

unless an official is re-elected or re-appointed perpetually, he is "bounced," from office and is either guilty of some wrong-doing or is improperly ejected. This is the logical sequence of the idea conveyed in the columns of the *Tribune*. Because the same names were not selected at the People's convention for the present municipal ticket as were on the last, the incumbents are to be "bounced." That is the merest drivel, and indicates the terrible state of mind which is the result of continuous bimbosity. A padded room should be placed in readiness on the bench at Provo.

A TIME OF PREPARATION.

ONE of the advantages of the annexation to Great Britain of the dominions of King Theebaw will be the opening up of the country to the influences of the Christian religion. The introduction of civilization is generally attended with nearly as many evils as benefits to the nations lifted up from barbarism. Rum usually goes with religion into those regions of mental darkness, and spiritual fluid is shipped in barrels on the same vessels that take out "Christian" missionaries charged with spiritual influences of another kind.

The vices of so-called Christian nations are communicated by contact with the barbarians, and commerce and corruption travel hand in hand, but the way has to be opened for the spread of the true Gospel till it reaches every land and clime, and until every tribe and tongue has an opportunity to receive or reject it. The spurious Christianity of modern times will prepare the way for a purer faith. The means whereby the barriers that interpose can be broken down are in the hands of the "Christian" nations and the "Christian" sects, and in all the changes and revolutions that take place in the world, the observant eye can see the mighty hand of Jehovah shaping events for the consummation of His own purposes.

The way will be opened by human agencies to effect His designs and those who are called to work with Him should be getting ready for the labors that will be required of them. Five millions of people in Burmah will now be placed under the influences of Great Britain, and we shall soon hear of efforts to convert them to what is called Christianity.

There are other nations to whom the Gospel is a stranger, other lands that have to be redeemed from degradation and idolatry, and before long all the energies of all the Seventies who are specially called as an army of proselyters, will be necessary in the fields that will be thrown open through the forces that God uses to accomplish the ends He has in view. This should be a time of preparation for all whose duty it is to carry the truth to the ends of the earth. "Be ye also ready."

THE DENIALS OF DEMENT.

THE more the Dement affair is discussed the worse it looks. In response to pertinent inquiries by the Senate committee on public lands, the Surveyor General of Utah enters specific denials of all the statements credited to him in the press dispatches. An investigation into the sources of information of the reporters who sent the dispatches, seems now to be in order. It is represented that they desire to be heard on this matter, and are willing to appear before the committee which interrogated General Dement.

We hope this request will not be denied. It is due to the country and to the individuals who have been slandered, that some explanation be given as to the author of these calumnies. General Solomon is directly implicated, and the whole Federal fraternity in Utah are besmirched by the stories that have been circulated throughout the United States, purporting to have come from General Dement. If, as he says, he has not been interviewed at all, and has not made any of the accusations attributed to him, he ought to be cleared of the suspicion that still hangs to him, and the author of the falsehoods should be exposed and punished.

Gen. Solomon telegraphed to Senator Logan in relation to the statement which appeared in a dispatch, to the effect that Dement had informed the Senator that when he took the position "he found the affairs of the Surveyor General's office in a bad shape." Senator Logan replied that he had made no statement on the subject.

We think that if the truth is ever developed it will show that Dement has talked very foolishly about Utah affairs, and that his statements have been caught up and manipulated into the sensational slanders which have occasioned so much comment. The explanation of the newspaper men who are responsible for the reports will be looked for with interest, and accounts of interviews with General Dement, whether they appear in papers at home or abroad, will henceforth be viewed with no little suspicion.

No matter how far from cities you may be, you need not dread accidents or rheumatism, if you are supplied with St. Jacobs Oil.

A THOROUGH EXPOSURE.

THE *Democrat* has involved itself in a tangle through the anxiety of its recent local attachment to distinguish himself in the role of a sensationalist. The only way in which it seems probable he will succeed is as a repeater of gossip and a retailer of slander, without regard for truth or care for consistency; and in this the *Tribune* gatherer of *scan. mag.* can beat him out of his boots. The latest lie has given him the most notoriety. But it is a most unenviable distinction, and the *Herald* reporter has so completely exposed his mendacity that he stands before the public like a plucked chicken, denuded of every feather.

The cards which appeared in the *Herald* of this morning from all the persons whom the *Democrat* scribe has mixed up in his McMurrin libel, with the interview reported in the *Herald* of Tuesday, leave not a shadow of foundation for the story concocted, to the effect that young McMurrin had inflicted personal chastisement upon his wife. Each statement alleged in the *Democrat* to have been made by witnesses to the affair is denied over their own signature, and the malice and mendacity of the author of the calumny are exposed to the gaze of all who choose to behold them.

