DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT SALT LAKE CITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DESERET NEWS CO.

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Wednesday, June 29, 1892.

LET THE TRUTH COME OUT.

THERE is so much bad feeling over the scandals that have been developed in the police department, and there is such an evident desire to cover up the iniquity in certain spots and to cast mud and mire in order to create an appearance of evil in others, that we believe it will be necessary, and certainly for the good of the community, to take the whole matter before a court of competent jurisdiction and have it thoroughly investigated. One thing may as well be understood now. Whitewash will not do in this instance no matter by whom applied. Nor will a cranky and vindictive official be permitted to muzzle the mouths of men who know the facts, nor to cover them with infamy in order to keep them quiet or arouse unjust sentiment against them. These inquiries now started must be pursued until the truth appears, no matter where it may strike nor who may be exposed. We think it is a matter for judicial investigation, and hope that those who know the facts will not suffer themselves to be overawed by threats of retaliation, nor be constrained to shield the guilty through fear of falsehood and malicious attacks upon themselves. The great public and the Federal courts will protect the innocent and we hope will punish the guilty.

UTAH MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

As we expected, the Senate committee has restored the provision in the appropriation bill for the salaries and expenses of the Utah Commission which was stricken out by the House of Representatives. This will no doubt be adopted by the Senate, and the bill will go then to a conference committee. But if the House stands by its action the Senate will have to recede. It is in the power of the lower body to prevent the appropriation of public money for any purpose it deems improper.

However, it is not improbable that the Utah Commission will have another lot very short lease of life. The Senate committee has stricken out the transfer provision of the Industrial Home to the Deaf Mute Institute. It is not unlikely that a compromise will be effected, the House receding from its proposal to strike out the Utah Commission money, and the Senate receding from its action to strike out the Deaf Mute proposition. It will depend a good deal upon the men who will form the reference committee of the two houses. But the Commission is doomed and cannot last much longer, we.

The debate in the Senate over the report of the committee on Tuesday, brought out the fact that there is no necessity for further criminal legislation against Utah, nor for the long continuance of the repressive measures now in operation. Even those speakers who opposed the immediate abolition of the Commission, admitted that the time when Utah must be admitted as a State is nearer than many people suppose, and that there is nothing practically in the way but the educating of the public mind to the understanding of the true condition of affairs in this Territory.

Senator Faulkner made a forcible and courageous speech against the longer continuance of the Commission, and showed the wrongs endured under its rule as well as the evils of the absolute veto power vested in the Governor. We present a full report of his speech in another column. Senator Vest eloquently supported Senator Faulkner, and closed a powerful appeal for justice to Utah by declaring "it was an outrage to keep the Territory in swaddling clothes any longer."

Senators Allison and Platt argued against abolishing the Commission, yet admitted that the time was near when the whole question would be settled by statehood. However, they wanted the Commission to remain until then, and seemed to be under the impression that the settlement of the polygamy question was largely due to the work done by that useless and expensive body.

The Senate amendments would no doubt have passed on Tuesday but for the fact that there was no quorum present and so the matter had to be laid over for a day. The vote was 31 to 15. Senators Carey and Kyle voted with the Democrats against the Commission, Senators Shoup, Dubois, Stewart and Warren voted with their Republican colleagues to retain the Commission and make the increased appropriation proposed.

Utah has had many practical lessons in patience, and the probability is that in this case they will receive one more. But there will be an end, in good time, to every wrong, and the end of the evil now in debate is very near at hand.

An ingenious apparatus for measuring the depths of rivers and smaller streams has recently been tried with gratifying success. It consists of a curved arm, hinged at the upper extremity, and of a length sufficient for the lower portion to trail on the bed of the stream. The greater the depth of the stream the more will the arm be forced, and hence by suitable recording mechanism the depth can be automatically registered.

BETTER BEAR DEFEAT IN SILENCE.

THE "Liberal" organ is endeavoring to pit G. W. Powers against Caleb Brize on a question of veracity. That may do very well as a little needed encouragement to the tattered chief of the Tomorrows, but to the public, at home and abroad, it is only an exhibition of impudence on the part of the organ aforesaid.

Powers is apparently ready to do anything and say anything to account for his total defeat at Chicago, other than the plain and simple reason for it. The idea of comparing the two men on a question of veracity is bad and audacious, but it is at the same time ludicrous and on the verge of lunacy. With the record of the Michigan "Sagamore" both before and after his advent in this Territory, and that of the celebrated Chairman of the Democratic national committee, any statement made by the former in reference to the probity of the latter will have not the force of a summer zephyr against a solid stone wall.

