

POLITICS IN BRITAIN.

DISPATCHES from London state that the present British Parliament is virtually ended, and that Queen Victoria will be present at Windsor Castle to accept the resignations of her minister before June 25.

The coming political struggle in the British Islands promises to be about as exciting and interesting as our Presidential campaign here. Until Mr. Gladstone speaks, what the issues may be can not be fully ascertained. It is a forgone conclusion, however, that a measure of home rule for Ireland will constitute a cardinal question of the general elections. But to what extent, or in what manner this autonomy may be outlined by the Liberals is not yet agreed on.

The London *Chronicle*, heretofore as anti-home rule paper, has gone over to the side of Mr. Gladstone. It is the organ of the labor movement and also of the advanced Liberals. Its defection from the Unionist side is significant, inasmuch as it is supposed to echo the sentiment of the London working classes especially. The reason for its change is ascribed to a letter written by Michael Davitt, on the situation as a whole, in the British Islands. He contends that it is to the interest of the Empire to pacify Ireland, discourage landlordism and to foster home industry. In fact his letter breathes a protective tariff spirit. Judging from this, issues of an economic character, secondary, however, to home rule, are likely to be considered during the pending struggle.

HOW IT THIS?

USUALLY our reporters receive very courteous treatment from the court officials and clerks. Occasionally, however, from the latter they meet with a rebuff which is not pleasant. For instance, in last evening's *Times* appeared an item in regard to a suit planted by Powers and Hiles against the Treasurer of Salt Lake City, particulars of which are in another column. Our reporter had obtained from the deputy clerk of the Third District Court what was stated to be a list of all the cases filed that day. This was not among the number. When asked for an explanation today the clerk explained that he was told by the attorneys not to give it to the press.

A similar thing has occurred two or three times before. It is understood that "Boss" Powers is financially interested in the paper to which this item was given. Now, if he is allowed to dictate to the deputy clerk what items shall be given or not given to the press, it is probable that the *DESERET NEWS* will be prevented from obtaining considerable information.

We are under the impression that when cases are duly filed they may be reported by the press, and while we do not wish to throw any blame where it does not belong, we protest against any firm or attorney exercising authority by which a public journal is deprived of the means of reporting matters in which the public are interested. How is this?

A JUDICIAL GEM.

WE publish today the full text of the learned opinion and judicial decision of Justice of the Peace Lochrie, requiring the Democrats of this Territory to deliver over to one Duke certain books alleged to be in their possession, which he and Boss Powers want, or failing to do so to pay the sum of \$15. The judgment is what the Tuscaroras wanted more than the books or the money. They have it, and we shall see how much good it will do them. The whole proceedings are looked upon as a farce and the curtain is now rung down for a shifting of the scenes. The Tuscaroras will make no point by this piece of clap-trap in trying to get into the Chicago convention. Justice Lochrie may gain a small modicum of cheap notoriety. But the Tuscaroras will not get the books nor the recognition. The Justice's judicial gem may be destined to dazzle the eyes of the world and to be preserved as a token of the wisdom of the nineteenth century, and then again it may not, although it is given a place in the oldest journal in the Rocky Mountains.

WHY DO THEY NOT LEARN?

THE Methodists of Ogden have been holding camp meetings in Lester Park. When the privilege of occupying the pavilion was granted, it was with the understanding that it would not interfere with a gathering of the Primary associations on the same grounds, previously arranged for. This meant the suspension of the camp meeting proceedings on Wednesday.

A person who is spoken of by one of his associates as President Dr. McDonald, has been conducting the camp meeting proceedings, a report of which was furnished the Ogden papers by J. Wesley Hill, of whom our readers have heard something. The latter's report to the *Standard* of Tuesday night's camp meeting contained the following statement of a remark made by President Dr. McDonald:

"Camp meeting had been supplanted in the use of the pavilion by certain religious festivities being held there today (Wednesday); he wanted it understood that no more services were to be held in the pavilion, and called on the congregation to 'join in singing the Doxology once more in the pavilion before it is turned over to the service of Satan'—referring to the celebration of Brigham Young's birthday and the evening dance."

In order not to expose the brutality and indecency of President Dr. McDonald, or for some other reason, the *Standard* eliminated the part of the report above quoted, and did not publish it. In the account of the meeting supplied by J. Wesley Hill to the *Post* the following was attributed to the clerical gentleman with the double-handled prefix to his name.

"It is a sad state of affairs when a community must be cursed with a religion that has no other manifestation than sexual amusement."

The nature of Hill's reports showed that he was anxious to parade before the public evidence in support of the

idea that his clerical companion is not a Christian nor a gentleman. He thus placed himself in the same light. In his case this evidence, combined with what he has furnished on previous occasions, will be deemed in the minds of numbers of people as conclusive proof of the absence not only of a Christian disposition, but of the most common kind of common decency.

In its yesterday morning's issue the *Standard* very properly shows up the true status of these two exemplifications of the gulf which separates practice from profession in the lives of some persons who claim to be shining religious lights. It is sad, because so conspicuously true, that religion should be brought into contempt, on account of the contemptible character of some of its alleged expounders.

The children of the primary associations met in Lester Park, dressed in holiday attire, in all their innocence and beauty. They sang songs of praise to God and engaged in harmless sports, presenting a spectacle upon which all unworried and kindly people delight to gaze. Appropriate speeches were made by older people, and the day was spent without the scintilla of a suggestion of anything that would invoke satanic endorsement. On the contrary, if that being took any cognizance of the matter at all, it would naturally be in the same spirit exhibited by the reverend individual with the heavy titular prefix and his clerical flunkies. They certainly did not manifest the genius of Him they profess to serve.

The unwarranted and, seeing the reflection was largely directed toward innocent children, inhuman allusion to the primary celebration, has, so we understand, awakened general indignation among the citizens of Ogden of all classes.

It may perhaps be well to regard the conduct of such men as the two referred to with as much charity as the subject will admit of. Perhaps they may not know any better and their boorishness and want of common courtesy may possibly be the result of early training. There is a great deal depends upon being decently brought up. Still it is somewhat remarkable that they can live in this community and not learn Christian courtesy from the good example set them, as a rule, by the "Mormon" people.

BEET SUGAR IN EUROPE.

THE report of Consul-General Mason from Frankfort, Germany, to the Washington State Department, "on the over-production of sugar," is working a great deal of comment from American newspapers. In view of the fact that the outlook for sugar beet cultivation in this country promises to be somewhat extensive, authentic information on this industry from Europe naturally attracts attention. In France, Germany and Austria beet culture is increasing so rapidly that it is fast becoming a leading industry. In 1888 Austria had 290,000 acres of beets, and in 1891 over 796,000. During the same period the increase in Germany was from 691,000 acres to 880,000, and in France from 425,000 acres to 608,000. These figures show an increase of 43 per cent. in