DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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A FEATURE OF THE PERIOD.

A contemporary, in speaking of the labors of the ways and means committee now engaged in preparing a revision of the tariff schedule, remarks that "the worst feature of tariff change is the uncertainty of its period of incubation." The ugliest feature of every national election is never in the terms of the platform, though they seem ugly enough sometimes from a partisan standpoint; nor is the bad record of the candidate for honors, which thereafter lies in spells of looking unmistakable. It is the period of uncertainty which takes possession of the country, that gives to every election scene of the effects of a pestilence. With the defeated party there is always a species of nightmare in the contemplated term that is to come when the winning party shall carry into effect the program of its campaign. With the winners the nightmare comes from the long delays or positive failures to prosecute that same program; and as the struggle progresses from one election to another with scarcely enough time in the interim to allow the currents of trade to recover their momentum for another blockade.

It was scarcely five years ago that the country was paralyzed over an attempted tariff reform. The party in power, though at the eleventh hour, had to do something in testimony of its good faith. So a tariff bill was introduced. Neither its framers nor any one else acquainted with the political situation had the interest idea it would ever become a law, and it never did; but the wool crop tumbled from 17 to 12 cents just the same, on the strength of it. A few Boston and Philadelphia commission men made fortunes, and a lot of western wool growers went to pieces. There is no doubt that the depressed condition of trade now is in part the result of this ghostly expectancy of something in the dim if not quite impossible future.

In the final reckoning up of the evils of an irrational partisanship, we believe these seemingly innocent doctrines put forth every four years in the form of party platforms will have much to answer for. It is not remarkable that gamblers and prices of speculation generally look with longing eyes toward election day. It is their natural harvest time.

A CASE AT LAW.

To the following communication, there is necessity for only a few words of reply:

COLONIA, Utah, Nov. 20, 1893.

Editor Deseret News:

I notice in your issue of the 16th inst. the following:

[illegible]

In the case of C. F. Quackenbush vs. H. W. Booth and W. H. Booth vs. F. A. Dale, or, more correctly speaking, two suits for land in Brighham City, have been found for plaintiff in each case.

If I have stated this case correctly it runs as follows: Several years prior to the 10th inst. by conveyance in C. F. Quackenbush, and Quackenbush sold to W. H. Booth.

Mrs. Stevens, wife of Mr. Stevens, secured a decree for said 10 acres, through the Probate Court, by reason of divorce proceedings, she, as one of other claimants, claimed the land in question as her land for taxes, and she purchased the same at tax sale. She then sold to A. D. Dale and Dale sold to H. H. Booth and Stephens is Dale and Booth.

If I understand the decision, the land goes to W. H. Booth, by reason of six payments from Q. Quackenbush.

The points I now want to touch are:

1st. Have I stated the case correctly? 2d. Do I understand the decision correctly? 3d. With Right Honorable Judge Zane, has Booth a leg to stand on?

Please favor with the desired information. Yours respectfully,

ADAM BENNION.

A slight error was followed the case already and is thoroughly familiar with it and the facts as it follows the Tribune that, based on Bennion's first question, "Have I stated the case correctly?" the answer is "Yes, if you will permit the insertion of the word 'Probate' as printed above in brackets before the word 'court,' and the omitting out of the words which we have printed in italics, 'as all the other claimants.' With these amendments, you state the case correctly."

The answer to the first question is also an answer to the second. Yes.

As to the third question, "What figure does the sole of the foot have and to the case?" the answer is: None whatever. The findings were that Mrs. Stevens being in possession at the time the property was assessed for taxes, claiming the ownership of the property, the same being assessed to her, it was her duty in order to establish adverse possession to pay all the taxes. She failed to do this until after it was sold, when she paid the taxes and it was deeded to her by the county. The defendants claimed nothing from the tax deed in case, only that she had paid all the taxes assessed against the premises. As a legal proposition, one in possession of property claiming adversely to the real owner is bound by the law to pay all the taxes, and cannot acquire any greater or better title by simply allowing the property to be sold for taxes and then buying it in.

