DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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THE COUNCIL ARRAIGNED.

Mayor Baskin does well in calling the City Council's attention to the municipal financial situation, even at this late day. The showing which his honor makes would be much more startling than it is but for the fact that it is not altogether new to most of our citizens; in fact, the News has repeatedly posted them regarding the facts and figures, also stating the conclusion reached by the Mayor that the issuance of warrants by the municipality is illegal, in derogation of the law of Congress and void. This is a condition as scandalous as it is apparent and it has seemed that the sometimes Christianlike forbearance exercised toward our local solons was charity unappreciated if not scorned. But such persons and things get to the end of the public tether at last and are then brought to with a short turn.

It was quite characteristic of the Council that the Mayor's message was treated with disdain. Men whose recklessness and disregard of statutory provisions as well as defiance of public opinion and apparent oblivion to the interests they were appointed to subserve are well known usually persevere in that course when let alone, and at last come to look upon their position as that of proprietor instead of tenure. When this frame of mind and form of department are reached it is only what might be expected that when reminded of their wrong-doing they would ignore the reminder and treat its author contemptuously if not insultingly. But it will not avail them. Unless all signs fail there is a day of reckoning at hand, and it may be beneficial all around for those who occupy a dais raised far above the heads of the people to whom they owe their selection to learn by practice that there is a tribunal more to be dreaded than organized country, one of these punishes and passes to something else, the other punishes and remembers.

A REPEAL BILL PASSED.

By a strictly party vote—meaning that all the Democrats voted one way and all the Republicans the other way—the national House of Representatives yesterday passed the Tucker bill to repeal the Federal election law. This was by great odds the most important feature of the Associated Press service yesterday, its agent at Washington evidently realizing this, for it was hurried along and placed in the hands of the News telegraph editor within a very few minutes of the vote being declared. This is as it should be and is somewhat in the line of atonement for many instances of remissness in the past.

The majority for repeal was nearly two-thirds, 230 to 101. This is significant in two important respects: it shows that the temporary mixing up of the partisans regarding the silver question has reference to that subject only and that as to all political questions the Democrats are as Democratic and the Republicans as strongly incliined their way as ever before; the other respect is the potency of the bill as a law, which it will probably become in a very short time. It relegates the states back to the rightly home rule condition which they occupied before the war. The Federal government or its agents cannot now not even the lines defining the representative commonwealths' boundaries without an invitation express or implied, and its power to interfere in any election that occurs after the bill is signed by the President will be completely extinguished. This, the almost every communication of a public character, has its good and bad phases.

As stated by a one of the Democrats in the debate preceding the passage of the bill, negro domination will not be tolerated and in order that this may be assured beyond all contingency we expect that negro equality will be made a matter of past history. This does not refer altogether to social equality, as condition naturally repugnant to all the Caucasian race, North as well as South at bar, and shown to be utterly impracticable despite the earlier legislation of Congress to that end; but it does refer particularly to the political equality secured to the colored race by the last amendment to the Constitution. With the presence of the blacks exercising suffrage on equal terms with the white people there must of necessity be a constant irritation which the hand of time instead of soothing will but aggravate. Such a state of affairs is utterly abnormal and must sooner or later be overcome by some means. The means, as shown, cannot come from the government and upon the repeal bill becoming law will be more than ever in the hands of the white people of the South, with the negro left to seek redress as he may obtain from the state courts only. He will not be likely to regard this as a cheerful prospect.

Another result may to the disruption of the solidarity hitherto and at present prevailing below Mason & Dixon's line. With those states in supreme and unopposed control of their own political affairs, the band of mutual action for the abatement of common evils which bound them together will be relaxed if not removed entirely and as before the war, business interests, local affairs and commercial relations will be among the elements of political controversy. If no Alabama may be counted on with some degree of confidence to vote for a protective tariff for the first time in this generation, little as to Louisiana and perhaps some other states. Of course this is all more or less speculation, but it all seems foreshadowed as a result of the Tucker bill becoming law.

THE C. P.'S CONDITION.

