

EVENING NEWS.

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AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Tuesday, July 12, 1897.

THE SCHOOL ELECTIONS.

The election of school trustees in the city districts on Monday evening, developed unexpected strength and determination on the part of the non-Mormon voters and of carelessness on the part of some members of the People's Party. A trustee from the opposition was elected in each of the seventh, eighth, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth districts. In the twenty-one city districts is quite a gain for the other side. If the voters were all legitimately registered—which ought to be looked up and determined—in spite of the tumult and disorder occasioned by the "Mormons," the result would be fairly won so much of a victory and are entitled to the laurels in the districts named.

The trustees elected will, we have no doubt, be treated with the respect they deserve both from their constituents and the people for whom they are elected to act. When our opponents gain the majority, they are entitled to the political influence it gives and should enjoy it without grumbling from the minority. Lack of votes is the only thing that prevents the non-Mormons from gaining control of all the offices in the Territory.

The methods that have been adopted to lessen the vote of the People's Party are not such as can be commended by fair-minded individuals, but the result has been accomplished and we have to take things as they are and make the best of them. The disfranchisement of the women voters has depleted the ranks of the People's Party, as the promoters of that infamous measure intended. It was brought about by wilful and persistent falsehood, and its effects are seen in the school election. But it will be a long time before it has not accomplished the full object in view, and that the People's Party has a good working majority of male citizens duly registered as voters.

We hope the gentlemen elected will prove education and the cause of education, and that harmony will prevail on all questions touching the interests of the districts in which they have been chosen by the people to act. All that our opponents can rightfully claim should be cheerfully conceded to them, and a fair and free election only can determine their rights in this respect.

We are and have been of the opinion that every parent is entitled to a voice in the election of school trustees, without regard to his political status or opinion. But the Legislature has determined otherwise, and we must stand by and honor the law as it stands. Every person entitled to register, however, should take care to avail himself of his privileges, and if he does not can not consistently complain if he is overcome by more vigilant opponents.

The results of the districts gained by the opposition, though but a small victory when the rest of the districts are considered, ought to sound a note of warning in regard to the general election. On the first day of August next, county and precinct officers and members of the Legislature will be elected. Every person entitled to register, however, should take care to avail himself of his privileges, and if he does not can not consistently complain if he is overcome by more vigilant opponents.

Care should be taken to bring out the full strength of the People's Party. Absentees should be invited to return and be at their post—the polls, on that occasion. The county and precinct committees should see to this in time. They should also carefully examine the registration lists and make changes, as provided by law, to purge the lists of non-residents or others not entitled to have their names there. We want an honest election. When "the other side" have the preponderance of legal votes we should submit without kicking or complaint. They are just as much entitled to their rights as we are, and to credit for vim and vigor and success if they can lawfully achieve it. But trickery and illegality should not be permitted to prevail, and vigilance is required of the People's committees to detect and expose them.

The disorder and riot which attended some of the school meetings are contrary to the methods which have hitherto prevailed at such gatherings, and ought not to be countenanced by respectable persons of either party. We look upon such scenes as disgraceful. They reflect no credit upon "Liberals" or others who created them. Enthusiasm and zeal are all right and the victors cannot be blamed for exuberance of spirits over their few triumphs. But the pandemonium raised in some places should make the promoters of the disturbance ashamed, and ought to be deprecated by every peaceable citizen.

Now let the registered voters of the People's Party wake up to that danger and vigilance and promptness which ought to be manifested in all their political movements and take care that they are not caught napping on the first of August. And let those who are not registered but could have been, reflect upon the consequences of their folly, and make up their minds that next year they will not be so induced to live in peace and welfare in which their own interests are essentially involved. A hint to the wise ought to be sufficient. But some people are so slow to perceive a point, that neither argument nor advice is sufficient to open their eyes and move them in the path of safety and right, and only some shaking up like that in the districts mentioned will serve to turn them into sense, and then it is often too late. Let the events of Monday evening carry their lesson to all.

PRINCE FERDINAND.

