

LOGIC AND LIBERALITY. (?)

THERE is no reason in strong intolerance and no reform in deep-rooted bigotry. Anti-"Mormon" intolerance and bigotry are more bitter than any other kind in the present age. One of the coarsest examples of this is the spirit and the letter of the Salt Lake *Tribune*. Its venom affects all its utterances touching the majority of the people of Utah. In small things, as in matters of moment, this is all the time apparent.

Take, for instance, the question of the nomination of Cleveland for the Presidency. A local paper has made the statement that more than half the voters in this Territory desired that Mr. Cleveland should be nominated, whereupon the "Liberal" organ exclaims: "What stronger reason could be given to establish that not quite yet is Utah prepared intellectually or any other way for Statehood?"

That is about the height usually reached in logic and in liberal thought by the writers on that paper. It is consistent with the course they have pursued in urging the disfranchisement of the "Mormons." Because the people here would not vote as their "Liberal" opponents desired they ought not to vote at all. That was the logic of their argument. That was the reason and the only reason for the disfranchisement of the women voters of Utah. Now the reasoning (?) extends to the question of choice for a presidential nominee. If the majority of the people of Utah favor a man who is objectionable to the "Liberal" organ, that is the strongest reason why they should not be permitted to vote for anybody. Very pleasant sort of political doctrine, is it not?

On this "Liberal" principle, none of those States already formed which favor the nomination of Grover Cleveland are fit for the powers and liberties of statehood. What is to be done with them? Take away their rights and privileges? Reduce them to the condition of conquered provinces? Relegate them to Territorial vassalage? This is perhaps hardly possible. But any Territory in which there is a majority of voters who want Cleveland for a presidential nominee, according to "Liberal" logic offers the strongest evidence of unfitness for statehood.

Reversing this proposition but using the same argument, a Democratic paper could show that any people who would choose the Republican nominee ought to be denied the right and privilege of citizens in a sovereign State. No Democratic paper would descend to such a level, and we do not believe any real Republican paper would so degrade itself. Only a "Liberal" sheet would set forth such balderdash and use such reasoning.

As to the facts in the case we do not care to contend. We do not know whether or not a majority of the voters of Utah wanted Grover Cleveland nominated. That does not matter in this controversy. But when a man or a paper gets down to the muddy and groveling position taken by the *Tribune* on this matter, it is proof, not of the unfitness of people

for statehood, but of the bigotry, intolerance, malice and blind ignorance of that person or paper, its unfitness to touch on a public question, and its lack of claim to the serious consideration of sensible people.

FATE OF THE UTAH COMMISSION.

THE action taken by the Senate on Wednesday, in reference to the Utah Commission, has thrown a heavy damper upon the body and its friends. After voting by 28 to 24 to continue the Commission, it was thought that the Senate had disposed of the matter. But Senator Carey proposed, in view of the continuance of the Commissioners, that their salary be reduced from \$5,000 to \$3,000 each per annum. The reasons advanced for this reduction were so cogent that Senator Sherman, to the great surprise of all, moved to reduce the salary to \$2,000 and the motion prevailed. So, if the Commission is not abolished it will not be so expensive as heretofore, and its members will not be quite so anxious to retain the sinecures to which they have clung affectionately. Another thing: If they should resign—a remote possibility, their places must be filled by bona fide residents of the Territory. It is not improbable, however, that when the bill as amended goes back to the House, the entire abolition of the Commission will be insisted on, in which case the Senate may yield after all, and the useless body be laid in its already gaping grave.

A PLEASANT HOME.

THE representative of the DESERET NEWS at Chicago was kindly and right royally entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Thatcher, Jr., who have an elegant home at River Forest, about ten miles westward from the centre of the city. Mrs. Thatcher is the orator who so eloquently addressed the Mutual Improvement Conference in this city a short time ago, and is one of the lady commissioners of the World's Fair. She has succeeded in obtaining the use and control of a number of school houses during the Fair, for the accommodation of lady teachers visiting the exposition. Mr. Thatcher has a project in view for the entertainment of ministers of various denominations, about which we may hear more later on.

The sentiments expressed by this lady and gentleman while visiting this Territory are embodied in their daily lives. There is a Christian home, and it formed a peaceful retreat from the noise and turmoil and heat of the city during the convention which will be ever gratefully remembered by this writer. They are Republicans in politics and Methodists in religion, but their souls are too large and warm to exclude regard and esteem for people of other parties and other faiths. They speak in the highest terms and without hesitation, in every appropriate place, of the virtues and progress of the people of Utah, and are doing much to allay prejudice and diffuse correct information concerning the "Mormons."

On the evening of June 23rd they gathered all the Thatchers in the

neighborhood, with the Logan Thatchers and their family connections who were visiting Chicago, and held a very pleasant reception, in which the writer participated and at which there was a free exchange of views on various subjects, some music, recitations and speeches, choice refreshments, with intellectual conversations, and a general good feeling. Father Solomon Thatcher, aged 86, was present, and though a little "hard of hearing" exhibited much vigor and heartiness, showing scarcely any sign of extreme old age. The family possesses much talent. They trace their ancestry back to a common derivation with the Utah Thatchers, and they possess that one touch of nature that makes the whole world kin.

When the day comes that people of differing opinions can meet on a common level of brotherhood and tolerance, where each soul is free to believe that which most impresses him with its truth, and where virtue, honor, kindness and peace are valued more than technical opinions, the world will approach that millennial joy of which seers have spoken and poets have sung, and such a place may be found in the lovely home of the Thatchers, at River Forest, Cook County, Illinois.

A SETTLEMENT IN DISTRESS.

BROTHER A. M. MUSSER has received a letter from Brother Henry Lunt, written at Colonia Pacheco, Chihuahua, Mexico, in which the writer depicts a somewhat unfavorable situation connected with that settlement, as will be seen by the following extract, which we are courteously enabled to make:

"We are all tolerably well in health, but it is very hard times with us, as we are having a great drouth and a great scarcity of breadstuffs and water. We can hardly get enough water on our townsite to drink, and that we have to carry a long distance. The forest fires are also very extensive in the mountains, and the smoke is dense. Our stock are very poor and the wild beasts, such as bears, mountain lions and wolves are devouring many calves and colts. The boys had to turn out last night and fight the fire in order to keep it from burning all the old grass in this immediate vicinity. A good feeling prevails among the Saints, our meetings are well attended and the Spirit of the Lord is abundantly manifest. Our trust is in the God of Israel that He will be mindful of us and provide for our wants."

MARQUIS DE MORES.

THE Marquis de Mores, who, a few days ago, killed Captain Mayer, a Hebrew officer of the French army, in a duel, is to be challenged by another Jewish officer—Captain Cremlux Fox. The cause of the second combat is the same as that which originated the recent one—the insult directed by the Marquis toward all Hebrew officers in the army, and, by implication, to that entire race. The bigoted and quarrelsome Frenchman is to be released provisionally from arrest, presumably to enable him to fight Captain Fox.

It looks as if the Marquis de Mores had undertaken to fight all the Jewish