

there may be some who violate the law of the Sabbath who are not known to him. But we are inclined to think that the reports of extensive desecrations of the Sabbath by members of the Church have been somewhat exaggerated.

It is certainly humiliating to think that men and women who have taken upon them the name of Christ and made covenant to keep His commandments, will become so lost to a sense of religious duty and common propriety, as to break a divine law and make public exhibition of their indifference to Church regulations by open and persistent Sabbath-breaking. We hope that those who have thus transgressed in the past will not repeat the wrong in the future. Their example is pernicious, and they render themselves a glaring reproach to the religion which they profess and obey.

We have no Puritanic notions as to Sabbath observances and asceticism. We believe the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath. But He who sanctified it as a holy day has given us His direct word as to making it a day of worship and of rest, and not a time of diversion and merry-making, and out of respect for the Lord of creation and the Author of our existence, and of His Son who died for our redemption, if for no other reason every Latter-day Saint should abstain from Sunday excursions and unchristian conduct, wherein reproach is cast upon the faith which they profess and disrespect is shown to Deity.

God loves a glad heart and a cheerful countenance and delights in the joy of His children. And it will be found by experience that the highest pleasures and the most enduring satisfaction will be found in observing all the requirements He has made upon His covenant people. "Ye are not of the world," Latter-day Saints, and must not be governed by their ways and example, if you wish to enjoy the benefits of the plan of salvation and the rich treasures of divine light, knowledge and everlasting joy. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy!"

GENUINE DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

ONE of the principles enunciated and unanimously adopted by the St. Louis Convention was that: "The right of self-government is inherent in the people and guaranteed in the Constitution." This is true democratic doctrine. All political power in this republic emanates from the people. It originates with them and is not conferred upon them by any earthly being or authority. It is God-given like the intelligence that is man's natural inspiration, and all governmental control, for the general good, is a creation of the people's by mutual agreement and the voluntary surrender, in part, of individual freedom. Personal rights, then, are not conferred by any king, president, governor, congress or conclave, but are inherent, as proclaimed at the National Democratic Convention.

There would perhaps be no serious dispute as to this, if it were not for a distinction which has been made between citizens of the United States living in the respective States and those residing in the Territories. A heresy has been introduced, and has obtained a strong following, which, in effect, robs many of THE PEOPLE of the sacred and inherent right of self-government. A man holding and exercising the sovereignty of a citizen of a State in the Union, by crossing the line into a part of the public domain called a Territory, is supposed to have lost that sovereignty, and to have become politically emasculated and reduced to a condition in which he has no power of self-government except such as may be conferred upon him by the national government, and which may be taken away from him by that authority at will.

The doctrine declared at the St. Louis Convention is a denial and refutation of that Republican heresy. It was enunciated with special reference to the Territories, and the denial of those rights which are inherent in the people by refusing to them self-government and Statehood, was emphatically condemned.

While it is true that the Republican party has diverged from the line of the Constitution, and that arbitrary power has been assumed over the Territories, such as is not conferred by that instrument and was never contemplated by its framers, it is also true that many Democrats have either endorsed the heresy or tacitly acquiesced in it, and that the vassalage prevailing in the satrapies alleged to be under the "exclusive jurisdiction" of Congress is a shameful condition, not solely chargeable to either of the great national parties, but brought about by the acts or omissions of members of each.

But the great Democratic party, it appears, has returned to fundamental principles—if it ever departed from them as an organization, which we do not go so far as to assert—and now stands on the essential doctrine of the inherent right of self-government in the people—the source of all political power—without any separation of classes or division into citizens in the States and citizens in the Territories. This is genuine democracy. It is signified in the very word. The name of the party implies the principle. Demos, the people, are sovereign.

