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THE LABOR PROCESSION.

The procession of working people today was a fine sight. Not because there was any remarkable display of numbers, of insignia, or of fashions usual in such parades. But the order and deportment of the men, their cleanliness, their neat and gentlemanly apparel, and their independent mien and carriage were striking to one familiar with processions of laboring men in the Old World.

The contrast was very great. It showed the difference between the spirit of labor here and there. The marks of servility, of ill-remunerated toil, of heavy heartiness, or carelessness as to dress, of poor pay, long influence, to be ruled in parts at least of the make-up of some European labor parades, were all conspicuously absent today, and the appearance and demeanor of the men proclaimed the fact that they breathe the air of liberty, that they are fairly paid for their skill and handiwork, and that they have a good perception of "the dignity of labor."

There was only one occurrence during the parade which jarred on the feelings of spectators. It was a small affair, but we notice it as principle. Some men were at work on a building near the corner of Main and South Temple streets. They were jeered and hooted by men in the procession. Nothing very unseemly was said, and only one portion of the parading body made the noise. But it suggested the idea that they had not yet reached the true ideal of freedom, which not only demands liberty for itself but grants it fully to others.

Most of the parades were too protracted to indulge in this display, and we hope to see the day when all working men will recognize the right of others to work when they play, or to play when others work, and will not use any influence that savors of intolerance or oppression. The parade on the whole was a pleasing success.

"REORGANIZED" ABSURDITIES.

A short time ago we paid some attention to a telegraphic dispatch from Ogden, which appeared in a number of eastern papers, to the effect that with the cessation here of polygamous marriages, there was nothing in the way of "the Josephite branch of the Mormon Church" joining with the Utah "Mormons" that negotiations were being opened with Joseph Smith, of Lamoni, to make Ogden the headquarters of the "Josephites," and that there was a probability of the latter body obtaining much of the Church property that has been confiscated.

We showed that the scheme was not likely to succeed for various reasons. That "Josephitism" is not a "branch" of this Church. That there are essential differences between the two bodies apart from the polygamy question. That Joseph Smith of Lamoni had no hereditary or patent right to the Presidency of the Church. And that though the "Josephite" organization had endeavored to obtain possession of some property to which it was not entitled, we did not think it would be gratified in this instance.

The Lamoni *Herald*, the organ of the "Josephites," publishes the dispatch, some articles on the subject from different papers, and the remarks of the Deseret News and defines the position of the "Josephites" in relation to these matters.

It claims that those with whom the "Reorganized" church movement began were members of the Church organized in 1830, that they refused to accept the rule and presidency of President Brigham Young and the doctrine and philosophy of the Church as it existed under that presidency, and that the only claim made by the "Josephites" to any property of the Church is on the plea that the heirs of the "Utah division" were a departure from the faith and so apostacy, and that the Josephite Church is entitled to be recognized as the Church, not only in the spiritual sense but "in the material sense," and is thus "entitled to the possession of whatever property the original Church owned at the death of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, or at the time when the departure by apostacy took place."

The *Herald* editor admits that "the claim is now being urged," by the "Josephites," "to the possession of the Temple lot at Independence," also that in presenting their claim to be the Church, there will be "no back theory" on their part. "In making the effort to obtain the possession of property held in early times by the genuine Church." But it is only fair to state that the editor declares he is not in any sense responsible for the movement in Ogden and has had nothing whatever to do with it. He also says:

"We have made no claim upon the contested property of the Church in Utah. We are not in sympathy with the manner of such representation, and it was for that reason that we called the property as mentioned in what appeared on the books of the government.

"When we are ready to assert claim to property in Utah scientific backing, the Utah Church, we shall move upon it in the form of law and try the legal to see the proper tribunals. In the meantime we shall continue to use our claim in recognition of the church in legal succession to the one organized April 6th, 1830, as against the so-called Church of Christ at Independence, and cannot take claim to such succession."

There is nothing in the "Josephite" disclaimer that overturns what the Deseret News had to say on this subject, unless it might be the intimation that the Ogden movement perhaps originated at Lamoni. We take the editor's word for that, without dispute, and as entitled to credence, he knows and we do not.

