

premises, may know exactly how the matter stands, and appreciate the truth as the NEWS has contended for it, we present a number of instances, explanatory of the point in argument and analogous in all respects, from

THE RECORD.

AD INTERIM APPOINTMENTS.

A. L. Thomas, appointed on May 6, 1889, to hold the office until the end of the next session of the Senate.

Elijah Sells, appointed Secretary on same date for the same term.

C. S. Zane, appointed Chief Justice on May 24, 1889, for the same term.

C. S. Varian, appointed District Attorney on July 12, 1889, for the same term.

John W. Blackburn, appointed Associate Justice on October 1, 1889, for the same term.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

A. L. Thomas, appointed December 30, 1889, for four years.

Elijah Sells, appointed Secretary December 30, 1889, for four years.

C. S. Zane, appointed Chief Justice January 7, 1890, for four years.

C. S. Varian, appointed District Attorney January 27, 1890, for four years.

J. W. Blackburn, appointed Associate Justice February 27, for four years.

James A. Miner, appointed Associate Justice July 2, 1890, for four years.

ALL FOR THE BEST.

Those who are given to or of necessity do their rising early these mornings don't need to consult a thermometer to realize that the winter king holds high and undisputed sway, the degree indicated hovering closely about the zero mark all the time and occasionally taking a dip below. Everything that can be frozen is frozen, the ground for a foot in depth at least included. This with the repeated snowfalls we have had of late and the comparatively moderate temperature at all times before midnight and after sunrise, makes the finest sleighing to be found anywhere in the land. Those who have no sleigh, or having that have nothing to draw it with, or having neither and can't wait an hour or thereabout for a street car—a very common occurrence of late—can use the means provided by nature and walk; and those who do but little of this don't know how much they are missing. The air is so condensed and so pure these mornings that a few inhalations, deep and prolonged, are the most bracing and healthful tonic that ever entered the human system; while the natural effect of a good long walk immediately after breakfast, unless the walker is too unwell generally to stand it, imparts to one the vigor of a steam engine, and is one of the best remedies for weak lungs, imperfect circulation and therefore disordered livers, that could be desired.

Nature is constantly doing something for us that we do not appreciate. If we could only realize how good the universal mother is, even when she frowns and seems perverse and even forbidding, there would not be so many complaints. The keen and howling blasts which she sometimes sends across the north and east benches make the houses tremble as well as the

people inside of them, if they are at all nervous, and many can see, or rather hear, in such visitations only a source of harm, annoyance and fear; that the winds do produce these vexatious conditions is undeniable, and those who have experienced them are not anxious for a repetition, no matter how hardy they may be or affect to be. But there is a silver lining to even this dark cloud. If there are any lingering impurities or seeds of disease in the all-pervading element, it seems reasonable to suppose that if it be put in motion violently such germs will be scattered if not driven away; while it is as true of air as of water that it requires action to become pure and free itself from obnoxious elements; certainly no impurities can be visited upon us through the breezes which are brewed in the very mountain tops, perhaps amid the never-ending snows and are filtered through crevices and forests where the enervating hand of civilization has never been.

We have been visited with rather more than the usual quantity of snow for this time of the year, and for pedestrians—made more numerous by reason of the disappointments previously spoken of—it becomes a very tiresome not to say irksome task to get from point to point at times; while a heavy snowfall coming with an inclination of a few degrees in the opposite direction causes unpleasant feelings and gives rise at times to unpleasant thoughts. Yet, as between such annoyance and paying double price for the necessities of life next year, we should not hesitate very long in making choice of the annoyance. The snow does not accumulate very fast nor to a great extent down here among the habitations of man; but up among the natural reservoirs, where it can never be reached by us, it remains steadfastly and each snowfall means so much more added to the fund upon which we can draw at our greatest need, during the heated atmosphere of another summer and when the growing crops must have moisture with at least semi-regularity, or perish.

It has been wisely and truly said that

This world is not so bad a world
As some would make it;
But whether good or whether bad
Depends on how we take it.

WHAT IS DOING AT BRUSSELS.

There is more going on at the Brussels conference than we, who are so far away, know of. The telegraphic reports are more meager than usual—much more so than would be the case if it were the account of some great scandal or preparations for a "star" prize fight that was being sent. We have to rely more largely upon the press and the mails than usual, just as though the Brussels gathering were not one of the most important international affairs ever called into existence.

At a recent sitting, Prof. Andrews, one of the delegates from the United States, made a strong appeal for silver. He thinks we have not, and are not at present likely to have, a dollar in silver beyond our needs in the United States. "We have no idea of soliciting any favor

from the people of Europe. What we desire is as much to Europe's interests as to ours. We wish to multiply our trade with the world. This can never be successfully accomplished so long as two great groups of nations continue to drift apart. We will not forever continue alone the task of sustaining the price of silver. If Europe is not enough interested in the matter to co-operate with us, we will soon decrease our annual purchases of silver, and begin to provide by recruiting our currency by issues of paper. The next Congress is nearly certain to open procedure in that direction. We will not give up our gold."

There is some satisfaction, because some thing direct, explicit and to the point, in that kind of language. And there was a good deal more of the same kind at the same time, all of which we on this side of the water and in this part of the western world can readily understand.

Senator Jones had the floor yesterday. What he says or has said will be looked for with interest over here.

NEW YORK ONLY INCIDENTAL.

The winner in the presidential race this year was not elected against the vote of New York, though he could have been, even as he was nominated in the face of the Empire state's protest. It deserves to be noted that five Presidents have been inducted into the White House without the aid of New York in the electoral college: George Washington in 1787, who was not deprived of the vote through opposition, but because the Empire state did not participate in the election; James Madison in 1816, James Buchanan in 1856, U. S. Grant in 1868 and R. B. Hayes in 1876; and it will be a happy day for American politics when the machine domination in that great state ceases to exert the all-overpowering influence on the national result which the bosses and a great many of the people have thought necessary to credit it with. In other words, the sooner New York ceases to be the pivotal state whose vote carries national triumph to the candidate receiving it, the better for purity of election methods and for the country at large.

CHURCH INFLUENCE IN TEXAS.

The awful bugaboo of church interference in state affairs, phantasm as it is, is trotted out so frequently here in Utah that sensible people have ceased to take any notice of it, and scarcely anybody's interest can be awakened for any phase of the subject, even where it may be an actuality. We note, for instance, that Texas, whose eccentricities seldom escape the fibes and criticisms of the argus-eyed press of the rest of the country, has a well-developed scandal in this line, concerning which hardly a word has been said. It appears that a colored preacher in that vast commonwealth has come forward with a complaint to the effect that Governor Hogg refuses to reimburse him for certain election expenses incurred in the governor's interest. Such a complaint must of course be based on a confession as to what caused the expenses; and