We do not pretend to claim that while in the incipient condition of

growth into the strength and proportions of a State, it to exercise all the powers of a member of the great Federation, equal as a commonwealth with each of the sovereignties that compose that glorious Union, a juvenile political community should have an equal voice with them in national affairs. We simply claim for its people the right of local self-government, according to the genius of American liberty and the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

This liberty belongs to them as citizens and freemen. It inheres by birth or adoption. Any government in which they have no voice, is in violation of the basic principles on which this republic is founded, and is out of harmony with its very life and soul. To impose upon them officials without their consent, and particularly by virtue of authority in the establishment of which they have no vote, is to exercise power for which there is no guaranty in the supreme law of the land, and which does not arise from any legitimate source. It is arbitrary, despotic, non-republican, and is the government of force, not of right; it is government without the consent of the governed, against which the fathers of our country rebelled and to prevent which this free nation was established.

We do not speak selfishly on this subject. It is not for Utah alone that we endorse the doctrine of the democratic party. The system by which the Territories are dominated and denied self-government is anomalous to American republicanism—"a government of the people, by the people and for the people." Territorial vassalage is all wrong in a country like this. We are not censuring the officials, appointed by national power to administer public affairs in the Territories, but we oppose the system by which they are appointed and endowed with authority that does not come from the people, whose business they conduct and whose lives, liberties and fortunes are largely placed under their control. That is not republican; it is undemocratic; it is in direct antagonism to the vital and essential principles of our national economy.

The Democratic party, now largely in control of the government and apparently destined to complete control for some time to come, should see to it that this anomalous feature of our political system is obliterated. It ought to have no place in the land.

The Constitution of our country contemplates and provides for States—free, sovereign commonwealths, joined permanently for mutual benefit and the strength, perpetuity and progress of a glorious Union, in which local and national rights and powers shall be exercised without either infringing upon the other, and in which all citizens shall be equal before the law. It has no place for provinces, wherein monarchical powers shall be exercised and participation in the affairs of government shall be denied to the people.

The resolution unanimously adopted by the St. Louis Convention, voicing the sentiments of the great Democratic party, is significant of a stand for genuine democratic doctrine—local self-government for all people within the lines of the republic, redemption for those who have been deprived of or denied that inherent right.

Of course it will take time to correct wrongs and to remove abuses. The needed change cannot come by a sudden convulsion. It is not revolution that is needed, but reform. But the doctrine has gone forth, to smite that heresy to death which makes the government the source of power, the dispenser of rights, the conferrer of liberty, and to re-establish the eternal truth of democracy—the right of local self-government INHERENT in the people, and all national authority springing from and in the gift of the people, who alone in this magnificent Union of independent States are sovereign.

A CELEBRATION.

INITIAL steps have been taken toward having a rousing Fourth of July celebration. The time is short, but active and energetic committees can do a good deal in a brief period. Seeing that we are going to celebrate, the proceedings should be of a character to do credit to our growing city. In times past we have shown that in getting up a general jubilation Salt Lake is not behind any city of similar population in the Republic. The evidence in this regard can be repeated on the coming Fourth. To accomplish this it is necessary to secure means, and doubtless there will be a liberal response, on the part of the wealthier class of citizens especially, to the solicitations of the appropriate committee.

The details of the proceedings are not yet perfected, but as soon as they shall be, they will be given to the people. If the affair is sufficiently attractive doubtless there will be a large influx of visitors from the country, as the railroads will, we understand, offer inducements in the shape of single fare round trip tickets from all points.

Virginia (Nev.), June 11.—Quite a number of deaths have taken place recently in this city from pneumonia, and the dread disease has assumed an epidemic form. Over twenty cases are now reported and the fatality is great. The cold, variable, windy weather which prevails is most unfavorable.

OPPRESSING THE POOR.

