

THE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET. General Election August 3. SALT LAKE COUNTY.

FOR COLLECTOR: M. B. BOWLES. FOR SELECTMEN: B. G. QUINCY, R. G. WOODLEY. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS: DAVID R. ALLEN.

SCHOOL ELECTION. Monday, July 13, 1891. CITIZENS TICKET.

First Precinct... G. W. Snow, S. W. Darke. Second Precinct... John N. Pike. Third Precinct... Arthur Pratt. Fourth Precinct... M. E. Cummings.

VOTING PLACES. First municipal precinct, at the Ninth ward school house. Second municipal precinct, at Independence hall.

Third municipal precinct, at the Sixteenth ward school house. Fourth municipal precinct, at the Twentieth ward school house.

Fifth municipal precinct, at the Thirtieth ward school house. The polls will be opened at 8 o'clock a. m., and closed at 6 o'clock p. m.

Let every man who favors free schools, free from the influence of politics and pollution, do his duty and vote to-morrow.

WHO ARE THE FOUR BOODLERS? TO-MORROW'S ELECTION.

The school election will be held to-morrow, when six members of the city board of education will be chosen. These men, together with the four members who hold over and the mayor, will have absolute control of the city schools for the next year.

They will dictate in everything, from naming the superintendent, selecting teachers and fixing salaries, down to the smallest details. Not only will they direct as to the general and specific conduct of the schools themselves, but they will have the expenditure of a cool million dollars, that amount of money having been provided for the coming school year.

We state these facts in order that the people—the parents, guardians and taxpayers—may have a clear understanding of the matter and may thus be better prepared to act intelligently when they go to the polls.

Ordinarily, very little interest would be taken in such an election. A few weeks ago, when the proposition was up for adoption or rejection to issue school bonds to the extent of \$600,000, the public was not greatly concerned. Everybody, apparently, knew that the money was needed, and everybody was willing to pay his equitable proportion; so nearly unanimous was the sentiment in favor of the bonds that all concluded that as a matter of course, the loan would be carried, and as a consequence not a third of the voters took the trouble to go to the polls, the stay-at-homes concluding that no few would vote against the issuance of the bonds that the proposition would be carried even if only here and there a citizen strolled to the voting place and deposited his ballot.

Under ordinary circumstances a similar indifference would be manifest now, and a very small vote would be gotten out. If the people felt that the money would be properly expended and the schools be properly conducted, they would be willing to let the election go, and it would be immaterial to them who were trustees of the funds and who managed the schools. But the circumstances are anything but ordinary. Indeed, they are decidedly extraordinary. No sooner had the people set out to nominate good men for the positions, to choose men on account of their general trustworthiness, without regard to politics or religion, than the Liberal bosses came out with a declaration that the school board must be a partisan organization. If they could have it so, that the nominees must be selected with a view to their loyalty to the Liberal party, and that the schools must be placed under partisan management and control. These are the things which the Liberal call for nominating conventions meant, and these were the objects in view when a ticket

made up of pronounced Liberals was placed in the field.

With this statement of the case, the people will understand their duty to-morrow. They will know how essential it is for them to make their special business to go to the polls and deposit their ballots for the non-partisan candidates, for the men who have been nominated because of the peculiar qualifications for the successful performance of the duties involved, and because there was confidence that they would stand up firmly against the degradation of the public schools. If the partisan candidates were to be chosen it would be a sad reflection upon the intelligence of the people. It would show that a majority of our citizens were unworthy a sacred trust, in that they were more loyal to political organization than they were to the cause of education.

But the Liberal candidates will not be elected. Our confidence in the intelligence of the fathers and guardians of the children of this city is such that we feel certain that the attack upon the schools made by the Liberal party will be defeated, and our excellent system of free, non-partisan schools will be maintained. The citizens will teach the radicals a lesson, that, however bitter the schools may quarrel over other matters, the schools must not be dragged into politics. And this lesson will be a lasting one, we hope, remembered for all time both by the defeated and the victors.

BE WISE IN TIME.

