

Caine was not the author of the bill; it is not clear that if drawn in the way the *Times* thinks it should have been framed, Utah would have been the place for the erection of the building; and it is not certain that the measure is by any means fatally defective. In any event no blame can be fairly laid upon Mr. Caine, and this paltry assault upon him is as bad as *Tribune* mud-slinging, which the *Times* has taken occasion to deprecate.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S VIEWS.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is decidedly averse to further financial legislation. He favored silver coinage up to the highest standard to which it could be safely used. That standard the 1893 bill embodied. The best interests of the country demand that the coinage of silver be restricted to its present limits. The poor man would be the victim of depreciated currency.

President Harrison is decidedly of the opinion that there should be no more tariff agitation until the McKinley bill has had a fair trial. Already the bill is working to disprove many of the charges made against it. If upon further trial, faults may be perceived in the bill, let them be eliminated, but until there is a fair and impartial trial, there should be no more tariff agitation.

President Harrison is sanguine as to the ultimate success of the reciprocity scheme. He is also hopeful that the future of the Republican party is bright. He says that a re-action will set in, and that the people will see in it the champion of good government and enlightened progress; and that it will not need chairmanship apologies any longer.

The President is well satisfied with the Shipping Subsidy bill. It was a practical measure, and as a preliminary step a very safe one. Encouragement to steamship lines is best to begin with. By this means commerce will be extended, trade relations expanded, and mail transportation facilitated.

In his opinion of the work of the last Congress, President Harrison says that in many ways it was most remarkable, and of a most important character. It was performed in the face of harsh criticism and amid fierce strife, but it will stand the test of history and it will receive the approval of the country. By majority rule the country was built up, and by this it must be preserved. This is the underlying principle of all American institutions. Minority rule means chaos and confusion. The fiercest contentions of the last Congress sprung from the at-

tempt to establish a minority supremacy.

President Harrison says that the Election or "Force" bill simply means a guaranty of majority rule. He says there is no such thing as a local question about honest elections. The House of Representatives cannot ignore the question of national elections owing to the principle at issue. He thinks the public alone can determine whether the Force bill will become a dominant issue in the immediate campaign or in the near future.

ENCROACHMENTS UPON POPULAR RIGHTS.

WE GIVE space to-day to an intemperate letter from some young men who have started the practice of law in Logan, and who appear very anxious to have terms of court of the Fourth Judicial District, newly erected, held in the beautiful capital of Cache County. We have suppressed a few vulgar expressions in the letter, but have made no change or omission in their argument.

Careful reading of the letter and of the article which they appear to think gave occasion for it, and which we now reproduce, will show that they have been too ready to take offense, that they have magnified the brief reference of this paper to their youth—the only remark of the kind being, "these young men"—and that they have not met the objections offered by the *News* to their endeavor, through the bitterest and most persistent enemy Utah has in Congress, to endow the Governor of this Territory with extra powers.

The fact that these powers were only petitioned for as "temporary," does not alter the question involved. The Governor has been trying with all his might and cunning, to obtain autocratic authority, to curtail the powers of the Legislature and to enlarge his own prerogatives at the expense of popular rights and the sacrifice of republican principles. The petition sent to Senator Edmunds by "these young men"—there is nothing in that phrase that should excite the ire of any sane person—was in favor of a step in the same direction.

It also assumed, with judicial diction and manner, to decide a question as to the constitutional powers of the Legislative Assembly of Utah. It reflected upon the course of that body. It assumed to speak for the people of Cache, among whom, we venture to say, there are not more than one in a hundred who want courts to sit and draw the kind of people they attract in the

avored and peaceful city of Logan. And further, in addressing this petition for something that an immense majority of the people do not want, to the man of all Congressmen who is most inimical to Utah's citizens, "these young men" passed by the Delegate from Utah, who is ever ready to advance anything that is for the true interest of the Territory, and thus exposed themselves to the just criticism of the friends of the people.

But there was no "abuse" of any person "found in the company" of Mr. Edmunds and no attack upon them, as can be seen by reading the article. As to the true "inwardness" of the matter, is it not in the over anxiety of these young lawyers to have the District Court sit in Logan and thus increase the prospects for legal business? And is it not a fact that they did not seek the aid of Utah's Delegate, a friend to the people, but invoked the help of the people's enemy, because they knew that the powers they wished to be conferred upon the Governor were in hostility to the work done by Utah's friend, and in the line of the assaults made by Utah's foe?

We call attention to those sentences in their communication to Mr. Edmunds which we have italicized, and we think, without any further comment, they will of themselves prove that our remarks were strictly just. And we think that examination of the whole matter will show that instead of "abusing" these young men we treated their action with great forbearance. The only "vituperation" that appears in the controversy is contained in the letter over their signatures, which we print today, and in the viler expressions we have omitted.

As to the duty of editors in watching to the "minutest details" the rights of the people, defending them and resisting all encroachments upon them, we think the public will agree with us that it is better to err, if at all, on the side of vigilance than by way of apathy and sloth. Herbert Spencer says: "A patriot loves liberty as a miser loves gold—for its own sake and at once resents the smallest invasion of the people's rights."

If they who stand up for popular rights against autocratic power are "grumblers," then such men as Jefferson, Madison, Mill, and Spencer whom we have quoted, are among the "grumblers," and we are in excellent company. Utah has been encroached upon continually, and it has become necessary to protest repeatedly against attempted invasions of her liberties. Posterity will recognize the gallant fight that has been made here for fundamental republican principles, and