DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT SALT LAKE CITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Thursday, July 28, 1892.

THE UTAH WORLD'S FAIR BILL.

THE passage by the House of Representatives of the Utah World's Fair Bill, has raised again the question of the right of our local Legislature to name the commissioners who are to spend the money appropriated by that measure. It is claimed anew that on doing this, the Legislature violated the provisions of section seven of the Organic Act "with the direct intention of snubbing the Governor."

The truth of the matter is, the Legislature had no intention to violate the Organic Act, and did not believe that their action would be a direct violation. Therefore the charge of intention to "snub the Governor" is not tenable. It was simply a question of the meaning and the purpose of the section. The Governor took one view of it, the Legislature another.

It is not enough to say that the right of the Governor to appoint all officers of the Territory not otherwise provided for in the Organic Act, has been settled by the courts. The Legislature did not dispute that. The position taken by that body was that the commissioners to expend the money appropriated for the World's Fair, were not officers at all, in the meaning of the law, and legal opinions and judicial authorities of the highest character supported that position.

The Governor construed his authority invoked by the act of the Legislature, and refused to sign the bill. If the common right of legislative bodies had existed in Utah, the Governor's veto would have been overridden by a two-thirds vote. And here was one more illustration of the wrong of the one-man-power in any part of this great republic, and a striking argument in favor of its abolition.

Now, we do not charge that the Governor exceeded what he believed was his legitimate authority. We did not do so at the first. If he was convinced that in signing the bill he would have endorsed a violation of the Organic Act, he was justified in refusing. We believed then, and we believe now, that he was mistaken.

On the other hand, it is not fair to charge the Legislature with any impropriety of act or intent, when this very question has passed the ordeal of judicial inquiry, a number of times, and decided in a manner to support the view of the Legislature. We do not care to particularize again. We gave citations from judicial decisions on cases precisely similar to this, resenting as high authority as the Supreme court of the United States, and they were conclusive of the right of a Territorial Legislature to appoint such commissioners, notwithstanding the provisions of an Organic Act conferring power upon the Governor the same as in section seven.

Eminent lawyers in the House of Representatives have examined this question, and have perceived the essential differences between the "officers" referred to in the Organic Act and the commissioners named in the Utah World's Fair bill, and therefore they have supported the passage of that measure.

What the Senate will do with it we do not know. But, anyhow, the grand object in view is a proper representation for Utah at the World's Fair, and that will be achieved whether the bill becomes a law or not. But it is as well to have the facts understood, and it is no use for "El Jerol" malignants to endeavor to falsify them.

MORE PETTY SPITE.

OUR contemporary the *Herald* is mistaken in stating that it was "the only paper to point out the glaring and outrageous character of the appointments" for registration officers made by the Utah Commission. Reference to the editorial columns of the DESERET NEWS of Wednesday evening will show to the contrary. We suppose most newspaper men delight in this kind of boasting, and though we do not take any stock in it we offer no objection when it is based on facts.

We refer to the matter again to draw attention to the continued unfairness of the Commission, as shown in the appointments for this city and county. We take pleasure in once more commending the course of General McClernand, in his manly and consistent effort to obtain justice, and in again putting the rest of the Commission on record as determined to be unfair and unjust. This was his proposition as voted down, by taking the only one of the body who voted in its favor:

"Whereas, There are ——thousand registrants to be appointed for the precincts in Salt Lake County; and

"Whereas, It is just and consistent with the law that these opportunities should be equally distributed among the different political parties in the country; therefore

"Resolved, That such appointments shall be made in harmony with the facts herein stated."

No comment is needed on the course of the Commission, which, from the very nature of its constitution, was evidently intended to be non-partisan. It will be seen, from the list we publish today, that the so-called "Liberals" for Utah have as much influence as ever over the majority of the body designed to promote fairness and equity in the conduct of elections in this Territory. We do not carry any person or class that cherishes such small and malicious feelings as those which prompted the selection of the registration officers for 1892. They will surely bring forth bitter fruit for the lips of those who fostered them.

