

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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Wednesday, May 3, 1893.

GOSE TO HIS ACCOUNT.

The last issue of the *Deseret Independent* contains an announcement that will interest the people of Utah, and recall and memories to the minds of many. It reads as follows:

"General Robert Smith died at his home in Hamilton Tuesday morning, April 25th, aged 90 years. He was doubtless the most noted pioneer citizen of the state. He was an officer in the Mexican war, and some years prior to the Mormon exodus in this country he became captain of the Carthage Greys, and was in charge of that company on the march to Carthage, Utah, June 27th, 1845, when the Mormon Prophet Joseph and Hyrum Smith were killed by a band of desperadoes. General Smith had command of the military organization and was wounded at the battle of Nauvoo in September, 1845. The survivors of the Mormon in this city followed this battle. General Smith was elected captain of company G, 10th Illinois Infantry, at Quincy, at the opening of the war and was subsequently made colonel and was brevetted general for bravery in the service through the war and then settled in Hamilton. He was a warm friend of the late General W. L. Sherman, and the latter made several visits to his country home near Hamilton. A number of Nauvoo veterans served under General Smith in company G, 10th Illinois Infantry."

A sense of justice compels a brief reference to the history of the time referred to in the foregoing clipping regarding R. F. Smith's action with reference to the Mormon people. When the Prophet Joseph Smith, his brother Hyrum, and others were arrested in June 1844, they were taken to Carthage and arraigned before a justice of the peace who was little known to the Saints. Besides holding the office of justice he was also captain of the Carthage Greys, a company of militiamen and militia volunteers. That justice was Robert F. Smith, who, combining with his fellow members, determined to cast the Prophet and Patriarch in jail, and therefore fixed the amount of bail so high that no thought it was impossible for them to raise it. In this, however, he was disappointed. Dr. John B. Palmer, Edward Hunter, Dan Jones, John Henson and others obtained the necessary amount. No amount did these enemies against him. R. F. Smith adjourned his court and left the court house, keeping out of the way till a late hour.

That evening, June 25th, he issued a warrant, directed to Constable Bettevorth, ordering him to take charge of Joseph and Hyrum. The issue was illegal, and Justice Smith was fully aware of the fact. The Prophet and Patriarch were then taken to jail. Justice Smith called out his Carthage Greys, and these under the immediate direction of Frank Worrell, who was next to R. F. Smith in command, took forcible possession of the jail and prisoners. Two days later Worrell voiced the intention of his chief, by saying in Dan Jones: "We have had too much trouble to bring old Joe here to let him ever escape alive, and unless you want to die with him, you had better leave before sundown; and you are not a d—-b better than him for taking his part. You'll see that I can prophesy better than old Joe, for neither he nor his brother, nor anyone who will remain with them, will see the sun to-day." That afternoon the atrocious crime referred to by Worrell was committed.

R. F. Smith's murderous enmity toward the Mormon people did not cease with the martyrdom of the Prophet and Patriarch, but continued at least till they were driven from Nauvoo. He was not in charge of the military mob which assailed the city, but commanded a division—the First Regiment. In the attack upon the city in which Captain Win. Anderson, of the defenders, and his son, Augustus L. Anderson, fell martyrs, Robert F. Smith received a slight wound in the neck.

THE PROSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

This stage is supposed to be a reflex of things happening in the actual or possible life of man, and incidentally a representation of idealism and fancy. When a Roman tragedy is being presented, we are altogether prepared for the courtly pretensions of the high priest and may even prepare with incredulous gaze the spectacle of the gladiators engaged in a death struggle "to make a Roman soldier." This is a part of history, and when it can be made to add to the effectiveness of a play, or to make the story of an epoch more vivid, it has its use in that way. It is not in itself. But we would not tolerate a scene of the gladiatorial arena, even in military, that long ago characterized the arena, because we do not care to imagine, much less to behold, them or a simulation of them. The spectacle of a prisoner battling for his life and perchance that of a wife and child, against a hungry Roman lion, and the gladiator with his other means of defense or defense than a small sword, in order that his Christianity might be expiated and

his pagan captors find amusement at the same time, we in this age are well nigh unanimously opposed to and will not have. And yet what spectacle that appeals more strongly to cultivated sympathy, that makes the heart more beautifully pulsate and the soul to be more actively active than that of a man fighting against hopeless odds to defend of the loved one first and himself next? We object to such representations because of the sheer brutality which they place before our visual sense—because we have established a limit beyond which we do not care to go.

