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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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THE COMING ISSUE.

The annexed special dispatch from Washington was published in the **Chicago Tribune** under date of July 7:

"Utah's deal for Statehood has not yet been consummated, but there are Republican Senators who seem bound to help it out. The other day in the Committee on Territories Stewart and Carey joined the Democratic members in agreeing to report favorably an enabling act for the Mormon Territory, so that it will go before the senate with a majority report.

"Stewart's position is plain. He wants Utah admitted as a State so that the task of disenfranchising the pocket borough of Nevada and joining it to adjoining states will cease. Senator Carey's action, however, seems to call for explanation. Some weeks ago, when the Democratic House under a suspension of the rules passed enabling acts for Arizona and New Mexico, a chorus went up from the women who cried out 'Utah! Utah!' They wanted to let in the polygamous Territory, too.

"But Speaker Crisp would not give them a chance, and refused to recognize any member to make the motion to suspend the rules, so that an enabling act for Utah would be passed. It would be queer if a Republican Senate should have less regard for public decency than a Democratic House."

It is copied by the **Tribune** of this city, with comments containing a characteristic fling at Senator Carey, and the opinion that all the other Senators of the surrounding States favor the statehood movement. However, it does not accuse them of "a full understanding with the Mormon Church" as it does that gentleman, but it manifests a gloomy and sorrowful conviction that its efforts to prevent liberty for Utah will be shortive. It says:

"We refer to the matter that the Liberals may understand that with the election of Mr. Cleveland statehood will be given to Utah within a year, or certainly before the election in the fall of 1894. It is quite possible it will be the same with the re-election of Mr. Harrison, because it takes a strong man as President to force on a local question the endorsement of his party Senators in all the adjacent States."

This being the case, why should not the decent men among the "Liberals" fall in with the march of events, catch the spirit of the times, get out of their old and useless rut, and take part in the work that will soon be upon the people of this Territory? The "Liberal organ says further:

"We are firmly convinced that the Republican Senators in all the surrounding States to Utah have an understanding which means statehood for Utah in the near future."

If that is the case, what is the use of fighting the movement and keeping up a struggle over dead issues? The miserable nonsense which the **Tribune** editor poured out before the committee at Minneapolis, and which O. W. Powers and his crowd repeated at Chicago, is behind the times. It did very well for **Tribune** purposes a few years ago, but it is too stupid and stale for the present. Anti-"Mormon" puns are obsolete. Bogeboos about "Mormon" domination of the future State are condemned to be stuffed dummies—"Liberal" scarecrows that only excite ridicule or disgust. What is the use of playing with them any longer? Nobody who has sense and information believes that there will be any other dangers in Utah than those which the respective national parties always picture as the consequence of the triumph of the opposition.

It is of no use to lie about the "Mormons" any longer. It is folly to keep up the false alarm about "Church rule" any more. Why not stop this foolery and make a genuine and sincere effort to secure the coming State to that political party which each citizen believes to be the best?

The old issues are gone, the old strife should cease. Let us have Republican principles and Democratic doctrines in dispute, instead of religious beliefs against irreligious onslaughts and sharp retaliation against malicious misrepresentations and rabid insinuations. Each party thinks its own success essential to the welfare of the community. Let each seek, in an honest way, to gain control of the coming State.

Those who linger and try to keep up the old conflict will find themselves left behind and counted as back numbers. A new epoch is approaching for Utah. Leaving the things that are behind, let us press onward to those that are before, and help to mold them for the best interests of the coming commonwealth.

INDIVIDUAL, STATE AND FEDERAL RIGHTS.

The labor troubles in Idaho bring up a serious question. They also demonstrate a political principle. The question is, how far may labor combine without becoming destructive of true liberty? The principle is, that the Federal power cannot be exerted, whether under a Republican or a Democratic administration, in any State of the Union for the suppression of domestic violence, until the Governor or the Legislature of that State calls for Federal aid and declares the State unable to settle unaided its own internal difficulties.

The news from the north, contained in our morning dispatches, tells of a bloody conflict between the union and non-union miners at Coeur d'Alene. It looks as though the actual fighting was begun by the non-union miners. But whether that was so or not, it is a fact that the union men have combined to prevent men from working who do not belong to their societies. They have gone so far in this direction as to resort to violence. That suicide of attempts to destroy the mills where non-union men are employed and to kill their workmen.

With the dispute between the employers and the employed we have nothing to do just now. The union men may be fully justified in refusing to work or they may not. We assume that right to quit if they choose, to demand such wages as they think they ought to have, and to organize peacably for the maintenance of their views and claims. But we do not think they have the right to prevent other men from working at prices they relish, or to injure the property or persons of employers or employes.

