

and thoughtful industrialists, the internal waterways of the United States are not receiving the attention they deserve. As a means of cheap transportation they could be made effective checks on railroad monopolies. The Kansas City convention will ask the national government to expend a few millions annually on the Missouri river, so as to maintain it in an available manner for navigation.

This seems to be the predominant feature of all our conventions. They wind up in some way with a financial appeal to government. From the establishment of a creamery to that of a sub-treasury it is all for aid from the government. If there were no constitutional checks on these demands the national treasury would soon become the prey of schemers and a source of revenue for impracticable projects, both public and private.

UTAH REPUBLICANS RECOGNIZED.

THE dispatches from Washington this morning bring word that at the meeting of the National Republican Committee on Monday, "the contest between McBride and Barch for the Utah representation was decided in favor of McBride." A special to the *Ogden Standard* puts the matter in a different light. It is as follows:

"McBride was seated for Utah. Barch had withdrawn and Tatlock, Liberal, made a fight against McBride but failed. McBride stated squarely that he was not here representing the Liberal Republicans but the Republicans of Utah. McBride's attitude and his seating are a complete victory for the National Republican party of Utah."

It looks as though the straight Republican organization of this Territory had received the recognition of the national party. It will be remembered that Arthur Brown, the well known Salt Lake attorney, received the proxy of Judge J. R. McBride, who was the Utah member of the national committee. Judge Barch was sent to Washington to attend the meeting by the regular Republicans who met in this city. The "Liberals," who had counted on McBride to represent their faction, taking alarm called a meeting of the so-called Republican Central Committee, at which only a minority was actually present. Arthur Pratt held the proxy of Arthur Brown, but was ruled out and his principal rejected as a member. Judge McBride's place in the committee was also declared vacant. E. W. Tatlock was chosen to fill the place of Arthur Brown, and C. S. Varian the place of J. R. McBride. Arthur Pratt, representing Arthur Brown, succeeded, however in filing the annexed protest.

"The Republican party of Utah having been regularly organized by a Terri-

torial Convention, called for that purpose, and said organization being in full working order, and this committee having refused to work with the Republican party, has no standing in said party, and as every Republican owes his first allegiance to the Republican party, irrespective of all other parties—this committee while posing as Republican has seen fit to give its first allegiance to the so-called "Liberal" party of Utah, and has worked in its interest to the detriment of the Republican party. Therefore, as a Republican, having in view the best interest of the party, I protest against any assumption of authority on the part of this committee as speaking for the Republicans of this Territory, or any action being taken on its part which would tend to advance the interests of the "Liberal" party to the detriment of the regular Republican party of Utah. The only duty which this committee can legitimately perform is to adjourn sine die.

"ARTHUR PRATT,
"Member of Committee."

A committee of three was chosen to formulate resolutions and a memorial to the National Republican Committee, protesting against what the meeting termed a "Mormon Republican party in Utah." Mr. Tatlock was selected as a representative to the National Committee and to present the memorial.

After this, it appears, Judge McBride concluded that he would go to Washington himself, and it seems he received recognition, not as the representative of the "Liberal" element here but of the regularly organized Republicans of Utah.

Arthur Brown had on his arrival in New York met with the National League of Republican Clubs, where he was invited to make a speech, and at which the Utah Republican League was fully recognized with Hoyt Sherman as executive member. These two events seem to establish the status of the straight Republican organization in this Territory.

This is quite proper and consistent. The so-called "Liberal" organization, though composed largely of professing Republicans, is neither Republican nor Democratic in principles, aims or methods. It is not national in any sense, nor is it in accord with the spirit of popular government. It is at most a local faction, out of harmony with all that is truly American. Its representative, resolutions, memorial and all appear to have failed, and "Liberalism" has received a big set-back.

The idea of calling the regular Republican organization a "Mormon Republican party" is extremely absurd but illustrative of Utah "Liberalism." With such solid Republicans as Judge Zane, C. W. Bennett, Arthur Brown, Arthur Pratt, Marshal Parsons, Judge Barch, E. B. Critchlow, F. B. Stevens and many others, all pronounced non-"Mormons" as active members of the party, the "Liberal"

attempt to give it such a title is worthy of the usual tactics of that faction.

Tatlock will have his journey for his pains, and the "Liberal" organization will be "down in the mouth." But was it not a shabby trick to substitute him for a more ambitious and pretentious aspirant, who backed out at the last moment fearing the defeat that was to come? "Liberalism" is on its last legs and the action of the National Republican Committee is a warning to all Republicans yet within its ranks of its fast approaching fate.

THE SAINTS IN CHRISTIANIA.

THE following appears in the *Nyheds og Avertisements Blad*, of October 21, one of the most widely circulated newspapers in Norway:

"The Latter-day Saints ('Mormons') concluded their conference last Monday with a very successful Church fair, in their assembly room, 27 Osterhansgade. The two previous days had been occupied with several meetings, held both in the morning and afternoon. The capacious hall was handsomely decorated with wreaths, garlands and a great number of flowers round the rostrum, and it was all the time crowded with listeners—the gentlemen on one side of the hall, and the ladies on the other. Twelve missionaries were present, among whom were one from Denmark and one from Sweden. These outlined briefly their doctrines, which are founded on the Bible and on the Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants. These books they consider inspired similarly as the Bible. As Moses on the mount received the commandments of God, so the founder of Mormonism, Joseph Smith, by divine revelation had found his religious system engraved on two gold plates buried in the ground. [This is evidently a misunderstanding on the part of the reporter.] On the 6th day of April, 1830, he founded the Church with six members, and now there are more than 300,000 followers, scattered in the various countries. This remarkable success gave them proof that the Church was blessed by God. The Saints expected the speedy advent of Christ. They believe in divine revelations also in this age. If we understood them (the speakers) correctly, they held that they had received divine authority to carry on their work."

We have given a literal translation, which will be interesting to some of our readers. It indicates that a change of public sentiment in favor of the Saints is taking place. A few years ago, no paper in Norway would pub-