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## THE TERRITORIES CAN WAIT.

A dispatch from Washington shows that the anti-silver men will oppose the omnibus bill for the admission of the remaining territories for the reason that each of them would send two silver senators to Congress. It might as well be added that each would also send a silver representative to the House, for of such is the complexion of things in this region of country. We are justified in upholding the silver standard for reasons which have been placed before the public in a good many ways, at numerous times and ever since Congress enacted the infamy which made the white metal a creature of the yellow. But what can be said in favor of men who have nothing more than that to advance as an "argument" for keeping territories which are properly equipped and altogether eligible out of the Union? Is it customary in any part of this land of the free and home of the brave to cast about and find out what a man's or some men's political inclinations are before doing him or them justice? If so, it were more honored in the breach than in the observance.

Last year the House of Representatives passed a bill for the admission of New Mexico; it went to the Senate and became the special order there. On yesterday, at a Republican senatorial caucus, it was decided by a small majority to add Utah and Oklahoma to the bill and in that shape it has gone to the foot of the calendar. This is a situation over which the anti-admissionists seem to be really gleeful, as they now believe, or say they do, that the element of time alone is enough to prevent the passage of the measure. This is another exhibition of that narrow-mindedness which was well enough portrayed by the silver feature; but it seems that when men do not act from principle altogether, having only some selfish or partisan end to compass, they will avail themselves of any expedient, no matter whether accidental or designed, to accomplish their purpose. They simply don't want the territories named to come in because of the fear that those who do not agree with them on some questions of public policy will have seats alongside of them; the new men would also have the power of speech, and worst (or best) of all, they would have votes, which would be used to neutralize those of the present opponents of statehood and of silver as far as they went. That seems to be all there is of it.

One would naturally look for vital, real, earnest and consistent grounds for opposition from public men, when they look for any at all, especially when dealing with a subject in which the rights and wrongs of

great bodies of intelligent, patriotic thrifty people are involved; that is, one would if his views of what constitutes statesmanship is learned from books chiefly. If, on the other hand, he imbibes his learning from the fountain of knowledge which is in full play at Washington, he will most likely change his views materially. Statesmanship according to the books embraces breadth and range of view, patriotic purpose, surpassing ability and absolute freedom from the wiles and conceits of the demagogue; in the other case it consists at present of making of vast, populous and wealthy divisions of the land so many political junk-shops and blasting to the very roots their greatest wealth-producing industry. Is it not so?

Luckily the class named is not numerous and it is growing beautifully less day by day. A majority of the Republicans, and as we believe a majority of the Democrats, take a position on the admission question abreast of the times—that is, that a territory being entitled to independence should have it, let its political inclining be what it may. But, under the rules, it is altogether improbable that these can outweigh the obstructionists and thus the minority are likely to accomplish by indirection what they could not achieve by direct assault. The injustice, it would now seem, is to be continued by throwing the case over to another Congress.

In all this it need not be understood that a word is said complacently; far from it. Our position on the statehood question is well enough comprehended by this time. Statehood will come when it comes and we will make it as welcome as we know how, but meantime are determined that it shall not cause the loss of a moment's repose nor the neglect of the least item in the routine of our regular duties. What is said herein is in a general way and is addressed especially to an involved principle. Were Utah not concerned at all, or were she singled out for disenfranchisement and the others omitted, the views and expressions herein contained would have been about the same in words and exactly the same in meaning. As a personal consideration, we are not hurt neither are we gratified by the attitude of the gentlemen who constitute the only stumbling block in the way of the majority doing what appears to us to be a plain matter of duty, that is all. But if they can stand it we can.

## EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

A dispatch last night announced that the situation in Egypt is assuming a serious aspect. That is, it is so viewed by the English cabinet. The young khedive seems to resent the interference of England in the appointment of his advisers and threatens to refer the matter to the sublime Porte and the treaty powers. In this he feels encouraged by the note sent to the English government from France, that the French republic could not remain a disinterested spectator to any attempts of her neighbor across the channel to dictate the policy of the khedive in such matters. A considerable number of the people

in Egypt seem to support the young ruler in his attempts at asserting an independent position. Some excitement is displayed and riots may follow, all of which gives England an excuse for sending more troops to Egypt and strengthening her hold on that important country.

The trouble in Egypt is entirely due to bad management of the finances. It is a country rich in natural resources and commands an advantageous position for commercial purposes. But bad government has spoiled all.

Ismail Pasha, who ascended the throne in 1863, was ambitious to extend the territory of the country by conquest as well as beautify it according to the requirements of European civilization. For these purposes as well as for gifts to be lavished on the Turkish sultan, vast amounts of money were needed. The wars in which he engaged were particularly ruinous. European capitalists assisted him in sinking in debt, until no redemption was possible. Then came the crash. The powers of Europe, headed by England, induced the sultan whom Ismail had bribed to the extent of millions of dollars, to compel the khedive to abdicate in favor of his son, the late Tewfik Pasha. He was, by the consent of the European powers, invested with the right to conclude commercial treaties with foreign powers and manage the financial affairs of Egypt independent of the sultan. Tewfik Pasha was almost entirely in the hands of England, and the attempted insurrection by Arabi Pasha completed the work of subjection to English influence. Arabi, with an army of dissatisfied officers and soldiers, augmented by fanatical Mohammedan *fellahs*, spread terror over the whole country, robbing and murdering Jewish and Christian inhabitants. Terrified Europeans flocked to Alexandria and Port Said. But even in Alexandria the riots were continued, and it looked for a time as if the khedive would be beaten. An English fleet came to the rescue, bombarded Alexandria, June 11, 1882, and landed a force which after a hot fight at Tel el Kebir captured Arabi and scattered the rebels.

From this time the British government undertook the management of Egyptian affairs entirely. The minister portfolios were given to English representatives. The finances were reconstructed according to the English pattern. The Egyptian army was dismissed and a new one organized by English officers. In vain did the sublime Porte protest. Egypt became under Tewfik Pasha almost an English dependency.

It is this condition of affairs against which the present khedive rebels. It is hardly to be conceived, however, that his efforts will result in anything more than giving England an excuse for taking another step towards the complete subjugation of the country of the pharos in the interests of Great Britain.

## A REMINDER OF MISFORTUNE.

It was to be expected that some strange and unusual things would find their way to the World's Fair city, but we question if any one ever thought of so suggestive and unique a curio as the