

EDITORIALS.

DEATH OF JUDGE ELIAS SMITH.

ANOTHER of those chieftains who aided in the establishment of civilization in the midst of the great American desert, has gone hence to meet and mingle with his compeers who preceded him. For seven or eight days prior to Saturday last, Judge Elias Smith had been confined to his room almost entirely. On that day he remarked to some of his family that he did not think he would be with them on the morrow. At 3:35 on Sunday morning he roused up, and in a distinct voice, which was heard upstairs, asked his son Jesse, who was watching with him, what time it was. Within five minutes he was dead.

Judge Smith, as he was universally designated, no matter in what connection his name might be mentioned, filled the important position of a pioneer jurist in the new community, which has grown to be the great commonwealth of Utah; a place of marked and essential prominence and responsibility. He occupied that position so long that he seemed to have become a fixture, a pillar, in fact, in the civil superstructure. He became Probate Judge of Salt Lake County in 1852, and retained the position until Mar. 18, 1884, a period of thirty-two years. His court exercised both civil and criminal jurisdiction until 1874, when the act of Congress known as the Poland law greatly reduced the authority of probate courts here. During the period in which he had exercised general judicial powers he stamped his strong individuality upon the judicial system and precedents of the colony in a manner calculated to produce enduring effects.

Judge Elias Smith was the son of Asabel, who was a brother of Joseph, the first Patriarch of the Church, and father of the martyrs Joseph and Hyrum. He was therefore first cousin to the Seer. His mother's maiden name was Betsy Shelleger, said to be of Dutch descent. He was born September 6, 1804, in Royalton, Windsor County, Vermont, not far from Sharon, the birthplace of his illustrious cousin, and he was therefore aged nearly eighty-four years. When only five years old his father removed to the wilderness afterwards called Stockholm, in St. Lawrence County, New York, where he was reared, with the scantiest opportunities for obtaining an education. He worked on his father's farm until he became of age, about which time he became prominent in the community and was elected to office. He had managed to qualify himself as a school teacher, and in his early manhood taught several terms.

He was baptized Aug. 27, 1834, by his cousin Hyrum, at Stockholm, and on the following morning received the priesthood, being ordained to the office of an Elder. In May, 1836, he with his father's family, gathered to Kirtland, where he taught school in 1837-8. He was one of the seven captains who led a company of about six hundred Saints from Kirtland to Missouri, and was a staunch advocate and defender of the right during the terrible trials and tragic scenes which comprise so large a portion of the history of the Saints in that state. He drew the famous covenant by which the brethren in Far West agreed to stand by each other, and the worthy poor among the Saints, in removing from the state, being secretary of the meeting at which that compact was adopted. He was afterwards made one of the committee appointed to carry it into effect.

He was one of the last to leave Far West, and was present when the conference was held there April 26, 1839, at which the corner stone of a Temple was laid, and Wilford Woodruff and George A. Smith were ordained to the Apostleship. Immediately after this he went to Commerce, Ill., and for some time was engaged with his colleagues of the committee in charge of the removal of the Saints from Missouri, in completing that work. After it had been finished, he settled at Nashville, Iowa, on the opposite side of the river from Nauvoo, at which place he was made a High Councillor, and soon after was ordained a Bishop. We have not the date of his appointment to the Bishopric, but it was in or about the year 1841, and it is believed his ordination to that calling antedates that of any other living Bishop in the Church.

On May 10, 1843, he removed from Nashville to Nauvoo, and took charge of the printing office from which were issued the *Times and Seasons*, and the *Nauvoo Neighbor*. He retained this position, as also that of postmaster, to which he was appointed Jan. 1, 1845, until Feb. 1846, when the evacuation of Nauvoo began. He remained unmarried until August 6, 1845, when he became united to Lucy Brown, a native of England. After the evacuation of Nauvoo, he sojourned in Iowa, where he buried his father and mother, until 1851, in which year he came to Utah.

He leaves two wives, five sons and seven daughters, and had buried three sons and one daughter, making him a family of sixteen children. For many months prior to his last fatal attack of illness, he had been an invalid, but his mind had preserved its natural powers and activity to a remarkable degree,

until the very moment of his death. He was afflicted with a disease of the kidneys. The funeral will be held in the Assembly Hall at 11 a.m. next Wednesday.

He was business manager of the *Deseret News* while Dr. Richards was editor, and in 1859 assumed the editorial chair, which he occupied until the autumn of 1863. He filled many positions, both civil and ecclesiastical, and was rated as a man of wide intelligence, sound integrity and of a high order of statesmanship.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

THE Republican convention has nominated Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for first place on the presidential ticket of that party. The selection is a shrewd one, as it will probably have nearly the full Republican support. It may find opposition on the Pacific Coast, however, owing to Harrison's attitude on the Chinese question. The reputation of the candidate is good and he is a scion of an old, highly respected historic family. His great-grandfather was Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and whose name is closely interwoven with the rise of the republic.

