

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LEASES.

Tuesday, May 16, 1893.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

The Delegate Rawlins occupies a very unenviable position, view it from whatever standpoint we may. He first manifests an insensibility of temper which leads him into a deed of rashness, then, at the solicitation of personal friends explains that he didn't do it at all, that his resignation had a good, stout endorsement in it and that he and the Governor have fixed it all up. He now informs those who are misreading some few people of the Territory regarding this matter that it stands the same as though no resignation had been made. In this he is eminently right, as on questions of law he is much more likely to be in any case than are his would-be custodians. Having sent a resignation to the clerk of the House, the document mailed to the Governor was simply a matter of ceremony; its reception or non-reception could not and did not figure in the least because addressed to one who had no control over it one way or another. It would have been perfectly proper in the Governor to return a mislaid envelope to the writer at the latter's request, as a matter of courtesy; but to attempt to say legal consequence is to attempt to talk about a delegate's jurisdiction is extraneous and superior to that of the governor of the territory which elects him, and to say the inferior regulates the superior is to place the thing created above its creator—in other words, a condition of things which for the sake of pastime is permitted in farce comedy and opera bouffe but not in statescraft.

Utah has now no Delegate in the Fifty-third Congress. It may be that she will not have one at all, or having one have him by improper means—a scandal in us in either event which might easily have been avoided. It is possible that parliamentarily may overrule accomplished fact for merely parties made the law controlling the case he set aside. We have already heard such expressions as that it is better to be represented than not at all. These who really think so have no breadth of view beyond the lines of their party and no just conception of affairs within such lines. If carried out it means the setting aside of precedents, the overturning of rules, the away of formalities against the properly constituted methods established by the people's consent and approval. What party could stand long under such arbitrary exercise of superior animal force? What party would deserve to stand long under such circumstances?

Mr. Rawlins says now he did not resign, but only notified the clerk that he had done so. What did he notify the clerk off? That he had resigned. Resigned what? His official position. If he did not resign, why say so to the clerk, and if he did resign why say that he did not resign? Why notify the clerk unless it was intended that such notice was to be received by him as an indication of the sender's intention in the premises, to be duly acted upon as such? We know Mr. Rawlins is not a man who is addicted to addressing idle communications to any one, least of all to those who hold official station with which he is brought into immediate contact and which by the force of circumstances could only look upon his communications as meaning all that they convey. He is not the man to trifle in such a way with an official as sending a useless, purposeless and objectionable note to the clerk would be. No; his note meant exactly what he himself said it meant while the impulse under which it was sent was yet upon him—"The reasons which influenced me to resign," "I concluded to resign," "I laid down the office"—these are the expressions used. And to say that he does not or did not know that the way to resign is to file a written statement to that effect with the clerk is such an insult as the friends from whom he sought to be saved may offer him, the News will not do so.

This paper's position on this subject has not changed. Mr. Rawlins made a mistake in resigning under such circumstances; he has made a blunder in permitting himself to be inveigled into an attempt to resign the resignation, while his reported intention that one of the Washington friends may have committed a crime against the laws of the United States to cut off the effect of what he had done is, it would seem, the worst explanation as to the "letter that never came" that could be made.

We regret very much the proceeding in chief and all of its outgrowths, and now, propose to let matters shape themselves without further concern on our part, feeling assured that we have done neither more nor less than what circumstances and our sense of duty required of us.

THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISION.

When properly viewed and carefully considered, it is really something to be pleased with that the first bulletin regarding the action of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the Gery exclusion law was misleading. It caused us to understand that the bench was unanimous with the exception and he newest appointee but one, the plain effect of which would have been the deportation of

the Chinese almost in a body. It now turns out that three of the judges, including Chief Justice Fuller and the California Judge Field, were against the opinion of the court, and there was one absentee, Judge Harlan. With only one dissenter the decision of the court would have been irrevocable, but with three and possibly four out of nine against it now and a rehearing ordered, better things may be looked for.

The News realizes how unpopular it is in certain quarters to demand even justice for the Chinese, but that does not matter in the least. They are entitled to it and this great, enlightened, progressive, Christian nation cannot afford to deny it. If the decision in that and by the law-making powers had been upheld as a finality, there would have been but one thing to do, let the Mongolians be ejected without resistance; but with a rehearing everything becomes possible and the temper of the people when properly and understandingly appealed to sometimes takes such a shape that even our highest legal tribunals find it inconsistent with public policy to oppose.