WORTHILY DONE.

The close of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago and the winding up of its affairs in connection with a forthcoming report on the subject to the President, Congress and the nation, suggest to the News the pleasant duty of congratulating Utah Territory upon the excellent work done for her, and the high honor paid her, through the person of Hon. P. H. Lennan of this city, one of the U. S. World's Fair commissioners from this Territory. Mr. Lennan was the only representative from a territory who was given the chairmanship of a committee, also the sole one honored with a place on the executive committee—the board of control, and certainly he has received the further distinction of being chosen one of the committee of eight to make the final report above referred to and prepare for the national archives the official story of the great exposition. These honors speak for themselves as evidence enough of the gentleman's energy and usefulness in the work now nearly done; but the people of Utah who voted Chicago need no such testimonials as to his efficiency and zeal. The News has not yet met a single Utah visitor to whom Mr. Lennan was not all energy and affability, one of one who went without any favor that it was in his power to obtain. We have every reason to believe this influential interest in his own people was manifested in behalf of one and all, regardless of any other qualification than Utah citizenship. The ladies and gentlemen from this territory whose duties have required their almost constant presence in Chicago in connection with the Utah display, agree in this tribute to Mr. Lennan's patriotism and activity; and the News is pleased to give expression to the thanks that are due him. As a commissioner he has shown himself an undoubted success.

MORE OF THE BRIGGS AFFAIR.

It looks as though a certain formidable flock of liberal Presbyterians, otherwise followers of Dr. Briggs, do not intend that the breach in the church shall be allowed to heal, or remain in dispute for a moment. They will not go out of the church, and they will not be quiet in the church. They let no opportunity pass unimproved to stir up the smouldering embers of their revolution, and when there is no regular opportunity for doing so they make one. Their recent demonstration at Cleveland looks like a final notice to the conservatives of the church that war is declared and it will be fought to a finish. Professor Smith, whose "heresy" would seem to be more unexpiatable, if possible, than that of Dr. Briggs, has not as yet yielded an inch to the clamor. His trial is set for May. It is becoming evident that the liberals are preparing to work the occasion to its full capacity for the fortifying and recruiting of their forces.

JAPAN AND THE SEALING QUESTION

The Japanese do not propose to be left in the rear in the march of progress. Though geographically located where decadence in civilization is popularly supposed to have fall away, the government and people of that land have made wonderful strides in keeping pace with Western civilization in its development of material interests. They now propose to be on an equal footing with the nations of Europe and America by having an international conference in which they will play a prominent part and which they intend shall be held in that thriving city of Tokio.

It may be wondered what special topic can be made the subject of an international conference in the land of the Mikado, but one has been found in the much discussed sealing question. The Tokio Kyoshi (Oriental Australian), which assumes among its numerous aims of the most influential publications in Japan, has taken the matter up and made a case that may be interesting to the country at dictionary. It has presented to the Mikado's consul of state, through Count Inouye, its governing officer, a temporal urging upon our government the importance of opening communication with the Mikado, Queen Victoria and President Harrison with a view of holding a conference to bring to the subject of pelagic sealing well fourteen in the North Pacific.

The periodical refers to the unpleasantness of sealing cruisers for the protection of the seal fishery along the islands on the west coast of the North Pacific, and sets forth that in consequence thereof it is necessary to extend the usual close-season limit of territorial waters. Japan is especially interested in this question since the accession of the Anglo-American difficulty and the holding of the Anglo-Russian conference through which the north islands have become the principal center of sealing operations.

Japan recognizes that the arrangements now in force are of a temporary nature and that Russia is particularly dissatisfied with existing conditions. This fact is taken as evidence that Russia would engage in the proposed conference. It is also stated that the American government is not unfriendly with the present outlook of the seal fisheries and would gladly enter into an international arrangement that would permanently improve its condition. This step would bring England in of necessity, and thus the four governments most concerned would be in consultation and might evolve an agreement satisfactory to all. On the seal question, as well as others, Japan is anxious to conclude equal treaties with the great powers and to take position on the same plane as is occupied by them.

