DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Saturday, November 5, 1892.

TO THE VOTERS.

That the DESERET NEWS is not "in politics," as the term is usually understood, and is not anybody's political organ, in any sense whatever, constitutes no reason why this paper may not, from time to time, enter the field or enough to give a word of political advice to its readers. It desires to do that for upon this occasion.

The end of a campaign, probably the most bitter and sensational, and certainly the most exciting, that this Territory has ever experienced, is drawing near its close. Various questionable and in some instances disreputable methods have been resorted to with the object of influencing votes in favor of, or stunning their projudice against, one or the other of the political parties or the candidates before the public. Many of reputable and honored men in the community, now and in past times, have been maligned and with a flippancy that is painful to every sober-minded man, and charges and counter-charges have followed upon each other with a swiftness and a vehemence that would be more astonishing if they were less disgusting. The Church itself has not escaped fling from all quarters—not only from opponents, but also from supposed friends. All this is known to the public, and need not be referred to in detail. The subject is unpleasant and painful at best, and to dignify it with more than casual notice now would be but to increase the sense which every true Saint must have already experienced.

What the NEWS wishes to say, therefore, is merely this: Its readers are cautioned against the appeals to prejudice and the falsehoods that are in circulation, and are urged to hold themselves in calmness and honor during the excitement that is raging; to be true to themselves, and to their pledges and covenants; to exercise that manhood which is alike proof against the snares of the sophist and the threats of the bourbon; to stand upon their rights as freemen and Americans and to exercise their suffrage as such; to repel the charges against the Church of which they are members, which are in effect charges against themselves—and finally, to vote according to their political preferences or predilections, untrammeled by any influence that may be improperly brought to bear. Let every man look carefully to his ticket, and see that it contains the names of the men of his choice. Let each one be on his guard against tricks of every kind, and act that he sets intelligently. In a word, the NEWS impresses upon its readers throughout the whole Territory the need of the utmost care, caution and integrity in the enjoyment of the royal right and the sacred duty which on Tuesday next will be theirs.

PROFESSORS IN POLITICS.

The faculty of some of the Eastern colleges are heeling out freely to the matter of engaging actively in politics, and while this may not be called an innovation altogether, it is something in the nature of an innovation and is not without significance. It inclines to be, and doubtless is, gratifying the men who are for promotion. Valedictorians have contended to set an example in the matter of participating in the practical phase of politics, so that others, who may be inferior thereto or nothinking, can have the benefit of their reasoning and their eloquence.

But it is also known, on the other hand, that it would be highly inexpedient in any of these institutions of learning to come, however indirectly, the partisan or friend or representative of any party. It would injure the school, perhaps eventually satisfy the rule of a law professor's precept. In the night now circulated it is stated, for instance, that President Eliot and Sumner, of the Harvard faculty are for Cleveland, and that a majority of the Harvard faculty are for Harrison. Also we have that the proportion of Republicans to Democrats in Dartmouth is as seven to one, that twenty-three of the thirty-three professors at Amherst are for Cleveland, and that the "Cleveland men on the faculty of Yale outnumber the Harrison men four to one."

The source from whence this report thinks, however, it would be generous enough if the professors were to shelter themselves in their studies and refuse to take the interest which all citizens should feel in a political contest, and we are disposed to concur. "But unless they remain very steadfast to the purpose of sticking to principles and ignoring partisanship," it says, "there is a danger that the alien matter will be dragged into politics as an instrument for tactical maneuvers."

None of so dubious a homogeneous a result from the faculty's participation as is foreshadowed by the foregoing conclusion; but certainly if the professors permit their minds to be drawn not towards politics at all, they will unfavorably enough be themselves drawn towards the feelings and the habit lest as the newly awakened interest becomes stronger and stronger, and there would seem to be no sufficient reason why it should be otherwise. The result would seem to be inevitable, however, that an active, aggressive share in partisan politics is incompatible with the calm, argumentative, dispassionate culture required of college professors.

