

AT IT AGAIN.

THE Washington correspondent of a local sheet, who in one sentence says his duty is only to represent facts, and in another confesses that his purpose is to "roast" persons who do not agree with his own notions, is repeating his tactics and again perambulating round the truth. It appears that the House committee on expenditures on public buildings has reported on several bills for States, which are placed upon the calendar, but the Utah bill is not among them. This gives him a chance to malign the Delegate from this Territory, and he proceeds to do it in the style which he understands will please the paper that publishes his alleged opinions for news.

He places the fault for this failure of the committee on that gentleman, who is not a member of the committee and who was instrumental in having the bill put through the Senate. He acknowledges that this was done by "hard work" but fails to credit Mr. Caine with that work, and meanly charges the failure of the House committee to report, upon our Delegate, whom he represents as "not particularly anxious that a building which is to accommodate Territorial officials shall be erected while the question of absolute control by the Church of the Territory is pending."

This is all of a piece with the dispatches which that correspondent sent over the wires about the hearings on the "Home Rule" bill, in which he was self convicted of falsehood. It is well known by informed men of all parties that Mr. Caine has done his utmost to secure the appropriation for public buildings here and in Ogden, and it is only malice and a love for misrepresentation which prompt such mouthings as the "Liberal" correspondent wires in the place of information.

It is possible that a favorable report may yet be made on the Utah public buildings bills, but if it should not be forthcoming, the fault will not be with the Delegate, but with the extreme "economy" which afflicts some Congressmen, and the little influence that Territories have in politics. That is the plain truth, and it is a mean creature that will go out of its way to misrepresent the matter in the style of this unreliable correspondent.

INDUSTRIAL STRUGGLES IN ENGLAND

WHILE all the European nations are more or less agitated by political complications, England is threatened with one of the most gigantic industrial struggles known to her history, or perhaps to the history of any other country in the world. Reports from Sunderland and West Hartlepool state that bread riots have already broken out. For several weeks a labor trouble of a most determined character has been going on. The miners of the Durham district in opposition to a reduction of wages went on strike. An immensity of destitution is the result, and though thousands of the strikers are now starving, yet they will not accept the terms of the capitalists.

In England as in the United States organized labor has become a powerful force in political and industrial affairs. The British trade unions report some 260 separate organizations with an aggregate membership of nearly 900,000. In proportion to the total population, Great Britain has a larger percentage of her workmen organized than have the United States. Of late years the franchise has been so extended that very nearly all wage-workers can avail themselves of its privileges. And so earnestly do they appreciate this boon that it is said miners are now actually starving sooner than accept public or pauper relief, because it would disqualify them at the polls in the pending election.

It is not alone the manufacturing and commercial industries in Britain that are affected. Agriculture is at a very low ebb. A few months ago, under the auspices of the National Liberal Federation, the rural laborers held a meeting in London, at which nearly every shire and county was well represented. The grievances complained of were many and serious. In addition to depressed agricultural interests which bear most heavily on the laborers, it was shown that squires, parsons and landlords used their power and authority to suppress the efforts of the working classes to better themselves. One delegate from the shadow of Oxford University wanted free reading rooms where lectures could be delivered without being inspired by the squire "who is both God and King."

A delegate from Worcestershire said that hundreds of acres were going out of cultivation, and that was why men were being driven into the cities. Farmers ill-treated their tenants. He himself worked for the same employer twenty years and finally had to give up his allotment "because he attended Liberal meetings." A delegate from Leicestershire stated the case of a shoemaker who refused to join the Primrose League and was actually driven from the town. Delegates from various other districts also stated their grievances in a specific matter-of-fact manner, which commanded the attention of the press and public.

This was the first attempt on the part of the small farmers, tenants, and rural laborers in Great Britain to set forth their grievances in a concerted manner, and embracing the whole island. It was shown that in Scotland 7000 persons possessed 20,000,000 acres of arable land, and that only 4,000,000 acres were under cultivation. Also that in Gloucestershire a syndicate of laborers purchased waste land, built cottages upon and improved it, but as soon as the land was made valuable they were ruinously taxed for their own improvements. All this goes to show that the industrial situation in Great Britain is serious and that trouble is ahead.

This question has been propounded: In view of the appointment, by the municipal board of public works, of an inspector of retaining walls for a distance of one block on State street, may we not expect the early appointment of a dog census enumerator for each of the five city precincts, at a salary of \$100 a month?

MAY DAY LABOR TROUBLES.

TAKING the labor situation on the whole in this country, the approaching May Day celebration heralds no serious disturbance of any kind. It is true, extensive preparations are being made for parades, picnics, processions, copious libations of beer and voluminous streams of fervid oratory, but there are no contemplated strikes as was the case one year ago. In some cases announcements of new schedules of hours and wages are to be made. In fact labor day is already beginning to be regarded as any other festive or civic holiday, and doubtless as time advances it will no more foreshadow rioting and anarchy than the 4th of July.

In Europe matters are different. Every large city both in Britain and on the continent anxiously awaits the dreaded labor day. It is feared that the terrible threats of the Anarchists, who are at present quite active in many European capitals, will on that day be carried into execution. Paris has not yet recovered from the shock given by Ravachol, and extraordinary precautions are being taken to guard against future attacks. In Spain and Portugal the dynamiters seem to have obtained a fresh and luxuriant soil for their operations.

THE PURITANS AND THE "MORMONS"

A WRITER in the Portland, Maine, *Argus* takes up the popular topic of Professor Elliot and the "Mormons" and, addressing himself to the parallel between the Puritans and the Latter-day Saints, makes a very pointed contrast. Following is part of the article on the subject:

"Mr. President Elliot's truthful remark that Mormons went to Utah in search of religious liberty as the Puritans went to New England, has offended certain blockheads who think themselves much better than they are, and other people much worse than they are. I said the same thing in the *Argus* a long time ago and was abused for saying it.

"The Puritans went to Massachusetts for the purpose of worshipping God in the way which they believed to be right, and the Mormons went to Utah for a like purpose. To that extent the act of the one was as praiseworthy as the act of the other.

"In addition to persecutions which made life a burden, the Mormons were mobbed, their property was destroyed, their leader was assassinated before their eyes, they were forced to flee for their lives across the waste sand desert to Utah and many perished by the way. The Puritans suffered no such persecutions.

"It was more than 200 years from the Puritan settlement of Massachusetts to the Mormon settlement of Utah, in all of which time the world as a whole had been growing better, hence it was but natural that the Mormons should be better men and women than the Puritans. They were better.

"When the Puritans landed, the Indians treated them well, in return for which kindness the Puritans deceived the Indians, swindled them, sent small pox among them, made war upon them. The Quakers of Pennsylvania and the Mormons of Utah treated the Indians well and had little trouble with them.

"The Puritans were what we call