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THE CANDIDATES.

We publish in another column the names of the candidates for election to city offices next Monday. They are presented in the order of their adoption by the conventions of the several parties. In making selections from them, voters ought to study the interests of the city and support by their ballots only such men as are known in the community to be moral, sober and firm, and adapted to the positions for which they are nominated.

On the "Liberal" ticket are the names of several persons who are unknown outside of the municipal wards in which they reside, and are also strangers to a large number of the people within those wards. They may be decent men enough, we do not know. One of them has already been denounced by the organ of the faction that nominated him, and "Liberal" voters are notified to reject him at the polls if he does not withdraw from the ticket.

The name of the candidate for Mayor is a standing insult to the capable business men of "Liberal" proclivities. We do not know of a "Liberal" of any prominence who is less capable for the position than he. The chief thing for which he is noted is his unceasing and unscrupulous hostility to the "Mormon" Church and people. You may always count him as against them, and thus he has this recommendation in bitter irreconcilables—they know for a certainty where he stands on that question. He is a lawyer of fair abilities but of past usefulness and practice. "A back number," as he is called by the Democrats, describes him fairly. Neither in person, nor mind, nor habits, nor special fitness in any way is he cut out by nature or qualified by training for the position of Mayor for Salt Lake City. Considering the number of strong business men in the "Liberal" ranks his selection by the bosses is a slur on them all. What is the matter? Would they not "put up" enough? Is this the reason they are thus thrust aside?

There are a few men among the "Liberal" selections who, but for one thing, would fill the places picked out for them very well. That one thing is they represent the party which has injured this city in such a way that it will take many years to repair the damage.

Two years ago the real estate men helped in the scheme to force the election. They put up their money, indifferent as to the means to which it was put, and thus helped to perpetrate the undeniable frauds that were perpetrated. What have they made by it? From the day that corruptly gained victory was achieved real estate went down in value. Vice and crime increased at a rapid rate. New offices with big salaries were created, and these with other places were filled with "Liberal" wire-workers as political rewards. The public moneys were recklessly squandered. Taxation was so increased that general execration was the result. Projected public improvements were stopped. The funds in hand were frittered away, and the municipality was plunged into heavy debt.

What is there to show for it all? Some work on the streets; a few water mains extended; the chief expense of which the people benefited have had personally to pay, the same as to the sidewalks, many of which are block-lengths of absurdity and costly marks of defiance of property owners' protests. What else? Nothing. And the "Liberal" faction itself has now repudiated its own selections of two years ago, or those who were left after the courts turned them out of their stolen seats.

It is the same faction and the same hired boss, with the same lack of principle, that now seek to perpetuate their hold upon the city that they have cursed and degraded. And all the nominees on their ticket are representatives of them and their policy and therefore the decent citizens ought to repudiate it entirely.

As to the Democratic and Republican tickets we do not think anything can be truthfully said against either. Scan them both carefully and see if they do not contain names which people who desire the public interest could confidently support. The tushed roarers who have found their level as imitation Indians have proclaimed as their motto, "Country first and Party afterwards." Are there no respectable "Liberals" who will take them at their word? It is only "party" that induces hundreds of voters to support the "Liberal" ticket, side by side with the lowest and vilest elements in the city and shoulder to shoulder with the criminal classes. We call upon the better people of Salt Lake, of all shades of belief and proclivities as to politics, to arise in their might and put such men into municipal control as will redeem the city from the domination of evil, and place it where it belongs among the fairest and most prosperous cities of the Union.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The opinions of the press on the bills concerning Utah now before Congress are interesting to our readers so we give place today to a few more extracts from prominent public journals.

The New York *Mercury* has this editorial paragraph:

"Six Senator Edmunds was an honest humbug. He hated Mormonism, but hated more the Utah Democracy. Never with his consent would Utah be admitted into the Union. Long ago that Territory had sufficient population. To the credit of Senator Teller, of Colorado, who sided against the Force bill, he has introduced a bill to clothe Utah with the honor and power of statehood. A constitutional convention is to meet in October. The only requirement is that the instrument shall secure complete religious toleration in sentiment and at the same time guarantee person and property against being infringed by any sect or worshipper. This secures the Mormons against persecution."

