

IT WILL MEAN A STORM.

It is certainly true that if the dominant church here forces or permits the election of Reed Smoot to the Senate it will make the devout Mormon people more heart-burnings than they have felt since the Congress of the United States closed its doors against B. H. Roberts. The claims of the Mormon creed will be fully aired by the press and people of this country with a discouraging result to Mormons. The American people are strong partisans and wrangle without stint over matters political. At the same time they are very jealous over the full sovereignty of the Republic and not very patient toward those who give to it only a half-hearted fealty. If Apostle Smoot goes to Washington as Senator, his claim for a place there will surely be questioned. He will be asked if it is not true that his first allegiance is to the Mormon creed, if that creed has not a temporal as well as a spiritual side and if the temporal part is not founded on the claim that the president of the creed is likewise the chief of a temporal government which claims the full fealty of its subjects? He will be questioned touching the authority which, in his estimation, is held by the head of his church, and before they are through with him, the apostle will be forced to admit that his first political fealty is to that head of his church. After that, we believe the decision will be that no Mormon apostle is entitled to a place on that floor. With that storm started it will be more and more difficult for Mormon churchmen to obtain places, even though backed by the votes of thousands of willing subjects. It is liable to go further and bring out a resolution that no Mormon can ever hold the office of Senator, on the ground that their fealty is not to the Government, but rather to another government which is Asiatic in all its methods, the very opposite of the free Republic of the United States. The church had better call Mr. Smoot off.

The season thus far is very dry; there is a good deal of dust, but did any one ever see weather so perfect in which to work? When away from the dust of the city is there any spot more delightful and pleasant? The Autumn hush fills the world; the foliage is turning to crimson and gold; the migratory birds are gathering their broods for their southern flight; the mornings and evenings are sharp and crisp, but ever the sun stops in its southern drift to give just the right temperature—no place is lovelier.

It typifies a perfect life going into the final calm, painlessly, uncomplainingly, and wrapped in the peace which ought to precede the long sleep.

The School Board has performed some beautiful work at the Wasatch school. Improvements that ought to have begun when the school closed in the spring, were really begun just before the school opened in the autumn; a new addition to the building. The heating apparatus is unavailable and cannot be used until two large boilers are received and set. The consequence is that the children go to school every morning and are then sent home. It is estimated that in about thirty-five days from this date, the school will be really opened. The situation is a great reproach to the School Board, a great injustice to the pupils and is altogether a shame to the city.

THE FORCICAL LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

We can recall no other political campaign, not one in the history of this Republic, like the present one in Utah. We would think that every self-respecting man who has been making speeches would return home and keep still until the programme is completed on election day. The convention of Republicans in Ogden showed with absolute plainness that the men voted for there were as much "set aside" for that purpose as if they had been called to go on a mission. It was

still more pronounced at the county convention held in this city, except that here the church and the Kearns 'political machine worked together in absolute harmony, and made such a mingling as was never before seen in Utah. After that what use was there for any campaign? None whatever, except to beguile the people into the belief that they are really factors in the campaign; to beguile them, for the moment, into a belief that they are in truth American citizens. This does not fool any Mormon, it ought not to fool any Gentile. There is no Mormon with strength enough to denounce the interference of the dominant church in this State; that being so, what self-respecting Gentile can go out and make speeches as though he did not believe there was either a combine or a church direction to the people how they shall vote this year.

The truth is Utah is no more a free State than it was, in the old days, a free Territory. In those days the Mormons voted the People's ticket without a scratch even as they were directed to from Church headquarters. The same authority is over them this year and the result would be just as of old except that a solid vote would be too much of a give away. The order, this year, will be simply to secure a majority for the ticket which the Church wants elected.

The situation is perfectly understood. It being so, we cannot see how any Gentile can stultify himself by pretending not to know the fact.