THAT CREMATORY.

WE notice that our remarks in reference to the proposed crematory—which an intelligent correspondent made "crematory"—are endorsed by the public and commented upon in various quarters. Is there not some spot—not too remote from the centre of the city—where an establishment can be set up without protest? Wherever it is built, if residences are near, there will be a great outcry. No matter whether it is reasonable or not, there will be strong objections from property owners near by, if there are residences adjacent, or likely to be in the near future. We advise the city authorities not to be in a hurry or be too set in their choice of a location, but to examine every feasible place and make a selection with due regard to the rights of individual as well as the good of the general public.

PROPER MOTIVES.

THERE has been a growing disposition among young men in this community for a considerable time to enter the field of professional callings. This is in itself commendable, especially when the inspiring motive is not outrageously selfish. The social inducement consists of a desire for an easy and comparatively right means of obtaining money and the hope of satisfying a craving for individual social recognition and general preferment.

The young man who seeks to enter the professional domain on such a small, because centralized, basis is not likely to become distinguished for greatness, unless indeed he should throw aside his brilliancy, smallness, and operate from a nobler standpoint. Indeed he will not be likely to become, in the true sense, professionally successful.

The reason is plain. When he starts out on the road which leads to the entrance gate of the professional field he takes the shortest cut, having but little regard for his real status when he gets there. To arrive at the goal is his object, so that at the earliest possible moment he may begin to realize the more selfish results of the position. Unfortunately this country affords many easy methods for reaching the domain of professionalism, but they are the "odder ways" by which unfit persons climb over into vacations for which they are not prepared.

The true incentive for entering upon the road which leads to the adoption of one of the many professions that are open to the intelligent, educated and capable is a desire to obtain knowledge and, after it is acquired, to use it for the benefit of his fellow creatures. This will form the true basis of success, because the thirst for knowledge will quicken the efforts to secure it, and a desire to be a benefit to others will open the way for the satisfaction of this God-given aspiration, and success and unsought recognition will follow as sure as the day follows the night.

It may be said that our view recommends motives that are ideal. But it ought to be the aim of all—especially Latter-day Saints—to reduce, so far as possible, the ideal condition to a reality. Of course it is not expected that many will assume the high, moral position of Agassiz, who, when offered strong financial inducements to deliver lectures involving much consumption of time in travel, refused on the ground that he could not afford to spend his time making money.

Young men ought to have high motives. Then they can aim high and feel confident of success. This may not include wealth, but surely the accumulation of riches is not the main object of existence.

A RIDICULOUS TEST.

PERSONS Henry Adams, of New Hampshire and James D. Walton, of England, thought they were imbued with a spirit of patriotism when they agreed to settle a dispute as to the courage of the people of their respective countries by an individual contest. The decision was to be given in favor of the nation of the one who first planted his national colors on the edge of a volcanic crater in Mexico.

The poor fellows lost their lives by being engulfed in a stream of molten lava. Of course the deciding of a national quality by an individual test is an unqualified absurdity. If the point of dispute had been as to which of the two persons had the smallest amount of common judgment that would have been quite another thing. In that case it would have been a draw, as neither neither seemed to be possessed of any. If the discretion of these two men had been equal to their bravery and energy, they would doubtless both have been living today, with a fair prospect of usefulness ahead of them.

NEARING DESPERATION.

IT is asserted to be the intention of much men at Homestead to resort to the most desperate and extreme measures in the event of it being demonstrated that the Carnegie mills can run without them. It is claimed that in that event recourse will be had to dynamite, and for that purpose agencies of organized labor are in the works. Those agents are under orders to place the dreaded explosive where it will do the most damage.

