

Musicians' Union and engaged non-union men to play for them.

This is a novel situation. The unions which refuse to pay the seven dollars are virtually in the position of capitalists, or employers, and they resort to the common or usual means employed by that class when disputes are on—the employment of non-union men. This shows that when positions are reversed it is difficult to tell "other from which." "Human nature is human nature."

Some of the unions complied with the demand of the union musicians. A split, characterized by acrimony, is the result, and it is not unlikely that there will be two parades, and possibly a conflict.

The subject is serious, but the position ludicrous.

IT IS BEST TO JUST.

It never permanently helps any cause to misrepresent the opposition. Such advantage as may appear to accrue from it is only temporary, and when the reaction comes the intended injury rebounds and does more damage to the author than to the intended victim. This will be found by experience to hold good in politics. It is therefore with no disposition to do harm to any one, but the contrary, that we refer to a charge that is being made and has been many times repeated of late, that the last Utah Legislature "took off the bounty on sugar." The statement is not true and ought not to be reiterated. The argument based upon it must fall, unless it is supported by something that has the merit of accuracy.

The Utah Legislature could not take off the Government bounty on sugar; that is evident and needs no proof, for nothing short of an Act of Congress could remove that bounty. And the late Legislature did not take off the Utah bounty on sugar. The sum of \$11,000 was drawn from it in 1891, and the remainder of \$19,000 is open to the sugar manufacturers in 1892. The Legislature did not take this off nor attempt to take it off.

The facts in the case are, that a bill for a further sugar bounty was introduced in the Legislature of 1892 and failed of passage. A very small majority voted it down. We need not and do not propose to reproduce the arguments, pro and con, that were adduced when the subject was under debate; they were duly set forth at the time in the DESERET NEWS. It is well known that this paper favored the bounty, as an exceptional case calling for exceptional legislation. Therefore we cannot be accused of any partisan or personal motive in now stating the truth.

The best way in all these controversies is to adhere to facts, and in assailing the position of an adversary to accord to it all the strength it possesses, and set forth its claims fairly and correctly. Then there is some credit in overcoming it and the victory will count. There is so much misrepresentation nowadays in political matters, that the very mention of them is becoming offensive to just minds. Utah politicians ought not to fall into the methods of the demagogues and the place-hunters, but, contend fairly for

that which they believe to be right, and conduct their discussions in the spirit of justice, courtesy and honor. The truth will be sure to win in the end, and it will abide forever.

AN OCEAN RACE.

ELDER Joshua B. Bean, who returned home from England on Saturday, informs us of an unusual incident of travel across the Atlantic. The two celebrated ocean greyhounds, "Aurania," of the Cunard line, and "Alaska," of the Guion line, left Liverpool at about the same time on Saturday, August 6th. They engaged in a trial of speed and never once lost sight of each other during the entire trip to New York. The "Aurania" was in a little better trim than her competitor and made the voyage about two or three hours quicker. The race was a subject of lively interest to the passengers, and helped to make the time pass more lively than it otherwise would. During the voyage the course of each vessel was several times crossed by the other. Both are magnificent steamships.

A MYSTERIOUS PICTURE.

THE press dispatches have made brief mention of the sudden appearance of a mysterious picture in a window of the steeple of a Catholic church in Canton, Minnesota. It represents a grotto in which is the form of a woman with an infant reclining on her left arm. Slightly above is the face of a bearded man looking down on the pair. The woman is dressed in a loose white robe, has flowing black hair and a beautiful face. The picture was first discovered by a little girl, and has since been visited by hundreds of curious people, while some who have looked for it have been unable to see it. The glass has been scrubbed inside and out by doubters, but the picture is still there. It has been asserted by some that Father Jones, pastor of the parish, and who built the church, had the picture blown in the glass, but this the priest emphatically denies, and thinks the charge can easily be proved or disproved by inquiring of the firm from which the glass was purchased.

All these details are published in the newspapers as veritable facts, and the people of Canton are wondering what the next development will be.

REFERENCE was made in yesterday's NEWS to the appearance in a window of the steeple of a Catholic church, in Canton, Minnesota, of a picture representing a grotto in which is shown the form of a woman holding an infant. The details are given by the press as facts and, as was stated, people are at a loss to know how the phenomenon can be accounted for.

It will, perhaps, interest our readers to learn that this case is not the only one of the kind on record. In 1874 a devout farmer's wife at Zupendorf, near Bamberg, Bavaria, discovered, to her great astonishment, after a fervent prayer, the faint outlines of a madonna picture in one of the window panes in her house. The appearance was plainly visible to a number of persons, while others could not

perceive anything. Dr. Hodann investigated the case and published the result in the *Schlesische Zeitung*, 1877, No. 241. He summarizes his observations in the following statement: "If a framed picture is for years exposed to strong sunlight, the outlines of it will, by a process not satisfactorily explained, be transferred to the covering glass. Should afterwards such a glass be used in a window, the picture is sure to be discovered sooner or later."

Assuming this statement of the doctor to be correct, the accounts of the mysterious picture at Canton may be accepted as facts, while the pictorial representation need not necessarily be regarded as the work of a supernatural power.

THAT HUGE COAL COMBINE.

WHEN the Reading Railroad, the Lehigh Valley, and New Jersey Central entered into an arrangement several months ago by which over one-half the anthracite coal output of the country could be controlled, great excitement prevailed all through the East. The New York legislature took the matter up, but nothing came of it. A bill was introduced and passed in the New Jersey Legislature legitimizing what was then called the "Coal Combine," but the Governor vetoed it. Pennsylvania also had something to say, but as the Pennsylvania Central, the Lackawanna and the Delaware & Hudson, were also engaged in the anthracite coal industry, it was thought that these would form a check on the combine in the event of a rise in prices, and the matter dropped.

The latest intelligence from the coal district is to the effect that the roads last mentioned are now in the combine, and in fact always were, but a mock opposition was shown in order to hoodwink the public. The anthracite monopoly is complete. The Delaware & Hudson is a Vanderbilt road, and of course this means that the whole Vanderbilt influence goes with the "combine," or "conspiracy" as it should be called. Not one bushel of anthracite coal can now be placed in the market except through an agent of this vast monopoly, perhaps the largest and most dishonest in the history of modern times.

POLITICS IN IDAHO.

THE political pot is boiling in lively style in Idaho, and the "Mormon" question is once more an ingredient in the broth. The Republicans have made their bid for the support of that element, and the Democrats, who meet today at Boise, will no doubt try to come up to the same scratch, if they do not go a little farther, for the same purpose.

The Republicans decided that the test oath was no longer needed and that the party will do its best to have it repealed. That is very good so far as it goes. It is prospective, however, and contingent upon their success.

If the Democrats can do something more immediate and practical it will no doubt be highly appreciated by our friends in the North. But we do not see at present how anything can be done which will render available to either