

Thus the two sole objections against the Mormon people on political grounds have been entirely removed, and we regard it as most unwise and impolitic to deny them the common rights and privileges of citizens, or to place a barrier in their way when they are evidently determined to turn their backs on the past, and, for the future, labor in harmony with the nation for the general welfare, in strict submission to the laws and each taking an independent course in reference to party.

The report of the Utah Commission, while reflecting upon the action of the Democratic and Republican parties and discouraging the division of the people on national party lines, at the same time enters into special pleading in behalf of the so-called Liberal party, a mere local anti-Mormon organization without any national principles or national purposes. It betrays the fact that the Commission have chosen registration and election officers in the direct interest of the Liberal party. They refused both the Democratic and Republican parties at the recent legislative election the fair request of one Democrat, one Republican and one Liberal, on each of the board of judges. In the re-apportionment of the Territory they had special regards for Liberal interests, and so grouped portions of counties and districts that Liberal candidates would be elected. This they refer to as "giving the Gentiles fair representation." Yet the figures furnished by themselves show that out of a total of 28,230 votes at the legislative election, the Liberals cast but 7,411. Yet through the hunching and abstruse apportionment in their favor the Liberals elected twelve out of thirty-six members for the legislature, or one-third, while their proper proportion according to the figures of the commission was about one-fourth.

The commission endeavor to make it appear that the increased Liberal vote of 1891 in Salt Lake City over that of former years is an avowal of the Gentile disbelief in the sincerity of the new political movement. The increase is simply the result of an increase of immigration, which the commission admit was almost entirely "an anti-Mormon gain." Their inference is unfair and is mere special pleading in Liberal interests.

The official importance given by the commission to the unsupported statements of anonymous persons to the effect that a number of polygamous marriages have been contracted during the past year or two, is worthy of the rest of their insinuations. No person can be found who is willing to make affidavit or give testimony to a grand jury, sufficient to warrant a prosecution for polygamy. The statement in the report does not reflect much credit upon the Republican officials engaged in the execution of the laws. And the excuse for not divulging the names of the alleged informants, that they might be subjected to "persecution," only excites derision in view of the fact that, under the administration of President Cleveland, scores upon scores of informers and deputy marshals were engaged in the special work of discovering and prosecuting violators of the anti-polygamy laws, and hundreds of men were sent to the penitentiary without the molestation or "persecution" of any officer or informer.

All the evidences go to prove that the Mormon people have abandoned the practice of polygamy in good faith; that they are not entering into further unlawful marriages, and that they do not intend to revive the obnoxious practice.

Casting doubts upon their sincerity can effect no good purpose. The better policy appears to be acceptance of their submission to the laws, and encouragement of their fidelity to the government.

Taking the ground that the Mormons are sincere in their abandonment of polygamy and their political division on national party lines, what more could they possibly do that they have done to demonstrate their good faith? The commission have not suggested anything which they think would be satisfactory.

The question occurs, why should such respectable persons as the Utah commissioners do anything to retard the movement in Utah which promises to bring the people into entire harmony with the nation and remove every objection to its admission as a State?

This consummation seems to be their great alarm. Can it be that these officials, in the desire to retain positions that are richly lucrative and almost a sinecure, are oblivious to the welfare alike of Utah and the nation?

The Utah commission, under the changed conditions, are a useless and expensive body, which is a standing obstacle in the way of Utah's progress. There is no earthly need of their further services. They have done nothing toward the settlement of the polygamy question, as they boast in their report, for this was beyond their function and their power. With the abolition of polygamy and of the Mormon or People's party their occupation is entirely gone. It is undemocratic and un-republican to continue the existence of an autocratic body, to prevent loyal citizens from managing their own local election affairs.

The Democratic party of Utah endorses the conclusions of General McClelland, of the commission. In his minority report, in favor of encouraging and welcoming the people of Utah in their loyal submission to the laws and their freedom from ecclesiastical dictation, and will urge the abolition of the Utah Commission, a general amnesty to former polygamists who have come within the laws, and a vigorous campaign for the spread of Democratic principles and the complete political freedom of Utah as soon as it is evident to the country that she is entitled to the glorious boon of local self-government.

SAMUEL A. MERRITT,
Chairman Democratic Territorial
Central Committee.

ELIAS A. SMITH,
Secretary Democratic Territorial
Central Committee.

H. P. HENDERSON,
Chairman Democratic Society of
Utah.

A. T. SCHROEDER,
Secretary Democratic Society of
Utah.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 17.—Alvin Duval, ex-chief justice of Kentucky, died today, aged 78.

WORKINGMEN'S MASS MEETING.

The Federal courtroom was well filled November 11, in response to the call upon the workingmen to assemble in mass meeting and perfect an organization, preparatory to the placing of a workingmen's ticket in the field at the approaching February election.

It was 8:15 o'clock when Mr. J. A. Cavanaugh stepped forward and called the meeting to order. In doing so, he denied the rumor which had been published stating that the Federated Trades' Union were the chief advocates of the meeting, for it was the calling together of the workingmen of Salt Lake to consider their own interests, and did not emanate from any particular organization.

Mr. Cavanaugh then placed in nomination for chairman Mr. Hennefer of the Barbers' union. The response of "Ayes" and "Noes" was about equal, but Mr. Cavanaugh promptly declared that Mr. Hennefer was elected temporary chairman.

This action brought forth a number of vigorous protests, calling for a division of the house, and was the main cause which led to considerable noise and disorder.

It was evident that the object of the meeting was not fully known, and factions favoring their respective candidates began clamoring to obtain a hearing. After some time Mr. Cavanaugh yielded to the demands for a division, and it was then discovered that the negative vote prevailed.

Mr. J. L. Hoke nominated Mr. W. H. Dykes for the temporary chairmanship, and though the "noes" were numerous, the latter gentleman was declared elected, and took the chair.

Mr. Dykes, in thanking the meeting for the honor conferred, remarked that his presence was to ascertain what object the gathering had in view; therefore, being unacquainted with it, he was unable to state what was desired by those present.

Mr. A. H. Parsons was elected temporary secretary.

A gentleman from the rear of the hall (who afterwards announced his name as Corey in the confusion which his motion produced) moved that the chair appoint a committee of three on order of business.

The chair named Messrs. L. M. Earl, Samuel Galeazzi and D. L. Levy as that committee. While the chair was performing this duty another uproar prevailed, a number of gentlemen applying for the floor, others protesting against the selecting of the committee by the chair, and the audience generally indulging in the expression of their views, all at the same time.

Mr. Earl, of the committee named, was finally recognized, and he announced that he did not desire to act upon that committee. He was proceeding to give reasons for his course, among which was the criticism of the manner in which the committee was appointed.

Mr. Dykes—Mr. Earl, if you do not wish to act, state so, and we will appoint some one else.

Mr. Earl took no particular notice of this request, but continued in the previous strain, when the chairman requested him to come to order, and take his seat. This Mr. Earl refused to do. The chairman insisted and the