

turned away from "Liberal" jobs because they would not agree to sustain the "Liberal" cause, and as no test of this kind was applied on the sewers, the fear was entertained that the men employed were People's Party men.

Now there has been no test in use by which the politics of these laborers might be discovered. Work has not been specially furnished to any class to the exclusion of others. So all these "Liberal" fears and surmises are imaginary, and strengthened only by their own acts and intentions.

The next movement was to raise a howl that too many men were employed, and that they would stop in their work occasionally and rest on their shovels and look around. The semi-idiot whose mind seems to be in a sort of chemical and classical chaos, in which quotations from Latin and Greek authors and the names of chemical compounds are mingled in confused massesses, and who strains his weak intellect in mighty efforts to fill up space in the "Liberal" organ, imagined he could make a sensation by repeated references to the resting of these horny-handed sons of toil. The surest cure for his lunacy would be to make him take a pick or shovel for a single day, and do as much work on the sewers as are these so-called "lazy" Sanpeters or Denverites.

Any unbiased citizen who has watched this work, and has common sense, will see that handling a shovel or a pick in the heat of the sun from morning until night is no sine-cure, and that no one but a dunder-head or inhuman being would expect men to do this labor unceasingly, without straightening their backs occasionally and taking a "breathing spell."

We say the superintendent and his force are deserving of praise for the speed with which the work has been pressed forward and the manner in which it has been done. The objections made have been raised for a purpose, and that purpose has shown itself by the attempt, in the City Council, of certain members to obey the order of their "Liberal" dictators through the organ which has raised the howl.

The proposition to let the remaining part of the sewer work by contract is sufficiently transparent to the perception of the dullest-minded citizen. At first it was not discerned, but one good look at it exposed the whole project.

The "Liberal" scheme of ob-

struction did not work. The city has expended money for tools and apparatus to perform this labor. It is proceeding admirably. It will be continued in the same manner and with the same success. And the People's Party members of the Council are not to be robbed of the prestige of the work which was so loudly demanded, and make capital for their enemies by any abandonment of their policy or change in the conduct of the enterprise.

Of course their action in sitting down upon the obstructionists will be misrepresented. That is to be expected. Misrepresentation is the "main hold" of the party of political destruction. But it does not matter. Everybody who wants to see this sewer completed will see that the proper way to do is to go forward and have it finished in as good and thorough a manner as it has been begun, and that can only be assured by leaving its management in the hands which have manipulated it so satisfactorily.

The Council has done right in this matter, and now let the work proceed without hindrance, and let those who are responsible for it pay no heed to the jibes of the weak buffoon who vainly attempts to excite ridicule, or the falsifiers who maliciously endeavor to misrepresent their acts and intentions. The job is bound to be expensive, but surely they who were so urgent as to be almost crazy for its accomplishment ought to be the last to complain of the work on that account.

GLADSTONE AND THE SABBATH.

An incident occurred on the occasion of the visit, some time ago, of Hon. W. E. Gladstone to the European Continent which shows how careful that illustrious gentleman is, whether at home or abroad, to observe the Sabbath. The city authorities of Naples wished to show Mr. Gladstone an extraordinary attention and arranged with the authorities for a visit to Pompeii, at which there should be a great excavation in the "City of the Dead." He accepted the invitation, although no day was named. Knowing his love for classic archaeology, the authorities did not doubt for a moment that he would fall in with all their plans. So they fixed upon Sunday, and on Saturday morning it was announced in all the papers that a special steamer would take Mr. Gladstone and family, the authori-

ties and newspaper correspondents, to Pompeii, where there would be an excavation. But they "counted without their host," or rather, their guests, for the "grand old man" firmly but politely informed them that "he did not use the Sabbath for mere worldly excursions;" that they must change their whole plan, or he would not go. And yet, without his knowledge, the correspondents, seeing the announcements in the Saturday papers, without further inquiry, telegraphed to their journals in England, France and Germany, which published on Monday morning, that "Yesterday (Sunday) Mr. Gladstone went on an excursion to Pompeii." Many were the recriminations in the opposition journals and in the religious weeklies in England, and some, not opponents, deplored that he should set such a pernicious example. Yet on that Sabbath Mr. Gladstone was in his regular place in church, and did not visit Pompeii until the Tuesday after.

NOT MUCH MERCY.

The other day, as stated in the News, Walter E. Wilcox, a veteran resident of Utah, in his seventieth year, was before Judge C. S. Zane to receive sentence for unlawful cohabitation under the Edmunds act. He had pleaded guilty to the indictment. In answer to questions put by the Court the facts were elicited that the defendant had two wives, and that he married the second one in 1860—one year before there was any statute against polygamy, in existence, the first law of that kind having been passed by Congress in 1862. The Court asked the defendant whether he had anything to say in relation to what his future conduct would be, the reply being that he had not; whereupon Mr. Wilcox, was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for six months' and to pay the costs of the suit, the inability of the defendant, he being a poor man, to pay a fine having been elucidated before the passing of sentence.

Of course the extension of leniency was discretionary with the court. Notwithstanding that there was ample basis for an application of mercy, none was given. The elements forming a groundwork for letting the prisoner down easier than he was treated may be summed up from the foregoing, thus: The defendant plead guilty and consequently gave the government no trouble; the original act out of which