We can tell the Liberals, and we do so in fairness and frankness, that the beginning of the end of their party has set in. It doesn't matter what their organ tells them to the contrary; it doesn't matter what the bosses say to delude the truth is this, the party is giving its final kick. It won't matter what the result of the approaching election may be, the organization is in the last stages of dissolution. Only in Salt Lake and in Summit counties do the bosses hope to make a showing in August. Everywhere else the party is little more than a memory. It will not matter what is done in the counties named. The triumphs of the Democrats elsewhere and the strength, all though it may be, which the Republicans will show, will be so crushing to the Liberals, that even the bosses will lose hope and will no longer have the courage to put forth an effort. We say these things, not for the purpose of hurting anybody's feelings, nor with the view to inflicting anyone with discouragement, but to state a plain fact in the hope that men will be wise enough to be governed by it; in the hope that men will open their eyes to the true situation, and before it is too late will place themselves right.

It is unnatural, it is impossible that the Liberal party should live. Whatever of a mission it may have had has been performed; its work is ended; there is nothing for it to do, nothing to live for, nothing to hold it together. It cannot create issues, there being no material out of which to form them. To exist it must be opposed and have something to oppose, and this condition does not prevail and cannot be revived. Heretofore it has fed and grown fat on its opposition to polygamy. Polygamy having ceased, a principal article of diet has been removed from the Liberals. It has been a source of Liberal strength that the Mormons have hitherto based themselves as a unit in politics, voting as one on political questions. This has also been discontinued, and today the Mormons are as widely divided as to politics as other people. They worship together in their churches, but they do not think alike on political questions, and they are certainly doing their utmost to defeat each other as to principles and parties. These were the two causes which led to the formation of the Liberal party, the two things which gave that party an excuse for living, and they having been removed, the party must live on their memory, nor can it exist on fighting the shadow of dead and buried issues.

Those of the Liberals who are capable of thinking for themselves and who are wise will accept the situation as their observation and common sense tell them the situation is, and coming out with the old party will stand upon a platform which will support them. They will do this while they may yet act with freedom and be guided by wisdom, and will not wait until there is nothing left for them to do than to gaze upon the wreck with which they are surrounded.

In this country we have been led to think the German socialists were a peculiarly hard lot, so hard in fact that it was difficult to draw them into their own and our own dynamos; however, reports from across the water indicate the Kaiser's subjects who are classed as socialists, are not necessarily radical in their propensities. What they ask, summed up, is this: Universal suffrage for men and women, a capital and succession tax, the abolition of the standing army, the abolition of fees in courts of law and the granting of free medical assistance. The granting of all these reforms would make Germany the admiration of the world, and it would certainly improve the condition of all the people, that of the socialists no more than the others.

The Tribune says that there are four Liberal boodlers in the city council, and it labors for the success of a Liberal ticket in order to elect these four boodlers from exposure. Let's have a new deal and a chance to get after the boodlers.

LOUIS HYAMS should have waited until Tuesday to discover suddenly that important business called him away from Liberal leadership. The ballots of the voters would have called him off.

THE BOSSES call the Irish race which has furnished loyal men to every nation struggling for freedom, priest-ridden, immoral, whiskey sotted and superstitious, and men when called to account, they say, they call other people vile names too. No doubt, anybody who refuses to wear the brass collar of the bosses, be he what he may, is anything from priest-ridden to immoral, from a horsechief to an outcast. That is their stock of argument.

THAT BILLION DOLLAR CONGRESS.

The Philadelphia Times presents a condensed statement of what the billion dollar Congress did in such a way as to make the showing plain to the greatest understanding. It says that Congress and its administration have scattered "a surplus of over one hundred millions; have made a forced loan of over fifty million from a sacred trust fund; have increased taxes on most of the actual necessities of life, and have brought the national treasury to the verge of bankruptcy. The billion dollar Congress did it and the administration buzzed in the procession of profligates."

For many years past the treasury was so plenteous that the financial officers of the government were able to scheme and plan in order to get the money into circulation among the people. There was an immense surplus in the treasury which was inactive and doing no good to anybody; and the effort was to get this money out and at the same time help the government. One way to do this was to purchase and

cancel undue bonds, and this was done to the extent of many millions, in some instances a premium as high as 25 per cent. being demanded and paid. It was better to pay this premium and thus get the money in circulation than to let the money lie idle in the treasury vaults. The billion dollar Congress and the profligate administration have wrecked the financial condition of the nation's finances. The surplus has been dissipated, the treasury resources have been drawn upon to the fullest extent, the money on deposit with the national banks where it was left to aid in the transaction of business is being called in to meet the current expenses of the government, and an insignificant loan of \$50,000,000 maturing in September cannot be redeemed at par. These bonds are being extended at a lower rate of interest, because there is no money in the treasury with which to take them up.

