

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Wednesday, May 10, 1893.

## OUR CANDIDATE.

Yes, the News has a candidate—a favored candidate, one upon whom it bestows its best attention and its whole influence for the position of Delegate to Congress. Mr. H. W. Hawley, resigned. Our man is not only a resident of Utah but is thoroughly identified with the Territory, concerned in its welfare and is one with the people in all material respects. He is reasonably well educated and has had some experience in public affairs, enough at least to know the difference between a mass meeting to petition for a redress of grievances and a political campaign to further party ends. He is a taxpayer, is always on hand with his little contributions for any worthy public purpose, is quite honest and straightforward at least as the world goes, is temperate in his habits, not opposed to exertion in a proper way and if elected will consider himself honored in that he is trusted with an important station by a large, intelligent and prosperous community, and will not stany time look upon the office as being too small for him.

Realizing that the only path to consequence that the people have any choice regarding, he will study their interests and endeavor to promote the same whether he has to submit to an occasional rap on the knuckles or not. We hope he will go to Washington backed by an immense majority of our voting population.

His name? Oh, we don't care what his name is nor what his politics may be, so long as he fills the bill above outlined.

## THE JOINT BUILDING JOB.

The collapse of Contractor Rowman's contract on the joint city and county building is one of those annoying occurrences that will thrust themselves upon us now and then even when we are careful, and is a matter of course when contracts are concluded and work commenced as they were in this instance. The way the case stands just now is also a logical sequence of that disposition so frequently exhibited under the present rule of making it easy for favorites to get places for which they are not qualified and seeing them down when their disabilities can no longer be ignored.

The above took a position against the job being let as it was to Mr. Rowman when it was all before the public and a proper subject of controversy. We were not alone in this opposition by any means, but it all amounted to nothing and the deal was concluded under a cloud of scandal if not a volume of suspicion. Being done, however, it was useless to prolong the opposition and the work was begun as the proverb has it, "clandestine from the start and can no longer be kept from the public. Instead of carrying on the work according to sealed agreement, the pseudo contractor is relieved of his onerous position and the business is carried on by those for whom it is being done. Even with this state of affairs developed, the wrong done is not righted so far as may be, but another and more serious one is established and continued to hide the original one. Rowman is kept on in the building as though he were discharging his stipulated duties by procuring the work according to specification and paying therefor, while in reality he is only receiving it and O.K.-ing bills to be paid by the city and county treasurers. There is hardly a tramp between the oceans that could take a contract on such terms and discharge its duties just as satisfactorily. It is an imposition on the public, not the only one but among the most conspicuous.

## PREPARING FOR ACTION.

The Louisville gathering which is now on is not a council of war but a conference having in view the perpetuation of certain lines of national policy; if such cannot be passed along to posterity for an indefinite period, then the conference will try to revitalize their organization and keep its standard principles alive during the life of the present generation at least. It is useless to discuss such a meeting with such objects in view in a tone of impartiality and fairness and look for endorsements from either side, because it is a partisan body and controlled by partisanship in its strictest sense; but that is the proper thing to do. A few of the names of attendees are enough to settle the point of partisanship conclusively—Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, J. A. Caldwell, J. V. Murfin, R. A. Alger, John Sherman, James Longstreet and Frederick Douglass for example. Nothing could be more strictly Republican than such an array and they themselves tell us a very notable fact—namely, that only a very minute fraction of the attendees who are named in the party and with whom all readers are more or less familiar.

The understanding is, we believe, to outline the work ahead and secure concerted action in every part of the country; that is, the East and the West are to "get together" on the silver and other interests peculiar to one or the other, while the North and the South are not only to shake heads over the money thing, but are now reduced to the proposition of an

irrigation ditch and largely imaginary to places at that—but are in embrace and let their tears of joy blend within the common salt. This, we would suggest, is good politics; it is the only plan upon which a party can hold together, let alone secure the effective and make a successful dash for supremacy.

The Republican party's history is the most eventful of any in our land. It is called an old party but as compared with its chief opponent it is an infant. It was born in 1850 and habilitated with power five years later. Practically considered, therefore, it is but thirty-two years of age, up to and even away past which time men are considered young. But take a glance at its achievements. A league of commonwealths forged into an indissoluble Union; the right to own human flesh forever extinguished and the former chattels themselves elevated to the dignity of full manhood and equal citizenship; the most harrowing, destructive, expensive and consequential war of the century fought out, peace with honor restored, the debt wiped and paid and the newly-born nation basking in the sunshine of a prosperity and advancement that needs be only dreamed of. Had we not passed through it, it would all sound like the narration of some wondrously gifted romancer instead of a plain recital of more matters of fact.

