

## WHAT THE RAILROAD IS TO DO!

The Union Pacific Railroad has a great destiny before it. Not only will it bind the Republic together, and unite the States of the Pacific slope with those of the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic, and make the people homogeneous; but upon it depends the breaking up of what is called "Mormonism"! A great many enthusiastic individuals call it the magnificent instrument to civilize (?) the people of Utah! They hold up the Railroad to our view, and shake it threateningly at us, as a severe pedagogue would his ferule at a naughty scholar. "Only wait, and you, Mormons, will see what will become of you. We'll fix you. You do as you please now; you delude yourselves with the idea that you have rights; but we'll show you when the railroad is completed."

The Chicago Republican contains an editorial article, under the head of "Mormonism Doomed," in which the writer congratulates the country on the near approach of that happy period when there will be no "Mormons" to vex and annoy, but when civilization, after the Chicago model, will prevail throughout these valleys. Our readers who are familiar with the morals of Chicago—the most notoriously corrupt city of its size in the Union—can imagine what a change is foreshadowed by the promised introduction of such civilization! While slavery, the editor says, disappeared in a maelstrom of human passions which produced a convulsion that shook the very foundations of the Union, polygamy promises to depart without causing any violent societal upheaval. When the railroad is pushed through, our peculiar institution will be brought continually in contact with hostile influences. These, he assures his readers, are to overflow and engulf it slowly and surely, as the ocean tide envelopes and hides the adjacent shore.

When talking and writing about us and the advancing civilization, this metaphor of the wave is a very favorite one with many speakers and writers. The waves of civilization are to boil and eddy and surge around us and burst upon us and swamp us by their violence and overflow. Of course, to make the figure a happy one for those who use it, the presumption is we are to be very passive, and sit still and let these waves engulf and wash us away! But suppose we should not be so easily overwhelmed and drowned? Waves do not overpower every obstacle they come in contact with. We have seen them lash themselves into fury, and with a noise like thunder, dash themselves against a rock in the ocean; but the rock still stood unmoved, while they broke harmlessly in foam at its base! The waves of civilization—so called—will meet with such a result when they precipitate themselves, as the editor of the Republican intimates they will, upon "Mormonism." They may fret and fume, and even get angry and violent; but will fall weak and helpless at its feet.

Men, in reasoning upon our system, do so from their own standpoint. They judge of it by those rules with which they, themselves, are familiar. They cannot do otherwise. All their conclusions respecting it are arrived at in this manner. Now, the editor of the Republican doubts thinks the following reasoning philosophical. He says:

"The frontier towns which spring up with magical swiftness at intervals along the railroad's route, and ripen into cities with the suddenness of Jonah's gourd, are the creation of those adventurous classes, who fear neither the world, the flesh, nor the devil, and who not only are accustomed to startling emergencies, but know, from long experience, how to improvise equally well measures of protection, resistance or vengeance. These Gentiles will swarm into every part of Utah by the thousands as actual settlers, while thousands of others will constantly pass and repass. A free press (a dreadful misnomer) will be set up in various parts of the Territory, and open its batteries daily upon the iniquity of harem life. Various religious sects will soon erect church edifices, and from these pulpits will go forth mighty influences to destroy Mormonism."

What a programme for us to contemplate! If all were accomplished of which he speaks, he could not describe more confidently. But there is a French proverb, the truth of which we have repeatedly proved in our history, that such writers would do well to remember. "Man proposes, but God disposes." He evidently makes no calculations on any interposition of the Almighty. We do. We are not frightened by big words nor formidable threats. Our system has already endured some very severe tests. From every ordeal it has come forth brighter and stronger, its members possessing greater faith and more self-reliance than before. We should be disappointed if we did not have to come in contact with these hostile influences and civilizing (?) agencies which he describes—border ruffians, men who fear neither God, the flesh nor the devil. Isolation may be more pleasant on many accounts than to be surrounded by such elements. But in isolation we shall not gain the strength, confidence and self-reliance we require to prepare us for the destiny which awaits us. No;

we must endure the shock of opposing influences, and of the result there is no room for even the shadow of a doubt. If the people will only be true to the principles they have espoused. Those principles are truth, and in this age, truth must prevail.