President William Henry Harrison was his grandfather, whose administration was noted for the introduction of a well regulated currency and reforms of executive usurpation.

Benjamin Harrison the Republican candidate, is the son of Scott Harrison. He was born in North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833, was graduated at Miami University, Ohio, in 1852, studied law in Cincinnati and in 1854 removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he has since resided. He was elected reporter of the State supreme court in 1860, and in 1862 entered the army as a second lieutenant of Indiana volunteers. After a short service he organized a company of the 70th Indiana regiment, was commissioned colonel on the completion of the regiment and served through the war, receiving the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers on January 23d, 1865. He then returned to Indianapolis and resumed his office of supreme court reporter, to which he had been re-elected during his absence in 1864. In 1876 he was the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated by a small plurality. President Hayes appointed him on the Mississippi River Commission in 1878 and in 1880 he was elected U. S. Senator, taking his seat on March 4th, 1881.

REPUBLICAN NOVELTIES.

WE are told that some Republicans dispute the statement of the *Deseret News* that the Chicago platform contains new doctrine in regard to the Territories. Very likely. Some people will dispute anything, deny anything. Our position is this: In affirming that "every lawful citizen," in the Territories as well as the States, has "the supreme and sovereign right to cast one free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot counted;" and that the people of the Territories have "a right inherent in them to form State constitutions and State governments and be admitted into the Union," and also that "all officers of the Territories should be selected from the bona fide residents of the Territory wherein they are to serve," the Republican party has made utterances at variance with its former theories and practice.

The doctrine that has heretofore been advocated by Republican leaders and papers is, that the political powers of the people in the Territories is conferred by Congress, and that they have no inherent political rights. That the voting power is a privilege bestowed and not a right "supreme and sovereign," in fact not a right at all.

A supreme and sovereign right cannot be taken away by legislation. A citizen cannot be deprived of any right except by due process of law; that is, by judicial process. Citizens of Utah have been deprived of that right by legislation. Many men have been summarily disfranchised without a trial; all the women voters have been disfranchised without any attempt to charge that they were "unlawful" citizens, whatever that may mean. And the officers appointed for the Territories under Republican administration of public affairs have been invariably persons who were not "bona fide residents of the Territory wherein they were to serve."

Therefore our position is sound, and no one would dispute it who cares much for truth or consistency. We are not finding any fault with the party or any of its exponents for making this new departure. We believe in progress. We hail with pleasure the conversion of any person or party from error. We are pleased to see these new expressions denoting a change of heart in the party that ruled the country so long and that has a natural and burning desire to rule it again. But the fact that these are new doctrines or new acceptances and expressions of them by that party, is

so palpably apparent that it requires more than ordinary hardihood, even on the part of habitual doggers, to disclaim it.

The term "lawful citizen" is perhaps open to some debate. The common understanding would be that it means one whose citizenship is legally indisputable, who is a citizen by birth or lawful naturalization. Every person born in the United States is a "lawful citizen" thereof. Every person legally naturalized is also a "lawful citizen." If the framers of the Chicago platform meant law-abiding citizen, they should have said so. But we do not think that was their intention. There are many people who vote, and have the legal right to vote, who frequently break the laws. But even if that was their meaning, it is clear that no citizen can be legally declared not law-abiding until the fact has been judicially determined.

It follows, therefore, that under the doctrine of the Chicago platform, however broadly construed, no citizen should be debarred from casting one ballot in public elections, unless he has been judicially found guilty of an offence which lawfully deprives him of the franchise. This is certainly new to the politics of the Republican party. Further, it virtually enunciates the supreme and sovereign right of lawful citizens of the United States in the Territories to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States. For how can that right be exercised "in public elections," if they are debarred from casting "one free ballot," at a Presidential election, and if after casting any number of ballots they should be denied the "supreme and sovereign right" to have them counted.

There is another legitimate consequence of these declarations of the Republican party. If "every lawful citizen" possesses the "supreme and sovereign right to cast one free ballot and have it counted," then woman suffrage is indisputable. For are not women citizens as well as men? And if the franchise inheres to citizenship, how can women citizens be denied that right any more than men. The platform does not say "male citizens," but "every lawful citizen," and citizenship does not depend upon sex, although the elective franchise has been restricted to male citizens in all the States, and has been taken away from female voters in this Territory, not because they were not "lawful citizens," but because they were women. Thus, while ignoring the request of the woman suffragists that a plank recognizing their claims be inserted in the Republican platform, its framers have unwittingly endorsed that principle. It is not likely that the party leaders will openly adopt woman suffrage, but their language comprehends and includes it.