The annual report of the government directors of the Union Pacific railroad to the secretary of the Interior at Washington contains much that is of interest to the friends and patrons and neighbors of the road, in at least one of which classes every resident of this intermountain country will be found. It is good to hear that, from a recent personal examination by these directors, the system is in excellent "physical condition," both as to its main line and its important branches. On the other hand, the figures show a material decrease in earnings and an increase in expenses; but this is easily accounted for in the prevailing hard times—we would like to see the road that has made any money this year. The business capacity of the U. P. and its traffic facilities, say these directors, have materially improved, but its earnings for the fiscal year 1893, both gross and net, show a considerable decrease. The earnings of the Union Pacific railway proper for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to $19,998,668, a decrease for the year of $1,952, while the expenses amounted to $11,522,805, which is an increase for the year of $309,649. The surplus for the year was therefore $8,426,254, or $461,602 less than the year before. The earnings for the entire system during the year covered by the report were $24,243,703 and the expenses $23,695,702. This represents a decrease of $800,927 in the earnings and an increase of $174,031 in the expenses.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Following the religious congress and conference on missions in Chicago, the representative of the Evangelical Alliance met and now hold daily sessions. Yesterday "Christian Union and Co-operation" was the subject of discussion, which gave some of the speakers an opportunity of stating that the prospects of unity among the various churches is now greater than ever. In Holland this was said to be a notable fact. One Methodist bishop thought his denomination was willing to meet the others more than half way, and a similar sentiment was expressed by a Congregationalist.

The Evangelical Alliance is an association which was formed in 1845 in England, when in response to an invitation signed by ministers of various denominations and witnessed by the Protestant churches of Great Britain, a number of influential clergymen met at Liverpool and after much friendly discussion agreed to unite on a broad basis. The principle laid down was that the Christian churches, notwithstanding the differences, are essentially one, and that this unity should be given some visible expression. The most appropriate one was thought to be an undenominational association, the members of which were free to unite with any evangelical church they might choose. The idea spread rapidly among the so called dissenters of the various countries, while the established churches as a rule maintained an attitude of opposition. Some of the most noted preachers of the day have displayed their eloquence at the gatherings held at Paris, Berlin, Geneva, New York and Copenhagen.

Originally the avowed object of the Alliance, besides promoting unity among the sects, was to secure Christianity and Rome allow. In the years a memorial for the same was sent to the pope to which a very condescending answer was the three prelates of Christendom. At the meeting in Copenhagen, for instance, papists were evidently taken by the leading speakers to show that the Greek, Roman and Protestant churches had each had its important missionaries and that all were necessary for the conversion of the kingdom of God. A discussion that somewhat resembling politics were studiously ignored. Great efforts and in many instances successes have been made by the Alliance to promote toleration in various countries. It has sent petitions to the governments of Russia, Sweden, and Siam in favor of persecuted sects or persons and this excited a most commendable influence.

It is worth while noting that the question from which the Evangelical Alliance sprung was identical with that which first laid such a hold on the youthful mind of Joseph the Prophet. But the men who formed the association dealt with it in a different way from who he did. It was clear to them that the endless divisions and subdivisions of the Christian denominations were a evil, and they were desirous of correcting it. They consequently called a meeting and discussed the matter with a view of obtaining a remedy. It was a kind of extra congress convened for a special emergency. There can be no doubt that those men went to work with the best of motives and purposes, although the results have not been all that was hoped for.

When the evil of the contentions among Christians became a momentous question to Joseph Smith, he adopted another method. He sought for Divine guidance in the matter of ascertaining which church was the true one. The result he obtained was so different from that of the Alliance as his method of inquiry was dissimilar to theirs. And yet it is evident that he was led in the right path. For holy will itself stamps the condition under which the Christian world is, where sects and divisions reign, as "carnal," a condition of enmity towards God, and one that makes the whole body unfit for spiritual instructions. While this is the case it ought to be clear that the remedy cannot be found in a partial union of the various contending bodies, but in the establishment of the old standard of the Gospel, the departure from which is the chief cause of the confusion. To raise that standard Joseph was called in answer to his prayers. To follow that standard would be salvation for the whole world.

