

EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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THE OBJECT IN VIEW.

A Tribune special from Washington on Tuesday said, in relation to the Tucker-Edmunds bill, "A prominent Democrat said to-day: 'Of course we are for Tucker's bill. Don't you see that it creates a lot of offices not under the civil service?'"

That is a statesmanlike and moral view to take of the measure, is it not? But it shows the motive that actuates the average politician. "Spoils" is a small word, but it expresses the grand *summum bonum* in view of much political action, the anticipated reward of a vast amount of expensive "patronage."

Offices to be filled by Democrats will sanctify many an infamous proposition in many a democratic mind. And it is just so with the opposing party. The opportunity it will give for gifts of offices will prove a glittering bait to catch votes for the new anti-"Mormon" bill, and this, with the added prestige that "pitching into the Mormons" will give to members seeking re-election, will gain for it support that would be denied on an examination of its many demerits.

The offices to be filled by appointment are the goal of the local anti-"Mormon" ambition. In the language of Planchet, "What are they here for? Not for the offices? What have they been scheming and lying and putting up their money for but the offices?" The suppression of polygamy? Pshaw! What do they care for that? Hear them talk: "Polygamy be damned. We want to break down this united Mormon vote. Let the Mormons go out of politics, and we don't give a damn for polygamy." This is common anti-"Mormon" talk.

All the legislation that has been worked for has been to give the offices. They mean control of the Territory. They mean, in anti-"Mormon" hands, increased taxation, pillage, plunder, jobbery and spoliation. The so-called "Republic of Toole" ought to be enough to warn the rabid "Gentiles" who have any property or material interest at stake, what the change contemplated in the latest proposed legislation signifies.

When "the offices" are the chief object in view of the country, what more can be expected than many of the measures that are wiggled and worked through Congress in aid of ambition and corporate and individual greed? The confession that "the offices" are the object is highly significant, and is indicative of the character of many "statesmen" who are patriots for revenue only.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF FARMERS.

A BILL has been introduced in Congress designed to protect the farmer against the encroachments of the stock-breeder. Its intention is excellent, but its effects may be somewhat disastrous. It proposes to make stockmen responsible for damages committed by their animals on land and crops in the Territories, whether the latter are fenced or not and whether the laws of the Territory require fencing or not.

This is a sweeping measure, and though it may be endorsed by farmers who are not stock-raisers, it will work a hardship if it becomes a law upon owners of "horses, mules, cattle, sheep and other domestic animals," in districts where the people agree to fence their fields and gardens, and who mingle the occupations of stock raising and agriculture.

In Utah there is a local option law, which is fair and equitable to all parties. The inhabitants of any district may decide by vote at the polls whether they will fence against stock or not. If they declare in favor of a fence, the stock-raisers are bound to fence, and if they declare in favor of animals where there is no lawful fence, nothing can be recovered. If there were a fence of the required proportions, the stock-owners are responsible for damages. If there is no fence required, the stock-owners are just as responsible as they would be under the proposed congressional legislation.

We think the matter should be left to the residents in each locality, who can determine what is best for them under the circumstances that surround them, and that no Member of Congress who does not understand the varied conditions of different districts. Farmers ought to be protected. But stock-raisers also have a right, and a local option law will meet all the exigencies that may arise in either interest.

A TERRITORIAL DELEGATE.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, two unsuccessful attempts were made to report the amended Edmunds bill from the Judiciary Committee. It was voted down by the order and required unanimous consent to bring it forward. Delegate Caine objected, and so the report went over. On the second occasion the point was sprung that a Delegate could not object, and the Speaker took the question under advisement.

The position of a Delegate in Congress is peculiar. He is a member and yet not a member. He has a member's seat and draws a member's pay; he may speak as a member, introduce a bill as a member, make a motion as a member; but he cannot vote as a member. This, however, has yet to be settled. It might be argued that as he can offer a motion he can also interpose an objection. But as he has no vote, an objection which prevents the introduction of business out of the regular order may be construed as partaking of the nature of a vote, and be denied to a Delegate on that ground. Precedent will no doubt be considered in the matter, and if that favors the Delegate's position his objection will prevail.

It is a singular sight in a popular Republic, to behold the representative of an organized community of citizens tied down and silenced in the National Legislature, when questions involving the liberties and rights of his constituents are brought to a vote. In a government whose powers are said to be wholly derived from the people, that laws can be enacted affecting the lives and property of thousands of untrained citizens in the passage of which they are permitted to take no part, seems to be an anomaly and an inconsistency. Taxation without representation, government without the consent of the governed—gross violations of the fundamental republican principles, proclaim the Territorial system a foreign element in the body politic, and stamp it as a discordant, improper and unjust. The whole tyrannical arrangement should be forever abolished without delay.

HOW THE "GENTILES" HAVE BEEN "OPRESSED."

We notice that some papers are favoring the new Edmunds bill because it will relieve "the suffering of the Gentiles" who have been so long "oppressed by the Mormons." It will take away all political power in Utah from the latter and give it to the former. We would like to know wherein the poor afflicted "Gentiles" have "suffered," and what has been their "oppression."

