

week. The final result has just been reached as told in a dispatch sent out last night by Mr. McGraw, chairman of the special committee mentioned. This announces that at 4 p. m. yesterday (July 10) the employes had returned to work, and all trains were running regularly.

The outcome on the Colorado road seems to have fully vindicated Mr. Jeffrey's theory so far as his line is concerned at least. The road has been tied up to a considerable extent for ten days; the men have lost their wages and the company its business for that time. But there has been no destruction of property and no rioting. Beyond this, the men have resumed their daily toil with better feelings toward their employers and more confidence in the fairness and good judgment of the management than they ever have had before. They are completely out of the strike, and the orders of Mr. Debs and Mr. Sovereign are set at naught. By his policy of conciliation and reasoning with the men, Mr. Jeffrey has accomplished what all the compulsory measures adopted, and even the aid of the troops, have failed and will fail in doing in other parts of the country. And he has struck a harder blow at the strike business than have both of the other methods combined, for his men go back with feelings of good will toward him and a conviction that they committed a blunder in striking at all, while the men forced into submission elsewhere will have no such feelings or conviction. Now that the work and worry is past and the opposition from without and within overcome so far as his immediate railway system is concerned, in the triumph that he has achieved President Jeffrey must feel after all that "blessed is the peacemaker."

THE STATEHOOD BILL.

Last week the NEWS mentioned the probability that the bill providing for the admission of Utah would come up for passage in the Senate at the beginning of this week's session. A dispatch received just before going to press last evening (Tuesday) brought confirmation of the first promise: the bill passed the Senate without division—a later dispatch saying there were two votes in the negative. As previously explained, amendments have been made to the measure by the Senate, which action requires that the present bill be again passed upon by the lower house, where it originated. Failing to concur in these amendments, the usual plan would be for the House to ask for a committee of conference between the two houses, and this committee would doubtless smooth away the points of difference. It seems to be the general impression, however, that the House will not insist on the terms of its original bill, but will gracefully accept the changes made by the Senate. If this should be done, there is no reason to anticipate any great delay in the final passage of the bill and the completion of all that Congress has to do with the matter of the new state's admission.

These columns have already given the full text of the bill, as well as the Senate amendments. The character of the latter, briefly speaking, is to post-

pone the date of admission and the seating of representatives and senators until 1896. The governor is to issue his proclamation on the 1st of August, 1894, for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention; said election is to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in next November; and said convention is to meet on the first Monday in March, 1895. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1895, the qualified voters of the Territory shall vote for or against the constitution their delegates have prepared, at which time they may also elect their representative to Congress, their governor and other officers provided for in the constitution. Upon proper and certified notice to the President of the United States that a majority of the votes cast were in favor of the constitution, it shall be his duty to issue his proclamation announcing the result of said election and thereupon the state of Utah shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union, the date of admission being the date of this proclamation.

As before suggested by this paper, it would be an opportune and graceful thing if the bill, which is now seemingly in such favor with both houses of Congress, could be put through in time to reach the President for his signature on Utah's birthday—the approaching Twenty-fourth of July.

TO MUCH SENSATIONALISM.

A short lesson, but one full of meaning for newspapers of the United States, is administered in a recent issue of the *Mexican Financier*. That journal inquires what its northern newspaper friends would be saying were Mexico the seat of the remarkable demonstrations now going on in the United States, and adds: "Our northern neighbors give the name of revolution to every local dispute here, and, forgetting the beam that is in their own eye, diligently search for the mote which Mexico hardly knows to be in hers." This sharp criticism is well deserved on the part of the press in this country, which has grown into the custom of chronicling as "another revolution in Mexico," every petty disturbance in which a few robbers or lawless or excited persons may engage, even though there be no attempt against the general government. This habit of exaggerating an ordinary street broil, or even a more extended riot in which one or two hundred people engage, into a "revolution" places a mark of unreliability against the press which it would be better without. And it is not surprising to witness Mexican journals, while they point out that the alleged revolutions in their country are comparatively small affairs and quickly suppressed, rebukingly calling the attention of newspapers in this nation to more serious affairs at home.

But it is not alone in Mexican affairs or foreign matters generally that the average American newspaper is given to exaggeration. There is hardly a local event of a slightly exciting nature into which the ordinary reporter does not throw an element of sensationalism that makes the account very much unlike the actual occurrence.

Probably acting upon the theory, good enough in its place, that a recital of events must be in glowing rather than in commonplace language to awaken the interest of the reader, the reporter pours in a volume of adjectives which often becomes a deluge, until, instead of a realistic account of what occurs, the chronicler makes a picture as drawn by his over-excited imagination. Thus it is a combination of immature comment and exaggerated description instead of an accurate statement of facts, in forceful language, by which the public may be correctly informed.

Just at the present critical period there is enough of an exciting nature to give of absorbing interest to the public, without the injection of unnecessary sensationalism. While the facts must be told in order that the true nature of the situation may be fully understood and the newspaper fill its place as a faithful chronicler of events, good judgment and a safe public policy requires that they be told in as conservative form as is consistent with the nature of occurrences to be recorded. This rule should be especially applied to the local situation, that no undue excitement or fears may be aroused as to the outcome; yet it is not being followed in all the local accounts of scenes and occurrences here. Some of these are so highly-colored and are presented in such sensational form as to give a thoroughly incorrect view of the present status of affairs, and would lead the reader to believe, and in subsequent times would make it appear in history, that the situation is as aggravated here, and that Utah is in as unfortunate a condition as localities which are described as on the verge of a violent outbreak.

These exaggerated accounts are liable to produce injurious results upon public officers as well as the public in general. The former are but human, and though they may seek to be calm and self-possessed conservators of the peace, still are liable to have their feelings worked upon. And if through overdrawn statements regarding the condition of affairs any of them should become over-enthusiastic in the performance of a duty which requires coolness and deliberation rather than a display of temper and haste, such an act could not be other than lamentable even though it might not lead to serious results. As a matter of fact there is nothing in the situation here in Utah to occasion alarm or uneasiness, or to call for sensational description. With the exception of the demonstrations at Ogden, a repetition of which is now guarded against by the presence of a competent force of officers and troops, there is no disturbance, or promise thereof, of an unusual nature throughout the Territory. This being the case, it is to be hoped that sensationalism will be eliminated from further accounts of events here; or if there is not the good judgment to eliminate it, that the public will have sufficient discrimination to value such accounts at their true worth. The news papers here at least, in their own behalf, should cease to lay themselves liable to similar charges of exaggeration and inconsistency to those preferred by our Mexican cotemporary against the American press generally.