And yet, in respect to this political party is on an equal footing with its individual entities. As a man cannot live and flourish on his past good deeds, so cannot the Republican or any other partisan organization keep itself above the mire of things and steadily forging ahead because of its former achievements. It must act in the living present and show itself as capable of dealing with and adjusting the vital questions of today as it was at any time during the sixth decade of the century. The Democrats claim that no such men now exist; that all that we have now to contend with are the hereditary questions which we had before and always have; and that thus the Republican party, with its mission of war and transformation ended, has no longer any reason for living. Can the Louisville conference overcome that position by anything more than a general traverse, or will it as formerly stare pale in the face and defy the lightning of a section's wrath and a world's displeasure? These it will do if it grasps fearlessly and justly with the silver question, and yet it is one that must receive attention and solution without further delay. Perhaps the Democrats may anticipate their opponent in this, but it does not seem likely now; and yet it is, when fully and fairly considered, a more vital and more pressing question than the tariff. The South demands it, the West will no longer be denied. But would it not be one of the strongest developments of politics if the Republican party, already partly dislodged from its cradle and its home—the North—were to find rehabilitation and renewed strength in the section where it has had but partial backing and that where it has practically received none at all of late—the West and the South?

## THE NORWEGIAN QUESTION.

The present quarrel between the two kingdoms occupying the Scandinavian peninsula is commencing to be interesting to the European powers, inasmuch as it becomes clearer with each successive movement of the Norwegian radicals that their real aim is the dissolution of the union and the establishment of a republic on the western slope of Kieken. By the terms of the peace of Kiel, 1814, Norway was to be ceded to Sweden as a compensation for Finland having been transferred to Russia. But the Norwegians were so persistent in their resistance that nothing short of a war would have subdued them. A compromise was therefore effected, by which Norway was made an independent kingdom to be governed by the Swedish king and to have a foreign representation and consider service in common with Sweden.

Under this arrangement the two countries have grown together happy for more than three-quarters of a century, and Norway has particularly benefited by the phenomenal development of that country since it obtained its present status. But it seems that the radical element is bent upon a separation regardless of the consequences.

A fierce battle was fought only a few years ago concerning the prerogatives of the crown. The kings always insisted that they had the absolute veto power in matters affecting the constitution of the country. They regarded the constitution as an agreement between two parties, and held that no change could be effected without the consent of both. The Norwegian radicals insisted that the constitution was given by the people alone and could be amended by the people as well; the king being only the chief executive of the nation. A measure regarding the extension of the elective franchise, we believe, was once a test case. The radical majority in the parliament passed the measure repeatedly and the king vetoed it. Finally the parliament went to the extreme of summoning the ministers of the king before the rigst, a court the majority of whose members were chosen by the parliament among the most radical politicians available. The ministers appeared represented by the ablest lawyers of the country, but were notwithstanding the heavy arguments pro-

duced, sentenced by a strict party vote to heavy fines and disqual for life, for having advised the king against the wishes of the parliament. The king, however, instead of submitting to this decision dismissed his cabinet with the assurance of his kingly favor, so that they had not been disgraced, and summoned Johan Sverdrup to form a new cabinet. Sverdrup was the leader of the radicals, a position which he subsequently abandoned to the great chagrin of his party. The battle was now continued although with less fierceness.

The trouble now is the concerning municipal and foreign diplomatic services. The Norwegian radicals insist that as these are common with Sweden, it is considered that a great many of the consuls and diplomats are Norwegians who represent both countries. Years ago Sweden declared itself quite willing to consent to a reorganization of the ministry of foreign affairs upon condition that Norway would consent to take an equal share in the defense of the territory of the two countries. But this Norway refused. She wants, it appears, to manage her own foreign policy and depend partly on Sweden for her defense, a condition to which the Swedes object. The last proposition made by Sweden were rejected after twelve days of stormy debate in the parliament, on the 17th of March this year, and the quarrel is as far from a settlement as ever.

## THE FAST AND THE SLOW.

Some people take an hour or more to a meal while others want but fifteen minutes and then have time to spare; and often than otherwise the former eat less than the latter. So it is with many other things in life, the slow-going, deliberate body "getting there" in much better shape if not in as good time as the one who spurts and splutters from start to finish. The fable of the hare and the tortoise is an apt illustration. But this does not always apply to readers of books and papers; in fact, the reverse is more nearly the rule, and those who devour a page or a column at a glance frequently receive more benefit therefrom than the ones that ponder over the lines for hours. It is remarked of the late Justice L. Q. C. Lamar that he was able to read a newspaper article or a page of a book at what seemed to the observer to be but a glance. Manifestly this faculty or capacity gave him a great advantage over ordinary men. He was able to devour books as if he were a literary glutton, with the difference that his powerful memory enabled him to digest at leisure what he had absorbed in haste.

It is related of Macaulay that he possessed the same faculty in a perhaps higher degree. He would take up a volume for an evening's intellectual enjoyment, and before he retired had the contents fully impressed upon his memory. Dickens was another of these voracious readers. George Eliot's "Adam Bede" came to him one day. Before his bedtime he had read it and had pronounced this remarkable dictum: "That book was written by a woman." Others required days of leisure to read it, and the question of authorship was the ruble of the time in literary circles.

The late Charles Sumner was another man who possessed this happy faculty in a wonderful extent. It is written of him that he took a book, no matter whether a volume of law or of diplomatic correspondence, or a work of fiction, passed under his eyes as if by a quick succession of glances. It was the same with Daniel Webster, who himself stated to a friend that when in college he read "Don Quixote" in a single night. In the case of both these distinguished men what they read in this way reappeared in a new dress in their speeches and in their writings.

