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SALT LAKE CITY, - - FEB. 2, 1899.

FAILURE TO ELECT A SENATOR.

There seems to be a misunderstanding among some of our legislators, and others, as to the result of a failure to elect a United States Senator. It is thought that in such a case the Governor would be able to appoint one, and that would be very acceptable to some portions of the community. We are hopeful that there will be no necessity for such action, because it is the duty of the Legislative Assembly to elect a Senator, and it would be a disgrace to that body if it failed to discharge that obligation.

The Constitution of the United States appears to support the theory, that the Governor of a State may temporarily appoint a United States Senator, in case the Legislature of the State fails to elect. It says as to the election of U. S. Senators:

"And if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

Acting on this supposed authority the Governor of Wyoming, not very long ago, and the Governor of another State, after the failure of the Legislature to elect a Senator, each made an appointment. When the appointed Senators presented their credentials, objection was made that they had not been lawfully elected. The Senate sustained the objection, and the gentlemen did not obtain their seats.

The ground taken on this matter was, that the Constitution contemplated the election of Senators when the State Legislature was in session, and that the failure to elect was equivalent to a declaration that the State would do without that much representation in Congress; that the vacancy must occur during the "recess" of the Legislature in order that the Governor might appoint, and that the Executive could not assume the duty of the Legislature, wilfully neglected.

Let it be understood, then, by legislators and others, no matter of what party or persuasion, that if the Utah Assembly does not elect a Senator, this State will have to get along with but one member of the upper House of Congress for two years, or until the Legislature can be legally assembled and will act on the matter.

The public are getting impatient over the delay in coming to a final vote on the Senatorial question, which is quite natural. But it should be recognized that only a small portion of time, comparatively, is being spent in balloting on the contest, and that considerable legislative work is being performed. A little more patience, friends, and the conflict will end. It is of the utmost importance that the proper choice shall be made and the interests of the whole State shall be subserved.

FIRE AND POLICE.

The fire and police bill prepared by the City Council committee on municipal laws, is a measure that we believe will recommend itself to the Legislative Assembly. The attempt to regulate a department of city affairs outside the purview of the city government, has proved a huge mistake. The fire and police commission scheme has been a failure. This is not a reflection upon the gentlemen who acted in that body. It is the policy that led to its organization that is condemned by experience and public sentiment.

The result of the movement to place the fire and police departments in a position independent of the city Council, is a terrible muddle. It has been very costly, too. And today men who have been discharged from the city service, are claiming compensation for city work that they have not performed, and others who are public servants consider themselves installed for life and defy the city authorities to remove them.

This is a condition of affairs that must not be permitted to continue. A change is imperative and it must not be unnecessarily delayed. The Deseret News has nothing to say against the police and fire departments, nor against the men employed therein. We do not believe the motive behind the measure now proposed is hostile to either of them. It is not personal nor is it partisan. It has passed the scrutiny of the city attorney and his assistant, and has received the unanimous endorsement of the City Council, consisting of members of different political parties.

We do not know how it is viewed by the Mayor. We believe, however, that it will receive his support. We hope so, because we view it as a measure essential to the proper conduct of municipal affairs. We can see no good reason why the fire and police departments should be taken from the general management of city affairs, any more than the other departments.

As to the insinuation that the Council wants to "hold up the Mayor," we trust no one will be misled. It is characteristic of the source from which it came. The very fact of its origin should be evidence that it is mean, malicious and unworthy of credence. There is no conflict between the Mayor and the Council. His views have been received with respect, his vetoes have prevailed, his appointments have been honored, there is no disposition to fetter his official action.

We believe the City Council has simply had in view the welfare of the municipality, and has been moved by a desire to pave the way for their successors in office to a stable and peaceful condition, free from the doubts, perplexities and expenses that have affected the present system, or rather lack of system, in which everybody seems at sea without rudder or anchor.

EYESIGHT AND THE SCHOOLS.

Some time ago an examination was held in the public schools of Buffalo, the result of which should be of general interest, as it concerns the children frequenting the schools. It was found that the eyesight of the pupils was affected by bad light and defective school furniture.

One thousand children were subjected to examination. In the primary schools the percentage of those whose eyes were in any way affected was very small, but it increased with the advancing school years so that at the time of graduation it was found that twenty per cent of the pupils were suffering from defective vision.

The Philadelphia Medical Journal holds that this is due to either of the following causes:

First, an ill adjusted desk or seat. The desk must be at a suitable distance from the seat, of a certain height, preferably the height of the knee. In this way the pupil is enabled to sit upright.

Second, the light may be imperfect, requiring the pupil to place his head over his work.

Third, the light may come in the wrong direction, if from the front causing a glare; and if from the right side causing the hand to shade what is being written. If there is a tendency to astigmatism, to amblyopia arising from strabismus, or to any similar disease, it is likely to be aggravated.

It is also pointed out that diseases of the eyes may be propagated in schools where roller towels are used.

The Journal is of the opinion that frequent examination of the eyes of school children should be held, and that whatever causes the sight to be affected should be immediately removed.

CHURCH IN CHICAGO POLITICS.

Chicago ministers intend to hold a great political convention of church members this spring, for the purpose of impressing on the politicians that no man objectionable to them will receive the vote of the church members. This has been announced in one of the churches. The matter has been under consideration for some time and will be further discussed by the ministerial associations. That is, the churchmen of Chicago propose to dictate terms to the political party leaders, the acceptance or rejection of which may determine the elections.

The plan, as far as outlined, for the proposed political church convention, will meet one week, or ten days, before the first ordinary political convention is called to order. Then it will adjourn until ten days after the date of the last party convention and consider the nominations. Then a ticket will be made up from the various tickets, or a new one may be formulated.

The importance of this church movement is apparent. There are about 650 churches in Chicago, and about 300 young people's societies of a religious, or semi-religious character, and if they all unite, they will probably control the Chicago elections. The object in view, as stated, is to elect officers who are willing to enforce the laws against social vice. This, the promoters of the scheme declare, is of greater importance than the street railroad matter or the question of constitutional amendments.

The Chicago divines do not seem to fear the censure, so liberally bestowed upon the Catholic church and the Latter-day Saints, for alleged interference in politics. They know, probably, from intimate association with those who raise the familiar cry on every occasion, that it is without justification. They act on the principle that church members are citizens, and as such have a right to a voice in the affairs of the community. They believe, perhaps, that a church building is quite as good a place as a saloon for a primary. It will be interesting to see how this struggle for morality will come out. It is the Chicago churches against the element that lives on vice. It is an appeal of these churches to the civil law for aid in a warfare, in which the spiritual power of their teachings and the moral influence of their own lives are inadequate to secure the victory.

It will be interesting to note whether the anti-"Mormon" howlers against "church and state" will clamor about "church interference in politics" in the windy city. Perhaps they will see a distinction with a difference, between "Mormon" Elders exercising the common rights of American citizens and sectarian preachers combining to control elections.

THE LODGE IMMIGRATION BILL.

The measure known as the Lodge immigration bill has been disposed of, the House having refused to consider it. The purpose of the bill was to restrict immigration by requiring an educational test as a condition of the admission of persons of foreign nativity, and by barring aliens, who have not declared their intention of becoming citizens, from employment on public works.

The bill was framed in accordance with a declaration of the Republican platform of 1896. It was subsequently adopted by Congress, but vetoed by President Cleveland. Then the House passed it over his veto and it went to the Senate, where no action was taken on it. It was modified and again introduced into the Fifty-fifth Congress, where it was passed by the Senate and rejected by the House.

Much of the agitation against immigration is carried on with the understanding that the foreign-born population furnishes the almshouses and penal institutions with the bulk of their inmates.

While this seems to be true of pauperism, it is not so as regards the jails and penitentiaries. A writer in the Forum has found that in New York, where so many foreign elements are represented, the native-born percentage of the occupants of the penitentiary is no less than 62. And even if deducting all those born in the United States of foreign-born parents, the native element among the criminals is as high as 39 per cent. Of the 38 per cent of foreign birth four-tenths per cent is from Ireland; 9 per cent from Germany; 3.2 from England; 2.5 from Italy; 1.3 from Russia; 1.1 from Austria, and 5.6 from other countries.