There seems to be no doubt as to the ability of the Carnegie Company to conduct the works independently of organized labor. Consequently if the dreadful intention in relation to the destroying the mills really exists, the conspiracy will before long begin to operate. If the locked-out workmen so willed, they have the power to do what is claimed. The development connected with this struggle includes plainly that there are men among them who are capable of almost any enormous act in the criminal catalogue, therefore there is no deficiency in the matter of human tools. The matter of tools does not seem to govern in this difficulty, and as a result, desperate means may be resorted to by men who have entered the "school of despair."

Of course many people will treat such threats as those which are said to have been recently made as without foundation, yet they are but a repetition of threatening utterances before any overt act was committed in connection with the Homestead question. It was repeatedly asserted that non-union men would never be allowed to run the mills, and that, if necessary, violent means would be used to prevent such a situation.

The Homestead people must be in a condition approaching desperation. They have been thrown out of remunerative employment, and the majority of them are doubtless without money. They hang about the scene of the trouble, hoping for a change to occur. They do not seek employment elsewhere, and if they did it is doubtful whether they would find it. There is no knowing what men will do under such circumstances. We are not inclined to the belief that the Homestead trouble are near the end yet.

THE ATTEMPT ON MR. FRICK.

THE attempted assassination of Manager H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie works, at Homestead, created a great deal of interest throughout the country. As the tragedy transpired somewhat meagre in relation to details of the affair, we make some extracts of an account of the occurrence which appeared in the New York Recorder:

"Mr. Frick sat at his desk in a rather negligée, with his back to the door. Between the desk and the door is a large square table. The rest of the furniture is such as is usually used in offices of this description.

"After this would-be assassin passed through the main office, he crept silently around the table until he stood directly behind Mr. Frick. Then, without a word, he fired a 38 caliber pistol. Before Mr. Frick could turn around a second shot left the muzzle of the murderer's weapon. Both bullets struck the millionaire in the back of his neck, one on either side of the spinal column. They did not seem him, strange to say, and he sprang to his feet fully prepared to grapple with his assailant.

"The clerks in the outer office rushed to his assistance, headed by Vice-Chairman Leisenring. As quick as a flash the murderous crook fired again, this time at Mr. Leisenring. As he pulled the trigger Mr. Frick reached his side and struck his pistol hand up. The bullet went wide of its mark, and the wounded man, with extraordinary strength, closed in upon the man who was attempting his life.

"A fourth shot was fired during the struggle. This, too, failed to do its errand, and one of the clerks struck the struggling murderer a terrific blow over the head with a hammer. It felled him to his knees, but he clung to Mr. Frick and saved himself from falling. Meanwhile the crowd had rushed to the doors, as workmen drew a knife from his pocket and stabbed Mr. Frick twice in the back, just above the left hip, and in a tremendous effort broke loose from the men who were trying to hold him.

"Putting them aside, he sprang through the still open door and into the main hall and started down the steps leading to the street. As he ran he came plump upon Policemen Crosson and McGinnis, who caught him and took him back into Mr. Frick's office.

"As they entered one of the clerks secured a pistol and was about to shoot the prisoner, when Mr. Leisenring called out, 'Let that man alone! I want to force to come to him except at the hands of the law.'

"Then he sank into his chair. The clerks lifted him up and carried him into bed. As far by then the policemen asked him if the prisoner was the man who had shot him.

"'He is,' was the reply, and it was uttered without prevarication.

Speaking of Berganan, after he was taken to jail, the report says:

"Just then the prisoner's supper was brought. He ate heartily, spoke unreservedly, and seemed to enjoy it. While time engaged the squire had a good chance to study the man's features. He is a big, clean-cut fellow with high cheek bones and square jaw. The chin is strong, the forehead low and receding and the eyes small and close-set back. The hair, worn pompadour, is black and almost jet black. A jaw, yellow complexion, with pimples and heavy mustache, completes the face. You will see a hundred men in an hour's walk in Allegheny, resembling in outline exactly."

Mr. Frick's fortitude and coolness throughout the ordeal were phenomenal. We quote:

"At 4:30 the wounded man's friends came to his office, and was surprised to find our hero sitting up reading the evening paper. He had spent the afternoon in his office.

