

present system does, and that is just where the gentleman and his opponents agree, to the discomfiture of the former, for the big dividends and the heavy profits are what the public regard as a crowning evil in railway manipulation. The "great aggregation of private capital" which the gentleman seems to favor is suggestive of the idea that he imagines private corporations to be greater and more powerful than the government—an opinion which appears to be prevalent among those who control them, and which his mind should have been disabused of in the recent strike, when the governmental power had to interfere in behalf of his side in the struggle. The gentleman should not try another argument on the subject until he gets someone to set him straight, so that he will not appear inconsistent and thus impair his efficiency for doing the good that lies in his power.

PROVIDE YOUR BREAD.

Last season a suggestion made by the NEWS in regard to putting in a good supply of breadstuff was adopted by a large number of people who have had occasion since to feel highly gratified at the course pursued. Flour and grain came down to low figures and remained there for some time. Upon the suggestion referred to, people who had felt the business depression began to realize the necessity to which it directed attention—that of providing a quantity of the staff of life, and they put aside other demands to attend to the important consideration of having a supply of bread for their families. When they had done this, other matters received notice. The result was that last fall there was a heavier purchase by families of flour for local use than ever has been known here in a similar season; and as the financial depression continued and laboring men were out of employment the whole winter and spring, there was rejoicing in many hearts that at least their bread was sure, through the exercise of timely foresight.

The lesson of last fall should be learned by a still larger number of families this year. Breadstuff is going to be cheap again, because of the bountiful harvest that is being garnered. There is probability that wheat and flour will be as low or even lower in price than last year. Times have been hard and money scarce; yet in Utah the people have fared much better financially than elsewhere, and there are few thrifty workmen who are not able to put by a little stock of flour or wheat that will keep the wolf from the door. As a financial investment the laying in of a year's breadstuff at the low prices which prevail after harvest pays a heavy interest before the year rolls around. We would say to every family that can make the turn, put into your bins flour to last a year, or two years. Pinch, if need be, to accomplish this object; and when you have the supply, do not waste it. There will be no cause for regret in following this course. Its wisdom can be demonstrated with mathematical precision from past, present and probable conditions, and

will be confirmed in the experience of those who test it.

To people who watch the signs of the times, the immediate future is pregnant with special events. Bountiful harvests have been here, and are now; they have been elsewhere in the country. But such harvests do not come always. There are periods of change to a greater or less extent. These are indicated always by premonitory signs, but usually the warnings are not recognized until too late. Who will discern them now, while yet there is time? Who will seek shelter from the storm while the clouds are lowering and the thunder pealing, ere the tempest bursts in its fury? The destruction of crops here and there in the country by wind, sun, and hail; the failures by drouth and other causes—these are warning notes that the bounteousness of the harvests which has continued for years may quickly give way to a condition not so satisfactory as that now existing. Hoping for the best, the wise will prepare against that which may be less welcome; and the preparation in this instance still will be good judgment even if the best that can be hoped for comes.

STAMP THIS EVIL OUT!

What about all these "dry Sundays" the papers and the police have been referring to with an unctuous smirk of virtue for some weeks past? Has the supply become exhausted? Has there been a relapse in the vigilance of the officers? Or has there been an understanding, that while a moral spasm must needs be endured now and then, it is to be of short continuance, after which Sunday liquor-selling in violation of the city ordinance can go on again without interference or prosecution?

No one who has the use of the eyes which nature gave him will be brash enough to claim that this particular ordinance is being observed. We do not suppose there has been a time during the most rigid enforcement of the law when those who "knew the ropes" had to go without their dram; but we can understand how the detection of violators under such circumstances might be difficult. Yesterday, however, the most guileless could not fail to see through the sham of closed saloons, for the clink of glasses and the ingress and egress of men with liquor-laden breath were perceptible to the most careless observer.

The NEWS calls for the enforcement of that ordinance or its repeal. It is idle to say that evidence cannot be obtained to warrant a conviction of violators; such a pretense is too pitiful to be accepted for a moment. But still more shameful is the explanation yesterday given by a liquor dealer to a NEWS correspondent, that the city cannot afford the loss of revenue which would follow a strict enforcement of the ordinance—that saloon keepers would not be able to pay their license fees and would have to go out of business, while the city would be that much of a loser. If any such argument as this has been brought to bear upon the officials and they have yielded to it, impeachment proceedings cannot be instituted a minute too soon. The same disgrace-

ful logic would justify the lowest courts—it would impart a color of business prudence to the basest and most dishonorable acts of mankind.

Once more—enforce the ordinance against Sunday liquor-selling, or wipe it in shame off the statute book!

STEPS LEADING TO STATEHOOD.

The NEWS has been asked again to answer the question whether Utah is now a state, and if not, when it will be, also what steps are yet to be taken to complete the admission into the Union. With due apologies to those who, having already read answers to the above queries a number of times in these columns, we cheerfully comply with the desire of those who are more forgetful.

Utah is not yet a state; all that has been done touching her transformation into that sovereign condition is the passage by Congress and the approval by the President of an enabling act—which is, as its name implies, a measure giving permission to the people of the Territory to enter the sisterhood, and providing how and in what manner such entrance may be effected.

First of all, a proclamation is to be issued by the Governor, ordering an election of one hundred and seven delegates to a constitutional convention—the members of this convention to be apportioned among the several counties of the Territory.

This proclamation is to be issued August 1 (next Wednesday).

The election therein ordered is to be held on the 6th of November next.

The convention referred to is to meet in Salt Lake City on the first Monday in next March; and its business is to declare that the people of Utah adopt the Constitution of the United States, after which it shall proceed to form a constitution and state government for the proposed state of Utah.

By action of this convention, and under the terms of the enabling act of Congress, the constitution which these delegates frame shall be submitted to the people of the proposed state for their ratification or rejection, this election to be held the following November—that is, November of next year.

The next and final step is the certifying of the returns of this election to the President, whose duty it shall then be—if the constitution framed and the proposed state government are republican in form, and if all the provisions of the enabling act have been complied with—to issue his proclamation, announcing the result of the said election, whereupon the proposed state shall be deemed admitted into the Union.

It will thus be seen that Utah will not be a full-pledged state until after the election a year from next November—probably in December, 1895; and as a matter of fact, the added star on the national flag will not be placed in its proper position until the 4th of July 1896.

The present Territorial officers will continue to hold office, or in case their terms expire, successors will be elected as usual, until November next year. At that time, when voting upon the state constitution, the people will also vote for their representative in Con-