There are many reasons why the Chinese who are now in the United States should not go unless they desire to do so, but only two of them need be considered now. In many, perhaps a majority of cases they have acquired a business footing here which has grown and to a greater or less extent taken root in our commercial soil. This has been by our implied if not expressed permission and under the protection of the encouragement of our system. Such business has thus grown into a vested right which we can no more overthrow and maintain undisturbed our status as a constitutional government than we could wipe the people of the South to be upheld in confiscating the accumulated earnings of the negroes. And not only the institutions and the great burden of the settlement of the country are against it, but Christianity must of necessity array itself as a solid wall in resistance to such encroachment.

The other consideration is the matter of justice—related somewhat in the case of the other power being behind the age but still not wantonly violated in any case. Allied with this is the rightfulness of retaliation for measures of oppression or failure to redress grievances. The upholding and enforcement of the Gery law would justify the Chinese government in summarily banishing from its territory every American citizen or sympathizer high or low, rich or poor, no matter what the hardship might be to the home that might result. We understand quite readily that there are not as many Americans in China as there are Chinese in America, but those of our race who are there would prefer to stay till they get ready to leave and it is not just to them to precipitate a situation that would make them do otherwise. This would naturally lead to a suspension of diplomatic relations and perhaps to war, neither of which the Chinese government with its half a billion of people, its vast territory and its barbarous methods of fighting would care for half as much as we would before it was all over.

At the same time it is not wise nor judicious to permit the Celestials to come without restriction or impediment, nor yet to leave unchecked and without restraint those that are already here. They are non-sensitizable and thus add nothing to the country's growth, are a close corporation wherever they may be and so contribute nothing to its wealth, have not progressed as fast in 3000 years as by reason thereof are stumbling blocks along the highway of advancement, and are for the most part inveterate Pagans and a mockery to our Christianity. We can get along very well—have done so in fact—with those that are already here, and if properly distributed could manage with a slight but regulated increase, for among other things they are faithful servants and unequalled cleaners. But however they may be let us see to it that no outrages are perpetrated by authority and that nothing in the nature of rank injustice shall be permitted to stain our public records.

PREPARING THE PARTY.

The Republican league convention at Louisville seems to have come out strongly for new and advanced ground. Indeed, some of the positions taken by the chairman, Mr. Clarkson, in outlining the future policies of the party met with disapproval from the more conservative and backhounding elements, among which we may class the New York *Post* and *Express*. That paper says Mr. Clarkson went beyond his province in designating such radical innovations as the election of United States senator by direct vote of the people, government control of telegraphs, equal political rights for men and women, and a one-term presidency. It then goes on to say:

No man in the Republican party has power to formulate new principles and policies for the entire party. That is an exceedingly delicate and difficult task at best, and should only be undertaken by those properly qualified and equipped for that purpose. The Republican party cannot be better than its leaders and should it be so completely controlled by a few men, it would be a practical civil service system and political support of the federal government. There are two principles and policies that have made the nation what it is, and that are as potent for good as any that have been. The first is the rule of the people to come in the name of the sinking ship of 1861.

While it is admitted that the Republican party is a progressive party, "having that vitality and force

which are always required to keep an organization in touch with the advancing spirit of civilization," still, "as the people make and maintain political parties, no party has a right to go on also beyond the lines and limitations indicated by the rank and file of its supporters." Our contemporary further declares that when the exigencies of the times require a radical change in political and economic policies, and the people of the country in sufficient numbers demand such change, the Republican party will not be found recalcitrant to its obligations. "It has always kept step to the music of progress, and it will never be found lagging behind any healthy and beneficent advance movement of the people." However, it is a long time till another presidential election takes place and nearly a year and a half before the choice of a House of Representatives. Perhaps both the great parties may undergo considerable and radical change by the latter and certainly by the former occasion.

REPRESENTATIVE RULE SPREADING.

