

that they had the same right to rule the negro as before, and in many cases resorted to massacre to secure the desired results; laws were made to humiliate and ostracize the negro, and the principal social and temperance societies of the South closed their doors to the race, consequently the colored men built churches and schoolhouses of their own, established newspapers and mercantile houses, and made considerable progress, which, however, would have been much greater but for the way they were held back. Regarding the statement that Southern workhouses and prisons are filled with negroes, Miss Wells says it is owing to the fact that for the commission of the most trivial offense a negro is often sentenced to years of imprisonment, while the penalty for a white man for a similar crime would be very light.

Doubtless there is a great deal of truth in the negro woman's claim that white oppression is measurably responsible for negro crime, and that the colored people are the chief sufferers. The bare fact that in the South there is a sentiment which justifies as a necessity the hanging and burning of negroes without recourse to legal methods indicates a disregard of justice and humanity which is deplorable. It may cause some improvement, therefore, to have the subject agitated, sifted, and understood, giving both sides a hearing, so that the sentiment complained of may be replaced by one of a more enlightened character. In that view the reform movement may not be without good fruits, assuring a less hostile relationship between the two races than exists at present.

FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

The City Council has decided to spend \$6,000 in the street and water departments, the understanding being that the amount will go to giving employment to deserving workingmen who are bona fide residents of the city. If the program is carried out in that spirit it will stand as a most commendable feature of the present administration's work. There are worthy workingmen who need the employment and should have it; and there are no departments in which the money could be better expended. If the business is conducted properly nobody can complain, because the city will get the worth of the money, and the men who are employed will receive what they earn, both being benefited. The proceeding may serve also as a suggestion for the future. The disbursing of the amount apportioned to the water department is timely, but there are a good many people who feel that the streets should receive attention earlier in the season, that benefit may be derived therefrom when it is most needed—when the mud is so plentiful as to make street crossings almost impassable. If this had been done the past winter, the public would have been greatly relieved. There can be considerable good, however, performed in this direction yet; and if it shall be necessary to provide for unemployed next winter, a scheme for

doing it during the wet and muddy season, which also is the time when men most need the advantages of such employment, would be received with favor.

HOME INDUSTRY AGAIN.

The manufacturers' associations and chambers of commerce in surrounding states and territories are sending out circulars, and taking action in other ways, calling upon people to show their patriotism and pride in their own locality by building up their own states, i. e., by purchasing home manufactured goods, whenever they can be obtained, in preference to anything which comes from the outside, east or west. In some places conventions have been called to consider the subject of placing home industries in a more advantageous situation before the people. One of these is named for California on the 19th of this month, and in the call signed by the heads of the Mechanics' Institute, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and manufacturers' and employees' associations, this statement is made:

The statistics of California show an alarming decrease in the amount of wages expended by the manufacturers of this state during the past five years, while the population has shown a material increase. Eastern manufacturers are virtually sapping the life-blood of our home industries, which will be almost totally swept out of existence unless steps are taken to check the evil.

The purpose of the convention is to perfect an organization whose object will be to educate the masses to the needs of fostering home industry; secure necessary legislation in behalf of these industries, and to take an active interest in general business affairs. Unity of action is urged as a principal need to effect the desired change in conditions.

In this Territory a chief aim of those who advertise its resources is to induce immigration, hoping thereby to stimulate business. But if these efforts shall result in serving Utah as California has been treated, that is, to materially increase population and at the same time cause a marked decrease in the wages paid by local manufacturers, of what benefit will it be? The bringing together of these two conditions—decreased wages for those engaged in local industries, and increased population—simply means an increase of hardship and a prologation of hard times. The first step necessary is to adopt a plan by which more men shall be engaged in production at home, to the exclusion of imported products of labor. Then, when local manufacturers are larger producers, when more is being paid in wages to employees in that branch, there is attraction for both capital and skilled labor, and the most potent force for increasing population of a desirable character is at work. We have plenty of consumers now, proportionately; and there are enough here at present who would be willing producers. A great trouble is that their product does not get to the consumer in preference to the importation.

There still may be some lack of

patriotism in patronizing home goods, yet in the main there is no great necessity of educating the masses here to the needs of fostering home industry. The people generally comprehend that in theory; what they need is the ability to practice it. The consumer feels that where there is any marked difference in price between the locally made article and the importation, he must of necessity make the most of his money. Hence the aim should be to enable the manufacturer to get his wares on the market as cheaply as possible. One great barrier to this proceeding is the railway. There is now, and always has been, a ruinous discrimination between the freight rates on the manufactured article and those for the natural product. What is needed is a method of procedure by which people here can compete with those in the older states in the matter of manufactures, and change materials from the raw to the finished state on equal terms with other communities. This process would be largely assisted if the cost of transportation of raw material necessary for manufacturers here were to change places in its present relation to the rate for made-up goods imported.

In view of the agitation going on among our neighbors in every direction, it would not be amiss to have some special attention devoted to manufactures here. Last year's agitation had a good effect. Something of a more advanced practical character might be undertaken now. In this the manufacturers properly might be expected to lead out in their particular division, and as in every plan that will further the interests of the people generally, they would be given the aid of the press and soon would receive the practical endorsement of the public.

A COINCIDENCE in the political life of Senator Dolph of Oregon is that twelve years ago the legislative deadlock in the selection of senator was only broken on the seventy-eighth ballot when Mr. Dolph was chosen a few minutes before the close of the session. Last week another senator was chosen in Mr. Dolph's place under exactly the same circumstances.

MAYOR STRONG of New York is one of the few municipal chieftains of the day who has the courage to express the sentiment that the streets where the tenement houses are should be cleaned first, even if the "Broadway boys have to howl" meanwhile.

One of the biggest strikes on Yankee hill, Colorado, was made recently in the famous Stonewall mine. A short time ago an adit was started 250 feet below the main shaft, and when the main vein was tapped a rich body of ore was encountered, two feet wide and running \$200 per ton in gold. The ore chute is known to be 200 feet long, and every indication points to the fact that it runs much farther down the hill. Just one year ago the ground was thawed and the first pick struck into this location. The Puritan has opened up a wonderfully rich body of ore. The vein is twelve inches wide, and two inches of the streak will run \$300 in gold per ton. The balance of the streak, five inches, will run \$160.