

eschewed to the United States and the concurrence of the same gentleman with the majority of the court in the "original package" decision are cited as evidences of aspirations to the Presidency on the part of Mr. Fuller, and it is predicted Mr. Cleveland may find in him a formidable rival for the Democratic nomination. This reasoning does not appear to be sound. Concurrence in the "original package" decision might make Mr. Fuller more popular with the democrats, though it is encroachment upon the powers hitherto exercised by the States; but his dissent from the Mormon decision, though the latter was a startling innovation for this country, could have no such effect. Everybody is against the Mormons and the man who even appears to take their side is likely to lose friends thereby."

The *Daily of York, Pa.*, enters its protest against the legislative and judicial Jesuitism by which the Church is robbed of its property, contributed by its members. It says:

"Under this statute proceedings were instituted to forfeit and escheat to the United States the property of the Mormon Church. The constitutionality of the legislation was disputed by the Mormons, but they have now lost the final battle in the court of last resort.

"To us it seems that this result can only be deemed satisfactory by those who believe in the doctrine that the end justified the means, however objectionable the latter. It is most desirable that it should cease, but it should not be brought about by disregarding the plain commands of the Constitution; and here we have three judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, including the Chief Justice, declaring that certain essential provisions of the Edmunds act are in contravention of specific limitations in the fundamental law of the land."

The same journal truthfully asserts that "the case is one of the most important ever decided by the Supreme Court."

The following, uttered in irony, from the *Albany Times*, shows that the position frequently assumed in relation to the shameful and unjustly discriminatory treatment accorded the "Mormons" would widen out until it reached others who are now in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution is correct:

"Here have we been wasting time in endeavoring to convert the Mormons by sending them to prison and confiscating their church property, when we have all the time had in our midst a 'Reformed' Presbyterian denomination, the members of which refuse to act as good citizens ought to do. It is suggested that we shall now have to do a little persecution upon them. They have been holding a conventicle, and their wickedness has leaked out in the debates. They report that the constitution of the United States is a 'Godless and Christless' document, by which religion is not established, and they, therefore, cannot conscientiously give their votes to recognize and support it. These bold advocates of an established church, and of a religious doctrine enforceable by law, are surely not desirable citizens, according to our American idea of civic duties."

We have published the views of a large number of American newspapers upon this vital question. The importance of the subject, combined with a desire to acquaint our readers with the fact that there are still many patriots in the land who are ready to oppose measures that threaten the weal of the republic, even when the unpopular "Mormons" are the victims of the process, has induced us to give somewhat copious space to extracts of the nature of the foregoing. Besides, they are rather interesting reading, and well worthy of preservation.

### THEN AND NOW.

PREVIOUS to the seizure of the municipal government of this city by fraudulent election methods, last February, ferocious attacks upon the police by the local anti-"Mormon" press were more than common—they were notorious. If a burglary was committed or a citizen robbed by footpads and the criminals not discovered and arrested on short notice, charges of incompetency and general dullness were hurled at the force. The officers, as a rule, however, sooner or later, found and secured the criminals, and some people credited them with being about the best police in the world, as they were not only expert, but generally fearless.

The times just now are somewhat perilous to people who have occasion to be abroad on the streets at late hours of the night. It is even dangerous to be out in some quarters of the city at comparatively early times in the evening. Instances are frequently occurring of citizens being stopped by highwaymen, assaulted and robbed. Cases of arrests of these lawless characters are few and far between. For the first time this presumed evidence of official incapacity and lack of vigilance is mildly adverted to by the leading paper of the opposition, which used to howl in head lines against the old police force. It utters a sort of subdued protest against the present officers in the following milk and water words:

"The police of this city should keep in mind that some of the toughest graduates from Colorado mining camps and from cities further east are in this city, and that they need particular attention. They should further keep in mind that if they are not equal to attending to this crowd and to preventing citizens from being 'held up' by them, they are not what they pretend to be, the guardians of the peace of the city."

We are unable for the moment to

state the exact strength of the force as now constituted, but presume it to be at least double what it was when the city government was conducted under the auspices of the People's Party as a majority. Hence the present admitted inability of the force now acting to cope with the lawless element brings into strong prominence the constant injustice of a rabid and unreasonable press to the old police.

We are making no attack upon the present officers, because the work of detecting and arresting criminals of the kind who are making it hazardous to be out upon the street after dark is necessarily difficult and the men are mostly new to the business, the experienced officers having been promptly discharged to a man, as a measure of political partizanship.

### TAKING THE CENSUS.

SO FAR as we have learned the government census enumerators have in their work met with little or no difficulty in its performance in Utah. The people are answering the questions which the takers are authorized to ask. In many parts of the east the officers are meeting with obstructions from contumacious people and many arrests occur in consequence. To illustrate, U. S. Commissioner Shields, of New York, had eight census cases awaiting him when he arrived at his office in the Federal Building on the 11th inst. Seven of the persons arrested were women, there being only one man. The following, from a New York paper, gives a general idea of the objections raised by the obstructionists, as illustrated by the cases brought before Judge Shields:

"Miss Hortense Newbauer, of No. 416 East Eighty-sixth Street, took Enumerator Pincus for a poddler and would not let him in. She was willing to answer questions and was allowed to depart.

"Mrs. Mary Edwards, of No. 400 East Eighty-first Street, told the enumerator who visited her that his questions were all nonsense. She refused to answer because her husband had told her that his boss had given him instructions not to answer the questions. She changed her mind when told that she could be fined \$100 if she did not comply with the law.

"Mrs. Gertrude C. Kearney, of No. 64 East Eighty-sixth Street, was partially undressed when Enumerator Gay called to ask her questions. She opened the door, thinking that the caller was a lady friend. She got mad when she saw a man and slammed the door in his face. She told the Commissioner she had got all over her anger and was willing to answer anything.