As between the gladiatorial struggles of ancient Rome and those of modern times—generally called prize-fighting—there is a great deal to be said in favor of the latter. One is in some extent, the other was in all respects, brutal, barbarous and bloody; one necessarily involved human life, the other only incidentally involved it sometimes the prize was for money, the latter always is for it; the former was with the sword or cudgel, the latter with the bare fists, the former admitted of no exhibition, only exhibition of continuance, while the latter has been considerably less down and some phases of it are comparatively unobjectionable.

There is nothing, however, in the fight of our present Christianity and advancement to be said in favor of fighting for money; indeed, it is fairly that any real justification can be found for fighting at all, but in order to do that, yet we are in this city and are favored with a play which is simply from first to last an attempt to make prize fighting heroic and respectable. It endeavors to show that a nation's honor may rest upon the quality of its braves and that it is the act of a patriot to pick up a quarrel with every effective foreigner that comes along. "If a man is a gentleman at heart he will be a gentleman at anything," says the hero, and applaud from the upper tier. We have to differ there are some exceptions. A gentleman at heart is apt to slip from his moorings if he permits himself to be drawn into duels, deception, vicious company, destructive habits or prize-fighting, and all the cleverness of the playwright howsoever aided by the gallery goes, cannot make it appear otherwise.

VICE VERSA.

We must take issue with the gentleman who in the City Council session last evening observed: "If the Salt Lake City Street Railway company objects to too much parting between its tracks I would recommend that it tear up one track and use a single one. This would satisfy the public very well."

On the contrary, this would not satisfy the public at all—at least that portion of the public that ride on the street cars and is to wait on a switch for five or ten minutes sometimes in order to pass another car. If we are right in the assumption that the cars are to be run in the interest of public convenience and not merely for the fun of the thing, no move of the City Council would be more popular than one which would induce the company to lay a double track along its entire line. Whenever the cars leave the company or the track back to the street, a truck motion must be regarded as an enemy.

WILL IT BE IMPEACHMENT?

If the tone of the Republican press and the temper of the public statesman may be taken as a criterion it looks very much as though a case of impeachment were being worked up against President Cleveland because of his action in the Hawaiian affair. In the list of newspapers which oppose the President's action, however, we find the New York Sun, a Democratic but still an anti-Cleveland paper, which in a recent issue suggested that if the executive had not been so prominent in his party into his confidence he might have been one of some very unobjectionable consequences.

There is no question as to the Constitution making no provision for special reasons for the head of the nation. This, however, does not raise the point of whether or not such power is implied. A charter clause in the very nature of things be a code of laws inside of which everything and sundry of such nature. It is nearly the foundation and limitation of the law-making power, setting forth certain rules for our guidance, and not in any case saying what, under these rules, we may or may not do. This being the case, we take it the President's defense would mainly arise from the within which would prove that by and with the advice and consent of the Senate he had acted wisely, etc.

It is not easy to see what a case may be made for such action. Indeed, we may say that the President's defense would mainly arise from the within which would prove that by and with the advice and consent of the Senate he had acted wisely, etc. It is not easy to see what a case may be made for such action. Indeed, we may say that the President's defense would mainly arise from the within which would prove that by and with the advice and consent of the Senate he had acted wisely, etc.