As to the "succession," the facts are the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, organized on the 6th of April, 1830, has been continued and reorganized as designed by its divine founder, being organized and set up "for the last days and for the last time." It never been disorganized. The notion that the death of Joseph and Hyrum, or the disorganization of one quorum—the First Presidency, disorganized the Church, is one of the absurdities of "Josephites." Another is that a "Reorganized" church can be the original Church; that a church that had been dead seventeen or eighteen years was the same church when a new organization was effected of a few of the old members of the defunct body. The very title of the "Josephite" body—"Reorganized" is fatal to the logic of its claim.

That the Council of the Twelve Apostles succeeded in natural order to the Presidency of the Church on the death of the Prophet Joseph, is as clear as words can make it. And the fallacy of hereditary succession to presidency of any kind in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, is so palpable that it requires no argument to people who have read the Doctrine and Covenants and are imbued with the spirit of the Gospel.

This Church lays no claim to "succession." It has changed its location several times since it was organized, but its presidency has been one body. It was so constituted, when fully organized, that the loss of any of its parts would not affect the integrity of the whole, because its internal vitality and reproductive force would replace the loss, and the organism would move forward to accomplish the design of its Creator.

Excommunicated members form no part of the body. They are cut off, like sticks matter from all living organisms, and though through the kind of life that develops in such masses they may reorganize, in forms similar or dissimilar to the body which expelled them, they have no reasonable claim to be regarded as the original body or entitled to its rights, privileges or appointments.

The "Reorganized" society of worshippers has its rights as a religious denomination and is to be respected in them. But neither in law nor in reason can it be regarded as the original Church. In face of the facts that it claims the original Church died or was disorganized—which is the same thing, and that the alleged disorganized Church has never exhibited any signs of dissolution but has lived on, in active performance of all its functions, increasing in stature, in influence, and in power, for the benefit of mankind and for the glory of God, who organized it and has preserved it until this day.

ALL NON-RUSSIANS MUST GO.

The latest mandate from Russia indicates that the reign of persecution there has only just begun. The charges against the Jews prove to have been only a pretext, and so much so justify the cruelties perpetrated upon them, as to blind the outside world for a time as to the real purpose of the Czar's government in making the movement.

It now comes out that the Czar has concluded that his empire is holy ground upon which none have a proper right to tread save those who will acknowledge him as heaven's agent to prescribe to them the method of worship. The Jews seem to have been chosen because of their general prejudice against their race as the most convenient class on which to open the war, but the plan of proscription seems to include every alien within the borders, the full matter of the aliens being without in order to more perfectly arrange for the confiscation of the property of the other victims. We may soon expect, therefore, to learn of a wholesale expulsion of Germans as well as Jews, of which there are vast numbers in the Czar's dominions, and all the rest who refuse to confess the Czar's divine as well as political authority.

Just how the nations of Europe will take this new development in Russian rule is a question of more or less concern. One would have reason to presume from such a policy that the minister on the Russian throne had determined to close the gates of his dominion against civilization in general, and with his army and his enslaved subjects, to make his empire his world. The intensity in his mind is cropping out more conspicuously every year, and the situation of Russia such as it is, might be saved by his sending his reign of tyranny suddenly to a private asylum. Otherwise his empire is liable to be the scene before long of a revolution that will wipe her entire order of ruling nobility from the face of the earth.

The most wise now in the security afforded by the religious army in the north. The fate of the world-renowned Chile should be a warning to them that a necessary soldier is a good fellow in the barracks, but under the sides of danger and adversity, to day you have him in support and to-morrow you may have all hands to fight. The Czar's half a million troops make a wonderful exhibition under review, but a single rupture in the face of a struggle to arms would be little to leave him without as much as an escort for his majesty's person.

BALLOT REFORM.

ELIHU B. HAYES, secretary of the Republican club of Massachusetts, has signed editorial in the New York *Recorder*, drawing a contrast between what he terms constructive Republicanism and obstructive Democracy. He says that there is more need of constructive work at present than in any period of the history of the United States. It is a failure to assume that everything has been done for the proper management of public affairs. In the political world new emphasis must be adopted to meet changed and changing conditions, as in the mechanical world.

No country in the universe affords greater opportunities for constructive work in politics than ours. Unfortunately, there has been a tendency in later years among the better and more educated classes of our citizens to keep aloof from practical politics. This may have been caused by the disposition on the part of the press generally to belittle public life, and to indulge in coarse criticisms of public men. However, at present, there is serious need of intelligent and unselfish public service. And it is the duty of the press and of public opinion, irrespective of party, to hate to discriminate against selfish and unselfish work in public life.

