

At first we were doomed to defeat. Had it not been so, had we won the first Bull Run, a peace would have been patched up and the conflict postponed for a generation.

It had to be as it was. The South had to be utterly exhausted. Just so many young men had to be sent home to the North in coffins, or buried in soldiers' graves in the South, before the determination was absolutely welded into the hearts of the North, that there must be no peace until slavery was dead."

"A higher power set the gloomy stage and called the acts, and the curtain was not to be rung down until the mighty tragedy was fully closed, and the dissolving final picture was when the soul of Abraham Lincoln took its flight and the whole world was melted into tears."

"And so, tell all your friends who wore the Gray, that this campfire is as much theirs as ours, that they, too, may call over the names of their heroes, for Fate directed them even as it did us. The Angels of Mercy and of Peace were weeping over both our armies, but their wings were tied, while behind them Justice held the inviolable, awful scales, and would not be moved until they exactly balanced."

And these men will be the guests of Utah and Salt Lake in a few days. It is easy to see that they will be honored guests, and that this people will be honored to become their cup-bearers.

### An Unsatisfactory Session

THIS last special session of Congress has, we think, been a serious disappointment to the thinking people of the United States. It has seemed more like a company of merchants taking stock and putting aside the remnants for a bargain sale than the work of grave senators and representatives working in the people's interest, on great questions.

The general principles of a protective tariff as understood in this country are designed, first, of course, to raise revenue, and in doing that, to guard the interests, not of a few manufacturers or a few sheep raisers, but the consumers, who are most directly interested. And instead of proceeding like statesmen, to weigh this matter item by item, from the first, many of the people's representatives, in both houses, have seemed to be acting as attorneys to guard certain interests. A strong analytical argument has not been heard during the nearly five months' session.

Of course, congressmen are expected, while serving the whole country, to look especially after the interests of their constituents. But they are national representatives, and while justified in trying to protect their constituents against oppressive foreign competition, they have no right, in addition, to work a hardship upon their own countrymen. Right there has been the trouble.

Manufacturers have grown eloquent in beseeching that the standard of American labor shall not be lowered, and the same men have weeded out their American laborers and imported from southern Europe the very cheapest order of white laborers to take their places. And when we consider the difference in the cost of living here and abroad we doubt if the ordinary factory hand in the United States can lay up as much as does the worker at the same task in England.

When created with right motives and conducted along just lines industrial corporations are good for a country. But it is the duty of the government to stand between the people and corporations when they begin to exact unjust tribute.

Has this duty been first in mind during the special session? For an answer note that newspapers which use much paper and sell it at the lowest possible price to the people, have just received notice that the price of paper will be at once advanced.

The Republicans in Congress are taking a great risk of being defeated when they call upon the people to give them a vote of confidence.

The fathers gave to the people the ballot as their main defense, and sometimes the people, as moved by an irresistible impulse, to decide that a change will be a good thing.

### A Stalwart Band

THE martial spirit is the most impelling force in the average man's nature. Thousands of can name the conspicuous military figures both sides of our civil war, but very few

can name the stately band of men in civil life who steadied the nation when it was almost in extremes. One of the very greatest was Indiana's war governor, O. P. Morton. It was in his state that the attempt was to be made to make a diversion in the rear of the Union armies in behalf of the Confederacy. Morton at once became a general as well as a governor. He made no noise, but he made his dispositions to meet and thwart the conspirators, and his work was so timely and thorough, that those who had been plotting and drilling were glad to get off with their lives.

Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase was another. It was he who devised the financial system which carried the war through without default.

Many people believe that had more trust and faith in the people been relied upon, vast interest payments might have been saved, but it was not as it was with France ten years later; the people did not have the money, and the first two and a half years of the war were very depressing and threatening. Secretary of State Wm. H. Seward was another, one of the greatest of all, and he was far more loyal to Mr. Lincoln than Chase was. Seward handled the foreign ministers in Washington with consummate ability; he was the right arm of our great minister to England, Charles Francis Adams; it was Seward who, when the capture of Mason and Slidel was announced, said at once that they must be given up, and sent the apology to the premier of Great Britain. And when that premier received that dispatch, and thrusting it in his pocket, went into the House of Commons and delivered a bitter speech against this country, and had the English journals announce that a heavy force would at once be sent to Canada; it was Seward who instructed Mr. Adams to inform the British government that his government, having heard that reinforcements would be sent to Canada, called to mind that the entrance at the mouth of the St. Lawrence was dangerous at that season of the year, and tendered to Great Britain the use of any American port it might select, and transportation thence over American railroads to any parts of Canada which had railroads connecting with ours.

Secretary of War Stanton was another. The work he performed was gigantic; he had no political ambition; he was intent only on saving the country, and when defeat followed defeat, he said: "I will yet get a soldier to lead our armies to victory, if I have to call him from the ranks."

Thaddeus Stevens was another, the original stalwart, who, dying as he was, a slow death, and growing weaker and weaker daily, never for one moment weakened, but insisted that a peace must be conquered.

Senator and General E. D. Baker was another. He died upon the battlefield, but his speech in New York and his reply to Breckenridge in the Senate were trumpet calls to the country which sounded on and on long after he died. Indeed, his

speech in the Senate will be an inspiration to Americans through all time.

Blaine and Conkling and Wade and Pennsylvania's war governor and the war governor of Massachusetts were a few of the others. Henry Ward Beecher, in England, was another. The speeches he made there were matchless in their power. Stephen A. Douglas was another. He had for years been the leader of the Democratic party, but when the land was assailed, it was he who cried out to his countrymen in a voice more potential than ever before: "There are only two parties now, Patriots and Traitors," the whole North was thrilled.

The man Watson, who at the time was editor of the Sacramento, Cal., Union, was another. There was imminent danger of civil war in California, and the stoppage of the treasure ships, but every morning the editorials in the Union were such inspirations of patriotism and courage that they counted for more than "an army with banners."

But who can name them all? The shining list should be gathered and embalmed in a history all by themselves. Richelieu is made to say: "Put by the sword! States can be saved without it." They could not have been in 1861-65, but behind the swords in those years was a band of stalwarts who made their names, by their services to native land, immortal.

### Can't Always Sometimes Tell

NOT many people have given our senior Senator credit for being either a laborious student or for being able to so assimilate what he reads as to make appropriate use of it. But we are not so sure. Suppose when, rather late in life, our Senator determined to equip himself better for buffeting his way, he had naturally turned to Saul of Tarsus, or as our Christian friends more naturally think of him, the Apostle Paul; would he not have found in his works and ways much to commend? Paul was a little, deformed man physically, not much to look upon, but he had an opinion of himself. And could he have had a private newspaper with an unscrupulous editor would it not have been easier for him than it was to have said to his constituents, "I have labored more abundantly than they all?"

And with how much more power could he have flashed back to the Corinthians the words:

"I am become a fool in glorying; ye have compelled me; for I ought to have been commended of you, for in nothing am I behind the very chiefest apostles, though I am nothing." Suppose Paul, like our apostle, had possessed an organ and owned an editor, how he could have elaborated on that!

Or this other from Jerusalem: "But of those who seemed to be somewhat—whatsoever they were, it maketh no matter to me; God accepteth no man's person—for they who seemed to be somewhat, in conference added nothing to me; but contrawise."