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## THE RESULT.

THE smoke of the battle has about cleared away and the positions respectively occupied by the contending hosts are visible with tolerable plainness. Indeed, it may as well be said that any change to come now will be merely of detail, not of substance and not even remotely affecting the result in chief, so far as the Presidency itself is concerned. The Republicans have gained the day by a majority in the electoral college which, though not overwhelming, is decisive, and sets all doubts at rest. It is as well that it is so, as the country could hardly stand the strain of another prolonged and exciting contest like that of Tilden and Hayes; we were on the verge of an armed conflict over that, and could scarcely hope to avoid such a disaster now, one such experiment in a century being sufficient to exhaust the capacity for enduring it of any nation where republican methods prevail.

It is a matter for national gratulation that the two gentlemen recently in opposition to each other as Presidential candidates have received the result as becomes their high stations in life and their connection with the body politic, with dignity and decorum. In the case of General Harrison there was none of the bluster and mouthy exuberance characteristic of the ward politician. His deportment has been modest to a degree from the beginning of the campaign, and success did not change it. We sincerely hope that his incumbency of the chief executive office of the nation may be characterized with a like regard for the proprieties and the same dignity of demeanor. From what has been written and spoken of him, as well as from his comparatively limited public record, we have no reason to doubt that this will be the case, and that in addition he will bring to the great office a fair degree of executive ability.

As to the defeated candidate, President Cleveland, little needs to be said. His record in the various positions he has held, but particularly in the present one, is before the public and the vast majority of the people are thoroughly familiar with it, but that it is with feelings vastly at variance that it is contemplated is exemplified by the election itself, even if there were no other positive evidence of it. But we believe that even his political enemies, or a vast majority of them, will concede to him honestly of purpose and a disposition to do right as God has given him to see the right. On the other hand, his partisans, or most of them, can only see him as a *pater patrie*, regarding his country as the paramount consideration and his party as secondary. That he has at times erred they will palliate by placing his mistakes alongside those of his predecessors and showing that he holds a place far above the average. His reception of the disagreeable news was strictly in keeping with his known personal characteristics—with a philosophical and uncomplaining compliance with the will of his countrymen, suggesting at the same time his candid and undiluting belief in the rightfulness of his position and the utter absence of regret because of the result which has followed his taking it.

At this writing it is unknown whether the Republicans will control the entire government for a while or not. The Senate will stand thirty-eight Democrats, a gain of two, and thirty-eight Republicans, a loss of one. The difference between the gain and loss respectively and the remaining fact that the Senate will be a tie is explained by the circumstance that there is an independent—Riddleberger—in the present Senate, who gives way to Democrat—Judge Barbour, of Virginia—on the fourth of March next. The Senate being tied will make it practically a Republican body, as Mr. Morton as Vice-President will preside over it and have the casting vote. This leaves only the House of Representatives to be considered. It looks now as if this body might also be a tie, in which case a dead-lock, surpassing in duration that which culminated in the election of Nathaniel P. Banks in 1856 would be the likely result, and if squarely a tie might defeat legislation altogether for two years, as neither party is in a frame of mind to concede anything to the other just now. However, while possible this is hardly probable; but it is certain that whichever party may predominate in that body, the majority will be very slight.

After this presentation nothing further seems to be called for. Until the fourth of next March there will of course be no material change, except through resignation or death, and

these are not counted on. How soon after that the active and actual transition from Democratic to Republican methods and men will take place can best be told when it occurs. Meantime we can now resume our usual routine, and give to politics no more time or space than it commands in like manner as other subjects.

## BEYOND THIS.

The literature issued by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is accomplishing its mission among classes who would not deign to attend a meeting held by a "Mormon" missionary. There are many evidences of this fact apparent in the sayings, sermons and writings of leading divines of various denominations. A striking illustration of the truth of this assertion is contained in an article which recently appeared in the New York Herald. A representative of that paper propounded to a number of prominent ministers the question, What shall we do in heaven? and the answers elicited are given as follows:

"Dr. Armitage, a Baptist veteran—a landmark in the history of his denomination—seemed to think it will be time enough to know about heaven when we get there, and frankly admitted that since no definite revelation has been made, we must be satisfied with the simple statement that we shall find all the happiness we have dreamed of, and a good deal more. Dr. Scudder followed in the same vein of thought. Since we can't conceive of ourselves as clothed upon with a spiritual body and freed from the temptations which this fleshly tabernacle imposes, he ventured the assertion that our pleasures will be commensurate with our desires and that souls will be graded, like the rungs of a ladder, from the highest to the lowest. Dr. Paxton was willing to draw on his imagination. He believed that we shall be fully occupied, that heaven is by no means a place for 'eternal loafing,' where we shall 'do nothing but sing and take things easy.' He added: 'St. Paul may now be in the Milky Way working hard to soften the hearts of sinners of another type,' and 'if God has a few outlying planets where there is a little good to do, he will send us there.' Dr. Talmage felt certain that the finer tastes which circumstances have repressed will there be gratified. The man who is fond of music, but who is doomed to carry coal for a living, will have all the music he wants. The astronomer will have a better observatory, a further reach of exploration, be furnished with celestial rapid transit, will be able to visit Jupiter before breakfast; after tea go to Mercury, having spent the day with a few friends in Mars. Dr. Armitage remarked, it is 'speculative,' but since the scientific imagination has led to a great many practical discoveries, why is it not equally profitable to use the spiritual imagination? At any rate, no man can by any possibility help thinking about these things."

Some of the above replies savor so strongly of the teachings of Parley P. Pratt's "Key to Theology," and of "Mormon" literature generally upon the subject, as to create a strong suspicion that some of the reverend gentlemen named have been reading the religious literature of a people in favor of whose faith they have not the courage to say a word openly. Few clergymen of the standing of Dr. Paxton would care to express a belief that men, who have finished their work on this earth, might be sent, by Divine appointment, to other worlds, there to perform a good work. But it is gratifying to note that there is even one prominent and popular minister who has the courage to offer such a suggestion; for the idea is so true and so glorious that, when enunciated from a source which is regarded as respectable and popular, it is pretty certain to spread rapidly.

The wonderful vitality of the doctrine first introduced to man in this age through Joseph Smith the Seer, and their potency in forcing their way into the minds of men, who hold in contempt the source from which they emanate, is one of the most remarkable of existing evidences of their truth. Like a lump of leaven in a measure of meal they are doing their work, which is to enlighten men, and fit them for a future state by better informing them of the nature and possibilities of that future state.

## THE DIVINE HAND.

A SINGULAR human trait has been strongly exhibited during the last few days. We refer to a disposition to resist the truth when it is unpalatable. All over the country people practiced this self-deception in relation to the presidential election. They insisted that Grover Cleveland was elected when conclusive evidence asserted his defeat.

There are but few, comparatively, who have so subjected themselves to a rigid self-discipline which enables them to grasp at the exact truth of every matter without allowing their efforts to be stultified by prejudice or predilection. Yet that should

be the aim of every intelligent person.

There are others who express a fatalistic propensity, by ascribing every great event to Divine providence. A genuine faith of that kind is good, being in unison with the statement of revelation to the effect that God is angry with none save those who do not acknowledge His hand in all things. When some things of great moment happen, it is not harmonious with the genuine spirit of faith to express confidence in the overruling hand of Heaven and at the same time feel and indicate deep regret at the occurrence involved. If there is true faith in the Divine manifestation of the greater events that occur in human affairs, there will be a patient acceptance of them as they take place, no matter how materially forbidding in their actual aspect.

Real confidence in God sees through the fog of the present, and beholds the sunshine of the future. For instance, a Latter-day Saint can not in his mind consistently separate the great event of last Tuesday from the economy of Him who holds in His hand the destinies of men and nations.

