

been adopted by the company. There will be no delay in getting down to the work of actual construction, and then the people of the city and State will see that the proposition which has been pooh-poohed is a bona fide undertaking."

PRESBYTERIANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE census statistics in relation to Presbyterianism in the United States are now published in complete form. There are twelve bodies holding to the polity of government by elders, and adhering to the Calvinistic system of doctrine, and all trace their origin to the Reformation in which John Knox figured so prominently. Denominationally these organizations are known as the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, (Northern) the Presbyterian church in the United States, (Southern) the Cumberland Presbyterian, the Cumberland Presbyterian (colored), the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist, the United Presbyterian, the Associated Church of North America, the Associated Reform Synod of the South, the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States, (Synod) the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, (General Synod), Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanted), and the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada.

These bodies all accept the Westminster Confession of faith, except the Welsh Calvinist and the Cumberland Presbyterians; both have distinct confessions of their own. According to the census returns there are in the United States a grand total of Presbyterians of all shades, 1,278,815 communicants, embracing 13,499 organizations, owning 12,462 church edifices, with property valued at nearly \$95,000,000.

Presbyterianism was introduced into America in 1688 by Francis Makemie, a native of Ireland. He organized the first church at Snow Hill, Maryland, towards the close of the century. The first Presbyterian (Philadelphia) was organized in 1706 by Francis Makemie and John Hampton, natives of Ireland, George McNish native of Scotland, Jedediah Andrews, Nathaniel Taylor, Samuel Davis and John Wilson Purinton, natives of America. In 1716 the Synod of Philadelphia was formed. In 1788 a general assembly with four Synods was formed, and held its first meeting in 1789.

In 1861, to owing the slavery issue, the Southern Presbyterians seceded from their Northern brethren. Pennsylvania stands first in the number of communicants, New York second and Ohio third, Louisiana lowest, having only 70 members.

The figures for Utah show that there are 20 organizations in the Territory, church edifices 31, membership 688, value of property \$212,975.

The first Welsh Calvinist Church was organized in 1826. In the services the Welsh language is used. It has a membership of 12,722 with 187 organizations and 19 presbyteries.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—There was a slight shock of earthquake early this morning.

FRICK, PINKERTON AND SHERIFFS.

MR. H. C. FRICK, in his testimony before the Congressional Investigating Committee at Pittsburg on the 12th inst., made some statements worthy of serious perusal. He stated that the company of which he was manager was not a corporation, but an association formed under the limited partnership laws of Pennsylvania. In the several establishments embraced in this association 18,000 men in all are employed, 3,800 of whom are engaged at the Homestead works.

Mr. Frick produced the Homestead pay roll for the month of May. It showed that wages ranged all the way from \$40 to \$275 per month. Rollers averaged from \$250 to \$275 a month, heaters \$185 to \$190, heaters' helpers \$130, train men \$97 to \$120, head shearers \$100, shearers' helpers \$95, gaugers \$75, and so on. In this one department known as the 119-inch mill, the payroll for May aggregated \$20,202.95. There are in the Homestead works twelve departments. The old contract was entered into on July 1st, 1889, to run for three years. Wage rates were settled every three months by a joint committee consisting of three men appointed by the employers and three appointed by the workers. In the event of a disagreement a seventh man was called in whose decision was final. In the new scale presented for the term commencing July 1st no agreement could be reached, and the result was the now historic lock-out.

One incident transpired which places Mr. Frick in a rather equivocal light before the general public. The following will explain what is meant:

"Mr. Oates—What is the cost of production per ton?"

"Mr. Frick—I don't think that is a fair question. I don't think you should ask that."

"Mr. Taylor—Would you object to tell the cost of a ton of steel, including everything?"

"Mr. Frick—Yes, sir; I would have the same objection."

"Mr. Boatner—You don't propose to give away any of the secrets of the trade?"

"Mr. Frick—No, sir; not yet."

"Mr. Oates—Will you state the labor cost alone?"

"Mr. Frick—That would be equivalent to stating the whole cost."

It is possible that Mr. Frick was right in not answering these questions from a business standpoint of view, but how is the controversy between labor and capital to be adjusted unless knowledge is obtainable on the cost of production. It is true the wages paid as stated by Mr. Frick are enormously large as compared with the hosts of men engaged in ordinary labor at \$1.00 and \$1.50 a day of twelve hours. But then if the profits of the capitalist are in proportion as large as the wages, somebody must be paying for the whole.

The following question and answer is a commentary on government as it exists in the Keystone State:

"Mr. Oates—You state that after the Sheriff failed you employed the Pinkertons. Did you appeal to the Governor?"

"Mr. Frick—No, sir. The experience of past years was that the Sheriff was powerless. We concluded to employ our own watchmen, put them on our own property, and have them stay there to protect it. We hired them and agreed to pay them \$5 per day, and we secured 300 of

them on June 24. We concluded it would be necessary to protect our property and employ new men."

Here Mr. Frick, manager of an association of firms, aggregating millions of capital, openly and candidly states before a Congressional committee that he had no faith in the constituted authorities, and that they were powerless even if called on to act. This Homestead matter reveals several weak points in many places. It is a lesson that the various State governments and the Federal government of this country should profit by. It furnishes striking illustrations of what anarchy means.

PIONEER DAY ANNIVERSARY.

TOMORROW will be July 24th and therefore the forty-fifth anniversary of the entrance of the Pioneers, led by President Brigham Young, into Salt Lake Valley. The advent of that noble band into this inter-mountain region was not only a notable event in the wonderful experience of the community of Latter-day Saints, but also an important occurrence in the history of this Republic. It was the beginning of the redemption from sterility of a vast stretch of country, sufficiently extensive to admit of the founding upon it of an empire. It is now one of the most fruitful as well as most promising sections of our great country. Immense progress has been made in its development during the last forty-five years, yet its possibilities have only been comparatively touched. This prolific region will yet teem with a population which will be distinguished for intelligence, energy and all the qualities that go to make a people great. We believe, in this connection, for instance, speaking locally, in a prediction once made, in the hearing of the writer, by Brigham Young, to the effect that this city would yet occupy this entire valley southward to the "point of the mountain." If this is the destiny of our city, the immense surrounding country will be correspondingly developed.

There will grow up in this section of the Republic a community who will exhibit their loyalty to the Government in such a way as to form an object lesson for all time to come. In a period when the country will be torn and distracted with dissension, when distress and commotion shall be rampant throughout the land, and human liberty will seem to be threatened with annihilation, that people will be the chief promoters of peace. In union with the better and more patriotic classes of the people of the whole nation, they will raise the standard of peace and freedom and take part in the re-organization of the country on those glorious principles that are embraced within the Constitution. It looks as if the symptoms of an anarchical condition were already near at hand, and were likely, to all human appearances, to develop into formidable proportions. And the sons and daughters of the West should prepare themselves, by becoming familiar with the principles of free government, to do efficient service for the Republic in the hour of need, when it shall arrive. After the cloudy day will come the