

fact stated to the higher power that he had vetoed a bill, people who are not abject sorfs will think it nothing but proper that he should be in that manner insulted.

We scarcely believe that the Governor feels insulted by this memorial. We believe he has too much good common sense for that. And his officious friends paid him a very poor compliment when they claimed he was insulted by the clear cut statement of what he had done. It was a strong reflection upon that act, and equivalent to saying that telling the truth was an insult to the Governor. The fact is, nothing could be pointed out in the memorial that is incorrect, or contrary to law, or objectionable in language. Therefore some such subterfuge as the "insult" nonsense had to be resorted to as an excuse on the part of those "Liberal" members who voted against the memorial.

If Congress can only be induced to examine the bill carefully, and weigh the fried froth that makes up the Governor's veto message, there will be strong ground for hope that this needed legislation may become law by an act which even Utah's alleged "King" cannot veto.

DEATH OF GENERAL CROOK.

OUR dispatches contain an announcement of the sudden death, in a hotel in Chicago, of General George Crook, the noted Indian fighter. He was born Sept. 28, 1828, near Dayton, Ohio, and graduated at West Point in 1852. Between that date and the breaking out of the rebellion, he served in several Indian campaigns in the Rocky Mountain region and on the Pacific Coast.

During 1862 he held a command in the West Virginia campaigns, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for meritorious service at Antietam. Later he served in Tennessee and Virginia. In March, 1865, he received the brevets of brigadier-general and major general, and for a short time prior to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, he held the command of the Army of the Potomac. From 1866 to 1872 he was engaged most of the time in Indian campaigns in Idaho, and in the latter year was transferred to Arizona, where he met with remarkable success in contests with Indians. In 1875 he took command of the campaign against the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians in the northwest, where his usual success attended him. In 1882 he returned to Arizona,

in which region he has been engaged much of the time since, in contests with Indians, or in carrying out plans of the government in respect to them.

Though famed as an Indian fighter, General Crook was never charged with being cruel or even unnecessarily harsh in dealing with the aborigines. He was just, with a decided leaning towards the humane, and has often made philanthropic recommendations to the Government respecting the welfare of the Indians. He was a brave, conscientious soldier, and not a stain exists upon his long and glorious record in the army, during which he was promoted from rank to rank until he reached that which he held at his death, major-general. The country will be shocked by the news of his sudden demise, which causes to the army the loss of one of its ablest and noblest generals.

ASSERTED CATHOLIC SUPREMACY.

THE principal charge now laid against the "Mormons" is that they are seeking to amalgamate Church and State, with the former dominating the latter.

While this political war-cry is shouted without evidence to support it, some very significant facts of current history with which the Saints are in no way connected, are being passed with discreet silence. Note, as an instance, the invitation extended to the head of the Roman Church to take part, by representative, in the International Labor Conference at Berlin.

The Pope, who is a religious and political stalwart in the full strength that the term implies, expresses his acceptance on one condition—that his delegate "take precedence of all others."

The ground of this position is that Christianity is the panacea for all social ills, and that he, being, in his view, the earthly head centre of that curative system, occupies a seat elevated above all human sovereignties.

While we are not willing to admit that the venerable head of the Roman Catholic Church is the chief representative of genuine Christianity, there is an element of grandeur in his unvarying, unswerving determination to maintain his foothold on the summit of the pedestal upon which Catholicism places him.

A remarkable feature of this incident is that while the potentates at whom the Pope's dictum is directed

do not concede his demand to be consistent by yielding to it, no stated protest is made against his unqualified claim that the church should legitimately dominate the state. No retaliatory protest is uttered to the effect that religion is a mere matter of belief, and that when it seeks to dictate in secular affairs it operates outside its sphere.

This phenomenal spectacle in the nineteenth century would not be so conspicuous if it were confined to the worn-out political fabrics of the old world. It is just as strikingly manifested in this Republic. At the Catholic conference held at Baltimore several months ago, a strong doctrine in relation to the supremacy of that church over the affairs of the State "in all the world" was asserted. It was held that no secular government had the right to enact any law that had any relation to the Pope unless it should first be submitted to and receive the sanction of that high ecclesiastical functionary. Not a word was uttered by statesman or politician against this remarkable assumption. On the contrary when a Roman Catholic college was dedicated a short time subsequent, two of the highest officials of the nation were present at the ceremonies.

Although the "Mormon" Church is but a numerical speck compared with the great Catholic Church, whose branches permeate all the nations of the earth, if one of its communicants is excommunicated for breach of its discipline, a howl is raised about its usurpation of power over its members. The fact is telegraphed over the country, and is cited in the course of examinations before judges sitting on the bench, as evidence of the domination of the Church over secular matters. The aid of the general government is invoked, on such bases, to deprive the "Mormon" people of political rights and privileges and rob them of their property.

This is a latter-day phenomenon. Here is the spectacle of a great and powerful church which sets up, asserts and exercises control and supremacy in secular affairs, making no hesitation to clearly define and declare the fact, and no word of retaliation is heard from the powers that be. It suggests the probability that the Roman Catholic Church has become so potential in this nation that it could crush any official, however high, on whom it might choose to fall.