The Washington *Post* has the annexed impartial leader:

"The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Teller, of Colorado, for the admission of Utah as a State is based upon the assumption that polygamy in that Territory is practically dead, and should no longer be allowed to stand in the way of a measure of justice to a prosperous and progressive population of over 200,000, seeking for membership in the Union and well fitted for it by the qualification of good citizenship.

"The Colorado Senator is firmly of the belief that the time has come to lay such action may safely and should justly be taken. The policy of the general government heretofore in the case of Utah has been severe and restrictive. By many it is regarded as having been unnecessarily harsh. Whether so or not, the result has been by a process of repression and confinement to thoroughly entrench the Mormon Church as a hierarchy and with it the polygamous features that formed one of the cardinal articles of its faith.

"We well remember that Mr. Teller upon these points that we would couple for admission of Utah with no condition implying the possibility of even an attempt to re-establish polygamy. The one religious version of the bill which he considers ample and sufficient and the highest possible expression of confidence in the good faith of the people of Utah, provides that the constitutional convention shall ordain that "perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her religious belief, or his or her mode of religious worship.

"Other provisions are that the people shall forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated and unreserved lands lying in the Territory, and that the same shall be at the disposal of the United States; that the land belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the state shall never be taxed higher than lands belonging to actual residents, that the constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in political or civil rights on account of race or color, and shall not in any way be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. The bill in fact accords in general terms with the act under which Colorado was admitted in 1875.

"There will doubtless be no opposition to this measure on the part of those who still persist that the Territory should be held under a political ban because of the unnecessary odor of a system that has literally been buried out of sight if not of recollection; but the wiser view to take is that the sins of the father should not be visited upon the children by whom these sins have been renounced and repudiated, whose qualities as good citizens have reached a stage of fruitful development, and whose loyalty to the Union is unquestioned."

The Minneapolis *Times* remarks:

"Senator Teller's bill for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State was a surprise to the Senate. Not that Utah has not the population to entitle it to statehood. It had that many years ago. It ought to have been admitted in preference to most of the old States created by the first Congress. Its misfortune is that it is understood to be Democratic in sentiment. This has kept it out, as it has kept out New Mexico. True, it is alleged that Utah is unfit for statehood because some insignificant percentage of its people have more than one wife. That, of course, is mere pretense. If it were a valid reason for keeping Utah out it would be a valid reason for wishing to put half the states out. The records of the courts of many of the States show a larger number of men with several wives than Utah has. It is politics, not polygamy, that keeps Utah waiting."

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* thus reasons on the general question of admitting new States:

"Here is the difference between the theoretical and practical. There is a theory that States are entitled to admission when they reach a certain stage of population and advancement. But that is pure theory only, as may be seen from the fact that the easy task of presenting certain qualifications for statehood applies to the admission of all Territories. The practical question is that asked by the majority party: Will the admission of this State be a gain to our party or the opposition? If the former, the State can come in; if the latter, it must stay out. The barrier identity that States are to be admitted only when they have the standing in population and fidelity to entitle them to it may be used as a pretext either for the admission or the exclusion of certain Territories. The crucial test, however, is which party the State will vote for.

"In making this the principle of action one party has been just as bad as the other. The Republicans brought in four States to help on their electoral vote with the most tangible immediate result in the shape of a reinforcement to the free silver crowd. But the Democrats beat the Republicans where has to the frankness with which they avow their real principle of action."