For a matter that has so little of consequence in it per se, the question of who was to occupy the throne of Bulgaria has been the subject of more comment, solicitude and anxiety than any other within the present year. Two or three names have been presented, and all quietly placed among the literature of the waste basket for the reason that there were so many claiming an interest in the proceeding that general satisfaction would not be given, and it began to look as though Bulgaria would have to get along without the almost useless appendage of a Prince indefinitely if he waited till a man could be found who would be perfectly acceptable to the self-constituted pretenses with which she is surrounded, and the denizens of that out-of-the-way little State perhaps do not realize how it is possible to get along entirely without a sov-

erign as her not very distant neighbor Switzerland does, and this important fact found its way into the deep root. The result is that the condition of agitation reached a climax and passed into one of badly formed desperation and awkwardly-handled self-reliance, trusting more to luck than to judgment for the outcome of whatever action might be adopted. So it was determined at all to act independently, not by having no ruler at all as would have been the case if Bulgaria had more schools and newspapers and fewer yellow-clothes and feather-moustached semi-banqueters. But we have done hurriedly and to some extent resembles a coup d'etat. The powers had no opportunity to object until the thing was done, the die was cast, and then objections might take tangible form or die away upon the intervening air; either course would have been equally fatal, and that would be something in the way of a condition devoutly wished.

The star who thus suddenly dawned upon the political firmament is Ferdinand, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, a sketch of whom appeared in our telegraphic news column. He is a young man, a little dandy of central Germany, and is too insignificant to figure even as a principal, of which it comes to two, if population, geographical location and commercial importance are considered. The people are nearly all Lutherans and number about 150,000, not many as we have Utah by many thousands. His civil list embraces all he can get, which is not much, and the slight greatness according to a title which must have a man to support it or dwindle into desuetude. He accepted with thanks the proffered crown, not much to his consequence socially considered, but it has several advantages and enough dangers connected with it, now that it is about to have an occupant, to make it an object of unusual interest, and to a person of an adventurous turn of mind an altogether desirable one. He is a little wary for constitutional or autocratic, whichever the nations may respectively decide upon, but they are forthcoming nevertheless. Germany and Austria are satisfied, and by sympathy we presume Italy is also, these three forming the alliance which it is expected will be the European axis without much trouble as is usual; but Russia, as sent in a massive so curt and jaconic and full of meaning that it must be read to be fully appreciated, the substance of it being that whatever she does not the new ruler may be a source of serious inconvenience to her, and that whatever Russia does is likely to be morally if not physically sustained by France, and thus are the combinations drifting together and becoming better understood with each additional word upon the European chessboard.

To wish Ferdinand a peaceful and prosperous reign might be misconstrued, looked upon as sarcasm; and it would, in point of fact, have an alluring resemblance to wishing a man rowing against the rapids of Niagara Falls a pleasant trip.

A later dispatch announces that Ferdinand is on his way to St. Petersburg to obtain an audience with the Czar and seek his consent to the occupancy of the throne provided by the Sobranie. This, if successful, would doubtless heal the wound for a time at least.

MORE MOB LAW.

JURORS exercise an important but a delegated trust. They stand between the accuser and the accused, and to them is entrusted the ascertainment of what is due and what is not. In doing this they are no better or more competent than the jury of facts that select a jury, and the jury of facts would then be on hand to do his duty. Failure on that day will be far more important than the slight mishap of Monday evening. Greater interests are at stake, and more important offices have to be filled.

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TO-SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE TAKING OF A SCHOOL CENSUS.

setting aside the authority of the law then and there; but better counsel prevailed, and the usual course in such cases was permitted to obtain, the more watchful thinking perhaps that it was only a question of a short time, that no jury could be impeached that would not read the murderer on the scaffold, and they would thus be relieved of the odium attaching to a lynching. But how must they have felt when the "twelve good men and true" filed into court after fourteen hours' deliberation, and announced that, while finding the defendant guilty, they fixed the punishment at imprisonment for life. Then the cauldron boiled and bubbled again and more furiously than ever; with nothing but an ordinary wall between the prisoner and freedom, attaining which he could again gratify his bloodthirsty disposition by an assault upon the first person who appeared while person he met, was probably the trend of thought that swayed their minds; the next morning before daylight, the jailer was overpowered, the jail broken open and the culprit taken out and hanged.