The truth is, that the case against the Tomorrows was so plain that it had not the ghost of a chance as soon as it could be considered. It stood self-condemned by its own showing, before men accustomed to look for facts through the dust of sophistry, and the pamphlet circulated for the purpose of deceiving the convention as to the claims of the Tomorrow delegates, contained the very proofs of their endeavor to gain what they had not the slightest right to.

Powers had better say nothing. In his case at present silence is golden. And when he and his Republican organ tries to call Caleb Brize "a liar," because that gentleman did not suffer himself to be blinded by Tomorrow tissue, nor tell the would-be delegate to his face that there was no earthly chance for him to win, Powers helps his lost cause not an iota but only provokes contempt where otherwise there would be commiseration.

A gentleman in the California trade, who was asked to test the statement of the case prepared by the straight Democrats, replied that he didn't want to, he had read the other side and that was enough. When importuned to examine both sides he answered: "I have read the Tomorrows' pamphlet and it shows they have no case; there is no need for me to read anything further, they give themselves away." That is the fact. And all attempts to charge that the committee, crazy of its members, that denied the controversy were influenced by anything else than the plain and patent situation as presented from both sides, are as futile as they are false and as senseless as they are scandalous.

Powers told some of the successful party after the contest, "Boys, I made a big fight and I lost. I'm done. I shall go home and practice law and quit this sort of thing." He had better keep his promise instead of impugning the word of a man whose reputation will not suffer by comparison with his own. Defeat was galling, no doubt, but there are some things that may be worse than defeat.

"TESTIMONY TO THE FACT."

THE organ of the "Liberal" Democrats announces this morning that it is now dead, having been assassinated by the state of its friends. It says piteously: "It seems Judge Henderson bore his testimony in Chicago *to the fact* that the *Tribune* was not a truthful journal." It then exclaims, in the language used by Cæsar when he uttered his dying groan, *Et tu Brute!*

It is pitiful that our cotemporary should have to use the last words of the Great Roman—"Thou also Brutus!"—at receiving such a well merited stab at the hands of Judge Henderson, seeing that the cut simply consisted of testifying *to the fact* of the *Tribune's* tendency towards niggardliness in dispensing the truth and corresponding profligacy in the use of its opposite.

Seeing that our cotemporary has uttered its expiring groan, the "most unkindest cut of all" having been delivered by one rated among its former friends, the rabble will want to know when Mark Antony Powers will deliver the funeral oration over the body of the journalistic Cæsar and display the gaping wounds to the vulgar multitude.

WHAT SACRED BUILDINGS EXPRESS.

Now long since Bishop Potter, the well known Roman Catholic dignitary, advocated the erection of a set of great American cathedrals, because great cathedrals were outcomes and embodiments of great faith and reverence and noble aspirations, which are what this age most needs. The *Deseret Evening News* in alluding to the subject, very correctly contends that this world is "spending the cash before the horse," for, as Bishop Potter states, great cathedrals are outgrowths of faith, noble aspirations and reverence, these conditions are not caused by those immense and great structures. The faith and reverence must be created first, otherwise such edifices express nothing beyond architectural skill. The Herald remarks: "Cathedrals are of strong belief in an age of weak belief are only pandemic and shams, and will not in the least help to bring back relief. Faith made cathedrals, but cathedrals cannot make faith. What is the sense of boasting in stone of a conviction you have not, and making sacrifices to rear monumental falsehoods? It is well to greatly embody a great idea, but you want to get the *you* idea first."

As an illustration of the correctness of this view—but for the faith, reverence and noble aspirations of those who erected them, the magnificent temples of the Latter-day Saints would be comparatively meaningless. To the people who produced them they have a beauty, and are the expression of ideas and truth that are not comprehended by any other class. Without the faith, hope and reverence which inspired the builders the edifices would be lifeless. As it is they are objects of intense active interest, because they are embodiments of elevated truths, thoughts and aspirations, while their uses are, to those who erected them, of the most sacred character.

NOT AN HONORABLE TRANSACTION.

THE recall of Captain Boulp, an attache of the American embassy at Paris, sheds a glimmer of light upon the intricacies of international diplomacy. He was charged by the French authorities with having purchased from a French government clerk copies of documents descriptive of certain defenses of France and selling them to Germany and Italy.

The evidence must have been very strong against the American officer, otherwise our government would probably not have been so precipitate in recalling him. Washington authorities are represented as stating that they do not believe he is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and that the action in the case was taken simply "in the interest of harmony."