The Lynchburg, Va., *Advertiser* says:

"Senator Teller has introduced a bill to admit Utah into the Union as a State. Senator Teller is a Republican and Utah is Democratic in its political sympathies. It is therefore quite surprising that the bill should have been prepared and introduced by a politician who has all to lose and nothing to gain by its enactment into law. Utah has a just claim to statehood and should have taken possession of several other States that were created by the last Congress. New Mexico, too, has also a fair claim to admission into the Union, but it is hardly probable that a Republican majority in the Senate will vote either Territory a state and add four democrats to the already formidable Democratic minority."

This is from the Lynchburg, Va., *News*:

"Senator Teller has introduced a bill in Congress to admit Utah into the Union as a State, and we hope it may pass. Although that Territory has for more years than we care to say of the last decade had have been already admitted—in fact, one or three times more than some of those—it has been refused admission simply because it is a Democratic Territory and would add one Democratic Senator to Congress. The Republicans have pledged Mormonism as their excuse for keeping from admitting Utah, but this was a mere pretense, as Mormonism has been completely crushed out and is no longer a factor in elections in that Territory. When admitted she will make one of the best Western States that we have in the Union."

The Omaha *Bee*, a Republican paper, in a long editorial on "The proposed new States"—New Mexico, Utah, Oklahoma and Arizona, makes this fair showing:

"Utah's population, by the census of 1890, was close to 200,000, and the territorial report for 1891 placed it at nearly 211,000. The assessed value of property, real and personal, in 1891 was in round numbers $[illegible]. With as to population and resources Utah has an unquestionable claim to statehood, and the only obstacle in the way of admitting it is the political influence still exercised by the Mormon Church. This, however, is steadily declining, and there is every reason to expect that within the next year or two those who are controlled in their political action by the Church will be in a minority. Indeed there is now no distinctively Mormon party, that organization having disbanded previous to the last election for the legislative assembly, many of its members uniting with the Republican and Democratic parties. While this law been regarded as a ruse of the church leaders in the interest of statehood, and the Utah Commission declined to take view, the governor and others in a favorable position to judge have expressed the opinion that it was done in good faith.

"It then appears that Utah other is able to present an entirely satisfactory claim, so far as population and developed resources are concerned, to statehood, and there is really no valid reason against the admission of that Territory.

The Denver, Colorado *Sun* has the following:

"The Democratic majority in the House are credited with the design to pass an omnibus bill to admit Arizona, New Mexico and Utah as States into the Union. They will do this with the idea that all three will be Democratic, in the matter of the admission of States partisan considerations should, of course, have no influence. But they do have an influence all the same. The Democrats kept Dakota out long after she had twice the population commonly required of a new State. The Republicans should raise no objection to the admission of the three remaining Territories of the Rocky Mountain region on partisan grounds. The chances are about even that they would be Republican States."

The Helena, Montana, *Independent* discusses the question in an impartial spirit, and thus takes issue with the Salt Lake "Liberal" organ concerning it, under the head of "Give Utah a Chance."

"The prospects for the admission of Utah into the Union are much better than at any previous time, and the sentiment in favor of admission is much stronger in Congress than it was anticipated one year ago. The Territory possesses all requirements necessary, and thus far the fight against admission has been based solely upon the ground of the lack of patriotism on the part of the great majority of voters who have heretofore allied themselves with the Mormon Church. * * *

"Why two hundred and fifty thousand people, who obey the laws and to all apparent purposes are good citizens, should be deprived of the advantages of statehood is not made plain. In stating in opposition to the movement to bring Utah into the Union, the Salt Lake Tribune bases its argument on a seemingly absurd proposition. It says, 'Enough is no more time given for the Mormon people to become fully conversant with both the principles upon which the government rests and the policy of the different great parties and the handling of the machinery of politics.'

