have characterized the political affairs of Louisiana since its organization under the reconstruction acts," soon after the close of the war. This is certainly discouraging after ten years of reconstruction by a party with a powerful majority, backed by the whole power of Congress and the country, and with a President who prides himself upon the rigorous execution of the behests of Congress. There is surely something rotten in the State when things come to this pass. Where is the great error? Is it among the people of Louisiana, or is it with the administration? Or are they both to blame? Have they both gone astray from the good old paths? One thing may be said, that if, after five years of bloody war, ten years of turbulent reconstruction, and fifteen years of enormous debt and grinding taxation, anything like a military government is needed, republicanism is a failure, and intelligent and candid men will not be in a hurry to declare the people all to blame and the federal rulers and their hangers on entirely free therefrom.

The message concedes that some of the judicial proceedings of the party in power were illegal and grave mistakes were made, but excuses the illegalities and mistakes on the grounds of judicial discretion and latitude and popular anarchy. The President, however, acted upon, sustained, and enforced these proceedings as though they were perfectly legal and eminently proper. All he knew was that these illegal orders of court were resisted and, with characteristic executive blindness, all he had to do was to enforce them. Rather weak, here.

The message declares the whole election of 1872, as to both parties, a "gigantic fraud," without any trustworthy returns. Nevertheless the President sustained the party side of this "gigantic fraud." Rather weak, here.

The message refers to outrages upon white and black Republicans, as though no outrages whatever were perpetrated upon Democrats or Conservatives, when the message just before states that the election frauds were great on both sides. Is it to be inferred that the Republicans may act very rascally over the ballot box, but when it comes to other crimes, to acts of violence, the Republicans possess all the virtue and the Democrats or Conservatives are the only criminals? Rather weak, here.

In the message the President disclaims responsibility for the dispersion of the Legislature by the federal military, Jan. 4th, neither does he justify such action, excepting in cases of rebellion or insurrection, but in this special instance circumstances seem to exempt the military from any intentional wrong. Certainly, "circumstances" sufficiently palliative would be everything required to justify any stretch of federal authority. Rather weak, here.

The message says that nobody was disturbed in the legislature except those who had no right to be there. But those who were disturbed, and others, assert the contrary. If the persons assembled were no legislature, but only a mob, how could the Legislature call on the federal troops for aid? If, as the message says, the troops responded first to the call of the Democrats, and next to the call of the Republicans, what right had the army to respond to the calls of parties and factions, and make itself the tool or master, or both in one, of each party in turn? Rather weak, here.

In the message the President says he is convinced that the action of the Conservative members was only a part of a premeditated conspiracy to secure the control of the Legislature, depose Kellogg, and revolutionize the State government. But has the federal administration the authority, whenever it chooses to think a legislative conspiracy is under way in a State, to enter the halls of the Legislature

of that State, declare it a mob, and dissolve it? Rather weak, here, particularly when we recollect that the message confesses the Republicans as untrustworthy and fraudulent in preceding elections as the opposition.

The message says there would have been no trouble if those who now complain of illegal interference had allowed the organization of the Legislature in a lawful manner, which, being interpreted, means that there would have been no trouble if the Democrats or Conservatives had let the Republicans have their own way entirely. Certainly not, there is never any trouble where there is only one side to a question. Rather weak, here.

The message whitewashes Sheridan, and, though confessing that his suggested summary (banditti) modes of procedure cannot be adopted, does it regretfully, with the apologetic and semi-advocative remark that "they would, if legal, soon put an end to the troubles and disorder in that State." Very true, so would an earthquake, if it was big enough to swallow up the State and the people thereof. But in this passage, the wish is very prominent that such modes were legal, and the inference is that, if Congress would do its part towards making them legal, Grant would not veto the measure nor hold back from its rigorous execution. The expression is, "if legal," not if statesmanlike, not if wise, not if just, not if right. Simply, "if legal." That is, only make a law and that is enough.

This reminds us of that genius of a ruler who wished all his people had but one neck that he might destroy them at one blow, and thus rid himself at once and entirely of all trouble on their account. Polybodied they might be, but monohaded he wished them made. If somebody had only made that little favor for him, how happy he would have been. So says Sheridan, "Declare these Southern oppositionists banditti, under martial law, and leave them to me." Of course, then, he would soon give a good account of their scalps, and without much ceremony, and then, "Amen, let us have peace." What peace! The peace of the grave, the peace of death, the peace of extermination, the peace of annihilation. And the President evidently is anxious for the chance to authorize and approve of such summary methods of federal pacification of State troubles. Is this American republicanism? Is this the path and progress and triumph of American liberty? Was it for this our forefathers fought and bled and died? Is it for this that the country has spilled its blood and suffered itself to be weighted down with debt and taxation?

