

former members of the disbanded People's party.

While the idea is permitted to prevail that "Liberalism" is Republicanism, a prejudice against the latter will exist, and this will hinder the work of proselytism among the people of Utah who have been so persistently misrepresented and abused by the former, which has ever been a foe to the progress of the Territory and an enemy to freedom.

It is only by a thorough repudiation of the ring which is still seeking to control affairs here, that the Republicans of Utah will be able to match the Democrats in the movement now in progress.

The resolutions adopted by the Democratic Convention will take well with the people, and the party that has formulated them has a bright outlook. The Ogden convention of Republicans will perhaps develop new strength, and make such expressions of Republican doctrine and intentions as will give that party a new impetus, taking it clearly beyond connection with the "Liberal" faction and leading forward to liberty and peace for Utah and its people. If not, the Democracy will keep ahead.

MIXING RELIGION AND POLITICS.

THE Rev. Dr. Peck has been visiting and preaching in Utah. He has gone to the coast and is advocating the missionary interests of the Methodist Church. He is represented by the "Liberal" organ here as advising that the "Liberal" faction shall not divide as Republicans and Democrats, but "present an undivided front to the Mormon Church."

The probabilities are that Dr. Peck did not say anything of the kind. Because it is customary for the "Liberal" organ to put words into men's mouths that they never uttered, and to manufacture for prominent persons sentiments they do not entertain. But be that as it may, the point we direct attention to is all the same.

If a prominent "Mormon" takes any part in politics, or gives anything that can be construed as advice in political matters, it is claimed that this shows a union of Church and State, and the "Mormon" Church is at once called upon to "take its hand from the throat of the people!" But the same carping objectors never fail to invoke the aid of ministers of any of the churches, to bolster up their political schemes and purposes.

If a regularly appointed and paid priest or preacher of any denomination will work, however prominently, as a partizan on the "Liberal" side,

his course is lauded to the skies and his utterances are repeated for all and a great deal more than they are worth. But if a "Mormon" who occasionally acts as a minister, uses any influence whatever in political matters, "priestly dictation" is the immediate cry, and "Mormonism" is denounced as an enemy to freedom.

Dr. Peck may or may not have given aid and comfort to the "Liberal" faction, by using his influence against Republicanism and Democracy in Utah, but it would be more modest and wise if visitors for forty-eight hours in this city, were to employ their time in gaining information instead of imparting immature advice about its local affairs. And it would be more consistent, if objectors to "Mormon" intermingling with politics would refrain from trying to mix up Methodist and Baptist, and Presbyterian and Episcopalian influence with "Liberalism" and political projects.

A DEPARTED LAWYER AND STATESMAN.

ANOTHER of the nation's strong men has passed away. Joseph E. McDonald, who died at his home in Indianapolis Sunday, June 21, was a citizen whose loss the country, and particularly Indiana, has great occasion to lament.

Statesmen of his peculiar cast of mind are not so abundant that they can drop out of their place without disturbing more or less the political equilibrium of the country. His career, though not all that he would have desired, was to the last probably as vigorous and useful to his country as if his political fortunes had reached the full measure of his ambitions.

His official political labors practically began in 1848 with his election to Congress, as a Democratic Representative from the State of Indiana, in which capacity he served one term but was defeated for the next term. In 1864 he ran for Democratic governor against Oliver P. Morton, and was defeated again. In 1872 he was made chairman of the State Democratic committee, and by his energy and sagacity a Democratic Legislature was elected, which in its turn elected him to the United States Senate, where he served from 1875 to 1881.

His defeats, like those of many other statesmen of this country whose names have passed into history as pillars of the government, were the result of his party politics rather than any want of merit for the positions he sought. That his labors and capabilities were recognized and appreciated, is witnessed in the fact that on more than one occasion he has been among the probable

candidates for President of the United States.

From the beginning to the end he was a Democrat and while always a leader, his record bears none of the blemishes which live to embarrass the labors of many of his fellow partisans, as relics of the late civil strife. He was one of those who, while always a Democrat, had the manhood and courage to be always a patriot.

Ex-Senator McDonald figured prominently in the contest over the property of the "Mormon" Church, being associated with Col. Broadhead and the Church attorneys on the defence. This occasioned one of the most infamous attacks from the "Liberal" organ in this city ever made upon a prominent and irreproachable member of the bar. The same foul hand can not refrain, even now, from casting a clod at the departed statesman and lawyer, because he was faithful to the cause of his client. But as libelling the living and defaming the dead are the chief works to which that hand is devoted, we may look upon its effort in this case as evidence of the worthiness of the object of its vile assault.

Joe McDonald, as he was familiarly and affectionately called by his intimate friends, was a power in Indian politics and an influential man wherever he moved. He has gone to his rest and left a name and a fame that will figure prominently in the history of this nation. We condole with his bereaved wife and family and mingle our regrets with those of his State and the nation at large.

COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL COMBINATIONS.

RECENT dispatches from England convey the idea that Queen Victoria is favorable to a local government for Ireland. It is even stated that should such a measure be passed by the House of Commons, her Majesty "will use all her power and personal influence to prevent the Lords from opposing it." The fact is that the Queen has always maintained a decent regard for public opinion, and for the sentiment of the majority on vital issues.

It was generally supposed that she antagonized the disestablishment of the Irish church by Gladstone in 1869. This was a great mistake. She was entirely guided by public opinion. Her letter to the archbishop of Canterbury at the time is now published. In it she says distinctly that the rejection of the church bill by the Lords, after passing the Commons with such an overwhelming majority, would only lead to results disastrous to the nation as a whole.