Of course it is diplomatic to state that Captain Boulp was notified to return home simply to please the French government, but to a man on top of the Eiffel tower and looking down it would seem as if the charge was not entirely groundless. Rulers or professional beliefs do not smash tools, which are customers and "hard to drag."

If the Captain did give the French defenses away to the German and Italian governments he ought to have something added to his recall, in the way of showing the American disapproval of that species of underhand international traffic.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

WHEN evils are to be remedied nowadays it is done through the instrumentality of societies. The latest in London has for its object the protection of wild-ass against insult by counsel.

IN Burmah it is rather a suspicious thing to give money for a charitable object. It is supposed to mean that the donor has been very wicked, and is desirous to make amends.

THE most important literary "find" of recent years is undoubtedly the purchase by Mr. Davey, of London, of a lot of waste paper which turns out to be three thick volumes of notes of Victor Hugo's table talk, during five years of his exile at Guernsey, transcribed by his son, Francois Victor Hugo.

ANARCHISTS in Rome are not modest in their demands. They recently tried there to extort a sum of money equivalent to $100,000, from Prince Ouessalini, and threatened to kill him with dynamite if he failed to bury the cash in the ground at a designated spot. But the prince had the sense to consult the police, who had the success of arresting two dynamiters digging for the supposed bundle. Now the prince has his money and the Anarchists have their deserts.

IN the kingdom of Poland there was formerly a law according to which any person found guilty of slander was compelled to walk on all fours through the streets of the town where he lived, accompanied by the beadle, as a sign that he was unworthy of the name of man.

LOUIS Rothschild recently laid the memorial stone of a small synagogue in New Road, Whitechapel, London, and the building was consecrated by the Chief Rabbi. The birthday of the Queen was especially chosen for the ceremony as a mark of homage to her Majesty on the part of the foreign Jews, mostly Russians, who will worship in the synagogue, and the National Anthem in Hebrew, which does not usually form part of the Jewish ritual was heartily sung by the whole congregation.

THE UTAH COMMISSION.

Senator Faulkner Speaks in Favor of Its Abolition.

In the United States Senate on Tuesday the committee on appropriations having reported against the abolition of the Utah Commission, a debate ensued in which several senators took part, and the following remarks were made by Senator Faulkner, and telegraphed to the Salt Lake *Herald*:

Mr. President:—Yesterday I asked the chairman of the committee on appropriations to give the reasons for the decision for modifying or changing the provision of the bill, or the law, as it formerly existed.

IN REFERENCE TO THE UTAH COMMISSION.

So far as I have been able to understand the object and scope and purpose of the original creation of the commission, I could see no purpose or intention that could result either to the country or to the Territory of Utah in preserving and continuing the commission in office any longer. It certainly was not the purpose or intention of Congress when in 1882 they passed the law that ten years after its passage the Utah Commission should still be in existence. They meant at the time this matter was before Congress the Territory was in the hands of polygamists, absolutely and entirely, and they determined after that period to let their stringent laws in reference to the offense, in order to carry out those laws they

VACATED ALL TERRITORIAL OFFICES

of every description, and they entered into an agreement to supply the vacancies in all the territorial inferior offices which were absolutely held by that law, by creating a commission of five gentlemen from other states or territories within the territory of Utah to be appointed by the president.

"That that law further went on and contemplated that at the succeeding election that was to be held under an entirely new election law, every man who exercised the right of the elective franchise was to take an oath that he was not a polygamist, and any man who was running for an office was compelled to take the same oath. There it was expected the legislature was given the right to pass such laws as every other territorial legislature had the right to pass in order to fill all the offices made vacant by the Edmunds law, and which were subsequently filled by appointment under the commission.

"After all that had been carried out in accordance with the views of Congress, we find that when the legislature met under these circumstances in 1884, they passed a law anticipated by Congress to carry out the provisions of the law, and repealed the whole section of the Edmunds law. The Governor of Utah, which is not the case in any other territory under the government of the United States, has the

ABSOLUTE VETO POWER.

He has not only the absolute veto power, but may by simply pocketing a bill absolutely deprive the legislative body of that Territory from the expression of any opinion as a legislative matter. In the organic act of Utah it requires the signature of the governor in order to give vitality to any act of the legislature, meaning that in unheard of in its government of this country or in any Territory under the government of the United States.

