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OUR CANDIDATE

Yes, the NEWS has a candidate—a favored candidate, one upon whom it bestows its best attention and its whole influence—for the position of Delegate to Congress vice Mr. Rawlins, resigned. Our man is not only a resident of Utah but is thoroughly identified with the Territory, concerned in its welfare and is one with the people in all material respects. He is reasonably well educated and has had some experience in public affairs, enough at least to know the difference between a mass meeting to petition for a redress of grievances and a political caucus to further party ends. He is a taxpayer, is always on hand with his little contribution for any worthy public purpose, is quite honest and straightforward at least as the world goes, is temperate in his habits, not opposed to exertion in a proper way and if elected will consider himself honored in that he is trusted with an important station by a large, intelligent and prosperous community, and will not at any time look upon the office as being too small for him. Realizing that the delegate-ship is about the only post of consequence that the people have any choice regarding, he will study their interests and endeavor to promote the same whether he has to submit to an occasional rap on the knuckles or not. We hope he will go to Washington backed by an immense majority of our voting population.

His name? Oh, we don't care what his name is nor what his politics may be either, so long as he fills the bill above outlined.

SECRETARY RICHARDS.

On Saturday evening last President Cleveland appointed Hon. Charles C. Richards of Ogden secretary of Utah Territory. The nomination was not at all unexpected, although there was some opposition to it and this, as has been shown, became quite active and even bitter toward the close. The position is an important and lucrative one; the secretary is virtually lieutenant governor of the Territory with powers that most such officers elsewhere do not have—that is, he is at once invested with all the functions of governor upon the latter's absence even for a brief time.

To find fault with the President for making this appointment, as some do who claim that the wishes of the Delegate should have been considered in the matter, is quite ridiculous in view of all the facts. It can be shown that this particular

nomination is more nearly in accord with what was wanted by Democrats on both sides of the social line here and elsewhere than any other that has been made for several years, and that to have ignored such endorsements as Mr. Richards had would have been to make the President indeed what the small and disgruntled element try to make him appear for not acting as Mr. Rawlins desired him to—a despot.

Mr. Richards was endorsed by Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior; J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture; Daniel Lament, secretary of war; Senator Faulkner, chairman Senate committee on territories; Senators Gorman, Vest, Beckwith, and others; Congressman Washington, chairman House committee on territories; Congressman W. L. Wilson, W. D. Bynum and others; Delegate Smith, of Arizona; ex-Delegate Caine; Chauncey F. Black, president national association Democratic clubs; Col. John P. Irish; H. P. Henderson, president Democratic society of Utah; S. A. Merritt, national committeeman for Utah; Frank Beane, national committeeman for Idaho; A. L. New, chairman state committee of Wyoming; the chairman of nearly every county committee in the Territory; a large majority of the members of the territorial committee, and a large number of prominent members of the party both Gentiles and Mormons.

The showing in Mr. Richards' favor thus appears as nearly irresistible as such a thing could be, and the President was as nearly as possible deprived of discretionary power in the premises. Besides, the choice is a pleasing recognition of the doctrine of local home rule and of the abilities and fitness of Young Utah. We predict that the new secretary will give general satisfaction and the remnant of the old ring that opposes him will soon see how greatly mistaken they are whether they admit it or not.

THE EXCLUSION LAW.

It is understood that comparatively few Chinamen in this Territory or elsewhere have complied with the Geary exclusion law, which by its terms was to go into effect on the 5th inst.; all who were not registered were to be subject to peremptory arrest by any United States officer and their deportation to China was to follow immediately after. This hot-headed, haphazard way of doing things did not however, as it seems, commend itself strongly to Secretary Carlisle, and wholesale arrests will not be made for the present, perhaps not at all till a decision in the test case now pending is reached.

The question now is, what will the unregistered Chinese do if the law should be sustained—if the case should go against them? Unless they are in possession of some reserve point which we know not of, they will have to go and go summarily. This would mean that our Chinese population would be cut down probably about three-fourths. Then would come the grand opportunity which the hoodlums and loafers have been so clamorous for for years. "Drive out the Chinese so we can have work at living wages," has been the cry, and

of course the white complainers will be ready at once to enter the laundries and gardens where the heathen by dint of close application, hard work and intelligent supervision has made a living if not acquired a competency.

Those Chinamen who remain will not be greatly in the way; in fact, if our superior race does not miss those who go more than their own people do, we shall be surprised indeed. It will be still more surprising if the un-American and unprogressive law by which the cleansers and scourers of our communities are sent away is not repealed or modified before it has been in force very long.

THE NEW APPOINTEES.

The long-pending and oft-asked question, "Who will be the next United States marshal?" is answered at last, authoritatively and officially answered. President Cleveland yesterday designated Mr. Nat M. Brigham of this city for that important station, and as the gentleman was an applicant for it it is unnecessary to say that he will accept. The office is a very remunerative one, perhaps the most so of any in the Territory; it is also one of great consequence and responsibility, but from what is known of Mr. Brigham we believe he is fully equal to it and will give general satisfaction.

The President also appointed Hon. H. W. Smith of Ogden as associate justice of the Territory, presumably to succeed Judge Blackburn, but this is not definitely determined yet. Of this appointee we can say that as a lawyer and a man of observation and intelligence he stands high and will doubtless make an excellent dispenser of justice. It has fallen to the lot of this paper in the years gone by to say many words of criticism regarding Mr. Smith's public acts and utterances; but we are of the kind that understand and realize that the most splendidly equipped minds are those which change when circumstances change—they are not fettered to the misty past nor to the recent past either if there is anything better or more promising in the present. Only those whose intellectual capacity will not admit of evolution, whose brains are not large enough to hold new subjects, stand where they have always stood, and this is not the new judge's case. He has a large and important field to operate in and we wish him the best of success.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

Germany is floundering in the condition which France might have taken out letters patent for years ago—a governmental crisis. The young emperor encouraged and sustained throughout by the old prime minister had a pet measure in the shape of an army bill before the Reichstag and, while his majesty is just the next thing to absolute in his imperial sway, there is still enough of a gap between that condition and the power he does control to give the representatives of the people a chance, and this time they used it, with the result of upset-