One of the worst forms of tyranny is that which seeks by force to prevent workpeople from accepting labor at prices that suit themselves, or because they do not choose to join an order or society or union. It is a tyranny which will have to be met and put down. If men will not be reasonable and lawful in their combinations against capital, force must be met by force; and if the local authorities cannot maintain law and order and preserve life and property, the whole power of the Nation must be employed to accomplish what State authority fails to do.

It is found to come to this, if the growing disposition of men organized for the control of labor to coerce their fellowmen who do not join them, and to commit depredations upon property, continues in its present course and tendencies. Observe, we concede the right of men and women to organize for self-protection, for the amelioration of their condition, for the raising of wages and the shortening of the labor day, to resist the encroachments of capital, and to better their condition in any way. But we are against the oppression by which some of them seek to force other people to their views and methods, and which would starve men and women and their children who seek to exercise their God-given liberty in a way that does not suit a combination or society.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has done right in calling out the State militia to keep order at Homestead. The Governor of Idaho has the right to employ all the forces at his command to quell the disturbances and protect life and property at Coeur d'Alene, and failing in that he does right in calling upon the President of the United States for Federal troops to assist him.

The Idaho Senators, however, have been besieged by requests from mineowners and prominent men in their State to obtain the aid of United States troops to quell the disturbances. Specials from Washington show that those gentlemen were desirous of obtaining that aid but it was impossible for the President to act, although he was made acquainted with the situation, until the Governor of the State formally called for national aid and specified his inability to protect life and property with the powers of the State. This was concisely stated by Senator Shoup, telegraphed to the **Tribune** as follows:

"Nothing in the way of sending United States troops can be done until Governor Willey shall make a requisition to that effect upon the President, under the provisions laid down by the Constitution and the statutes".

In the same dispatch Senator Dubois is thus reported:

"The situation has be— not in such that action by the Government can only be had upon the positive statement of the Governor to the President that the forces at his command are inadequate to preserve domestic peace. The basis for action on the part of the Government is plainly laid down in the Constitution of the United States.

"Has the delegation urged upon the President the need of sending troops?" I asked the Senator.

"No, it would be useless. The President, under the Constitution, can only send troops into a State upon the Governor's formal requisition showing that he has exhausted all the resources and military power of the State and is thus unable to preserve the peace."

The Governor, it appears, has at length telegraphed the President in proper form and troops will aid the State authorities in maintaining order. This is the only proper way to proceed, so anybody may understand who will read the Constitution. And in this action the labor organizations and capital might notice of the country should take notice, that when either takes a course to infringe upon the rights of men and place in danger either the person or property of others, the powers of the Government, local and national, where necessary will and ought to be employed to destroy tyranny and put down oppression even when it masquerades under the guise of liberty.

WAIF AWHILE.

THE Ogden Standard remarks:

"The Tribune and News have been holding an animated philological discussion over the front name of the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate. The News says it means 'the jest,' and proves it. The Tribune says it means something else, and proves it."

Mistake, neighbor. The **Tribune** did say "it meant something else" but did not prove it. It did not prove anything. It simply manipulated the News, ignored the authorities cited by this paper or declared we quoted wrong and made up the rest of its "philology" with its accustomed acme. The Standard quotations may do for party banner, but we will have to wait until November to see where the laugh comes in.

"MORMON" ENERGY AND THRIFT.

THE **Illustrated News** of July 9th, published in New York City, has the following article in reference to the "Mormon" settlements in old Mexico:

"Few are aware of the wonderful progress made by the Mormons who have during the last few years settled in the northern parts of Mexico, principally in the states of Sonora and Chihuahua. Hundreds of Mormons have taken up their residence in the valley of the Corralitos, above Casa Grande, in the latter state, and the results thus far attained bear witness to their energy and to the fertility of the soil. The Corralitos valley, throughout its length, is nearly level, sloping merely enough to effect perfect drainage. The whole valley is one vast alluvial deposit, the rich soil has been being extremely fertile and, with the expenditure of every less energy than that which these people have shown about Salt Lake, Utah, into a garden, the valley of the Corralitos will quickly become a veritable paradise. Several colonies of Mormons are distributed throughout the valley, that of Diaz, established in 1885, is situated at some distance from the river. The soil is rich, and how the Mormons have wrought wonders. On all sides are evidences of their thrift and energy. Here are seen neat and comfortable adobe houses, windmills for raising water—both for consumption and irrigation—well-filled barns and corrals, while thriving vineyards and orchards of the choicest fruitage are on every hand. In the background are cultivated fields extending far out over the landscape, and, in place of the barren, treeless plains thousands of acres are under cultivation, and there are hundreds of comfortable homes and adobe houses. History is, in fact, repeating itself, and the Mormons are doing at Diaz what they accomplished at Salt Lake. This does not, however, rely entirely on the work for irrigation, the waters of a large spring in the neighboring mountains being conducted in a vast ditch, several miles in length, to their lands, so that they are now possessed of water supply sufficient for both present and future colonies. What is claimed for Diaz is true of other colonies, indeed, the first hundred miles of Chihuahua promises to become the most prosperous part of Northern Mexico.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

