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THE CAMPAIGN.

In three weeks more a Legislature for and municipal officers in the Territory will be chosen by the people. Soon will discussion by oral and written means of the beauty and tariff questions to rife, the former having a direct and the latter an indirect application in Utah. The Legislature can deal with one but not with the other; but it is generally understood that the subjects stand as we have placed them—together, the advocates of a tariff being also advocates of a beauty and those against either being against both. This has a tendency to stimulate inquiry, and of inquiry comes information, and this is we perceive beneficial results flowing from the situation whatever way the tide may turn.

The NEWS has as before a word of advice to its partisans on either side: Remember that those who are unable to see matters and things political as you do may be just as earnest, just as well informed, and stand just as well before their fellow men. That you look upon their views as rank heresy does not argue that different people see different things—frequently the same things—differently. The proper course is not to abuse, or insult, or traduce, or ridicule, but to take the higher ground of gentlemanly conduct which if it cannot convince as to the matter can always command approval as to the manner. Be argumentative as you will; let your statistics be as numerous, your premises as logical and your argument as unanswerable as you can make them; but for the sake of temporary advantage or for any other reason, do not enact the role of pot-house politician by the tactics previously suggested. Politics is, or ought to be, an honored field to which the citizen can labor for the time being without reproach; it would be so if those who engage in it would make it so. Then, as Utah has contributed to the world models so many excellent examples of the good, the beautiful and the true, let it now go yet a step farther and show how to conduct a political campaign on proper lines. It does not need that animosity, industry and show be sacrificed altogether in doing this. The campaign may be as lively as its participants desire, but it should be free from such liveliness as comes of objectionable procedure and intolerable language. We can do it, and "rather than fail" let it be said that we did do it.

ONE MORE SUCH VICTORY.

It is a matter of sincere regret to the patriotic mind given to some thought that the opponents of repeal owe their temporary triumph to superior physical power rather than to a better cause more only defended. It is in some respects like a passage at arms—no amount of skill and determination can cope with the differences of calibre when the opponent possesses them in much greater quantity; or merely animal force does not adjust the right or the wrong of anything. Three may be one way or another as an unsettled question, the question that is settled being only that one could unite the other without reference to the merits or moral qualities involved. The Senate is precisely the billiard deliberative body in the world; its members are chosen (theoretically) because of their superior attainments in the field of statesmanship. Low or Lilliputian, for because they can lift more weight than the strong man in the side show or be able to make a creditable showing with animals weaker in the arena. While these are by no means extraordinary instances, those who plead to sacrifice the upper house of the national legislature in its traditionally ideal condition will explore the last limit a resort to reason upon an important question by a numerical equal to question added to those named, if not indeed the same thing.

Let us reverse the case from the anti-repealers' standpoint and see how they would then be likely to regard it. Indeed of the matter at issue being a bill calling for the repeal of a law which compels the government to purchase silver in excess of its requirements at the expense of its gold contents, suppose we substitute a bill limiting wealth to $100,000 per capita and outlawing all of one's acquirements above that amount to the government. We all know what an utterly violent, unreasonable, outrageous and indefensible measure that would be because among other things, stifling enterprise, checking outlays, retarding growth, encouraging the multiplying and lawless rabble, deadlocking the wheels of progress and inaugurating revolution at once with cause to follow soon after. Yet there to those who not only defend, but advocate such a law. Let us imagine again that there were a good-sized minority in the Senate. A bill is previously presented looking to the opening and clearing of some waterway promising to be beneficial to the whole country, and immediately the minority spokesman is seen to arise, present their measure and declare that the other shall never become law, pressing it may be, unless the wealth portal bill accompanies it! This would be absurd, you may say, and so it would; but absurd of otherwise matters not, since it illustrates the point. The advocates of the rider are determined; they are also muscular, long-winded and used to deputations. Among them are some good and some garrulous speakers; there is no Senate rule shutting off debate and they determine to talk the waterway bill to death if the other cannot accompany it and proceed to do so. A test of endurance is applied and the majority find that which it comes to that kind of "legislation" they are serious and the minority are capable. The wheels of legislation are at a standstill, and finally the majority, to get anything through at all, have to make a compromise with their earlier associates. How would such a victory be regarded, and would it not be likely to result in the retirement of every one of these revolutionary senators as soon as they could be got off—unless their constituents had become sufferers by some such condition as that spoken of by Othello? It is the very error of the strong, she makes more near the earth than she was wont, and makes men mad."