The closer the utterances of the Republican party at Chicago concerning the Territories are examined, the more are we justified in stating that they are new to that party. And those who do not like to acknowledge this reformation and these new departures had better not agitate the question, for the more it is stirred the clearer it appears that new balls have been thrown out to catch everything that will bite.

LEVI P. MORTON.

LEVI PARSONS MORTON, the Republican candidate for the vice presidency of the United States, declined the same honor in 1880. He is a banker, and was born in Shoreham, Vermont, on May 16th, 1824, and is consequently turned sixty-four years of age. He began life as a clerk in a country store, but soon showed an unusual capacity and rose rapidly on the ladder of distinction, becoming one of the leading business men of the United States. He was appointed honorary commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1878. In the same year he was elected to Congress as a Republican, and was re-elected in 1880. President Garfield offered to nominate Mr. Morton for Secretary of the Navy or minister to France. He selected the latter post and filled it from 1881 to 1885. He was American commissioner-general to the Paris electrical exposition, the representative of the United States at the submarine cable convention, and publicly received, in the name of the people of the United States, the Bartholdi statue of Liberty enlightening the world. He is a strong man, and being from New York the Republican party hope that his nomination will be an auxiliary in the strong efforts they intend to put forth for the purpose, if possible, of capturing that state.

INGALLS AND THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

During the contest over the nomination of the Republican standard bearer for the campaign of '88, one of the Kansas delegation received a very significant letter from Senator Ingalls which we here reproduce:

VICE-PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, June 16.

13th at hand. It does not make much difference who is nominated in my judgement. The candidates will cut but a small figure in the light. We can elect any body or we shall fail. The least conspicuous, and therefore the least complicated man, will be the

best. Somebody like Mayes in 1876. Among all the men named, there is not one "leader." No one whose personal or historical relations to the people would make a difference of 1000 votes in the canvass:—Sherman, Allison, Harrison, etc., have records that would be awkward on the tariff, the currency, the Chinese question, etc.—Depew's connection with railroads and corporations would be a heavy load. Especially in the agricultural States. We might as well nominate Gould or Vanderbilt at once. My impression is that Alger or Gresham come nearer filling the bill than any of the others, with some fellow like Phelps of New Jersey who could reach the conservative forces of the East and get contributions from the manufacturers and Wall Street. But you can judge much better than I what is best after consulting with the delegates.

I have the use of the wires during the Convention, by the courtesy of the company, and you can therefore telegraph me fully at all times if anything of interest transpires.

Truly yours

JOHN J. INGALLS.

The space indicated in the foregoing by stars was occupied with private and personal matter not connected with the political question. The letter is significant of the facts that among the Republican nominees there was none who could be called a "leader," and that a man was chosen for his negative rather than positive qualifications; "somebody like Mayes in 1876." Harrison's strength lies in his weakness. He is not known for a positive position on any great public question, or pre-eminent quality to lift him above the crowd of politicians eligible for ordinary offices. He is eminently respectable. He comes of distinguished stock. This will be worked for all it is worth in the campaign. But his opponents will have the advantage of the argument, in showing that, like a respectable beet, the best and most noted part of his stock is under the ground.

While it is true that this struggle will be largely on principle—the question of the tariff—at the same time there is a good deal in a name and a reputation, and Cleveland, with his record for success, will no doubt arouse more enthusiasm among the masses than Harrison, who has to bank on his ancestry for political capital.

Another potent force in the campaign will be the mighty "bar." This will be measurably supplied by the wealthy Morton, and made up, as Senator Ingalls suggests as a qualification of Phelps of New Jersey, from the manufacturers and Wall Street. It is probable, however, that these will both be divided. Many manufacturers have spoken in favor of tariff reduction and the Mills bill, and there are not a few Wall Street men who are emphatically for Cleveland, the "goldites" leaning perceptibly in his direction. Altogether it will be a very close contest. Both the Republican nominees are men of reputation with little to peck at. Harrison's views on the Chinese question are not likely to give him very hearty support on the Pacific coast, but apart from this he fills the Ingalls quality of inconspicuousity and non-complication, while Morton has money and moneyed friends.

The Republican nominees were chosen to catch Indiana and New York. The Democrats can do without Indiana, as they could have done in 1884, and Morton, as against Cleveland in New York, does not offer very encouraging signs to the Republican cause. However, there will be an immense effort put forth on either side, and no one senses better than the Republican leaders the fact that on the vote of New York in '88 turns the fate of their party for very many years to come. Ingalls' policy seems to have been followed, and respectability and cash will be the two great forces in the fight against Democratic domination.

MARTYRDOM ANNIVERSARY.