"As a practical Mormon knowledge of governmental affairs, after the showing shown by the United States government in Mormondom, is not quite equal to that of the residents of other Territories' by is this ignorance which the Tribune claims is extreme due to the failure of Mormon leaders to instruct their people on the simple forms which every school boy learns before he is fifteen years old? It is hardly to be believed that the average citizen of Utah, Mormon or Gentile, is not quite as conversant with the principles of the United States government as the average citizen of Montana, Idaho and the Territories. And certainly the Tribune furnishes no reason for believing that the Mormons are deficient in their aptitude or knowledge of politics. If this ignorance, as alleged, exists and is an entirely sufficient reason for keeping Utah out of the Union, how would the Tribune have matters remedied? Would it place an educational qualification on the Territory for admission? Would it establish schools for the instruction of the people in governmental affairs? And if this were done how would it determine when educational requirements were sufficient?"

THE NEBRASKA CASE.

After holding back a decision which had been prepared for several weeks, the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday rendered a decision in the long pending gubernatorial contest of Nebraska—Boyd, claimant, vs. Thayer, incumbent. The decision sustains Thayer and gives the office to the former, at perhaps, in view of the fact that Boyd was himself seated by the Supreme Court of the State, it would be more proper to say that he is reinstated and the holding over by Thayer virtually declared illegal.

The decision will bring joy to the Democratic heart throughout the country, and particularly in Nebraska, because Mr. Boyd is the first and only Democrat of that political faith the State has ever had, and also because Mr. Thayer is by many especially disliked.

The grounds upon which the decision rests were in the main communicated on by the Deseret News when the information reached through the press of the Supreme Judges' consultation room some weeks ago. They are, in brief, that Governor Boyd's father became a citizen, as it is inferred that he took out his final papers in Ohio in 1854, before the son was of age, and thus conferred naturalization upon him, that Boyd has given proof that he considered himself a citizen, that the collective naturalization intended by congress and the people operate in the case of Nebraska, and that by virtue of the enabling act, those of foreign birth who did not specially adhere to their foreign citizenship specially abandoned it in favor of the United States. It is noteworthy in this connection, as showing the diverse opinions which may exist among those not extensively learned in the law, that three of the Justices—Harlan, Gray and Brown—rejected the last named proposition and accepted the first, and that the opinion of the court on the latter was practically unanimous, there being but one dissenter who either did not give an opinion or whose opinion is not given to the public.

The Court, to make the matter the more gratifying, has not considered the partisan phase of the case at all, but does it seem to have been controlled in reaching a conclusion by iron-bound rules or mere fragments of statutes. It has evidently taken up the whole case and considered it in the light of equity and substantial justice, having due reference to our progress as a nation and our progressiveness as a people. It is one of the most healthful signs of the times from a political point of view, because it once more breathes forth the doctrine not so much practiced in our earlier days and unfortunately lost sight of for a short period following the civil war—that reason and justice should be synonymous, that common sense and common law need not travel in diverging paths.

The question as to when Governor Boyd will take his seat is still open, however. To follow immediately in the wake of the Supreme Court's decision and preserve its spirit inviolate, the installation should occur without another day's delay. There are also other reasons for this, chief among which are the entanglements sure to result in the State, and the confusion among the people by the continuance of a *de facto* executive in office, when the executive *de jure* is qualified and ready to assume his official duties.

If there must be another wait, pending the issuance and reception of the Supreme Court's mandate, nothing at variance with what has been going on in Nebraska for over a year can take place till some time next month; this, too, in the face of the fact that the chief tribunal being unappealable, and unassailable, as well as unequivocal and unmeasured. The proper thing would be for Governor Thayer, in view of his unpleasant position and his reported subjection to the will of the Supreme Court, to abdicate at once and let Gov. Boyd proceed with the discharge of the duties of office without waiting for any further red tape performances?

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND ASSURED.

It was thought that the triumph of the Parnellite candidate at Waterford a few weeks ago would discourage the English Liberals, and that the cause of Home Rule for Ireland would be seriously hampered. It appears that this has not been the case, because the Liberal victory at Rossendale on the 23rd inst was a marked and significant one.

