

So far as the courts are concerned there remains not one visible spark of hope of his escaping the penalty of his atrocious crime. To alter or supplant a judgment after the case has been submitted to and passed upon by the highest tribunal in the land is not to be thought of for a moment.

It is stated that the prisoner entertains a hope that his sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life. This implies that he has some anticipation that the Governor will step forward with an interposition of executive clemency. This is grasping at an imaginary straw. If any parties have sustained Hopt in this idea they have done so because of a misunderstanding of the situation. The circumstances constitute an avalanche which sweeps away every reason for the extension of clemency in this case. An expectation of that nature cannot be based upon even the most remote probability of the innocence of the prisoner. Surely there is no sane person who has observed the subject that believes the four respective juries who declared him guilty were mistaken. The verdict each time was, as much as any decision could well be, universally endorsed.

Neither could any expected or hoped for mitigation be based upon any redeeming features of the case so far as they related to the prisoner. The deed was one of the most revolting, cold blooded, treacherous and cowardly of its kind of which the annals of crime furnish any record. It was totally without a palliative feature; it was so horrible that one naturally recoils from describing it.

On what ground then can any one expect that clemency can step in after the law, the uttermost benefits of which have been extended to the doomed man, has uttered its fiat through its legitimate administrative channel, over the whole course of which the case has meandered four consecutive times?

It will be remembered that the case caused intense local popular excitement in one of its phases. Hopt came near meeting his doom because the local court declined to issue a stay of execution pending an appeal to the supreme tribunal. It was a critical moment. With a part of the populace there was a powerful sentiment in favor of the execution of the judgment, the time for which had nearly arrived. In fact the executive officer had made actual preparations to carry the judgment into effect.

At that time this journal took the ground that to allow a prisoner an appeal, and execute him while the final adjudication was pending, would not only be a legal and judicial absurdity, but a judicial murder. His guilt and the element of stern justice in permitting his execution under such circumstances did not affect the soundness of the position. The law, however tardy in its operations, should invariably in such matters, be allowed to take its course. It was pointed out that justice would eventually overtake the murderer. The court, presumably from being affected with a degree of timidity, did not act, but Acting-Governor Thomas did, and the prisoner was permitted to live until his case was carried to a finality.

It is said that time works wonders in the way of modifying public sentiment. The sharp edge of public indignation directed against the most foul and bloody crimes is blunted by its operation. The feeling created in the minds of the people by the "law's delay" in this notorious case has perhaps been modified by time, but the causes producing it in the first place still remain, and it is not improbable that any attempt to interfere with the final legitimate outcome would awaken it once more. But there is no likelihood of such an interference. We have no idea that the Governor has any disposition in that direction. Presuming that we are correct in this estimate of the inclination of the Territorial executive, the nature of the case is such as to cause it to make no demand for the interposition of clemency. Hopt has not the slightest prospect of escaping the extreme penalty attached to his crime.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE G. A. R.

SOME time since President Cleveland received an invitation from a local post of the G. A. R., at St. Louis, Mo., to visit that city during the national encampment of that body; this invitation was supplemented by one from business men and citizens generally, requesting the President's presence on that occasion, and the dispatches informed us that he had decided to accept. This, after studying it over a while, caused a few soreheads in the G. A. R. to come to the conclusion that they had a grievance, and this they began to work industriously; they had run up against the Executive veto of the dependent pension bill, and as he is a Democrat and they are Republicans, and it would not do to object to his coming on political grounds, they presented this as the reason why they could not tolerate his presence. One of the more rabid got so far from his proper equipoise as to declare that if Mr. Cleveland dared to present himself as a guest of the Grand Army he would be insulted, and that if he undertook to review the procession there would be a fight; like a coward who rants and threatens when he knows there is no danger near, this Sancho Panza

wanted it understood that he and his men "had fought the Democracy when they were behind guns, and could do it again if necessary; Cleveland's friends had better not commence working up his boom at that time in St. Louis." This bloviating caused some little alarm among the respectable portion of the organization and the citizens generally lest the Chief Magistrate, if he came on as the guest of the city at large, might be subjected to some indignity which could not be anticipated no matter how severely it might thereafter be punished, and though the individual who perpetrated it might be entirely alone in his contemptible work, it would still be very humiliating to have it occur. This state of things has brought General Sherman out, and in a long card, which appears in full in our dispatches to-day, he pledges the honor of the G. A. R. as a body that no insult will be offered the President no matter in what capacity he visits St. Louis during the proceedings.

