

WHY DAKOTA IS OUT.
 The change of Administration naturally brings to the front again the question of the admission of Dakota. We do not think any one desiring to be fair will dispute the statement that Dakota ought to be a State in the Union. The reason why she has been kept in a Territorial condition does not seem to be as generally understood as it should be. The fact is, that the Democratic party for her exclusion and proclamation against this exercise of party obstruction. It is evident that they either do not understand or neglect to properly consider all the facts in the case.

The records of congressional proceedings demonstrate beyond a doubt that Dakota has been kept from Statehood through Republican obstruction. The Democrats in Congress have not disputed the claims of Dakota. They have not opposed her admission as a State. A bill for her admission is now before Congress, introduced by Senator Butler, a Democrat of the Territory. But that bill has been opposed by Republicans both in and out of Congress.

What is the reason? Why just this? The Republicans want to make two States out of the Territory of Dakota, that the Republican majority in the United States Senate may be protected. Therefore this bill against her admission as a whole, while the Democrats object to her division. It is fair, then, to state the Democratic party for the exclusion of Dakota. We think not. If given Dakota has territory enough for more than one State. But so had Texas and Kansas and other extensive States when admitted into the Union. Why were they not split up into two or more commonwealths?

We join in the demand for Statehood for Dakota. We think she ought to be given sovereignty long ago. But we know that it is this question of division which has stood in her way, and that the blame cannot fairly be placed upon Democratic partisanship. It is rather chargeable to Republican policy for Senatorial supremacy.

If there should be a majority of Republicans in both houses of Congress, Dakota will go into the Union as one State, or two States. If not, there will be a big struggle over this question as in the past, and between two stools Dakota may still be compelled to sit upon the ground, as an overgrown and discontented "ward of the Union."

MAJORITIES ARE OFTEN WRONG.
 In a popular government the will of the majority must and ought to prevail. That is the principle upon which is established. The power of such a government ought to be exercised to secure a full, fair and free expression of the popular opinion. When that is correctly ascertained, the minority must submit, providing that this submission does not imply the prevalence of a policy and force of violation of restrictions agreed to by all and incorporated in the fundamental law.

But it does not follow, because the majority decide in favor of any given thing, that therefore it is right. The popular mind changes, often radically, sometimes violently and overwhelmingly. The heresy of one age becomes the orthodoxy of another. The masses are often swayed by influences that do not spring from principle. Feeling is apt to prevail much more than thought. Enthusiasm may be aroused to the highest pitch over the most foolish of fallacies. Majorities have been mistaken as to the rightness of a question whether they are not often wrong than right. The popular voice usually proclaims at first against any "new thing under the sun," and the "new has rejected the best measures and men ever sent by Divine wisdom and authority for its benefit and advancement.

But the errors and follies of one generation are frequently perceived and thrown aside by a succeeding generation, and thus the world progresses and comes ever nearer to a better understanding of right and truth. The principles once decided and trampled upon are exalted and honored, men who were hated and put to death are held up for universal veneration. The howl of "Crucify him," which once is changed to the music of "Hail Him King and Lord of all," and teachings denounced as "doctrines of devils," are proclaimed as sublime truths emanating from the Divine Mind. So also ideas and systems generally accepted as worthy of respect, are demonstrated in later times to be false to the verge of absurdity.

We have no doubt that there will come a reversal of public sentiment on present issues both political and religious. The great body of our people in this country have been scared by the "free trade" bugaboo which has been invoked by persons seeking for place and power. There is, without doubt, some truth in the arguments raised, both for protection and a strictly revenue tariff. But a great deal of error has been mingled with the truth, and it will take time and the force of circumstances to eliminate the error and unfold the truth. There will, we believe, come a rebound from the present movement, and another wave will sweep over the country, reversing the popular verdict and affording another illustration of the unstable character of popular sentiment.

It will be found that the prosperity predicted under the policy soon to be inaugurated will not flow from a natural result from it, and that the prognostications of evil as the consequence of an opposite policy were either fanciful or designed to deceive. Free trade, under present international conditions, would be impolitic and disastrous in some respects, no less so. But over protection will be ascertained to be also a great evil, tending to benefit the rich and oppress the poor, and to retard the progress of the nation. A gradual reduction of duties on foreign imports will be found to be necessary and wise, and when the smoke of political battle and the dust raised by demagogues have been cleared away, it will be seen that this was the real truth, as it is the duty of the party now overwhelmed by the popular verdict.

