

DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - - Feb. 24, 1875.

DEBASING PARTISANSHIP.

PARTISANSHIP is the bane of American politics, because it is so intense and bitter and unscrupulous. This unscrupulousness leads to the most malignant misrepresentation and the foulest falsehood, and perhaps in no portion of this Union is this bad quality, so repugnant to all fair and honorable dealing, more manifest, and this habit of making wilful misrepresentations and bearing palpably false witness more freely indulged in, than by a certain handful of partisans in this Territory. They are not very numerous, but they are very noisy, and far more nasty than they are noisy. To traduce those whom they consider not favorable to their pet political projects and deep designs for self-aggrandizement is their meat and their drink. To overthrow, by means fair or foul, any one not considered favorable to them or their measures, no matter how unjust, they will stoop to anything, be it never so disreputable. In this vile warfare everything is fair to them. To scandalize and vilify prominent citizens or residents, official or unofficial, is manifestly their most congenial employment. To them scandal is a toothsome morsel, if its subject is not in the ranks of their supporters. All liberty of speech, all liberty of the press, with them, is debased to the most reckless and brutal licence. Libel is their stock in trade, and they sling all manner of filthiness with supreme delight and utterly regardless of the decencies of society, yet without making the most exalted pretensions to immaculate purity, political and other.

This course of conduct may appear very commendable to these red-hot political partisans, who are blind to the amenities of public life and to all idea of public decorum, but such conduct cannot be indulged in by partisans, and supported or even permitted by the public, without tending in a degree to the degradation of the people and country at large in the eyes of the more rational and more decently spoken nations and peoples throughout the world. On this account, more than on any other, is this most reprehensible partisan advocacy and antagonism to be regretted, for it is deeply humiliating, it is mortifying to every lover of his country that such disgraceful things should be, and not be promptly and most effectually frowned down.

TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Missouri Democrat of Feb. 13 has the following under the above title—

"We have observed in several Republican newspapers captious criticisms of the President's recent appointment of Hon. John T. Routt, of Illinois, to be governor of Colorado. The Washington Chronicle, for instance, says that, 'in this nomination, for some reason not known to the public, the President has made the selection in opposition to the policy by which it was understood he was governed in the selection of officers for the Territories.'

"The Chronicle assumes a rule against the President in regard to Territorial appointments, and then condemns him for its violation, when, in fact, the President has not recently professed to be governed by any such rule. In the case of Colorado, the appointments immediately preceding the one of Routt were McCook, of Ohio, to be Governor, and Jenkins, of Virginia, to be Secretary. And only two days since Thayer, of Nebraska, was appointed Governor of Wyoming in place of Campbell, transferred to the State Department. So far, then, from its being true, as asserted by the Chronicle, that 'it has heretofore been announced, by what was considered unquestioned author-

ity, that the selection of officers for the various Territories should be made from the bona fide residents,' the action of the President, not only in regard to Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, but in most of the Territories, has established a contrary policy. And this policy, be it altogether defensible or not, has been forced on the President by the inherent vice of Territorial politics. The unusual distinction attached to Federal offices in the Territories, where they are the source of supreme social distinction and political power, renders the struggle for their possession intensely violent. And, as is the case in all sparsely settled communities, local and personal contests for aggrandizement create all-absorbing interest and violent antagonism; so violent, indeed, that either party—for there are always two or more parties struggling for the ascendancy—would greatly prefer the introduction of a new set of men, although 'carpet-baggers,' to having their hated rivals win.

"In the case of Colorado, if we recollect aright, when McCook and Jenkins were appointed, it was openly justified on the ground of the unrelenting and unseemly contest that was raging in the Republican ranks in that Territory, involving every prominent resident, and rendering it impossible for the President to select officers from either faction without mortally offending the other. He accepted the rule, from bitter experience of his inability to heal local feuds, of appointing officers of intelligence and character from the States, who, going unbiased into the new fields of labor, would be most likely to do exact justice to all by an impartial administration. In the case of most of the Territories this policy has proved a success."

If the government of the United States, and of the several portions thereof, is to be, as boasted, a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, the wishes of the people should be considered in regard to the appointment of officers to administer among them.

In the beginning of the government of this Union, the Thirteen United States of which it was composed solemnly and unanimously, in Congress assembled, declared to the world that human governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed. The natural sequence is that those governments are under obligation to use those just powers according to the will of the governed.

Taking this to be the basis of all legitimate government among the people of this Union, we are forced to the conclusion that in the matter of appointments for the Territories the President of the United States is entirely unjustified in disregarding the wishes of the people of the Territories respectively when making appointments for any of them.

Therefore as to this particular of appointing residents or non-residents to such offices for any Territory the President should be guided by the wishes of the people thereof, of all the people if possible, but that being impossible, as popular unanimity does not exist in any Territory, he should be guided by the wishes of the clear majority of the people. This course would honor the Declaration of Independence made by our patriot forefathers, and be in accordance with the great American principle of popular self-government.

