

last Congress. But it is quite likely that the matter will be pushed to a finality during the present Congress. In this event, full compensation should be made to the settlers who have built homes and made farms on the land that is selected for the new reservation.

This matter was laid before Congress last session, and it may be that this formed an excuse for the attacks made upon our Delegate by the local libertine of the press, and the false charge that Mr. Calne did nothing against the movement to quarter the Utes upon our Territory.

The situation is simply this: A Delegate has no voting power in Congress. Pitted against two Senators and a Representative who have votes and a voting constituency, he is powerless except as he can enlist the sympathy and support of others, to whom he can offer no equivalent. The bill introduced by Senator Wolcott, therefore, stands a strong chance of passing, notwithstanding its injustice, as a similar measure passed before. In the event of its becoming a law, compensation ought to be secured to the Utah settlers who will suffer loss by the transaction.

It becomes the duty of the Delegate to look out for his people, and in view of the inevitable, see to it that they are not defrauded. If Utah was a State this contemplated wrong would not be consummated, perhaps it would not be attempted. That she is not is no fault of the Delegate. And it is not only vile but absurd to lay any blame at his doors, if a powerful State accomplishes its purpose in dumping its Indians upon the soil of a Territory.

UTAH AND STATEHOOD.

THE New York papers still discuss the question of new States, and it would be naturally supposed from their remarks, that Utah was violently knocking at the doors of Congress, anxious and eager for admission. They may spare their comments, for she is doing nothing of the kind, and there is no movement in this Territory looking to that end. The New York *Sun* has a long editorial on this matter in which the obstacles in the way are discussed, but the following arguments in her favor are worth reproducing. The *Sun* says:

"Utah comes before Congress this winter with a better argument for admission to the Union than she has ever before presented.

"Her population and resources long ago were more than sufficient to entitle her to that privilege, and are now greater than ever. She had 207,905 people in 1890, and now is supposed to have 215,000. In the census year she had nearly three and a half times the population of Wyoming, nearly two and a half times that of Idaho, and more than one and a half times

that of Montana. The assessed value of her property, real and personal, for the present year, was \$121,146,648, which was a gain of nearly one-sixth in twelve months. Her yield of gold, silver, and lead during the same period broke all records, and the increase in the production of salt was enormous. Her veins of asphalt, when developed, can pave all the cities of America for a long time to come, and she is rich in coal and iron. Her banks show a large increase of capital; her railroads, aggregating about 1200 miles, are busy, the year's increase of tonnage handled on the Union Pacific alone amounting to 148 per cent. The schools, under the influence of the free school law, are flourishing, as also are Deseret University and the Agricultural College."

This "argument," whether it is "better" or worse than that which has "ever before been presented," is not offered by Utah, it should be understood, but is that of the New York *Sun*, which voices the views of a great number of people outside of this Territory.

The *Sun* groups the remarks of President Harrison, of the Utah Commission and of the Governor of this Territory, and adds the action of the Church on the polygamy question, and states:

"The Governor was himself, in former years, distrustful of the Mormons. But while the Commissioners still retain that attitude of suspicion, he finds in the fact that the Mormons were awaiting a final decision of the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the anti-polygamy laws a sufficient explanation for their present change of front. They accept now, he thinks, the decision of the highest legal tribunal in the land as binding upon them. We find, also, that last year the legislature passed strenuous laws against polygamy; and further, that in the district courts after September 1st, 1890, there were, according to the minority report of Commissioner McClernand, most decisive proofs of the decrease of plural marriages."

The *Sun* quotes the resolution of the Church in reference to the freedom of the people in politics, and cites evidences that it is genuine, but thinks, "It is not likely that any new Territories will be admitted to the Union before the next Presidential election." However, it is not supported in this view by many other influential journals, for while some of them think that Utah is not quite ready, both Arizona and New Mexico stand a good chance of gaining their full political freedom.

ARID LANDS IN CONGRESS.

SENATOR DOLPH of Oregon has placed himself in the van of the irrigation advocates in Congress. He has introduced a bill providing for the loaning of money by the United States to States and Territories for the purpose of constructing storage reservoirs for irrigation. The bill provides for the loaning of any sum not exceeding \$2,500,000 in any one year to a single State or Territory, and limits the grand total to \$10,000,000 to any one State or Territory.

The terms of the loan provide for the issue by the State or Territory of irrigation bonds of the denomination of \$500 each, redeemable in five years and maturing in fifty years, and bearing interest at the rate of one per cent. per annum, the Secretary of the Treasury to issue notes to the par value of the bonds.

Commenting on this bill the San Francisco *Chronicle* has the following:

"It is a question whether there is in the Constitution any power, express or implied, under which Congress could lend government funds to anybody or upon any security. The power is given to Congress to borrow money upon the credit of the nation, but that does not imply the power to lend money, even to the States and Territories, upon any terms or for any purpose. We incline to believe that Senator Dolph's bill will be met upon the very threshold with this constitutional objection, and that it cannot successfully run the gauntlet of the judiciary committee."

The *Chronicle* further remarks that even if Senator Dolph's bill should be accepted by the judiciary committee, it is not a measure to commend itself to public sentiment. The scheme which the Pacific Coast paper favors is a simple one. It proposes that the arid lands be rendered cultivable by the United States and then sold in small lots to actual settlers.

This, however, will not satisfy the great majority of the irrigation representatives, who will work for the full measure desired; that is the cession of the arid lands to the respective States and Territories wherein they be subject to conditions and restrictions which will prevent their being disposed of in any way that will not be for the public benefit. Any of these tinkering propositions will meet the most vehement opposition.

THE FRANKLIN AVENUE AFFAIR.

THE action of the City Council in revoking the license granted to the Franklin Avenue show-house people to sell liquor, has been declared by Judge Anderson to be invalid. His opinion will be found in our last issue of this paper.

It is possible that the Council, in its haste to suppress a public evil and to exercise its chartered powers to "promote the prosperity, improve the morals, peace, good order, comfort and convenience of the city and the inhabitants thereof," was a little hasty in its method of proceeding. The mistake was made in the first place by granting the license at all, when it was very well understood what would be the consequence. After the license was issued and the money received, the holder of the license acquired certain rights of which he could not be deprived without due process of law. In revok-