It is questionable if any one, at home or abroad, possessed the wonderful gift spoken of to a greater extent than the late Apollo Orest Pratt. His mind was richly stored with treasures of knowledge gained by his own researches and discoveries as well as by perusing and digesting the words and expositions of others. His memory was remarkable, retaining and assimilating all things which his power desired. It is—law, philosophy, science, philology, or the printer and line printer's things of intellectual life. He would read a newspaper and be thoroughly conversant with its contents without that perfunctory intruding appreciation upon his regular business of all. He was altogether a wonderful man.

In Japan there are but divorces to every one known. In the United States there are 80,000 to a like number. Switzerland has 10,000, and many other lands have the divorce rate in all the world, only 25 per cent—about half that of Washington.

For every one who can under the present circumstances, the allures by the prevalence of divorce cases can take so much interest in them—even speaking in a tone of sympathy of course of these countries where they are more prevalent, and approvingly of the use where they are least—is not explained.

THE SECOND DIVORCE is touching in the rare but deserved luxury of a term of court. It is understood that the former method of divorcing things is to be improved with the new and that the new law requires them to have recourse to the trial of a jury in order to be subjected to no more delay than a serious case proceedings as a trial by jury. The new law is, however, a

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## THE HOTEL TEMPLETON.

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

THE CHAIRMAN, S. C. Loring, Proprietor. Half block from Post Office, 4 doors from Pullman ticket office, Main St. Rates \$1.00 per day. Special Local Rates.

THE WHITE HORSE—Again under good management, Mrs. C. E. Follis, having returned from California and taken charge, with popular hostess M. F. Gorman as manager.

Salt Lake's big new hotel is The Knott, Honolulu, elegant, central and reasonable.

THE NEW TEMPLETON—Contingency May 15th the Rio Grande Western and Denver & Rio Grande will inaugurate a new day service, encompassing, consisting of elegant day coaches, chair cars and Pullman sleeping cars. Train No. 2 will leave Salt Lake at 7:00 a.m., arriving at Denver at 7:45 a.m. next morning, connecting with Burlington and Rock Island World's Fair fast dyes. Train No. 4 will leave Salt Lake at 7:25 p.m., arriving at Denver at 9:15 p.m. next day, connecting at Pueblo with Rock Island and Missouri Pacific and at Denver with Burlington train for all points east, giving an opportunity of viewing the magnificent and world-famous scenery of the Denver & Rio Grande between Grand Junction and Denver by daylight.

Take this route and have a comfortable, speedy and wonderfully interesting trip.

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B. K. HIGGINS, General Agent, Denver, Colorado.

Get your Trunk repaired at Galt's, 207 Main, Washburn building.

Large Stock! Low Prices! J. G. Galt's, Trunks and Valises, 207 Main.

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A Sure Cure for Piles. Itching Piles are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding, yield at once to Dr. Ross's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on the seat of the disease, absorbs tumors, stops itching and effects a permanent cure. 50 Cts. Dr. Ross's, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by E. C. M. L. Drug Dept.

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

ARE YOU THINKING. Of what you ought to take when you go to the World's Fair? You ought to be complete without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The change of water and diet, fatigue and irregular habits, during your trip are almost certain to produce diarrhea and a dose of two of this remedy may save you serious sickness and perhaps much expense. Procure it before leaving home. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by E. C. M. L. Drug Dept. d & s

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10. Spiritualism Proved.

By Mrs. STANWYN, California's Favorite Spirit Medium.

Will be held at the evening's entertainment, in Deseret hall, between 8 and 9 o'clock, and will be a most interesting and profitable one. The Spiritualist will present his hand and make his own position before the audience. Independent and unbiassed in opinion. Free will and free sale of seats begins Tuesday, May 9th.

SALT LAKE THEATER. CHAS. E. BURTON, Manager.

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# Why Not?

Why not buy your Carpets from a large varied and fully assorted stock?

Why not use Room Mouldings for your Pictures, Etc., so save your nice walls? We almost give them away.

Why not cover your every-day floors with Linoleum or floor cloth? It saves scrubbing and we have just received a carload.

Why not select your WALL PAPERS and DECORATIONS from our supply of the latest artistic styles and colors?

We will paper your room, 12 by 14 feet and 9 feet high for \$5 only, less 5 per cent for Cash!!

Why not prepare for warm weather by buying cool, clean, comfortable, Chinese or Japanese Insertion Mattings?

Why not buy Lace, Madras, or other light fancy Curtains where you can get them cheap?

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.



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A PLEASURE AND HEALTH RESORT

Swimming Pool 250 feet long. Plunge Bath 70 feet long. Private Plunge Baths for Ladies. HOTEL AND RESTAURANT ATTACHED. E. Y. TAYLOR, Manager.

Whether starting out on a pleasure trip or prospecting don't fail to take along a few cans of the St. Charles Unsweetened Evaporated Cream.

To-morrow, H. J. Shimming, 537 N. 1st West.

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