THE developments in beet sugar production in this country are well illustrated in the case of California. There are in that State three large manufactories, one in Alameda County, one in Santa Cruz County and one in San Bernardo County. Last year beauty was yield on 4,000,000 pounds of sugar from these plants. This year, according to the Chronicle, the aggregate acreage in growing beets tributary to these factories is 9,000. The estimates forwarded to the local collector of internal revenue for this year are put at 27,000,000 pounds of sugar entitled to bounty. These figures show an increase of 19,000,000 pounds of beet sugar in one year in the State of California alone. Enthusiastic dwellers around the Golden Gate claim that sugar-raising has only begun and that in a few years they will be able to supply the whole United States' demand.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

THE labor trouble at Homestead, Pa., is evoking a great deal of criticism and comment. Andrew Carnegie is handled without gloves by many newspapers, and by several prominent politicians and agitators. It should be remembered that Mr. Carnegie is now in Europe, and ought to be heard from before he is held responsible for what has taken place in his absence. Heretofore he has been uniformly extolled in labor circles. In his article on "Capital and Labor" in a recent number of the Forum, he speaks like a sensible, liberal, common sense capitalist. He says in that article:

"My experience has been that trade unions upon the whole are beneficial both to labor and capital. They certainly educate the workingmen, and give him a truer conception of the relations of capital and labor than he could otherwise form. The older and less sensible eventually come to the front in these organizations, and it may be laid down as a rule that the more intelligent the workmen the fewer the reasons with employers."

Further on in the same article he says:

"I have noticed that the manager who confers almost with a committee of his fellow men has the best trouble with his workmen. I therefore designate as mere notions, or organizations of the men who select representatives to speak for them, a means not of further embittering the relations between employers and employed but of improving them."

These utterances do not savor of abolution or tyranny, and it may be that their author does not approve of the methods of those who have charge in his absence. It is true Mr. Frick, who is the manager of the Homestead works, is well known as an opponent of organized labor. He has already figured in troubles of this kind in the coke regions, and by the aid of Pinkertonism has been comparatively successful.

Pinkertonism is not a new name in Pennsylvania. He it was who organized the Coal and Iron police of that region to the interest of capitalists. How far the State permitted him to use this constabulary by course is difficult to say. But it is certain that and recently the average workman regarded the Pinkerton police as a State institution of some kind.

This perhaps accounts for much of the rabidity displayed in the recent troubles by the workmen. They have committed for years his power which now they learn had no authority of law, and it is not pleasing to a man's own self-complacency to find out that he has been for years a misguided dupe. He might feel like kicking himself, but more likely he would want to kick somebody else. Pinkertonism, we hope, has fired its last gun in the United States.

SETTLED DOWN.

HOW GEORGE the English Roman Catholic nun who exercised such ascendancy over two years ago by her mission to the Kaukauna Indians is not so entirely among the Molokai lepers, has been heard from again. She and her husband Dr. Lee arrived in San Francisco on the 7th inst. They have left Hawaii in good and contemplate settling on the Pacific Coast. The lady's maiden name is Pember. She is a native of Hale, England. After adopting Romanism she conceived the idea of becoming a nun and going to Mexico. She carried out her intention against the wishes of her family, but after arriving on the islands got acquainted with Dr. Lee and married him. This is better than trying to make a martyr, or posing as a voluntary martyr. However, if the lady is of the stamp that lives on excitement and longs for public notoriety we shall probably hear of her again in some other role than the meekness and natural one of a consecrated wife and mother.

DEPRESSION IN MELBOURNE.

NEWS from Australia in relation to trade and business is not of the most pleasant character. The condition in Melbourne is said to be deplorable. A correspondent says "the bottom has fallen out, and it only wants the nine to fall in to finish the job." The date of the labor market there is pictured as being terrible. There are 20,000 able-bodied men absolutely penniless and homeless, without the slightest prospect of employment of any kind. In the retailing trade alone there are 700 persons unemployed. The situation is aggravated by the number of financial institutions that from day to day are being closed.