Adventurers may come and go, licentious, corrupt presses may publish, church edifices, containing pulpits filled with bigots, may be erected; we shall neither tremble nor object. This is a free land, and while we have power in it, we mean that it shall continue free. So free that every man can think and speak and act as he pleases, so long as, in so doing, he does not intrude upon the rights of his neighbor. Men, if they do not like the "Mormons" and "Mormonism," can so express themselves. They have done so before; it is probable they may do so again. Words break no bones. But they must keep hands off. That's all.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

## By Telegraph.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE.

Washington, Bingham concluded his argument at about three o'clock, when the applause, loud and continued, arose from the galleries. The Chief Justice, after a futile attempt to restore silence, ordered the galleries to be cleared. The doorkeeper was unable to eject the people, when considerable confusion ensued on the floor of the Senate, several of the Senators desiring the order not to be enforced, others demanding its prompt execution. Finally, the Metropolitan police were called in and the galleries were cleared. The doorkeepers then cleared the diplomatic gallery of the foreign Ministers and ladies, and finally they also cleared the reporters' gallery. After closing the doors, Morrill, of Maine, submitted an order to adjourn till Saturday; lost, 22 to 29. Edmunds then moved that when the Senate adjourned it should be till Friday. Several objections were made, when Senator proposed to take up the several orders which had been laid over during the trial. Chief Justice said that was in order. Edmunds offered a motion to let in the reporters, but before this was acted on, it was laid over. Howard called for the reading of the twenty-third rule. Anthony moved that the rule be amended so as to give fifteen minutes for speeches instead of ten. This was laid over, after which the Senate took a recess of fifteen minutes. The galleries were thrown open upon re-assembling. The Chief Justice said the case ought to be considered closed on both sides, if neither had anything more to offer. Hendricks moved, that pending this order the Senate should be considered in open session. Several Senators objected, when, on motion of Edmunds, the doors were again closed for deliberation.

## HOUSE.

## BUTLER'S ADMINISTRATION AT NEW ORLEANS.

Yesterday Dawes offered a resolution that the committee appointed to investigate the Washburne-Donnelly affair, be also instructed to investigate the charges made last Friday by Brooks against Butler in relation to his administration in New Orleans. After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted. The speaker then presented a communication from the President enclosing copies of the South Carolina and Arkansas constitutions. Casey offered a resolution, that in view of the bad feeling exhibited by some members of the House on Friday and Saturday, to withdraw the 10th article of impeachment; he referred to the scandalous debate between Brooks, Butler and Logan on Friday, and Washburne and Donnelly on Saturday. Without action the House adjourned.

## GENERAL.

## GAS EXPLOSION.

San Francisco, 8.—An explosion of gas in a street yesterday, last night, seriously injured six men, none fatally. A mob of eight-hundred men, armed with clubs, have prevented laborers in several parts of the city from working over time for two days past. The Labor Exchange funds that the demand exceeds the supply. Heavy crops, soon to be harvested, will create a large demand and the railroad companies are still calling for help. There is a good demand for freight.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Washington, 5.—The public debt statement shows that the total debt less the cash in the Treasury, \$2,500,528,827.50, being a decrease within a month of \$18,850,528.50.

The American Medical Association met to-day; there were about 450 delegates present.

ACCIDENT AT THE ERIE R. R. DEPOT. The strikers at Prospect Park have been dispersed by the police to prevent an anticipated riot. The freight work at the Erie Railroad Depot, Jersey City, gave way to-day, letting a locomotive into the river; the engineer and fireman were drowned.

Three thousand one hundred and seventy-seven immigrants arrived at this port to-day.

## GOVERNMENT OF GOV. AND THE.

Gov. English was inaugurated at New Haven to-day. The message to the Legislature charges Congress with constituting itself the sole exponent of the popular will and wish, practically asserting its supremacy over the Constitution, and recommending the action of Congress relative to the Supreme Court and impeachment, and recommending the revision of the State constitution in 1890, in order to correct the present inequality of representation.

## GLADSTONE WANTS AN EXPLANATION.

London, midnight.—In the House of Commons, Gladstone referred to the Duke of Richmond's assertions in the House of Lords last night, that the Queen had left it to the Ministry to dissolve Parliament whenever they pleased. He said such a power was unconstitutional, as it left the Ministry at liberty to deal with laws which had not yet arisen. He asked for an explanation of that statement, and contended

that the one made in the House by the Premier and that made by Richmond were at variance.

Disraeli, in answer, said there was no discrepancy between the statements made in the two Houses. He had offered to resign, but his offer was declined, and his advice to the Queen was to dissolve the Parliament when state business permitted. This was without any reference to the new constitution, but if the work of the house was soon completed the new house would be elected by them.