It will be observed that the situation was becoming critical; that all the powers were on the alert, while Great Britain and Germany were quietly overlooking their affairs. It was absolutely necessary, before commencing an act whose outcome

seemed a serious entanglement if not actual hostilities, that it be determined beyond peradventure what the status of affairs on the island was, whether, as it was first made to appear to us, there was a great popular movement there, lacking to immediate association or not. This, in the absence of a cable, could only be determined by personal inspection and investigation. Indeed, it is a question if even with that advanced facility for communication we could have had a perfectly satisfactory understanding, since the other end of the telegraph service would not have been controlled by those most interested.

That ought to be enough, but if more should be wanting it might be found in the perhaps unwitting but certainly existing requirement that the head of the nation be ever on the alert regarding his best interests and welfare. He wanted, besides, to maintain the friendly relations at present subsisting between us and all other powers at least during the present year of grace, and could perhaps see no other way of doing it than the course which he pursued.

His only aim to have been, up to date, that so far from annexation or even a protectorate being the thing desired by the people of Hawaii, the thought that imperialism with them is by what authority any such thing was ever accomplished at all, his big as the flag and stripes floated over the government building at Honolulu, just so long was the country bound to stand or defend against any other power that made advances in that direction—thus forcing us into the position of being a protector where our protection was not asked and having all nations that were not indifferent opposed to us besides.

Before utterly condemning the hauling down of the flag in Hawaii, we as first determine whether or not there was sufficient authority for its removal.

A DIGNIFIED OFFER.

With more or less dramatic diction and with the evident purpose of keeping their light outside the basket, the ladies of Columbia, Georgia, tendered their entire resources to Secretary Olaf Hale offering to receive legal tenders in return. This outburst of generosity, amounting to what would seem to prodigality, was helped in with the statement that the bankers felt assured that "President Cleveland and his cabinet and the government would continue in one and all, all safe, successful."

Waiting the little irregularity of the "President, his cabinet and the government" paying anything officially—this being a performance conducted exclusively by agents of the government according to law as directed by the President and his financial advisers—there is still something bordering on the ludicrous in the tender which the bottom facts are brought out. At the time it was made there was a good deal of money about for gold and silver in the midst of the gold flood, and offers of even a million or so in places, which were quite numerous, seemed but so many drops in the bucket to a nation which spends more than a thousand millions every year and needed a goodly fraction of it. At once, but the total amount held by the Columbia bankers and which was tendered with so much of ceremony and announcement that it would be on hand when wanted, was the startling figure of \$14,000. It is pleasing to note that the treasury in fiscal affairs, which this generous offer must have created at headquarters was not sufficient to keep Mr. Callahan from his office should not make his mind so unclouded that he couldn't add up the day's transactions.

The New York Sun owes an apology, expensive and humble if not indeed silent, not only to our contemporary of the city of Oglethorpe but to western Hawaii, Old John K. Irah of the Hawaiian Islands, in regard to the proceedings of the late Trans-Midwest congress, at the point where it gives space to the details on the other question, the Sun says: "The meeting was addressed by Col. John J. Smith, who discussed the whole situation. It is only fair to expect that, having now been informed of his mistakes, Col. Callahan will make the necessary atonement."

It appears that Mr. Carter, counsel for the United States in the hearing on Hawaiian case in Paris, has at last concluded his speech, having been some forty hours, covering a period of more than a fortnight. We do not know what Mr. Carter's compensation is to be, but on general principles it seems certain that he earned it, that the bill ought to be OK'd, and the legislature later get his money.

The most hopeful among recent developments in the Pacific affair is that the railroad has been put into a merry state. Temporarily the public, which usually gets an entertainment at all from the newspapers, is likely to receive a little benefit. Of course the season will have to be equaled later on, when by pooling or some other arrangement the roads will continue to squeeze their patrons to the last gasp.

FOURTH CHAIRMAN—Said he was in an inverse race to the smiling of the sun. If the spring had opened out in the usual way, a goodly number of our population would be up to their necks in water by this time, striking out boldly for the higher and unpopulated land.

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