

## A POT-HOUSE PAPER.

THE condition of the cornered scribes on the Salt Lake *Tribune* "gets no better very fast." This morning's editorial page contains no information, not a single bright thought, not even a decent repetition of the daily revival of old hates and decayed issues, nothing but scurrility and ebullitions of baffled rage. Some things in it are positively obscene and more than commonly personal and indecent, even for the *Tribune*. Here are a few of the choice epithets which the "American gentlemen" who fill its columns offer to their readers for "argument:"

"The old snarling News;" "wilfully lies;" "a natural liar;" "wilfully and maliciously lies;" "as wicked a falsehood as any liar;" "a born knave or idiot;" "it simply lies;" "a shuffling, twisting, untrue, skulking, hypocritical, brazen liar and slave."

These are all taken from the leading editorial, a short article considerably less than half a column. Next the ex-Governor who does not see through *Tribune* glasses, because of that is branded as "crazy."

Then other gentlemen are called "slave," and an imaginary case of a woman with a store keeping company with an alleged married man, is awkwardly trumped up in common *Tribune* style, and the conclusion is reached with common *Tribune* "logic" that she has "gone into polygamy," making proof positive that the Saints will "combine to commit any devilry" and that "polygamy will be openly carried on" if the *Tribune* bugbear—Statehood, shall become a reality.

The *Times* is attacked in turn, its writers are called "amateurs," and the lie is given to its editor, who affirmed that the questions asked of the "Mormon" leaders to which they replied frankly, "emanated from the *Times*, line for line." The *Tribune* declares that "there were some questions in that interview that no man in the *Times* office could have asked."

The *Herald* comes in for its share of refined language, such as "hired liar for tithing house hash;" "slave," "cringing cur," etc.; and the editor of the *Enquirer* is denominated "a trained liar" and "cowardly blackguard."

These are samples of the "philosophic" reasoning and "angelic" expressions with which the whole editorial page is bedaubed. But some things it contains could not be reproduced in a decent paper, as they are too vile for any columns but those of the Salt Lake *Tribune*. The few respectable "Liberals" who are left must be proud of their organ and pleased to see it in the hands of their wives and children. Most people, however, will agree with us that it is only fit for a pot-house paper,

## SCOTLAND WANTS HOME RULE.

THE muddle in English politics which the Irish party has been making for the benefit of their home rule scheme has now taken a turn in another direction. A branch movement on the same plan has suddenly developed in the north. Scotland has a touch of the home rule epidemic on her own account.

On behalf of the "Scottish Home Rule Association," Messrs. John S. Blackie, John Romans, W. Mitchell, Thomas McNaught, and Charles Waddle, explain the situation in a circular appeal which they address to their countrymen abroad with the customary call for pecuniary aid. These Scotch gentlemen in their letter explain that they represent the masses of the common people with the upper classes arrayed against them, and they want to organize a Scottish national party, through which they can go before the country and demand the restoration of a home legislature and executive, in the same measure as that offered to Ireland.

They claim that the demand for home rule in Scotland is as great as in Ireland, and that Scotland's political interests have been neglected and ignored by the English Liberals, because she has refrained from the vociferous demonstrations with which Irishmen have urged their claims. They further complain that Scotland is losing its national distinction, and is fast coming to be what its enemies have long desired, simply "England north of the Tweed."

To remedy this impending calamity, which one can believe would bring a woe profound to the loyal Scottish heart, the circular says:

"Let the Imperial Parliament devolve upon the four nationalities which form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland legislative and administrative powers for the transaction of purely local matters, so that the domestic affairs of England will be managed according to English ideas, the domestic affairs of Scotland according to Scottish ideas, the domestic affairs of Ireland according to Irish ideas, and the domestic affairs of Wales according to Welsh ideas. The Imperial Parliament thus freed from all domestic legislation would not only be in a position to attend to the affairs of the Empire, but would be in a condition to invite the colonies and dependencies to send representatives to share equally with all British subjects at home and abroad, in the privileges as well as the responsibilities of the government of the British Empire."

After hurling a few javelins of wrath at "the statesmen who would close our history, blot out our institutions and leave us to the scorn and contempt of the world," the appeal closes with an invocation to the "spirit of the brave heroes of old, who, when remonstrat-

ing with the Pope for selling them to Edward, said—"While there are a hundred Scotsmen alive we will never submit to England."

## FINANCIAL REPUBLICANISM.

JESSE SELIGMAN, the well known banker, says in the New York *Recorder*, that the maintenance of the Republican party in power is essential to the financial stability and prosperity of the country. He asserts that our nation, in financial soundness and credit, is the first in the civilized world. The European powers are borrowing money to pay interest on their debts, while the United States have both the interest and principal ready to pay off their liabilities. He says:

"Our government is able to pay off the \$51,000,000 of 4½ per cent. which became due on September 1, and its creditors, the national banks, rather than have the money paid, ask the government to keep on owing to them with interest at the rate of two per cent. a year! This is the lowest rate at which any government was ever able to borrow money."

From 1860 to the present, with the exception of four years, the country has been governed by the Republican party. All the financial legislation during that time has been initiated by that party. Mr. Seligman is proud of his party record in this line, but he fairly gushes over the veto of General Grant on the inflation craze of his second administration. He thinks this veto was a greater victory than that at Appomattox, because it told the world that the United States was a nation of sound money, of sound business, of sound enterprise. And today, he says, we are entrenched on the most solid financial foundations of any country the world ever saw. The Republican party is pre-eminently the American party, and to it we owe our greatness, prosperity and wealth. It is to it we must look for the protection and perpetuation of our country's glory, freedom and independence. So says Mr. Seligman.

In the same paper, ex-Senator Platt has an article which states confidently that New York is Republican naturally, and that it will go strongly Republican in 1892. He declares that the manufacturing interests of that State are too extensive to be entrusted to Democratic control.

Mr. Platt remarks:

"I am for a vigorous and aggressive campaign this Fall which shall present all the important issues clearly before the people. National and State issues are interwoven in this campaign. The State Senate to be chosen will last for two years, and will participate in the election of a United States senator in 1893. The result of the election this Fall will also have an important bearing on the Presidential election in 1892."

He goes on to say that even since