Sir Stafford Northcote said the Ministry had no intention to menace the House.

Disraeli again rising said the right to dissolve was only reserved in case that the issue on the Irish Church was passed. Others spoke, when the debate ended.

## CONSULTATION ON THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Paris.—It is stated that Baron Talleyrand, French Envoy to Russia, had a consultation with Prince Gortschakoff on the subject of mediation by France and Russia in the Turco-Cretan question. Baron Budberg, Russian Ambassador to France, gave a grand dinner this evening to the envoys of the various powers represented at the court of the Tuilleries. Gen. Dix was among the guests.

## FRANCE BREAKS OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH TUNIS.

London, 5.—France has suddenly broken off diplomatic relations with Tunis, for alleged repeated outrages upon French residents in that country. It is authoritatively denied that the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg has had a consultation with Gortschakoff relative to the eastern question.

## Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 26th, 1888.

## BROTHER GEORGE Q. CANNON.

Dear Sir,—Having lately received a letter of some interest respecting Palestine from an old friend of mine, Mr. Von Buren, of Berne, Switzerland, and knowing that anything that transpires in these days, showing the fulfillment of the prophecies respecting the latter-day work in that country is interesting to many, I translate from the German the following from the letter above mentioned.

Your Br. in the Gospel,  
JOHN GERBER, Sen.

MANVILLE, Jefferson County,  
Indiana, March 18th, 1888.

## DEAR FRIEND GERBER:

After a long silence and absence of several years, I feel to write you a few lines. Since I wrote you last, I went twice to Europe, and was, during the last winter, four months in Palestine, whither I went for the purpose of informing myself concerning the state of things in that country, and to convince myself that the gathering of the Jews out of many countries, into the land of their fathers, has in reality already commenced; and that the Lord has again restored to that country, the land of Israel, the rain and the dew, the early rain and the latter rain. The latter came again in 1883, to the astonishment of all the inhabitants.

I know of no country where the climate is so delightful or the soil so fruitful. Although the land as yet lays waste and uncultivated, still it will become again as the garden of Eden. Jerusalem rises by degrees, cultivation increases, and the Jews settle wherever they can, according as they have received permission from the Turkish government to return and possess property.

During my stay I had my headquarters at Jaffa, from which place I made excursions into the surrounding country, and formed an acquaintance with many Jews.

There is no winter in Palestine. During the whole year men can sow and plant. I have never eaten better or larger grapes than I did there.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 8, 1888.

Editor, Deseret News.—Having returned last evening from a two weeks' tour through the settlements north as far as Malad City, I. T. I pen a few brief items for the perusal of your numerous readers who are interested in the advance of our pioneer settlements.

Since I visited Malad City, last June, the population has more than doubled. This, like many new settlements, was laid out at random, but it has lately been surveyed, and extended to higher ground, and overlooking the broadest part of the valley, which improves its appearance. The blocks are laid off, like those in this city, containing ten acres each, with eight lots of one and a quarter acres each in the block. H. Peck's saw mill has already turned out good lumber, and there is timber accessible to supply all demands. On the first instant ground was broken for a rock grist mill, that is expected to be ready for an abundant harvest; for which there are excellent prospects, as no locusts have appeared in the valley, and there has been a considerable breadth of land seeded. The season is not so forward as in Box Elder, Weber and Davis Counties.

In these counties the crops look excellent. Some Fall wheat near Farmington is knee high, and corn, cane and potatoes are coming up well. The people throughout the settlements are well, and desire to improve and beautify their mountain homes. They are seeking to keep the Word of Wisdom, dispensing with tea, coffee, tobacco and strong drinks, and preparing to substitute for wines' flesh more healthful kinds of food.

EDWARD STEVENSON.

## EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

"Malakoff," of the New York Times, in a letter dated Paris, March 27, gives some statistics as to the number of deaths by accident and suicide, the price of land, the cost of public improvement, &c., in that city. He says the population is 1,900,000 and that Paris has now reached the alarming figure of two suicides per day. The great majority of those who commit self-murder are men, and unmarried men. In 1887 there were 700 suicides—a fraction within two per day, of whom 418 were single men and 79 married men; 39 unmarried women and 38 married women; 22 were

widowers, and 24 widows; men whose civil condition was unascertained 70 to 3 women of the same class. There were also 215 persons who made unsuccessful attempts at suicide, of whom 107 were unmarried men.

