DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Monday, May 22, 1893.

A LITTLE LEARNING.

An article on the Chinese deportation law recently appeared in the columns of the News, and in it the thought was expressed that the Supreme Court of the United States might act in accordance with the public welfare and reverse its present position on that question, a sentiment which draws the fire of an obscure contemporary. The language used by us is said to be a "very grave and unjust censure of the Supreme Court." Let us see whether it is unjust to claim that any court should have, and does have, a greater regard for the public weal than for the technical terms of the law, resulting as they do that self-preservation is the highest law and self-interest the foremost rule.

The Constitution forbids Congress from making anything but gold and silver legal tender, yet that body brought paper money into existence and declared it to be legal tender. The act was carried to the Supreme Court and as the majority, true to their legal instincts, were in favor of a decree in consonance with the great charter, another act was passed increasing the number of judges from seven to nine, so that there would be a majority made in favor of constitutionality. Why? Because the life of the nation hung upon it. It was necessary, in order that the war could be prosecuted to a successful conclusion, that the government have money, and gold and silver it could not get in sufficient quantities; so there was no other reliance but the money of civilization and honor, a currency backed only by the nation's credit and its promise to redeem. The founders could not foresee such an exigency and so did not provide for it; and therefore it was necessary to supplement their work with a special proceeding which would after all have been unavailing with a rigid Supreme Court. But it was thus to be; the measure must have legal endorsement and thus our highest leading tribunal was made to assent to a scheme which in time of peace it would have defeated unanimously. And this was done because the loyal people almost to a man demanded it—because it was a matter of life or death to the nation.

Why, then, is it an "unjust censure" to say that rather than have a ceaseless war with a foreign power, rather than have gross and unjustifiable outrages heaped upon any class of our population through the operation of what at best is a law of questionable legitimacy, we would indulge the hope that the gentlemen of that august body who are disposed to look upon the act favorably might be caused to take the higher view and save us from such a calamity, because it is to duly take notice of the public weal if not the national honor to do so.

The News holds that the court is composed of wise men who are not altogether separate and distinct from the people, and we hope they may never be. And that the decision is not satisfactory, and seems to be the result of a hasty consideration is shown by the attitude of three, perhaps four, members of the court whose standing and wisdom are unimpeachable. Besides, why do supreme courts grant a rehearing in any case? They do so very often, and of course the idea is that something else can be shown or that something shown has not received sufficient consideration, it being a possibility if not a probability that the action already taken will be modified if not recalled. We are unable to see any "unjust censure" in taking this view of the matter.

EUROPEAN RUMBLINGS.

The tidings from beyond the Atlantic are not all that lovers of peace and quietude could ask. While it is a fact that no overt or specially threatening events occur on a large scale, it is equally true that a feeling of unrest and apprehension prevails. This may not be stimulated, while it is certainly not allayed, by the unusual energy exhibited by William II of Germany regarding his military bill. If he should be defeated a second time on that measure, there is no present telling to what lengths he may go; being very strong-headed, imperious and tenacious, it is not probable he will permit even the second reverse to overthrow his plans, and he could go no further without setting aside the constitution itself and becoming for the nonce at least an absolute ruler. Whether such a course would tend to the unification or greater distraction of the people, the experiment itself alone can tell. They are a very patriotic and determined race, willing to concede a great deal to the government for the sake of fatherland's welfare, but not, we think, prepared to take such a step backward as the surrender of the bulwark of their liberties would be.

Three nations at present ruled by crowned heads are on the very verge of republicanism and on the first entanglement abroad or dissension of great moment at home would most likely give their respective monarchs such an invitation to abdicate as they would not care to decline. These are Spain, Belgium and Norway, each of which on a fair poll would be shown to contain more republicans than monarchists today if there is anything at all in appearances; and with such a spread of popular government, the fomentation among the masses all over Europe would increase to such an extent that William's experiment would become doubly hazardous.

Austria's attitude excites less interest than that of any other first-class power in Europe, less even than Italy's which is a second-class power. This is because Austria has been little more than a battlefield in any of the great European contests, her offensive or defensive movements not being nearly so significant as those of either of the other countries spoken of, while likely to be more or less hanged and bruised by all.

