

vention of the disease and its cure in its incipient stages, as the best formula within their knowledge at the time. It was, for the benefit of the public, first published in the *New York Sun*, and in consequence has ever since been known as "the *Sun* cholera mixture."

A good many years ago the formula was published in the *News*. Numbers of people used it with excellent results in cases of ordinary cholera morbus. The preparation is probably too powerful for use in the cases of very small children, but excellent results have been derived from it by persons of more advanced years. The demand for it became quite extensive, and since the time referred to the drug stores of this city have generally kept it regularly on hand.

It has been held by some physicians that the real Asiatic cholera could not exist in our western climate. It is to be devoutly hoped that this view is correct. In this inter-mountain region we have, by the mercy of God, been free from many causes of devastations that have afflicted the world at large during the last few years. If the plague is destined to sweep over many portions of the globe, may the same immunity enjoyed here with regard to other calamitous conditions be accorded by Divine Providence in relation to that dreadful visitation.

Conviction seems to be settling down upon the minds of a great many people that the world is about to be swept by Asiatic cholera. This view is not only based upon the fact that the plague is taking the old route which has characterized its travels on previous visits, but because isolated cases are appearing in different parts of the globe simultaneously. It has appeared to a limited extent in London as well as Paris. While outside of Persia and Russia the cases may be designated as sporadic, yet these outcroppings of the disease indicate that the conditions are favorable for its assuming an epidemic form. It may be that this is the "desolating sickness" predicted by the Prophet Joseph Smith that is to pass over the earth "day and night," and the report of which will "vex all people." Many others of his prophecies are in course of fulfillment now, and this one will be verified in its time. Its fulfillment was to occur in the generation in which it was uttered. That is to say, there would be some of the people who were living at the time it was given who would not have passed away before the coming of the scourge.

THE BATTLE AT HOMESTEAD.

The details of the battle at Homestead, Pa., constitute one of the most thrilling stories in the history of our Republic. In real dramatic effect it throws sensational fiction into the shade. In contemplating the leading features of such a furious exhibition of ungoverned human passion, the emotions are naturally awakened, and then the light of thought flashes upon the danger of the situation, which exists in various stages of intensity in every quarter of the Union, threatening a popular revolution.

The casual reader of current events omits to mentally retain the incipient

circumstances, which lead up to occurrences of greater moment. It is one of the functions of journalism to recall them, and thus make a complete account at the moment when it reaches the point of absorbing interest.

Some week since the country was informed that a great strike was imminent at the Carnegie Iron and Steel works, at Homestead, Pa.; and that many thousands of workmen would soon be out of employment in consequence. The basis of this expectation was the fact that the company had prepared a scale of wages, making a sweeping reduction, stated to vary from twenty to sixty per cent. The employees were informed that unless they acceded to the proposed terms by July 1st their places would be filled by non-union men. The company also declined to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Labor Unions. Mr. Frick, the manager of the works, was burned in effigy by the people, and, in order to head off a strike, the establishment shut down, thus instituting a lockout.

The discharged employees were determined to prevent the introduction to the works of non-union workmen, and prepared to use force if necessary. In the meantime the company adopted measures of the most extraordinary character. The purpose of them was evidently to protect the works against attack and probably to run the establishment by non-union labor. Hence the building of a high fence, perforated with portholes, the laying of steam hose so that people approaching from without could be scalded by people in the interior, and the stringing of electric wires that assailants might be violently shocked by electricity.

These were the preliminaries for the establishment of a state of siege. All that was now necessary was to "man the fort." A feint was made in this direction by the appearance upon the scene of the sheriff and ten deputies. They were informed by the people that they were not needed as there was no disposition on the part of the men to molest the property of the company. The sheriff and his forces then discreetly withdrew. To have done otherwise would have doubtless cost them their lives.

It appears that while the company made a pretense of protecting its property by the aid of these local officers, it had already engaged the services of about 300 Pinkerton men, who were located about six miles below the town ready to be brought on to the works in barges. They made the attempt, and the bloody conflict, the details of which are given in the dispatches, was precipitated.

We believe that the sympathy of the people of the country will go with the workmen as against the Pinkertons, without reference to which party fired the first shot. Those who had been subjected to the lockout regarded the advent of the hired fighters as an invasion, and, as they came from other States, there appeared to be ground for this view of the subject. Besides these improvised alleged detectives are necessarily objects of popular detestation under any circumstances. They are warts on the social body of the Republic, a means by which the enemies of fair remuneration for labor

can subjugate the masses to their decrees. They are a menace to the peace of the country, because their existence and employment is in direct opposition to the civilized method of settling labor disputes by means of arbitration. They and those who employ them usurp the functions of local and general government and unless the Pinkerton system is wiped out bloodshed and misery untold will be the inevitable result.

The battle is the most remarkable of its class on record, and exhibited the overwhelming power possessed by the masses when they are organized and ably led, as was the case in yesterday's conflict. The means employed on the part of the workmen constituted a unique combination, considering that the force was mobocratic. They brought into play a wide variety of weapons, including a cannon, dynamite bombs, burning oil, etc. It is unusual in such conflicts for the people to be victorious, but such was the case yesterday, and that outcome is apt to have a tremendous effect on future disputes. We have always held that when once the masses learn that they possess a power that is capable of sweeping everything before it, they will not fail to use it when they deem that the situation demands its exercise. The outcome of the terrible struggle at Homestead will doubtless act as an object lesson in that direction.

The barbarity of the populace, their tremendous rage and horrible cruelty were exhibited in the treatment accorded the Pinkerton men after the latter had surrendered and were being taken through the streets in custody. It afforded an illustration of the facility with which man can pass from the condition of a thinking being to that of a bloodthirsty wild beast. This disgusting feature of the riot was relieved by one gleam of magnanimity. This was in the case of one of the detectives who stepped aside and, in a few words, stated to the mob that he had been deceived by those who employed him, otherwise he never would have engaged in the work he had undertaken. The crowd cheered him and permitted him to go unmolested.

In considering such a subject as that under treatment, one is naturally amazed at the paralysis of legal authority. It does not appear that even an attempt was made by regular officers to prevent or put a stop to the sanguinary struggle in which the combatants engaged for an entire day. Does this mean that the government is impotent to suppress an uprising of this description, and is compelled, through sheer weakness, to allow such a war of violence to be waged until one of the parties engaged surrenders to the other? If this be the situation one may well ask, "Are we drifting onward toward the breakers of mobocratic anarchy?"

Everything is being turned into account for political purposes. In a demand for investigation into the subject of the Homestead difficulty, the occasion is used for partisan effect. It seems to us that all considerations ought to be subordinate to the work of curing the evils with which our country is beginning to be seriously and threateningly afflicted. This will, at least, be the position of patriots. How singular it seems, in a situation so serious, for