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THE SENATE'S "COURTESY."

The Senate's rejection of a nomination for the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, when both Senate and President belonged to the same political party, is not by any means an unknown development in the workings of the governmental machine. Precious Grant had three experiences such as President Cleveland has just had in the case of Judge Hornblower; his respective nominations of E. R. Hoar of Massachusetts, George H. Williams of Oregon—who, having been a senator, ought in pursuance of precedent and the senatorial idea of courtesy to have been confirmed without the formality of reference to a committee—and Caleb Cushing, were in turn rejected by the upper house. Only in one of these cases—that of Williams—is it understood that doubt as to the nominee's fitness for the highest judicial place in the nation caused the rejection. In the other two it was no secret that personal and political dislike was made the issue.

Such is the case also with Mr. Hornblower. The New York senators were not "consulted" about his selection, they were offended at the slight, they were politically at sword's points with him by reason of his association to Tammany and their state machine, and they prevailed upon their colleagues to resent this insult, as they were pleased to term it. Of course there was some talk, for outside use and effect, as to the gentleman's inexperience, instincts, training and lack of fitness, but the fact remains that save for the personal fight made against him by Senators Hill and Murphy, in retaliation for his fight against their man Maynard for judge in New York, and who was effectively buried under a mountain of ballots last November, he would have been promptly confirmed.

It is but another and a prominent instance of the unhappy trend of modern politics. If ever a man was justified in holding a party candidate and placing honor and integrity above partisan subservience, Hornblower and thousands of New York Democrats were to be commended for their stand against Maynard and the impudence with which the Hill faction sought to force him down the party's throat. The case was surely one where none could be hired for the enemies they had made. Yet Messrs. Hill and Murphy put the lash sharply around their senatorial associates and a sufficient number of the latter were weak enough to dance to it. If such maneuvers are to continue, there should, in all decency, be a slight amendment to the Constitution, to the end that everybody may understand the President's power "to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," means his power to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the respective senators.

UTAH'S STATEHOOD.

The sensible newspaper reader these days will not permit himself to be beguiled or disturbed by special or regular telegrams from Washington or any where else announcing that the Republicans as a party are in favor and the Democrats as a party are opposed to Utah's admission to statehood, or that Democrats as a party are in favor and Republicans as a party are opposed to that measure of justice to this great Territory. As a matter of fact, the question is not a party issue at all. It has friends, as well as opponents, on both sides. The platforms favor the admission of all the territories as fast as they are ready to assume the responsibilities and bear the burdens of citizenship, but platforms never yet controlled parties, least of all do they control, or does anybody continue to expect them to control, persons or politicians.

With fond confidence that their readers are still a race of sublime credulity, some of the eastern papers continue their solitary fulminations against conditions past and present in Utah. Forgetting that several railroads span the continent, and that millions of eastern people through travel know much more about modern affairs than a great army of those writers seem to know, a persons few of the latter go on piling up airy fabrications and delving deep into the mire of malice. These productions have long caused to excite indignation or even surprise here—they are perused with huge amusement, and with a degree of admiration for the fecundity of their writers' fancy. A woman worthy in Washington, for instance, wrote itself into a fine frenzy and medically born in steady hair at the thought that Utah should even be given a respectful hearing on her petition to Congress for admission into the national family. A moon more effeminate, yet presumably a more muscular, objective pulmonarily swings a sort of stalled clam against the Territory from the classic precincts of Boston. The New York Evening Sun gives a Salt Lake writer a full column of space to argue that the Mormons have been betrayed by President Cleveland and have all become Republicans. A Pittsburg paper has a local news paragraph good that the Mormons will to all Democrats if their leaders issue patents will do right by them. The New York Mail and Express asserts that "the sleeping sentiment entertaining the proposition to admit Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma as states, the Republican national committee will not speak for the Republican party. Not one of these territories is qualified for statehood," it continues, "and the Republicans votes know it. Utah is labored with the evil of Mormonism, Arizona and New Mexico have a population largely composed of ignorant persons, and Oklahoma has not reached a settled condition. In leaving the admission of these states the Republican national committee not only got on the wrong side, but it also went beyond its province." Another New York paper, Democratic as well as a good student Democratic organ in New England, argue that the report of the Democratic committee on territories, quoted some time ago to these columns, was prompted by a feeling of justice, but it was not "good politics"—Utah, at least, ought to wait awhile.

