

da, and possibly Peffer, of Kansas, may be found in harmony with the Republicans.

In the Senate of 1897, and for six years thereafter, the Republicans will be in control, since the recent elections in New York and Ohio, and the possibility of a Republican senator from Kentucky, fix the political status of the upper house in 1897 beyond a doubt. Brice, of Ohio, Hill, of New York and Gibson, of Maryland, go out on March 4, 1897, to be succeeded by Republicans, and Gorman, of Maryland, Smith, of New Jersey, and Murphy, of New York, will retire in March, 1899.

But this is outside of Utah. The Republicans have carried the new state on the issue of free coinage of silver, or, to say the least, that was the dominant factor in the recent election. The fact is so significant and so well understood that it is likely to have an important bearing on the Presidential election of next year, and, possibly, to induce the gold metallists to revise their recent and unwarranted dictum that the silver question is dwindling and diminishing in importance.

THE TURKISH SULTAN DEFIANT.

The situation throughout the Turkish empire is still occupying the attention of the statesmen of Europe and of the public at large, and so far there are no signs of returning order. On the contrary, according to the latest advices, anarchy seems to be spreading all over the country. The Armenians are in arms. In Palestine a Mohammedan mob is reported to have attacked the English mission station and killed some of the servants there employed, and would have slain the missionaries, had they not escaped. And in Arabia the wandering descendants of Ishmael seem to be availing against the Turks and had a sanguinary engagement with some of the military posts. It is impossible to consider all these events without feeling that the history of the world in all probability is nearing the end of one important chapter.

Only a few days ago the feeling in Europe was one of grave apprehension, wing to the uncertainty of the situation, but now it seems again to be more tranquil. Lord Salisbury's speech on Saturday at the lord mayor's banquet produced that effect, although it is admitted that it was highly pessimistic. He did state, however, that the powers had agreed upon concerted action in case any emergency should arise and that, as far as he knew, the opinion was unchanged that the integrity of the Ottoman empire must be maintained, inasmuch as any other policy would spread the conflagration throughout Europe. There was no intimation whatever as to what steps had been agreed upon in case of certain contingencies, but the inference was drawn that the sultan might be deposed and his throne given to one in whom Europe may place confidence. But in seeming contrast to this conclusion are certain rumors from Russian sources to the effect that the British prime minister has proposed to the powers the immediate dismemberment of Turkey. With the rapidity with which affairs are drawing to a crisis, it must soon become evident whether the agreement referred to involves only a change of

dynasty or the existence of the Turkish empire itself.

In the meantime the sultan seems to be carried onward as if by that kismet or uncontrollable fate which is so prominent in the Mohammedan creed. The formation of a new impotent cabinet in response to the demands of the powers for vigorous action in Armenia and the promotion of officials distasteful to Europe's representatives, are acts everywhere interpreted as defiance to the powers, if not a challenge and an insult.

TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

The eighth annual session of the transmississippi congress will convene at Omaha on Monday, November 25, this year. All the states and territories lying west of the Mississippi river and those portions of Minnesota and Louisiana that lie east of it are embraced in the territory to be represented at the congress.

Many important subjects are likely to be brought up for discussion at this gathering. Among them are: Irrigation; the Hawaiian question; Nicaragua canal; bimetallicism; construction and improvement of waterways and deep water harbors; transmississippi freight tariffs and discriminations; rail and water communication between western cities and the seaboard; construction and maintenance of levees on the Mississippi and tributaries; a national bankrupt law; restriction of immigration; relief of agricultural depression; admission of territories to statehood; disposition of public lands and preservation of forests.

With regard to representation at this congress, the following rules obtain: The governor of each state or territory may appoint ten delegates; the mayor of each city, one delegate and one additional for every five thousand inhabitants; each county, one delegate to be appointed by the executive officer of the county; every business organization, one delegate and an additional one for every fifty members, provided that no such organization can send more than ten delegates.

It is timely, for several reasons, that this matter should be called to the attention of the people of Utah. Every year emphasizes the importance of these gatherings, and the necessity of a full representation of the states and territories mentioned. Utah is deeply interested in many of the subjects to be discussed, and she should make her voice heard through her representative citizens. In these congresses measures are being taken for the enactment of laws affecting public interests in which Utah is vitally concerned, and it would be inexcusable to neglect an opportunity to endeavor to express the views of the people and to give proper shape to national legislation on the questions involved.

The experience of the people of Utah in the matter of building up the western country is valuable, and that it is appreciated is evident from the fact that their representatives are being accorded much respect and cordiality in these congresses. Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon is now the president of the Transmississippi congress, having been elected to this position for the year, at its last

session. This is only one evidence of the regard in which our Territory is held, and the kind feelings should be met in the same spirit and result in a full representation from Utah at the next gathering, particularly since it is evident that the advantages to be gained are mutual. The delegates who go from here will be brought into contact with prominent and influential people from various parts of the country. This has a tendency to broaden their views and enlarge their ideas and to bring about a better understanding in many things clouded, perhaps, by misapprehensions and incorrect impressions.

The trip to Omaha for the occasion will undoubtedly be facilitated by the railroads offering reduced rates to delegates, and the expenses while there will also be made as light as practicable, through arrangements made by the officers of the congress who reside there. The benefits derived, both individually and collectively, by a complete representation, will surely more than recompense for the time and money spent on this object.

There are now only twelve days left before the congress convenes, and we trust the executive officers of cities and counties as well as business organizations entitled to name delegates will take the matter in hand without delay. Utah should be well represented at this important gathering.

A SETBACK FOR SUFFRAGE.

The result of the vote on woman suffrage in Massachusetts last Tuesday was a pulverizing blow to the hopes of the equal suffragists of the Old Bay state. If it showed one thing plainer than any other, it was that the opponents of the suffrage were the women themselves, for an analysis of the vote clearly proves that they were the ones who defeated the project by simply staying at home and saying nothing. The suffragists may as well prepare themselves, therefore, for an educational campaign among the indifferent members of their own sex, and leave the men alone for the present. The ones upon whom it is proposed to confer the ballot are just now the ones who need conversion up to the point of accepting the proffered boon; and while it may seem a little harsh to say it, we nevertheless believe the truth to be that equal suffrage in the United States would have been well-nigh universal before this if its opponents had not been able to say and to prove by actual figures that the women themselves did not want it.

The apathy of the women of Massachusetts, however, must not be taken as an evidence of the temper of the sex in other sections of the country. The East has long ago ceased to be the leader in all lines of progressive thought and reform. No such results as are telegraphed out from Boston could be reported from Wyoming or Colorado, in both of which states the suffrage for women is not only appreciated but exercised with effects that are unquestionably beneficial. While the Massachusetts setback may cause a momentary disappointment, therefore, to the equal suffragists of America and the world, there is abundance of encouragement