DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Wednesday, January 4, 1893.

LOOKING AFTER THE SCHOOLS.

To a good many who are posted on political history, the record which Mayor Baskin is making will, in a smaller sphere of course, bear a striking resemblance to that of Andrew Jackson as President of the United States. Both will appear as well gifted in the matter of vertebral inelasticity; the Mayor, like the President, is not afraid to use the veto power without stint when dealing with a law-making body where in his opinion it departs from the path of wisdom or strict uprightness, and he has the courage to "veto down" an unworthy official or point out wrongdoing and demand immediate and unconditional discontinuance of the same. This takes caliber, brains, nerve and discrimination, and happy is the community likely to be whose chief executive officer is in full possession of all these.

Mr. Baskin sent in two vetoes to the regular session of the Council last evening. He also sent a communication which created something of a sensation if nothing more. All these will be found in their proper places in our news columns and will be read with interest. In the communication, the Mayor makes plain some principles of municipal polity which should have been known and acted on without his having to interfere in the matter. While dealing to some extent in the general principles of law and the rules prevailing, he makes special mention of the president of the Council, who is said to be acting as attorney for certain parties engaged in transactions with the city. Upon the Mayor's suggestion an investigation committee was appointed and the matter will be thoroughly sifted.

Whether Mayor Baskin was misinformed regarding the affair or not, we cannot but endorse his action in the premises. When he receives information of that character from what seems to be authentic sources, there is nothing else left for a man who has the welfare of the community at heart to do. If President Lodbourne is not found to have been guilty of impropriety, good will have resulted anyway, because of relieving him from such a suspicion and because of the wholesome check which the action may have upon others who may be disposed to be careless or indifferent; if he has done as charged, he should no longer occupy the responsible place he holds. In either event the people are entitled to know all about it. The movement is in the right direction; let there be no hesitancy.

A CRITICISM ANSWERED.

Editor Deseret News:

I wish to apologize for intruding again for a place in your columns, but there are two items I have read in your paper that I cannot altogether pass without protesting a little against certain expressions.

First—On the French, by the editor, because they made war on Dahomey, and he, the editor, asks the French to count the cost. I will reply for them—first, that the French did not begin it, but it was Dahomey and, second, that by driving him and his bloody devils Amazons, they rendered the world as large a feeding good by stopping those animal bloody rites they were guilty of the horrors of which equaled if they did not surpass the most atrocious bloody scenes the world ever beheld. Besides, the natives of Dahomey and surrounding countries will be a hundred fold more benefited by the benign and humanizing rule of the French than they were before by their bloody rulers.

The second expression I complain of is in the article on Columbus by Ruby Lamont. Although a very good article in itself, yet the author spoils it by asking Emilio Castelar what he had to say about the treatment Columbus got at the hand of a few wretches of the court of Ferdinand and Isabella. Now, Emilio Castelar is not more responsible for these villainies than your contributor is for the murder of Joan of Arc in the fifteenth century by the English, or the driving and murdering of the Acadians hardly over 100 years ago. I know Mr. Castelar for a very liberal-minded man, he is one of the best men in Europe. And it should be understood that it is very poor policy to blame children for the faults committed by their forefathers.

H. EMILIANO DERBIGNY.

It will be seen that our correspondent offers an apology before fulminating his criticisms. The News will not be outdone in politeness; it is hereby accepted and ours in return is tendered before replying to him.

First—We decline to withdraw the advice to the French to count the cost of their operations in Dahomey; on the contrary, such advice is always well-timed, particularly when, as in the case in point, the expenditure of blood and treasure threatens to outweigh infinitely the benefits to be derived by either invaders or natives. To justify the former by the assertion that the latter began the war, appears to us to be childish. We assume that Dahomey would not have begun it if the French had not been there; or is this her rash a view to take? Besides, we fail to see that in order to uphold the national dignity it was necessary for a civilized nation like France to enter upon a career of carnipest, if not extermination, against a lot of barbarians. Our correspondent will please observe that the question of cost again obtrudes itself—it will not down. His second conclusion—that a lasting good will be rendered the world by driving the savage king and "his bloody devils Amazons"—admits of question at least. We are somewhat used to that argument in this country, but haven't learned to like it nevertheless. It finds expression in the doctrine that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian." If "the benign and beneficent rule of the French" exhibits itself in sending all those warriors of Dahomey to the happy hunting grounds of whatever. Paradise is anticipated by aspiring Christian souls, we see the latter "a hundred fold more benefited?" We ask for information, and not in a spirit of captious-ness.