CANDIDATES THREE.

In another part of this issue the NEWS presents to its readers a brief biographical sketch of the several candidates for Delegate to Congress from Utah. In the case of the Republican and the Liberal nominees, the matter which is published was kindly furnished by friends selected respectively by the candidates themselves; but in response to a request of the NEWS representative. In the case of the Democratic nominee, a reporter of this paper has had to frame the sketch from such information as he could obtain elsewhere. If imperfections or inaccuracies shall be found in what is said concerning Mr. Cannon or Mr. Allen, the NEWS disclaims all responsibility over the of publication. If there are errors in what we say concerning Mr. Rawlins, they are due to haste in securing and mistakes of the kind we shall be willing to correct, in the latter case, the burden of blame and to make no excuse.

Some may be offended at an article, too, because until this morning was expected, and were behind in publication, that our request for such a review as should be acceptable to him, would be complied with.

For that the NEWS feels that each of the three candidates before the electorate is a gentleman who is qualified by native ability and educational attainments to represent the Territory with high honor in the national Congress. Of course only one will be elected, and the chance of that one practically lies between two. Tuesday's vote will determine who he is to be.

WE LIVE AND LEARN.

We keep on learning something about the land we live in, which goes to show that it will be some time yet before we know it all regarding America. If indeed such a state of information is at all possible. The Columbian Fair exhibition at Chicago doubtless did more good than will ever be received or noticed now or later, chiefly in the way of causing those who thought themselves posted to learn some new things by investigation and "brushing up," and those who were not to find out how very ignorant they really were; while to all classes and among every condition some new "pointers" were acquired by the force of comparison and association of ideas.

In these quasi-centennial days, says a contemporary, it is worth while to recall the fact that the continent now named America has gone at sundry times or another by a great many names. The notion that Columbus held of finding a westward passage to "India by way of the Atlantic is recalled by the names of New Indies and India Occidentalis, bestowed upon the islands indicating the land discovered by Columbus. America Meridiana was an old name of North America, as America Septentrionalis was of South America. Then Brazil was for a time the name applied to the southern continent.

Finally, says the same authority, the origin of the name America has been greatly disputed, though the weight of testimony leaves practically no doubt that it comes from the Christian name of Americus Vespucci. Some early authorities, however, gravely contend that the name came from the Peruvian word Amaru, meaning the sacred symbol of the ancient Peruvians, a serpent and a stick, an emblem, meaning country. Thus termed, America means the land of the holy serpent. If there be those who contend that such holy terms from the sacred and without one of our great political campaigns, they would surely event themselves with more fervor than occurred to them at the time.

THE NEW SCHOOL OF AUTORS.

James John Corbett, a young man calling from California, and who recently acquired considerable fame and an income amount of cash by knocking and beating another boxer who had never been thought that way before, is playing on the stage and making more money in a week than he ever made as a bookkeeper in a year. What a travesty on professional venue all this is! Of course Corbett is not an actor, does not, perhaps, understand the rudiments of theatrical business, yet he commands a larger income than any of the great professionals now actively engaged in their calling. With John Michael Joseph and Lawrence Barrett, the great American actors of this generation, dead, and Edwin Booth, of the same school, going the same way very fast, it is natural that we look around in the temple of Thespis, and what more reasonable than that the scholarly acquirements and intellectual culture of the age should cause us to turn our eyes reflectly to John L. Sullivan and his conqueror? Physical culture and even the ability to sling right and left are not at all detrimental to the making of a great actor, in fact, they would be more likely an assistance to him, and a good physique is quite indispensable; but when the candidate for dramatic honors and fame has no other qualifications whatever and can still make more money than those who have toiled up the ladder and reached to top through the force of talent fully cultivated and most properly applied, it is enough to engender "that tired feeling" as a chronic ailment.

DANGERS OF THE DEEP.