Things have come to a nice pass when such loud-mouthed brawlers as the one referred to are permitted to hold a place where they can upon seeming authority use such language toward their superior in office, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, no matter whether he comes by invitation to review a military body or on his own motion to pay a visit to the city. Gen. Sherman's words alone make those of the other person seem very puerile and despicable indeed.

IT IS NOT THE REMEDY.

THE labor question is one of the greatest of the age. It is one of the most difficult problems to grapple with. The methods proposed for its satisfactory solution are almost countless.

A few of the more philanthropically inclined large firms of the east have tackled it so far as their immediate business is concerned. It is doubtful about the plan extending beyond a limited circle, although it has been asserted by some journals of prominence that if the system were universal, strikes and labor and capital conflicts would be at an end, and a pacific era inaugurated. The method is not entirely new, except perhaps in the way of its application as a remedy against the strife into which the two classes concerned are plunged—workers and capitalists. It simply consists of employers giving employees an interest in their business, by sharing the profits with them. This is done on the equitable principle that the results are produced by a combination of the forces of the two, the one being inoperative without the other.

Those who anticipate an extirpation of labor troubles on this basis are resting expectancy on a frail foundation. Our reason for taking this view is that the system must be equal in its operations, otherwise it is unsound. This equilibrium demands that, as the profits accrue to both classes in times when business is flourishing, the losses should be borne in the same ratio when the dullness of the times demands that if conducted at all it must be at a loss. To give the profits to one class under a certain condition and the losses to but one under opposite circumstances would not be fair or just. Yet in times of unprofit it is doubtful whether the worker would be willing to accede to the situation. Rather the question does not admit of much doubt. The probability is in favor of discontent and conflict. Indeed it is questionable if the workers could possibly bear the proportionate diminution of income in stringent times, unless they were in times of prosperity more thrifty than men ordinarily are. We are afraid that those who have built high hopes of a solution on this basis are doomed to disappointment. Besides the possibilities involved in the ebb and flow of trade, the great majority of capitalists are too grasping to accede to it. After all, the only panacea for nearly all existing ills must consist of a greater breadth of intelligence and a change of heart. With this perverse and selfish generation the latter ingredient of the compound appears to be rather remote.

WAITING FOR DEAD MEN'S SHOES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the encouraging reports as to the condition of the Crown Prince of Germany, it seems to be rapidly settling as a conclusion that his days are numbered. Naturally enough those who surround and wait upon him would report to the family, and thus to the world, the favorable aspects of the case, keeping the bad symptoms and their own convictions to themselves as long as possible, knowing of course that by so doing they are not injuring the patient and hoping no doubt that a favorable turn may take place and something occur to justify their announcements while rendering it unnecessary to publish what they were unwilling to reveal; but it seems as though the crisis was

close at hand and that Frederick William's visit to London is likely to be his last on earth.

Dispatches received last night, on the authority of the London Chronicle's Berlin correspondent, emphasize the recent adverse report regarding the condition of the Crown Prince of Germany. He asserts that Prince Bismarck considers the Crown Prince's life doomed, and that the latter's family are prepared for the worst. The correspondent says that he has heard that the real statement of Prof. Virchow was concealed; that the Professor went to the palace and with tears in his eyes declared that his examination had led him to believe that the malady was incurable, and that the Prince's life was in danger. A specialist has written to the *Tageblatt*, saying he believes the case of the Crown Prince is a serious one, and that the most fitting time for an operation is being allowed to pass, owing to fears for the result. It is necessary, he says, to remove the larynx, which is the only operation that can save the Prince's life, although it will deprive him of his voice. The specialist declares that if the affection were only a simple polypus, matters would never have reached their present serious aspect.

The probabilities seem now to be that before the year expires the eldest son of Frederick William, an amiable young man of some 27 years, will be on the German throne. He is inexperienced in the methods of diplomacy and knows nothing of the arts of statecraft, and if he did, he is no such person naturally as his father or grandfather. Bismarck has almost reached his second childhood and Von Moltke could scarcely take the field in person at his advanced age; so is it venturing too much to say that the French statesmen who are now in control mean what they say when they hold the more precipitate in check and tell them—"We must not go to war"—and also the two additional words which they do not say, "at present?" France is waiting for dead men's shoes.

SOURCES OF PROFIT.