After several fluctuations of the tide of opinion, the true policy will be reached and comprehended, and the misrepresentation of protectionists on the one hand and free traders on the other will be equally exposed and exploded. All the truth is not on either side, and the wisest of us lie in refusing to accept or recognize what is sound or good in the other. Revenue reform will be found a necessity,

A MANIAC MOTHER'S DEED.

Terrible Sequel to the Kansas Mine Disaster.

Pittsburg, Kan., Nov. 12.—There was a terrible sequel last night to the fearful mine disaster of Friday. Among the sixty victims who perished in the deadly shaft was Louis Berthune, a brawny Frenchman. Sunday morning his remains were brought to the surface in the cage, and as the rough rescuers were laying them out on the ground his wife, Marie, burst through the line of spectators with a shriek, and fell prostrate beside the bloated and mangled corpse. Tender hands bore her to the hut-like home over the mine and one of the physicians who has been on guard at the mouth of the shaft since Saturday, in the vain hope that some of the unfortunate miners might be revived, turned to consciousness. When she awoke she was aghast and dumb. Kindly neighbors tried to soothe her, but her words fell on unresponsive ears. She neither ate nor drank, nor slept, and her body grew emaciated. The but with her five little children. The latter all unconsciously clung to her, which had made them fatherless and wrecked their mother's mind, were sleeping over the body of the victim. Their childish voices ringing gleefully through the hut. The neighbors went to the shaft and found the body of the progress of the rescue. Mrs. Berthune sat for hours staring blankly at the floor. Her little girl, who was sitting at the skirt of her dress, repeatedly calling her name, and other children, who were sitting on the floor, tried to attract her attention. She did not seem to notice them. Her husband's death was so intense that she could think of nothing but the mangled body which was lying in the improvised morgue that had been erected Saturday to shelter the victims of the mine.

Toward dark, however, she seemed to recover from the trance. Jumping from her bed, she walked over to a rude bed, and taking a sleeping infant in her arms she pressed it closely to her breast. The child, who was screaming faintly as if frightened at the maternal attention, when it saw its mother's face it was reassured. It cooed joyfully and buried its pudgy fists in its mother's flowing hair. Mrs. Berthune then turned to her other children and kissed them one by one and in return they caressed her fondly.

"Come with me," she commanded, breaking her self-imposed silence for the first time. She passed through a narrow door and the children followed behind. Up the side of the hill they climbed, and the mother and her four children were helped by the elder sister, a pretty miss of nine years. When they reached the top of the hill, Mrs. Berthune struck out to the right following a path which led direct to the moraine. The place was surrounded by grim looking miners who were carrying lighted lanterns, and weeping women and children, who were searching vainly for the remains of loved ones.

Such a picture of human misery as presented to the poor woman and her children was calculated to make the stoutest heart falter. But Mrs. Berthune was apparently unmoved by it. Commanding her children to remain near the narrow entrance, she went inside and picked up a gun which she carried in her belt. Until she reached that of her husband. She knelt down beside it, removed a gunny sack that was over her head, and then she turned to the children. The baby cooed and waved its little arms delightedly. Then the mother returned to her work and the children outside the dead house. She led them to the ghastly place, one by one, until all had seen the bodies of their father, and then she led them home again.

The first thing she did after she had marshaled them into the hut was to put them to bed. The next was to take a gun and enter the mine. The mother and the three other children, who were dressed in their best, went to sleep. But the mother could not sleep. Her mother's strange behavior frightened her and in a vague way she was sensible of the fact that the poor demoted woman was contemplating a fearful crime. Aside from her fear of her mother, the mother's body, the rows of corpses that lay stretched in the mud on either side of the narrow passage, the faces of women and children, had left such an impression on her mind that sleep was impossible. She watched her mother, who was sitting close beside the stove. For hours, and only once during that time did she avert her eyes from the floor. She passed her hand over her face in a dazed fashion.