Second—A careful reading of Ruby Lamont's reference to Emilio Castelar will show our correspondent that his strictures are hypercritical and his defense premature. In her article on Columbus, published in this paper of the 10th ult., she mentions the Spanish statesman and writer in unsentenced only. We quote it:

It stands Spaniards in hand to endeavor to throw off the yoke even imperceptibly weaking Columbus of inefficiency in government. Let us hearken to the words of Emilio Castelar in defense of Spanish perfidy, intrigue and ingratitude.

Now we fancy that it would take a more subtle perception than even a high-spirited Castilian possesses to discover in this quotation an insinuation against some Castelar's liberal-mindedness or goodness, a charge against him of personal responsibility for the conduct of the Spanish court nearly four hundred years ago, or an attempt to blame him for faults committed by his ancestors. Ruby Lamont if given the opportunity would disclose renew the challenge, and at any rate the News does renew it. Let Senor Castelar disprove the counter charges of Spanish perfidy, intrigue and ingratitude. And it occurs to us that the only way to which that eminent man, with all his liberal-mindedness and goodness, can be made a shaker in the chains with which Americans regard Spanish conduct at that time is by justifying it instead of attempting to disprove it. To jump up and down in petulance and hurl recriminations against one who ventures a different opinion, is not the Spanish or the courtly way of accepting a respectful challenge to debate.

NON-RESIDENT COLLEGE COURSE.

There is a growing tendency among educational institutions to extend opportunities and aid in the acquirement of higher education to persons who cannot attend any institution of learning. We are pleased to observe that the authorities of the Brigham Young College of Logan, Utah, have decided to establish a course of home study leading to a diploma. The course is offered by a board of examiners, comprising eight members of the faculty. The board does not give regular instruction in the prescribed studies, but will consider any difficulties the student may encounter. The work of the examiners consists in laying out the courses of study, and naming the books to be studied in the order named, in giving such instruction and suggestions as from time to time may be deemed necessary, and in setting the examination questions and reading the answers thereto.

Naming suitable texts for study is a labor requiring much discretion. The examiners have endeavored to prescribe the best of modern text-books suitable for private study, and have named no book that has not been tested and approved by their own use. This selection indicates at once, both to the general reader and the special student, the proper line of study upon any of the topics included in the course. To the guidance of prepared lines of reading is offered to any student desirous to avail himself of the experience of the examiners, whether or not he chooses to under-take a regular course of study under their direction. We are informed, too, that a person may pursue any single line of study he desires and receive due credit for its completion, in case he does not care to undertake the course as a whole.

Reference to the courses of study offered shows a careful selection and arrangement of studies extending over a period of from two to three years each in physical science, biological science, mathematics, philosophy, English language and literature, history and political science, Latin, German, Spanish, and pedagogics.

After an examination of the courses of study offered, we can say that we approve the undertaking and endorse this attempt to extend the benefits of collegiate training and to cultivate among the people a taste for higher education. We trust that the offer will meet with prompt patronage. Full particulars may be had by addressing Prof. J. H. Paul, Logan.

THE WAY TO GOVERN.

Switzerland is presented by some publicists as the model republic of the world, and this prompts the Boston *Herald* to observe that the next great lesson "in governmental methods may come from there. The principle of the people governing directly is applied, this being democracy pure and simple; it is accomplished through the instrumentalities known as the referendum and the initiative. It would not very well be applied in large communities because of their unwieldiness and the confusion and uncertainty which would result as a consequence; but in the smaller ones—and so Swiss cities are large in a comparative sense—the plan works admirably well, the absence of the representative system and producing anything but peace and amicity while dispensing the public bill of expenses to the people.

It is shown that representative government has long been held to be the best possible form, but with its extension and application various defects have been revealed. The principle trouble seems to be that such government seems to be like work that works not our way, that is, the people delegate authority to others to make, execute and interpret laws without exacting sufficient guarantee in return for such delegation. "It has been found," says the *Herald*, "that the checks and safeguards ordinarily prevailing are often inadequate to prevent an abuse of power on the part of those to whom it is thus delegated, and the people are helpless to avert such abuse, except as for as those holding the reins are responsive to public sentiment, which, however, be frequently does not assert itself until irreparable mischief has been done. The result is that those who are meant to act as the servants of the people are the apt to assume the bearing and authority of masters. To this practical irresponsibility of lawmakers, is the widespread and despotised legislative corruption largely attributable."

