

will receive the appointment as he is a resident of the District which has no political influence. He hails from Indiana and has a splendid reputation both there and here, is a wise, able and experienced jurist, is full of energy and work, an honorable, upright citizen and withal a staunch Republican. His appointment would please a host of friends and be a benefit to the nation, but political reasons having reference to regions that it is thought must be represented in the Cabinet will doubtless interfere. Senator Evarts on being asked informally whether he would accept the position, replied, "I was Attorney-General once and have been Secretary of State," which was a very brief sentence for Evarts and quite indicative though non-committal. It is generally viewed as significant that, like "Barkis," Evarts "is willin'." It is to be hoped that Harrison is not anxious, however willing Evarts may be, for he is pretty much of a fossil, and much brighter and better men have been mentioned for the place. As Mr. Blaine has taken a ten years' lease of a large and noted house—the former residence of Secretary Seward—in a fashionable quarter of the city, it is generally supposed that he expects a long official career and that his position as Secretary of State is assured. No one disputes his abilities as a Cabinet officer, a statesman and a leader in politics.

The growth of this city is remarkable. And the number of new localities laid out and occupied for suburban residences is still more astonishing. The Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has aided much in the opening up of these places, as business people can go and come for a very small outlay, and it is cheaper, pleasanter and more healthful to reside in many of these outlying villages than in the city proper. Some of them are within the boundaries of the District of Columbia, others are in Maryland, just on the border, and all seem desirable spots for homes, and contain already many elegant mansions and pretty cottages. Tacoma Park is one of these newly-opened places, and a family of Salt Lakers abide there, about whom something may be said in a future letter.

Speculation in seats for viewing the procession on inauguration day is ripe, and \$5 is already demanded for a seat on scaffolding erected in good places. Windows rate from \$10 to \$50, and as much as \$300 for a room for one day has been paid by wealthy Senators. The Treasury Department put up a stand for the benefit of the clerks and their friends, and sold seats at cost—fifty cents each to the clerks. Some of them obtained as many as fifteen tickets each, and when the number issued was exhausted attempted to charge fellow-clerks, unfortunate enough not to secure one, as high as \$5. This coming to the knowledge of the head of the Department, an order was issued to-day limiting such sales to fifty cents each, a very proper decision. It is quite probable that in

spite of the arrangements for visitors, many stores being fitted up with rows of cots to be rented out for night's lodgings, hundreds of people will find themselves at night without a bed; and that a meal will be as hard to get as a place to sleep. It will be a veritable harvest for lodging-house keepers, rooms all over town having been engaged ahead at very high prices.

Among the new arrivals here from Salt Lake are Dr. Fred. Clawson, his sisters Misses Mamie and Tessie, and Miss Minnie Kimball. They are staying with Mrs. John W. Young on Massachusetts Avenue and are seeing the sights with a genuine Utah relish for recreation. The young ladies receive many compliments on their fine complexion and good looks, and Utah does not suffer by their presence here. Fred has finished his studies at New York in the latest kinks in dentistry, including the "bridging" and "capping" process, and after the inauguration will return home and put something into a good many Utah mouths. Mrs. Leo Clawson has joined the party from New York. Salt Lakers are well received at the Capital, and are considered very nice people, making a good impression. Among their admirers you may always count

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OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

In the first paragraph of his book on Cæsar, Mr. Froude says: "If there be one lesson which history clearly teaches, it is this—that free nations cannot govern subject provinces. If they are unwilling or unable to admit their dependencies to share their own constitution, the constitution itself will fall in pieces from mere incompetence for its duties." In this Mr. Froude only echoes the judgment of all historical scholars, and especially so of those scholars who have made a close study of Roman history, and who have traced the steps by which a great and powerful republic became a military empire and finally a corrupt and bloated oligarchy.

Of the United States as a nation Utah is a dependency, in fact, it might safely be said she is a satrapy. No subject province of ancient Rome was ever ruled with greater rigor by the rapacious arm of a Verres or a Scylla than is Utah today under the government of the United States. The worst in a Roman province was spoliation and disfranchisement, and are not both these crimes practised in Utah with the connivance of our Senate in Washington? Our senators and our statesmen have dragged down the Constitution to gratify the yells of a few conscienceless vagrants in Utah. The property of a church has been openly, violently and unlawfully confiscated. If it is lawful to do this in Utah, it must be equally so in Chicago. And the cry is raised in Chicago that the ministers must give up the churches to the people. Here is an editorial from the *Chicago Tribune* on this matter:

"PUBLIC PROPERTY AND SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA."

"The suggestion made the other night at a Socialist meeting that the churches and schoolhouses be used to hold Socialist meetings in is one worthy of the audacity of the teachers of this foolish fanaticism. So far as the churches are concerned each congregation will act for itself. It is said that one at least of the city ministers is willing to place his building at their service. But the consent of his congregation is not likely to be so easily obtained. His desire that the application for all the churches shall be formally made so as to put other ministers on record ought to be gratified. Ministers have time to read. Their knowledge of the number of Socialist experiments that have been made since the world began and have failed in every instance, no matter how favorable the conditions, will enable them to give a prompt and explicit reply to the application.

"The schoolhouses are public property. It is true, as one of the advocates of Socialism said, that they are not in use in the evening, except in the few cases where evening schools are taught in them. Nevertheless, they cannot be granted for any such purpose as is here proposed. Even if the majority of the citizens, at whose expense these buildings are sustained and were erected, were advocates of Socialism it would still be a clear infringement of public rights to devote the school buildings to any but the specific uses for which they are legally designed. If a majority of the Board of Education should favor the lease of them, it is certain that enough good sense would remain in the community to enjoin that body from a course clearly at variance with public policy; and it is reasonably certain that the courts would protect the school buildings for the exclusive benefit of the school children."

Churches and all ecclesiastical property are here exempt from taxation; they are granted municipal privileges that only purely public property is entitled to. Free water, free roads, free police, and many other such favors are among the political blessings bestowed on churches and church property. The preachers of these churches raised a cry against Utah, and with the co-operation of a well-organized clique of spoilsmen and politicians in Utah, succeeded in driving a stage coach through the Constitution of the United States. Now the cry is raised here against the churches of these political preachers, and in no uncertain accents is the demand formulated. One speaker says, "We must obtain these churches and use them for the education of the masses." The man who makes this demand is dubbed a socialist and a fanatic by Dr. Goodwin, but is he really any worse than Senator Edmunds or Senator Cullom, of Illinois? Not a whit. If the Constitution permits the confiscation of the Tabernacle or Temple in Salt Lake, it must