Of course there is no parallel between the details of the case in fact and the hypothesis, but the similarity otherwise is exact. It is as improper to gain success by bad means as it is deplorable to achieve bad ends by good means, and to the application of this, real circumstances and hypothesis figure in common as arguments. The point is that any compromise that may be adopted will be at the sacrifice of the Senate's dignity, as the result of practices more honored in the breach than in the observance. The NEWS favors the continued use of silver as money, but it does not look approvingly upon the tactics of a rowdy convention—somewhat modified by rule and education—being transplanted to the United States Senate. Meantime the question of whether it is right or wrong to repeal the Sherman law, as a moral factor, remains exactly where it was, while the majority of that body being overridden to the matter seem as strongly of revolutionary methods prevailing that it is difficult to see how any one can state anything else.

HERESY TRIALS.

The Presbyterians have declared another of their ministers, a Dr. Theodore Smith, a heretic. This gentleman is said to have resolved to quit the church instead of carrying his case before the highest tribunal, where, of course, the decisions of the lower courts would be reversed. If he is of the right kind his withdrawal is likely to lead to a schism in the church. Such things have often happened and will happen again. One of the most remarkable instances in later years of what heresy trials sometimes lead to is furnished by the ecclesiastical history of Sweden. Fifty years ago there was hardly a dissenter in that country. But a young Lutheran clergyman, A. Wiberg, was tried by his superiors for preaching heresy and was suspended for six months. He never came back to the church but gathered followers by thousands, and today dissenters in Sweden are numerous enough to threaten the very existence of the established church.

There seems to be neither glory nor profit in the heresy trials that are conducted by the churches now-a-days, and the person may probably be found in the last case in little attention is paid to the necessary distinction between doctrines that are essential to Christianity and those which are not. Looks upon as such. There are a great many questions discussed which seems to a class of which Christians which to ask: "Why did Christ purify the temple?" as if the answer each one has to give for himself versus a higher Power were not sufficient. That a church has a right and even a moral obligation to look to the members both in regard to their views and conduct is not to be denied. It would not be consistent for a church in the United States to retain in its fold people who do not believe in the inspiration of Deuteronomy, or who deny the deity of the Christ. But when it comes to more speculative questions that are subjects not sufficiently explained by the books accepted as the Divine canons, then being carried down are at variance with the spirit of Christianity. And when, as is sometimes the case, the ecclesiastical machinery is set in motion by every or other low motives, for the purpose of exciting alleged Divine justice upon a morally good and honest, although perhaps in some respects mistaken, fellow-mortal, the spectacle presented is one to be viewed only with chagrin and regret.

A NEVADA CHAMPION.

Mr. P. H. Lannan of this city was captured by a San Francisco reporter in the Golden Gate city a few days ago, and questioned upon many points in which the West is interested, answering in the main with the airy freedom that is characteristic of him, and with a whole-some degree of accuracy and fairness. Of the nature were his observations on the silver question as it is regarded this side of the Missouri river, and on the admirable stability of the banks and business men of Salt Lake City as shown during the recent crisis, their report, according to his statements, being only equaled by one town approaching as in size, Binghamton, N. Y.

But when he came to speak of the admission of Utah as a state, Mr. Lannan was not so happy. The Chronicle quotes him as saying:

Utah is not ready for admission, but the Democratic party is on the side of the Mormons, and is determined that they shall be a state. I do not favor admission, and if it came sooner than I say it will I would be annoyed to Nevada. This would be the last straw. It would make Nevada the second largest state in the Union. It would give a population of over 200,000, as after equal to that of Oregon or Washington, and see the behind Colorado, any of which states it would equal in numbers. The silver Congress to Nevada would help to offset the Mormon population of Utah, and would prevent the legislating of polygamy.

