

our readers, and furnish to Congress suggestions which will result in such legislation as is needed that this nation may keep pace with the times.

The enemies of this Territory will doubtless be greatly disappointed at the absence of any special reference Utah affairs. Anti Mormons who appear to think that the Government should be imbued with the same bitterness which rankles in their bosoms, will be terribly disgruntled at the President's ignoring of their rabid suggestions, and his failure to recommend the unrepugnant legislation proposed by the so-called "Liberals" and endorsed by a majority of the Utah Commission. President Harrison has exhibited more wisdom in this than we had expected, and we are glad that his statesmanlike address is not defaced with that partizan and sectarian prejudice which has disfigured so many documents of this class. The message is long, but it has depth and breadth. Take time and read it.

PAUSE AND REFLECT.

WHAT do those halts between two opinions think now of the protestations and denials of the so-called "Liberal" party, in reference to the schemes against the liberties of the "Mormon" people? Of course they only want a fair election. They would not seek to deprive any citizen of political rights or privileges on account of his religion. They would not think of interfering with the freedom of conscience. They would not have an election gained by the means hinted at by the People's Party as contemplated by the political tricksters among the "Liberals." Oh! no. It was to be all fair, and honorable, and pure! Now what do decent people think of a plot to prevent good, peaceable, honest and moral men from becoming citizens solely on account of their religion? Of a scheme to prevent resident People's citizens from registering, and to crowd the lists with the names of non-residents who are Liberals—Italians and other foreigners, run in for the purpose, and run out again to their work at a distance? Of registering "Liberals" by the train-load and in saloons and hotels, and refusing registration to People's men because they are not in their homes? Of calling at People's houses when the citizen is sure to be absent and refusing to register him elsewhere? Of pushing off the registration of the People's

voters as much as possible to the last week of the allotted time, so that there may be an excuse for crowding them out altogether? All this is very "honorable," is it not? And what of the avowed object of "Liberal" leaders to push this matter further, and procure the disfranchisement of every member of the "Mormon" Church, on no other ground than that he is a "Mormon?" Who should vote for such a party? Anybody but the low-lived, the vicious, the criminal and the rowdy elements which all belong to it? We think not. If we belonged to the non-"Mormon" portion of the community we would spurn with despising any party guilty of such disreputable conduct, and we think every property-owner should pause before casting a ballot to uphold such a contemptible crew.

AN IMPORTANT CAUSE.

MONDAY, Dec. 9th, the Idaho test oath case will be argued before the Supreme Court of the United States. F. S. Richards, Esq., of this city, and Judge Jere Wilson, of Washington, D. C., will appear in behalf of the appellant, whose case comes up on a writ of *habeas corpus*. It is to be hoped that the record is in such a shape that the full merits of the cause can be considered by the court of last resort. It is one of the most important questions relating to the "Mormon" question that has ever been argued before a judicial body. If a territorial legislature can deprive citizens of the elective franchise simply for membership in an unorthodox Church, then the religious liberties guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States are shams, and the language of the supreme law is delusive and deceptive. If the august tribunal before which this cause is to be contested was above all political and popular pressure, as of right it ought to be, we would not have the slightest doubt as to the result. But the force of public prejudice is great and human nature is much the same in all grades and positions of earthly life. We can therefore only hope and trust that justice will be done, and that the final earthly arbiters of this cause will be guided only by the veritable facts and the provisions of the Constitution.

"MORMONS" IN CANADA.

WE are in receipt of two articles that have appeared in the Canadian press in reference to the "Mormon"

settlement in Alberta, Canada. The first is from the Lethbridge (Alberta) *News*, and is included in an account of a trip made by Hon. McKenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, and party, the latter including several government officials and prominent gentlemen. It reads as follows:

"A **new** experience of the trip was a visit to the Mormon settlement on Lee's Creek, about 45 miles south of Macleod and 20 miles from the Rocky Mountains. The settlement, which Mormons have named Cardstone, was found to have made admirable progress. The people were considered to have wrought wonders for the length of time they have been established. There are 40 or 50 families, and they have purchased 18,000 to 20,000 acres of very good land just south of the Blood Reserve. They are getting in a great many cattle, a fresh band of 500 or 600 had arrived a few days ago. They are supplying Macleod and Lethbridge with dairy produce, poultry and eggs. They milk a couple of hundred cows, and their butter finds a ready sale as they know how to make the article. They are talking of starting a cheese factory next year. They are stated to be acquiring for themselves the reputation of an industrious and a thrifty people. They state that they propose to observe the laws of Canada; and those who have been watching them closely have failed to discover anything suspicious."

The following is a press dispatch sent out from Ottawa:

"Hon McKenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs returned from the Canadian Northwest greatly pleased with his visit to the Mormon colony at Lee's Creek, where the settlement had been augmented by the arrival of P. Hund, one of the faithful, a few days before he had pulled up his horses in front of Elder Card's door. Mr. Bowell says they are really not such bad folks after all, and believes they will be a great acquisition toward the settlement of the Northwest. He says that his visit to Lee's Creek was one of the most interesting features of the Northwest trip. He endeavored to find out whether polygamy was practiced but could discover no cases where the men had more than one wife. Mr. Card is the head man of the settlement. Mr. Bowell fully looked into the tenets of the Mormon faith, and brought back with him a copy of the 'Articles of the Mormon faith,' which contains no reference to the marriage relation. The colonists are pressing the Government to be permitted to enter their agricultural and other machinery free of duty, which comes immediately under Mr. Bowell's department. If they can secure the required concessions there will be a large influx of the Mormon population into the Canadian Northwest next spring, and Mr. Bowell comes home with the impression that a more desirable class of settlers could not be encouraged to immigrate to the Northwest Territories. His changed opinion of the Mormons since visiting them has brought Mr. Bowell in for a deal of chaffing from his colleagues in the cabinet since his return, who hope the fascinating influences which surrounded him at Lee's Creek will not prove sufficiently strong to induce him to resign his seat in parliament and join the Saints, as was the case with Mr. Stenhouse, of the British Columbia Legislature."