

tion, regardless of party politics, at last prevailed upon a majority to pursue the wiser course; but at one time it appeared that the Legislature would gulp down a camel while straining at a gnat, and the highest financial interests of the commonwealth hung trembling in the balance. Happily, that danger is past.

There was one evil which exerted a marked effect upon legislation at this session, and, in fact, controlled much of it, which it is to be hoped will never be tolerated in another Utah legislative body, the caucus whip. The Republican caucus was never controlled by more than a bare majority of its members, but it dominated the entire Legislature, and in this way a minority ruled. To this condition is due the failure to unite the higher educational institutions, for which failure the late defunct Legislature will always be censured by the overwhelming majority of the people of the whole Territory. It is a fact that the Democrats of the House were practically solid in support of Nebeker's bill to unite the University and Agricultural College, and that several Republicans had promised to vote for it. But a Republican caucus, controlled by a bare majority, decided that the consolidation should not take place, and members whose duty was plain before them, and whose pledges had been given, cowered under the caucus whip, and did its wielder's bidding.

The record of Governor West, in connection with that of the Legislature, hardly comes up to the statesmanship he had an opportunity to display. His veto of the tax levy bill perpetuates a violation of the rule that prevails in nearly all the states, under which the taxes that maintain the schools are mainly local, and continues a gross injustice from which Salt Lake county has long suffered. That bill proposed to take from the Territorial school tax half a mill, and add it to the Territorial general tax. The amount produced annually by the half mill is about \$25,000. This would have removed part of the burden this county is now carrying to educate the children of the outlying counties, and would have greatly relieved the Territorial treasury. The Governor pathetically and repeatedly appealed to the Legislature to appropriate public money in order to provide employment for the poor, but he killed, by the pocketing process, a bill that was specially intended to provide employment by encouraging certain manufactures. We do not refer to the various bounty bills, to which, as a Democrat, he might naturally be deemed opposed, but to the bill, which some Democrats in the Legislature and very many out of it approved, exempting from taxation for a term of years investments in certain manufacturing enterprises, chemical works, etc. This measure seemed well calculated to induce the creation of these industries without taking a dollar from the public treasury for the purpose; but it was permitted to die for lack of any action on the part of the executive; no statement of objections being made, and consequently no opportunity given for amendment that might have removed the objections.

Space will not permit at present the discussion of the various measures that have been enacted and approved into

law. Some of them were necessary, some not; generally speaking, where the Governor has suggested amendments and they have been made, the respective bills have been improved, and in one or two instances his veto was certainly beneficial. We think the people will approve the economical spirit that has characterized the session, and will be disposed to charity in their criticism, through a realization that the Territory is regarded as in a transitory state verging upon early statehood. The volume of session laws will not be very bulky, and on the whole this feature will be acceptable. Finally, we are quite prepared to believe that when next it shall become the duty of the people of Utah to choose a Legislature, they will look to the manhood and capacity for statesmanship of a candidate more than to the rigidity of his party creed or his prominence as a party worker. This is not saying that voters should not maintain party fealty and integrity, for that they are expected to do, and should do, and, we doubt not, will do. But a freeman's privilege is in no way compatible with cringing subserviency; and it is the duty of patriotism, in this newly-inaugurated business of politics, to purify rather than pander to recognized evils in the modern game, to frown upon cowardice rather than stifle independence, and to cultivate courage rather than yield to the sneers of bigotry.

#### THE REBELLION ENDED.

At last it seems that the revolutionary movement in Brazil is about to be ended and that Peixoto has triumphed over his adversaries. Official dispatches to Washington from Minister Thompson convey the intelligence that Da Gama, the commander of the rebel fleet in Rio bay, has left his vessels and sought refuge on a Portuguese man-of-war, and that he has offered to surrender on condition that he and his officers be allowed to depart in peace and that the lives of his soldiers and sailors be spared.

This sudden collapse is apparently due to the firm stand taken by Peixoto, who within the last few days has placed his fleet in a position of attack and given notice that the bombardment would be commenced today, March 13. Rather than take chances on a defeat in battle and probable capture, the rebel commander chose to give in at the first show of force on the part of the government, demonstrating at last the all-along suspected weakness of his cause.

The rebellion commenced for the ostensible purpose of liberating the Brazilians from the alleged autocratic acts of their chief executive. But a certain manifesto issued by Da Gama gave ground for the suspicion that the movement was really in the interest of the monarchy, the intention being to restore that form of government. Da Gama, it seems, was a trusted naval officer in the employ of the government, who taking advantage of his position, seized part of the fleet and turned its guns against the country. The plan was that he should have charge of the naval operations, while Mello, who gallantly effected his

escape from Rio notwithstanding the cross fire from the government forts, was to lead a force over land from the south to his support.

The great secret from the beginning, was as to the source from which the rebels were supplied with the sinews of war, and many allegations were made that they subsisted mainly on English capital. Be this as it may, their plans were not successful. The rebellion in the south did not make marked progress, and Da Gama was left in Rio bay with his small fleet unable to make an attack on the capital. In the meantime Peixoto had all the time he needed to procure another fleet vastly superior to that of the rebels. The appearance of this has brought Da Gama to his knees and probably made a virtual end to the insurrection.

#### KIND WORDS.

An Ogden correspondent favors us with a clipping from the *Holmes County Advertiser*, published at Westville, Florida, which shows an unusually friendly feeling toward the Elders now laboring in that part of the Southern States mission. The editor's text was the death of a child, whose parents were his old-time friends and who are now members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He attended the funeral, and this is what he had to say about it in the next issue of his paper:

We attended one of the most impressive burial ceremonies last Tuesday evening we ever saw, the burial of friend Stanton's little infant. The burial ceremony was conducted by Elders Henderson and Ridges of the Mormon Church. The attendance was large, and the interest in the songs of Bro. Ridges and the words of Bro. Henderson was very great. We cannot but think that the prejudice against our Mormon friends is foolish. After all, from our standpoint, our Mormon friends or visitors are entitled to as much recognition and respectability as any other sect. How silly then to persecute them! \* \* \* We declare, that we love those of them who come to Westville, for they come up precisely in their practice to the Bible doctrine, as far as doing is concerned, and after all *doing is better than promising to do*.

#### CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fourth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, April 6th, 1894.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meeting of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,  
GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
First Presidency.