

the Church party. There may have been some show of excuse for this because it was almost entirely composed of people of one religious faith. But if by the term is meant a party having for its object the dominance of one church above another, or the introduction or maintenance of ecclesiastical authority in the affairs of state, then the claim is untrue and the term is a misnomer.

The People's party never sought to deprive any other party or any individual of rights which it claimed for its own members. It was the champion of civil and political liberty within the lines of constitutional law. It demanded local self-government compatible with lawful national authority. It supported the principles of equality before the law and the free exercise of the suffrage by every citizen not condemned as criminal by legal process. It united various political elements for a common purpose, and that was the good of the whole people and the elevation of Utah into the power and dignity rights to which she is entitled.

If the party lines which divide citizens in other parts of the Union had been fairly drawn here, the People's party would long ago have ceased to exist. It contained both Democrats and Republicans of pronounced character. But while there was a faction combined for the purpose of depriving people of the common rights of citizens, which permitted no break in its ranks, the continuance of the People's party was a political necessity, and its diverse elements had to remain together for mutual protection and in fact for political existence.

But a better day has dawned for Utah and a brighter prospect opens to its people. Influential men, both Democrats and Republicans, have come out from the faction which threatened the political life of the majority of our citizens and have declared their hostility to the chief object of that illiberal combination. They are ready to welcome the people of Utah, regardless of religious opinion, into their respective organizations. And they are determined to bury the old issues and work for living objects.

The People's party will now meet them in this spirit. Some of its former members will go one way, some the other, "according to their individual preferences." They are not bound to either course. They are not directed in this matter, except to go honestly in the way they think to be right.

The result cannot fail to be beneficial if the Democrats and Republicans who have initiated this movement are true to their avowals. There will be no

insincerity on the part of the people. They have never broken a promise nor gone back on an agreement. They will work faithfully for the political redemption of Utah, and may God defend the right!

THE CANADIAN PREMIER.

ALL that is mortal of the famous Canadian statesman, Sir John Macdonald, was today consigned to the cold and silent tomb. For forty years he has been one of the most striking characters of British America and, in a certain sense, of the whole North American continent. His political career is essentially the history of Canada, speaking of it as a colony or country. One of his greatest achievements was that of 1867, when the scattered, independent, and in some cases hostile provinces, were federated into one great commonwealth. To him also must be attributed the credit of successfully accomplishing the junction of the Atlantic with the Pacific, by the Canadian Pacific railroad.

Sir John Alexander Macdonald was born in 1815, according to some authorities in Glasgow, Scotland, according to others in Canada. He was educated at the Royal Grammar school, Kingston, and admitted to the bar in 1835. During his adolescence, and even in his young manhood he inclined to Liberal views and was not averse to annexation. He first came into public notice by his defense of a freebooter, named Schultz, who, with a party of men, undertook to revolutionize Canada. The man was hanged, but young Macdonald established a reputation for oratory and ability as a pleader among the foremost at the Canadian bar.

He went to Parliament from Kingston in 1844 as a Conservative. Ever since he has been one of the most active and aggressive gladiators in the political arena of Canada. Whether he can be classed as a statesman in the true acceptance of the term is open to debate. But as far as expediency in statecraft is concerned, he was certainly a master. To his fertility of resource, was added a sagacity and shrewdness of mind that made him almost at once a political prophet and general. His main object always seemed to be to keep in power, and because of this he was viewed more as a party politician than as a political philosopher.

Now that he is removed from the arena his actions may be critically analyzed. His federation scheme was something more than party work, and to him is universally attributed its accomplishment. For purposes of national government he joined the most

heterogeneous race elements, though he did not weld them or fuse them in the ethnological sense.

He put down an insurrection in the Northwest, hanged the leader, and yet held his popularity with French-Canadians. He handled the controversy relating to the Jesuits' estate with such skill and diplomacy that he had their property restored to them, and yet retained his Orange and Conservative following. When the excited condition of religious feeling in Canada is considered, a similar course would have wrecked any statesman who followed it in Britain or in America but the man who accomplished it. In fact, he made this very case contribute to his fame and popularity. His "national" policy as regards the United States might be said to commence in 1878, when, on its wings, he sailed into office. This policy he has upheld ever since, and was the uncompromising foe of annexation and even of reciprocity in trade. Although at one time when he found the sentiment for reciprocity was too strong to be put down, he took it up. But he did it in such a way that he placed his opponents in a false position without compromising himself.

His successor will have to be a man as phenomenal in politics as was Sir John. A statesman pure and simple will not do. The provincial legislatures are largely Liberal, yet there is the anomalous condition of a Conservative government in power. Would Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson or Sir Hector Langevin succeed at the rudder of a ministry as did Sir John? That is very doubtful. The questions on which Macdonald made political capital, are those on which either of the gentlemen mentioned would make a dismal failure.

Sir John was a man of small stature. His height was five feet seven inches, and weight, about 160 pounds. In facial appearance he closely resembled Disraeli, and in his political methods some persons also trace a resemblance. Canada will find it difficult to fill his place. And unless a man of resource, originality and ability is found for the post, it will not be all smooth sailing for Conservatives in Canada.

OFFICIAL FOLLY AND BRUTALITY.

A UNIQUE spectacle of official monstrosity was witnessed at the Omaha police station a few days ago. A little girl seven years old, charged by an old man with stealing fifty dollars, had been arrested upon a warrant for grand larceny, and placed in one of the criminal cells of the city jail.