We who live in territories have a much better comprehension of the meaning and scope of our contemporary's point than others have, because we are constantly and without variation confronted with an object lesson in one-sided government. We have all the form, go through all the procedure that those commonwealths which are independent of the general government go through, and to the casual observer are in the full enjoyment of a representative democratic system; that is, without the directness and, we may say, immediateness of application of power from the people themselves, we are as sovereign as Switzerland or any canton or city thereof is. How different it is! How gingerly behind the advanced pickets occupied by other commonwealths in governmental respects, are Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma, where the officials, instead of being at least indirectly accountable to those whom they represent, have no account to render whatever! In any of the states of this country, where no other influence can accrue from the sovereigns beneath to those who preside and regulate there is arranged a more or less short term of office for each and every one, and then the time comes for an official or the principle which he upholds to be endorsed or rejected, and there is the man owner or later contradicted by his master and the deeds done in office made to pass in review. Perhaps this is as near to the ideal system as this great, busy, wide-spread country can ever come or as it desires to come, and one is at long way from being a bad system, especially when the safeguards are upheld, not by reason of being alongside of it, how much more anomalous does the territorial arrangement seem!

The fact that we may have no special fault to find with these ways cannot govern and regulate has nothing to do with the case; that, almost than otherwise those who preside over our political well-being are disposed to be fair, to accomplish justice, to impartially administer the laws and to on favorable terms with those for whom they act, is our good fortune, but in any sense an illustration of the wisdom or correctness of the system. That we are doing quite well as we are, does not excuse our neighbors who have been inducted into full-dated sovereignty and are content to wait till from a sense of justice long delayed, those who oppose will approve, shows merely that we take a practical view of life and the things therein, without being ignorant of the fact that such treatment as extended, is all wrong—that the system which continued and continues it is the result of an oversight in the framers of the great charter; that, in fact, an error having been discovered, it has been deemed the cleanest and less annoying plan to continue it with an occasional amendment, alteration, addition or contradiction, as the peculiarities of the case may seem to require. It will all come out right in the end, beyond a doubt.

FRENCH POLITENESS.

Charles A. Dana, the Nestor of American journalism, like other great men, has his peculiarities; but in his case they seem more emphatic and pronounced than in that of most others, amounting in some instances to apparently irreconcilable contrasts. He is, for example, an ardent Democrat, while at the same time opposed to tariff reform or any phase of free trade; he supported Mr. Cleveland as a candidate and opposed him bitterly as an individual; he throwed, before the late election, by figures and prophesies, how impossible it was for the party to win without New York state, contradicting the northwestern campaign as so much love's labor lost, and so on. Mr. Dana is now in Europe on a well-earned vacation, and made Paris one of his points of investigating, he was received by Le Figaro in the following amusing other words: "Monsieur Charles Dana est Paris. Il vient de plus Rédacteur de Monsieur Cleveland le nouveau président de l'Etats Unis." A literal translation of this is—"Mr. C. A. Dana is one of the most faithful friends of Mr. Cleveland, the new President of the United States." As an exhibition of French politeness in making a man satisfied to continue his feel at home as nearly as possible, these words can hardly be appreciated by those who know how the Gallican journalist feels and what he has so freely said regarding Mr. Cleveland both in and out of office.

$10 Cash Prize.

Fifty dollars is offered by the Utah Soap Company for the same best soapless toilet soap. Five dollars for each other same which may be used. Competition closes January 31, 1893. Address soap wrapper of the Utah Soap Company, Salt Lake City.

For Railway Tickets call on W. G. Kirby, Walker House, for the safest and best lines.

Tickets for Sale.

Tickets for sale at W. G. Kirby's, Walker House.

Consumption Not Cured

is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and so must be a suitable blood purifier can effect a perfect cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of consumption. It gives appetite and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Pills are gentlemen's pills. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best. 25 cents a dose. Cure constipation and avoid disease.

Cheap Tickets to Denver and California today. W. G. Kirby, Walker House.

Finest smoke on earth, Brown Palace Perfecto.

Finest Butter in Utah at G. W. Davis', Market Stand.

Consumption.