This is a somewhat fearful state of things in a city which is considered ahead of all other cities in the world in fashion and refinement; and in a fearful endorsement, by the men of Paris at least, of the saying that "it is not good for man to be alone."

In Great Britain the month of November has long been notorious as the month in which the greatest number of suicides takes place, but "Malakoff" says that in Paris the greatest number occur in April.

The total number of accidents that happened in Paris in 1887, as well as the number which terminated fatally, is also given. In the course of the year there were 3,843 accidents, of which 790 resulted in death. The accidents by carriages numbered 1,488, and cost the lives of 108 persons—79 men, 16 women and 14 children. The accidents from other causes were 2,355, of which 682 resulted in death—502 men, 77 women and 103 children. The number of wounded was 1,672, of which 1,350 were men, 171 women and 152 children.

Speaking of the value of land in that city, "Malakoff" says "the most valuable corner lot in Paris has just been confiscated to the ogre public improvement." The entire block, of which this lot formed a part, has been purchased by the government for the purpose of widening the streets, &c. The price awarded by a jury for this—the corner lot, 25 feet wide by 75 long, was 2,300,000 francs—about \$450,000 in gold. In addition to this \$100,000 more in gold were paid to the occupants of the upper and lower stories of two shops, for their loss of lease and change of location. For another lot on the corner, opposite to the above, and covering less ground, the government paid more than \$400,000 in gold. The total amount paid by the government for the right of way through one block—about 600 feet long and 500 wide, was 60,000,000 francs, about \$12,000,000 in gold. Much of this enormous outlay the government will receive again from the sale of small bits of the ground, and the increased taxation to be imposed on the houses and stores about to be built, which are to be the finest in Paris.

The average returns from the rents of houses in Paris is said to be 7 per cent. on their cost—or 6 per cent. in the poor quarters of the city and 8 per cent. in the rich.

A late number of the North China Daily News, published at Shanghai, gives an account of the discovery of a new group of islands in the East Indian Archipelago by Captain Kewley, of the British ship *Dundonald*, which left Sydney, Australia, on the 29th of last September. On the 26th of October the *Dundonald* made the island of Onalau, of the Carolines. Upon leaving Onalau she proceeded on her voyage in a northerly direction; and after a two days sail discovered in lat. 9° 42' north, lon. 161° 15' 45" east, a group of islands extending for about thirty miles in an east by south and west by north direction. Captain Kewley and a passenger named Mr. McKay landed upon one of the islands. Trees of various kinds were plentiful, but the only fruit they discovered was the cocoanut, which was very abundant. They found a basket, made of cocoanut leaves, filled with newly-dug potatoes. The latter were very similar in appearance to the common potato, but very bitter to the taste. They saw no natives, and supposed they had concealed themselves in the bush, being alarmed at the sound of fire-arms discharged by Captain Kewley and Mr. McKay when they landed. They roamed over the island for about two hours, and not having time to make further exploration, they then returned to the ship. Before doing so the islands were named Kewley's group.

There is said to be a great amount of distress among the working classes in the State of Maine. A recent number of the *Biddeford (Me.) Journal* says that in that town more than a hundred families are suffering for food, clothing and fuel. Men go to their homes, says the journal, every Saturday night not only with tired limbs, but with an aching heart and a despairing soul—Fathers hear the cry for bread from their little ones; hear the request for a few dollars from the sick, pining wife, that she may purchase some little necessity such as the sick need; but the poor husband replies that his money is gone, no work can be obtained, and absolute starvation stares him and his in the face. This is no fancy sketch. It is a startling reality in that section, which is a portion of a larger wretched New England. The blacks are red by the government, and steal what they do not get from the Negro Bureau—White men are taxed into starvation to keep up this sort of thing. Poverty is rapidly spreading over the whole country; manufacturers, workmen and women, are all crying out, "give us relief."

The Brandon, Vt., saloon has been converted into a place of prayer, and the proprietor has fled the town for fear of conversion.

The young lady who was found dead in the city of New York, says that she will jump at an offer and run her own risk.

We learn from the *Cheyenne Leader* that "A treaty is being circulated for subscription to a fund for the purpose of sending a delegate or an agent to Washington to represent the people of this Territory in the Indian question. This is a worthy and almost necessary object, and we trust our citizens will liberally respond to the call. One man, of the right stamp, would be worth more to us in Washington than a dozen memorials."

Gen. Sherman arrived here last evening, and was met at the station by a number of officers and a company of cavalry, which accompanied him as an escort to Fort Russell. (Cheyenne Leader of May 1.)