THE settlers of this mountain region are only beginning to utilize the sources of wealth within their reach. The agriculturists of the Territory will see evidence of the truth of this statement in a communication which appears elsewhere in this issue from "N. L. N.," in which the profits of tree planting are partially set forth. The results of the experiments in this line which have been tried in the town of Benjamin, Utah County, should stimulate the farmers throughout this whole region to plant trees. Timber is a crop easily planted, requiring little or no care other than to be supplied with water during the dry season, and yields enormous profits. In view of the late and heavy rise in the price of wooden building material, and the scarcity of timber of all kinds in this region, the industry of timber culture will certainly become more and more important and profitable, and the farmer who has a few acres of growing trees will find that he possesses the source of a very satisfactory revenue.

Bee culture is another source of profit to families, either in our towns or farming districts. No wages have to be paid to these diligent little workers, they require comparatively little care or attention, the results considered. They are a cause of no expense worth speaking of, and yet produce an excellent, health-giving article of food, which, when put up in suitable shape, is always marketable in figures that are remunerative, when compared with the amount of capital invested in the industry, and the labor devoted to it. A better system of putting up the honey and of marketing it, than has hitherto prevailed in this Territory, is needed. With improved methods in this regard, bee-keeping might become a much more extensive and profitable industry than it now is.

Another important food supply, and one that is as yet in an embryonic state in our community, is pisciculture. Unquestionably the rate of mortality among children in this climate, during the heated term, would be greatly lessened by the consumption of less meat and more fish. According to the statistics so often reiterated by the advocates of this industry, and which are doubtless approximately correct, the cost of fish can be made very much less than that of beef.

Among the other sources of wealth within the easy reach of the masses of our population are sericulture, with its light and pleasant employment for children and ladies; fruit raising, which in most parts of this Territory can be made quite profitable, especially with proper organization for disposing of the crop; and poultry raising, for which the facilities offered by this section are scarcely surpassed anywhere.

To make any of these industries profitable, persistent and well-directed effort, rather than capital, is required. Indeed, the poor man may engage in either of them with the assurance that perseverance will insure him a fair return. Our people certainly are not making the most of the resources that lie within their reach.

SOCIALISM TESTED.

It is claimed that it can be shown by mathematical argument that the members of a given community, possessed of the average intelligence, skill and capacity commonly found in civilized countries, could not only live comfortably but become wealthy, by working half as many hours per day as is now done by the laboring classes, provided that an ideal social system prevailed in it. Under existing circumstances, life consists largely in a contest between different classes of men, as the employer and laborer; the merchant and customer; the manufacturer and dealer; the producer and consumer.

Supplant this contest by co-operation; let one class help instead of hinder the other, and let there be a common and united effort on the part of all, and in the same direction, and, it is claimed, the community adopting such a system would rapidly acquire wealth, be able to greatly reduce the hours of toil, and enjoy a corresponding increase of time and means for intellectual improvement and general pleasure and recreation.

These doctrines have been more or less faintly recognized in different portions of the world ever since history has recorded that the followers of the Savior had "all things in common." But not until recent years have they been advocated with any considerable degree of aggressiveness. In some form or other, generally more or less distorted, the truths of this theory are now being made to do service as a framework for the vague and impracticable conceptions of socialistic teachers who are, or pretend to be, anxious to ameliorate the condition of mankind, and who have sufficient intelligence to partially comprehend the principles upon which their desires might be accomplished.

But an experiment recently made demonstrates that a principle is lacking in the plans of socialists which is vitally essential to their successful operation. Within the last two years a colony of that class have secured a tract of land on the coast of the Gulf of California, and settled upon it, intending to live upon the plan of having all things in common. The leader of the movement was a man named A. K. Owen, and his followers came from various States of the Union. But disaster has overtaken the enterprise. A great deal of money has been sunk, the colonists find themselves bordering on starvation, and recent advices intimate that there was danger of a fight breaking out among them. Owen is condemned in unmeasured terms, and his followers deplore having ever had anything to do with him or his scheme.

A similar failure, though not so disastrous, was the result of the socialistic enterprise at Vineland, N. J., some twelve years ago, and like movements having similar endings, started in various parts of the United States within the last two decades, might be cited. The principle to which we have alluded as lacking in them all, is a religious faith strong enough to constitute a controlling influence over the whole course of the lives of all who participate in an attempt to establish such a system as that above spoken of. There must be such a thorough subjugation of selfishness as can be effected only by strong religious and moral convictions and sentiments.

As further proof of this, it can be shown that the only experiments at living upon the communistic plan, that have been attended with any degree of success, have been among communities who have displayed deep religious convictions and fervor, as the Shakers. It may be predicted with reasonable certainty that failure if not disaster and bloodshed, will attend every attempt that may be made by the socialistic theorists of the day, to establish the system of their Utopian dreams among peoples or communities who are so destitute of religious faith and its restraining influences as are the masses of mankind at the present time.