THE American edition of the *Illustrated London News* of June 9, has an article on what is called "the sweating system," now widely prevalent in England. A "sweater" is a middleman who makes a contract with a manufacturer, merchant or tradesman to manufacture goods, wares or merchandise of any kind, and who employs poor wage earners to do the work, paying them the lowest prices possible. Thus the "sweater" makes a contract to manufacture a given quantity of shoes. He has no factory nor workshop of his own, nor any capital at all invested in the business; merely an office or headquarters to which the working people come to procure and return their work. He hires poor persons to make the shoes at a very low price, grinding them down to starvation wages, and puts in his pocket the difference between what he gets and what he pays for the work.

A committee of peers has recently made an investigation of this system, the result being some revelations of a character well calculated to excite abhorrence and detestation towards it, and wonderment at "man's inhumanity to man." It was shown that the "sweater's" profits were enormous, and that he usually retained one half the amount paid him. Sometimes one "sweater" sublets a contract to another, each making a heavy profit, without the investment of any capital, or participation in the usual risks of trade.

The journal above named gives some graphic portrayals of the evils of the system, by means of engravings which depict the toilers, who work for the "sweaters," in their squalor poverty and wretchedness, and which are accompanied by statistics of the wares paid. One engraving shows a woman, sitting at a small table in a miserable apartment, making pastboard matchboxes at the rate of two pence per gross, four cents for one hundred and forty-four boxes; and the woman must furnish the flour to make the paste, and must deliver the work when done. Another picture shows a cabinet-maker who makes upholstered footstools, veneered and polished, for seven and a half cents each, and still another shows a woman sitting before a work table putting bristles into a hair brush, who earns one and fourth cents per hour, or seventy-five cents per week, working ten hours per day. She must deliver the brushes. A fourth engraving shows a shoemaker at work in a wretched den which is his home and workshop combined. He makes a dozen pairs of shoes for \$1.08. The uppers are supplied, but he cuts out and puts on the soles, and must deliver the work.

When the articles are bulky, the delivery of them is often a heavy tax upon the worker, requiring long walks and consuming much time; for of course paying drayage is out of the question. When honest toil meets with no better recompense than this, it is little wonder that crime is resorted to as a means of livelihood. Think of a woman paying rent and buying food and clothes out of a salary of seventy-five cents per week! If it be supposed that she has children to feed, clothe and care for, the horror of the picture is enhanced in proportion.

Legislation by Parliament, looking to the abolition of the "sweating" system, is recommended; and every sentiment of mercy, humanity and philanthropy cry out in favor of the proposition. Such portrayals as the *Illustrated London News* gives of the manner in which the merciless "sweater" grinds the faces of the unfortunate toilers, show the system to be perfectly horrible, and approaching the awfulness in the way it draws the very life-blood from the veins of the toiling and suffering poor.

THE BILL FOR A PUBLIC BUILDING.

THE bill making an appropriation for a public building in this city, which passed the Senate a few days ago, gives \$125,000 for the purpose, and contains the following provisions: The building shall be "substantial and commodious, with fire-proof vaults, for the use and accommodation of the Legislature, the Governor and Secretary, United States Courts, Land Offices, Internal Revenue Offices, Post-office, United States Marshal's Office, Surveyor General's Office, and for other Government uses." No site shall be purchased until estimates for a building, to cost not more than the remainder of the appropriation, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The cost of both building and site must not exceed the amount appropriated.

If the building is to contain suitable accommodations for the legislature and public offices above named, not a very large sum can be spared out of the appropriation for the purchase of a site; hence none of our citizens are likely to amass a fortune by selling a building spot to the government. It is highly probable that the bill will pass the House without amendment, and that, within a reasonable time, the government offices in the city will be collected into one structure.

ROME, June 18.—The Pope will soon issue an important encyclical, dealing with the true and the false in liberty.

THE SITUATION AT CHICAGO.