And thus it goes, each side playing for what it thinks will be popular, both probably willing to do what it believes to be right if this, that or the other objection can be swept away. Local organs of either party are accordingly unable to lay the blame for delay or defeat of Utah's petition to the opposite party, in no place that the case has yet assumed can either side claim all the glory for what has been accomplished or for what is in prospect. What possesses chief interest in the matter for the News and for News readers is the gratifying fact that Utah and her people are being better understood, and are now nearer among their friends than ever before, and best men of all parties and in all sections of the country. There is no politics in this, and that is why the News is so pleased with it.

THE LEAN ATTORNEYS' LIEN.

No advice as to keeping out of litigation and out of the clutches of lawyers could be so effective as the proposal not to protect attorneys (?) by giving them a general lien for balance of compensation upon property of clients in their hands. In that view of the case we can also afford to give the measure a hearty welcome. With one amendment we feel we could support it without inconsistency or regret. This is, that in addition to protection there should also be a bounty for such members of the profession as are able to defend themselves against swindling clients. The rarity of the product would not make the expense heavy, and the most radical free trader would doubtless be inclined to deal generously with an industry so truly infantile.

For the high-toned, conscientious lawyer, the useful citizen who is while assisting others to maintaining their rights is still desirous of settling rather than fomenting litigation, we have the highest regard. We wish some law that sort could get into the Legislature; for we do not believe they would be in favor of placing power—which might be perfectly safe in wise hands—in the hands of petty haggers and shysters to keep lawsuits interminably open and forever drawing the life blood out of litigants. Too there are dishonest clients as well as dishonest lawyers is not at all answer to the statement that where there is one dishonest client there are ten whose simplicity and ignorance of legal procedure makes them an easy prey to the lean lawyers which they hail. It is for these and for the great public that every newspaper that does its duty speaks. They are our clients, and we propose to continue defending them. The issue cannot be obscured by the personalities or causes of any jaundiced wise who reveals his mouth in the interest of a few clients but keeps his hands busy in his own.

THE MICHIAN REVOLT.

The island of Sicily which at present causes the Italian government more trouble than Ireland ever gave to England, is peopled by a race the conditions of which would seem to justify anything in the interest of better government. The lowest divisions are oppressed. The wealth of the island is in the hands of a few barons and land owners. These live in palatial residences in Palermo or in Italy and let the land to the so called "gabellotti," who sublet it to other "gabellotti" from whom the laborers rent. These work the land at their own expense and are allowed to keep about a fourth part of the produce, while all the rest goes to those who do nothing to earn it. The laborers are mostly uneducated, living as best they can on wages averaging five centimes an hour. When not at work the laborers have chances to earn a dollar at exceptional prices and 50 per cent interest a year.

The hapless laborers are subject to robbery not only from the landlords but also from members of their own race. Many of the oppressed people have turned robbers and highwaymen, levying in their turn on the income of highwaymen as well as well as of the landlords, or the government to protect the law-abiding, as law-abiders. The following description, which accurate as it seems to be, was written for an Italian paper, shows the awful condition among the laborers of that beautiful island:

"The economic wage of labor prevailing here is the lowest in Europe. Some years ago, when I was a young man, I used to see the peasants of Sicilia, Calabria, Puglia, Basilicata, Abruzzi, Molise, Sardegna, Lazio, Umbria, Marche, Romagna, Toscana, Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia, Veneto, Friuli, Venezia, Emilia, Trentino, Istria, Dalmazia, Venezia Giulia, Venezia Tridentina, Venezia Euganea, Venezia Giulia, Venezia Tridentina, Venezia Euganea, Venezia Giulia, Venezia Tridentina, Venezia Euganea