## TOO MUCH NATIONALITY.

When the eminent American tragedian Edwin Forrest paid his first visit to England, which was, if we remember correctly, in 1843, he met with a reception many degrees removed from enthusiasm. This was attributable to two or three causes. The asperities engendered at New Orleans in 1812 may not have been entirely smoothed out, and the English doctrine of once a citizen always a subject naturally had its full weight with our relatives across the Atlantic, causing them to look on Americans generally as so many prodigal sons whose waywardness and stubbornness should be chastened by indifference if it could not be by force. These, we say, may mayor not have had their effect; but it is certain that there was another and more potent reason. America, or the United States, was then to England what all of the country west of the Mississippi once was to the eastern portion of the Republic. The older and more settled divisions naturally look upon the younger and fresher communities as incapable and "green" in proportion to their age, and are disposed to receive contributions of whatever nature from such sources with suspicion and even disfavor. Thus it was that our artistic representative was looked askant upon by all, and with actual contempt by some. He was the idol of the stage here, but that simply secured him an appearance and a hearing abroad, not an endorsement, not a preconceived approval to be thrown down if the subject were found unworthy; all doubts and all prejudices were in opposition to him, and these had to be overcome before he could make a fair showing under proper circumstances. As if to make matters worse, he made his first appearance in an American play, that is, one written by an American—the "Gladiator." The performance fell flat, but the press graciously attributed this to the play, saying for the actor that he was a "fluently proportioned man, with a voice like rolling thunder," and that he would doubtless appear to better advantage in a better piece, and so on. He next gave them "Metamora," not only by an American author but a decidedly American subject, the scenes being located in New England and the hero a native Indian. Worse and worse. The engagement promised to be a flat failure. English hospitality and natural friendliness were now taxed to their utmost, for, although they did not like Forrest personally or artistically, it would never do to permit him to have slender audiences or to break off his contract from such a cause. So the house was filled nightly, and thus it was when the great actor brought out Shakespeare's "King Lear." The people were prepared for a desecration of the immortal Bard by what had preceded it, but were determined to "grin and bear it." It was the most complete and electrifying disappointment ever witnessed anywhere. The cheers and other exclamations of approval were at times stifling and so prolonged as to interrupt the action of the play. Forrest was again and again called before the curtain and nothing was left undone to show him that his triumph was complete. One of the papers next morning—the Times we believe—pronounced it a "perfect performance," and, while undoubtedly among the greatest dramatic achievements of any age, it was scarcely faultless, since twenty or even ten years later it was greatly improved. The transition from something they did not like and only endured through courtesy to something they did like was so gratifying that in their generosity they overstated the case and were too good to repay for not having been good enough.

This incident is characteristic and apropos at this time. England has never been a hater of the United States, her opposition to us and our methods being always tempered with sorrow, even if embittered with anger. The political campaign recently closed exhibited a disposition among some few professional politicians to create acrimony out of international questions and array the American voter against the British subject. How far this was successful we do not know, and it matters not now. But

after all the scare and bugaboo, the bluster and persiflage inseparable from this and every campaign, we are enabled to obtain a view of the situation as it is, not as it has been represented. And what do we find this time? That the principal concern England has in the outcome is the regret she feels in having to part company with so excellent a gentleman as Mr. Phelps, the American representative at the Court of St. James!

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin, and it is time such silly distinctions as nationalities should be set aside in our contemplation of measures and men, except where such issue is directly involved. There are good, bad and indifferent people in every nation and every community; and it is just as well that we cultivate one class and deprecate the misdeeds of the other, no matter where or who they may be, as that we observe any other line of propriety and good behavior.

## JUDGE THURMAN.

It would hardly be fair to permit contemplation of the great election to cease without making some reference to Judge Thurman. Perhaps in no public act of his life has he ever more fully deserved the title of the "Old Roman" than in his reception of the people's verdict. "They have decided," said he, "that a tariff is not a tax, and no one will acquiesce in their decision more cheerfully than I." It is sometimes the case that a man's deathbed furnishes a comprehensive view of what his life has been; and often in defeat the vanquished shows his superiority to the circumstances surrounding him by gracefully accepting the inevitable, and showing that while he could not control the fates he could do more, by deserving such power. General Grant at Appomattox was not one whit a grander figure as a conqueror than was General Lee as the conquered chieftain; and Hannibal will always occupy the highest niche in the temple of fame, notwithstanding his disastrous defeat and complete overthrow at Scipio Africanus. So will his present partisans and, we take it, the people of all shades of opinion a few years hence, hold Allen G. Thurman. He could scarcely have been greater in success than he is in defeat; for, after all, greatness is not a creature of circumstances, but a part and parcel of the individual. It is inherent and innate, or it does not exist at all.

## ANOTHER LONDON TRAGEDY.

THE population of London have been electrified by another shock of horror by the discovery of the mutilated remains of one more victim of the Whitechapel murderer. This latest tragic performance is similar to its predecessors, showing that all the victims thus far have been cut and carved by the skillful hand of the same ferocious human brute.

Some time since what purported to be his writing was discovered upon a window shutter. It stated that he intended to get away with twenty victims before he got through. Appearances favor the expectation that he will be successful, as he baffles the skill of the most expert detectives.

Now the novel expedient of tracking the fiend incarnate with bloodhounds is resorted to. That it will be successful in a city like London may be doubted. It appears as impracticable as hunting a titmouse in Epping Forest. Should he by any means be discovered the trip between the court and the hangman will be a short one for him.

## THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

THE States having all been heard from regarding the Presidential contest, the next formal procedure in the case is the assemblage of the Electoral Colleges for the purpose of choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States. This statement will cause a feeling if not an expression of surprise with many, who are led to suppose that the choice was made on Tuesday last. In one sense, they are right; indirectly the election was completed when the polls closed, but directly there was no election of Chief Magistrate and his Lieutenant at all, only a choice of "electors." This peculiar feature in the mechanism of the government needs explanation to the class spoken of, who, doubtless, have paid more attention to any other prominent subject than to politics.

Each State of the Union is entitled to a number of electors corresponding with its representation in Congress. No State has less than three such delegates—two Senators and one Representative. Each has the two Senators without respect to population, and also one Representative no matter how limited the number of inhabitants, but beyond this they have additional Representatives only by apportionment of Congress, which apportionment is always based upon the census previously taken. For example, if Utah were admitted into the Union today, she would be given two Senators and but one Representative, no matter what the number of her people; but if the census of 1890 showed that she had

a population of 500,000 say, or anywhere near that figure, and the basis of apportionment were fixed at 130,000 (it is now about 140,000 we believe) for each Representative, she would then be entitled to two, and thereafter until the next census in 1900 she would have a delegation of four in Congress and be entitled to that number of electors at each Presidential election during the next decade. All these in the different States are chosen by the people on the same day, namely, the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The electors are not chosen by districts, although each of them except the two at large presumably represents a district, and in their nomination reference is usually had to residence; the ballot of each and every voter in the State contains, or may contain at his option, the names of all the candidates for electors to which the State is entitled, on the ticket he desires to have succeed—thus, if he be a Democrat, in New York he will choose a ticket having not only the name of the elector presumably representing his own district, but all the others as well, and would thus vote for thirty-six electors, the number which that State possesses. If the electors thus voted for have more votes than those of any other party, the Democratic nominee for President and Vice-President would be said to have carried the State, and if enough States have gone the same way to carry a majority of the whole number of electors throughout the Union, the Democratic candidates for these offices would be nominally elected. We say "nominally," because, technically, there would have been no election of those officers. The electors so chosen meet at the capitals of their respective States or other place therein provided by local laws, on a date fixed by national law, which may be any week-day after a reasonable length of time following the appointment of electors and before the 4th of March following, the latter being inauguration day. In the last election this was the first Wednesday in December, but the date has recently been advanced a month, so that it now takes place in January.

The electors when thus assembled are designated the electoral college, and when organized they proceed formally to vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States. They are not compelled to vote for any particular person, so it will be seen that calling the voting which takes place in November the Presidential election is technically a misnomer, and thereafter calling the candidates whose choice is foreshadowed "Presidential" and "Vice-President-elect" is to apply misnomers. The electors chosen on the Democratic ticket can vote for the Republican candidates if they see fit and *vice versa*, or both may be ignored and men whose names have not even been mentioned be legally voted for. But it is proper to say that no such instance of political treachery is yet recorded in our history, the electors always voting in accordance with the preferences of those who chose them. There was a departure from this in the case of Horace Greeley in 1872, but there was nothing dishonorable in the transaction, as he died before the college met and many of his electors cast complimentary ballots for their individual preferences.

After the ballot for President and Vice-President has been taken, the result is certified to in triplicate; one of these certificates is forwarded by special messenger to Washington, who places it in the hands of the President of the Senate, another is forwarded by mail to that officer, and the third is deposited with the judge of the district court for the district in which the electors convened. On the second Wednesday in February following, the two houses of Congress meet in joint session, the President of the Senate presiding; he then opens the certificates and announces the result in each case, concluding with an announcement of the general result and a formal proclamation by him that whoever may have been found to have received the majority of all the votes cast for President has been duly elected President, and the same with regard to the second position.

All that then remains is for those who are thus chosen to take the oath of office, which generally takes place about noon on the fourth of March following. The President and Vice-President then enter upon the discharge of their respective duties, those of the latter being merely nominal, and hardly that, unless the Senate should be in extraordinary session at the time, in which event he could, if he felt disposed, preside over it, decide parliamentary points, and have the casting vote when there was a tie. This does not happen very often, however.

## WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION.

It has been determined to have a grand celebration on the centennial of the inauguration of President Washington, which will be on April 30, 1889. The event is to occur in New York City, where the ceremony to be commemorated took place, and will be modeled after it as much as possible. It is a judicious and gratifying thing to do. These red-letter days in the history of the Republic should not be permitted to become dim or even to lose any of their glory for want of remembrance