ORDINARILY at the great party conventions the delegates are in advance pledged to the support of different illustrious candidates for the chief gifts in the nation's choice. This is remarkably not the case in the present Republican gathering at Chicago. A very considerable portion of the delegates are practically uninstructed by the constituencies which they represent. Many of them were elected upon the supposition that Mr. Blaine's withdrawal was not final. Now that this question is almost disposed of, there appears to be an enjoyable luxury indulged in by his followers in speculating upon the chances of a great number of aspirants. It is noticeable, however, that most of Blaine's followers are bearing strongly toward Gresham's interests. Indeed, notwithstanding the cloudiness and general obscurity of the future outlook at Chicago, it is apparent that at the present there is a louder and more general boom for Gresham, than for any other candidate. He is an eminent jurist and was held in high estimation by Grant, under whose administration he was made a United States Judge for the District of Indiana. He was made postmaster-general in Arthur's cabinet. Gresham also has a war record, having in the Rebellion received several successive military promotions, until at the fight before Atlanta he received so severe a wound, that it laid him up for a year, and closed his military career. One thing highly enlogistic, is conceded of him, that, unlike Sherman, he has not been a constant seeker for the high office which now appears looming before him.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

UNDER the head of "Utah," the *American Wool Reporter*, of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, publishes the following, which we understand to be a fair exhibit of the facts as relating to this Territory:

"There is no movement of any importance to report in wool from any section of this Territory. Provo Manufacturing Company, after having supplied themselves with about 200,000 pounds of wool, have withdrawn from the market for the present. Mr. James Dunn, of Provo, has made his first shipment for the season to Philadelphia. At Nephi, dealers are still inactive. Mr. James Russell, of Ogden, has lately been along the Oregon Short Line. Although the month of June is now close at hand, the appearance of the warehouses does not indicate any activity characteristic of ordinary seasons. Dealers hardly 'talk wool,' and growers seem to be equally oblivious to the main question. Shearing has now begun in many sections of Utah and adjoining territories. A few growers have finished shearing, and stacked up their wools, awaiting developments. It is not surprising that dealers should at last awaken to the fact that their position is most precarious and fraught with too many risks.

"The fleece after shearing is handled by four parties before it reaches the loom, the grower, the dealer, the commission merchant, and the manufacturer. The grower as a general thing meets the market, receives his money, and goes about his business. The commission merchant is secured for his advances by the consignment, and is certain of a fair remuneration for his labor and investment. The manufacturer has certainly the best of all. In his shopping expeditions his custom is solicited, his buying season extends over the entire year and is not crowded into a few days; he has ample time and excellent facilities for testing and examining wools thoroughly; he has the supplies of the world to select from, and stocks up to suit his wants.

"Now, behold the position of 'the party of the second part,'—the dealer. With him the wool-season is, as with the grower, the harvest time to which he looks from one year to another. It is therefore not surprising, that in his anxiety to reap, he sometimes makes mistakes, especially as there are so many uncertainties he has to deal with.

"The wools are scattered over a large area and in every direction, and must be bought within 40 or 60 days. The dealer must have assistants, who are often incompetent. It will thus be readily seen, that the dealer can hardly give to every clip, as thorough an examination as the amount generally involved would call for, and as transactions, of such magnitude in other branches of business generally receive. Anxious to secure advances, which he has made to the grower, the dealer frequently pays too much for the wool in order to recover his money. He is subject to the whims of railroad companies in establishing and changing rates, thus shaking the stability of the local market. After having finished shipping, the troubles at 'the other end' begin. They are too well known to be mentioned. To sum up: 'The dealer in the interior runs nearly all the risk, that the speculator on 'Change does, with the differences decidedly in favor of the latter, since the losses are not of the slow, lingering kind, and his opportunities to recover more frequent and prompt. While the local wool speculator is subject to losses from the defective condition of the article, such a contingency does not exist with the speculator in grain, cotton or pork, as his

gains or losses are determined by the course of the market exclusively. Notwithstanding the cry raised by many about the excessive profits made by 'middle men,' about the fast horses they drive and the palaces they are able to erect, it seems as if there were only 'mansions in the sky' for them at present. On terra firma, log houses are certainly beyond the reach of many."

