

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Tuesday, May 9, 1893.

## 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. 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. J. W. Smith, of Ogden, as associate justice of the Territory, presumably to succeed Judge Richards, but this is not definitely determined yet. Of this appointment 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 mists past nor to the recent past either; there is nothing 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 ideas, 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.

## THAT OLD, OLD SONG.

There is a question before the house and it does not require the testimony of an expert or the opinion of one deeply versed in the philosophy of human nature to answer it. It is this: Is not the man who persistently refuses to recognize candor in others, who puts a false motive behind every public act of others and who labors with the language to create perversions and misconstructions of another's words (unless such things happen to be to his own or his friends' benefit) himself deficient in candor, lacking in honesty, and a veritable incarnation of those vices which are the bane of a nation? Is not the man who so very much like them as to be taken thereby by fair-minded people? The answer is yes in each and every case and the answer is irrefragably, solidly and eternally right.

No matter what occurs in this community, of public or of private interest, if there shall be the slightest opportunity to give it a political or religious cast out of which capital for a certain class of croakers can be wrought, that thing is done, time and when not overabundant early enough it is harped on, distorted, drawn out and every conceivable as well as some inconceivable changes are rung upon it until it becomes sickening. Premises are assumed when the substance of a foundation is not apparent, and harangues, diatribes and jaundiced jargon are built upon them for the detection of the writers and speakers referred to and the reader is bewildered following. This kind of thing long continued becomes second nature, and whatever of honesty and goodwill the devotee of it may possess as native qualities, become so warped, so "jangled," out of tune and harsh, that the possessor is apt to be a harder man to deal with than an original all-around tough of the last degree. It is impossible to get along with such people on terms of amity or cordiality; they themselves select that it is otherwise. Through the most unwholesome falsehoods, the most rascally perversions and a stolid resistance to the logic of events as they come, while it is made to appear on the surface at least a dingy brown, a spade becomes a cart-wheel, and Holy Writ is presented as a companion-piece to "Boop's Fables." It is waste of time to reason with them for their points in any game are not made by reasoning but by instruction, legislation and deviation. They have not yet declared the ninth commandment unconstitutional, but at the present rate of progress this should not be very far distant.

The capital that is sought to be made out of Delegate Richards' resignation is enough to excite ridicule where it does not create contempt. According to the theory given of every Democrat that has a tongue and a brain the party have itself immersed itself in despair, while the "Church people" are utterly bewildered. Perhaps the Democrats do feel a little annoyed, not to say embarrassed, over the man they trusted, honored and relied on vacating his post without giving the slightest warning; almost any party, great or small, would feel that way. And we are quite willing to admit that the Church people feel, in common with other law-abiding, public-spirited citizens, a certain measure of chagrin that for the first time in the Territory's history an important post has been deserted without sufficient cause and the expense and annoyance of filling it again must be incurred. Suppose the next Delegate, in a fit of pique or what not, should also resign and still more expense and bother,

would result, would not others as well as "Church people" complain? We should think so; and beyond this the Church does not go.

The moment part of it all is the slimy though transparent attempt to make it appear beforehand that however the special election for Delegate may go, the Church will be ordered. It is naturally meant that if the Church permit its, the anti-progressive, it would be a Republican, but that would be the means of putting off established for five years, so that the Church will send out orders that it go Democratic and thus it will be. How easy it is to make assertions! And the swine how natural is a tool of untruth! Not one syllable of truth, not a shade of reason, not a particle of sense! The Church will not do this to itself in the political situation, proposes to pursue the even tenor of its way whether the source of government be national or local, and will make no resistance to either so long as it is not oppressive, and has no favored candidate for any position whatever whether in the gift of the President or the people. The Church is attending very much to its own affairs, and if other institutions and people would do likewise and occasionally strike within hailing distance of the truth, there would be more time for all to look after the common weal and a better guarantee of individual prosperity and advancement.

## GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

Germany is flourishing in the condition which France might have taken out of her 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 upturning and smashing the army bill. William, however, has the right to dissolve the law-making body on such occasions and he did not stop to consider consequences any longer than our recent Delegate to Congress did before resigning—he just dissolved the body and sent them their respective ways.

Premier Caprivi posted off to his royal master with his resignation in his pocket and William sent for another man to represent him in the Reichstag. Another election will be held for members of that body, and if they should also turn down the army bill—as seems most probable—the defect will then be registered and his majesty must make the most of the situation as his subjects want it, not as he would like to have it. We have an idea that there is a certain grim and grisly veteran who spent the better part of his life in making William's "job" secure for him, who is looking serenely upon the latter's discomfiture and enjoying the situation as thoroughly as a patriotic man who has been badly treated knows how to—the same being Bismarck.

## THES AND NOW.

The note of warning from Chicago which appeared in Saturday's News was not needed by a great many, and perhaps was needed by a great many more. Notwithstanding the fact that all reports went to show that, perverts and stick to it as they might, it would still be impossible to have everything in readiness for the opening of the World's Fair, there were great numbers who did not choose to wait but determined to be on hand at the commencement, and most of them are there yet waiting for the real beginning.