It is one of the curious facts that here in Utah, where we have rail communication and sleep with every point of the compass and where we are within two days' travel of the mighty Pacific, there are growing, middle-aged and even old men who have never been confronted by a billy of water which they could not see across! To most of them the vastness of the ocean contains no more of actual impressiveness than the vastness of space, being in either case practically incomprehensible; how could it be otherwise when their knowledge of the vast deep and its facts begins and ends with a few hundred miles of it—and this may in many cases amount to more than to that of some who have "been there"—is learned from maps, charts, books, newspapers and conversation? They may and generally do know as a matter of abstract knowledge all about these things and so may they in the manner know all about the World's Fair buildings at Chicago; but it takes that realization that comes through the organs of sight and touch to fully realize their greatness and grandeur.

Tourists whom the ocean is offensive should doubtless be sternly impressed with the appearance of a stranded iceberg as with the monotonous "highway of nations" across which these sometimes go. At certain seasons of the year, as is well known, the Atlantic route to Europe is crossed by great processions of icebergs. There were especially numerous in 1890, and one that was passed on July 10, in 48 degrees north, 24 degrees west, is supposed to have made the nearest approach to British shores of any iceberg since the glacial period. Fewer icebergs than usual were seen in May and June of this year. They were, however, reported to Washington by 250 vessels; and one of them—seen from a German vessel, in 44 degrees north, 37 degrees west—was 200 feet high and four miles long! In the Antarctic waters this seems to have been a maximum year of floating ice. There the icebergs are always more numerous and formidable than in the north, yet it is not often that navigators have the experience of an Aberdeen captain who, about the middle of May, in 45 degrees south, 25 west, narrowly escaped running into an iceberg 1000 feet high, and on the next day sailed along an immense ice island 900 to 1000 feet high for a distance of forty miles.

Other reports as extraordinary as the foregoing have been made; to recite them would not, perhaps, be the means of sending a chill through the reader who never looked upon an iceberg in any more menacing attitude than can be taken upon white paper by means of printer's ink, but if he could once see one we guarantee the sensation would be different, especially if it was "head on" in a heavy fog and the ship from which the floating menace was seen was making twenty knots an hour or thereabout. A connection between the two—in view of the fact that only about one-third of the iceberg projects above the water—would have almost the same effect upon the ship that Robert Stevenson explained to a committee of Parliament his locomotive would have upon a cow that came upon the track—"it would be bad for the cow."

WE HAVE no remarks to make about this issue of the NEWS, preferring to let it speak for itself and its readers speak for it. One word, however, to all our patrons: It would be manifestly impossible to publish an index to the whole list of our advertisements, hence we have contented ourselves with calling by name only those which were specially prepared for this paper. In our columns will be found the receive announcements of those regular patrons whose friendship is so valued, and whose business the NEWS is happy to advertise day after day. To these in general terms we call the reader's attention; in even the smallest and most chary among them, we believe every one will find something worthy his consideration.

A CURIOUS island has been discovered by Captain John Richards of the British ship, Cimbrian Monarch. It (the island) is after her name and it floats upward from the water in pyramidal form. It is situated in latitude 29 degrees 2 minutes south, longitude 137 degrees 53 minutes west.

ABOUT this threat of Illinois Roosevelt that she would never visit or anger set in the Great West again, a section which she thinks is totally lacking in culture, a Deseret eastern contemporary gives this advice: "That's right, madame! help the poor West along all you can."

THE Chicago man who eloped with three telephone girls at once is quoted as a striking proof of the proud boast of a Lake City contemporary that "the business men of Chicago never do things by halves."

IT is said that four million people have grasped the champion slugger Corbett's hand. One man did so a few weeks ago who now wishes he had been somewhere else at the time; his name is John L. Sullivan.

A CARD.

In daily papers published in this Territory versions of remarks made at Provo, on Tuesday evening last, by Mr. J. L. Rawlins, the Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress, have appeared in which he is credited with making certain statements concerning myself of a most grave character. One of the statements published is in relation to the bonds of $45,000 which were forfeited when I did not appear in court on the 17th of March, 1885. Two of those bonds of $10,000 each were and paid, but were carried by appeal of my sureties to the U. S. Supreme Court, and last spring I succeeded in effecting a compromise by which I was relieved, for a small consideration, from the necessity of paying them.