The mother seemed to arouse her senses as yet, but she was unable to restrain her wild, frenzied behavior. She was now a frenzied woman, and her mother, who was sitting close beside the stove, was now a frenzied woman, and her mother, who was sitting close beside the stove, was now a frenzied woman.

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FROM THE ORIENT.

An Interesting Letter from Asia Minor.

It has fallen to my lot, in the providence of God, to make a trip across the Asiatic part of the Turkish Empire, known as Asia Minor, from Samson, on the Black Sea, to Palestine. Knowing the interest the Saints take in the customs, laws, and manner of life of all nations, far and near, I take pleasure in contributing a few words concerning the present state of this country. Two thousand years ago this country figured prominently in the world, and those familiar with its story know well the advantages it then possessed. It is also a matter of fact that as time rolled on the inhabitants here failed to comprehend the privileges which they enjoyed, both civil and ecclesiastical, and a lethargic spirit crept over the

people, the natural consequence of neglect and indifference and the surfeit of the doctrine of a distant Creator. It appears that all nations at some time or other have been afflicted with this lethargy and show their ability and desires, but as the spirit of self-interest and oppression, strife and tyranny followed, the people became a nation, so that a righteous judgment may be brought upon all and no excuse be left.

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

A Domestic Tragedy in a Prominent Family.

Perry Belmont Resigns as Congressman and is Made Minister to Spain.

A Merchant Killed.

A Prominent Business Man Shot by a Woman.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 17.—Henry W. King, Jr., of the firm of Browning King & Co., was shot dead by his former wife this morning.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Inquiry by an Associated Press representative at the store of Henry W. King & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing, elicited the information that a dispatch had just been received from Omaha which confirmed the advice of the Associated Press in regard to the killing of Henry W. King, Jr.

The Chicago Bookstore.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Views.

The Work in Sweden.

Report of a Conference Held at Norrkoping.

THE TARIFF AND WOOL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The treasury

The tariff and wool. The treasury department has rejected the claims of certain importers that wool obtained at Trinidad from sheep raised in the United States is entitled to enter free of duty.

Keely Attached.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.—The judge in a letter this morning issued an attachment against Keely for contempt of court in refusing to produce the model of his motor.

Trial of a Deputy.

Special Notices.

Household Furniture for Sale.

Terrible Forewarnings.

Take It in Time.

CATHARTIC CURED.

FALL SEASON.

1888.

Z. C. M. I.

THE DRY GOODS DEP'T
 Of this institution is now replete with all the latest novelties in Dress Fabrics and Trimmings suitable for the season.

IN THE CLOAK AND WRAP DEP'T
 Will be found an unequalled line of garments of all sizes in Cloth and Fur, Plain, Beaded and Fancy Trimmings.

OUR NOTION AND STAPLE DEP'T
 Includes Ladies', Misses' and Children's Merino, Cashmere and Homed-made Hosiery. Ladies' Misses' and Children's Gloves and Mittens. Wool Goods, Furs, Shawls, Knit Goods and Underwear.

Attention is further invited to a large importation of Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres and Overcoating in great variety for Gentlemen's Wear, with Suitable Trimmings.

CLOTHING.
 MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AND HATS. A Splendid line of Carpets in all Grades and Qualities.

We are Sole Agents for Utah for the Celebrated MONITOR & CHARTER OAK STOVES, RANGES & HEATERS.

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.
 BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS. GLASS, CHINA, QUEENS AND OTHER WARE.

We make a specialty of Home-made Boots and Shoes, Cassimeres, Fittings, Linings, Flosses, Jeans, Blankets, Shawls, Duck Suits, Overcoats and Overalls.

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T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

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At the rapid increase of our business. New Customers flocking to us daily. We have always something new to show you. Not a day passes but we receive New Styles by freight or express. Our three immense floors are always stocked with New and Desirable Goods—to give description will not do it justice. Come and see for yourself. Our corps of obliging salesmen will be always pleased to show you through our stock whether you desire to purchase or not.

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THE NOBBY YOUNG BOYS.

OUR FURNISHING GOODS.

CALL AND INSPECT OUR VARIOUS LINES.

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