At this time, while waiting for such opening, it is a good opportunity to look back at the first efforts in America to hold a big fair and note the difficulties, labors and triumphs which attended on them. The beginning was made in 1853 in the city of New York, in a specially erected structure called the Crystal Palace, a construction of iron and glass, 265 feet in diameter, with galleries and a dome 123 feet high and 100 feet wide. The building covered by acres of land, and was called an architectural marvel. Comparisons of this relatively insignificant structure with some of those at Chicago show how enormously greater are the appointments for the Chicago Fair than were the accommodations for New York's display forty years ago. The Crystal Palace was erected by "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industries of all Nations," with a capital of \$200,000. All told it had 255,000 square feet of floor space. We are advised that twenty-five million dollars or more have been invested in the Chicago enterprise to date. The Manufacturers and Liberal Arts building at Chicago is 1657 by 787 feet, and it covers nearly thirty-one acres, this being one of many, and is about seven times as large as the New York Crystal Palace was. The United States government building at Chicago, above, is larger than the Crystal Palace, which was deemed ample in size for exhibiting the notable productions of the world. Machinery Hall at Chicago is three times as large as was the Crystal Palace.

It should be remembered, though, that the New York exposition was no small affair when all things are considered. It was, indeed, looked upon at the time as something surprisingly wonderful. Some idea of what was thought of it may be gleaned from an editorial in the *Register* of the day after the Fair was opened, the following being an extract therefrom:

The four great wings of the building were glowing like a flower garden. The black of every iron structure from the galleries—the beautiful and most-kept colors, wreathing the pillars of each ornament with pink, green, blue and white—the great star spangled banner brooding like a vast over the north and south, the ladies in their cloud-like and beautiful dresses filling the ground floor, radiating in light masses up the stair cases and along the locust galleries that hugged them in a golden network of a cage—all this put us in mind of Dante's *Paradiso*, which he described as a gigantic rose, where each opening leaf is puffed with fumes of singular beauty, that any material or utilitarian thing that we expect to see in a lifetime. It was beautiful to see works of art, design and native genius or genius gleaming up cold, white and still among the throng that is inclined to wear after wars of smiling light and shining around them, in striking contrast with their own and touching likeness.

There were a good many notable at that opening, too. The President of the United States—Franklin Pierce—did the honors, and with him were Jefferson Davis, secretary of war, Caleb Cushing, attorney general, and a number of others whose names need not be repeated; they were famous then but are forgotten by the masses now. It is recorded that at the Crystal Palace exhibition there were 4000 exhibitors against upwards of 65,000 at Chicago. The buildings and other items of expense ran up to \$740,000, being in excess of the receipts by the then starting sum of \$200,000, which the stockholders had to pay. This was rather discouraging for a beginning but it did not last long, as those who are familiar with the latter history of the country can bear witness to.

## THE CUBAN UPRISING.

It has been a long time since Cuba has had a full-fledged revolution, but the uprising lately begun by the discontented elements of the island may ripen into one. The latest advice from those indicated that the movement was gathering volume and unless the government power it may soon find itself unable to maintain a footing in the interior, and then in the absence of intervention it might have to give up altogether. Undoubtedly that is what the revolutionists count on, as the control of the interior alone would not amount to autonomy nor secure recognition abroad.

We are advised that the captain-general of Cuba called a council of war on Thursday night and issued a manifesto declaring the province of Santiago de Cuba under martial law. The next day he ordered troops to the revolutionary districts, but the soldiers would not march until they had received their arrears of pay. These were made up, and payment for three months in advance ordered to be given to the government troops, but even then it did not seem that they took up their line of march for the scene of the revolution as though their hearts were in it. This is a sad omen for the government, especially when considered in connection with the insurgents' claim that they will have 15,000 well-armed men in the field before the 1st of June under the general direction of General Gomez, the revolutionary leader, whose nominal home is San Domingo, inasmuch as the Cuban armed force, on a peace footing, is restricted to 20,000 men in all branches of the service. It is manifest that a revolutionary army of 15,000 men would be extremely formidable if not invincible, all things considered.

The circumstance that gives the revolutionary movement its greatest importance, however, is declared to be the fact that it is led by native Cubans—young men of birth, fortune and distinction, who have devoted themselves to the cause of free Cuba. If they can restrain and discipline the men who will flock to their standard, and can form an army as well trained and as obedient as that which followed the revolutionary leaders in Chile and Venezuela, it is believed they will succeed in throwing off the yoke of Spain and in making Cuba free and independent. Looking at it as a case in equity, there seems no sufficient reason why it should not be so.

This and the Brazilian uprising constitute all in the way of warfare, we believe, that is now going on. Manhood has been behaving very well of late and if there is authority would exercise no more pressure and levy no greater exactions than they were actually required to for the sake of keeping their respective realms in proper subjection, the world war spirit might fall to an low an ebb as to be practically satiated.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS under the present administration are distributed, up to date, as follows: In Governor West, District Attorney Judd, and we presume, Marshal Brigham, three for Salt Lake City; and in Secretary Richards and Judge Smith, two for Ogden. Is there no sign of a barrel for Provo?

THOSE EXTREMELY confident individuals who persist that "there hasn't been a danger of high water" this season are frequently advised, if we shall have a week of warm weather like that of yesterday and today, to keep their weather eyes open and their rubber boots near at hand or at foot.

THE ATTENDANCE of the President, like those of spring, were somewhat delayed so far as concerns Utah. They're coming along all right now.

## THE HOTEL TEMPLETON.

The Hotel Templeton is opposite Temple Square, Tenth Office, Eagle Gate, Deseret News Building and all points of interest in Salt Lake City.

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Many notes payable to the American Commercial and Collecting Agency (of Chicago, Ill.) have been taken from my office without authority, and the individuals executing and owing on any note payable to said agency are hereby notified to make no payment on the same except to the undersigned. FRANKLIN G. LUCKER, General Agent of said Agency for Utah.

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