

show an utter disregard for law and a tendency toward savagery, that one is led to inquire, whether there has not set in a drift in the direction of anarchy? The spirit of revenge and riot multiplies its outbursts. The masses are imitative, and one outrage produces another. The distance between civilization and barbarism is not great. There is no small degree of the one mixed with the other, and as the one increases in influence its opposite diminishes.

### UTAH'S DAY IS DAWNING.

THE claims of Utah to statehood, under the provisions of the Teller bill, were presented before the Senate Committee on Tuesday by Messrs. C. W. Bennett and John Henry Smith. They made a strong plea in its favor and had the advantage of all that had been said in support of the "Home Rule" bill. For the reasoning is clear, that if the people of Utah are in the situation described by the advocates of "Home Rule," they are, to all intents and purposes, ready for and entitled to statehood with all its rights and powers.

In answer to the question: "If you cannot get statehood are you in favor of keeping your people under the present Territorial system?" Mr. Smith answered, that he preferred a Territorial form of government to the "Home Rule" bill. This may seem strange to a good many people both in and out of Utah. But we understand Mr. Smith to mean that he considers the "Home Rule" bill would hinder statehood, and that this is his reason for preferring to remain as we are until the full measure of liberty can be obtained.

Another reason, perhaps, is of partisan origin. Republicans fear that under the "Home Rule" regime, the Democrats would gain possession of the Territorial offices, and use the power thus obtained to mould the new commonwealth into an undoubted Democratic State.

Our opinion is that if the two parties had joined their forces, an enabling act might have been obtained. And we see no reason for concluding that such a measure, after receiving the sanction of both Houses of Congress would be vetoed by the President. However, Utah can afford to wait a little longer if necessary. But she is destined to rise above all mere party quibbles and factional differences, and take her place among the sovereign States of the Union, which will be one of no little importance, and the day of her deliverance is nigh at hand.

### THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.

THE outcome of yesterday's Democratic Convention in New York is not a matter of surprise to anyone, least of all to those who read the papers regularly, since it was all foreshadowed weeks before, even to the smallest particular. The Cooper Union meeting's protest was unceremoniously thrown aside and not given the benefit of so much as a moment's consideration, the contests were settled by seating those

delegates favorable to Senator Hill's aspirations, and the whole performance went through with the uninterrupted consecutiveness of a well-rehearsed play by professional actors. The delegates chosen to represent the State in the Chicago Convention in June next were instructed without opposition to vote as a unit for the Senator's candidacy for President; though this, in the light of all the circumstances, would seem to be as superfluous a performance as directing them to vote for a Democrat would have been.

Now come the Cooper Union people again, and, like Banquo's ghost, they will not down; on the contrary, they are more "up" than ever. They have thoroughly organized, and issued a call for a convention representative of what they claim to be the genuine Democracy of the Empire State on May 31st. This will elect a set of delegates to Chicago, and they will present themselves for admission. Under the rules governing in such cases, they will not be received, as those who were chosen at yesterday's gathering out and dried though it may all have been, have the authority of the regularly constituted State committee behind them, and all the forms at least have been regular. This, unless the unexpected happens, will widen the gap, and the prospects for Democratic success will grow smaller in an inverse ratio to the enlargement spoken of.

It is understood that the Democratic party cannot win the Presidency without the electoral vote of New York, and that the Republicans can do so, having in fact already done it in the case of General Grant's first election. As things stand now, it looks very much as if the nomination of either Hill or Cleveland would mean such a breach in the ranks in that State as would make success impossible; and if this view shall be adopted by the National convention, doubtless some other man will be chosen to lead the Democratic forces in the battle of November.

### THE FARCE IS ENDED.

THE acquittal of Arthur Pratt ends the farcical proceedings over the disgraceful occurrence in the Fourth precinct on city election day. The Commissioner could do no less, after hearing the evidence and the clear cut argument of Judge Henderson. Mr. Pratt simply did his duty.

It is made clearer than ever that the rejection of the vote of the ruffian who struck a Judge of election for not depositing it in the box, was legally proper. He was one of a gang camped in the canyon for voting purposes. They were herded there for "Liberal" use. They were shifted out of another precinct because they could be spared there and were needed in the Fourth. Their camp was no legal domicile. The movement was a "Liberal" trick and that was apparent on its face. The judges of election simply did their duty in refusing ballots offered by non-residents.

The discharge of the ruffian on payment of a fine for a simple assault was what might have been expected. The

course of the prosecution was sarcastically exposed by Judge Henderson. Sullivan's offense was felony under section 4752 of the Compiled Laws of 1888. The maximum penalty is a fine not exceeding \$1000 or imprisonment in the penitentiary two years or both. Yet he was merely fined \$50 and costs. Reluctance was shown to prosecute him, eagerness to push the case against the gentleman who defended the judges of election against his felonious assault.

The prosecution of Mr. Pratt was a mean, paltry and partizan piece of business, exhibiting petty malignity. It has rightly failed. The other case ought to be handled by the grand jury, who have the right to take it up under the graver charge. Judges of election ought to be protected in the discharge of their duties, and if they are guilty of wrong-doing, the proper remedy is provided in the law.

### "SUPPOSE?"

"Suppose the First Presidency should tomorrow publish in the *Deseret News* a notice that in the belief of the President of the Church and his counselors, it would be better for the people to reunite under the name of the People's party, and an election were to take place next week, will the *News* tell us about how many Mormons would vote either the Republican or Democratic ticket?"

Of course the foregoing is from the wonderful reasoner (?) of the Salt Lake *Tribune*. Suppose Boss Powers should publish in the "Liberal" organ that it would be better for the "Liberal" faction to divide and become honest Democrats or Republicans, what would the party strikers, office holders, serfs, hobos and street gangs do? Suppose the moon was found to be made of green cheese, how would it affect the Utah dairy business? Suppose the *Tribune* editor should "sit on the wall" and command the divided particles of his smashed egg—disfranchisement to come together again, what would be the political result? Suppose the "Liberal" Dame Durden were to try to restore a pan of spilt milk with a fork, how many pounds of curds and how much whey would it make? Really the humor of the *Tribune* logician is so thoroughly strained that not a trace of a flavor of wit is perceptible. And there is as much probability of a notice of the sort he has imagined being published in the *Deseret News* or elsewhere, as there is of the *Tribune's* telling the truth when a falsehood can be hatched up to fit the occasion.

### THIRD PARTY PROSPECTS POOR.

THE Industrial Congress in session at St. Louis is not having a very harmonious time. That sub-treasury scheme again lifts its hideous form, and brings dissension as it has done already in previous conferences. However, Ignatius Donnelly says that it must find a place in the platform, and stand side by side with free silver, prohibition and woman suffrage.

The prospects for the formation of a Third party are very dim. The Southern delegates as a rule do not favor it.