

# Salt Lake Democrat.

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SALT LAKE DEMOCRAT COMPANY.  
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ALFALFA YOUNG, - - EDITOR.

## IS THE PRESIDENT A DEMOCRAT?

The following appeared in the New York Sun of November 28th:

To the Editor of the Sun:  
Sir—As a life-long Democrat, who voted for Grover Cleveland both for the office of Governor of the State of New York and for that of President of the United States, I beg leave to dissent from your statement that "as long as the President appoints Democrats and not Republicans his party is not going to quarrel with him." I take issue with Mr. Cleveland, because his whole course since his induction into his present office shows unmistakably that he is not a Democrat. Not being a Democrat, he cannot reasonably be expected to recognize the binding force of the principles, the history, and the traditions of the Democratic party.

To pass from generalities to particulars, he has failed to effect the reforms which I, in common with thousands of others, expected at his hands. He has made no appreciable reduction of the grand army of office holders, numbering not less than 100,000, myriads of whom were put in their places for the sole purpose of keeping the Republican party in power. He has frittered away his time in concocting new devices, under the name of civil service reform, to keep in office the rascals whom he was elected to turn out. He has spent several weeks in degrading that honest, capable, and faithful Democrat, George H. Sterling, of the petty office of a weigher in the Custom House to which he had been appointed in strict conformity with the law of Congress, and the rules framed pursuant to its provisions. For the first time in the history of the country—I trust for the last time in the history of the country—he has issued his imperial rescript, forbidding his fellow citizens, not excepting the members of Congress, from entering his presence.

For all these reasons, and for others too numerous to mention, I sought to rebuke him by advocating the nomination and the election of that sterling Democrat, David B. Hill, to the office of Governor. Furthermore, I voted the entire Tammany ticket for county and municipal officers. What I have done in the past, I shall do in the future, without any variableness or even shadow of turning, so long as Grover Cleveland shall retain his present office.

A COUNTY DEMOCRAT.  
We take it that there is no doubt of the President's Democracy; likewise, there is no doubt but that "A County Democrat" is a thorough spoilsman, and in all likelihood believes that the profoundest maxim of free government that was ever uttered is the famous Jacksonian one, "To the victors belong the spoils." "A County Democrat" makes many charges against the President, but they are more grumblings than anything else. It is pure nonsense to talk about the President issuing an "imperial rescript," and if any American citizen has any legitimate business with the President, the President can be seen at any time, if not otherwise engaged.

If the President has retained many Republicans in office, he has done no more than the party pledged itself to do when it favored civil-service reform. Mr. Cleveland has scarcely frittered away his time in devising new methods, "under the name of civil-service reform, to keep in office the rascals whom he was elected to turn out." "A County Democrat" will prove any Federal office holder a rascal, be his politics Republican or be they Democratic, he may be certain that Mr. Cleveland will turn him out. The politics of Mr. Cleveland when Governor must have been known to this Democrat, and yet there was no complaint about his Democracy while he was Governor. And as President he has pursued the same policy that he pursued as Governor.

"A County Democrat" takes issue with the President because he has not turned all the "rascals" out, which is but a complaint because Mr. Cleveland has not divided the "spoils." If we were going to take issue with the President on his Democracy, we should take issue with him for his departure from the Chicago platform in the matter of appointments for the friends of politicians in the East, when the party pledged itself to the true Democratic doctrine that "the selection of Federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident therein." Utah, thus far, has been treated according to the good old Jacksonian theory, and it seems to give satisfaction all around, especially to the Democrats of Michigan, Missouri and Indiana.

WHO WOULD SUCCEED.  
Since the death of Vice-President Hendricks there has been much discussion as to who will be elected President of the Senate, and this discussion, and the apprehension consequent thereon, arises from the fact that the President of the Senate would be President of the United States in case of the death of President Cleveland. The Constitution says:

"The Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability is removed or a President shall be elected."

In accordance with this power Congress, as early as 1792, made provision for the contingency contemplated in the Constitution by passing an act, which act now constitutes sec. 146 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. It is in these words:

"In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, the President of the Senate, or, if there is none, the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President until the disability is removed or a President shall be elected."

the deference which is always paid to the views of Mr. Evans on all constitutional questions. His being in the Senate lends an additional interest to them. Mr. Evans is also understood as favoring the succession to the Presidency from the Secretary of State down through the Cabinet. If such provision is made, and his views on the present law are correct, then the proposition to admit the various Secretaries to the floor of the House, and to participate in the debates and doings of the House, the same as a Member of Congress, is precluded at once.

There is unnecessary alarm among many over possible contingencies. We haven't the least doubt in the world but that Mr. Cleveland will live to conduct his own Administration, and in all probability conduct a second Administration to a successful and glorious close, and then be succeeded by another Democratic President. Long live Grover Cleveland.

## THE INDIANS.

Commissioner Adkins has made his report on the Indian question. The report is quite broad and comprehensive, and shows a trust in the Indian, and a belief in his capacity for civilization. The Indian question has simmered itself down to the question of the best method of advancing him and conforming his ways to the ways of the white man.

For this purpose, General Adkins recommends that the Indians be allotted land in severalty, but that their power of disposal of such land be curtailed by issuing to them trust patents. The object of this is to protect the Indians in their rights and to prevent them becoming the prey of unscrupulous men. If the Indians shall make the progress that is looked for, many of them would find such trust patents a hindrance to their improvement, as they would be a restraint upon trade. This could easily be avoided by inserting a provision in any act that might be passed authorizing the holding of lands in severalty providing for cases when a trust patent would retard the advancement of the Indians.

