

coming weak, the power to rebuke sickness and "evil spirits" is lost, wherefore people who are unworthy members of the community of Christ are liable to fatal diseases. Their spiritual condition being one of weak faith, the administrations of the servants of the Lord cannot be expected to have the effect intended. All is but the natural consequence of a departure from the path of duty and the continual breaking of the commandments of the Almighty. Hence the importance of the following injunction: "But let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup."

THE SENATE'S "COURTESY."

The Senate's rejection of a nomination for the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, when both Senate and President belonged to the same political party, is not by any means an unknown development in the workings of the governmental machine. President Grant had three experiences such as President Cleveland has just had in the case of Judge Hornblower; his respective nominations of E. R. How of Massachusetts, George H. Williams of Oregon—who, having been a senator, ought in pursuance of precedent and the senatorial idea of courtesy to have been confirmed without the formality of reference to a committee—and Caleb Cushing, were in turn rejected by the upper house. Only in one of these cases—that of Williams—is it understood that doubt as to the nominee's fitness for the highest judicial place in the nation caused the rejection. In the other two it was no secret that personal and political dislike was made the issue.

Such is the case also with Mr. Hornblower. The New York senators were not "consulted" about his selection; they were offended at the slight, they were politically at sword's points with him by reason of his antagonism to Tammany and their state machine, and they prevailed upon their colleagues to resent this insult, as they were pleased to term it. Of course there was some talk, for outside use and effect, as to the gentleman's inexperience, instincts, training and lack of fitness, but the fact remains that save for the personal fight made against him by Senators Hill and Murphy, in retaliation for his fight against their man Maynard for judge in New York, and who was effectually buried under a mountain of ballots last November, he would have been promptly confirmed.

It is but another and a prominent instance of the unhappy trend of modern politics. If ever a man was justified in bolting a party candidate and placing honor and integrity above partisan subservience, Hornblower and thousands of New York Democrats were to be commended for their stand against Maynard and the impudence with which the Hill faction sought to force him down the party's throat. The case was surely one where men could be loved for the enemies they had made. Yet Messrs. Hill and Murphy put the lash sharply around their senatorial associates and a sufficient number of the latter were weak enough to dance to it. If such

maneuvers are to continue, there should, in all decency, be a slight amendment to the Constitution, to the end that everybody may understand the President's power "to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," means his power to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the respective senators.

UTAH'S STATEHOOD.

The sensible newspaper reader these days will not permit himself to be beguiled or disturbed by special or regular telegrams from Washington or anywhere else announcing that the Republicans as a party are in favor and the Democrats as a party are opposed to Utah's admission to statehood, or that Democrats as a party are in favor and Republicans as a party are opposed to that measure of justice to this great Territory. As a matter of fact, the question is not a party issue at all. It has friends, as well as opponents, on both sides. The platforms favor the admission of all the territories as fast as they are ready to assume the responsibilities and bear the burdens of statehood; but platforms never yet controlled parties, least of all do they control, or does anybody continue to expect them to control, persons or politicians.

With fond confidence that their readers are still a race of sublime ninnies, some of the eastern papers continue their entirely ludicrous remarks about conditions past and present in Utah. Forgetting that several railroads span the continent, and that millions of eastern people through travel know much more about western affairs than a great many of these writers seem to know, a precious few of the latter go on piling up airy fabrications and delving deep into the mire of malice. These productions have long ceased to excite indignation or even surprise here—they are perused with huge amusement, and with a degree of admiration for the fecundity of their writers' fancy. A womanly weekly in Washington, for instance, works itself into a fine frenzy and tearfully tears its scanty hair at the thought that Utah should even be given a respectful hearing on her petition to Congress for admission into the national family. A much more effeminate, yet presumably a more masculine, objector ludicrously swings a sort of stuffed club against this Territory from the classic precincts of Boston. The New York Recorder gives a Salt Lake writer a full column of space to argue that the Mormons have been betrayed by President Cleveland and have all become Republicans. A Pittsburg paper lets a local news-purveyor plead that the Mormons will be all Democrats if their eastern fellow partisans will do right by them. The New York Mail and Express asserts that "in adopting a resolution endorsing the proposition to admit Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma as states, the Republican national committee did not speak for the Republican party. Not one of these territories is qualified for statehood," it continues, "and the Republican voters know it. Utah is tainted with the evil of Mormonism, Arizona and New Mexico have a pop-

ulation largely composed of ignorant persons, and Oklahoma has not reached a settled condition. In favoring the admission of these states the Republican national committee not only got on the wrong side, but it also went beyond its province." Another New York paper, Democratic, as well as a good staunch Democratic organ in New England, agree that the report of the Democratic committee on territories, quoted some time ago in these columns, was prompted by a feeling of justice, but it was not "good politics"—Utah, at least, ought to wait awhile.

And thus it goes, each side playing for what it thinks will be popular, both probably willing to do what it believes to be right if this, that or the other objection can be swept away. Local organs of either party are accordingly unable to lay truthfully the blame for delay or defeat of Utah's petition to the opposite party; in no phase that the case has yet assumed can either side claim all the glory for what has been accomplished or for what is in prospect. What possesses chief interest in the matter for the News and for News readers is the gratifying fact that Utah and her people are being better understood, and can now number among their friends the brainiest and best men of all parties and in all sections of the country. There is no politics in this, and that is why the News is so pleased with it.

NEW YORK DOOMED BY STARS.

A prediction concerning the fate of New York, for which Dr. Falb, an astrologer, is responsible, is making its round in the press at present. It is to the effect that the great city will be destroyed by means of a tidal wave, the result of a submarine earthquake, about July 3rd or August 17th, probably the latter date, as this is the most disastrous of the year. By the same means, it is added, Florida may sink beneath the water and California may be turned into an island. A Columbia college professor is credited with the statement that Prof. Falb is always true in his predictions, and that New Yorkers would better look out for the disaster threatened by the stars.

A divination of this kind in a country where astrology is looked upon as a true science might have had serious consequences. It would most probably have caused a panic, paralyzing business and resulting in the derangement of the various affairs of the community, public and private. But fortunately people in this country do not as a general rule credit astrological predictions, so Mr. Falb will not injure the great city's finances materially. A very few people may for the time being leave the city to be on the safe side, but the vast majority will forget both the date and the alleged danger. Should the inundation occur it will find the people about as much prepared as were the antediluvians for the deluge.

Astrology is an old science. At a time when the earth was looked upon as the center of the creation with the stars moving round it, it was but natural that men should ascribe to the various positions of the heavenly bodies a certain influence over the