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THEY ARE TO BE PITIED.

THE advocates of ring "Liberalism" are in a pitiable position. They have no legitimate ground of opposition to the movement for organization under national party rules, and being unwilling to yield to the inevitable, they are blindly battling against fate and floundering now in the midst of the troubled past and then in the fogs of the doubtful and impenetrable future. The living present they endeavor to ignore. And while staggering to make it appear that they are life-long Republicans, fraternizing with dyed-in-the-wool Democrats, they are fighting both Republicanism and Democracy, and all for petty, local prejudices and personal hates and ambitions.

Recklessly they try to smile their former friends who have advanced with the times, and, judging them by their own littleness, decide that only mean and greedy motives actuate their progressive movements. The views of these gentlemen taken and expressed under by-gone circumstances, they bring forward now in contrast to present opinions the result of changed conditions. The altered situation warrants a modification of feeling and a different attitude on the part of both Democrats and Republicans in this Territory. And no man need feel any concern at the presentation of his former utterances, side by side with those of the present, if the circumstances justify the difference and his step show progress on legitimate lines.

Those "Liberal" advocates are compelled, in order to keep their lagging position, to make war upon the two great political parties. The People's party is no more. All assaults upon it are directed against empty space. The Democratic party and the Republican party are each and equally the objects of "Liberal" wrath and misrepresentation. There is now no doubt that the division of the majority of the people of Utah, "Mormon" and "Gentile," into the national party ranks is a permanent reality. And what opposition there is to that movement is set in direct opposition to national and not local politics.

The former periodical and spasmodic rallies of Democratic and Republican "Liberals," for a temporary purpose, must give place to established organizations. The movement now inaugurated is too widespread and far-reaching to be ignored. Utah Democracy and Utah Republicanism, as now organizing, will be recognized as legitimate by the national party leaders, and the former shadows of party embodiment will pass away for ever.

The war made upon them, then, by the advocates of dying "Liberalism" must be a forlorn hope, and the latter are objects of deep commiseration. One has but to read their frantic efforts to justify their anomalous position, to see that they are in desperate straits. They richly deserve the fate that awaits them, unless they turn a sharp corner, but, nevertheless, to a charitable mind they are objects of deep and heartfelt pity.

DOING GOOD WORK.

THE plain reason, couched in terse and gentlemanly terms, put forth by the Salt Lake Tribune in its editorial columns, why the action taken by the "Mormon" people should be received in good faith, and why "Liberalism" should now stand out of the way of Utah's advancement, have set the "Liberal" scribes in a frenzy. Their attacks on the Tribune writer are as bitter as though he were a "Mormon," and because his arguments are fairly unanswerable they accuse him of being young. This is an old trick of old politicians worsted in a debate, and it was clearly shown up many years ago by a famous young and brilliant English statesman. The Tribune editor takes his own method of demolishing the sophistry of his antagonists, and does it in a most effectual manner. The ability and straightforward honesty exhibited in the editorial columns of the Tribune on the living Utah question are made the more striking by the exactly opposite qualities conspicuous in the columns of his unprincipled and bewildered adversaries.

COMMENTS ON CONFISCATION.

THE Chicago Times has a strong editorial in denunciation of the attempt, by the Supreme Court of the United States, to find a way out of the dilemma occasioned by the Act of Congress for the escheat of "Mormon" Church property. It cuts the decree of the court "footing the devil round the bush," and the law as "an assault upon the liberty of conscience." As to the latter, it says:

"It is an ill business to make special legislation destructive by indirection of religious freedom. It is worse business that the supreme judicial tribunal of the United States should appoint in the face of the constitutional direction that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," of such heedless assault upon a valuable fundamental provision as was made when Congress passed an act directing the attorney-general of the United States to bring a suit to wind up the affairs of the corporation known as the Latter-day Saints."

The New York Mail and Express publishes a learned legal dissertation on the subject, attempting to defend the action of the court. But it draws a parallel between the power of the king in English jurisprudence and that of the Government of the United States, which will not be recognized as part of our national polity. As a way out of the muddle in the disposition of the property, the writer says:

"The decree expressly provides that the funds shall be devoted to charitable uses, lawful in character. Would it not be a cognate charitable purpose to devote it to the education of children born of polygamous marriages in Utah, or for the establishment of hospitals in Utah for the relief of the sick and suffering of the Mormon faith? These are simply instances which would be lawful, but opposed to public policy or morals and sufficiently express, we think, to the intention of the donors to come within the equity jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States."