The NEWS answers better way of serving faithfully its constituents and the Territory than to put on record such entertaining such ideas as these. Sectionalism is not to be encouraged or stimulated under any circumstances; but it does seem as though love of home and desire for the surrounded advancement of one's own country were a proper form of patriotism. Things have come to an unfortunate pass when those who fain would pass as leading citizens of Utah should be able to distinguish themselves principally by their love for Nevada. What can be thought of a self-styled friend, who is anxious to affiliate as "best man" in an unholy wedding where one of the parties is young, lovely and handsome and the other is clammy, emaciated and a corpse!

COMPULSORY PHOTOGRAPHING.

Another nice point of law has arisen for settlement; it is contained in the following incident: A photographer tried to take a picture of a group of military officers at a recent reunion at Gettysburg. Some of the officers objected to being photographed, but the photographer persisted, and made himself such a nuisance that somebody overturned his camera. Now he has sued Generals Sickles and Butterfield, who were in the party, for $10,000 to compensate for injury to his camera and loss of profits on the pictures he would have sold had his negative not been broken. The suit involves the right to take any one's picture against his will and in defiance of protest, and the extent to which the proposed victim may go in resisting the "camera fiend." An exchange supply observes that one ought to be able to say whether he will be "took" or not, and to have considerable right of resistance to this process. If one must submit whether he will or no, what is to prevent a photographer capturing his victims on the street and dragging them off in triumph to his den? And this raises the question as to what if any right the "hook fiend" has to take a picture of everything that excites his fancy or curiosity and match off with it in triumph, whether the individuals who may be embraced in the view are willing or not. The right to control one's own person except when the law has been violated seems to have become quite shadowy if it is not, as against those who desire to make use of it, altogether rather. About nine out of ten would be for the photographer to do, as the personal risk is not very great as a general thing; sometimes, however, that tenth person who up about ten times as much of a temper as an ordinary person would and by such means are unexpected conditions kept in a state of equilibrium.

DEPEW'S ADVICE.

Chauncey M. Depew recently contributed an article to an eastern paper on the subject of "How men rise to railroading." It is pronounced one of the most suggestive papers from that has appeared for a long time. Among other things it shows that those who are taking the lead in the recent spasm of have come from the ranks, and it is possible for young men who have no ordinary advantages to attain to some of the highest positions merely by manifesting qualities of mind and intelligence together with that indefinably which is indispensable in the management of great corporations. Thousands of young men who are longing to make themselves feel as if they had nothing to lose the Boston Herald, will read and ponder and have encouragement from it in what seems to be the hard job. One could take to most newspapers of the country and point to illustrating statement as Mr. Depew has furnished, and one could take the good, encouraging lesson in either or in well, or in iron and steel, and trace in them the rise of men who had the staying and the sleeping qualities in them to such a degree that the people found it out and put them in positions of trust and were compelled to make room for their advancement because the great industries are always demanding the man of superior gifts. Such an article as Mr. Depew's goes to show that genuine merit is usually discovered and that comparatively few of the important positions in the business or industrial or professional world are won and held by men who have not climbed up in the ranks and gained their place by persistent and indomitable industry and devotion.

The lesson remains that what Mr. Depew said as to the elements of success in the business in which he succeeded so greatly have a wider application than may have been in his mind at the time of writing; for certain it is that the qualifications spoken of in connection and the qualities outlined practiced would insure success in any department of life. The courses is also true—without them or either of them, failure will come sooner or later. The gifted writer and purposeful orator has had more in the way of adventitious assistance than falls to the lot of ordinary mortals; but even this without the qualities named would in the end be unavailing, since the prop cannot endure forever and the more it is depended on and the less the one so supported depends upon himself the sooner will the end come. Mr. Depew is about the youngest old man in the country and he has ever a kind word for those who are ambitious to himself—old young men—as well as those who are both young and old and feel it.

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