The total admissions to the poor house in the decade from 1885 to 1895 was 27,745. Of these only 14.8 per cent were born in the United States. The foreign born objects of charity were distributed as follows: Sixty and four-tenths per cent were born in Ireland, 14 in Germany, 4.4 in England, 2.2 in Scotland and 4.4 in other countries. The most striking fact that appears here is that six out of every ten of New York city's paupers were born in Ireland—more than four times as many as those born in the United States, and nearly two and one-half times as many as were born in all other foreign countries.

A due consideration of such figures suggests that efforts at restricting immigration should be made along other lines than those laid down by the Lodge bill. An educational test is not sufficient. People physically unable to support themselves and liable to become public charges, and people with tendencies to defy the law may be able to read and write, while many of those not possessing those accomplishments may have the qualities desirable in American citizens. The tests applied ought evidently to be as to physical and moral qualifications rather than literary attainments.

COMMENTS ON ROBERTS.

The Man of the World, a New York paper, has the following under the title of "Mormonism and Morals":

Considerable disquietude reigns in the minds of some no doubt very good people, because Mr. Roberts, the Mormon, has been elected a member of Congress. We fail to understand why their mental equilibrium should be disturbed. The law is against polygamy, and if Mr. Roberts has broken that law, it seems a pity that he is not prosecuted and punished. In the absence of any such proceedings, however, it seems probable that Mr. Roberts's legal position is assured. It only remains to be seen why he should not take his seat in Congress. We do not know Mr. Roberts, and we do not hold a brief for Mormonism. We never had more than one wife ourselves, and we have always found one wife ample. * * * Abraham, David, Solomon, and other noble heroes of the Bible made experiments in matrimony without materially detracting from their high positions and we believe that the excited ladies who are today objecting to Mr. Roberts going to Washington would not exclude any of the heroes of Scripture were they presented for election.

The proposition to exclude Mr. Roberts on the score of immorality is as supremely ridiculous as it is manifestly unfair. Mr. Roberts is married according to his lights, and moreover according to the rights of his church. We may not be in accord with the teachings of that church, and circumstances may have rendered it necessary for the supreme authority to interfere with the execution of some of its dispensations. But beyond that we have no more right to go than to interfere, on the ground of cruelty to children, with the circumcision ceremony of a large and worthy section of the United States' population. The moral position of Mr. Roberts cannot be assailed. Were he to abandon the wives he has married, in order to adjust himself to the views of his opponents, we should have a very poor opinion of him. As it is, he resolutely adheres to the obligations he has assumed and declines to budge an inch.

But if the moral objection to four wives is to hold good, what are we to say of men whose engagements with ladies are not sanctioned by the tie of marriage? Every man who keeps his eyes and ears open knows full well that there are legislators all over the Union who maintain establishments of which their wives know nothing at all. We do not want to use harsh terms about gentlemen who find the company of their wives a bit tiresome and seek the society of less virtuous, if more fascinating, ladies. But these men are [illegible], which are exceedingly well known, do not [illegible] objection to their sitting in Congress. Senators and Congressmen are very much like the common clay kind of individual, and if they do not go to the extent of marrying all the ladies on whom they cast their affections, it is simply because the law is against them. Socially a man is considered no worse than his moral neighbors because he keeps two establishments and no political critic in his senses would object to [illegible] conduct and bar him from performing his legislative functions on that account.

Mr. Roberts, on the other hand, violates no moral law. Indeed, he is observing the morality of a sect of which he is an exponent, and nothing more should be expected of him. [illegible] is, of course, the only proper system for these days. But in our attempts to enforce it let us at least be intelligent and intelligible. If you exclude a "Mormon" from Congress then you must also exclude the men who, if they have not a number of wives, ought to be the more ashamed of themselves.

The senatorial artists of the city do not recognize in Senator Hildreth's barber bill a clean-cut measure.

"Legislatrix" is the pedantic term by which the London Daily Mail designates the lady members of Utah's Legislature.

Northern Idaho seems to be in the throes of a very severe blizzard, but it is to be hoped that the fears of loss of human life will prove groundless.

Prospects for California's wheat crop are excellent this year, as, in addition to a probable heavy yield, there is a ten per cent increase over the acreage planted last year.