The Oakland, Cal., Tribune has no editorial on the subject, from which we clip the following:

"This is the latest phase of a transaction that has a big precedent in history. Henry VIII, that immortal English sovereign, levied tribute as arbitrarily, that member of the Church of England, alias the Episcopal denomination, declared subject all the abbeys, nunneries and treasures of whatever material wealth of the Roman Catholic Church in his domain. He constituted the throne sovereignty of all that ecclesiastical booty, that that rapacious monarch possessed temporal power of simple jurisdiction he would have purloined the Roman Catholic Church wherever that hierarchy had foothold. Henry VIII when he closed his eyes for the last time January 28, 1547, little realized what a massive influence his career would have on posterity. His policy of confiscation, by unwinding, was simply immense. Had the Italian gentlemen then holding office as Supreme Pontiff foreseen the result of his decision to promote the English King's matrimonial measures he most certainly would have proven himself less antagonistic. In this particular the Mormon Church had no ground for diplomacy. The Edmunds law was the consequence of heavy commanding, so to speak, by pseudo sovereign. Polygamy, which was all right when practiced by Solomon and other Biblical personages, was all wrong when made a religious tenet in these times. Because a system of plural marriages was in successful operation in Utah and Gentiledom, these saints, who regarded universal monotheism with unconcern, bombarded Congress until repressive statutes were enacted."

The Washington Independent makes these remarks:

"The Tacoma Every Sunday very timely derives the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States a bad precedent in relation to the property of the Mormon Church enchasing so far to the State as to leave it to Congress to say what charitable uses it shall be put to. Let that money alone to be used by former if not present members of the Mormon Church to dispose of. It will not do for courts to interfere with religious contributions of any kind. It shows a tendency to meddle where the meddler has no business."

REDEMPTION OF ARID LANDS.

GOVERNOR THOMAS of Utah is taking sensitive interest in the irrigation question. A day or two since, he mailed invitations to all the governors of the States and Territories in which arid lands are located, to co-operate with the people of Utah in devising some scheme that would be acceptable to Congress and to the nation at large. The proposition is, that a convention be held in Salt Lake City, on Sept. 15, next, for the purpose of discussing in detail the best methods of reclaiming arid lands. The convention will be composed of 30 delegates from each State and Territory interested.

There are in the United States 54,000,000 acres of arid lands, which, it is claimed, can be irrigated at very small expense. Various schemes are proposed for the purpose, but among those seriously considered is a vast national irrigation plan. The Agricultural Department at Washington is absolutely antagonistic to this, as the following extract from a letter written by Secretary Rusk will show:

"The work of this department is not directed to building up a national irrigation scheme. I am utterly opposed to the government undertaking any grand scheme for the construction of private irrigation works, the cost of which shall be defrayed out of the national treasury, thus imposing a burden upon the taxpayers of the United States for the benefit of a particular section or class. This was clearly stated by Mr. Willits, the assistant secretary of agriculture, speaking for myself and for this department before the committee of the Senate last winter.

"The irrigation inquiry work undertaken and performed by this department has been, and is, exclusively confined to the collection and dissemination of information relative to the condition of our irrigable lands, and the methods by which irrigation can be applied to the best advantage. In this I am simply carrying out the behests of Congress as expressed in the act making a small appropriation for this purpose."

The people of the Eastern States would not take kindly to a national irrigation scheme. They would not consent to be taxed for the purpose of reclaiming arid lands, the products of which would compete with their own. And furthermore, it would be monstrous to have the National Treasury perform the work, and then give the lands away under homestead law. Besides, there is no money available for this purpose.

The most feasible plan, and that most likely to be favorably accepted on all sides, would be the cession of the arid lands to the States and Territories within whose bounds they are. Congress could procure certain conditions by which reclamation could be carried on, and the people as a whole be benefited. For instance, provision should be made so that speculators, syndicates or political bosses should not obtain control of large blocks of lands, or monopolize the water supply. Even the rights of the different States to this supply should be protected. It would be manifestly unfair if north Dakota could monopolize all the summer water of the Upper Missouri.

