

that Bruce should be returned to Australia. The man told his story but it was not heeded. Finally a railroad agent telegraphed to Quebec, and got a reply that money for a second class fare from San Francisco to Quebec had been paid to the local agent of a railroad there. The reply came just in time. If it had been a day later Bruce would be on the bosom of the Pacific bound once more for the country which, above all others in the world, he did not want to see.

SIR CHARLES DILKE.

A CURIOUS revolution in the English political wheel has brought into public life once more Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke. He was chosen Member of Parliament in the recent elections by a majority of 2,318 over his Conservative opponent.

Sir Charles was born in Chelsea in 1843. In early life he was a vehement Republican, and advocated the immediate abolition of royalty. Queen Victoria, at this time, is reported as having perpetrated a joke. It appears that the Dilke family were at one time especial friends of royalty, and that the Queen patted young Charles while a boy on the head. Subsequently, when he blossomed out as Republican, her Majesty was reminded that this was the lad whose head she had patted so frequently. She replied that she must have stroked him the wrong way, seeing that he entertained such dislike for all things royal.

He married an Irish woman named Kate Shiel. She was as much a radical as he, and both in their stumping tours struck terror into the hearts of British aristocrats. Later on in life he became acquainted with the Prince of Wales, and gradually subsided into Gladstonian Liberalism.

THE UTAH WORLD'S FAIR BILL.

THE passage by the of House 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 snub to its provisions. 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 judi-

cial authorities of the highest character supported that position.

The Governor considered his authority invaded 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, reaching 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 "Liberal" 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 McClelland, 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, he being the only one of the body who voted in its favor:

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

"Whereas, It is but fair and consistent with the law that those appointments should be equally distributed among the different political parties in the county; 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 "Liberal" faction 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 envy 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.

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 engrossingly selfish. The sordid inducement consists of a desire for an easy and comparatively rapid 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 initiatory 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 "other ways" by which unfit persons climb over into vocations 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.