It seems that the recent uprising in Belgium accomplished something more than a temporary unsettling of things and drawing the attention of the world for a moment. It appears that the kingdom, among other things, has been liberalizing its electoral system and making the right to vote more general, and that qualifications therefore are less stringent than formerly. An act recently passed by the Belgian house of deputies and which is known as the Nyssens electoral law, provides that every Belgian twenty-five years of age will have one vote, irrespective of any property qualification; every Belgian having attained the age of thirty-five, or being married, or a widower with children, or paying a tax of five francs per annum, will have two votes. Possession of a certain amount of landed property or a university degree will entitle the holder to a third vote. It thus becomes the case that the voting power of a man of education and the possession of a certain competence will be three times that of a mere workman. The country is generally regarded as only a step on the road to universal suffrage, but a correspondent of the London *Standard* maintains that the recent reports of impending revolution were manufactured in the newspaper offices and obtained no credit among well-informed persons.

The same correspondent says: "One of the most gratifying features which marked the recent disturbance is the admirable conduct of the civil guard. Unlike the national guard of France, who allowed themselves to be misled by Paris and Lyons to be disarmed by the commune, the Belgian civil guard are prepared to risk their lives in defense of property and order as well as liberty. Belgium has come out well from this crisis, and all the friends of peace must be gratified at the result."

The tendency of all nations toward republicanism is as steady and sure as that of a glacier toward the sea. In some cases it is slow, as in the case of Russia and the unenlightened powers. But it is moving and nowhere at present more velocity than in Belgium and Spain. With advanced education and improved incentives to thought and culture, the belief that crowns are hollow baubles and their wearers expensive and for the most part useless figurines grows and strengthens, and eventually those who hold to such principles must prevail.

We marked pleasure to learn that "in marked contrast with the insolent letter of Gov. Penoyer as the response of other governors of the Pacific slope to the suggestion of Secretary Gresham in regard to the Chinese. They have all promptly responded that the secretary's request would be complied with." This quotation is from an eastern paper and reads like the people down there were not disappointed in Penoyer's message and were disappointed in those of the other governors. Because we are a long way from Boston out here and believe in silver money, it does not of necessity follow that we are all hotheads.

It was not the pardon but the reversal of judgment that came too late in this case. It was learned at Modesto, Cal., on the 12th, that the Supreme court had reversed the decision of the Superior court in the case of Frank Pagan, convicted of cattle stealing in February, 1891, and sentenced to five years in San Quentin. Pagan died in the county jail at Modesto March 15th last.

THE DESCRIPTION given to the Secretary of the Navy Herbert by the Southern society last night was a deserved tribute to one who has been a true friend of the American navy, and who, we believe, in the future will still continue its friend.

This from a staunch Republican paper regarding just as staunch a Democratic official and an ex-Confederate at that, may be called a hopeful sign.

World's Fair Rates Reduced. Via the Union Pacific. To Denver and Pueblo and return—\$20.00. To Missouri River and return—\$40.00. To St. Louis and return—\$40.00. To Chicago and return—\$50.00. Tickets good thirty days, 52 1/2 hours to Chicago via the World's Fair route. City Ticket Office 221 Main Street.

THE HOTEL TEMPLETON.

The Hotel Templeton is opposite Temple Square, Tilling Office, Eagle Gate, Deseret News Building and all points of interest in Salt Lake City.

THE CHURCH, R. C. Lewis, Proprietor. Hall, back from Post Office, 4 doors from Fullman office, Main St. Rates \$2.00 per day. Special Local Rates.

THE WHITE HOUSE.—Again under good management, Mrs. C. J. Podlich having returned from California and taken charge, with popular hotelman M. P. Gorman as manager.

Salt Lake's big, new hotel is The Knickerbocker. Homelike, elegant, central and reasonable.

A FAMOUS REMEDY. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become famous for its cures of throat and lung diseases. It is indicated especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping coughs and is the most effective remedy known for these ailments. Mr. C. H. Maize, of Union City, Pa., says: "I have a great deal to say for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I warrant every bottle and have never heard of one failing to give entire satisfaction." 50 cent bottles for sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

New and Fast Service to the World's Fair.

