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TRYING TO RAISE THE DEAD.

There are some so blind as those who will not see. This old adage is recent above a fully illustration in the course of a morning contemporary. That would not be of any great general consequence, perhaps, if it did not tend to the discomfort of the general public. But there is a question of importance which, because of that infirmity, is surrounded with doubts that should be cleared away. The trick can readily be seen by those who want to see it.

The statements to which concerning the Enabling act passed by Congress for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State; that

"The purpose of the act went no further than to provide that those who were legal voters in the Territory should be permitted to call a convention and to frame a Constitution."

The boldness, or perversity, or both, which prompted this assertion must astonish everybody who has any understanding of the facts in relation to it. The patent purpose of the Enabling act was to give the people of Utah the same opportunities as had been afforded other people to form a state government. It was worded so as to remove the disabilities as to the franchise which had been created by former acts of Congress. It was therefore provided:

Sec. 2. That all male citizens over the age of twenty-one years, who have resided in said Territory for one year prior to such election, are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form a convention in said Territory; each delegate shall possess the qualifications of such electors, &c.

It was further provided that

The board of commissioners known as the Utah Commission is hereby authorized and required to cause a new and complete registration of voters of said Territory to be made under the provisions of the laws of the United States and said Territory, except that the oath required for registration under said laws shall be so modified as to test the qualifications of the electors as prescribed in this act." &c.

What is the plain signification of all this? Does it not mean the removal of the disqualifications that were in force under the Edmunds and Edmunds-Tucker acts, and the bestowal of the right to vote upon every male citizen resident for a year in the Territory? Else why a new registration? Why a change of the oath prescribed by the previous acts of Congress? And why the provision in

Sec. 20 That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, whether passed by the Legislature of said Territory or by Congress are hereby repealed?

The retention of the purblind number of the rights set forth in the Enabling Act, strives to make it appear that no person who had been disfranchised under the anti-polygamy laws had a legal status in the Constitutional Convention. There is nothing clearer to people with their eyes open than that the Enabling Act was so framed by Congress that such persons should have a legal status, both as voters and as delegates to that Convention.

But all that is past. It is gone into the history of Utah. The legal status of things was not changed by the events of the time. The registration only was changed so that they might take part in the election and in the Convention if elected. The Utah Commission acting under authority of the United States, attended to that as required by the Enabling Act. No one questioned the right of men who had formerly been disqualified whether they had been convicted under the Edmunds-Tucker act or not, to vote or be candidates under the new registration, specially changed by Congress for their benefit.

The Utah Commission acted in the role it takes but its decisions have. They are not subject to the supervision of Congress. Persons who under the old territorial conditions were disqualified to vote and hold office, no longer suffer under those conditions. They were removed by the Enabling Act. They have not been restored by the laws of the state. It was not intended or expected that they would or should be.

The contention now raised is born of fear and confusion. In another may grope a bit and grope his body it be blind, may fall, after grubbing them over his attic and complete defeat, in the latter uncomfortable event upon the people of Utah and their right to elect, when the choose to local or national offices. But his fate has gone and the public will perceive the motive behind the morning's muddle, and its black and tradition of authority portrayed and his usual frequent admission and arguments when the subject was a live issue. It is dead and gone and no amount of bald assertion or vituperative desire will galvanize it into life.

ENCOURAGE MATRIMONY.

A law has recently gone into effect in Ohio, which probably will not survive long. It requires a young man applying for a marriage license to furnish all kinds of information regarding himself and his bride and their family antecedents, including data regarding birthplaces, places of residence, occupations and previous matrimonial relations. It is claimed this law has already brought unnecessary trouble in some people. Thus, one young man found out the day before the wedding that he did not know where his old man was born, or what was the maiden name of his future mother-in-law. He was refused a marriage license.

It is no doubt proper to surround the matrimonial contract with all the safeguards necessary to prevent many of the almost sole prerogatives to an attorney-at-law; but on the other hand, too many restrictions are likely to result in even more objectable conditions than those now existing. In Europe, where a number of ceremonies have to be observed and large fees are exacted for this, that and the other, many people do not marry at all. They will start housekeeping in company without legal sanction, or remain single.

Encouragement of honorable matrimony is important to the state. It should be made reasonably easy, and not, by hindered by unnecessary restrictions or perverted by imposing barriers. The building of homes, the rearing of families and the promotion of domestic virtues should be aided and not retarded, and laws relating to matrimony ought to keep these ends in view.

INDIAN MIGRATION TO MEXICO.