Is there really no other way for a person who wants to oppose that which he once maintained, than to get down in the dirt, fling mud when he can find an object to bespatter, and take cover under a refuge of lies?

A WORD TO THE WISE.

It was not to be supposed that the knot of conspirators who plot against everything that is in the interest of the majority, would permit a ticket formulated by the People's Party to be elected without some kind of factious opposition. Therefore the attempt which is now being made to create division in the People's ranks is nothing unusual or unexpected. The only possible chance for any success in local politics to the illiberal minority, is to split up the majority and so weaken its forces. To accomplish this the conspirators would stick at nothing.

The ticket framed for the election on Monday next is so strong that there is no earthly probability of its being broken, except by attacking it on one or two points which through misrepresentation may be made somewhat vulnerable. No other ticket is yet in the field, but if it can be ascertained that slander will render in any way doubtful the full support of the people to one or two candidates, another ticket will be fixed up to deceive some and capture others, and so make division work what is wanted.

Against this the people should be on their guard. The candidates selected for abuse, and, if possible, defeat, are the nominees for Mayor and Marshal. Those gentlemen were selected by the Convention, in due form, after long and careful deliberation by the committee on nominations, and they were unanimously endorsed by the Convention. And they will be elected, if the members of the party do not make fools of themselves.

Mr. Frank Armstrong is a solid business man, well known in the community, with many qualities that fit him for the position to which he is nominated. He is frank by nature as well as name, fearless of any influences, public or private, that stand in the way of duty; a shrewd, successful, public-spirited and enterprising citizen, whose word is good in commercial circles and against whose character there is not a breath of reproach. All there is against him is the opposition of the conspirators. And what does that amount to? The charge that he furnished money to help expose the corrupt and reeking debauchees who infest this city, and who are sustained in their filthiness by the organ of falsehood which assails him.

In that expenditure of money he performed a public service which should recommend him to all who want to see lechery suppressed and hypocrisy exposed. He made no secret of his part in the work for which he is now abused. He told it publicly and before the grand jury. The misrepresentations of those who fear the results of that work should not weigh with the people. Indeed the opposition against him should count in his favor, considering the source from which it emanates. The very fact that he is so assailed should rally all his friends and the members of his party to his support. What the enemy wants least is what we should want most.

Mr. Alfred Solomon is attacked even more bitterly than Mr. Armstrong. And why? For a similar reason and because he is likely to be more active against the social iniquity by reason of his position at the head of the police. He is also well known, is a solid man, one who has built up a sound business in the interests of home industry; he has been accustomed to directing men, has been connected with the special police for over fifteen years, has never been known to falter, was trusted and esteemed by the late Marshal Burt of precious memory, and has not a stain upon his name or character.

What has the opposition to say against him? Why, that he acted as a

witness against the resorters to houses of ill-fame for lewdness. He has seen too much to suit them. He knows too much of the doings of certain persons to make them feel easy in the thought that he will be at the head of the police. The lechers don't want him. The organ that defends the "common vices of humanity" hates him. Very good, that is a potent reason why he should be sustained by the people. Any one that is good enough to be black-guarded by that element has a strong certificate of merit.

We bespeak for these candidates in connection with the others, the support of every consistent member of the People's Party. When a regularly called convention of the People's delegates nominate a ticket, it is our best policy to vote that ticket as a unit. This unity is our great strength. It is what our enemies hate and fear. It is what all their energies are turned against. Any show of a disposition to waver they will take advantage of.

It is simple prudence on our part never to become divided. In these times the vote of every citizen should be cast, and the People's Party should come out in its power. There should be no vacillation and no halting between two opinions. Every man and woman that can lawfully use the ballot, should go to the polls and vote the People's ticket and for its regularly nominated candidates. There should be no scratching; what good will it do? There should be no division; only harm could result from it. Our disputing over candidates should all be done in convention, and when that is over contention should be stopped. We are in a different position to any other people on earth, and we need all our powers to stem the tide of opposition against us.

Let the enemy rage, let the conspirators howl. But let no friend of the People's cause be gulled into division or led into apathy when that cause requires his aid and support. The People's ticket should command a rousing vote in all the municipal wards on Monday, February 8th. All hands to the polls!

ANOTHER STEP BEYOND THE LAW.

FROM the proceedings which took place in the impaneling of the grand jury for the February term of the Third District Court, it is very evident that an arrangement had been made that no juror with an even number should be allowed to go on the panel. In other words, that for grand jury service no "Mormon" need apply.

A step further was taken on the road to judicial sovereignty. The qualifications of jurors are defined by law. They are not supposed to be left to the will of courts or the dictation of Prosecuting Attorneys. If a juror possesses the qualifications prescribed by statute he is eligible. No new qualifications can be added by the Court or its officers. Neither is it lawful or proper to make class distinctions and require qualifications in one class that are not required of another. But in the impaneling of this grand jury these restrictions were entirely ignored.

