DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Monday, October 23, 1893.

The DESERET EVENING NEWS is published every evening, except Sundays, at 100 East First South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Telephone Number 257.

The DESERET EVENING NEWS is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

The DESERET WEEKLY is published every Saturday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily 12 Months	$10.00
Daily 6 Months	5.00
Daily 3 Months	2.50
Daily 1 Month	90
Daily by the Week	25
Semi-Weekly 12 Months	3.00
Semi-Weekly Edition 6 Months	1.50
Semi-Weekly 3 Months	1.00
Semi-Weekly 1 Month	50
Weekly 12 Months	1.50

Payment for Subscription is invariably in advance.

Our subscribers will notify, every J. T. Day, the carrier, of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

Subscribers changing their place of residence should always give notice to have the paper changed.

The NEWS was on sale on the principal Union News Stands in all prominent towns on the day of its publication.

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Correspondence for the NEWS is at Room 2, Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

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DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

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GETTING TO THE POLE.

The Boston announcing that a whaling vessel had penetrated to within six degrees—411 miles—of the north pole, although subsequently modified, is of surpassing interest to the scientists if not to the general world. The revised figures may and doubtless will add to the interest somewhat, but if they are even approximately correct some previously unknown conditions are shown to obtain near the mouth of the Arctic sea. The long-mooted idea of an open polar sea is scarcely shaken if not altogether destroyed as a result of the achievement, it being shown that the pole could have been reached on the ice if the expedition had had dogs and sledges.

It may be an event of the future and the near future at that, that the north pole will be reached by man, and that he or those who accomplish the feat will live and return to tell us all about it. It will doubtless prove a very exhausting journey despite the hardships inseparable thereto will have been met and overcome by what they. The appearance spoken of would indicate that the earth's pole is in a region of frozen barrenness, unchalloned by man if not by beast, so that all that shall have been gained will accrue to the narrow circle of the world's people whose occupation demands geographical and scientific data upon which to proceed. Of course it will add something to the prestige of those who first reach the northern end of the earth's axis, who or the nation they may represent, but this will be more evanescent in its character than if the discovery were one of a more accessible to mankind at large and of more practical consequence to those who might go there.

The foregoing appeared as an editorial in the DESERET EVENING NEWS of Wednesday, Oct. 4. We are informed that some of our readers have taken exceptions to it, claiming that it expressed views which from the standpoint of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints were were unscriptural and unorthodox.

We reproduce it in order that all such may read again before criticising adjustly, or, if still unsatisfied, that they will regard this as an invitation to do us the favor to point out their objections. We much prefer to meet them personally or by correspondence than to hear of their going about the streets questioning the intelligence and soundness of the paper's opinions on a matter of Church doctrine, or, in the case of public speakers, airing cheap wit and uttering hasty contradictions at our expense on Sunday meetings.

THAT MENDON AFFAIR.

The NEWS gives space today to a detailed statement of some recent occurrences at Mendon, and the causes that called it forth, as well as affords a true reputable citizens of the locality regarding the affair and those connected therewith. Fair-minded people are requested to make comparisons between the info as published by the Tribune of this city and the facts in the case, that all who wish to may understand to what despicable means the anti-Mormon organs will resort in its vilification of the Mormon people.

It is the province of a newspaper to get its news from all available responsible sources. But it is a misnomer for that the chief editorial is so eager to keep alive upon the Mormons that it grasps voraciously at anything leading in that direction, no matter how vilious or irresponsible its information and it is on that that which the wrong to protect and it never publishes the truth in its premises. In case of this latter feature the NEWS is constrained to make the correction in this instance by correcting the facts.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Saturday was a bill day with the politicians of this city, there seemed everything to be done but pay and collect the pot. One would have thought that the different atmosphere breathing wind prevailed on Saturday if nothing more tomorrow, but they didn't, the indications were as it was conceived among the politicians themselves.

Both the Democratic and Republican legislative tickets for this city are now before the public and will be found elsewhere in today's NEWS. As all the names are those of men prominently well known in the community no introduction or comment is required at our hands.

The Republican convention, by a decided majority, decided to follow the example of the Democrats by putting up no municipal ticket, and this would seem to place the Citizens' ticket to record the possibility of defeat. The NEWS takes pleasure in adding its endorsement to that of the national organizations and announces its support of the Independent candidates for city offices.