A TREATY WITH THE SIOUX.—On Wednesday last, Gen. Sherman received a dispatch from General Sanborn at Laramie to the effect that Red Cloud and other chiefs, representing three tribes or bands of the Sioux, had arrived and that the terms of a treaty had been arranged. The telegram was dated April 29th, and the treaty was to be ready for signature on the next day, April 30th.

We trust that one of the provisions of this treaty is that Red Cloud shall undertake to keep the track clear from hostile savages. As the Great Republic is powerless to perform this operation, and she allows her citizens to be massacred by scores without an attempt to avenge them, why should not the United States entreat this powerful foe to protect the poor white man.

It is impossible to sink lower. Degradation can go no further, and therefore we trust that the Peace Commission will make it a *sine qua non* that Red Cloud will guarantee to preserve the integrity of the track of the U. S. R. R. against any and all savages who may come along. (Cheyenne Argus.)

## LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

The courts have settled the following points:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary will be considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order a discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all that is due is paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places, without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. Refusing to take the paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. A postmaster neglecting to inform the publisher when the paper is not taken from the office, makes himself liable to the subscription price.
7. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

The advantage of having corns is that then you always stand on your own achers.

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SIXTY-ONE ROOMS, together with FURNITURE and FIXTURES suitable for a First Class HOTEL. Apply to

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East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

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STRAW SPLITTERS, for Braiders, made to order. By the Stationer, and all articles in the above line repaired.

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H. J. FAUST. d-1-81-ly J. S. HOUTS

## THEATRE.

Lessee & Managers—E. E. Olsson & J. T. Calne.

## Saturday Evening,

MAY 9, 1888.

## Last Night but One of the Engagement of

## MR. &amp; MRS. G. E. WALDRON

Last Night of the Engagement of the popular

## Mr. D. E. Kimball,

When he will appear in TWO FINE ACTS!

Last Night of the Great, Romantic, Sensational

Drama, with Thrilling Effects, entitled,

## NOBODY'S CHILD;

OR,

## The Waif of the Wave!

Joe, Nobody's Child, Mr. G. E. WALDRON.

Sir Robert Tregaron, Mr. G. Teasdale.

Capt. Dudley Lazonby, Mr. D. McKenzie.

George Perry, Mr. J. O. Graham.

Peter Green, Mr. J. S. Lindsey.

Jack Adams, Mr. P. Margretts.

Hon. Alfred Renarth, Mr. Geo. Smith.

Capt. Callington, Mr. Geo. Whitehead.

Sir William Norval, Mr. H. Haines.

Mr. Petherick, Mr. J. Pennington.

Limping Dick, Mr. J. M. Hardie.

Old John Fornice, Mr. E. D. Crowther.

Jim Holdfast, Mr. J. B. Kelly.

Joe Bonadine, Mr. N. Gray.

Leather Flap, Mr. R. Matthews.

Mr. Stinker, Mr. J. E. Evans.

Miss Lucy Tregaron, Mrs. G. E. Waldron.

Patry Lawrock, Miss Adams.

Huntamen, Fishermen, Villagers, etc., etc.

## GYMNASTIC ACT, HORIZONTAL BAR.

Mr. D. E. KIMBALL.

Dance, Liverpool Hornpipe.

## MISS CLIVE.

The performance will conclude with the great

## THE LEAP FOR LIFE

By the Celebrated Gymnast,

MR. D. E. KIMBALL.

DOORS OPEN at 7 o'clock. Performance

Commences punctually at 8.

## TO THE LADIES!

There have been great inquiries made

lately concerning

## Mrs. Curtis' Models.

I beg to state they have now arrived, and can

be obtained from

## MRS. J. BULL,

Whom I have appointed

## SOLE AGENT FOR UTAH TERRITORY,

And do recommend her as being

Competent to TEACH THE SYSTEM in

all its Varied and Useful Branches.

## Beauty of the Models.

and select from them a continuance of their

Patronage to the agent, Mrs. J.

BULL, 17th Ward, Salt Lake City.

## THEODORE CURTIS.

Any person teaching the system of the

late Mrs. CURTIS' Mathematical Models for

Cutting, after this date, without permission

from Mrs. J. BULL, will be prosecuted to the

full extent of the Law. Theodore Curtis.

S. L. City, May 8, 1888.

## ELEPHANT STORE!

Having Purchased our last

## STOCK OF GOODS,