WHAT MAKES THE DIFFERENCE.

THE St. Louis *Industrial Gazette* publishes an article in regard to what frequently constitutes the difference in the situation of one workman and another. The views expressed are so correct and sensible, and unexceptionable to a considerable degree of local application, that we here present a copious extract:

"One workman will work at the same thing as another, will receive the same pay, and his conditions, so far as health and family are concerned, may be equal; but the one has the confidence of those with whom he deals while the other does not. One can get credit when he asks for it, and it is extended to him willingly, while the other is either refused outright or the conditions are made so particular that he feels as though it was a favor grudgingly given. The one is as able to pay as the other. And the one may be as willing to pay as the other when he has the money. But there is a difference: the one gets a helping hand whenever he needs it, the other must, we might say, go begging for credit. Each in his way may be a good enough man. It is

not the man that makes the difference, but his methods. The one is industrious, works at whatever he can find to do, at whatever wages he can get. If low, he works along until an opportunity opens to do better. If good, he tries to earn the money so that he may be able to retain his place, knowing that his employer cannot afford to give him work unless he can realize a fair per cent. of profit by so doing. And he tries so far as he is able to make each day's work profitable to his employer. He pays his debts when he has the money, and does not spend more than he makes only in emergencies, which, when passed, he makes up for as soon as possible by industry and economy. The other is industrious and will and is able to work, but will not work unless he can get what he considers a fair price. If work in his particular line is scarce, he will loaf around and grumble at the hard times rather than accept chances to work at something else at less wages. Yet he must live, and so must his family. They must have a sufficient supply of food every day, whether he works or loafs. If he cannot secure work at wages that will support his family as he would like, doing half as well is far better than doing nothing and ruining his credit besides. It may be all well enough to say, 'I will pay when I get work.' So long as you refuse to work at what other men, equally as good, accept, any man knows that your chances of being able to pay are diminished that much. It is not good policy for any man to underbid another workman. No honest man objects to a workman accepting all he can get in return for his labor. But we all have the right to trust a man farther who shows a willingness to work at whatever he can get rather than remain in idleness, because he is not able to secure work at, we might say, his own price. It is not only necessary, if you maintain your credit, to be willing to pay your debts when you can, but in addition be willing to earn the money to pay them wherever an opportunity is offered, even at what may seem low prices. Better to work at low prices and make at least part of your living than to be in idleness, and be obliged to go in debt for the support of yourself and family."

INCONGRUOUS ELEMENTS.

THERE has recently been displayed a marked desire among members of the Episcopal denomination to see effected a union of American Christians in a single body. Several representative assemblies of Presbyterians, in different parts of the country, have, within the last few months, expressed a similar wish, and as a token of this growing sentiment, the recent dedication of a Unitarian Church in a Minnesota city, may be cited. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Simmons, invited a number of ministers of different denominations, among them a Jewish Rabbi, to take part in the dedicatory exercises. Those whom he invited, except two orthodox ministers who courteously declined, were present. Mr. Simmons read selections from the Bible, the Hindu scriptures, and the writings of Zoroaster and Seneca, and from Musselman lore, and in the course of his sermon spoke as follows:

He took a broader view of religion than that it consists merely in Christianity. Religion was implanted in the human heart and would remain for all time; the name Christianity, unless it should become broad enough to comprehend the world, could not remain except as a sacred memory. Christianity was but a province in the great world of religion and the Christian name was only a provincialism. He did not mean in saying this to deny Christianity. As a matter of fact the Unitarians believe the old Christian doctrines, only they had widened them out and given them their proper scope. We believe in God so thoroughly, he added, that we have not the slightest fear of atheism and do not care if we are called atheists ourselves.

A Universalist minister offered the dedicatory prayer, and the Jewish Rabbi pronounced the benediction.

The elements that comprise modern Christendom are too discordant and conflicting in their natures to admit of the realization of this Utopian dream of unity. They have been notified for it by centuries of self-assertion and polemics. The only way in which a union can be effected is by a universal repentance and abandonment of the errors which they cherish, and a replacement of the same by truth, a transformation not to be expected in ante-Millennial times.

A degree of union among the clashing religious sects of any given locality may generally be quickly brought about by simply introducing the true Gospel. As a rule, no matter how they have hated each other up to that time, they are ready to form a brotherly alliance for the purpose of driving out of the country the authoritative representatives of the true Christian religion.

—It was expected that the track of the Maricopa & Phoenix Railroad would be finished to Tempe, seven miles from Phoenix, by Saturday last. The bridge across Salt River was completed, and grading to Phoenix almost finished.