The swamp lands were given by the General Government to many of the States, and there is no reason why the same disposition should not be made of the arid lands. Each State should be given these within its limits, subject to certain general regulations, providing against a subsequent transfer to merely speculative companies, or individuals. The State could proceed according to its facilities, and as the lands were brought within the water domain, they could be sold by public sale, and the proceeds devoted to whatever purpose the wisdom of the Legislature might decree. This seems to be the most equitable as well as the most popular plan. Careful provision being also made that no State should receive more than its due portion of the general water supply.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

HENRY CLEWS in his report for the week ending June 13, 1891, takes a very hopeful view of the financial situation in the United States. He says that the events during the week at home were of a favorable character, and the situation abroad showed signs of improvement. Gold shipments from New York declined, and the Bank of England increased its proportion of reserve to liabilities from forty-four to forty-six per cent. The bank now holds $25,000,000 more gold than it held at the present time in 1890. The favorable progress of the Baring liquidation also exerted a good effect; and, altogether, the outlook at the world's financial centre is certainly much brighter than in March or April. Fairs and fields are still, however, in strained condition.

Our future depends on the situation at home. Europeans may dispose of American securities, but that can not depreciate their intrinsic values. If Americans are the best securities on which to realize in times of depression, they must necessarily be the best to buy when the change for the better sets in. Happily, the crop situation is in our favor, as frequently pointed out, and as the season advances evidences of improvement seem to multiply. The certainty of an abundant harvest at home and a deficient one abroad increases each day. Our crop bureau states that the increase in winter wheat acreage is 11.5 per cent. and in spring wheat 3.4 per cent., while the condition of both stands at the high average of 96.6 per cent. and 92.6 per cent. respectively.

Mr. Clews further says:

"Money continues easy and promises to so continue until the crop movement, the present quietness of trade tending to increase supplies. More attention has been given to Secretary Foster's action in extending the 4½ per cent. bonds than the question deserves. I do not believe he will attempt any step that means contraction of the currency, for that would be less popular than success in extending these bonds at 1½ per cent. Everyone understands, also, that such a low rate of interest is possible only because of the advantages of holding these bonds other than their safety and high credit of the Government. Western banks, who hold the bulk of outstanding issue, may be willing to accept a lower rate of interest than Eastern banks, the higher rates of the West rendering circulation more profitable in that section than here; but, as just said, more importance has been attached to this element than it deserves. The treasury is, upon Secretary Foster's statements, able to meet all obligations, and the monetary outlook is clear until the fall. When the crop movement begins, then caution will be necessary. It is likely that, through sales of produce and possible securities, we shall regain much of the gold recently spared. The bank reserves are in good shape, and it need not be forgotten that each year the West shows itself less and less dependent on the East for its supplies of money, and the coming fall may prove no exception. We do not look for any radical or immediate change in the stock market, but the present position of affairs certainly justifies taking a more hopeful opinion regarding the future; and a good choice at present prices ought to yield a profit to buyers with reasonable expectations."

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

McKinley got the Republican party nomination for Governor of Ohio.

One-third of the 700 students at the University of Leipsic are Americans.

The rent paid for farms and houses in England amounts to $663,000,000.

Boston sells annually $7,000,000 worth of lottery tickets.

The wheat crop of South Australia and New Zealand is reported 2,000,000 bushels short and of poor quality.

The Bible has now been translated into sixty-six of the languages and dialects of Africa.

Ex-Governor Biggs, of Delaware, and his two sons expect to sell 50,000 baskets of peaches this year.

Indian Commissioner Morgan remarks that "the Indian is the original American citizen." That makes all the rest of us foreigners.

A Central American poet named Jemenez offers to write a poem for $2000 for the World's Fair. That's too much for a poem by Jemenez!

"Do you know what I think of newspaper editors?" asks Eli Perkins. No, Eli, but we know what newspaper editors think of you.

Governor Bulkeley of Connecticut says that he will not resign, and the "news" is told in two lines. If he had said that he would, it would have taken two columns to tell it.

Rudyard Kipling is said to be dying. He has consumption, according to the report, and two weeks ago he was taken from London to Italy, where he cannot speak louder than a whisper.

The Indiana State Medical society, in session at Indianapolis, claims the honor of being the first in America to admit women to membership, in the person of Dr. Mary Thomas of Richmond.

A new jury law in Minnesota enables five-sixths of the jurors to render a legal verdict. This will effectually nullify the stubbornness of the juror who knows that he is right, and all the others wrong.

A member of Southern contemporaries have been saying unlikely things about Jay Gould recently. This is all wrong. You should sympathize with a millionaire, not abuse him. You may some day be a millionaire yourself.

The North Dakotans want to exhibit Sitting Bull's cabin, "just as it stood when he was killed," at the Fair. If the typical Indian agent can also be placed on exhibition at the same time he would prove the best drawing card of the two.

Before the railroads and street cars were in use in India, there were seven different castes in cities like Bombay which could not ride in the same vehicle with each other. This has now been all knocked in the head, and the only struggle between them is to get the best seat.