The Salvation Army has developed into a sort of restaurant for the hungry. It finds rations for one hundred persons daily, by means of its superior method of purveying. The other churches have also adopted systems of relief, by which meals are occasionally given to limited numbers. It is said the distress extends beyond the ordinary wage workers. People who a short time ago lived in luxury, owning carriages and living in large mansions, are now seeking relief the same as the common laborers.

It is expected that the depression will continue for some time, and trouble is apprehended. The police are instructed not to interfere with vagrants or persons found sleeping in parks, barns or vacant buildings. The anarchist agitators are beginning to cast their baleful front, and are telling the starving workmen to attack the stores, dwellings and warehouses of the wealthy, and take what they need. Verily these are troublous times.

INTOLERANCE IN TENNESSEE.

Lawyers may split hairs upon the question whether this is or is not a Christian nation, but real lovers of liberty claim that there shall be in the whole land the utmost realization of that sensible religious freedom and non-activity from government for opinion's sake or matters of religion which it was the aim of the federal constitution to assure. It is true that nothing in the shape of a definite declaration for religious freedom in the constitution left to states absolute power on the subject, and any of them might if they chose establish a church and a church establishment, but such has not been the desire of any of them. Throughout the union, religious freedom is the order of the day, and the spirit of intolerance has entirely disappeared, save that the new state of Idaho has entered the union with repulsive moment embodying a clause in its constitutional law disenfranchising members of the Mormon church merely as members of that church.

This is a Christian nation in the sense that it is not a pagan, a Mohammedan, or a Buddhist nation, but as Judge Cooley says, "The law does not attempt to endorse the precepts of Christianity on the ground of their sacred character or divine origin. Some of them perhaps, though we may admit their profound and universal obligation, we must nevertheless recognize as being susceptible of enforcement by human laws. The standard of morality which requires me to love my neighbor as himself we must admit to be elevated to be accepted by human tribunals as a proper test by which to judge the conduct of the citizen, and one could hardly be held responsible to the criminal law if in conduct of trust and spontaneous charity he fell something short of the good Samaritan." He declares further that "Christianity is not a part of the law of the land in any sense which entitles the courts to take notice of and base their judgment upon it, except so far as they can find that its precepts and principles have been incorporated in and made a component part of the positive laws of the state."

There is upon the statute book of Tennessee some law regarding the Sunday of the week, commonly called Sunday, so it found in the statutes of Illinois, but it would be impossible in Illinois to give that statute any such construction as has been given in Tennessee, and by a State court almost and also by federal court, whereby citizens of Tennessee have been subjected to great outrageous abuses of their liberty. There are in Tennessee, as in almost all other sections of the Union, persons who hold consciously to the commandment that the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord. They do not follow the mass of Christians and substitute Sunday for the ancient Sabbath. Having sacredly observed the seventh day these devotees pursue their ordinary avocations on Sunday. In Obion County a citizen who proved corn in his own field Sunday was prosecuted before a justice of the peace and fined. The fine was paid. Such punishment did not placate the prosecutors. The man was indicted as guilty of the crime of public nuisance in that he had unnecessarily engaged in his secular business and performed his common avocation of life on Sunday, work represented as not necessary and not done as a matter of charity, and in the doing of which there was a disturbance to the community in which it was done and an offense to the moral sense of the public. He was found guilty upon this indictment and fined $75 and costs. The case went to the supreme court of the State. The judgment was confirmed. A writ of habeas corpus brought the convict before the federal court of the Western district of the State, and that court would not assume to say there was wrongful conviction or any lack of due process of law. The convict therefore is in jail holding the time when his fine may be paid. Several like convictions have been had. There was no pretense, except in the indictment, that anybody had been disturbed by this secular employment. The peace was in no way threatened. No more was proven than that the Christian neighbors were scandalized that the law should be thus broken. And the great commonwealth of Tennessee has at its mercy some half-dozen patient, unoffending, well meaning citizens, religious beyond the ordinary practice of ordinary Christians, and so hated there because of an intolerance which, whenever may be the technical law, is opposed to the very spirit of our Republican institutions.

There seems to be no remedy for it and there, men and women, citizens, witnesses. But the sooner Tennessee places itself, through its legislature, upon a par with Illinois, right-minded people everywhere in the region the better it will be for both the moral and the material prosperity of that State.—*Chicago Times.*

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