Russia at this time can best be likened to a sleeping bear. It will wake up whenever there is likely to be actual trouble. It does not need to give itself much concern and can afford to let its neighbors weaken themselves by internal dissensions while it is gradually gaining strength. Let the other nations get up a war if they want to, and no matter how the lines are drawn otherwise Russia could come very near deciding it to suit herself. The vast power of that nation is not fully understood everywhere, and with good harvests this year it would come very near being the autocrat of the powers. It has an active army of over 7,000,000 officers and men—more than the combined forces of Germany, Austria, Italy and Turkey, while its armament is altogether modern and in every respect it is greatly ahead of its military condition when it overthrew the Turks fifteen years ago. No wonder the first German emperor's grandson wants to strengthen his outposts and make sure his defenses.

BOOTING AT THE PREMIER.

There is one public man in this life whose situation is more peculiar than that of any other man and he is truly a great one—William E. Gladstone. It is no longer questionable, it is a certainty, that he is more sincerely beloved and profoundly hated, more unfeignedly respected and thoroughly despised, more popular and unpopular, more and less influential among a wider circle of people than any other man of our times living or dead. How it is that at a time of life when most people woo the quietude of privacy if not seclusion, Mr. Gladstone is if possible more of a stormy petrel than at any time in his younger days; how it is that he can command a majority in support of an unpopular measure from a populace which bestows as a rule more of abuse than of praise upon him; and how it is that he can so bring together and make coherent in support of his policy struggling and incongruous elements when those who oppose him and his government are really abler and stronger than his own following, are problems which are not easy to solve. We can only wonder and let it rest with that.

It is proper to say, however, that those Englishmen who take advantage of the venerable premier's appearance in public places to hiss and hoot and howl at him are not giving themselves nor their country a very good reputation abroad. We are supposed to be somewhat untrammeled over here, and yet no crowd could be found in this country so lost to every point of decency and self-respect as to treat the President of the United States that way, or even his secretary of state. Let the populace look upon the man as they may, his position in life and in the nation, his gray hairs and wrinkled brow and the eminent services rendered his country in the days of the mob's fathers and grandfathers as well as during their own time, should exempt him from such indecent outbreaks. If they cannot or do not appreciate him, they ought to remember that the better classes of their own people and the civilized world do, and let their opposition be confined to proper places and methods.

NEVADA'S EXHIBITS.

Utah's nearest neighbor to the west—Nevada—was unable to appear on an equal footing at the World's Fair with the sisterhood to which she belongs; indeed, she was not equal to any of the territories and noticeably behind Utah. The Sagebrush state has no building at all at the great show, but has made something of a display of such resources and products as it has remaining. This is better than nothing at all, though it would have been more gratifying had it been able to entertain and show around on its own premises.

We learn that the displays made are all now in place and are quite creditable. They are under the charge of J. A. Yerington, son of the well-known Nevada mining and railroad capitalist. Thirty days after the appropriation was made Mr. Yerington had his exhibits packed and on the way to Chicago. Sixty varieties of grain are shown in the Agricultural building, and in the Horticultural building will be shown at once figs, apricots, grapes and other fruit from the Colorado river, in Lincoln county. In the mining department Nevada is claimed to make a superb exhibit. Gold and silver ore to every variety is shown, as well as beautiful specimens of wire gold and wire silver, ruby and horn silver. A unique exhibit is a specimen of virgin silver weighing fifty pounds. Another exhibit that is attracting great attention consists of the Carson prehistoric footprints. As these remains were discovered under eighteen feet of solid rock, scientists are somewhat exercised as to their age and whether or not there may not be some human footprints among the tracks of animals.

GIVE HIM HIS DUE.

Our partiality for Watermaster Harvey will not permit us to remain silent while his own organ holds him up to shining ridicule and belies in a dozen places the only ordinary intelligence which providence has given him. Said organ had a whole mortal column of an interview in small type on Sunday morning, in the course of which Mr. Harvey is quoted as expatiating on religion, inspiration, "old-time Mormons—the crossing followers of Joseph," "working by revelation," "no thanks to Moroni," "wise men," and much more of the same kind of twaddle, with incidentally a little spun on a subject which Mr. Harvey is paid for attending to—the water.

We insist that this is libelous and false; firstly, because whatever his gifts as watermaster, Mr. Harvey is incapable of the intellectual effort necessary to the coinage of such language as is attributed to him; and secondly, he is not such an ignoramus as to try to divert public admiration from his brilliant anti-flood campaign to public pity for an argument which is only a prolonged sneer, and for contemptible impudence on the part of a servant toward his master the people.