THIS, being the 27th of June, is the 44th anniversary of the martyrdom of Joseph Smith, who laid the foundation of the work of God in this last dispensation. His brother Hyrum shared the same fate, both sealing their testimony with their blood. Both still live in the hearts of the Saints, and in the divine system of religion which the Prophet was especially ruled to inaugurate. The latter has successfully withstood the fires of persecution, and not only endures, but increases in strength. It was established to stay, and will remain and accomplish the high destiny decreed for it. The names of those who bore the heat and burden of the day and remained firm and true through the trying scenes connected with the early rise of the Church will be handed down from generation to generation. Upon this scroll of honor is the name of President Elias Smith, cousin of the Prophet, who left this life on Sunday last, and whose remains were laid to rest in the cemetery today.

GIVE UTAH DUE CREDIT.

Boston, which is fond of posing as the very centre of modern science, philosophy and general "culchaw," claims the young sculptor, C. E. Dallin, as an indigenous representative of Bostonian art. He was awarded a gold medal by the Prize Fund Associa-

tion of New York for his statue of an Indian, and as this is the first time such an honor was ever conferred by that association, on one who has not had the advantage of European training and the studios of the old world art preceptors, the fact is not slow to claim the honor of Dallin's triumph.

The prize was awarded by a committee comprising some of the leading sculptors in this country. This is highly flattering to Mr. Dallin and encouraging to native artists struggling for fame. Boston, of course, feels highly elated with his success and is entitled to the credit of his training.

But Mr. Dallin is a Utah boy. He was born and bred in this Territory, and as an early day in his career developed talent for sculpture. In this he was encouraged by his friends, who sent him to the hub for instruction, where he rapidly advanced and soon made himself a name in artistic circles. We are pleased with his progress and his success. But we do not think Boston should claim him for its own. The country ought to know that many good things have come out of Utah and that there is nothing hereaverse either to science or art, but, on the contrary, that, as stated in the "Mormon" creed, "If there is anything virtuous, lovely or of good report, or praiseworthy, we seek after these things."

FUNERAL OF JUDGE SMITH.

Eulogistic Remarks Upon his Character and Record.

According to announcement the remains of Judge Elias Smith lay in state in the Assembly Hall, from until 11 a.m. Wednesday, June 5, during which time many improved the opportunity to take a last look at the familiar features of the deceased.

At the head of the coffin stood a suggestive and appropriate emblem, a sheaf of ripe and golden grain, accompanied by a beautiful sickle of flowers. On the coffin were a wreath of immortelles and a basket of lovely blossoms, while at his foot lay an anchor of calla lilies. All these floral tributes were very rich and beautiful.

The sacramental table, the pulpit and the organ were draped in white, and decorated with flowers. From the profusion of floral offerings there arose a sweet and delightful fragrance which filled the building.

The front part of the main auditorium was occupied by the family and relatives of the deceased, and the High Priests of this Stake of Zion, a number of Bishops and Bishops' Counsellors acted as pall-bearers. On the stand were Apostle J. H. Smith, President Angus M. Cannon, Hon. S. Eldredge and Seymour B. Young, of the First Seven Presidents of the Stake, Elias Morris of the Presidency of the High Priests' Quorum, and a number of Bishops and Bishops' Counsellors.

Soon after eleven o'clock the services began.

The choir sang the hymn: When first the glorious light of truth, Burst forth in this last age, How few there were with heart and soul To obey it did engage.

Bishop O. F. Whitney offered the opening prayer.

The choir sang the hymn: Thou dost not weep to weep alone, The broad bereavement seems to fall Unheeded and unfelt by none; He was beloved by all.

ELDER EDWARD SNELGROVE

addressed the congregation. In the language of the good old book, "Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord, from henceforth. Yes, with the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

In this we see the justice of our Heavenly Father. No rational being could find fault with this passage of Scripture. We are assembled to pay our last tribute of respect to our departed brother; one whom we have loved and honored for his honest and straightforward course in life, a course which he always followed, so far as I have known or learned of his past. We have the assurance that, if we follow his example, we shall again meet Brother Elias Smith. In an upper room in the Temple at Kirtland, when the Prophet Joseph had met with a number of brethren, to attend to sacred ordinances, the father of the Prophet blessed him to lead Israel as Moses led them anciently. Then the heavens were opened to some who were in the room, and they saw the Father, sitting upon His throne, and the surroundings thereof. The Prophet saw his brother Alva in that glorious state, who had died before the restoration of the Gospel. The Prophet wondered at this, but was told that all the children of men, who would while on the earth, have embraced the Gospel, if the opportunity had been afforded them, would be received into the kingdom of heaven.

We who understand the teachings of the Gospel, can look forward with joyful anticipation to the time when we shall be released from this state of existence. To us the grave should have no terrors. The Saints know that their bodies will be redeemed from it.

ELDER ELIAS MORRIS

next spoke. He would have preferred to listen to others bear testimony of the many good qualities of the deceased, but he nevertheless felt it