The movement of Delawares, Creek and Cherokee Indians to Mexico is expected to begin in the early spring, and some news from El Paso, Texas, says that W. J. Lonie, of Denver, Mexico, had passed through that city on his way to Indian Territory to escort the red men south, and that when these arrive at their destination four representative men of each tribe will accompany Mr. Lonie to the City of Mexico, for a visit to President Diaz.

It is understood that the major portion of the Delawares will migrate from this country and will settle in the state of Sonora, while a comparatively small part of the Creeks and Cherokees will journey southward, the former to Guadalajara, and the latter to Durango, in each of which states the Mexican government has made suitable concessions of lands to the colonists, who will be followed by others of their race if the forerunners are successful.

The reason for this movement of Christians is dissatisfaction with the government policy which aims at civilizing the Indians after the order of the white man, in their property holdings and methods of employment. The Delawares are known in the Indian Territory as "Market Indians," and are very much averse to breaking up tribal relations. They have never been satisfied with their location in the Territory, and the more they have been crowded by white men the more discontented they have become.

In the country where they are going, located immediately south of Arizona, they have a mountainous region, and more room, and may be better satisfied. Dissatisfied, where the Cherokees intend to settle, John Sobieski on the southeast, while the Creeks speak to the state yet farther south. These two tribes are among those classed as civilized, but they have been so badly mixed with both whites and negroes, especially the latter with the Creeks, that this feature of the civilizing process has not been encouraging.

As the emigrants are mainly from the full bloods, the change may be an improvement for them, but from present indications it does not appear that the original whites, which was to draw all full blood Indians, both civilized and "Market" tribes, from the Territory into Mexico, will be able to extend its influence much farther than to the comparatively few who are now preparing to take up their journey southward.

A CO-OPERATIVE FAILURE.

The breaking down of the co-operative association in France after an experiment of ten years is another illustration of how difficult it is to apply even correct principles to the practical workings of daily life. This association was established under the most favorable circumstances. Yet it failed.

The history of the case may be related briefly. Some members of a state socialistic party in Germany were discharged for attending socialist meetings. Their fellows labored on strike, and 20,000 joined the strike. Great interest took an interest in the case and through his efforts the sum of 50,000 francs was subscribed for a co-operative glass works to be owned by the workingmen themselves. This was a favorable opportunity. The enterprise started without debt and with ample public sympathy.

But, it appears, trouble started from the beginning. The men refused to obey the management, jeered at a foreman, Early some soldiers had to guard a manager for she succeeded in enjoy the privilege of a proprietor. The jeers ceased in question of authority were more effective and unanimous than the old "boss" and the workmen began to pay for the old days and conditions when they saw many workmen and no employers. To complete the sad disappointment the course which the public had freely given the new venture disappeared and the venture were finally sold to be used in working expenses. In other words, the association failed in its attempt to supplant the wage system, and it was about over.

If the real cause of the enterprise is contained with the history of co-operation in the valleys of Utah, the fact will appear that the moral quality of men engaged in co-operative association is essential to its success. Co-operation which keep promises with men who, without paying due attention to the moral improvement of their pioneers.

ANOTHER SHOW AT OMAHA.

Some of Omaha's enterprising citizens are under the an ethnological exposition is to be held in that city during the coming summer. Mr. James E. Hayden, superintendent of the "Greater American Exposition," writes to the "News":

We expect to place at Omaha, the coming summer the first comprehensive exhibit of the peoples, products and manufactures of the islands of the sea recently acquired by the United States. That such an exhibit will draw hundreds of thousands of people there can be no question. We shall, of course, want state exhibits. No state cheer will be made.

It is further explained that the company has bought the buildings used for the Transmississippi exposition and that there and the grounds will be occupied by the new show. The idea is to present to the eyes of visitors a vivid and striking picture of the newly acquired islands in the Pacific and Atlantic. The archipelago of the Philippines is to be laid out in miniature. It may be that actual water will be used, so that the people may paddle about in boats from Luzon to Mindanao and among the smaller islands of the group. There will be people on the islands, of all create the biggest of them—the Filipinos, dwelling in their huts, and living in all respects as they do when they are at home. Not only will there be the comparatively civilized Tagals, but also representatives of the Aetas—the half wild, monkey-like dwarfs of the interior of Luzon. The Hawaiian group will be represented in a similar way, and Cuba and Porto Rico. There will be an opportunity for visitors to see with their own eyes how the Kanaka lives when he is at home and what he does to amuse himself. It will be the same way with the Porto Rican and the Cuban. Both of them will have a conspicuous place in the exhibition. According to the plans already formed, about 1,000 natives of these various islands are to be taken to Omaha for the purpose, together with an immense quantity of material with which to furnish them with their appropriate surroundings.

