DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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PRESIDENT CANNON AND THE UTAH SENATORSHIP.

AN OPEN LETTER.

SALT LAKE CITY, January 14, 1896.

My name has been freely used of late in connection with the office of United States Senator for the new State of Utah; but my position on this subject has been so well understood by my intimate friends, I have not thought it necessary to say anything concerning it to the public. Now, however, I learn that in consequence of the activity of some of my friends urging my qualifications as entitling me to election for that high office, there is much uncertainty prevailing as to my attitude, and that this uncertainty may lead to divisions in the party ranks. This, in my view, would be most unfortunate; for the Republicans of this State, after a well-fought contest, which was fairly and honestly won, carried the State, and are fully entitled to the fruits of their great victory. That party, according to all the rules of honorable political usages, ought to elect the men of its choice to represent it in the Senate of the United States, and any division that would prevent this would be deplorable. I cannot, therefore, in the remotest degree contribute to division by allowing my name to appear as a candidate for United States Senator. I have stated this repeatedly to my friends, and I now state it to the public, that there may be no longer any uncertainty upon the question. I desire in this public manner to say to all my friends, and especially to those who have been so kind as to express themselves in favor of my being elected to the United States Senate, that I am not a candidate for Senator and could not accept that office.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

NO "CHURCH INFLUENCE."

In the present discussion about the membership of Utah, the question of "Church influence" should be eliminated, for the sufficient reason that it has no foundation in fact, at least not in the quarter where it is so eagerly looked for. There is a growing conviction among those who are intelligently watching developments that the hue-and-cry has been raised solely to frighten those concerned from performing their duties to the State, as their personal and patriotic convictions would prompt them, for the purpose of forcing them to follow the lead of ambitious aspirants for political honors. How far this impression is correct we do not presume to say, but we do most emphatically state that wherever such tactics may be adopted, the plan should be frustrated at once.

The legislature are here not in the interest of individuals. They cannot form over to sinister politicians the allegiance they owe the State and their respective parties, without betraying the sacred trust of the people and branding themselves as unworthy of confidence. They understand this and know very well that their duty is to see that none but the best qualified are sent to the seat of the national government as the representatives of the new State. Qualification and political affiliations, not creed, must be the only considerations.

Were this not so, the greater part of the male population in this State would be barred from the rights accorded every citizen in the United States, since they belong to a Church in which nearly every man holds some ecclesiastical office, some portion of the holy Priesthood. To maintain that this lack operates against the performance of any duties to the State is to take issue with the Constitution itself; to urge that some ecclesiastical officers can properly hold civil office, while others cannot without mingling together two opposite elements, is an apparent absurdity.

The very position of the ecclesiastical officers of the United States, from the highest to the lowest, is such that other denominations present no parallel case. The latter have officers specially trained for ecclesiastical service. In many instances the training has been obtained at somebody else's expense with the understanding that their lives should be devoted to the spiritual service of the denomination. Almost without exception they are by oath or promise bound to devote their time to this kind of work and they generally receive a salary for their services. It is their means of securing a livelihood. They are the paid servants of the denomination and can not properly be seen engage in any other line of business whatever. There is, as far as known, no other objection to their entering the political arena than there would be to their establishing a tailorshop or a grocery business. But, as above, the cases are not parallel. The ecclesiastical officers of the various creeds are entirely different position. The Priesthood is not to them a means of making a living. They engage very properly in all the different honorable pursuits of life, and yet with as much propriety discharge the duties of State officers as those of an honest merchant, laborer or farmer. The Mormons, according to their own creed, do not believe in mingling religious influence with civil government, and as a corollary it follows that they do not believe in making religious creed or ecclesiastical position a bar to serving the people in any way the people may demand. It is perfectly useless to try to work up a scare in this matter, unless the intention is to spread the false impression abroad that Utah is a priest-ridden country, and thus antagonize her progress to whatever extent this may be still possible.

IMPOSING ON WORKERS.

There has grown up of recent years in this city a practice of most reprehensible character, because of its direct injury to workmen. This is the fact that many contractors have of paying off their employes in saloons. Whatever responsibility may attach to a saloon under some conditions, it is a disreputable place for this special purpose. Under the custom referred to, the paydays of certain contractors are made training periods to lead men to vice, and a means of robbing the workman of his hard earned wages. Men who otherwise would seldom if ever enter a drinking den are thereby compelled to go to such places to get paid for their labor, become familiar with conditions there, and gradually fall into the way of regular habitues; while the occasion is one where the workingman who has received his pay must order the drinks for the crowd, and especially for the boss; and that he is deprived, frequently against his will, of money that should go toward the support of wife and children not too well provided for at best.

It may be suggested that a man does not have to order drinks unless he wishes to; but this is not the case. Many workingmen are averse to the proceeding, and some resist against it. The result is that they lose their employment. They must either submit to the ordeal or be without a job—the latter a very unfortunate condition now-a-days. A custom that forces a workingman to such a choice is no better than highway robbery, even when committed directly or through the connivance of employing contractors who lay a claim to respectability which is not borne out by their conduct in this regard.