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY.

Work is to begin next week on the Tehuantepec intoceanic railway, under the contract which our telegraphic dispatches announced has been signed in the City of Mexico. The contractors are an English capitalist and railway builder, Clarence Sinclaque, and an American railway man, Joshua Dennison.

The Tehuantepec road will be a great aid in developing that portion of our southern neighbor's territory in which it is located, and will greatly cheapen the cost of transportation to market of Southern Mexican products. There are yet twenty-five miles of road to be constructed, and the contract is that the roadbed will be completed on the main line within three months. This road across the isthmus, although its length is much less than the lines which in the United States connect with from beside the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, is the 6th transcontinental line completed across America in but a few months more than quarter of a century. Truly the wheels of change are rolling fast.

INDIANS TO BE HANGED.

It is not often that Indians meet with the full penalty of the white man's law for murder through passing through a trial in regular courts. Occasions where they have done so have increased, however, in late years. Two more red men are to be added to the list in Westminster, B. C., early in 1894. They are known as Peter and Jack, and the trial which resulted in their conviction lasted six days. Their defense was conducted with skill and ability, but failed to secure for them immunity from punishment.

The murder for which they were arrested occurred October 27, 1892, the victim being Albert Edward Pittendrigh. It was a deliberately planned affair. Three years previously Pittendrigh had charge of a gang of men on Harrison river, B. C., stripping salmon eggs for the hatchery. Most of the men employed were Indians, one of them being Peter. He was sassy one day, and Pittendrigh angrily ordered him and Jacob him in the river.

As is characteristic of the Indian race, Peter determined to be revenged on his assailant. While Pittendrigh was out in a boat a few days later he was fired upon twice from a clump of bushes on the river bank. Fortunately for him the bullets went wide of their mark. Nothing of an unusual nature occurred during the next two years, and the matter was forgotten. On the 27th of October, 1892, Pittendrigh made a short cut, as was his wont when going that way, over a vacant piece of property, when he was waylaid and shot by Peter and Jack. He had paid with his life for his harshness to the savage. The two Indians endeavored to fix the murder on Peter's wife, but the proof against them was too strong for the success of their scheme, so they were convicted and are to be hanged on January 11 next.

If Indians guilty of offenses were to be required by the enforcement of law to expiate their crimes, rather than that reckless white men should be permitted to inflict punishment outside of legal forms, there would be much less trouble with the aborigines than there is now. Indian outbreaks have diminished of late years because legal methods have been somewhat better observed by the white men. It has not been through increasing the Indians' respect for law but by lessening the white man's disregard for it in their presence. The Indians have as much regard for the inevitable as their paleface brothers and are equally appreciative if the fact of regular enforcement of discipline toward them be either right or wrong.

THE FORAKER BILL differs some from Lyman Gage's suggestions in the magazine article of an earlier date, in that it expects to bring in the silver coinage by regard to bullion value. To the subject in the abstract but no very interesting—people have read without end the instructive and with at any rate observers. Will some one please step and tell a sweating world how to avoid taking cold at home, after having taken it, a sufficient one get rid of it?

A Yankee baseball player who received injuries to a game last October that resulted in his death has given long expected evidence that after all there is a close relationship between the modern method of knocking the ball and the old time result of kicking the bucket.

Rio Grande Western Railway.
Circular No. 215.
Nov. 21st, 1893.
Salt Lake City, Utah.

To All Agents:—

A NEW DEPARTURE.

With the new time card, to effect Sunday, Nov. 19th, the Rio Grande Western inaugurates a special reclining chair car service between Ogden and Denver. The chairs are of a special pattern, and for comfort and elegance are not surpassed anywhere. These cars will be free to holders of all classes of tickets.

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New, —— Citron Peel,	25c "	"
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This latter shoe is made by a special and secret process. Absolutely water tight; will not crack; will always remain soft, and outwear two pairs of mine. TRY A PAIR ONLY $1.50 THIS WEEK. THE GREATEST BARGAIN OFFERED.

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