The purpose of the exhibition, we are told, is further, to present a correct representation of the faiths and lives of the various islands and thus give the general public information concerning a region which must be of interest to the people of the United States.

HOW THE BATTLE GOES.

Dr. S. E. Wishard, one of the conclave of disappointed preachers who, failing to make converts of the "Mormons," have apparently determined to make war upon them, has been lecturing in the East, especially to ministers, and reports of his address come to us from the newspapers. The latest we have seen is in the Indianapolis Journal. It occupies nearly two columns of small print, and contains the same untruths and perversions of fact and doctrine, which were used for a similar purpose under the old and long continued crusade against the Mormons previous to statehood. The burden of the discourse is disclosed in the headlines of the account in the Journal: "Menace of Polygamy," "Mormons Returning to Old-Time Boldness in Utah," etc.

It would be a waste of time and space to take up the numerous falsehoods and distortions of "Mormon" beliefs and doings which form the substance of the address, and we would not have made mention of it but for the publication in the same paper, of the following letter from a non-Mormon, who has long resided in this city, where he is well-known and respected. His numerous friends will commend the manly position he has taken to offset the misrepresentations of the notorious Presbyterian perverter of the truth. The communication is headed, "Present-Day Mormons."

"To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

"Having read the article in your issue of the 10th inst. in relation to an exposition of the increase of polygamy in Utah, by Dr. S. E. Wishard, I desire to enter a protest against it. While the doctor has spoken some facts, he has judged the truth in regard to others. In the first place, the Mormon people are not practicing polygamy as a religion, but, on the contrary, have renounced it publicly in their stand. Make good a promise, in the second place, their missionaries are not preaching the practice of polygamy among proselytes, but are expressly forbidden by the Church authorities, under penalty of dismissal, from doing so. There will be people on the islands, at all events the biggest of them—the Filipinos, dwelling in their huts, and living in all respects as they do when they are at home. Not only will there be the comparatively civilized Tagals, but also representatives of the Aetas—the half wild, monkey-like dwarfs of the interior of Luzon. The Hawaiian group will be represented in a similar way, and Cuba and Porto Rico. There will be an opportunity for visitors to see with their own eyes how the Kanaka lives when he is at home and what he does to amuse himself. It will be the same way with the Porto Rican and the Cuban. Both of them will have a conspicuous place in the exhibition. According to the plans already formed, about 1,000 natives of these various islands are to be taken to Omaha for the purpose, together with an immense quantity of material with which to furnish them with their appropriate surroundings.

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"H. S. JOSEPH.

"A Gentile Republican of Salt Lake City.

"Noblesville, Ind., Dec. 31."

Senatorial candidates are preparing for an attack of grip when the Legislature makes its choice.

Already the Utah Legislature has a superabundance of lobbyists in the interest of particular legislation.

The announcement from Gen. Otis that the critical point has been passed at Iloilo has more weight than all the rumors of prolonged trouble there.

"Moonshiner" whisky is accused of having killed half a dozen Arkansas men within the past few days. The story is doubtful.

If Gen. Eagan were in continental Europe he would be on the program for a duel, as well as having to write his memorial and sent a continental. Yet the country is better off as it is.

The recent fortifying of Pikeville, Tenn., was because of a rumor that war had been declared between England and France. The French governor was preparing to make the best defense of the island that he could.

Matt. Quay of Pennsylvania seems to have almost completed his service in the U. S. Senate. The charge of handling public funds as his private property, returning the principal but no interest therefor, appears to have done the work.

The attempt to raise funds in Mexico for Don Carlos of Bourbon is not likely to give him much assistance in getting on the throne, though it may furnish him with the little pocket money he appears to need so badly just now.

"Why does the Legislature not proceed to the election of a successor to Senator Cannon?" asks the Eastern Utah Advocate. Probably because, by a law of Congress, the time for the first vote is fixed for today—on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization" of the Legislature.

It is announced from Paris that Spain is likely to take revenge on the United States by recognizing the Philippines as an independent government. If there should be any really serious split work on the part of Spain, that country might discover that the war goes on.

President McKinley has decided that Gen. Eagan shall be courtmartialed. The attack on Gen. Miles is not regarded as testimony before the investigating commission; hence the commissary general is not looked on as being entitled to protection by the President for that part of his statement which was not in response to inquiries made of him by the commission.