GREAT EDITORS.

There is not a place in all this country that possesses the individuality that characterized the New York Tribune when Horace Greeley was its editor, or the Times when owned by Henry J. Raymond.—Exchange.

The day of great newspapers, edited by great editors such as Horace Greeley and Henry J. Raymond, has passed away.—Chicago Tribune.

These extracts seem to contain too much in the nature of truthfulness to be relished by a living contemporary of Greeley and Raymond—Charles A. Dana, of the Sun, and he proceeds thereupon to make a statement showing that while both men were great and good and strong, neither was an angel nor yet an immortal of any shade or cast. Mr. Dana shows that he had the pleasure of knowing both men well, but was better acquainted with Greeley than with Raymond. After a tribute to Greeley general with the gifted helpmate of the Oakland hermitess proceeds to show that the sage of Chappaqua said of—"more than once, on his regards to businesses, and when Greeley called Raymond "the little virgin," that oval-headed man retorted in language which many people have forgotten. The two did not get along very well together when one was editor of the Tribune and the other was among his subordinates, nor afterward when they were editors of rival papers, though both were of the same party. Neither of them is pronounced an "ideal editor," or a very deep thinker, or a fearless statesman, or a notable writer. Greeley was a stronger and more stirring writer than Raymond; but Raymond was a far more skillful editor than Greeley. Greeley was more devoted to mind than Raymond; Raymond was more judicious and stable than Greeley. Raymond, when he was a member of the legislature, and the speaker of the assembly, and the lieutenant governor of the state, and a member of Congress, and a delegate to state or national conventions, gave evidence that he was greatly more ingenious in politics than Greeley, who, indeed, during the brief period of his service in Congress, did not win distinction.

Something of an account of the inner workings of the Republican organization of the empire state twenty years and more ago is given in an interesting vein, and then we are advised that Greeley was more of a philosopher than Raymond, who, in sooth, was more of a man of affairs than Greeley. Greeley, says the Sun, was often compared with Benjamin Franklin, though he did not possess Franklin's scientific quality; Raymond might be compared, in many respects, with Franklin Pierce, though he was not Pierce's politics. Greeley had certain eccentricities of manner and action; Raymond was always urbane as a very level-headed man. Both of them belonged to the anti-slavery school in politics, but Greeley's nerve in the cause far surpassed Raymond's. Greeley had in his earlier years been a visionary of "social reforms" which were bitterly denounced by Raymond, who, however, in the latter years of his life, began to look with favor upon certain theories of socialism. Greeley was negligent in his dress; Raymond was natty. Both Greeley and Raymond were founders of New York daily papers which still exist, but neither of which is now characterized by the traits of its founder.

The Sun in conclusion sums up the merits of the two men thus:

A true man was Horace Greeley, strong, earnest, and good—honest to his memory! An able man was Henry Jarvis Raymond, clear-headed, quick-witted, reasonable, temperate, genial and highly accomplished—not his case alone in this editorial galaxy!

It does not require an old head nor a very active mentality to remember the time when Horace Greeley stood among the foremost men of all this land and had a reputation co-extensive with civilization. He was, prior to the war, the undisputed oracle of the rural classes in the North, the authority from whom ruling there was no appeal, the arbiter who decided everything and from whose decisions few had the temerity to dissent. He ruled in Utah in 1859 will always linger in the memory of those who were here and figure in the history of that day as other as an event in the Territory's annals. His remarkable escapade with President Brigham Young was published far and wide, as indeed it should, and received considerable attention from the great sectional struggle in Illinois between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, with which it was nearly contemporaneous. He was necessarily made to everything he did and did, the general appearance being of those who seemed to excite sentiments of mirth and ridicule. He was thought also, absolutely ignorant and a warm, impulsive human soul. The secession of Jefferson Davis and the cause for which the Confederate soldiers was engaged with the objects of his subsequent incarceration. The editor's appearance at times was blind resolution, and the trials of life which were sanctified and the embrace proved not upon Davis's troubled head immediately until the rebellion subjugated and its leader was a prisoner, then the better side of the great writer's character was shown, so much so that when the distinguished prisoner needed bondsmen to secure his appearance, Greeley offered his name to the bond and to the last day secured to be unconscious of its being, as so freely charged, a place of such responsibility; on the contrary, he spoke of it with pride.