"At 6:30 he went to his mansion. Both the time the New York was found, 11:30, Frick was conveyed from the Frick mansion office to the mansion to wait, but not yet at this time, although suffering intense agony, while the surgeons probed and operated upon the bullet wounds, to ascertain his self," man. Doubt if he has not prepossessions, and was, in fact, as sure as if nothing had happened.

"The surgeons were anxious that he should be put under the influence of anesthetics, but he protested, and while they were probing for the balls he gave many hints and suggestions as to where they would be found and found.

"Hundreds of his partners and personal friends called at the office while the doctors were at work, and more than a score were admitted by the orders. To one of them, James B. Scott, of Johnstown, he said that he did not propose that his wounds should bother him more than he expected to be at the office on Monday.

"After the ball had been dug out of the shoulder Frick he suddenly conditioned that he had left several orders on his desk that it was important should reach him the night mail, and, nothing is likely to be missed, he asked that a boy be sent to procuring the dispatches to prop him up. Although they attempted the flow of blood, he insisted on signature to the various claims.

"Then he was placed on a couch and said he felt more easy. Awakening shortly before 4 o'clock, he mentioned all the benefit the surgeons had done and gave them full and explicit instructions regarding matters that should be attended to on Monday. He then expressed a desire to be removed to his home."

A RABBIT PLAGUE.

ABOUT forty years ago a single pair of rabbits was introduced into Australia, and now the various colonial governments are wrestling with the question of a rabbit extermination. It is estimated that the progeny of the rabbits in ten years will aggregate 75,000,000. From 1883 to 1890 the Government of New South Wales expended over $1,000,000 endeavoring to exterminate the vermin. In addition to this, private enterprise was also directed to their extermination. Bounty was paid in one year on 25,234,000 rabbit skins.

Charles W. Kent, of London, who is now on his way to the antipodes to obtain special information on the rabbit question, was interviewed recently by a San Francisco Chronicle reporter, and gave some startling history in relation to the little animal which is making so much trouble. The bounty paid by government for killing a rabbit is two cents, the skin sells for six cents, and the meat for four cents. Rather an active man can make good wages killing rabbits. In the skin trade alone there are ten companies in Australia and four in New Zealand engaged. One-half of these combine with it the industry of packing the meat. They are not academic to see the rabbits exterminated.

The farmers are doing everything in their power to mitigate the rabbit pest. It was through their agency that Parliament undertook to exterminate the animal by means of a fatal disease called inoculation. He would have done so, but was thwarted by the skin and meat dealers. They are supporting a bill now before the Sydney legislature which it is expected will solve the problem. This bill provides for the building of a brick wall entirely around the agricultural section of New South Wales. The walls will be sunk 20 feet in the ground, because it is said rabbits cannot burrow beneath that depth. Then within the enclosure will commence the exterminating process, and year after the district can easily be maintained free from rabbits. The wall will be 4 feet high and 9 inches thick, and the gradual extinction is looked for.

HOT WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

ADVICES from Chicago give a rather dismal picture of the weather in the Windy City. During the days of the National Democratic Convention the heat was reported intense, but no casualties were chronicled. The Democrats got away safely. It is different now. People are dying from the heat at the rate of fifty a day. A local paper portrays the condition of the hot man on Sunday but as follows:

"It seemed as time that some one had played a joke on him and laid his clothes with gasoline. He felt as though if some one would stick a lighted match in him, it would be found that he was ready for the burning. He felt as though his right shoes were made of cast iron. Blisters on the soles and that if he should spit on a flat iron they should sizzle. He had a feeling in each eye as if some one had put lime, with a lemon and added a salty lick from the bottom. His collar seemed to grab like a vise, and from the deep pains that chased one another around his neck nothing intellect he would have sworn that a dozen men were concealed in his hat band. The eyeballs were dried and the lashes had burned off. He was so dizzy that he stood still and leaning against the corner of some one had his face