

mond. Sam Small and Joseph Cook ought to make a strong team. They have been the two noisiest buffoons in the evangelical profession long enough now to "draw big crowds" against the biggest circus in the country.

Utah has had the honor of a passing introduction to both of them. As exponents of christianity they have been working about in the same line, namely that of searching for prejudice in men's hearts in order to excite it to open animosity. With Sam Small this sort of Christian service was purely a money matter. Through it in one way or another he gained much worldly profit. But the Rev. Joseph Cook seemed to have a propensity for kindling fires of hate in the human heart, which gave him no rest. When here he showed the most unmistakable symptoms of being in perpetual torment except when in the act of inciting revenge against somebody or blackening somebody's reputation.

If in the field of prohibition these two persons have found an occupation by which they can do the world some actual service, while at the same time satisfying their personal craving for popular applause, we are very glad.

We doubt not that if cautiously managed, their talent for sensationalism might be turned to the accomplishment of much good in making prejudice against the dispensing of rum, in which case prejudice is not likely to do any injustice.

LABOR IN VAIN.

We understand that further efforts have been made to obtain just representation on the boards of election officers for each of the political parties now in the field. We have no faith that they will be successful. When officials who are irresponsible to the people are interested in the success of one political faction, it is almost too much to expect that they will do anything that might tend to thwart the schemes of that faction.

Neither Republicans nor Democrats need look to the Utah Commission for anything that might have the slightest tendency in the direction of a state of affairs which would be likely to make their offices unnecessary. Any efforts of that kind will be only labor in vain.

RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

The question of immigration is one that is assuming a vital shape all along the Atlantic seaboard, and even in the cities of the Mississippi valley. All the leading divines of Boston have within the past few weeks, spoken emphatically on the topic. Many of

them favor the absolute prohibition of all aliens from landing here, who come to work for wages. Others favor a qualifying restriction, while a few would let things remain as at present.

The most significant feature of this issue is that both parties are in favor of restriction of immigration. Public speakers on both sides allude to it. Mr. Horr, the champion of Republicanism, who spoke in this city a short time ago, said that his party was prepared to restrict it. Mr. Wallace, the Democratic champion who spoke here on Saturday last, says that his party is also in favor of restricting immigration. That gentleman went even further and advocating an educational test as a qualification for the franchise.

The latest man of note who pronounces himself on immigration is Henry Cabot Lodge. This gentleman was the author and promoter of the Force bill in the last Congress.

Mr. Lodge, however, is not for absolute prohibition. He would discriminate in favor of honesty and intelligence in the case of immigrants. He thinks it is the duty of the Republican party to take up this question; that it is the most important now before the American people. He says the success of a nation depends not on forms or constitutions, but on the character of its people. The perpetuity of our constitution and government depends on the character of those who built them, hence the necessity of maintaining this character by keeping our American citizenship in the future within the line of the past.

The trend of his argument is well illustrated in the following paragraph from his letter on this subject. It is as follows:

"Within the last decade the character of the immigration to this country has changed materially. The immigration of the people who have settled and built up the nation during the last 250 years, and who have been, with trifling exceptions, kindred either in race or language, or both, is declining, while the immigration of people who are not kindred either in race or language, and who represent the most ignorant classes and the lowest labor of Europe, is increasing with frightful rapidity. The great mass of these ignorant immigrants come here at an age when education is unlikely, if not impossible, and when the work of Americanizing them is in consequence correspondingly difficult. They also introduce an element of competition in the labor market which must have a disastrous effect upon the rate of American wages. We pay but little attention to this vast flood of immigrants. The law passed by the last Congress has improved the organization of the Immigration Department, but it has done very little toward sifting those who come to our shores."

Nelson defeated the French at Aboukir, known as the battle of the Nile, August 1st, 1798.

THE WELSH TIN-PLATE WORKERS.

TIN PLATE is still one of the great bones of contention between free-traders and protectionists. The New York Recorder gives the views of both sides. The freetrader says:

"The Commissioners sent over to Europe to investigate the immigration business have visited Wales and have found thousands of tin-plate workers preparing to come to this country. The purpose of the Alien Contract Labor law was to stop exactly this sort of business; yet the tin platers will get in by thousands, while the phantom jinricksha man from Japan who wants to run his vehicle at the Chicago Fair is ostentatiously barred out as though he were an outlaw or a horse thief."

To this the protectionist replies as follows:

"Is it not better for America to have those Welsh tin-plate workers here than in Wales? They will occupy American homes which must be built for them by American masons and carpenters. They will wear American clothes woven by American looms and made by American tailors. They will eat the products of the American farm. They will help develop the towns or villages in which they may settle. They are not the people against whom the Contract Labor law was framed."

A LESSON IN POLITICS.

FROM the tone of press comment on the retirement of M. S. Quay from the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, it is plain that the "ill-health" burlesque by which he hoped to soften the embarrassment of his collapse, instead of hiding the blushes of bad faith has become a spectacle for ridicule. Even the leading organs of his party, that make any pretense to candor, are sarcastically exulting at the prospect of getting rid of him.

It has generally been expected that this would be the character of Quay's retirement from the important trust he has held in the Republican organization. Whether the charges against him were true or not, there is serious error attached to his conduct. If, as was generally believed when the charge of embezzlement was first made, he was not guilty, he should have taken earnest and vigorous action to clear his record from this infamous blot, for the charge was not the prattle of politicians, but was made and persisted in by the leading newspapers of the country. The result of his silence is, that what was once suspected of being a piece of campaign trumpery has been so far accepted for truth that he is virtually forced out of communion with the decent members of his party by the general conviction that his noxious presence in so high an office is bringing disaster.

Along with the disgrace that must necessarily follow the footsteps of such