No; Mr. Harvey didn't use the language the Tribune says he did; for he knows that a public officer who could so far forget the proprieties would deserve to be kicked out bodily. That which has been often commended to the watermaster himself with sincere desire for his welfare ought to be by him in turn commended to his imbecile newspaper champions: that is, to engage in the patriotic and profitable task of minding their own business.

WINGED VANDALS.

We learn from a San Francisco *Chronicle* dispatch that English sparrows have disfigured many of the pavilions and exhibits in the Manufacturers' building at Chicago. Everywhere the little pests have made their marks until the place looks as if a heavy snowstorm had just fallen. The nuisance has become so annoying that exhibitors have appealed to the World's Fair authorities for relief, and the officials have held several conferences, but thus far without deciding upon a measure that promises to remedy the evil. Countless thousands of sparrows have built their nests in the huge rafters a hundred feet above the heads of the visitors. Captain Bonfield, chief of the secret service at Jackson Park, conceived the startling idea of inoculating chippy birds with chicken cholera, and his plan would have been adopted had not an eminent medical authority warned him that the body of one sparrow destroyed in this way might spread the chicken cholera until all the hens in Illinois would be carried off by the plague. Half the big heads at the fair are trying to devise a means by which the sparrows may safely be exterminated; but as all who have had experience with them can testify, this is easier said than done. In no place, perhaps, are the pests more pestiferous than here in Salt Lake, but they decline to either go or this out.

JAMES E. MURDOCK, a notice of whose death appeared in Friday's NEWS, was one of the best actors and elocutionists of his day. He was a tragedian and played the entire range of tragic characters, being surpassed in this country only by Forrest in the heavier and Edwin Booth in the lighter roles; but his house usually contained as much in the way of dollars and appreciation as any of the others. He made himself a great reputation during the war by his unceasing efforts in behalf of the Union soldiers in the field.

THE NEW YORK *World* is not surprised at the probability that China will retaliate if the Geary exclusion act is carried out by our government, as under the decision of the Supreme Court it must be. Chinamen are no more unpopular here than Americans or any foreigners are in China. The Celestials, it says, are a patient race, but the proverbial last straw may prove too much for them. If exclusion is a right and proper policy towards Chinese in this country, how can we complain if it should be adopted towards Americans in China?

PIERRE LORILLARD, the man of snuff and horses, feels thankful that he got his horses back safely from the late races. He reminds us of the preacher who as usual sent his hat around for a collection at the close of the services and it came back empty; "well, thank heaven," said he, "I got my hat back anyway!"

IT IS now several days since President Cleveland made a Utah appointment, and there is a good deal of anxiety poorly concealed in certain quarters because of it.

WINTER, HAVING perhaps concluded that after our experience with the temperature of the past few days we would be more than glad to welcome his return, returned.

THE AIR bites shrewdly, it is very cold these evenings—which is a good thing in more respects than one.

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MONDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1893.
PROGRAM.

Duo—Two pianos, "La Traviata" ... Alberti
Mrs. Florence Lawrence and Mr. H. S. Krouse.
Baritone Solo—"The Buccaneer" ... Parry
Mr. John Hoffman.
Piano Solos { a. "Valse op. 34" Moszkowski; b. "Marche des Cygnes" Krause
Miss Rosalie Morris.
Quartette, From Robin Hood { "Madrigal" DeKoven; "Ah, Yes I Love Thee"
Mendelssohn Quintette Club, Messrs Harvan & Kent.
Soprano Solos—selected.
Miss Jessie Winston.
Piano Solos— a. "Hexentanz and Scherzo" Brahms; "Tarantelle" Gottschalk
Mr. H. S. Krouse.
Contralto Solos—selected.
Mrs. J. Rawley Woodrow.
Duets— "A Night in Venice" ... Lavanzuoli
Miss Jennie Winston and Burt L. Haynes.
Recitation—selected.
Mrs. Fred Norris.
Soprano Solo, "La Traviata" ... Bevignani
Mrs. V. M. C. Silva.
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Hayden's Grand Cavatina, "The Creation," will be presented Saturday evening, May 27th, by the Choral Society of 2 0 voices.
Prices—50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50. Sale of seats begins Thursday, May 25th.

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TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Salvator Mining and Milling Company, a corporation. You are hereby notified that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held at the office of the Bullion Beck and Champion Mining and Smelting Co., Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, on Tuesday, the 13th day of June, 1893, at the hour of 10 A.M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. By order of the board.

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