

be men practically associated with irrigation matters; not mere talkers or theorists, but men who know something of what is being done here, and how to do it. No other class would be representative of the interests to be considered. We hope that thoroughly capable delegates to the fourth Irrigation Congress will be named at an early day.

ELECTRIC CARNIVAL.

The News acknowledges an invitation from citizens of Sacramento, Cal., to be represented at their grand electrical carnival commemorative of the successful installation by the Folsom Water Power company of the great operative electric plant, on September 9. It is to be a novel and interesting demonstration. On July 13, 1895, electric power was received at the substation of the Sacramento Electric Power and Light company in Sacramento city from the great works, twenty-two miles away, near the town of Folsom. At that point a massive stone dam, making a fall of eighty feet, has been built across the American river, a torrential stream, just as it emerges from the foothills of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. The power developed, as it is delivered, is 4,000 horse power. This is capable of increase as the demand for electricity for light or power may require.

In the carnival electricity will be made a prominent feature. There are to be electric arches and float, electric designs of all kinds. The various departments of the railroad shops will be represented by twelve floats of living lights, and the state capitol will be ablaze from ground to gilded ball. The Native Sons will participate in the parade, as will military companies and civic organizations.

"FOR THE LABORING PEOPLE."

The "Columbian Church" is a new religious venture started in Cleveland, Ohio. It claims to be a church for the laboring people. Its object, as summed up in the following sentences, is to teach

That the true base of legislation is the belief in the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, and an acceptance of Christ as man's Savior from sinning and the consequences of sin.

That the name of God should be in each constitution, and the spirit of Christ should be in every law.

Much has been said in this country, as well as abroad, on the necessity of keeping church and state separate, but there is an organization that evidently proposes to merge the two into one, or rather make of the state a church. It demands the name of the Deity in each constitution and the "spirit" of the great Nazarene in every law; it would introduce in the basic principles of legislation an element—faith in the Savior—that is considered strange to secular law.

The consequence of such a state-church would, of course, be the imposition of secular punishments for religious shortcomings. And as mere abstract opinions and sentiments could not be reached by human courts,

it would be certain acts that would be punished—a fine for the neglect of family prayer, for instance; or, for non-attendance at church; incarceration for breaking the Sabbath and punishments of a more serious nature for graver offenses. An Ingersollian apostle of infidelity would, under that law, be tolerably certain of the gallows.

That is, as far as can be judged from the principles quoted, the faith of the new church for laboring people. It is foreign to this country and inimical to our institutions, although the spirit of it still lingers in many quarters.

It is a mistake to suppose that the religion of Christ can be legislated into a people by means of decorating statutes and constitutions with sacred names, or by means of fines, imprisonment, gallows, fire and sword. That has all been tried and proved a miserable failure. Religion must be allowed to work as a leaven until its objects have been accomplished. That alone accords with its own spirit.

A WORD ON POLITICS.

If there is anything very instructive or edifying in the game or science of politics as the same is now being exhibited before the people of Utah, we confess ourselves unable to discover it. There is an unseemly scramble for dollars and for place, such as never before was witnessed in these valleys. Ambitious men—some with money, some with "records," some with needs and all with motives of more or less uncertain definition—are working in their own peculiar way for the object in view: and this is generally either to get a position for themselves or for some other very dear friend, from whom "value received" has already been acknowledged or is at least promptly expected. Not only is the development in this line far beyond anything this Territory ever saw before, but it is accompanied this time by a feature wholly and entirely new. We refer to the practice of various obscure penny-a-liners in the larger towns, and a few editors of 7x9 patent-outside country papers, of playing the highwayman with men whose vanity they flatter with hints as to their political prominence and capacity as runners for office. These "hold-ups" are absolutely shameless in some of their appeals or demands for money from the would-be candidate. Receiving it, as they do in far too many instances for the dignity of the candidates themselves—their particular publication (whether regular paper or special "hand-book") soon blossoms out with a portrait of the gullible patron, an occasional editorial puff (if the monetary contribution was especially handsome), and invariably a biographical sketch that in its adulation pauses even the initiated in such matters.

Then, there are the tricks of the candidates themselves. Not content with manifesting a sudden zeal in the health and welfare of each particular voter's interesting family, there is this year an unusual element of gift-giving, generally to women, we are told. Banners and bric-a-brac are a new feature in Utah politics—we have yet to see how influential it will prove.

Not all the candidates, however, can afford either to give presents, hire tramp heelers, stump around the country, go East or West for "influence," or buy space in the venal sheets and pamphlets referred to. There must therefore be more of a still-hunt; and the personal letters written by some of these, announcing the writers to be "willing" and "deserving" and they believe "capable" are almost pitiful to their suppliancy.

Lastly, there is the introduction of the woman campaigner or candidate as the case may be. Of the merits of woman suffrage this paper has already expressed its opinion beyond equivocation or recall; but as to the merits of infusing into the campaign this complication of women voting on the Constitution—contrary to the design of Congress and even of the Constitutional Convention itself—we still have the privilege of saying that it has every look of a political trick and not a very smart one, either, but very unfortunate, as we view it. The ludicrous has with which each party seeks to reap advantage from the presence and efforts of the fair sex, appears to have beguiled the latter completely. It would seem to require a very short memory and an utter disbelief in human consistency to reconcile many of the events that each day's papers present before us.

As the day of election draws nearer, the pool of politics will naturally become more and more agitated. Our object in referring to some of the uninviting features already becoming prominent is the hope that the better elements will rally to the defense of purity, honesty, justice and common sense.

TROUBLE IN HONDURAS.

Honduras is one of the Central American states with every facility for sustaining within its boundaries a large, prosperous and happy population. It has a republican form of government based on modern conceptions of the rights of the people. There is plenty of room for the inhabitants, there being not more than ten to each square mile. The climate is fine and the resources varied. For mining in particular, Honduras ranks first among all the Central American states.

But notwithstanding all natural advantages, the country is at present on the verge of another revolution. The treasury is empty and the government is under the necessity of resorting to most un-republican measures in order to fill its vaults. How this is done may be gathered from a dispatch, according to which people with money are told to loan it to the government. If they refuse they are put in jail and fined so much a day, until they comply. As a consequence, the president of the republic is daily in mortal fear of his life. When he is out for a walk, he carries a pistol in his hand ready to shoot down any suspicious person that may approach him too near, and, like the czar of Russia, he is constantly surrounded by a body guard.

If any moral is to be drawn from this state of affairs, it is this, that republican institutions of themselves are ineffective, unless the spirit of popular