The leading and, in fact, only issue in that contest was home rule for Ireland. The candidates were Sir Thos. Brooks, Tory, and John H. Maden, Liberal. The former proclaimed himself in favor of a local measure of Home Rule, a kind of Faulkner bill with a string to it, but Mr. Maden came out unequivocally with a bill for a Dublin parliament. The issue was plain and emphatic beyond equivocation. The result of the election was, Maden 6,004 votes, Brooks 4,841, a majority of 1,223 for straight Home Rule.

What renders this defeat so crushing for the Tories, is the fact that at the last previous election, Lord Hartington received 5,149 votes and Mr. Newlagger, the Liberal, only 3,949, a majority for the Conservatives of 1,450.

The Waterford election did more to enlighten the English people on the real situation in Ireland than whole tomes of campaign harangues. The Parnellites had want idea separation from England, but they want independence of Home and England, and the English people now begin to realize this and learn the fear that Home Rule would become Home Rule in its truest meaning.

For several months the telegraph has been busy telling us about the fighting and bloodshed in Ireland. Even the Tory leader referred to Home Rule as a "bloodthirsty measure." But what are the facts. During all the excitement, not one life was lost, nor was one dollar' worth of property destroyed.

A few weeks ago the Winter Assizes for Leinster opened in the town of Carlow. This is the largest and most populous province in the Island. There are several large cities, and it is composed of 12 counties. In addition the cities of Waterford, Drogheda, and Kilkenny are included in the assize circuit. In his charge to the grand jury, the judge commented on the marked absence of crime, and concluded his remarks as follows:

"Take, for instance, your own county (Carlow). It maintains its ancient character for tranquility and order. There is only one prisoner remanded for trial in it. In the county of the town of Drogheda it is the same. In the county of Louth there are only two cases, County Meath only two, Queen's County only two, County Wexford two. In the County of Wicklow there are three. From the county of the city of Kilkenny there does not come a single case for trial."

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

In Louisiana the lottery question is the great issue in the pending campaign. Tariff-reform, free coinage of silver and other political problems are all subordinated to the question of whether a constitutional amendment shall be adopted giving the Louisiana Lottery Company a charter for twenty-five years more.

Although the contest now going on is in one sense local, yet in a broader sense it ought to be national. Ninety-seven per cent. of the lottery receipts come from outside the State in which it is located. In fact, it is one of the arguments used by the pro-lottery men in favor of perpetuating the concern. The annual receipts are estimated at $13,000,000. Ninety per cent. of this vast sum being brought from the outside, is one of the main reasons urged why Louisiana should retain her lottery.

The Lottery Company, for a renewal of its charter, offers to pay into the State Treasury $1,250,000 annually. This is a sop to the taxpayers and, as a matter of course, it is having its effect. In addition, money is being freely used and, it is said, strong propagandist work is being performed among the negroes and illiterate whites in favor of the charter.

It is true, many church organizations outside the State have contributed funds to aid the anti-lottery men. The trades unions have entered a strong protest against the granting of the new charter. Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore has also issued an encyclical to his co-religionists instructing them to work against the lottery. Archbishop Janssens, the Cardinal's vicar in New Orleans, has taken up the fight and is leading the Catholics to antagonize the charter. The protestant churches are also fighting at the side of the Catholics.

Notwithstanding all this opposition the pro-lottery party have strong hopes of winning. They have the whole press of the State on their side, except one New Orleans paper, and that was started specially in fight them.

The term of the present charter expires in 1894 or early in 1895. An attempt was made a few years ago to get a footing in Dakota, or in some other of the new States, but these attempts having failed, the gamblers turned their attention to a renewal of their present charter. The Louisiana Legislature has already passed a bill authorizing the constitution by granting an extension of the charter until 1929, in consideration of $1,250,000 being paid annually into the State treasury. Governor Nicholls vetoed the bill, but it was subsequently passed over his veto. The matter now comes before the people, and in April next it will be decided. Meanwhile Louisiana is in the throes of a campaign the hottest in the history of the State, and yet it is a campaign virtually without politics.

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