Happily the American people are getting their eyes open to the ambition and methods of the Republican party. Last November the people declared in the most emphatic manner possible that they were tired of extravagance, tired of exorbitant taxation in order that the money might be squandered on favorites and to advance the cause of a political party. The rebuke was terrific in its effectiveness, and we believe it will be lasting. In a little while the people will recover control of the government, and then there will come an end to the recklessness which squanders a surplus of a hundred millions and while extorting more money than ever before from the helpless masses, brings the treasury so close to bankruptcy that it cannot redeem its paper when it falls due. In a little while the Democracy will have control of the nation in all its branches and then we will have a more open treasury and appeals to bond holders not to demand the money which is due them.

WERE IT NOT for the million dollars they expect to control the bosses would not care a taker's dam for the school election. LOVERS of an absorbingly interesting, well written story—and THE HERALD'S experience tells it there are thousands of them among its readers—will find something to their liking in JULIAN HAWTHORNE'S story, "Imperial Millions," commenced in to-day's issue. Anything from HAWTHORNE'S pen is always coveted eagerly by the reading public, and in obtaining the right to publish his latest story, THE HERALD has done a noble deed. It has added a notable feature to the already attractive features of the Sunday issue.

MR. ORIN P. MILLER is made of the stuff that composes true Democrats. This name was a very strong one for selection, and it was only by a narrow majority, after repeated ballots, that Mr. QUINCY got the nomination. Mr. MILLER'S friends were much disappointed, but he set them a shining example when he said the other day: "I am no sucker. It's the Democratic cause with me, and I'll w.r. it just as hard for Mr. QUINCY'S election as if it were my brother's."

IF HARRY DIXON has more brothers-in-law living in the First precinct, it is a pity there are not more trustees to fill. Maybe they will bob up for some other office, though.

A HIGHER TARIFF. Chamberlains like our Republican friends are now at it endeavoring to make the people believe that the tariff does not increase the selling price of manufactured goods. When they meet in Congress for an increase of the tariff, they say let us levy a high tax on imports so that the American manufacturers of the same goods can pay their men very high wages, much higher than their English brethren get for the same work, and so make the American working-men happy. They also say that to pay these extravagant wages the goods manufactured here will necessarily cost more to make than it costs to make the same goods in foreign countries, and that as the cost of manufacturing is greater here, that the tariff must be sufficiently high to cover the difference in cost. This is, that the American manufacturer may charge as much more than the goods are worth in other lands, as the tariff amounts to, and so get his high wages back. And all this for the poor workingman. When they get to consumers they tell them that the tariff which authorizes them to keep up the price really has the effect of lowering the price, or cost of production. So in one place they claim that the tariff is high, in order that the goods shall cost more to make, and in another place they claim that it has the opposite effect and that the goods are thereby made more cheaply. Another case of Republican consistency and duplicity.

WHO SAYS there is no humor in politics? BOSS POWERS issuing a certificate of good character to LOUIS HYAMS is the most discreditable, rip-roaring joke of the century. Now will HYAMS retain it?

A VOTE for the Liberal school ticket is a vote putting one million dollars into the hands of the bosses.

NO CITY on earth carries politics into the schools. It is a dangerous invocation the bosses are trying here.

IF YOU neglect to vote at the school election to-morrow, may Heaven forgive you, for your children may not.

WILL HE VISIT AMERICA? It was no doubt said in a jocular way by the Emperor of Germany, "will we go to America," but the young fellow is just serious enough to take it into his head to pay a visit. Should he do it we would receive him most royally. There are millions of Germans in the United States who would like to see the head of their native country, and as the ruler of that friendly nation he would get the utmost courtesy of all the American people.

HE is an impetuous, self-reliant man, the Emperor WILLIAM. Whether right or wrong in his policy, he has the courage of his convictions, which makes him always admirable. He is not a money grubber like the Great or another madman like his great grandfather, yet in either case he is an original character, and original characters are scarce.

IF he should come over to this country we would show him some things he has never dreamed of in his philosophy, and by the way, we might convince him by actual demonstration that his hostility to the American hog rests solely on prejudice.