Beautifully intricate and exquisitely expensive are the modes of the law. John Green used the word "descendants" in his will when he should have said "issue," and this woeful blunder has taken the will into the Supreme court, and it will cost somebody some thousands of dollars.

Experts have decided that the network of prehistoric irrigating canals about Phoenix, Ariz., must have made arable 250,000 acres of land, and sustained fully half a million persons who have left no other record of their existence than ruins whose scientific proportions equal any engineering of today.

The striking London omnibus drivers have returned to their work, which will hereafter be twelve hours a day. Their wages will be slightly increased, and they have the happy consciousness of having for a few days divided public attention in the British metropolis with the Prince of Wales and his baccarat ships.

A very important event in American history occurred June 17, 1673. It was on the day that Father Marquette and Louis Joliet first launched their canoes on the great Mississippi River. They came from Canada by order of Governor Frontenac. They spent two years in exploration, and were well received by the Indians everywhere.

Alarming rumors of a threatened Indian outbreak come from New Mexico and Arizona. Several bands of Apaches have been seen in the neighborhood of the Black Range mountains in southeastern New Mexico. At Chloride a militia company of minute men has been organized. Victorio made his headquarters in the Black Range during 1880 and 1881.

Patriotic Americans should remember the anniversary of the famous battle of Bunker Hill. It is this day, June 17, just 116 years ago. General Gage sailed Boston like a Noah. He had recently offered for the heads of Hancock and Adams. Bunker Hill, though a victory for the British, was a costly one. They lost 1,054 men, while the Americans had only 450 killed and wounded.

On June 18, 1815, was fought the battle of Waterloo. Wellington had 90,000 men, and Blucher about 80,000 also. Napoleon's army numbered 72,000, with a reserve of 34,000 under Grouchy. Wellington swept down on Napoleon's army while the latter was awaiting Grouchy. The loss on the British and Prussian side was 25,000, on the French 30,000 and 227 pieces of cannon.

There is a queer old Bohemian down on the Jersey coast who has followed his calling for forty years, and yet he declares that although he has in season subsisted upon the finny tribe he has never in all his life tasted of a bit of fish. He has always had an unconquerable aversion to fish articles of diet, and his common bill of fare has been unique and simple. As he housekeeps he puts it: "I fix five or ten an' pot. There hain't no bones in them."

It was on June 18, 1812, that the United States declared war against England. The latter claimed the right to search all vessels carrying the American flag, in order to capture British subjects. They did so, and among the persons taken as British subjects was a nephew of General Washington's. The matter was finally taken up by Congress, and the result was a declaration of war on this day.

The sheep and cloth industry is looking up in the Dakotas. The editor of a Sioux Falls paper boasts of a suit of clothes made from cloth woven in that city, the wool for which was sheared from the backs of sheep raised in South Dakota. According to the free trade lies, that wool ought to have been shipped to England and the cloth made there. The cost of freight on the wool and on the cloth would have made the clothes cheaper.

Gen. Thomas O. Osborn, president of the Paraguay and Bolivar International railroad, to a Chicago reporter: "In eight years from now we will be able to step aboard a Pullman car right here in Chicago and ride clear to Patagonia. This trip will be over the Intercontinental railroad, which I am confident will be built by that time. The undertaking is not more difficult, in my opinion, than the building of the Union Pacific, although the Intercontinental will be something over 4000 miles long."

Charles A. Dana finishes his day's work earlier than most New York editors, because the editorial system of the Sun is different from that of other newspapers. Most of the Metropolitan dailies endeavor to give editorial expression and opinion on the news as it comes into the office. But Mr. Dana's plan is to give the newsline to digest, as it were, and to comment upon it next day. All the editorials are revised by him in proof, and if he has a few moments to wait while an article is being put in type, he wheels around his chair and takes down a volume in some foreign language to study.

An exchange says that Recent political events on the southeast coast of Africa give renewed interest to the theory that the famous kingdom of Ophir, from which came much of the vast wealth of Solomon, was located in this vicinity. Not only is the name of Sofala, which is at the head of a bay opposite Madagascar, a possible corruption of Ophir, but travelers have found an astonishing quantity of gold in the hands of the natives, while several explorers have met with most remarkable ruins in the interior. These remains are unlike any others found in the dark continent, being great enclosures made from granite blocks regularly laid and sometimes cemented. These works must have been built by foreign invaders, probably representatives of one of the great commercial powers of the ancient world—Babylonians, Hebrews, Phoenicians or Egyptians—and add strong confirmation to the belief that here was the kingdom of Ophir.

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