Greeley was not a statesman, neither was Raymond; but in their sphere they were Warwicks. Who made and unmade statesmen. Both showed clearly and considerably how truly it is the case with us that there is no royal road to greatness and no door in fee simple to the estate after it is won. Account now made many a hero, many a patriot and many a millionaire, but it never yet made a great editor, and when there have made themselves and by dint of tireless energy and ceaseless care have reached the apex of the mount of fame, an unusual breeze from the fickle social atmosphere precipitate the glamor that surrounds them and then a host of angry-brief men who may have helped upon the fallen but before, move also to pelt where he fell.

BLOCKADING PUBLIC BUSINESS.

A few weeks ago the Hon. Mr. Frye, in the course of a discussion on the floor of the U. S. Senate on the subject of unlimited debate, remarked that the Senate was "the most dignified assembly in the world," at which the galleries roared until the authority of the presiding officer was acquired to restore silence.

The spectators were not expressing a due appreciation of what struck them as a most jolly burlesque. They had lived near enough to that august body to discern between the solemn airs of the average senator and the tragic attitudes of the stage player, a similitude so striking that for a moment they forgot and doubtless thought they were at a play house of another sort until reminded by the president that Mr. Frye was not a performer but a lawmaker of a great nation, and that the Senate house was not a burlesque comedy, but a place where grave and revered statesmen were assembled to discuss the interests of sixty-five millions of people. The audience nevertheless thought it was a merry jest, all the same, and surely it was. Whether the people of those United States who are so far away as necessarily to miss the intoxicating influence of this grave burlesque, will be as well pleased with the joke as was the Washington audience, is a question for debate.

The Congress some months ago was called in special session to decide upon some means by which the country could be relieved from its present distress. The nature of that distress demanded above all things immediate action. The House of Representatives went vigorously to work on the problem at issue, and after giving every feature of the case a full, careful inspection, hastened to get the judgment of a majority of the members upon a final decision. Whether we out West, or the country at large, may agree with that decision or not, the House as a body did its full duty. If the people are dissatisfied, the proper remedy is in the ballot box. If the present personnel of the House does not truly represent the sentiments of the majority of the country, voters should see to it that men are hereafter sent there who do think as the people do.

But what a contrast here we in this august "upper house!" Under an exalted notion of its dignity, that body has declared that its members are above restraint in matters of debate; that the privilege to talk on the floor of the Senate shall be inviolable and unlimited. The effect is that in a position there is no minority. A single member can block the wheels of the Senate, and thereby the entire legislative branch of government, eventually, it his powers of speech were physically sufficient for such a task. And, if one member is not able to prevent, by endless and pointless harangues, the passage of a measure which he objects to, thirty or more members, though they are a hopeless minority, can do it. That is precisely what the minority of the Senate has been doing for the past several weeks, not with no concealment of its motives or its intention to go on indefinitely, if necessary, in the same line of business.

Without in any way agreeing with the will of the majority of the Senate in this case, we do not hesitate to condemn without qualification the position of the minority and likewise the idiotic rule which makes such a position possible. The Senate was designed for a working assembly and by the terms of the Constitution and the unqualified will of the people, a majority, when it comes to a final judgment, is the master, and the minority whose place itself in the way of an ultimate exertion of the will of that majority, is nothing other than a body of sufficient size, a minority of prominent to block legislation indefinitely and, if permitted to do ultimate anarchy, instead of a republic people's government we should have anarchy, pure and simple.

The issue is not whether the country shall or can survive the personal interests of the members of the Senate. Many of the senators who for low, mean motives are a couple of years of silver measure and who are likewise leading the war against free coinage, a little over a year ago were vociferating in behalf of silver and noisily proclaiming the cause of unlimited and unconditional "free speech" on the floor of the Senate. Many of the people believe that these men have sold themselves out for a private consideration—not necessarily a money bribe but what is still more useful to a politician, the control of patronage. If that is so, the people brought the calamity upon themselves by entrusting such men with their business, and the way to remedy the evil is, as we said before, at the ballot box. Perhaps with all these exhibitions of legislative incapacity before them the voters when the next occasion presents itself will take better heed to the honesty of the men whom they choose for such exalted duties. We are not sure that anything short of the pangs of hunger would be sufficient to induce a proper discernment between solid, strong oratory and capable representation.

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