The shame of the business is most deep. To call this a free State, when it can be controlled through the superstitious fears of a part of the people and through a lust for spoils on the part of others, is a most humiliating falsehood. The Saints and their First Presidency are not altogether culpable, for the people were brought up to obey, and the chiefs to rule; but the Gentiles that toady to that dominant church power, what language can properly describe them? Under it all, how can men go out and discuss the principles of the different parties, and make their appeals to the people to vote this or that ticket? There can be but one excuse. If they make as gallant a fight as they can and the result is what everybody expects it will be; that result will supply the justification to protest against the result and to appeal to the Congress of the United States not to be imposed upon by men seeking seats in that high Parliament and hailing from Utah, for their commissions will have been given them by an alien power, and when they take their oath of office it will be but a lip fealty that will go with the oath, their first allegiance being to another temporal government which is building itself up within the Government and upon the soil of the United States.

TO LESSEN STRIKES.

Something that would be a great remedy for strikes is not much thought about, though a mighty object lesson was supplied to the people of this country four years ago. There suddenly came a call for volunteers to go out and uphold the flag in the cause of human liberty. Every discordant voice was hushed in a moment, while a few days later the measured tread of the citizen soldiery, from every State, marching to a common center, made the most impressive sound that ever arose from the earth and echoed back from the sky. The patriotism of the nation was aroused and in the hearing of that call for soldiers, men forgot the lesser trials that fretted them.

It would not be much for those great eastern corporations who employ hundreds of men, many of them foreign born, and possessing only a limited impression of what our free institutions mean to the poor; it would not be much, we repeat, for them to establish public halls in centers where the operatives congregate, and every night and every day have some gifted men familiar with the

languages spoken by the workingmen and women, give brief illustrated lessons on the structure of our Government in contrast with the other Governments of the earth and close these lessons by brief lectures intended to impress the audiences, that the strength of our system of Government lays in the patriotism and intelligence of the units which make up the masses of the people, that the blessings of the country are a trust which the people must administer upon from day to day; that wise laws are no safeguard unless made safe by the intelligent public opinion of all the people; that the ballot is the only protection that our country's institutions have unless an appeal is made to the shotted gun and bayonet; that this mighty inheritance must be transmitted; that every laboring man's vote counts for as much as does that of Theodore Roosevelt or Grover Cleveland; that the humblest man's opinion helps to make up the opinion of the country; that the great consensus of opinion is always right when it is the honest and intelligent opinion of the people, and that the highest thought of every American should be worthy the Government of which he is a part and of the flag above him, which is the highest symbol of liberty and justice that ever was vouchsafed to mankind.

The above is but an outline of what should be. The effect of such an experiment would soon be apparent in an advanced moral tone among the operatives; in a little time they would be discussing what they had heard the night before, gradually the feeling would take possession of them that a sense of duty to do right was upon them, for their own and their children's sakes; that while their toil might be hard, still all the country's opportunities were open to them and their children, and that in this land the only limitation to what a free man can do in the way of advancement, is his want of courage to aspire to great things, his want of persistence in following his courage.

As it is, the owners of mines and manufactories live in great part away from where their capital is invested; the property is in the hands of hired agents; neither the bodies nor the souls of the workingmen are looked after; the low saloon is their only clubhouse; they feel that they are only held in the same estimation that the machines which they operate are held in; what wonder if they listen to demagogues who tell them they are being oppressed, or to cunning men who, in their own ranks would keep up an agitation forever, if thereby they could live without work?

Utah is making a great mining record this year. Park City is doing wonders, so is Tintic, so is Bingham, so is Ophir, and the promise for Beaver county in the near future is more filled with hope than ever before. Next year this State should in mining be like Abou Ben Adhem, it should "lead all the rest." This great central depot for the State, Salt Lake City, is feeling the thrill of the mining camp prosperity, for this is and always must be the great distributing center for the mines of this central basin. Utah ought to be exceedingly prosperous for many years to come, and in those years the State should take on a thousand new attractions and should be fixed in an educational way on grounds so advanced as to draw students from all the adjacent States. The same is true as to her reputation as a sanitarium. One hundred thousand patients should be drawn here annually just for the climate of the State, and this would come about if a syndicate of gentlemen would, in the right place build a sanitarium, with the full equipment which such a place should command, included in which would be all the advantages of the lake and springs. Such a place would be a great addition to this city and if planned on a scale commensurate with the place and its surroundings, it would pay better than a great mine. If Salt Lake was directed by a spirit like that which has made Denver, without natural advantages, a wonder, it would be the very Queen inland city of the continent.