In America as in every country the honest reformer and disinterested politician must expect to meet fierce opposition. But in our country, at least, he has the satisfaction of knowing that if his reforms are wholesome he will ultimately be heard. For a long time the city has been raised that reform in our electoral method is needed. It has been admitted on all hands that something must be done to substitute the purity of the ballot box. But nothing was done until a few determined men in Massachusetts took the matter up, and carried them was Mr. Hayes, the writer of the *Recorder* article. The result was a ballot reform law embodying the Australian system, and the end of the kind adopted in this country. It was signed by Governor Ames of Massachusetts, May 25, 1888.

This law involves radical changes in our old system, yet when its efficacy in the way of honest reform was established, it no longer met with opposition. Only three years since it was first adopted, and now it prevails in the majority of the states, while its constituents is scarcely debated. Mr. Hayes says, was it not better to adopt this plan of reforming abuses than to stand around and find fault with the disease.

Mr. Hayes thinks that every existing public abuse can be remedied by intelligent and determined action, and that wholesome reforms will be accepted by the people at large, when properly presented, but he thinks that young men should ally themselves to a party to be effective. In his opinion the Republican party affords the best opportunity for constructive work, because it is a party of progress and of wholesome reform, while the Democratic party, he alleges, is one of persistence and of obstruction.

In our opinion, though Mr. Hayes claims pioneership for the Australian ballot system, the Republicans are no more in favor of this law than are the Democrats. And wherever opposition has been made to it, it came as much from one party as from the other.

IS OUR REPUBLIC BEING SOUTH-AMERICANIZED?

THE recent troubles in Chile are bringing into notice the system of republications which prevails generally in South America. Henry L. Nelson, a Democratic writer in the New York *Recorder*, claims that our country is being South-Americanized. Here is what he says:

"In every republic a chief danger is from monarchism, for in the centralized power the executive chief has to control elections and to secure himself or some other as his successor. In Chile and other Spanish American republics it is the custom for the government to set up "official candidates" and to bring to bear to their favor the entire power and influence of the administration. The practice is one which, in that form at least, we should not tolerate for a day in this country. But in another form we have it in full and positive activity. The prostitution of the postoffices, of the navy yards, of political rents, the manipulation of the civil service as an organized army of administration partisans, the freight rate of patronage to political "bosses" in return for their support—all these are the disguised forms of official machinery look for succession and for office."

To this another *Recorder* writer named Jefferson replies:

"The practice which you too boast and which I do not seem to detect was in full swing in this country during a good many years. Mr. Jefferson made Mr. Madison president, and he in turn handed the Chair of Government over to Mr. Monroe. Andrew Jackson gave it to Van Buren, and Jesse Buchanan did his best to do the same with Breckinridge. Thomas Jefferson Democratic precedents, but we depart from President has followed them. The country demanded the appointment of Mr. Lincoln, Hayes and Garfield were forced by popularity, and Cleveland second time expired by the law, and a longer in the chair of his successor. If Hayes had no voice in the nomination of his successor, Cleveland had. Three years ago Mr. Cleveland put back the entire power of his administration to another himself and he was at his command the strongest popular political machine that ever used to intimate votes. The result is our being South-Americanized."

Striking a mean between these two, it seems that in our country there is a little too much practice of the theory that "to the victors belong the spoils."

NEWS IN A SUTSHELL.

A proposed church hall was stolen recently by Chinese thieves.

There are more dukes in China, than in all the works outside of it.

A Wichita (Kansas) woman strapped her baby on her back when she rides on her bicycle.

Every vehicle, even a wheelbarrow, in the streets of Paris at night must carry a lighted lantern.

Hibernating still others ex-Senator Dorsey, but it does not interfere with his wielding of the old tendency.

The sale of the Pacific Short Line was postponed by the principal creditor. The road was to have been sold at Omaha yesterday.

Frank Melbourne procured a shower of rain at Cheyenne yesterday. The weather bureau was repulsed. Nearly one half an inch of rain fell.

Chinamen are coming into the United States, it is said, by way of Canada. Smugglers get $100 for every Chinaman smuggled into the country.

The German patent law provides that inventions built be considered new if they have been lost sight of for one hundred years.

Franklin Pierce was the fourteenth president, and his initial letters stand for fourteenth president. There are thirteen letters in his name.

The late Republican state convention in Kansas declared in favor of free coinage. This makes the sixth Republican state convention to declare for free silver.