SINCE WILLIAM II. reserves for himself the divine right in the last instance, to determine everything, from the curriculum in the schools to the barter of foreign territory, his visit might do both sides some good.

THE SCHOOL ELECTIONS.

To-morrow (Monday) the election for school trustees takes place throughout the territory. It is important that every voter vote friendly to the cause of education, should be at the polls and vote for the trustees of his choice on that day.

It is especially important that the friends of education, whoever and wherever, shall lend their influence in behalf of excluding from our American system of free schools the issues of partisan politics.

The citizens of the several precincts of this city have nominated as candidates for the office of trustee, men who are qualified to serve and desirable as trustees of our schools, and irrespective of party politics these citizens believe the men thus nominated should be elected.

They are: First precinct, GEORGE W. SNOW and S. W. DARKE; Second precinct, L. S. HILLS; Third precinct, JOHN N. PIKE; Fourth precinct, ARTHUR PRATT; Fifth precinct, M. E. CUMMINGS.

These men were chosen because of their fitness for the positions, not because of their politics, in meetings of the citizens at large called for the purpose. It should be the aim of all who desire the good of our public schools to elect these candidates.

If the citizens fail of their duty on this occasion the interests of the school children will suffer. Our schools should not be made annexes of Liberal headquarters. We leave it to the judgment of every voter to decide whether or not politics shall be kept out of the schools.

THE CITIZENS MEETING. Without any particular effort at advertising, the citizens' meeting at the theater on Friday night was perhaps the largest that ever assembled in this city. The big building could not have contained any more people in any part without inconvenience to all.

It was an earnest and deliberate meeting, too, in which business men, workmen and professional men united in a vigorous protest against the infamous attempt of the bosses to displace the free churches, and because the people dare to act independently of them in their adjustment of local differences. That the speeches were direct and forcible, but natural, since the speakers had but to give vent to their feeling of indignation to be effective. The resolutions are a model of brevity and Anglo-Saxon.

Were the press agency in this city not in the hands of a hireling of the bosses the action of the citizens' meeting would have been heralded all over the country on the pages of electricity. As it is, it receives less notice than a common party of jobbers of Liberals would. For all that, the great meeting will have an immediate effect, it will shut up the mouths of the prophets of evil. The bosses will not dare again to spread libels upon the business prospects of Salt Lake. We say, they will not dare do it.

Once before, through the Illustrated American, they tried the scare policy to influence the weak-kneed and were brought to a sharp turn by an indignant public opinion. Salt Lake is all right, if the bosses are all wrong.

AFTER the school election it may be well to investigate the investigations of PARKER and GLENN. The star chamber, secret dark-larkey system was an abomination in the past, and it is an outrage now. The investigators cannot learn anything that they should be afraid to let the public know. Away with Feby courts.

LIBERAL workers in the Fourth precinct are quietly appealing to Democrats to vote for Mr. MARSHALL, saying he is a Democrat, while Mr. PRATT, the non-partisan nominee, is a Republican. The voters of the precinct should not lose sight of the fact that Mr. MARSHALL is running on the Liberal ticket and that Mr. PRATT is running on the Citizens or non-partisan ticket. Politics have nothing to do with the schools, and every citizen should insist that they must be kept out of the schools.

FOR THE SCHOOLS. On the Citizens' ticket the politics of the nominees for school trustees were not considered. Some of the candidates are Republicans and some Democrats; we don't care which. All that we do care is that they are agreed upon keeping politics out of the schools; upon serving no bosses; upon recognizing no masters except the people; upon countenancing no jobs-in-short, upon the part of the schools which allow them to be served.

Therefore, however we may disagree with any of the gentlemen in national politics, we can conscientiously support all of them on the platform of no politics or pollution in our school rooms.

EVERYBODY KNOWS LAW HILL, and knowing him, respects him. A vote for LAW HILL is a vote against the bosses.

THE BROTHERS-IN-LAW CANDIDATES. In casting the vote for school trustees in the First precinct, even the most intense partisans will do well to reflect carefully upon this: On the one hand there are DIXON and ALTY—brothers-in-law—as candidates. Neither has ever had any experience in teaching and both are men of very limited education. It will be well to compare their qualifications with those of SNOW and DARKE.

Both of the latter are highly educated, both have taught school for a long time, and the services of SNOW on the present school board stand out pre-eminent among those of his colleagues. Men of just that calibre will keep the board up to an elevated standard.