O' Hood's Sarsaparilla always within the hands of every house it is true is always accepted to the sober, common sense of thinking people to be what it is and is. It is always in by assumption as the old remedy which, in the Sarsaparilla world, would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills.

Excursion Tickets to all parts of Europe. Inquire regular rates. W. G. Kirby, Walker House.

Persons desiring to make Christmas Presents should not fail to call on A. Warnock, the tailor, at 47 East 1st South St., and inspect his immense stock of dress goods, whether and tailors of every description. Established 1869.

Money to Loan.

In any quantity. Cosby & Crosby, 32 Richards Street.

"Are You?"

If you are bilious, dull, drowsy, sleepy; have a bad taste in the mouth on rising in the morning; restless at night, constipated and have indigestion, your Liver is out of order and your blood is slowly being poisoned. Herbine will cure any disorder of the Liver, Stomach and bowels. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

A Clear Complexion.

A clear complexion is always absolute proof of the perfect health of the Liver. You can have a bilious person with a clear, ruddy complexion. "A sound Liver makes a well man." Herbine will give you a perfect Liver and perfect digestion. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Herbine.

Herbine permanently cures sick headache, indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, foul breath and all diseases produced by disordered Liver. It is a perfect Liver medicine. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Seven Sisters Dead.

Oliver Wood, an old and highly respected citizen of Farmington, Utah, states: "Nothing affords me such good pleasure as to recommend to my friends Ballard's Snow Liniment, before trying it I had little faith in it, but am fully convinced now it was a highly meritorious article. I recently met with a painful accident and was suffering great pain. My wife applied Snow Liniment freely and the pain was immediately relieved and the inflammation rapidly subdued. It has no equal as a reliever of pain and inflammation. Beware of all white liniments imitated for Snow Liniment. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Dr. Hathway, Omaha, Aurist and Optician. Spectacles fitted. Centennial Block.

The New Year will open with a big out in rates to Denver and all west ern points, at Shing's Railroad Ticket Office, No. 11 W. Second South St.

The Great American Sale.

258 Main Street. Goods are going very rapidly. Attend tomorrow.

A Sure Cure for Piles.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, warranted to cure. If you are afflicted with Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer if we did not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottle free at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store.

"Farmers' Friend" Bitters sells to our store to get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Many of them, like myself, are never without it in their homes. It cured my boy of a severe attack of croup, and I believe saved his life.—R. Dolman, Leroy, Russell County, Kansas. This remedy is a certain cure for croup, and if used as soon as the first symptoms appear, will prevent the attack. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

A Tonic.

Since its first introduction Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, and now it is no longer to the land around our continental limits and dominions—that Electric Bitters is the best tonic, bitters which is with its use as a beverage or intoxicant is to be recognized as the best and most medicinal tonic for all ailments of Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or 50 cents a bottle. Sold by A. C. Smith & Co., Druggists.

American Cheese.

In a recent letter to the manufacturer, Mr. A. W. Mathews, Milleville, Ill., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives the best satisfaction of any cough medicine I handle, and as a seller, leads all other preparations in this market. I have almost it herself to the best medicine I ever handled for coughs, colds and croup." For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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TO-MORROW NIGHT, and FRIDAY and SATURDAY JAN. 6, 7.

Matinee on Saturday at 2.

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SEATS NOW SELLING

MORGANA AND THE 40 THIEVES.

AMERICAN EXTRAVAGANZA CO.

David Henderson, Manager.

EVERYBODY GOES TO ANTHONY'S NEW IT.

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THIS WEEK

UNCLE TOM DANIEL.

Prices of Admission—25, Cents. Matinee—Reserve Reserve.

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HALE KORE AND HOLLY, 75c.

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Dioxiline Celebrated Saws,

Consisting in part of

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Bargains All Over the House

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Closing Bargains for This Week.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PLUSH CLOAKS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS LADIES' NEWMARKETS.

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TERRIFIC REDUCTION.

Overcoats and Ulsters

CHOICE OF OVER 1000 OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS AT

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FINE MELTON AND KERSEY OVERCOATS.

Our Price This Week Will Be

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500 SHETLAND and CHINCHILLA ULSTERS, in Grays, Blues and Browns, beautifully made up—others Fur-Trimmed—at $15.00, $18.00 and $22.00, REDUCED from $20.00 to $25.00. We would sooner have the money than the coats. Hence the Reduction.

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