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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, . . . July 23, 1892

THE LESSON OF THE SUNDAY  
"ORDER."

THE order issued by the new Captain of Police for the closing of all saloons on Sunday has been mentioned, if not with approval at least without dissent, by the newspapers of this city. We believe it is endorsed by the general public. And we have heard of no objections except from some of the saloon keepers and their Sunday supporters.

But is not the fact that this order of the new official was necessary, proof positive that the complaint about Sunday liquor-selling was well grounded? If it needed an order from the Captain of Police to close the business on Sundays, was not that good evidence that the city ordinances were being habitually violated?

It is not long since a City Councilor was insulted in the Council for introducing a resolution in which that fact was set forth. He was not only roasted by some of his associate members, but denounced and maligned in the "Liberal" organ. Yet what he set forth was the actual truth, well known to those who pretended so much indignation over his plain speaking and demonstrated now by the order of the new chief.

It is amusing to see certain individuals, who made a hobby of calling upon the "Mormons" to "come within the law," condoning, defending and supporting men who defy the local statutes and city ordinances, and flying all to pieces when respect for these laws is demanded.

Well, the order has been issued. We shall see how it will be honored, also how it will be enforced when it is honored or evaded. And we shall see how much support the officers will receive in the enforcement of municipal laws and regulations, from the pretended supporters of law and order when their particular persons and cases are not involved.

## LEGITIMATE FRUITS.

THE apologist for all "Liberal" defalcations, frauds and other indiscretions seems to think that because ex-Assessor Clute has made satisfactory financial arrangements with the city, to make up the deficiency discovered in his accounts, that establishes his perfect integrity and precludes all moral considerations. This was the sort of ethics it maintained when a similar transaction occurred with another of its particular pets, who had to step down and out with a city defici-

ency which was made up when its existence was so plain too be disputed.

We do not care to dwell much or bear down heavily on either of those cases. But the apologist for those "Liberal" "irregularities" needs to be reminded of them, and of the fact that the officials who appeared in this unenviable light, received their offices as rewards for peculiar political work in the "Liberal" capture of this city in 1890, which the organ of that faction hates to hear called by its right name—a steal.

At the nominating convention, shortly after the Rio Grande train registration, it was openly claimed by a rather too loud-mouthed "Liberal," that Clute had earned the nomination for City Assessor because of what he had done for the "Liberal" party during the city registration. The registration lists of the Second Precinct contained most of the names that were claimed to have been registered outside of the city. The registrar was not one of the persons who went on the train to get them, but his attempted explanation of how those names came on his list, was about as lucid as the effort now made to account for the tax-deficiency.

The two registrars who did the dirty work on the train are neither of them now in office. Time will develop the true character of all the "Liberal" pets who have been rewarded with office for services rendered to that party instead of the public, and we are keeping tally of their doings and note of their fate.

"The steal of the city!" Yes. However distasteful it may be to the "Liberal" apologists for the infamy, it was a steal, and the attempts at stealing which followed it are of the same character, and the legitimate and logical sequences of the original transaction.

## "THE UTAH COMMISSION."

SMART and saucy Kate Field seldom says anything straight on the "Mormon" question. Her mind became warped and biased during a somewhat protracted visit here, from causes which we do not now care to explain. The sharp things she occasionally hurls from the point of her pencil lose force because of their fiction, and fall short of the intended mark for the same reason. She may believe some of the stories she tells because she believes in the persons who invented or repeated them for her delectation. But when she produces them in the shape of personal experience we lose faith in her good motives and confidence in her veracity. But Miss Field is in her right mind about one matter relating to Utah affairs, and we take pleasure in clipping her remarks, which appear in *Kate Field's Washington* of July 6th, as follows, with the warning that they will not be endorsed by her particular crony of the *Tribune* in this city:

"If ever there was an unnecessary Commission at the present time it is that established for Utah. Five commissioners have for ten years drawn from the treasury of the United States five thousand dollars apiece yearly for doing next to nothing. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, therefore, have been squandered in this direction, while Utah has asked in vain for a public building and

more judges. The ways of national legislation are past finding out.

"Never was this Utah Commission really needed. The Governor and territorial secretary could readily have done the work, which consists in supervising the elections and making a yearly report to the Secretary of the Interior. The theory was that the Gentile Governor could not be trusted. If the Governor could not be trusted, he was unfit for office. As a matter of fact every Governor appointed since the Edmunds law went into effect has been the peer of the Commissioners. Appointed by the President outside of Utah, with no interests at stake, these five Commissioners, have not spent more than two months of every year in the Territory; yet they have drawn double the salary of the Governor, and almost double that of overworked Judges of the Supreme bench.

"For once, at least, the House has shown sense in its attempt at economy. In the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, Mr. Holman and his committee abolished the Utah Commission. Out of regard, perhaps, for ex-Senator Edmunds, the Senate refuses to accept this provision, but adopts amendments reducing the Commissioners' salaries to two thousand dollars and providing that future appointments shall be made from the residents of Utah. The House is nearer right in this matter and should prevail. It would be more sensible to increase the salaries of Governor and Territorial Secretary and hold them responsible for what they know far more about than estimable carpet-baggers living everywhere but at the seat of war. I have never believed in the Utah Commission. It has always disagreed with itself, being made up of both political parties and always having at least one Jack-Mormon to make a minority report. Unnecessary in the past, it is a useless extravagance in the present. The sooner it dies the better.

## THE PINKERTON EVIL.

It is to be hoped that the rumor concerning the use of more Pinkerton hirelings in the Homestead dispute will prove to be incorrect. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the conduct of the workpeople or the position taken by their employers, it seems to us there can be but one view among unprejudiced people as to the wrong involved in this employment of hired fighters and their invasion of any State or town or village. That is contrary to the genius of our laws and ought to be stamped out by the power of legitimate local authority.

The employment of the militia of the State to preserve the peace when the local civil authorities declare themselves unable to maintain it, is a very different matter. That is in the line of the law. It can be respected by the people, even if they think themselves oppressed. But these men, hired in different parts of the country to go into a place where they have no color of official right, and by force of arms overawe workmen in a dispute with their employers, expose themselves to just such treatment as they met at Homestead, and their course almost justifies the severe handling they experienced. The whole system is wrong and it ought to be suppressed.

We do not care to discuss the question of right or wrong between the Carnegie company and the workmen. Both parties have rights which the law ought to maintain and which each