"Without reason, without explanation, as I am informed, the governor simply vetoed that bill in 1884. The legislature, trying to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress again in 1886, passed a law and again in 1890 they passed a law to carry out the provisions of and provide for the election of officers in that Territory as contemplated in the Edmunds law, and again in 1892 it did the same thing and the governor has simply put it in his pocket. What object and purpose he had in preserving this Territorial commission created in 1882 I am at a loss to know. He is not a member of it or in any way affected by the provisions of the law of the legislature passed in pursuance of the Edmunds law.

"Mr. President, I am opposed to any kind of a commission sent from the States to govern a Territory. If I had been in the place the day the commission was created, under the act of 1882, I should have opposed it. There is not, so far as I know, any excuse for it. The last territorial legislature passed a stringent law against polygamy as the Edmunds law itself. I suppose it will not be punished here that

POLYGAMY AS AN INSTITUTION IN UTAH IS DEAD.

I do not know any gentleman who could question it, because if he would go to the records of the attorney-general's office here in this city of Washington, he would find it an application for amnesty for all these men who were convicted by judges appointed during the Cleveland administration, in which the application of the church announce the fact of the abolition of polygamy in the Territory of Utah, and signed to the President for the clemency which the law permits him to exercise. If it were simply the church authorities that made that statement there might be some question in this body; but that statement is endorsed by the governor of the Territory, by the Utah commission, and is endorsed by all four of the judges of the superior court of Utah. The President, for the reasons stated in that petition, is urged to grant the clemency asked for by the people of Utah. These who perhaps have not thought about this question, should remember that the commission has but

ONE SOLITARY FUNCTION TO PERFORM

in the Territory of Utah. It simply has to govern the election of the people of Utah. It is sent for that purpose annually when they have their general election. They appoint the registrars, they appoint the commissioners and supervisors of elections. The returns of election have to be made to this board of commissioners and they certify the result. That is the sole function and power that has been conferred upon them, except under the act of 1891, when they were given the authority to apportion the Territory into legislative districts, which they have complied with, and the last legislature was elected under that apportionment made by that commission under the act of 1891.

Now, sir, I think the time has come, ten years after the creation of this commission, when they by the very nature of the law it was to have passed expired in 1894, at the meeting of the next legislature for Congress to abolish it, when the question of polygamy as a question of offense against the laws of the territory and against the laws of the United States is virtually extinct, to have been abandoned, when they have

NO OTHER FUNCTIONS IN THE WORLD

except to control the elections of the people of Utah. I think the time has come when the people of Utah should have the right and privilege of selecting their own registrars and all the men who are to sit behind the ballot box, and to pass upon the qualifications and independence of the voter seeking to deposit his ballot, especially when he asks cash to be registered or vote in that territory who does not take the oath prescribed by law of the Congress of the United States, known as the Edmunds law.

There is another view I want to take of this matter. What justification can the appropriation committee make in reviewing the action of the House of Representatives, concerning, as they should in their report to the Senate, that it does increase the appropriations for the Utah Commission $30,000, in order to give five additional $5,000 a year to go to Utah once a year or once in two years to appoint registrars, commissioners of election, and receive the returns from the polls and certify to them at the general election. That is all they have to do, that enforces all their functions, and yet for that it is felt it is to be increased, notwithstanding the condition of the treasury, to the amount of $30,000 as announced to us by the committee on appropriations. It has been rather expensive to this government in order to furnish salaries for five gentlemen to perform duties that every other civilized community performs for itself, instead of having to send off two or three thousand miles to bring a man there to designate the person who shall pass upon the certification of the electors of that section of country."

Mr. Faulkner then quoted from the report made by Mr. Washington of the House Territories Committee, showing that during the ten years continuance the salaries of the commission amounted to $241,041; for contingent expenses, $105,164; and for compensation of officers of election $103,422.

"These facts," said Mr. Faulkner, "seem to justify me in my opposition to the views of the Committee on Appropriations. I will say frankly to the Senate that I do not like the provision of the other House exactly. I do not like the creation of this law which the House created. I do not think there ought to be any commissioner there, but I prefer it to this extent, that at least one of the gentlemen who is to be appointed is a gentleman who has lived in Utah a long time, a man in whom the people have confidence and who, although a Republican in politics, as all the members of the commission created by the House are, is one that they feel they can trust their best interests to, and that is the Chief Justice of the Territory, Justine Zane.

"There is, of course, no question of politics in the commission as created by the other house, because every member of this board of commissioners, who are to appoint these registrars and supervisors and to receive the returns and certify to them, are men appointed by the president, and not they live in the territory. If they did not live there, therefore, since their appointment to office, at least their appointment to office, at least their appointment to office, at least