SAN JUAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the San Juan Stake convened in Mancos, Colo., May 26th and 27th, 1888. There were present, President F. A. Hammond and Counselors, Bishop Jens Nielsen of Bluff Ward, and Bishop George Halls and Counselors of the Mancos Ward, Elder Henry Slade of Burnham Ward, and Elder Henry Holyoak of Moab Ward, with a full attendance of the members of the Mancos Ward, but very few from the other wards owing to the great distance to travel.

Saturday, 10 a. m.—After the usual opening exercises, the time was occupied by President Hammond, mostly in reviewing his personal history, especially in relation to his first experience in the Church.

2 p. m.—Usual opening exercises. President Hammond in a few words exhorted the Saints to lay all the cares of life outside and devote their minds to the worship of the Lord.

Elder H. Wade reported Burnham Ward; stated there were very few Saints living there, but they held meetings regularly and were striving to live their religion. A few good, thrifty settlers, could obtain good homes there and have a fine location and an excellent climate.

Bishop Jens Nielsen reported Bluff Ward. Said Bluff had been settled eight years. Some had left, but those who remained were faithful. The associations were all alive and doing well, especially the Primary Association, which he thought was making the most improvement of any. The ward is prospering financially. There are about six miles of canal and about 700 acres of land under it, and about 100 acres under cultivation. The settlers are very short-handed; they have nothing like help enough to take care of their stock, sheep and so on; it felt well and bore a faithful testimony to the Gospel.

Elder Henry Holyoak reported Moab Ward. Said some of the Saints were doing as well as they knew how, but some were very indifferent; as a whole there is some improvement. The prospect for crops is good. He reported his labors as a home missionary.

Counselor Wm. Adams made a report on Menticello, Blue Mountain, Utah. Said the Blue Mountain region is a beautiful country; plenty of timber, firewood and grass; excellent land, very rich, producing from 40 to 50 bushels of wheat to the acre. There is water for three or four thousand acres of land; an excellent chance for a large number of persons to make good homes. He exhorted the Saints to live within their means and look well to their children, especially in regard to their proper education. He spoke of storing up grain against the day of need.

President Hammond made a few closing remarks.

Sunday, 10 a. m.—President Hammond exhorted the Saints to be fervent in their worship.

Bishop George Halls reported the Mancos Ward. Said the Saints generally were feeling well; meetings were well attended; Sunday School and other institutions were doing well. The ward contains about thirty-five families. Over 4,000 acres of land is claimed, and there is plenty more either to be settled upon or bought at fair rates. Some men of means are wanted to develop the abundant resources of the country. We have an abundance of saw timber, firewood, coal, water, good rich land, and a very pleasant, healthful climate, and a good home market. Wheat 2½ cents per lb.; oats, 2½ cents; potatoes, 2 cents; butter, 35 cents; eggs, 25 cents. Labor is in good demand.

Counselor William Halls delivered an excellent discourse.

2 p. m.—The Sacrament was administered. President Hammond made a few remarks on the Sacrament.

Counselor William Halls presented the general and local authorities of the Church, who were unanimously sustained.

President Hammond read a synopsis of a sermon by President A. H. Cannon at the last general conference, and delivered a discourse.

The Mancos choir, led by S. S. Hammond, were in full attendance, and contributed very much to the peace, harmony and good spirit enjoyed by the conference.

PETER BROWN,
Clerk pro tem.

Helena (M. T.), June 11.—Robertson, a negro soldier at Fort Shaw, on Saturday night had a row with a man near the fort over a sporting woman and killed an innocent bystander. Fifty masked citizens of Sun River took the murderer out and lynched him.

At Eureka, Nev., last week, Edward John Spargo fell down a shaft 500 feet and was found dead and mangled. He was 46 years old and a native of Cornwall.