Commencing May 7th, the new line card on the Rio Grande Western becomes effective. The time on the night train is shortened eight hours, improving the service in all respects on both through trains. The schedule is arranged as follows: Morning train leaves Salt Lake at 8:00 a.m., arrives in Denver at 7:45 a.m., or a fraction over 22 hours, arrives in Chicago at 2:15 p.m. The night train leaves at 7:00 p.m. (instead of 9:25 p.m., as formerly) arrives in Denver at 11:30 a.m., Omaha 4:00 p.m., Kansas City 5:00 p.m., St. Louis 7:00 a.m., Chicago 9:00 a.m. Through Pullman Palace Double Drawing Room Sleepers to Chicago. This is the great service and commends itself to the traveling public who seek speed, safety, and rest, but not least, comfort. While this fast and elegant service has been put on mainly to accommodate the large World's Fair travel over the Rio Grande Western line, it has come to stay, and will be a permanent schedule.

Notice to the Public. Many notes payable to the American Commercial and Collecting Agency (of Chicago, Ill.) have been taken from my office without authority, and the individuals executing and using such notes payable to said agency are hereby notified to make no payment on the same except to the undersigned, FRANK G. LUCK, General Agent of said Agency for Utah.

Excursion to Denver. For the Rio Grande Western train on May 18th, excursion tickets will be sold to Denver at \$25 for the round trip. Tickets good until June 31. This will afford a delightful vacation at low rates via the great scenic highway.

FRANKLIN'S CASE. R. H. Clifford, New Canaan, Wisc., was taken ill with Neuritis and Rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was unable to do his work and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him. Dr. J. H. Clifford, Harrison, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Balm cured him entirely. Sold at C. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store.

SALT LAKE THEATER.

CHAS. R. BURTON, Manager.

Friday and Saturday, MAY 19-20. Saturday Matinee.

NIEL - BURGESS. And a grand company of actors, under the management of David T. Foster, Jr.

The County Fair.

A pattern of New England life, in four acts. A record of three years in New York, one year in the West, and one year in the South. Comedy and Musical Effects. Prices—\$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Sold at Salt Lake City, Wednesday, May 17.

NEXT ATTRACTION. MALLEN AND HART. 3 Wednesday & 4 Thursday, May 18-19. "The Idea."

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Sale of seats begins Monday, May 16th.

Salt Lake Theater. CHAS. R. BURTON, Manager.

Tuesday and Wednesday, MAY 16, 17.

ERMINIE.

—BY THE— JUVENILE OPERA COMPANY.

100 Voices. 100 Voices. The Most Victorious Juvenile Production of Any Opera Ever Presented in Salt Lake City.

Particular prices. Sale of seats now on.

AT THE WORDERLAND.

25 South West Corner Hotel.

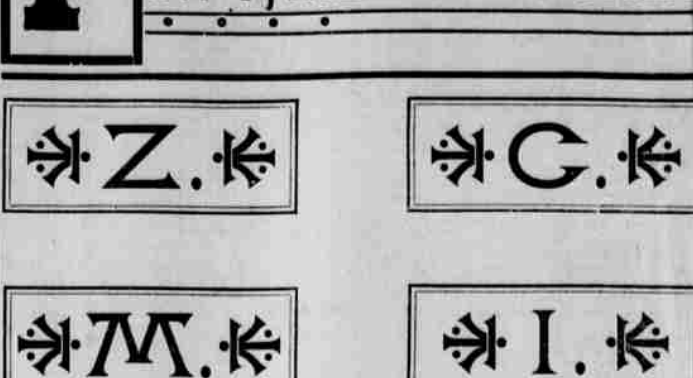
THIS WEEK.

WEEK OF THURSDAY, MAY 17TH. Main Street, Deseret News Building.

Leading & Leading the country's artists, and the American John J. Williams and others, to give a series of lectures on the subject.

Admission—10c. 10c. 10c.

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY



As per promise we present a partial list of what you can expect during our three days'

GREAT ANNUAL MAY SALE.

Commencing Tuesday, the 16th.

