

these things into consideration, there is likely to be more rejoicing than gloom in the liberal ranks, except as to a very few, when the matter is fully understood, and the unusual jubilation of the conservatives will sink away as they observe the play at politics which Mr. Gladstone, even in his advanced years, has shown himself capable of. In making his change of mind public, it is pretty certain he has not done so without the full knowledge and approval of his trusted prominent political associates.

### UTAH'S POSITION.

It is gratifying to note the attention that is now paid to Utah people in the East, in connection with their attitude on national questions; and it is also a matter of congratulation to observe that Utah people, as a mass, conduct themselves with becoming dignity in the prominence given them. The experience in this line is emphasized in connection with the convention being held this week in Cleveland, Ohio. Although that is a convention of members from one political party, there is no reason to believe that if it were of the other great party there would be anything different. The papers arriving by mail from the East, as well as the dispatches giving an account of the proceedings, accord to Utah such special mention as was never before given to a commonwealth not yet fully entered into statehood. Notwithstanding the presence of western leaders of experience already possessing actual power in national affairs, whenever western interests are referred to in the newspapers, Utah is named as being a foremost representative thereof.

While this deference to our Territory is an occasion of pardonable pride, it is also a suggestion to members of all parties to consider the cause than has produced it. On all questions connected with the West, Utah has been looked upon as occupying a position of firm conservatism. Some things may not have exactly suited her people, and may have called forth a vigorous protest; yet they have not gone off on a tangent or indulged in hasty, ill-considered action, the result of an angry impulse. Their policy has been to move steadily forward in the line of calm conviction, refusing to engage in the uncertain oscillations that mark some other communities. Thus they have gained a reputation for stability and firmness of purpose that is now standing them in good stead.

The benefits of this regular movement in the past should be a pointer for future conduct. No matter what may come, rashness should be carefully guarded against. Utah is being drilled now in political experience, but in securing the training it would be unwise and inconsistent with a course that has been productive of good results for a crowd of political "bolting" to be instituted, such as some agitators are urging. There may be occasions for "bolting;" there are reasons which induce people to change their attitude on political issues. But such movements should not be made

without due deliberation. In politics, as in business, suggested ventures should be calmly weighed and considered, and when a man is firmly convinced as to the course which will be most beneficial, it is pretty safe to abide by the conviction. A tendency to be driven about by every wind of doctrine, political or otherwise, is not conducive to the welfare of a commonwealth; while a change consequent upon an educational advance that brings a conviction of right cannot be objected to.

In the present status of the nation there are likely to arise many opportunities for rashness even to the extent of extreme foolishness. There are industrial, social and political troubles, which may be easily combined to produce tumult and disorder. One class of people may be disappointed in not getting their way in one direction, and another may be angered by failure in another line; thus producing a condition out of which violence and disaster may come upon the repetition of just such ill-advised movements as have agitated the country on several notable occasions of late years. In the face of such a possible situation, the people of this region may remember with profit the steadiness and conservatism that creates confidence in them now, and that will, if continued, keep them out of unnecessary turmoil in the future. While acting with promptness, decision and vigor as occasion may require, let moderation prevail in words and actions, that the reputation of the people for good common sense and firmness of purpose may be maintained. There is safety and honor in that position for Utah.

### A LESSON FOR UTAH.

In another part of this issue is a letter from our well known townman, C. R. Savage. In it there is a graphic description of the scenery on the route of the Rio Grande lines in southern Colorado, which will entertain lovers of the sublime and picturesque in nature.

There are also suggestions and comments which should come home with peculiar force to the enterprising workers of this Territory. Mr. Savage is completely imbued with love for Utah, interest in her welfare, and the idea that there is no grander section of the country for a thrifty community. But he is also an eminently practical man, and as such cannot fail to observe the evidence of industrial energy and enterprise seen elsewhere, and make comparisons with that displayed at home. In doing this he has called attention to the fact that in Colorado there are proofs of progress which might serve as a prod to urge Utah people to higher effort in some directions.

One observation by Mr. Savage may be noted for illustration. He relates how that Utah fruits, etc., have been crowded out of the Colorado market now reached from the region in and about Grand Junction. It is not because any injustice to Utah has been perpetrated by Coloradans. On the contrary it results from the residents around Grand Junction being

just towards themselves. The Utah fruit is as good as theirs, but it was to their interest to supply the market themselves, and they did so. It was done by industry and business enterprise. They might have stood back and bewailed the fact that money was going out of their country for the productions of other parts instead of being kept at home, and it would have done them no good. The man who had the product to sell and could get it on the market in the best shape, would sell it. This they realized, and with a commendable display of energy they put themselves in that man's place, with the result named. They command their own market because they have the quality and quantity of produce, and also the business tact, necessary to do so, while the Utah grower must look elsewhere.

Our markets here are in just the same state as the Colorado market referred to was once. They are supplied from the outside with much that is produced as easily and as cheaply at home. This is the case not only with fruits and vegetables, but with many other things. What is wanted is not so much complaint of the advantage possessed by and preferences given to the importations, as a good strong pull to put the home articles on the market in as presentable shape as the other. We need more of the co-operative influences that once were so prominent here, but seem to have taken up their abode temporarily at least, with other localities which are beating us in competition. We require more of the enterprise that will launch out and direct and control the development of our own resources for our own benefit. An infusion of the kind of patriotism displayed in the locality named by Mr. Savage would be about as salutary as anything we could have at present. There needs to be some bustling among Utah people in this regard if they would not be left far in the rear when they should be in the van.

### TALKS TO BOYS.

#### VIII.—TOBACCO AND SOCIAL LIFE.

One duty which every man owes to society is to be a gentleman. No matter how many disregard it, the social obligation exists. A scrupulous regard for the rights and comforts of others is an essential quality of a gentleman. The carelessness engendered in this respect is a notable demonstration of the demoralizing influence of tobacco socially.

Not long since, on a cold morning, a street car in Salt Lake City had for its passengers three or four gentlemen and one lady. Several blocks from town it was stopped by a high Federal official with a lighted cigar. He preferred the warmth of the interior of the car to the chilly atmosphere outside. Entering, he noticed the lady, and making a profound bow said: "Excuse me, madam, I presume you will not object to my smoking in the car a cold morning like this?" The gentlemen passengers looked up surprised, and the lady was dumbfounded. Indeed, the inquiry was so framed that it was impossible to