It would be unwise in the extreme to force the Indians to sever their tribal relations, and if they were to be rudely severed, it would only retard their civilization. The cultivation of the earth is gradually spreading among the Indians, and those who have engaged in agricultural pursuits rarely leave them for the chase, while the returns which their labor in the fields brings them are far superior to the returns of the chase. The Indian loves comfort as well as the white man, and when he becomes used to it and sees that it can be had by the labor of his own hands, he will perform the labor for the reward it will surely bring him. The various tribes will not all so readily take to the ways of civilization as some in Indian Territory have, and particularly is this so of some tribes in Arizona and New Mexico. But everything is encouraging.

## WAS IT A MISTAKE?

The Chicago Herald says the enfranchisement of the blacks was a mistake. It is not the first time this remark has been made, but the Herald makes it in discussing the Chinese question.

That many evils grew out of the enfranchisement of the negroes is true. It could not have been otherwise; but to emancipate them and refuse to them the rights of citizenship, would have given rise to as many or more evils than their complete enfranchisement accompanied with all the rights of the white citizen, did. Where ignorance is given great power, there is always danger of such power being misused. The danger of ignorance under tutelage is equally as great. Many say it was a great mistake to enfranchise the negroes; but have any two ever agreed as to what the conditions should be that would fit the negro for the exercise of the elective franchise? Had it not been bestowed at the time it was, would the negro be as far advanced materially and intellectually as he is to-day? If the negro had been held in political bondage, is it not probable that he never would have made sufficient advance to entitle him to the privilege of the elective franchise, unless he had accepted the political faith of the one or the other political party?

In America, all our prejudices and instincts are against any restraint upon the elective franchise, while the English idea of a property qualification has always been repugnant to American ideas. England's fast coming to universal enfranchisement, while in America we have it already. If events could be foreseen as well as they are seen long years after they occur, how different things would be. In that case the war itself might have been avoided. But the enfranchisement of the negroes was a Gordian knot, and would have remained so. Such being the case, there was but one method of treating it, and it was best that it was applied as soon as the knot was discovered.

## PARNELL'S TRIUMPH.

The result of the English elections is a triumph for Parnell. He has succeeded in neutralizing the power of the Tory and Liberal parties, while he himself holds the balance of power. The London Times recommends the formation of a coalition Ministry, but even in such an event, Parnell remains triumphant. No legislation can now be had against Ireland, for neither Tory nor Liberal has any desire to furnish the other with campaign powder, nor to lose any chance of filling its own cartridge boxes. Truly, Parnell has gained much in the elections, for he has made himself master of the field, as having the balance of power, and while his forces are not sufficient to permit him to take the open field and begin offensive operations, still he holds that position that it was once Mr. Gladstone's proud ambition that England should hold—the position of mastery inactivity. The result of the

present anomalous condition of things will be an early dissolution of the incoming Parliament, and the return of the one or the other of the English parties with an overwhelming majority.

## DEAD WORK.

A few days ago we called attention to the condition of Main street and the expensive manner in which it is always being kept in bad condition. We desire to call attention to another city matter in which the same expensive methods are employed. We refer to the boxing of the hydrants. The city is now engaged in putting in new boxes around the hydrants, and wood is being used for this purpose. By using wood the city is compelled to replace the boxes every two or three years, because of the decay of the wood. The putting in of wooden boxes is much less expensive in the first instance than any other material, but the fact that it is less expensive at first is because it is much inferior to almost any other material that could be used. The hydrants are permanent and will remain, and why should not the space around them be built up with stone, or brick, if brick of a proper quality can be had? It would be expensive at first, but this expense would be light as compared with the continual repairing of the wooden boxes. Let the City Council give the matter the consideration it deserves. We were glad to see that our article on Main street met with the approval of one of the City Council at least, and we trust that Councilor Pettit will continue to urge upon the city the necessity of properly paving Main street.

## MEDICAL.

**Dr. FOOTE, Senior,**  
Of 120 Lexington Avenue, New York,  
Hereby cautions the public NOT to employ or communicate with a man styling himself "Dr. Foot, Jr." without making due inquiry.

This man came to Salt Lake City representing himself as the son of Dr. E. B. Foote of New York, the well known specialist, as abundantly proved by affidavits. As rumors came into Salt Lake City from Dakota and Montana from an expose made there, he changed his base and represented himself as the son of a more noted specialist in New York City than Dr. E. B. Foote, the well known author. Mr. JOHN E. TROW, of the well known Trow's Directory, in New York City (forty years in the directory business), Ex-Governor FRANK FULTON, of Utah, and the Hon. ABRAHAM WALKER, for many years Postmaster in New York City, also Surgeon of the Post, gave their affidavits that there are no other doctors in New York by the name of Foote, excepting Dr. E. B. Foote, the author of "Medical Common Sense," etc., and his two sons, Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., and Dr. Homer T. Foote. The genuine Dr. Foote, Jr., will hereafter always employ the initials, E. B., in designating his name. Heretofore he has been known not only at home but wherever his publications have been circulated, by the name of Dr. Foote, Jr. Greater care will be taken hereafter, in view of the fact that an unprincipled person has assumed to profit by his name and his father's reputation.

Those desiring further and more detailed information in respect to this matter, will receive it by addressing Box 414, Salt Lake City, Utah. Persons having information of address of plaintiffs will kindly communicate the same to J. W. Trew, with Sutherland & McBride, Salt Lake City.

Those desiring to consult Dr. Foote professionally or to order remedies should address either Dr. E. B. FOOTE, Sr., or Dr. E. B. FOOTE, Jr., 120 Lexington Ave., New York. Consultation Free, in person or by letter.

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