In California, too, where a sensational contest is fast between U. S. Grant, Jr., D. M. Burns, W. H. L. Barnes and B. N. Sills, charges of bribery have been made, resulting in a libel suit for $25,000. Exciting times are pending. In the West to charge bribery is sometimes as dangerous as to offer, or accept, bribes. Back East, people seem to be less sensitive.

Now that eminent lawyers and politicians have really exhausted themselves in showing that the Constitution does and does not permit the United States to acquire territory to be held and governed as colonial possessions, other equally eminent members of the bar are pointing out that the Constitution is silent on the subject, and that under the well established international code this nation, or any other, has the unquestioned right of acquiring and of disposing of the territory as Congress and the executive shall determine.

THE BEEF CONTROVERSY.

Chicago Record.

Whatever may be the merits of the "embalmed beef" controversy they are not to be regarding as affecting in any way the decision as to what course should be taken with Commissary-General Eagan. Gen. Miles may or may not have been wrong in his accusations, he may or may not have conducted himself with proper discretion. Wrong or not, his action is a matter entirely distinct and apart. The nation's judgment will be passed upon it in good time. Gen. Eagan, acting as a responsible officer of the army, has intruded in such an outburst of blackguardism and billingsgate as could not be tolerated outside of a barroom. The utmost freedom of speech is granted in American officers and there is no disposition to curtail their privilege when it is used decently and manfully. Had Gen. Eagan chosen to prefer specific charges or to put his statement of the case in language fit for civilized ears he would have had every chance to prove his case. He had preferred, however, simply to be brutal, coarse and insulting.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Just at present the question of veracity between General Miles and Commissary-General Eagan is altogether overshadowed by the offense of decency and discipline committed by the latter. The action of the investigation commission in returning General Eagan's typewritten testimony for suppression or expurgation particles of cursing out the crockery after the ball has committed the nuisance in the china-shop. The commission should have offered a fellow to the indecent trade, which had no excuse of overwrought impulsiveness to justify its typewritten blackguardism. General Eagan was entitled to a serious hearing of his side of the controversy, but the commission was weak in permitting him to make the occasion a disgraceful spectacle for the shame and humiliation of the American army.

Los Angeles Express.

General Miles has much the better of the situation up to the present time, in the bitter controversy over the army beef contract, which was brought upon today in a violent outbreak on the part of Commissary-General Eagan. Gen. Miles keeps his head and his temper, and his calm and dignified reply, conveys the impression that he has not been firing into the air.

Chicago Daily News.

These generals are terribly hot-headed fellows, from Miles way down the line to Eagan. Gen. Miles says things about Gen. Eagan and Gen. Eagan says nasty answers, a thing so far as to invent a few new epithets of hate to call Gen. Miles to order that no point may be overlooked. And then comes Gen. John Riley Tarbox with an assault on the good and gentle Gen. John McNulta, who is reported to have a few words to say. In the far-fetched physical disorder of the athletic club desire to win honors of swatting quality he should match these generals for boats at the next club fete. Tennis with tempered sparring-gloves should be the essential feature of the meeting.

San Francisco Chronicle.

If the beef controversy hasn't disturbed you it ought to get awhile on Generals Miles and Eagan.

THE PHILIPPINE PROCLAMATION.

New York Tribune.

The latest contribution to the controversy over the Philippines is authoritative and should be conclusive. The President's proclamation to the islanders, framed in the form of a letter of instructions to General Otis, has the ring of the times of old, and the weight of first command. The brief recapitulation of facts of record with which it is preceded, and the comprehensive decision therefrom, should serve to persuade all who can understand plain language of the justice of such action as the United States government hereafter may exercise the sovereignty and the source from which the document proceeds, should be a sufficient guarantee of the validity of its instructions and the good faith of its members to assume the government of such a land, "for the greatest benefit of the governed," instead of, as under the Spanish regime, for the sole good of the governors, as a high mission.

The Baltimore Sun.

It must be admitted that this is the most ingenious proclamation, and the President's critics will think he will find a just grievance if the semi-barbarous Filipinos do not follow the example of "Uncle Sam's darkies" and come down at once when they learn that our mission to their islands is simply one of benevolent assimilation. A more delicate "hint" cannot be conceived than the President since his famous circumlocution on his southern trip to "Italy and Rome." The only trouble in this diplomatic scheme of philanthropy may be the fear on the part of the Filipinos that "benevolent assimilation" is synonymous with the surrender of all their aspirations for independence and self government.

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