Gordon S. Beckstead was put through a rigid cross-examination both by the District Attorney and the Judge on the bench. It was shown that he possessed all the statutory qualifications. That he was a citizen of proper age; a taxpayer who had resided in the district six months next preceding the time when he was selected by the Probate Judge; was not disabled by mind or body; had not been convicted of any high crime; was not subject to military control; was not a bigamist or polygamist nor a cohabiter with more than one woman, and did not believe it was right to be either, or to violate the laws of the United States.

No other qualifications can be lawfully required of a juror. They constitute all that is prescribed by the local and national statutes. But he was able to answer questions going beyond this, such as no one has the right to ask a juror, but which are propounded for the purpose of reflecting all members of the "Mormon" Church. He did not believe in the relations to that Church. He was a member, but not in good standing. He had acted as a Teacher, but had been removed from office more than a year. He was willing to indict men for violation of the Edmunds law, the President of the Church as much as any one else. But he had not been cut off the Church, and still attended meetings once in a while and occasionally took the sacrament. And because of this semi-attachment he was set aside by the Judge, who treated him to a lecture, which, however well-deserved it might have been from a minister of the Church, and however appropriate from a moral standpoint, was quite out of place in a judicial officer and as a legal disqualification.

If jurors are required to stand the test of consistency in religious conduct, and of moral character and obligation, as intimated by the Judge in excusing this juror, it is something not to be found in the laws defining their qualifications, and must be considered as judicial legislation for a special purpose. Some of the jurors were excused because they acted as good "Mormons" are expected to act; Beckstead was set aside because he did not so act. They were sound in the faith and con-

sistent in their course and therefore were unsuitable; he was neither sound nor consistent and therefore he was unsuitable. If there is any consistency in this we fail to see it, and if consistency is essential in a juror it certainly ought to be equally so in a Judge.

Then this rule ought not to be confined to one class. If rigid cross-questioning is right to jurors with even numbers, why not to those with odd? Is it not as essential that odd-numbered jurors shall be men of moral principle and good conduct as that the even-numbered shall be immaculate? There are persons who passed without scrutiny either of the Attorney or the Judge, simply because they were non-"Mormons," who would not have compared with Mr. Beckstead in morality of character or conduct. We know what we are talking about. And however much we deprecate the course of the rejected juror, we think he would far outweigh in the balances of moral conduct some that could be named who passed muster without a murmur. We are not defending the juror by any means, but we are opposing the unfair and inconsistent course of the Attorney and the Judge.

We know that what we say will not effect the constitution nor action of the grand jury. But we consider the course pursued in its organization a fit subject for criticism, and if similar proceedings had occurred in any other part of the world, they would have caused such a burst of indignation from the pulpit, press and public as would be likely to deter in future any public official from such a partial, high-handed and improper method of impaneling a jury from one class of citizens, to the exclusion of others possessing all the qualifications required by law.

"TRIBUNE" PLEADINGS AND THREATS.

THE organ of the debauchees is very much concerned over the probable election of the nominee for City Marshal, and addresses itself to "good Mormons" with mingled threats and pleadings. The pleadings are that for their reputation's sake they will not vote for him, and the threats are that if they do, "every Gentile here will feel that he is in an enemy's country," and "will make arrangements accordingly."

There are very few "good Mormons" who will see the paper that tries this double method to divide their ranks. But we will put the matter before them for their candid consideration. As to their "reputation," the *Tribune* has been doing its worst for years to make it odious. According to the statements of that retailer of scandal and receptacle for slander, they are the most "depraved," "ignorant" and "slavish" people living. They are "the scum of the earth," the "raking of the slums of Europe." No epithet is too vile to be applied to their wives, sisters and daughters. They have no choice but to "vote as they are told." It is said that over them is a despotism that they dare not question, and that they are enemies to the government and not fit for any of the duties or privileges of citizenship.

All this and much more, couched in the most insulting terms and accompanied with the vilest epithets, the *Tribune* has continually poured forth in aid of the "reputation" of the "good Mormons," the "honest Mormons," to whom it now appeals not to elect Alfred Solomon. Why plead with the "good Mormons," the "honest Mormons," when, according to the story that it has sent forth to the world, these same good "Mormons" cannot respond to its wallings, seeing that they are a lot of "serfs" who must vote under "the lash of the Priesthood." Why, its very appeal gives the blistering lie to all its stories about their political bondage, and its tender regard for their "reputation" is snivelling cant, in the light of the libels which it has heaped upon the people it now seeks to cajole.

But now for the threats. Do the cowardly sneaks who hunt their holes and call for the military whenever there is a little exciting talk in the city, imagine that "good Mormons" are likely to falter in their course from the threats of such cravens? What does their scarecrow amount to? Why the "notice" that "every Gentile will feel that he is in an enemy's country," and that "he will make arrangements accordingly."

