

Democratic complaints against Cleveland. And if he hears it he must smile and take some comfort to himself; first, that he was not the only President who has given umbrage to leading men of his party, and second, that he is well out of the difficulties and perplexities of a place in which it was impossible to give general satisfaction.

Among the disgruntled ones who think President Harrison altogether too independent of his party and impervious to the recommendations of influential advisers, may be counted some ambitious persons who have been to Washington and come back without an office, and who now grind their teeth with vexation or shed a ghostly smile of assumed suavity, in bar-rooms and hotel parlors not a hundred miles from Salt Lake.

IDAHO'S STATEHOOD.

THE Delegate from Idaho, whose glaring falsehoods about Utah were so completely exposed before the committees on Territories of both the Senate and the House, is now making desperate efforts to rush Idaho into the Union as a State. In a dispatch to the paper in this city which so fittingly represents that mendacious aspirant, he says, "It is Statehood now or a delay of years."

This gives the key to the whole movement. In the year 1890 a census will be taken of the population of all the States and Territories. If this is done honestly in Idaho it will show that there are considerably less than a hundred thousand people in that Territory. It will show also that in many other respects statistics from that region have been greatly exaggerated. Investigation will be fatal to the pretensions of the schemers who are trying to boom Idaho into the Union of States. A number of papers in that Territory have raised their voices against the deception which is being attempted upon Congress and the country, in order to afford chances for office to adventurers like Dubois.

We desire to see the whole Territorial system abolished. Our views on this question have been uttered with no uncertain sound on many occasions. But while it exists, and the rule is to admit no State without sufficient population to entitle it to at least one Representative in the lower House of Congress, we do not consider it right to be silent and allow deception and fraud to be practised, whereby the nation

will be imposed upon as to the qualifications of a Territory for Statehood.

Falsehoods of the most audacious and infamous kind were told to the Senate committee which was considering the claims of Utah for admission. No one was so reckless and malicious in these attacks upon Utah as the Delegate from Idaho. As Utah was opposed by falsehood, so Idaho is now to be supported by falsehood. And to prevent the exposure which the census would bring, Idaho is to be rushed into the Union, if possible, before the light of that inquiry can be thrown upon the true condition of the Territory.

The antics of the last Legislature of Idaho, if exhibited to Congress, would be enough to demonstrate the unfitness of the Territory for the responsibilities of Statehood. It was more like a mob than a deliberative body. If it was truly representative of the population, no stronger argument could be offered against the present scheme of ambitious men hungry for the spoils of office.

The statutes in relation to the "Mormon" citizens of Idaho, when fully exposed in all their un-American and intolerant enormity, ought to be enough to prove that Idaho at present is not fit to hold the power of a sovereign State. A Constitution framed under such so-called laws will not be republican in form or spirit. Hundreds of American citizens who have violated no law will be debarred from taking any part in the formation of the proposed State, while yet they are and will be taxed for its support.

The true patriots of Idaho who desire its permanent welfare and prosperity, and who are ashamed of the infamies by which so many of the most thrifty, peaceable and productive residents of the Territory have been robbed of the franchise, ought to unite in setting forth the facts, and in resisting this attempt to hoodwink Congress and rush Idaho into the expenses and responsibilities of Statehood before it is prepared to encounter them.

The plot of the Dubois gang ought to be exposed and their aim and intent brought to light. And until Idaho is prepared to establish a form of government in which all peace-keeping citizens of proper age can have some voice in the framing of laws and regulations which they are required to obey, she ought not to be endowed with additional powers of government. A Territory which disfranchises law-

abiding men because they are members of an unorthodox Church, is not fit to wield the august authority of Statehood, nor even to make laws for the smallest municipality in the land.

OUR ORIENTAL LETTERS.

WE have heard many favorable comments upon the letters of "J. M. S.," our Palestine correspondent. The interest created by his communications has caused many to inquire as to his identity. He is Elder J. M. Sjødahl, formerly a Baptist clergyman in Norway. He learned something of the religion of the Latter-day Saints from Elder Hintze, who at the time was laboring in the latter country, but now presides over the Turkish Mission. In order to inform himself more fully regarding the fulness of the Gospel as revealed anew in this age, Brother Sjødahl came to Utah, and after careful investigation became convinced that Joseph Smith was a true prophet and identified himself with the Church. He resided in Manti, and was there connected with the *Sentinel*, until he was employed to translate the Book of Doctrine and Covenants into the Swedish language and superintend its publication, which work he completed to the satisfaction of the authorities.

He was called to take a mission to the Orient last fall, having been at that time connected with the Church about two years. President Hintze has appointed him to labor in Palestine.

We have also published some very interesting letters from Elders Hintze and Locander, and have promise of more. As they will probably be located in different parts of the Turkish dominions, our service from that quarter of the globe is likely to be quite complete.

WHEN IT IS GOLDEN.

IT is a pleasure to exchange views and even engage in controversy with courteous and fair-minded opponents, no matter how widely we may differ. Debate does not always result in the triumph of truth, because, as in a pugilistic encounter, much depends on the skill and power of the adversaries. Yet the opinions of advocates of both sides of a question may be heard or read with profit, when the object kept in view is the presentation of principle or the vindication of a