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IN ADVANCE.

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THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISION.

When properly viewed and carefully considered, it is really something to be pleased with that the first bulletin regarding the action of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the Geary exclusion law was misleading. It caused us to understand that the bench was unanimous with one exception and he the newest appointee but one, the plain effect of which would have been the deportation of the Chinese almost in a body. It now turns out that three of the judges, including Chief Justice Fuller and the California Judge Field, were against the opinion of the court, and there was one absentee, Judge Harlan. With only one dissent the decision of the court would have been irrevocable, but with three and possibly four out of nine against it now and a rehearing ordered, better things may be looked for.

The News realizes how unpopular it is in certain quarters to demand even justice for the Chinese, but that does not matter in the least. They are entitled to it and this great, enlightened, progressive, Christian nation cannot afford to deny it. If the decree to that end by the law-making powers had been upheld as a finality, there would have been but one thing to do, let the Mongolians be ejected without resistance; but with a rehearing everything becomes possible and the temper of the people when properly and understandingly appealed to sometimes takes such a shape that even our highest legal tribunal finds it inconsistent with public policy to oppose.

There are many reasons why the Chinese who are now in the United States should not go unless they desire to do so, but only two of them need to be considered now. In many, perhaps a majority of cases they have acquired a business footing here which has grown and to a greater or less extent taken root in our commercial soil. This has been by our implied if not expressed permission and under the protection if not the encouragement of our system. Such business has thus grown into a vested right which we can no more overthrow and maintain undisturbed our status as a constitutional government than we could were the people of the South to be upheld in confiscating the accumulated earnings of the negroes. And not only the institutions and the great burden of the settlement of the country are against it, but Christianity must of necessity array itself as a solid wall in resistance to such encroachment.

The other consideration is the comity of nations—relaxed somewhat in the case of the other power being behind the age but still not wantonly violated in any case. Allied with this

is the rightfulness of retaliation for measures of oppression or failure to redress grievances. The upholding and enforcement of the Geary law would justify the Chinese government in summarily banishing from its territory every American citizen or sympathizer high or low, rich or poor, no matter what the hardships might be nor the losses that might result. We understand quite readily that there are not as many Americans in China as there are Chinese in America, but those of our race who are there would prefer to stay till they get ready to leave and it is not just to them to precipitate a situation that would make them do otherwise. This would naturally lead to a suspension of diplomatic relations and perchance to war, neither of which the Chinese government with its half a billion of people, its vast territory and its barbarous methods of fighting would care for half as much as we would before it was all over.

At the same time it is not wise nor judicious to permit the Celestials to come without restriction or impediment, nor yet to leave unchecked and without restraint those that are already here. They are non-assimilative and thus add nothing to the country's growth, are a close corporation wherever they may be and so contribute nothing to its wealth, have not progressed an iota in 2000 years and by reason thereof are stumbling blocks along the highway of advancement, and are for the most part inconvertible Pagans and a mockery to our Christianity. We cannot along very well—have done so in fact—with those that are already here, and if properly distributed could manage with a slight but regulated increase, for among other things they are faithful servants and unequalled cleaners. But however this may all be, let us see to it that no outrages are perpetrated by authority and that nothing in the nature of rank injustice shall be permitted to stain our public records.

PREPARING THE PARTY.

The Republican league convention at Louisville seems to have come out strongly for new and advanced ground. Indeed, some of the positions taken by the chairman, Mr. Clarkson, in outlining the future policies of the party met with disapproval from the more conservative and backholding elements, among which we may class the New York *Mail and Express*. That paper says Mr. Clarkson went beyond his province in designating such radical innovation as the election of United States senator by direct vote of the people, government control of telegraphs, equal political rights for men and women and a one-term presidency. It then goes on to say:

No one man in the Republican party has power to formulate new principles and policies for the entire party. That is an exceedingly delicate and difficult task at best, and should only be undertaken by those properly qualified and delegated for that purpose. The Republican party cannot do better than to firmly stand upon its historic platform, which has enabled it to accomplish such a resplendent record. Protection, reciprocity, an honest currency, a free ballot and a fair count, a practical civil service system and patriotic support of the Federal

government, these are the principles and policies that have made the nation what it is, and that are as potent for good today as when the Republican party was called by the people to come to the rescue of the sinking ship of state in 1861.

While it is admitted that the Republican party is a progressive party, "having that vitality and force which are always required to keep an organization in touch with the advancing spirit of civilization," still, "as the people make and maintain political parties, no party has a right to go one step beyond the lines and limitations indicated by the rank and file of its supporters."

Our cotemporary further declares that when the exigencies of the times require a radical change in political and economic policies, and the people of the country in sufficient numbers demand such change, the Republican party will not be found recreant to its obligations. "It has always kept step to the music of progress, and it will never be found lagging behind any healthy and beneficent advance movement of the people." However, it is a long time till another presidential election takes place and nearly a year and a half before the choice of a House of Representatives. Perhaps both the great parties may undergo considerable and radical change by the latter and certainly by the former occasion.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

Ex-Delegate Rawlins occupies a very unenviable position, view it from whatever standpoint we may. He first manifests an irascibility of temper which leads him into a deed of rashness, then, at the solicitation of personal friends explains that he didn't do it at all, that his resignation had a good, stout cord attached to it and that he and the Governor have fixed it all up. He now informs those who are misleading some few people of the Territory regarding this matter that it stands the same as though no resignation had been mailed. In this he is eminently right, as on questions of law he is much more likely to be in any case than are his would-be custodians. Having sent a resignation to the clerk of the House, the document mailed to the Governor was simply a matter of ceremony; its reception or non-reception could not and did not figure in the least because addressed to one who had no control over it one way or another. It would have been perfectly proper in the Governor to return a missive unopened to the writer at the latter's request, as a matter of courtesy; but to attach to it any legal consequence is too absurd to talk about. A delegate's jurisdiction is extraneous and superior to that of the governor of the territory which elects him, and to say the inferior regulates the superior is to place the thing created above its creator—in other words, a condition of things which for the sake of pastime is permitted in farce comedy and opera bouffe but not in statecraft.

Utah has now no Delegate in the Fifty-third Congress. It may be that she will not have one at all, or having one have him by improper means—a scandal to us in either event which