In the first place the notice is a LIE! It is a slander upon every respectable Gentile in the city. They may disapprove of the People's candidate. They may think some other man more suitable. They may or may not vote against him. But they are not such fools as to entertain any such ridiculous feeling as the *Tribune* attributes to them, just because a man whom perhaps they do not approve of is put up for election to a local office. Neither are they reduced to such idiocy as the *Tribune* would indicate in the threat that they "will make arrangements accordingly." What are the arrangements which are made by men "in an enemy's country?" What are the *Tribune's* own arrangements? Bluster and blow, guns stored at hand, and shrieks for soldiers. What are such "arrangements" to be made for? Because a man is elected that the *Tribune*

doesn't like! "All 'Mormondom' should tremble, for a baker's dozen of irritated followers of the lechers' organ are going to make 'arrangements' as if 'in an enemy's country'."

Now, "good Mormons," hear a little more of the rot of the *Tribune*. It says: "You all confess that with him in office there would be no protection for Gentiles, and that Gentiles would be justified in fearing that if any of their number were to be arrested they would be liable to be assassinated in the black hole of the city jail." Where is the "Mormon" that has "confessed" any such rubbish as that? Where is there a "Gentile" that believes it? Whoever heard of anything that would justify the slightest fear of Alfred Solomon, a mild, gentlemanly, quiet, temperate and steady business man, engaged in peaceful home industry but always ready to serve as a peace officer when required?

"Good Mormons," and good "Gentiles," we will tell you of the only persons who fear the election of the nominee for City Marshal. They are the howling anti-polygamists who crawl into hell-holes and wallow in sexual iniquity. The slime-covered revelers in midnight shame. The resorters to the vilest dens of debauchery. The listed lechers who have been caught in their crimes. These and their friends, defenders and apologists who, through the threatening *Tribune* condone rank corruptions as "common vices of humanity," detest Alfred Solomon because he has been a witness to some of their sickening sins.

Mark this: They can allege nothing else against him, but that he was one of the assistants to the exposure of the vices of pretended "respectable citizens." That is all. Not a word can be said otherwise than this against the man, who is known as a good citizen in every respect, and whose fitness for the office was only doubted for fear he was too quiet and easy. He has exhibited a quality which gives him strength with all observant men, and that is, moral courage, a rare endowment in these trying times. He will quietly do what he thinks is right and cannot be bought or scared out of his duty.

And this is our notice to "good Mormons": "We give you notice" that if you do not vote for the People's candidates for Mayor and Marshal, it will be considered you are afraid of the *Tribune* scare-crow; that you can be intimidated by falsehood and influenced by a little knot of schemers and libertines into infidelity to your party, and be fooled into that division which means weakness to your cause and corresponding strength to the enemy's.

If anything should cause good "Mormons," and those that are not so good, to stand by the candidates selected by the People's delegates, it is the cringing cant and lying threats of the champion of vice and defamer of the worthy living and the venerated dead. Such opposition is an incentive to duty and an assurance of victory.

ANOTHER VETO.

THE Governor has vetoed the second jury bill as he vetoed the first. If his first excuse was dimly his second is flimsier. In fact, it amounts to next to nothing at all. It does not convey any semblance of reason for his action. He says, as before, that he has "other reasons" but he fails to adduce any.

He might with more consistency refuse to sign the bill without any pretense of excuse, than to manifest his utter lack of reason for his veto.

The bill was framed in such a way that it could not possibly interfere with the prosecution of defendants under the Edmunds law. It was designed to protect other defendants against packed juries. The open venire system has been prostituted here to the detriment of persons placed on trial, and it is an infamy that ought to be stamped upon by every person sensible to justice. The Governor likes the system, and will do all in his power to prevent its abolition.

Suppose the tables should be turned and he should be placed on trial, say for Kentucky crookedness, and the jury was packed with his enemies. Supposing he was accused of inciting to provoke a breach of the peace by deception, and the bringing in of soldiers in time of peace, and the jury was purposely made up of "Mormons" who had an opinion as to his perfidy. How would he relish the packed jury method then?

The Legislature should give him another trial. Frame the bill so that his present excuse will not avail, and that even its shadow cannot fall upon the measure. But if he will not give his assent to a means of providing for accused persons not charged with an offense under the Edmunds law the opportunity of getting an impartial jury, let the open venire outrage go on, but without a cent's appropriation for the perpetration of injustice and infamy.

We cannot deny that there are cough mixtures which are injurious because they contain opium. But Red Star Cough Cure has no dangerous ingredients. It is prompt, safe and sure; only twenty-five cents a bottle.

Beware of chemical cathartics. Use Syrup of Prunes, the California Fruit Laxative.