The will of the people might be obtained in regard to candidates by election. In case of vacancy in any territorial office appointive by the President, the people of the Territory might be called on to vote for three or four or half a dozen candidates, showing their relative preference towards each of the same, and the President might choose one from these individuals so designated as the choice of the people. This would give him a choice as well as them, though choice for them is a fundamental principle of American government, while the Presidential choice is only an accident of that government.

WHAT THEY HAVE BEEN TRYING TO DO.—The following is a portion of a bill recently presented in Congress—

"Territory of Utah.—For salaries of governor, chief justice and two associate judges, and secretary, fifteen thousand dollars.

"For legislative expenses, namely, for compensation and mileage of members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and others, twenty-three thousand four hundred dollars; and this appropriation may be used, under the direction of the Department of Justice, to defray the judicial expenses of the supreme and district courts of said Territory; and the amount so used shall be reimbursed to said appropriation out of the treasury of said Territory; and until said reimbursement shall be fully made, no member or officer of said legislative assembly shall be entitled to any compensation or allowance out of any moneys of the United States; for rent of secretary's office, six hundred dollars; storage and care of government property, three hundred dollars; fuel, two hundred dollars; stationery, lights, and incidental expenses, five hundred dollars; in all [one thousand six hundred] twenty-five thousand dollars.

"For contingent expenses of the Territory, to be expended by the governor, one thousand dollars."

FAVORABLE FOR COLORADO.— The Denver Democrat says—

"Our admission is almost certain. The time is gone by for any formidable opposition. Every one wishes it. Probably the republic can party is sure of the election of its partisans to the various offices in the gift of our people."

The North American says—

"The Colorado State bill having passed the House at the last session of Congress, only requires the concurrent action of the Senate to become a law, as it is understood the President favors it. In the last apportionment act a provision was inserted requiring that a Territory seeking admission as a State should have the full quota fixed in that act for a member of Congress. It is claimed that Colorado has this aggregate already, and that therefore it is rather a matter of privilege than of favor. We do not know whether the Colorado bill provides for a special census to ascertain if there is sufficient population, but, if not, it should do so. The emigration to the Territory has been large and steady ever since the completion of the connection of the two Pacific railroads. Before the State government can be organized under the act, and the Senators and Congressmen take their seats Colorado will have two hundred thousand inhabitants. It is now in direct railway communication with all the principal cities of the north and is becoming a favorite of the capitalists engaged in mining interests. The prospect for the admission of Colorado as a State is more favorable now than at any former period, and if the wearisome Louisiana debate were disposed of this bill could soon be passed."

HOW TO GET A TIGHT RING OFF.—We do not mean the wedding ring, for that never should come off—it is meant to stay on. But in regard to ordinary rings an exchange speaks thus—

"To get a tight ring off your finger thread a needle flat in the eye with a strong thread, pass the head of the needle with care underneath the ring, and then pull the thread through a few inches towards the head; wrap the long end of the thread tightly around the finger, regularly all down to the nail, to reduce its size. Then lay hold of the short end of the thread and unwind it. The thread pressing against the ring will gradually remove it from the finger. This never-failing method will remove the tightest ring without difficulty, however swollen the finger may be."

THE DELEGATE FROM UTAH.—The Washington Star of Feb. 9, says—

"H. Boardman Smith, chairman of the committee on elections in the House, endeavored this morning to bring up for action the resolution providing for the expulsion of Delegate Cannon. He stated that if the House refused to call it up he would

consider the action final and not again press it. There were only twenty-two votes in favor of bringing it up."

The Cleveland Herald of Feb. 10 says—

"It looks as though George Q. Cannon, the Mormon in Congress, would not be fired off, after all."

BAZAINE IN SPAIN.—Gen. Bazaine having left his own country for his country's good or for his own, one or the other, or both, it would seem intends to woo the fickle goddess Fortune in Spanish climes. The dispatches of late have reported his being treated with indignity at Santander. But the Paris correspondent of the London Daily News, writing Jan. 21, says—

"A private letter from Madrid to a member of Queen Isabella's household speaks of Bazaine as the coming man there. Preparations are being made to give him a command in the northern army. If he gains a few laurels there, he will have a yet higher post. Bazaine at the head of the war office, it is thought by the royal family, the era of pronunciamientos would be closed. The Spanish policy of Prussia is a cause of embarrassment to the young king's advisers. The queen mother, however, is not so dissatisfied with it, she thinking it will keep her son out of the range of the Duc de Montpensier, whom in the bottom of her heart she dislikes and distrusts."

ASTRIDE THE FENCE.—In respect to matters political, Harper's Weekly Newspaper evidently tries to take double ground, whether with the idea of endeavoring to please both parties or not is not our business to declare. The pictorial part of the paper unreservedly supports the administration policy in regard to the South, while the editorial part is by no means of the same quality. Here is an extract as a sample—

"A correspondent writes to us in great indignation with all who do not approve the late proceedings in Louisiana, and declares that the whole opposition is due merely to the fact that 'the forms and ceremonies and the constitutional red tape' were disregarded. He is of opinion that 'to squelch the bogus legislature' was a good thing, and that to object to the method is to be 'scared.' His theory of government evidently is, that when matters are not going to the fancy of the authorities they should order in a file of soldiers and straighten them out. This may be a good way. It is very well known in despotic monarchies. The new King of Spain, Alfonso, is practicing it at this moment. But it is not the American way. It is a way against which the people protested a hundred years ago, and kept protesting all the way from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. The American way is to insist upon 'forms and ceremonies,' in other words, upon the law."

THE POLITICAL TURNING POINT.—The following is a letter of Geo. Ticknor Curtis to the N.Y. Herald, dated Feb. 5—

"Doubtless the governing majority of the present Congress have the physical power to order a State election in Louisiana; but it is to be hoped that no democratic vote will be given for such an act. It is only by a steady and unanimous protest against such interference that the democratic party can now do anything to secure a return to the proper sphere of the federal government. We have arrived to a turning point in regard to the character of our political institutions. As the course of the dominant party in regard to this matter shall be submitted to or repudiated by the people of the Union so will the future character of our government be determined. It will either remain a limited constitutional government, of defined powers of a specific character, or it will become a government of unlimited authority, resting on the physical force of the majority of a people, wielded by the will of one man or by the will of an oligarchy."

PRAY AND PREY.—The following is too good to lose—

"A correspondent of the N. Y. World revives a scene in the House of Representatives last year, showing Butler's wit. The latter had been making a very solemn address, when Foster, of Ohio, said, with a sneer: 'Let us pray.' Quick as a flash, Butler turned to the stenographers: 'Put it down with an e, Mr. Reporter; spell it with an e,' and the House shook with applause."

Local and Other Matters.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 19.

Born.—To the wife of Mr. R. N. Russell, of this City, Feb. 19th, a daughter.

Investigation.—To-morrow the charge against Ben Tasker, of assaulting and threatening to kill Nathan Hanson, will be investigated before Justice Pyper.

Another Tank.—The supervisor has just completed another water tank for fire purposes. This one is on Third South Street two and a half blocks west of East Temple Street, in the vicinity of an excellent spring, from which it is supplied with the aqueous fluid.

Woman's Exponent for Feb. 15 contains "Trying to Solve the Problem," "R. S. Reports," "Faith," "Children's Feelings," "Practical Education," "A Vision," "Floral Hints," "Local Street Scenes," "Providence and Duty," "Rowing Against the Stream," "How to Get What You Want," "Hints About Beauty," "Truth and Liberty," "How to Treat the Little Ones," "Correspondence," "Hints," "Notes," etc.

President Young and Party.—By special dispatch from York, the terminus of the Utah Southern Railroad, we learn that Presidents B. Young and Geo. A. Smith and party reached that point at 10:15, and that a special train, of four cars, which left here at twenty minutes past seven this morning, with two hundred gentlemen and ladies aboard, to meet the party, arrived at the same place at 11:40, shortly after which the train, with the party of welcome and the President's party, was to start for this City.

Stevens' Utah Monthly Record.—We have received the first number of this sheet. It is a very interesting and valuable periodical, containing, in brief, a synopsis of the progress in the development of the natural resources of the Territory for the month of January. The articles are well written, and exhibit both literary and journalistic talent. The "Dedication" is excellent and to the point. The columns are under the editorial charge of Bentham Fabian, Esq., whose long experience as a journalist and compiler of statistics is so widely known that the public may expect correctness and impartiality. The publishers are Stevens & Co., stationers, Main Street.

Stealing Case.—A young fellow named Bond has been stopping for a week or two at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Wilber, an aged couple, who live in the Eighth Ward. The old lady had ten dollars stowed away in a satchel, and while the couple were absent it was stolen. As Bond was the only person in the house, suspicion fell upon him as being the thief, and, on complaint of Mr. Wilber, he was arrested last night. When taken by the officer, Bond admitted the charge so far as to state that he did pick up the ten dollar bill from the floor, and subsequently that he found it in another part of the house. He is in jail, and will have a trial to-morrow morning, before Justice Pyper.

A Cheese Factory.—The following is from the Ogden Junction of the 18th—

"Mr. Joshua Williams returned last evening from his farm on the Weber. He has succeeded in making a commencement to start a cheese factory there. Having secured the services of a first-class cheese maker, who will superintend the putting up of the buildings and appliances, he has sent for the most improved machinery for the purpose, which is now on the way. He intended originally to start with one hundred cows, but it is anticipated that the citizens of Peterson's and Enterprise will join