Concerning this compromise Mr. Rawlins is credited with saying: "It is whispered that a compromise had been effected, and it is said $20,000 of the bonds were remitted, and it has been further said that the relinquishment of the $20,000 bonds was in consideration of the Mormon vote being given to the Republicans." After making this statement it is said that Mr. Rawlins continued: "What do you think when I tell you that in consideration of his bond being reduced $20,000, the Mormon people are to be sold into the ranks of the Republican party?"

Upon these statements being brought to my attention, I addressed a note to Mr. Rawlins, in which I asked him if he had made those statements; if he had not, I asked that he would be so kind, if he had made any allusion to me upon that occasion, to give me his version of what which he did say.

In reply to this, I have received a letter this morning from him, in which he states: "I did not charge in my Provo speech that in consideration of the remittance of the $20,000 you had bargained away the votes of the Mormon people. "He does not, however, comply with my request and state what he did say upon this subject, but branches off to inform me where my honor has been assailed in other directions, quite irrelevant to the point at issue between himself and me.

The same afternoon that I addressed this letter to Mr. Rawlins, I received from Ex-Governor West an extract from Mr. Rawlins' manuscript of the speech which he had prepared for delivery at Provo, and concerning which the Governor says that it was "published by himself (Mr. Rawlins) from the original manuscript prepared previous to delivery."

That Mr. Rawlins did not stick to his written and memorized speech is very evident if the statements of those who were present at the meeting which he addressed can be relied upon. I am informed by a gentleman of high character and unquestioned veracity, who was present, and who wrote down the words that Mr. Rawlins utered, that he did say: "What do you think when I tell you that in consideration of his bond being reduced $20,000 the Mormon people are to be sold into the ranks of the Republican party?" The statement, written on the spot, employs, I am assured, "the exact words, as at the time of delivery; it is recorded at literature" and this agrees with other statements which were made by persons who were present. It appears, therefore, to be a question of veracity between Mr. Rawlins and his hearers, and into the discussion of which I need not enter.

But whether Mr. Rawlins made the statement or not, it has gone out as coming from him, and it is due to the people of Utah Territory that I should make some explanation concerning the relinquishment of the bonds.

I happened to be in Washington last spring, and in conversation with high officials I found they felt that a terrible injustice had been done me in the matter of those bonds, and now the gentlemen in whose power it was under the law to recommend a settlement, pointed out to me the way by which it could be done, and for such others evinced a willingness to do everything in their power to aid me. A settlement was made, and not a word was said by any one connected with the business concerning votes for the Republican party.

I am sure that those who know me would not believe me capable of any such conduct as bartering votes for lifting advantage to myself. But to assert that these may be not those in any mind concerning me, I wish to state in the most emphatic and comprehensive manner that there is not the slightest foundation in truth for such a charge. It is unqualifiedly and absolutely false. In so my conversations in Washington, there was no intimation that ever gave me much pleasure as this, not because of the money consideration (and yet this was considerable, amounting, with interest, to about $25,000) but because of the deep relief that was taken in the case by President Harrison and the different members of his cabinet to whose knowledge the case was brought, and who had not hesitated to try forever association with them in the halls of Congress.

In the manuscript of the speech which Mr. Rawlins prepared for delivery at Provo, he says: "In my opinion, they (the bonds) could not have been made so high as to induce him to come up and face the punishment which he expected would be inflicted upon him."

If this expression been uttered by Mr. Rawlins in the heat of debate, it would not perhaps be worthy of notice, although an extraordinary statement under any circumstances from an attorney concerning one who had been his client. But it was deliberately prepared by him in his chamber, and without provocation. How such language can be reconciled as appropriate or professional, apart from every other consideration, I leave to all men of honor in his profession and the public at large to judge.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 5, 1892.

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