

the kingdom of God." This paper argues that the Master always excused the weakness of His followers and that to censure the churches and the ministers is in opposition to the spirit of the Master.

The only inference that can be drawn from the attitude of the religious journals toward those whom they are trying to reason into silence is this, that they are not aware of the real state of affairs. That the dividing line between what claims to be the church and the world is so effaced as to defy discovery is a lamentable fact; that the effect of this is a worldly, cold, selfish, cruel spirit generally dominating the churches, from the pulpit downward, is but too apparent, and the power of the churches for good in public and private life is also out of all proportion to the numbers that profess faith and the millions they spend on its altars. The churches in northern Africa during the time of Cyprian were saintly communities compared to some modern institutions. To preach confidence in God under such circumstances, without crying aloud for repentance and a return to the old paths, appears and is like mockery. Confidence without obedience to the laws of the Gospel is unavailing.

It is true enough that the Master always manifested a spirit of forbearance with the weaknesses of His followers, but it is also true that He condemned in no gentle terms the institutions of His age, that claimed to be what they were not. Toward erring men and women He was forgiving, but not to the extent of exempting their self-constituted teachers from criticism. The Christian world today is much in the same position as Judaism was at that time, and the warning voices that have been raised lately should not be cried down, nor left unheeded. Let the world know the truth.

SHEEP VS. CATTLE.

In a new, not to say novel form, the old controversy between sheep owners and cattle men has made its appearance in the present Legislature. This time it comes up in the shape of a bill, the design of which, as indicated in its title, is to increase the revenues of the State by collecting from the owners of sheep a license fee. That is to say, the sheep industry is to be put on a par with the saloon business, regarded as a kind of necessary evil, and made to help support the State in return for permission to exist.

It is hardly necessary to say that no such a bill is likely to receive devious consideration in the assembly. The sheep industry is too important and valuable to be burdened, hampered and curtailed by a license, and the folly of attempting to prevent its growth and prosperity by any such legislation is too glaring to receive any considerable amount of support among the lawmakers.

And yet the owners of cattle have rights in the premises which should be recognized. Prior to the acquiescence of statehood, the Utah Legislature had very little power to take equitable action with a view to justice between the owners of

sheep and cattle, respectively. The herds of both classes grazed upon the public domain, over which Congress had exclusive control, and the Territorial lawmakers, though often appealed to, were powerless to adopt or enforce effective measures to prevent encroachment by one class upon the other.

But the State Legislature has at least jurisdiction over the lands that have been ceded to the State, and it is quite possible that, as a sovereign, the State may now exercise enlarged police powers over the public domain; so that probably more can be done now for the purpose of adjusting differences between the two classes referred to than was practicable prior to statehood. The lawyers in the Legislature would do well to investigate this subject thoroughly.

The sheep industry should be fostered and encouraged, for it brings much wealth to the State. In fact, the value of its product is exceeded only by the industries of agriculture and mining, it ranking third in this State. But waters used for household purposes should be protected from the filth of sheep herds, and as far as the Legislature has the power to do so, it should preserve from devastation by sheep the ranges near towns in which the milk cows of the people subsist. Many a poor family in the State has had cut short the food supply furnished by a milk cow, because the nearby ranges have been destroyed by sheep.

There are rights and equities on both sides which the Legislature should guard and maintain so far as it has the power to do so; but no radical legislation favoring one class at the unjust and unreasonable cost of the other should be entertained.

IDAHO'S SENATOR.

When the Idaho legislature began its session this year there were two leading candidates who claimed to be fairly sure of election—Senator Dubois and Judge Claggett. Both were men of experience in political matters, and both had a strong following. Senator Dubois made a fight in the campaign as a silver Republican, and on that basis expected to be returned to the national Senate. Judge Claggett is a Populist, and on the compact between Populists and Democrats to elect a senator from the former, he anticipated being the choice. Between the Populists and silver Republicans in the legislature the Democrats, though numbering less than either of the others, held the balance of power.

It was evident early in the balloting that neither of the two leading candidates could win. Whatever influence was brought to bear was resisted by the legislature, which refused as a body to come to terms on either. It became apparent some time before the casting of futile ballots ceased that a new candidate must be brought forward. And this candidate was found in the person of Henry Heitfeldt, a young farmer of comparatively limited education, but who has had some experience in legislative matters and is said to be without a level-headed, energetic, forceful character. It this

be the case, there is no reason why this new farmer-senator should not fill the position with honor.

No doubt there will be some heartburnings at the defeat of the other leading candidates. But, after all, it remains for the future to determine whether the legislators have not adopted the better way. Whatever may be said in behalf of either of the leaders at the beginning of the contest, the determined opposition to them showed clearly that there was throughout the state a feeling strongly antagonistic to both. If either had won, the breach would have been widened. Hence, as is often the case in matters political, possibly the wiser way was to drop both candidates concerning whom there appeared to develop strong factional feelings, and to choose one against whom there was not this objection. After all, the American people have a faculty of doing pretty near the right thing at the right time in governmental matters, and it would be a presumption against nearly all the precedents to say that Idaho has not done so in the present case. May Senator Heitfeldt prove a worthy representative of the great and growing state which has honored him with the highest office within its gift.

ANOTHER POINT OF CONTENTION.

In the Mohammedan world traditions as to the future destiny of Islam are important factors in the regulation of popular sentiment. One is to the effect that Russia finally will tear down the crescent on the Sophia mosque at Constantinople; another is that from Abyssinia will come the power that is to destroy Mecca and Medina, the most sacred places of the followers of the Arabian prophet. It is on account of this latter prediction that the Turkish sultans, and the Egyptian khedives always have strained every nerve to prevent the negus from getting a foothold at Massowah, a seaport convenient for embarkation of an expedition to Mecca.

The question of the possession of Massowah seems now, however, to be a burning one. Kessala and Massowah originally belonged to Egypt, but when Italy, supported by Great Britain, undertook her adventurous expedition to the Red Sea, they were turned over to her on the understanding, however, that should Italy be unable to hold them, both places should be restored to Egypt or England. Italy has now decided to abandon her colony in that part of the world, and one of the stipulations of the treaty of peace with the Abyssinian ruler is, that the territory by the Red Sea abandoned by Italy shall be turned over to Abyssinia. Menelik now insists, it seems, upon the fulfillment of this part of the agreement, and he believes he can count upon the moral support of France and Russia, should a struggle for the possession of the two places ensue.

Kessala is important as commanding the region of the upper Nile, and England cannot afford to leave it in the hands of her opponents. Steps are already being taken to occupy both Kessala and Massowah, and it is not