In the special interest of the workingmen as well as for the general good of the people, something should be done to end this practice. If a laboring man wants to spend his earnings in a saloon, he should at least have the privilege of going there voluntarily; and if he does not have such a desire he should not be under compulsion to get against his will. The workingmen themselves ought to array their influence against an employer who degrades himself by following the custom; and whether it be corporation or private citizen who lets a contract, it should be refused to individuals or firms who will not make the time and place of paying their men such as can be approved by the responsible element of the community. There is no more reason for requiring a common laborer to go into a saloon to get his pay, who is not engaged in work connected with the saloon operation, than there is for insisting that the large or the branch or the bank clerk shall go into a gambling den to have his salary turned over to him; and then he will not be asked more in the way of patronizing the house, possibly at a price equal to expenditures and find no way back to the employer's pocket. The employers who subject laboring men to an indignity which would not be borne in trade and professional circles, ought to be known for the foes that they are to the welfare of workingmen who engage with them.

DOCTORS AND DOCKERS.

The Medical Record, published in New York, continues to do home for January his brief article on the important question as to who are consulting medical boards. A New Haven physician has brought the matter to recent attention, by discussing in a candid and pointed manner the dangers and propriety of meeting a board, although he admits that he discussed almost incidentally the question, the idea a number of cases in which, for reasons of wearing honors, he has carried the case in order of difficulties, or have selected themselves, and he speaks also of the additional danger of carrying the scientific infection when the physician wears a board. The responsibility of the surgeon in this matter is practically unassailable. Some time ago the Medical Record discussed the subject, advising, not necessarily a total abolition of the board, but in limiting it to medical and sanitary duties. At that time, however, there seemed to be considerable weight from correspondents who had for years worn long and heavy whiskers, that it seemed in the Record view that the subject be dropped. A great many besides physicians themselves will be interested in the ventilation the subject is sure to receive from the discussion which now seems to be precipitated in real earnest.

It is now explained that William of Germany has no intention of disturbing the peace of his royal grandma, but merely that to inform the Boers that he did not like the action of some of her servants. In this particular he has been quite successful, and probably he learned also that many of the English do not like the German emperor a little bit.

THE CUBANS now say that they don't want to take Havana. This is another disappointment to the Spaniards in Cuba, who seem to be anxious for relief from any source.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Evening Republican: Utah is now a full-fledged member of the Union, having a Government, State officers, and a Legislature, the same as New York, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts. The seventy incidents to the entrance of the Territory upon equal terms with the forty-fifth State of the American Union, were held on the capital, salt lake City, on Monday, and the occasion was celebrated with all the zeal that such an event would seem to call for. Cannons were fired, bells were rung and the people generally made it a day of festivity and rejoicing. Governor Wells, in assuming his office as the first chief magistrate of the new commonwealth, delivered an interesting address that paid a tribute to the gold, silver, lead, copper and iron ore in the mountains of Utah as sources of material wealth. Incidentally, he said, as well, are supplemented by farm, ranch, a machine-throwing climate, the efficient people, school system, and the "gratitude of a happy, prosperous, patriotic people." The Governor also gave statistics concerning the mineral agriculture and other products of Utah, all of which made it plain that no other value have entered the Union under the circumstances favorable as those which now is the debut of this new commonwealth into the great sisterhood of sovereign States.

It is to be hoped to say that the prospects of the State of Utah seem exceedingly bright. She has children of resources, a population of more than average intelligence, a climate that may be mentioned as delightful, and so far as human intelligence can perceive, there is no reason why her progress should not be great from this time forward. That it may be such, unimpeded by the hand of bigotry and religious intolerance, there can be no doubt. A few Latter-day Saints may aspire to secure supremacy in the new commonwealth, and should they succeed, it would check the growth of the place and work irreparable injury to its good name and prosperity. But against such a consummation we believe the intelligence of the population of Utah to be a sufficient safeguard and therefore cordially welcome her to a place in the Union we all revere and honor.

Springfield, Mass., Republican: Great rejoicing now here and at home in Springfield at the admission of Utah to the Union and the inauguration of its first home government today. It is to be said that the people of Utah have shown that they are entitled to statehood, for the material has been well equipped as Utah. It has a population of 200,000 and is easily, with very rich undeveloped resources, and an intelligent and well-to-do population. The Mormons are known as industrious, law-abiding citizens. Utah ought to employ to her own advantage the attitude she has taken. Under the recognition just conferred her. The only danger is that the Mormons may use the power they undoubtedly have to bring a repeal of the anti-polygamy act of Congress. Young is reported to establish a church-governed State, but there is now no way in which the National and the Constitution by such a proceeding can be prevented or prevented. But all the forces of civilization are against such a disastrous outcome.

Was Given Special.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ills., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her. Her husband, who is a druggist, also tried it and says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 130 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption; he coughed incessantly, could not sleep, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. If such cases of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine to Coughs and Colds, Free that bottle at E. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and always will find the most gentle and yet effectual laxative. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It will greatly vitalize the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions of digestion and assimilation. The excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price, 50 cents per bottle at E. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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In the late war I was a soldier in the First Maryland Volunteers, Company G. During my term of service I contracted chronic diarrhoea. Since then I have used a great amount of medicine, but when I found any that would give me relief it would in time my stomach, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was brought to my notice. I used it and will say it is the only remedy that gave me permanent relief and no bad results followed. I take pleasure in recommending this preparation to all of my old comrades, who, while giving their services to their country, contracted this dreadful disease as I did, from eating unwholesome and uncooked food. Yours truly, A. E. Bennett, Haley, Oregon. For sale by druggists.

Hans Due age 52, Simon Goldbaum age 16, Lois Ber, Cal., was troubled with a lame back and rheumatism. He used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and a prompt cure was effected. He says he has since advised many of his friends to try it and all who have done so have spoken highly of it. It is for sale by druggists.

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