Chicagoans now demand an underground trolley system. That it is feasible is proved by experiments in Washington, New York and other places, and Chicago does not propose to be behind the times.

Now Mr. Havemeyer of the sugar trust says he will not make peace with the Arbuckles, and that the price war can go on. Since the Arbuckles appear willing, there is good promise for low-priced sugar for some time yet.

The New York Herald is deeply concerned at the story that an Indian wife can be obtained by a white man in the Klondike country for fifty blankets. Is the Herald's worry because the price for a wife is so much higher than in New York?

Believers in the "groundhog day" or bear-shadow tradition will be happy in the promise of an early spring. Neither the little rodent nor the shaggy bruin had the ghost of a show for seeing his shadow at noon today.

The snowstorm in Colorado must have been terrific, judging by the reports from there today. Besides being in the storm, the east bound trains from Salt Lake are blocked by snowslides near Glenwood Springs.

Senator Rawlins advocates the United States letting the Philippine islands go in peace. Utah's junior Senator would have a hard time convincing those acquainted with the situation that his suggestion would be wise or practical at the present juncture.

The dispatches tell a story from Shawnee, Indiana, of a newly born infant there, weighing one pound and about the size of an incandescent electric light globe. If the attending physician is right in his prediction that the child will live, it ought to grow up a shining light.

Fred Ross, a non-union man at San Francisco, has been awarded $1,200 damages against union men who shut him out of work. This may be a valuable suggestion that non-union men as well as union workers have rights under the law which are worthy of respect.

The statement comes from Washington that Secretary Alger wants the President to remove Gen. Miles from the head of the army, so as to end the present irritation. Why not have the President remove Secretary of War Alger? The work should be made complete.

The New York Journal commenting on the reasons for a change in the manner of electing United States Senators, mentions a mix-up in Utah "with talk of corruption." The Journal must have been reading the anti-"Mormon" sheet published in this city, which repeatedly charges "corruption," and then declares it never said so but that the word was "forged."

In answer to a complaint made to the British consul, of Englishmen being assaulted by police at Colon, the authorities of the United States of Colombia say the parties beaten were mistaken for strikers. Now the British officials propose to teach the Colombian representatives how to distinguish between peaceable foreigners and obstreperous strikers.

Count Von Osten-Sacken, Russian ambassador to Germany, at the close of a conversation with Emperor William, at a ball in Berlin last night, was stricken with paralysis and taken to his home in a critical condition. There should be nothing in the event on which to frame an accusation against the Kaiser, but with a French minister as a victim it would have been different.

On Monday, April 3, Dr. Watson, best known by his nom de plume, "Ian Maclaren," will appear in the Assembly Hall, this city, and deliver readings from his "Bonny Brier Bush," "Dr. Maclure" and other of his works. We call attention to this so early, as there undoubtedly are many intended conference visitors who will be pleased to avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing and hearing the celebrated author and lecturer.

REFORM WRONG END FIRST.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The public service is corrupted by the private interests, which debauch officials and members of municipal assemblies in order to obtain the public wealth without paying for it. From their point of view they cannot afford to allow honest men to participate in municipal government, and the consequence is that the whole service is filled by men forced into public office who are mere servants and henchmen of bosses who are themselves servants and henchmen of the corporations. As soon as private interests find it unprofitable to corrupt the civil service the reform will come with very little effort. When it is thoroughly understood that a powerful corporation can make no money by bribery there will be no bribery. Remove the temptation and the offense will not be committed.

STOCK GAMBLING.

[Chicago News.]

Every intelligent person knows the corrupt effects of all this gambling. It weakens industry and blurs moral perceptions. To the man who has won $1,000 in two or three days without turning his hand the gains of legitimate business seem slow and petty. It is in no sense a creation of wealth, but a mere lifting of one's self by one's boot straps. The reaction will come in due time and the army which happens to stand in the gap at that particular period will be in a position to realize the sinfulness of betting.

CREMATION.

Springfield Republican.