"THE WEDGE OF GOLD."

Judge C. C. Goodwin again enters the field of literature as an author, his production this time being a beautifully appearing and splendidly printed book of 255 pages bearing the above title. The story in the main illustrates the career of two miners who emerge from a $4 job in the lower levels of a Nevada mine to the condition of semi-millionaires through an investment in stocks when the "flush time" were upon the Comstock. With their subsequent proceedings many interesting characters are interwoven, and the incidents attending them are graphically depicted. Romance and quartz ledges, adventure and business, horseracing and statistics, freedom and dividends, keep each other company without becoming awkwardly involved, and a great deal of information is imparted in such a way that the tedium usually attaching thereto is altogether eased off. This is a capital idea and strictly Goodwinian.

Some pretty good language issues from lips which make it sound rather strangely at times, and reasoning of an order seldom met with outside of the best books and the greater papers does service to those who surprise us with it; but this is not a fault. As, in a play, an incident or a conversation at times departs from the usual to heighten the effect and render more impressive the surroundings, so do the rounded periods and sound reasoning spoken of make the plot and its incidents more effective without in the least trenching upon the domain of the things unreasonable. Judge Goodwin is a rhetorician of so many years' assistant experience, is so trained in the use of choice sentences, that commonplaces seem homogenous and elegant diction quite appropriate in his work, no matter where it may be placed. "The Wedge of Gold" is fine-class reading from beginning to end it breathes and elaborates a theme dear to the author's heart—the glorification of the mineral kingdom.

A FALSE REPORT.

Quite a sensation in political circles was created by a newspaper dispatch announcing that Congressman Bryan of Nebraska, one of the silver orators and most promising among the young legislators of the country, as a result of his state convention endorsing the President's financial policy had withdrawn from the Democratic party and enlisted in the ranks of the Populists. The dispatches, it seems, was a little too "previous" if not altogether astray as to his information as, while Mr. Bryan is unalterably opposed to the single standard views of Mr. Cleveland and a majority of the congressmen, he seems to prefer to effect reforms from within rather than without the lines of the organization with which he has all along acted.

A Washington dispatch says the gentleman returned to the scene of his duties on the 7th inst. from his Democratic state convention in Nebraska and was warmly greeted by his friends on the floor of the House. He was asked—but he did not say in regard to the rumor that he would leave the Democratic party and join Populist, becoming a candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator Manderson. He did not do that nor anything to say about a candidacy. As to the report that he was to leave the Democratic party, he could say, as he had said at the time, that "Whenever I am satisfied that the Democratic party as a party is committed to single gold standard, I shall leave it." The impression was, however, that the impulsive young man received a severe setback if not indeed a wrench, at the hands of his fellow Democrats at home. The convention rejected his leadership, and passed a vote of confidence in the financial policy of President Cleveland.

THE SAN FRANCISCO Chronicle, great newspaper that it is, has seldom found space or favor for a kindly word to its editorial sidesman for the Mormons. We quote with all the greater pleasure, therefore, the following from its issue of Monday last, the morning following the conclusion of the Semi-annual Conference:

The Mormons, whatever may be said of their religion, have at all times exhibited sound business judgment. Therefore when their Church authorities tell the people to remove their savings in the banks from which they withdrew them it may be assumed that they believe that the financial condition of Utah is improving. Owing to the collapse of the silver mining industry Utah was badly hit, but the Territory has many resources and is sure to pull through all right.

THE UNITED STATES Supreme Court, which met last Monday (the 9th) for the October term, had last year at this time 1122 undetermined cases confronting it. This year the number is reduced to 1055. So for the first time since its foundation the court holds in view the promise of a clear docket.

MR. WALDEN laid the justice of the peace yesterday that he (Walden) struck Judge Powers on the spot of the moment. The witnesses all testified that he struck him on the lip.

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Judge Goodwin will deliver a lecture Friday evening, Oct. 13, at the First Congregational Church. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Heroine Monument Fund and to aid in its accomplishment. Admission 25cts.

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