The "Mormons" came to this region when it was a desert. They have made it what it is. But for their agricultural, pastoral and manufacturing labors, none of the valleys of the Rocky Mountains that now teem with inhabitants would have been considered fit for human habitation. They established this Territory and opened the way for the settlement and organization of others. They were followed by so-called "Gentiles," who have profited by their pioneer work and many of whom have made fortunes in consequence. The "Mormons" are and always have been in the large majority. They have done no harm to new-comers, have interfered with no man on account of race, creed or politics, but have gone on in their own way minding their own business.

But a few restless adventurers, who always must have respectable elements of Western society, have come here to disturb and make strife. Office is the object of their ambition. If they cannot secure profitable positions of that kind they feel as though deprived of a right. The "Mormons" have paid no attention to them. They have neither gratified their ambition nor purchased their silence. Rage and disappointment have been the result. They have remained in the hopeless minority, have done nothing to make their services desirable to the majority, but on the contrary by falsehood, abuse and continual plottings have made permanent the antipathies of the voters, and therefore have been kept out of office. They have exercised no power, but after they lusted with inordinate avidity. The majority vote for their friends and will not vote for these, their enemies. All the dodges and expedients and subterfuges to which the venomous minority have resorted have therefore proved in vain.

This is the "oppression" under which they have "suffered." Their numbers are too few to make any impression at the polls. Whose fault is that? If they could gain no following worthy of mention, are the majority to be blamed? What obligations have the people here under to put them in power? They have no special claims that are worthy of consideration. They have been on the same political plane with other citizens. They have had free ballot. They have exercised free speech. They have selected their own candidates. And if they could not put their men into office, it was only through the "oppression" of a lack of votes. From this they are called "oppressed." The blame for it is laid upon the "Mormons."

The legislation over the prospects of which they and their friends are rejoicing, is designed to take away many existing rights of citizens and give what will remain to the minority, excluding the majority from all participation in the local government. This is a fine thing for any public journal to applaud, is it not? Because the "Mormons" will not vote for "Gentiles," they are to be "oppressed" and "suffered." Will the "Gentiles" vote for "Mormons"? Not if they know it. "Well!" it may be asked, "is not that simply turn and turn about? The 'Mormons' have had it their way and now the Gentiles are to have it their way? Stop a moment and think of the facts. All the offices in the gift of the Government have been and are held by 'Gentiles.' What has been left for the 'Mormons' has been simply the local affairs. If this is not a fair division, on whose side is the 'suffering'?" Not on the "Gentile" side, surely. And then it must be remembered that against the less than half the population, the vast majority—stretched to the utmost imaginary figure, there are one hundred and fifty thousand "Mormon" population; and how long is it since the principle has been established in small local offices that the majority shall fill all the offices and rule over the overwhelming majority of the citizens?

But these anti-"Mormon" exultations are a little premature. The triumph of infamy has not yet been achieved. There is still a little time. There will be time enough to throw up hats and shout, when the ill-gotten gains have been grasped. Some of the plotters may yet come to the wildest grief. It does not follow that the wrongs complained of, that the minority will be able to pick out for the posts in their gift the strike-breakers and schemers who have worked for the revolution. They may have to "suffer" still. And there is against whom will the cry of "oppression" be raised? If many "Gentiles" do not get thoroughly sick of "Gentile domination in the Territory of Utah if every evil shall be established, past experience cries aloud in vain.

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A PERfidious FALSHIEF.

The peridy of the falsifier who sends defamatory dispatches from this city about the "Mormons" is so utterly unmitigated that if ever he should be struck with a scintillation of conscience he would certainly hate himself as heartily as everybody hates him, and his conduct is not often equalled in any of the walks of life.

The measure proposed by the Judiciary Committee, infamous though it is, confirms the fact of the illegal, unjust and monstrous proceeding in the District Courts, in compelling legal wives to testify in a prosecution against their husbands. It is opposed to every principle of civilized jurisprudence.

The intention of the professional truth-concealer is unmistakable. His purpose was to create the impression that the case was one of "Mormon" polygamy, intended or consummated. He might as well have made the falsehood perfect and said so right out. People here are generally aware that the "Mormons" are non-"Mormons," and that Lizzie Boyd was one of those unfortunate women whose conduct was such for some time before her demise as to entitle her to the former favorite epithet of "Mormon."

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BY TELEGRAPH.

News from the Coast—Starrington in Korea.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—The steamer Yokohama arrived this morning with the following passengers: May 19, 1886, Yokohama the 25th.

Ceylon advises that the Foshan and Orin Steamer Company propose extending their line for the mail service between Japan and British Columbia, and that the steamer Pacific Railway.

Family news from Korea. Five hundred persons were starved in Seoul. It is stated that Korea has not had a good harvest in seven years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 9.—A State reception will be given by the President and Mrs. Cleveland on Thursday evening next, to the Cabinet, diplomatic corps, judiciary, Congress, officers of the army and navy, and heads of certain bureaus and ladies and their families will be invited. The hour of reception will be from 8 until 11 o'clock. A general reception to all persons will be given on Friday, Friday evening, from 8 until 11. The reception will not be held at the White House, but at the State Department.

Report of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

NEW YORK, 9.—The quarterly report of the Western Union Telegraph Co., for the quarter ending June 30th last, has been issued. The report shows a net income of \$1,000,000, and a surplus of \$1,000,000. The company has a total capital of \$10,000,000, and a total revenue of \$10,000,000.

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