<p>Dress Goods Department.</p> <p>Plain and Fancy Fabrics at a Tremendous Reduction.</p> <p>Newly Arrivals will be offered at an unusual sacrifice.</p> <p>Silk Department.</p> <p>Black Silks 1/2 below regular price.</p> <p>Rhinestones for only 7c, worth \$1.25.</p> <p>Figured India Silks reduced from 70c to 40c per yd.</p> <p>Colored Crystal Silks reduced from \$1 to 50c per yd.</p>	<p>Lace Counter.</p> <p>Eden and Black Cord Laces at 1-3 from regular prices.</p> <p>Valenciennes genuine at 25c reduction.</p> <p>Swiss (Black Lace) at 50c per cent reduction.</p> <p>Vellings (all sorts) 60 per cent off price.</p> <p>Fancy Ribbons 50c per yard, worth 10c.</p> <p>Kid gloves a gross, line 75c, 25c, the price worth \$1.75. No exchange.</p> <p>Ladies' Black Hose—an immense stock—from 50c per pair up.</p> <p>Children's Hose, Black and Gold, from 50c per pair upward.</p>
<p>Staple Goods Department.</p> <p>Gingham only 5c per yd.</p> <p>Domestic, 25c only 5c per yd.</p> <p>Black Muslin only 5c per yd.</p> <p>Toweling only 5c per yd.</p> <p>10-4 Bleached Sheet only 25c per yd.</p> <p>9-4 Bleached Sheet only 25c per yd.</p> <p>Bleached and Unbleached Table Damasks 30c regular prices.</p>	<p>From Cloak Room.</p> <p>Wrappers (Challies and Calico) at 1/2 price only.</p> <p>Opera Shawls at less than 1/2 price.</p> <p>Banner Hats, 25 per cent reduction.</p> <p>Spring Jackets, original price \$5.00 to \$12.00 each, all going at \$3.50 each.</p> <p>Summer Dresses. Take your choice at half price.</p>
<p>Notion Department.</p> <p>Calico and Fancies Waists 1/2 off regular price.</p> <p>Black Ribbon Skirts 1/2 off regular price.</p> <p>Black Gingham Skirts 1/2 off regular price.</p> <p>Ladies' Union Suits from 50c upward.</p> <p>Ladies' Ribbed Underwear from 50c upward.</p> <p>Ladies' Sleeveless Ribbed Vests from 50c each upward.</p> <p>Ladies' sleeveless Silk Vests, a job lot, reduced from \$2.25 to \$1.</p> <p>Men's Four Button Shoes, good wear, cheap. Try a pair.</p> <p>Ladies' and Children's slippers. Just the thing now. Nearly giving them away.</p>	<p>Millinery Department.</p> <p>Finest Exhibit in the West.</p> <p>25 per cent reduction for the THREE DAYS SALE only.</p> <p>Boot and Shoe Department.</p> <p>Owing to Change of Styles, We Can Make You Low Prices in First-Class Goods.</p> <p>Children's and Men's, Holed and Spring-Holed, from \$2.00 per pair, marked at \$1.25.</p> <p>Men's Four Button Shoes, good wear, cheap. Try a pair.</p> <p>Ladies' and Children's slippers. Just the thing now. Nearly giving them away.</p>
<p>Notion Department.</p> <p>Ladies' C. P. Corsets for \$1.25 only.</p> <p>Ladies' Model Hip Corsets 50c only, as they are.</p> <p>Handkerchiefs—An immense line, all grades, at 25c 1-2 reduction.</p>	<p>Carpet and Paper Dept.</p> <p>READ THIS CAREFULLY.</p> <p>Moquette Carpets, only \$1.25 per yard.</p> <p>Buoy Brussels, only \$2.00 per yard.</p> <p>Tapets, only 50c, 75c, 75c per yard.</p> <p>Extra Super only 50c per yd.</p> <p>Imperial Carpet from 25c to 45c per yd.</p> <p>These Carpets, linoleum and sold for only 100 per yd.</p>

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

WE SHALL HAVE ON OUR TABLES FOR THIS SALE ONLY, MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, MEN'S AND BOYS' PANTS AND VESTS, KNEE PANTS AND CHILDREN'S VEST; SHIRTS, DRAWERS, HOSE, CAPS, HATS AND FURNISHING STOCK, At Both Sale and Regular Rates, and Patrons will be Surprised at the Extent of Our Stock.

We Say to Our Friends that on the Conclusion of Our THREE DAYS' SALE Regular Prices Will Be Resumed, as we expect to close out the list enumerated.

Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

THREE DAYS SALE.