

floods, the storms, and the drouths that afflict her neighbors east, west and north brings into special prominence the fact that it was a more than human wisdom which led the noble Pioneers of 1847 in the selection of their mountain home.

### STATEHOOD BILL AS AMENDED.

The NEWS has received the amended copy of House of Representatives bill No. 352—in other words “An Act to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and state government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.” This is the interesting measure which was cracked through the lower house of Congress with such admirable speed and unanimity early last December, passing on the 13th; and which, coming to the Senate on the 18th of that month, was read twice and referred to the committee on territories, where it remained until May 17; being then reported with amendments to the Senate by Chairman Faulkner, as first told the local public by this paper. It now reposes on the Senate calendar, its number on the docket being 452.

With the bill as it passed the House the attentive reader is already familiar. Present interest centers in the amendments made by the Senate committee, which it is expected will be approved by the whole house, and unless serious objection is made in the lower house, will also receive the approval of that body. These amendments are not numerous; they are confined to such changes as will postpone the admission of the Territory until after the election in November, 1895, and the seating of its representatives and senators until the 4th of March, 1896. The original bill provided:

Within twenty days after the passage of this act the governor shall by proclamation order an election of the delegates aforesaid in said Territory, to be held on such day as he may in such proclamation designate, not less than sixty nor more than ninety days after the issuing thereof.

The amendment strike out the foregoing and substitutes the following:

The governor of said Territory shall, on the first day of August, 1894, issue a proclamation ordering an election of the delegates aforesaid [to the constitutional convention] in said Territory to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November following.

The original bill provides that the delegates to the convention thus elected should meet on the third Monday after their election, etc. The Senate amendment provides that “the delegates to the convention thus elected shall meet at the seat of government in said Territory on the first Monday in March, 1895,” and shall be authorized to form a constitution and state government for said proposed state, etc.

The other amendment occurs in section 4, where the bill as passed by the House provided that “at an election to be held at a time fixed in said ordinance” (the ordinance formed by the convention for submitting the constitution to the people for ratification) “the qualified voters of said proposed state

shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution,” etc. As amended by the Senate committee, the section now provides that this election for the ratification or rejection of the proposed constitution by the qualified voters of the proposed state shall be held “on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1895,” and the next section continues the provision that at this election the representative in Congress, the governor, and other officers provided for in the constitution, may be also elected.

These are the only changes suggested by the committee on territories in the upper house of Congress; and as stated, they merely indicate a little more delay in Utah's admission than might have been necessary if the Senate should have promptly passed, and the President as promptly signed, the bill as it came from the House.

### STOP AIDING THEM.

The people of Salt Lake City never have been ungenerous or inhospitable to those who have come asking for succor. Their liberality has been exercised without stint or discrimination to all who have applied for aid. They have a firm conviction of duty in giving of their substance to those that stand in need, and in not permitting those who suffer to make petitions in vain. They have left it to be a solemn obligation to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and administer to the wants of the sick and afflicted, according to their ability, and still are willing to do so, preferring to supply the wants of ninety-nine undeserving persons than to take the chance of turning aside one who is worthy of assistance.

But in the interest of the self-preservation of the people there is a limit to this contributing for the support of others. While the residents of this section of the country hold the views stated regarding the sustenance of those who are in need, they also have a firm and deep conviction that it is an improper thing for the idler to eat the bread or wear the clothing of those who are willing to labor. The people of these valleys will divide to the full extent with those who should receive sustenance from them, but they conceive it to be no part of their duty to give comfort, or aid, or encouragement to the loitering, idle vagabond who is unwilling to labor for his own support and who is a menace to society and an enemy to good order and government by his idle, lazy habits and beggarly instincts.

In the conditions that have developed in the last few days regarding the influx of unemployed persons on the way east there is no question as to the limit of hospitality having been reached and a point arrived at where the line of distinction must be drawn. There have been deserving men, and probably there will be more, to feed; there also are unworthy persons whose demands should not be acceded to, but who should be given to understand that their imposition on the people has gone far enough. In the last issue of the NEWS was given an account of a detachment of the “Industrial Army” which was located on Pioneer square. These men were furnished good food and plenty of it at the expense of the city;

they now demand that they be supplied with blankets and clothing. They also state that they do not want to work. Their captain left a \$2.50 a day job, which kept him employed three-fourths of his time, to take up the occupation of an idle and pestiferous dead-beat. When he and his men were asked if they would take work at a figure which at least would provide them with food, clothing and lodging till they could do better, they contemptuously replied that they would not—that they were not “dollar a day men.”

Now right there is the place to draw the line. Living here are taxpayers and citizens who would be glad to get employment at a dollar a day to provide food and clothing for their wives and little ones; men to whom the square meals given to these “army” tramps would be a treat; residents who will be called upon to bear a share of that expense even if their homes have to be sold by the tax collector. It would be far more charitable, more humane, more just, for the city to take one from each of a half hundred families so situated and give them a good square meal occasionally because they are deserving, than to continue to feed idle vagabonds who are unwilling to earn what they eat.

In such a situation it was unlawful to feed those men in the way it was done. A mistake has been made, and may be excused because of a preference to lean to virtue's side rather than permit anyone to suffer. But to perpetuate the mistake will be a gross outrage on the taxpayers and deserving people. This gang of men who will not work should be fed if fed at all only as prisoners and should be confined and made to work as such, while their insolence in attempting to levy a tribute of blankets and clothing on the citizens of Salt Lake should meet with prompt and vigorous refusal. Let them leave, work, or go to jail. As the idle vagabonds they have declared themselves to be, let them be given no aid or encouragement. Let the food and clothing go to more deserving persons. Some of these may come along with the “army” or in other ways, but there are many of that class right here, and that afford excellent opportunity for that commendable kind of charity which “begins at home.”

### A SWEDISH COLONY FOR UTAH.

The *Svenska Folkets Tidning*, a paper published in Minneapolis, Minn., says there are a number of persons in the East interested in a plan for sending colonists to Utah. A meeting was recently held at Rockford, Ill., on which occasion the report was read by a committee previously selected for the purpose of investigating the country. The place selected is in the vicinity of Corinne, Box Elder county, and the committee had found everything satisfactory. Samples of the agricultural products of the locality were exhibited and much admired. The subject of the practicability of the plan was discussed at length and resulted in fifty-three persons signifying their willingness to start for Utah. The intended colonists are said to be Swedes.