It is true that SNOW and DARKE will not get the support of the eminent CLARK, the venerable SNOW, the honored patriot JAMES HANSEN, or the Chief of Police of the First precinct, WILLIAM SHAW, but withal, it may be said to say that the great majority of the precinct will cast their ballots for the non-partisan nominees.

Mr. DIXON'S services on the board have been so brief that his abilities have had no chance to manifest themselves. His friends however, are circulating the report that it was he who obtained \$13,000 for the poor school teachers when the board was without money.

The board has \$900,000 in bonds in its vaults, and also vested in it over a half million dollars in property. We should think that to raise \$13,000 at 10 per cent. with all this collateral is not a very difficult operation.

If that is all DIXON can claim in his favor—that he loaned \$13,000 at 10 per cent.—on a million dollars' security, he may be a NAPOLION of finance, but not much of a school trustee.

JOHN N. PIKE has given satisfaction in the school board; keep him there.

ONE of the best men and one of the most independent, an enemy to jobs and bosses, is ARTHUR PRATT.

M. E. CUMMINGS, cashier of the Utah Commercial and Savings Bank, is a true man, tied to no one. He will make a safe school trustee.

THE EXHIBITION TO WASATCH. There is an interesting spot in the mountains anywhere adjacent to Salt Lake that is Wasatch. The Rio Grande sells round trip excursion tickets at the rate of \$1. Trains leave daily at 8 a. m., returning at 6 p. m. J. B. BURNETT, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

LIBERAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE PAST.

FAVOR A CHANGE.

Conditions Demanded by all the Leaders.

WHO ARE THE TURNCOATS NOW?

Extract from report of Utah commission made in 1887: "The commission is of the opinion that Utah should not be admitted to the union until such time as the Mormon people should be satisfied by their future acts that they have abandoned polygamy in good faith, and not until an amendment shall have been made to the constitution of the United States prohibiting the practice of polygamy."

Extract from ex-Governor Caleb W. West's report to the secretary of the interior made in 1887: "The commission is of the opinion that Utah should not be admitted to the union until such time as the Mormon people should be satisfied by their future acts that they have abandoned polygamy in good faith, and not until an amendment shall have been made to the constitution of the United States prohibiting the practice of polygamy."

Extract from a letter by J. B. Robinson, chairman Democratic territorial committee, to John R. Winder, chairman People's central committee, written on June 24, 1891: "The movement for state government is premature. If your organization will first prove by their conduct and acts that they recognize the supremacy and binding force of national laws, and that they will submit, without further evasion or obstruction, and end this state of chronic semi-rebellion as you can easily do, if you will, by the early ratification of a new constitution to Congress, convincing evidence of good faith and fair claim to the bona fide status, without which your proposed application should meet the fate of several of its predecessors."

Extract from a letter by the Republican territorial committee, dated June 24, 1891, addressed to John R. Winder, chairman of the People's central committee: "We desire to say that our objections to Utah becoming a state are still unremoved. These objections, simply stated, are: The fact that the People's party is a party of an ecclesiastical system which forbids all harmonious relations with any system of civil government founded on the right of man to govern himself; the fact that the People's party is a party of a system in which all laws are emanated by revelation from God to his priesthood, and that it is the duty of his followers to be advised by that priesthood in all their actions, as well as spiritual character. Adherence to this theory, which negates all faithful allegiance to any authority which it does not control, has been the main cause of all the hostility which the system has ever encountered among just and fair-minded people who are not Mormons."

When your Mormon church shall have abandoned its pretensions as a temporal power, when its people shall render that obedience to the laws of the land which is demanded by its own constitution, and when its religious belief, in fine, become supporters of the lawful civil government, then we will consider whether Utah, though Mormon in population, is eligible for admission to the union. Certainly for the present we cannot consent to making the experiment. Regretting again that our differences are so deep, we have no alternative but to continue our present course of cooperation, and hoping that the time may come when we shall recognize a common allegiance to the government of our country, we are, as usual, your obedient servants, and as such as to harmonize with his duty as a citizen, we are, most respectfully,