In all these troubles the message says nobody is to blame, except Congress and the turbulent elements surrounding the federal army in its work of reconstruction, and the President wishes Congress would make his duties perfectly clear in regard to Louisiana. This last suggestion is as sensible as any part of the message, for the President, apparently, is not blessed with the clearest vision, the soundest judgment, or the wisest discretion in things outside of military matters.

The message is thoroughly partisan from beginning to end. The Republican party is not to blame, or if it is to blame a little it is to be supported all the same. Like support is to be given in every Southern State, at the discretion of the administration, to the party, and the opposition is to meet with the same discouragement.

This implication in the message of the innocence of the Republican party in the crimes complained of at the South is in striking contrast to the report of the sub-committee of the congressional committee at New Orleans, which is, that the last elections were exceptionally fair, negroes were not intimidated, nor were their civil rights interfered with. The majority of the sub-committee concluded that the Conservative voters were intimidated at the polls by the Republican U. S. marshals and troops, and not the Republicans by the Conservatives. The sub-committee also report that the Conservatives undoubtedly carried the State by a large majority, and had a decided majority in the Legislature beyond question. They did not intimidate the negroes. The sub-committee pronounce the action of the returning board, upon which Grant relies, as illegal, and say that

the white league is much misunderstood and misrepresented, of course by rabid Republican partisans, being quite a different organization to what it is described by them, being represented by the best men of the community and not countenancing lawlessness of any kind.

This report is a heavy blow to the message, and leaves a very slender base for justification of the recent remarkable action of the administration and the army in regard to Louisiana.

IN BOLD RELIEF.

THE New York *Herald* presents Louisiana matters in bold relief. Some pungent paragraphs it intersperses in leaded small caps among its editorials, to call the public attention to the important principles involved. For instance, McEnery's dispatch to Grant "in the name of liberty," Speaker Wiltz's protest against De Trobriand's military interference, and the following—

"When Thomas Vaughn, of Caddo, a silver-headed old man, was accosted by General de Trobriand and his guards, he rose very slowly to his feet and said in most solemn and impressive tones:—'A general of the United States Army has placed his hand upon my shoulder and commanded me to leave the floor of this House. As a member of this body, duly elected by the people of Caddo parish, and as an American citizen believing that the rights of American freemen are not yet all dead, I desire to enter my solemn protest against this outrage.'"

The *Herald* also thinks that it is a pity that Sheridan and Grant and other blood and iron policy men "have not heard that Louisiana is a State supposed to be reconstructed and more or less represented in Congress."

TIME'S WHIRLIGIG.

A FEW years ago a body of troops were sent to this city and commanded by an officer whose name has since been in everybody's mouth. The troops were sent with the avowed intent of doing wonderful things in this land of the Salt Lake and among the people of this Territory of Utah. However, contrary to the expectations of many people, nothing very wonderful was done here by that portion of the army in the way expected. Of the troops or of the officer commanding we have little to say, and we do not wish to say anything derogatory if we had anything, the army being in many respects a mere machine, the various parts of which are expected to operate almost mechanically, and in a large degree irresponsibly, according to the will of the chief superintendent of that machine. Yet it is rather noteworthy that in the progress of events the same officer and the same troops have been and are now engaged in a far distant part of the Union, and in a kind of business, which, while it has brought them most prominently before the whole country, has not placed them in a very enviable position, nor exalted them upon a very high pinnacle of military glory, but they have been placed in a position to carry out measures similar to those contemplated to be carried out here and which have aroused the swift indignation of the whole Union.

There is a Scripture which says, "Judgment must begin at the house of God; and if it first begin at us, what will be the end of them that obey not the Gospel of God? And if the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?" Again, "If they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry?"

Lithotomy.—The operation of cutting for stone in the bladder was performed on Thursday by Dr. Anderson, assisted by Dr. Richards, on a boy seven years of age, a son of Mr. Sparks, of Kelton. Two stones were extracted, each an inch or more in diameter, which had been a source of great pain for five years past. The little fellow is doing well.