This was natural enough, all things considered, but it was a fatal wrong, and should not only not be countenanced but such punishment as the law provides meted out to the perpetrators. The murder committed by Hong Di, bloody and unprovoked as it was, did not justify the action on the part of a mob, but a hard state of things to bear, truly; but men exhibit their manhood by accepting of hardships when they come clothed in the forms of law and order. It is dangerous to overthrow safeguards; once done, it is difficult to replace them. The remedy was in the case cited was patience, and a very close inspection of the public conduct of the men composing that jury.

THE IMMIGRANT QUESTION.

FROM causes that are not quite clear, an extensive discussion of the immigration question is being engaged in by the press of the country, and participated in by prominent journals in every State. So far as appears, the only circumstance that has happened to call forth such an interest in this subject, is the publication of figures indicating an unusually heavy influx of immigrants from Europe this season.

It is gratifying to note the good sense, liberality and patriotism that characterize the utterances of the large majority of the newspapers that have taken up this question, and who are in favor of immigration unrestricted save by the exclusion of paupers and criminals. Many journals, even, favor the repeal of the laws which exclude "assisted immigrants." While there is a general expectation that legislation looking to the restriction of immigration will be attempted during the next session of Congress, the sentiment of the country will probably not brook the enactment of any measure that savors of bigotry, or even of unnecessary strictness.

EFFECT OF A GOVERNMENT PATENT.

THE following letter of inquiry is addressed to the News by three citizens of Springfield:

"We wish to obtain definite information through the columns of your valuable paper, for the benefit of our community and the public at large, in such cases. We had taken possession of a deposit of gypsum in the foothills of the Spruce Knob, and had the same same recorded at Provo City on June 7th, 1897, from which time we have continued to work assessments on the same. A person comes forward and claims that the deposit of gypsum lies within his farm entry, and belongs to him, he holding a patent from the government on the same. Can he claim this deposit on those grounds?"

If the mineral character of the land embraced in a homestead claim is unknown at the time final proof is made, and the government patent is issued, but is discovered after the issue of the patent, the patentee owns and is entitled to the possession of any mineral deposit discovered on his claim, or contained within its boundary lines. In popular phraseology, the patent conveys to the patentee the title and ownership of everything within the boundary lines of the patented land, "upward to the sky and downward to the center of the earth."

If, however, the land was known to be mineral in character before the making of final proof, the proper ruling of that fact will vitiate the patent, as mineral lands are not subject to homestead entry. From this statement of the law, the Springfield parties may easily ascertain their respective rights.

It is for the purpose of obtaining rather than encouraging litigation, that the News, from time to time, replies to correspondents who seek legal information.

THE NEW BULGARIAN CABINET.

TIROVOJA, July 12.—A new cabinet for Bulgaria has been formed. M. Stailoff is president of the council and interior minister; M. K. Kitcheroff, minister of foreign affairs; M. I. Iliakoff, minister of public instruction; M. S. Simeonoff, minister of the interior; Major Petroff, minister of war.

THE PRESIDENT.

HOLLAND PATENT, July 12.—President Cleveland and wife arrived here this morning. They walked from the station to the Weeds, the residence of Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, where they were heartily received by the President's sister and his niece, Mary L. Hastings.

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Arrived at Queenstown.

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One of the prominent officers of the department was asked how much force the United States had in the Pacific at present. "We haven't a ship," was the reply, "at least none to speak of. The Pacific squadron with the exception of the Albatross, a wooden sloop and carry from six to eight men's boats, worth as much as a boy's pocket watch compared with modern artillery. The Albatross is an old vessel of one hundred tons and carries four guns. If she were to be mobilized it would take about ten years, I guess, if it ever could be done. The Albatross has been at Honolulu since June 14th, the *Vandalia* probably half way between."

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LOST.

ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, A GOLD CHAIN, with small cross and bunch of grapes attached, near Temple Block, Main Street, or between there and the residence of J. K. Winder. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to this office, or to residence of J. K. Winder, 33 S. Third East Street.

READY.

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