The Massachusetts cremation society, having a crematory at the Forest Hills cemetery in Boston, was the pioneer of the new departure in this state. There have been 677 incinerations since the society was organized, of which number 101 were those of last year, including the bodies of such well known people as Edward Bellamy, Sherman Hoar, Mrs. Burnett, the daughter of James Russell Lowell, Dr. C. F. Worcester, Col. George M. [illegible] and Dr. J. Heber Smith. The society has some $5,000 in its treasury, and contemplates both the completion of its chapel building and the purchase of additional land about the crematory. That there is increasing demand for cremation appears in the fact that the Mount Auburn cemetery corporation asked the legislature to permit them to erect a crematory because so many of their stockholders wanted it.

FOR IRRIGATION.

Denver Post.

The secretary of agriculture recommended an appropriation of $50,000 to carry on the work of irrigation investigation. This amount was reduced to $35,000 by the house, which is too small a sum to do the work in the manner in which it has been projected and which will be of the greatest value to the Western section of the country. It is to be hoped that the amount suggested by the secretary will be restored by the Senate, for this great question of irrigation is rapidly reaching a stage when it is likely to overshadow in importance every other public question in the West. The principles of irrigation law, particularly in their interstate application, are by no means well settled, so that an investigation and report such as is contemplated by this appropriation would be simply invaluable to this section of the country and pave the way to the establishment of some general principles which would stimulate the growth and development of the entire West.

Z. C. M. I. Spring Opening Sale

NOW ON, OF

NEW AND ELEGANT WASH GOODS.

36-inches wide Sea Island Percales, perfectly lovely goods of excellent quality and sure to give satisfaction in this Sale, per yard, only	11c	Standard Prints, a very fine line that sell regularly at 8 1-3 cents per yard, will go in this Sale at half price, that is 12 yards for 50 cents, being, per yard	4 1/6c
36-inches wide Percales, dark, handsome shades, elegant patterns, specially suitable for Wrappers, in this Sale at the exceedingly low price of, per yard, only	8 1/3c	Yard wide dyed Cambrics, the best Wash Goods that can be purchased, durable and fashionable, in this Sale, per yard, only	12 1/2c
36-inches wide Fine Percales, 8 yards for $1. These goods come in dress lengths and are in very desirable patterns and colors. Ladies should not fail to examine this stock. Remember the low price, per yard, only	12 1/2c	32-inches wide Olympia Cloth, in reds, electrics, and navies, perfectly lovely goods, at bargains that are a splendid catch, being in this Sale, 12 yards for $1.00, per yard, only	8 1/3c
36-inches wide Merrimacs—famous for their fine mandrying qualities—come in fine dark wrapper shades and in this Sale are less than New York prices. We are offering these, per yard, for only	12 1/2c	Yard wide "N. R." Percales, choice patterns, excellent dress goods, sure to please, put down in this Sale at 12 yards for $1, per yard only	8 1/3c
36-inches wide Madras Cords—a special Waist material—elegant, stylish goods, come in stripes, the delicate shades beautifully blended, in this Sale, per yard, only	12 1/2c	La Reine, 36-inches wide dress goods that give general satisfaction. We have a choice stock of this high standard material, which is offered in this Sale at, per yard, only	10c

SPRING OUTING FLANNELS. We have just received an immense stock of Spring Outing Flannels, specially purchased for our Annual Sale. 14 YARDS FOR $1.00.

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Include Real Arabian, Saxony, Battenburg and Cluny.

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THREE NIGHTS, Beginning Thursday, February 2. MATINEE SATURDAY.

Chas. E. Blaney's Great Comedy,

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FUNNY, BREEZY AND UP-TO-DATE

Usual prices.

Next Attraction: YON YONSON.

REMOVAL.

The office of the Utah Sugar Company has been removed from the Home Fire Insurance Company's building at 20 Main Street to the Deseret News building, corner of Main and South Temple.

HORACE G. WHITNEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

OVERCOATS.

These Overcoats will be just as stylish next season as this. Overcoat styles don't change much—except in the extremes. So you are safe in buying now, even though you lay it away until next season. The saving is big interest on your money. These garments are of Kersey or rough finish chiviots—black or brown. Prices were $7.50 to $30.00. Now $5.50 to $22.50

BOY'S SHIRTS.

Just received a big line of Boy's Shirts, some Negligee to wear with white collars. Some Negligee with collars attached. Some stiff fronts to wear with white collars— 50c, 75c, $1.00

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