

pension to obtain. It is generally admitted now that the government has been at least generous and lax enough, and that henceforth a more careful policy should be adopted. It is also generally admitted that if there is any way of detecting past fraud in the pension lists, and preventing future fraud, that way should be followed. Unfortunately it is not an easy thing to find that way, but it looks just now as if the new incumbent of the office—Judge Thomas Lochren of Minnesota—were on a voyage of exploration having that object in view, he is so quiet yet attentive to business and attracts so little attention to his work.

Regarding Commissioner Lochren it is recorded that he was a gallant soldier of the civil war and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, so that there can be no reason for supposing that he will not be anxious to do justice to every meritorious applicant for a pension. He has sat upon the bench, and should have, therefore, the instinct and the habit of justice. Some years ago he was a candidate for United States senator and came near being elected. It is the common opinion that there has been favoritism and not justice in the treatment and disposal of pension claims and if such has been the tradition of the office, a change ought to be expected now.

It is of course a most unenviable place to fill or attempt to fill; yet it is one in which the incumbent has the opportunity—more than ever at this particular juncture—of doing a great public service. It would be unjust, however, to look for too much from him, or to throw upon him too much responsibility. "Most of the extravagance and rottenness of the pension-hunting and pension-mongering business rests with Congress," says the *Sun*, "in which neither side has had the courage to insist that even in its treatment of the Union veterans of the civil war the government should not be regarded as a benevolent institution."

#### THAT DELEGATESHIP AGAIN.

The subject of whether there is or is not a vacancy in the office of Territorial Delegate to Congress is one we will not harp on nor discuss further to any great extent; we would not resume it at all but for the fear that through some indirection or misunderstanding the Territory may be left without representation in the present Congress. The NEWS would be recreant to its great trust did it fail to keep the subject in its proper light before the public until they are out of danger, and this alone is sufficient justification for bringing the subject up again.

It may be that some few imagine that this paper has a grudge against Mr. Rawlins or for some reason or other not expressed is against his political or other advancement. We hope the number, if it exists at all, is very small, for the reason that it brings to our senses a feeling the reverse of pleasurable to know that any man or class of men is either wilfully or mistakenly astray. We would have been heartily glad had Mr. Rawlins remained at his post and made such a

record as a defender and promoter of Utah's rights and interests as he was capable of making. This was looked for, not merely hoped for. But he is the architect of his own fortunes, and if he chose to set aside the honors conferred upon him and forego the grand opportunities placed within his reach, it was his own act and there the responsibility so far as he is concerned begins and ends. It is now our plain duty to resort to whatever of a remedial character may be available.

The position taken by the NEWS has the endorsement of all whose expressions on the subject we have since heard or read, and these represent all sides of political opinion in Utah. Clearly the office of Delegate is vacant. The fact that Mr. Rawlins has not yet undergone the formality of being sworn as a member is really nothing to the point. Will or can any one dispute that on the 4th of March he became a member of Congress? If so, let such person consult the Congressional payroll at Washington; if Mr. Rawlins' name is not found thereon as from March 4, 1893, to May 7, 1893, and was not on the last named date or immediately thereafter dropped therefrom, then we may be in error; otherwise we are right, for none but members are paid out of the national treasury.

We hold further that it matters not whether the Governor has received or failed to receive the Delegate's resignation. The vacancy began when the resignation was filed with the clerk of the last House of Representatives, and it has since been a matter of notoriety. If there were any question about it the Governor would be justified in holding back for the written and signed instrument which was mailed to him. Suppose it should be lost or through some other agency should never reach the executive and Mr. Rawlins, concluding and rightfully that he had done his whole duty in the premises, should decline to furnish another? Would we, therefore, have to be unrepresented at Washington for nearly two years? Certainly not; and we don't think Governor West will permit it. After waiting a reasonable time for the resignation, if it should still fail to turn up he will assuredly act on his personal knowledge, as one who reads newspapers, holds converse with his fellow men and is gifted with intelligence—will act upon his knowledge of the case and call a special election within the time prescribed by the law.

#### NORWAY VS. SWEDEN.

A few days ago the NEWS published an article regarding the Norwegian situation, in which the points at issue between Norway and Sweden were pointed out. The subject as presented by us is now reinforced by an article in the *Nouvelle Revue* which, after reviewing the situation, says:

One point becomes clearer every day. The tendencies of the party, the recent debates, have demonstrated that the program of the radicals, as it is conceived by their chiefs who take no pains to conceal their intentions, will lead infallibly to the overthrow of royalty and the rupture of the union with Sweden. Norway, politically detached from Sweden, will then proclaim a republic.

At this point the question begins to interest Europe.

A Norwegian republic! What chance would there be of its being recognized by the powers?

France, notwithstanding her attachment to republican institutions, so far as she is concerned, does not, as she has said repeatedly, care to export her policy.

The other powers would perhaps be still less disposed to grant a place at the hearth for this young sister, coming to trouble the repose of the family.

Would not Sweden feel herself threatened by such a troublesome neighbor, through the foreign intrigues which would be created thereby? Supposing even that she consented, for her part, to forget the treaty of Kiel and regard it as a dead letter, would the other parties interested do as much?

That is now the situation. There is much probability that the Scandinavian question will develop into a European question, and then what?

#### WORKING WITH BURSTED BELLOWS.

The good brother asked Mr. Cannon how politics were in St. George, and his reply was, as we remember it, word for word, "When the news of the division came to St. George, our people did not know what to think, and I told them to keep still and I would go up to Salt Lake and find out what to do." There was the whole business in a nutshell.—*Tribune*.

The reader must first understand that the pronoun "we" in the above extract does not, as is usual in an editorial in the absence of any explanatory matter, mean the editor, that is, judging by the context, for the whole article bears upon the alleged experience of two "division Republicans" en route to the south country on political proselyting bent, and surely no one would place the writer of the article in that category. It will be observed that the reply is given "word for word," so there is no chance for equivocation there. But it is what the said writer obtained at least second-hand, and it is always difficult to get before the people what a person says in a running way amid the rumbling of a railway train exactly as it was delivered, especially when it has, as shown, been repeated at least once, and then, judging by such antinomy as appears between the mute yet expressive faces, could have been shorn or but little if any of the mischief-making quality imparted to the words.

But waiving all this uncertainty and permitting for the present the words to stand as they are and admitting for the sake of the argument that the language is exactly what was used on that occasion, does it still make out a case against the Church—that of course being the object sought? Does an isolated sentence taken arbitrarily from a running conversation with all else before or after or attending carefully excluded (for obvious reasons) ever count as against anybody accused of anything when the remainder or at least enough of such conversation before and after to show its full purport is attainable? Is it not a little singular—that is, would it not be so anywhere outside of Utah—that only enough of that chat to make an unfriendly point is given, when it is as plain as is the universal light of day that there was ever so much more of