Extract from Governor Caleb W. West's message to the Twenty-ninth session of the Utah Territorial Legislature, 1890: "Following upon the heels of this under a call of their territorial committee, the representatives of the Mormon people assembled in convention to propose a constitution for a state government, proclaiming the divorce and separation of church and state. The Mormon people publicly at the time ratified the action of their representatives, signifying their approval of the announcement and endorsing the ties between church and state and the Government of the supremacy of the former over the latter. These words these are, and the keeping of their promise to the hope, will bring much prosperity and happiness to this people. Upon us devolves the duty of leading to the country the promises made, the obligations taken to put our territory into line and harmony with our sister states and territories, thereby securing to our people the benefits and blessings to be derived from our announced new departure. To accomplish it we must cut loose from old traditions and methods, inaugurate new methods and a wise, liberal and progressive legislation. To this, you and the people you represent are pledged by oaths most solemn, and this is accomplished by sincere conviction and official duty."

Extract from Governor Caleb W. West's annual report to the secretary of the interior made in 1888: "It is with much satisfaction that I am enabled to state that marked and decided changes for the benefit and advancement of the people and the prosperity of the territory have taken place. To some extent, there has been a bridging of the chasm that has separated the Mormon and non-Mormon people since the settlement of the territory. The Mormon people have in some measure relaxed the old rule of religious exclusiveness, which has heretofore kept them separate and entirely apart from their non-Mormon fellow-citizens. They have exhibited a spirit of liberality and enterprise in appropriating moneys for needful charitable and educational institutions. Without having the control, they have united with non-Mormons in public organizations for the protection of and increase of trade; they have united with them also in the celebration of the national anniversary on the last two occasions of its observance; and they have united with them also for advertising of our advantages and resources as a new territory, and for the promotion of their development."

"With polygamy out, I make the statement, and challenge successful contradiction, that there is no less a ceremony, practice, observance, or right inculcated or taught of a religious nature by the Mormon church than the law has been of its tyrannical, and the restriction of the church as a religious factor is, under the law, upon the same footing as every other religious body or denomination in the land, and no less, and it should be so left without interference."

Extract from the 1890 report of Governor Arthur L. Thomas to the secretary of the interior: "Of course there are some (Mormons) who are groping their way out of the atmosphere of bigotry and darkness. There are no doubt, but that the number of those who question the doctrine of blind submission to priestly authority and claim the right to criticize and exercise reason is increasing. It is especially so in the districts which have the largest commercial relations and where there is a more extensive contact with those of other sects. There is no reason to

believe that dissensions which arise from the exercise of private judgment can ever be healed, for the cause which creates them can not be reached or removed, without a retrogression to the stagnant mental condition of blind obedience, which is not likely to occur."

Extract from the 1885 report of the Utah commission made in 1887: "That there have been great changes for the better is admitted by every candid observer. Last year a graceful and able editor, in an editorial article in the non-Mormon newspapers, the Tribune of Salt Lake City, used the following language expressive of the improved condition of affairs in Utah: "Salt Lake is so changed from the Utah of ten years ago that could the old style of affairs be restored for a week, the old style, and by the way, the restriction of the Mormon people themselves would rise up in rebellion. There are forces at work which are all powerful, and which no article or restriction, no falsehoods and no superlatives, can resist."

Tribune report of Judge Powers' speech at Provo, October 30, 1890: "Let us help to build up this territory and assist in speeding the time when we can divide on national party lines as they do in other states."

Tribune report of F. H. Dyer's speech at Farmington, Wednesday, October 2, 1890: "The Mormon church has lately said to its people: 'We will give up polygamy, and (Dyer) hoped the time was not far distant when the people would say to the church, now take your hands off of politics.'"

Tribune report of H. C. Latt's Liberal speech at Farmington, Wednesday, October 2, 1890: "I favor the church and state, but I want them kept separate. When the time comes that they shall separate in Utah I shall be in favor of dividing upon national party lines."

Tribune editorial, October, 1890: "If the authority of the church has been taken from the consciences of men in political affairs, if the church has been released from that obligation of obedience in political affairs, let us know it. Then the war will be over; then, if that should be done, there will be no more Mormon question than there is in the Methodist question, than there is in the Baptist or the Presbyterian question."

Tribune editorial, April 14, 1890: "When the Mormon church shall have done its duty to set itself up against the legislation of the territory to that of the United States and created a public sentiment amongst its adherents that it will adhere to the enforcement of such legislation, then there will no longer be any objection to the entrance of Utah to the Union."