A new exhibition has been opened in Brazil. It starts at Hayti, then to San Domingo, Martinique, French Guiana and Brazil. It is controlled by French capitalists.

In the 5,000,000 letters that reached the dead-letter office last year there was money amounting to $20,042 and checks and notes to the value of $1,471,971.

African travel is the fixing in London to Lord Randolph Churchill. He has two French cooks with him, plenty of champagne, and stands to no danger of the fate of Henry Stanley endured.

John M. Thurston, of Omaha, passed through Chicago a few days ago, on his way to Ohio, where he will stump for McKinley. He still predicts Mr. Blaine's nomination next year by acclamation.

Melbourne failed to bring rain on Sunday at Cheyenne according to engagement. But he says the wind caused the disappointment. He stood for twenty-four hours more. He got it, and produces an abundance of the liquid.

Now comes we from Russia that all aliens within the Czar's dominions will be expelled from that country. Not alone Jews, but Germans, English, Austrians and Americans must go. It is said their property will be confiscated by the government.

War talk still prevails in Europe. It is thought that Turkey is not pleased with England's occupation of Egypt, and that was why she fell in line so easily with Russia. As matters look now Turkey has a better chance for existence than formerly. Russia is likely to become her protector, as England was in the past.

A Birmingham (Conn.) practical joker is in trouble. Recently he treated six men to a chowder which, he said, was made from raccoon meat. After the meal, of which all partook freely, the joker made a speech, saying that the chowder was made from a dog. This intelligence made the men so ill that they had to take to their beds for several days. They have now organized and threaten to shoot the practical joker on sight.

The World's Fair commissioners from Pennsylvania are greatly excited because of the system of vouchers adopted by Assistant-General McClelland. These vouchers must show an itemized bill of expenses on the part of every commissioner who signs one. Then if there is any little irregularity the Commissioner can be held for perjury, according to the wording of the voucher. Neither can a commissioner travel on a pass and then charge mileage. The commissioners say that the voucher is an insult to honest men. McClelland thinks it is a good thing to keep men honest and also out of the penitentiary.

It is reported that Russia is taking steps to adopt a kind of McKinley bill, that object is to free independent of all other countries. Massachusetts is becoming a vast manufacturing city. Already, it is said, the importation of sugar has fallen to zero by Russian manufacturers. The 50,000,000 rubles worth per annum of vegetables and fruits, for which in 1888 11,000,000 rubles went to foreign countries, had fallen in 1890 to comparatively nothing. The annual average importation of tobacco between 1887 and 1890 was 19,000,000 rubles. Between 1887 and 1890 it had actually decreased by half and [illegible] rubles. In 1890 it had reached [illegible].

THEY EXPRESS THEIR THANKS.

The Montana Editorial Association Acknowledges the Courtesies Shown Them.

The journalistic party from Montana made the most of their time in the city yesterday, visiting among other places the Industrial Home, Liberty Park, the grave of the late President Brigham Young, and the Tabernacle. At the last named place reserved seats were provided for the visitors. They were highly pleased with the service, and expressed their great delight with the singing of the choir. The Warm Springs, Fort Douglas, and Calder's Park were on the programme after 4 o'clock.

When quietly settled down last night, the committee on resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That this association, in session at Salt Lake, extends its hearty thanks to the several railroads which have rendered all the courtesies possible to Indeed, and we desire that special mention, in this connection, be made of the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee & Pacific, Rio Grande, the Salt Lake City railroad, and Rapid Transit company, Great Britain, who kindly placed their handsome and unequaled coaches at our disposal, and to Mr. Wm. Jennings, of the firm of Stock & Co., of Salt Lake, who did the handsome thing by providing an elaborate stock at his cafe, in honor of the Montanans, is further

Resolved, That E. V. Mack, agent of the Union Pacific at Butte, deserves all thanks and acknowledgments for the kind words this association has spoken of him, for the courteous courtesy he has extended each and every member of the association, and for the "Pilot" at our disposal, observe also special mention of E. E. Blair, a former Montanan, of the firm of Stock & Co., of Salt Lake, who did the handsome thing by providing an elaborate stock at his cafe, in honor of the Montanans, is further

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Resolved, That the Utah Central, the Denver and Rio Grande, the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison, the Denver and Rio Grande, the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison, the Denver and Rio Grande, the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison