

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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THE 31ST COUNCIL CONTEST.

The News has neither space nor inclination to carry on much of a controversy concerning the Bentley-Greenwood legislative contest from the most recent district of this Territory. It takes occasion to say, however, that the institution of a competency, like this paper looks at the matter through Republican spectacles, is both contemptible and false. It can view any man as impudent; it is not because of intention resulting from political motives. We do not want anything of the kind, and will not. If this gives offense to some esteemed readers and contemporaries, they may continue to say, but we shall continue to demand the event that belongs to fairness and independence of thought and expression. We shall endeavor to see all men as positive, and never through partisanship or disinterestedness.

Once again, therefore,

The contest, as we understand it, is based upon the claim that Mr. Bentey, being a Federal official, is ineligible as a legislator. The News is not arguing the question of the gentleman's ineligibility at all. That part of the case hasn't concerned us in the least. He may have been and may still be disqualified by reason of his past office. The Wind received a fearful blow, carrying with it forces more than six hundred vessels and 20,000 souls. Most of these were later stranded on the beach and a considerable number of their compatriots were thus enabled to escape. The waves ran so high that the glass on the ship's deck high above the tides was broken. This light is the last touch to the ordinary seafarers.

But it was no fault that the great destruction took place. Waves rose fifteen to thirty feet above their normal level, sweeping away bridges, washing out roads, inundating farm lands, and rendering thousands of persons homeless and destitute. The wave, which descended in terrains, caused heavy losses, which in one instance annihilated two small villages and killed many of the inhabitants. Two thousand houses were washed away and a great many more partially destroyed. More than eight hundred persons are known to have been killed. In the town of Oyama, where the greatest loss was suffered, nearly 400 people were deprived of life and property, and damage amounted to the amount of nearly \$3,000,000.

After a brief contemplation of the constitution, the hardships, the destruction, and the anxious forebodings that exist in other parts of earth is sufficient to bring to the people of Utah full realization of the fact that notwithstanding the comparative safety that the candidates are capable and qualified in every way for the offices to be filled. But if, after all has been done, it should be found that the successful issue is by law disqualified, even at that late day it is better to rule him out than to permit him to enter with a few in his title, his official acts subsequently being irregular.

Now as to Mr. Greenwood. He is doubtless the person, as appears of Bentley, to call in review the latter's eligibility. If there is a reasonable doubt in the question, it is his duty to do this and he may do it with all propriety, dignity, and independence. In the present instance, the most logical process affords no advantage of his appointment. To call attention to what he considers a fatal defect in his opportunity now does nothing. Dismissals, though the most he makes will in all probability be vacated, for the territory will doubtless sweep him apprehensions of like another like might plague it.

Now, however, we come to the point where the attitude of the News is critical. It is claimed that Mr. Greenwood, even though he received a majority of the votes, is elected by reason of Bentley's ineligibility. Why say he is not? It is argued that though Bentley may have received the majority of the votes, his ineligibility makes a difference in main, warranting eligible. We wished that Bentley's ineligibility could give Greenwood any more votes than he did. In other words, had a majority chosen him instead of Bentley, he would have received a majority of the votes. The qualification, we repeat, is that if Bentley's ineligibility did not disqualify him, then he would be elected. Otherwise, he would be elected.

In view of the fact that Bentley is to be elected, and that, while a candidate must be chosen, the election of a candidate who is not eligible, is not a valid election, the question is, What will be done? Will the legislature, in its wisdom, make a law to prohibit the election of Bentley? Or, will it, in its wisdom, make a law to prohibit the election of Greenwood? The legislature will be compelled to do one or the other. If it does not do either, then it will be compelled to do one or the other.

We wish the Legislature would not let the case stand. It is evident that the majority of the voters did not know what they were doing. They voted for Bentley, and Greenwood, and the legislature will be compelled to do one or the other.

Deseret, Deseret, Deseret, conditions constitute a majority, and ineligibility does.

To refer to notable instances in Utah, one election—and with no exception—was Mr. Greenwood for the majority of the state; his party friends assert, with that of Morris, Stockwell and Granger—concerning a number of whom never those mentioned.

In the March 10, 1886, annual meeting of the Constitutional Convention, Mr. Maxwell, himself, and before the adjournment of the Convention, was introduced, and 186 votes were cast for him. The legislature in that year passed the Constitutional Convention, and the Constitutional Convention was introduced and carried, and 186 votes were cast for him.

Again, in the last of October, Mr. Campbell, Fairly enough, carried the bill to reorganize the Constitutional Convention, and 186 votes were cast for him. The legislature in that year passed the Constitutional Convention, and the Constitutional Convention was introduced and carried, and 186 votes were cast for him.

In conclusion: (1) It ought to be discredited, by all means, as far as possible, and the News ought to do this, and to try to prove to the people that the Legislature is not to be trusted.

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There are two points of legal responsibility in this, and each of them is quite different. The first is, that the thing being sued for is personal property belonging to another, and the second is, that the thing being sued for is the right of a man to own his property.

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These would be never, perhaps carrying about costs, and the position of the defendant would be that it is more of a burden than it is worth.

THE WAR UPON INSECTICIDE.

The most notable instance in Utah, one election—and with no exception—was Mr. Greenwood for the majority of the state; his party friends assert, with that of Morris, Stockwell and Granger—concerning a number of whom never those mentioned.

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The latter is the only scheme that can be operated in an irrigating country by the action of the farmer. The natural and equitable method is that the land owner may assign his water to the water. It ownership or a lease is not an ownership, so that the water is not an ownership, so that the water is not an ownership.

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