

educate. The State may and should encourage education. The Catholic position is wholly in accord with the democratic principles that underlie our theory of government. In support of these principles, which are the opposite of Dr. Bouquillon's, the American Catholic hierarchy, clergy, and laity have been and will continue to be united. Charles O'Connor, skilled in American political studies, discussing 'Democracy,' in Johnson's New Encyclopædia, held that, as governments were forbidden to interfere with religion, they should now be commanded to withdraw from the control of education. The politician was more in harmony with Catholic theologians than is Dr. Bouquillon. To clear the air is not hurtful. More light, of course, but we shall see all the better if the air be clear, quite clear."

Bouquillon is a native of Belgium, and came to this country two years ago to occupy the chair of moral theology in the Washington University. His pamphlet has provoked much controversy within the Catholic church, and several leading churchmen have openly antagonized it.

### WHAT IS A PASTOR'S DUTY?

DR. PARKHURST of New York was until a few weeks ago a comparatively obscure clergyman in a large city. He fought against sin and Satan in the usual orthodox fashion by violent declamation and theological logic, but he attracted no very great attention outside his own circle.

There is in New York City a society for the prevention of vice. The rev. gentleman mentioned was a short time ago elected to the presidency of this society. He then conceived a new scheme of combating evil. He employed a detective to find out the location of questionable resorts, and in company with the officer visited the places designated. He preached strong sermons about what he saw, and succeeded in waking up policemen and magistrates. A perceptible wave of reform began to set in.

Dr. Parkhurst became bolder. In company with his lieutenants he visited disreputable places, and witnessed the workings of such institutions. Then he appeared before a grand jury and had the keeper of a certain resort indicted.

The trial succeeding the indictment brought the case into national publicity. The disclosures made, and the evidence given at this investigation, gave rise to a delicate issue in ethical jurisprudence. Was Dr. Parkhurst justified in descending from the pulpit to the police department in his efforts to suppress sin and vice? The New York *Advertiser* holds that the doctor was justified in his course, but that the newspapers which reported the proceedings destroyed the beneficial effects that would follow by their publicity of the matter. Hence because of a prurient press the gentleman is charged with intensifying a thousandfold the very evil he sought to eradicate.

The *Christian Union* supports the Doctor and says the laws against houses of vice must be enforced. Vice and virtue must fight until one or the other lies dead. Vice may conquer, but virtue must make no compromise. Defeat but not dishonor may await virtue; let it be so.

The question is being discussed by church organizations, meetings of Christian pastors, reformers, moralists and philosophers, but the preponderance of opinion seems to be that Dr. Parkhurst exceeded his limit as a divine, a moralist and a Christian expositor. One authority says that the Doctor in his sober moments will now say with Paul: "The good that I would, I do not; but the evil which I would not, that I do." One thing is certain. No public man can take a disturbing course out of the ordinary ruts without exposing himself to public ridicule and public censure.

### CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES.

THE subject of co-operation is being agitated among the farmers of this country, and forms a topic for some of the agricultural and stock journals. The question is asked why farmers who raise the produce and own the cows from which milk is furnished to the dairies, should not also own the factories which make the butter for the market. The general answer to this is that it takes practical experience and skill to manufacture butter that will command a good price and hold its place in the market. But it is contended in response to this, that capitalists who invest their money in such establishments, have to hire the skilled labor required, and there is no good reason why farmers should not combine and do the same.

This plan has been tried in many places and made a success. Why should not the farmers of Utah try their hands at co-operation in the dairy business? Creameries have been established here on a small scale, and there are some now in operation which promise to give good returns for the means invested in them. A great deal of very poor butter is put upon the market, the product chiefly of small churning. Butter is received at county stores from different makers, it is packed together and shipped to town, and very often a pound or two of poor stuff measurably spoils all the rest.

Creameries ought to be established in our country districts on a business basis. The milk from farm houses could be received from the farmers, either by collection in the creamery's cans and wagons from the several places, or by delivery from each farmer. Tests as to the quality can be made at the factory, so that each farmer will receive credit for full value in richness as well as in bulk, and by the manufacture of butter in the best and most economical manner, greater profits can be realized and a better article supplied for the market.

In the winter time farmers could make a business of feeding and caring for their cows, using up much material that now runs to waste, or is sold at a ruinous figure, and good butter be produced at the creameries, at a time when it is usually the scarcest. And all this could be done by co-operative effort, the farmers owning conjointly their own butter and cheese factories, and making more than they can by simple summer farming, that is, merely the raising of grain and roots.

Co-operation used to be a hobby in

Utah. It has almost died out in many places. But it is being taken up outside and made profitable. Failure has been occasioned here in some cases by the readiness of small shareholders to sell out their stock, in others by putting incompetent persons at the head of affairs; and in others by Boards of Directors interfering in matters of detail and hampering and crippling the energies of the business superintendent. But there is no good reason why the people of Utah should not enter into co-operative industries and carry them to success as is done in other places. And farmers who live in settlements could very readily combine for the establishment of co-operative creameries and make their union exceedingly profitable.

Creameries, too, might be had at places where herds are taken in summer, and run for those months in the year when the feed holds out. Butter and cheese made there could be put down for winter use and the winter market, and the owners of the cows taking stock in the creameries would double the profits they make now by simple increase.

Our farmers ought to be reading and thinking men. They should move out of the old ruts, study the most scientific and practical methods of farming, stock-raising and utilizing what they have at command, and supply themselves and their families with all that helps to make up a thrifty, progressive and prosperous community.

### FROM PAGE TO SENATOR.

A BALTIMORE dispatch says that Senator Gorman is about to retire from active work as a party leader, owing to want of leisure and to declining health. He is at present chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and in that capacity was one of the first to recognize the Democratic party of Utah. This office it is said he is about to resign. He has been frequently mentioned as the possible presidential candidate of his party in the pending campaign. On being questioned on the point by a New York reporter he said:

"I have seven more years to serve in the United States Senate and, God willing, I expect to serve them out. I am in no sense an aspirant for the Presidency."

This is explained by the fact that his term as Senator expires with this session of Congress, and as he has been re-elected to succeed himself, his Senate life extends to the close of 1899.

Senator Gorman's career is somewhat remarkable. He was born at Woodstock, Md., in March, 1839. In 1852 he was appointed a page in the House of Representatives at Washington. The young lad soon attracted the attention of Stephen A. Douglas, the little giant of Illinois, who was then in the Senate. By his influence Gorman was transferred from the lower to the upper house. This is how he became a page in the chamber where he is now one of the most honored and distinguished members.

Young Gorman's next promotion was as private secretary to Senator Douglas, then assistant postmaster of the U. S. Senate, which place he held