"So long as there is a church or People's party, so long will there be palpable and undeniable proof that the ruling priesthood business itself more with the honor of power and the influence of the church, and it does with the proper functions of a church. * * * So long there will be a Liberal party confronting this church party, and no longer."

Extract from an address made by Rev. J. M. Thrall before the New West Educational Convention, Monday evening, November 24, 1890: "The Mormon politicians are unable to tell how long it will take before the spirit of American institutions will so leave the Mormon church government that it will cease to strive to set itself up against the United States government."

Tribune editorial November 28, 1890: "The American people will not permit the turning aside of American institutions at the dictation of any priest hood or mob. The helplessness of the Mormon people heretofore has caused their immunity. We wish they could realize the facts, and if they will, we will assist them in the good to do them justice, that they would assert themselves and compel justice in their own behalf."

Tribune editorial, November 13, 1890: "This contemporary (THE HERALD) says we are warning our friends not to meet the Mormon church half way. This is a deliberate falsehood, of course. What our friends are called to do is to meet the Mormon church as they are, and to do them justice, that they would assert themselves and compel justice in their own behalf."

Tribune editorial, November 7, 1890: "President Woodruff, by church and state as he has done by polygamy; let him stand the old rule, if he pleases; let him do it in a straightforward manner; let him tell the People's party that he will let them all the people to join the national parties of the country and discuss national politics and vote as they please, and there will be no occasion for such a decision as that of Judge Anderson's."

Tribune report of C. C. Goodwin's final campaign speech, Monday, November 3, 1890: "He closed by saying that he longed for the time when Utah, united under one flag, would march triumphantly to the music of the Union."

Tribune report of C. C. Goodwin's speech at Spanish Fork, November 1, 1890: "Put away priestly rule and polygamy and the Mormon question will pass out of sight."

Speech at Springville in same issue: "The Mormons have put away one tenant. Why not put away the other, renounce the priesthood to its proper sphere and be American citizens?"

Tribune report of Judge Powers' speech at Spanish Fork, November 1, 1890: "He stated that the times are changing rapidly, and the day is not far distant when we will be the best of the rest of the nation. Will be the best of the rest of the nation, the church will be the stronger."

Tribune editorial, November 1, 1890: "A vote for the Liberal candidate is a vote to bury the dark and bloody issues of the past."

Extract from Tribune editorial, November 21, 1890: "From the very first it has been easy, perfectly easy, for the chief of the Mormon church every day in any year 1847 to put their institution in entire harmony with the government of the United States, and to stop the discussion of the Mormon question in its track. All they had to do was for the first presidency to say: 'Let polygamy be stopped; and to say to the people: 'In your political affairs you divide into parties and vote as you please.'"

Extract from minority report of Utah Commission signed by John A. McClelland and A. B. Carrion made in 1888: "Our conclusion from all evidence before us, including our personal observation, is that the moral reform in the future is morally certain, and that 'Young Utah' will stand forth redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled from the political condition that has so long rested upon the people."

Extract from Judge Boreman's speech before the University graduates, Friday June 14, 1890: "He has been knocking for admission into the Union but the answer has been no. So let us strive to build up our territory so that she will be at once admitted into the family of states, and that we will have no more territory in training so that there will be no tarnish on her name."

Extract from Judge Powers' speech at the grand Liberal rally, held the night of the county election, August 5, 1890: "The cause of the people is the cause of the day when the power of the People's party was broken and American principles triumphed. To-day the shackles have been removed from 200,000 people, they will henceforth all vote and act as they desire."

Extract from Colonel E. P. Ferris' speech at grand Republican rally held Saturday night November 10, 1890: "Now we have just seen a hope that set before the end of the first term of General Harrison the people of Utah shall lift themselves from their fanaticism so that Utah itself shall be free from religious intolerance. * * * She shall be found in the gateway of the Rocky Mountains knocking at the gates for admission into the Union and Congress shall answer, 'Open the door and let her come in and she shall be one of the people of the United States shall say amen.'"

Extract from Judge Charles S. Zane's opinion on the matter, delivered on Tuesday, October 7, 1890, during the examination of Thomas Jackson, an applicant for citizenship: "That his citizenship may not be admitted, I will say that in its naturalization I am now disposed to take judicial notice of the statement made by the president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Lat-

ter-day Saints in his manifesto of the 24th of September last, that he would in the future obey the law of the land in prohibiting