

Priesthood, and was cheerful and at times her usual humor would show itself. She had no fear of death, she knew it was a triumph. She passed away like a child falling asleep, in the full hope and assurance of a part in the morning of the first resurrection.

### THE ELECTION BILL VETOED.

WHEN the election bill passed the Legislative Assembly a good many people expressed the opinion that the Governor would hold it until after the election. This would have been a display of weakness that would expose him to general disapprobation. It was scarcely expected that he would sign the bill, as that would bring down upon him the wrath of those with whom he is most intimately associated, for it would be the means of extinguishing the "Liberal" faction, and of putting a quietus to the movement which its leaders have planned against the bills now pending in Congress looking to the liberty of Utah.

The Governor has vetoed the bill, but has signified his willingness to sign it if some changes are made which, it is needless to say, will be just what the "Liberal" faction in this city desire. He says: "The reason which have been given in support of such legislation seem to me to be purely partisan." It seems to us that the reasons alleged against the bill are purely and entirely partisan, and that too in aid of a faction in one city, without regard to the wishes of the great body of the citizens of the Territory.

It is true that the people of this city desired a change. It is true that nearly all classes have denounced the "Liberal" mismanagement of municipal affairs. It is true that some of the most vehement clamorers for new officers were members of the very faction that foisted them upon the people. But the vetoing of this bill is, in effect, the saddling upon the city of men lectured by the same crowd, and likely to follow the same infamous course. And the postponement of the election for a few months would have done less harm than the election will just now, because a sufficient check is held upon the doings of the "Liberal" officials by the Councilors elected by the late People's party and who were kept out of their places so long by "Liberal" trickery.

Of course the Governor ought to do that which seems right in his own eyes, after hearing what can be said on all sides, on a public question. If he is satisfied that what he has done is for the general good, he can afford to suffer the criticism which he would be sure to meet in some form and from

some quarter whatever his decision might be.

But we are of the opinion that the great majority of the voters of Utah will look upon this veto as solely in the interest of the faction with which he has been identified from the beginning, and from the influence of which it was perhaps too much to expect that he could at present become disenthralled.

### A SLUR ON ITSELF.

ONE of the worst things said of the "Liberal" faction appears in its own organ today. It says: "If the town were picked over no better selection could have been made." If some of the names on that ticket cannot be bettered in the "Liberal" faction it must be indeed a poor outfit.

Quite a number of the candidates for Councilmen, with the nominee for Assessor and Collector, must be classed among the great—or small—unknown. Are there no better business men, none more capable and brainy than they in the whole combination? Could no more suitable person than Baskin be found for the responsible office of Mayor? Without saying one syllable against his personal character, if the "Liberal" faction contains no man more fit than he for that particular place it is indeed in miserable straits.

The present "Liberal" members of the City Council with all their shortcomings are greatly preferable to some of the nominees held up as the very best that could be selected, and the statement made by the organ of that faction is a slur on its own crowd and an insult to the capable men of all parties in this city.

### A NEEDED ENACTMENT.

WE hope that the bill introduced into the Legislative Assembly providing for the exemption from taxation—excepting certain specified property—the funds of Benefit Building Societies and other similar organizations, will be passed and receive the signature of the Governor.

We observe by the Legislative minutes that a petition has been presented from Zion's Benefit Building Society, asking for the passage of such an act as the one referred to. The case of the petitioners illustrates the necessity for such a law as the one now pending. The organization has been in existence for a number of years, and has been conducted upon a plan that is purely co-operative. Its object, which has been tenaciously adhered to, was to enable workmen to obtain homes by a system of monthly payments, amounting to fifty cents

on each share of stock, and a low rate of interest on loans from the association. A leading objection to the taxation of such a society is that it is virtually of a double character, in this way: The tax on the society is levied on funds that do not remain in its hands, but forthwith pass out to members in the form of loans, to enable them to erect dwellings, and in the latter shape they are taxed again.

The tax against the society has been a great hindrance to its operations, as, in consequence it has had a hard struggle to give loans at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, the highest it has ever charged. Whatever profits accrue from the interest on these loans or from any other source, such as fines for non-payment of dues, etc., go proportionately toward helping the borrower to lessen his indebtedness.

All the officers of the society, with the exception of the secretary, give their services free.

The result of the operations of the society is that numbers of good homes have been erected, which would not otherwise have had an existence today.

We are satisfied that any legislator inclined to oppose a measure of the kind asked for would change his mind if he were to take the trouble to inquire into the beneficial character of the society now referred to. This one fact is certain, that opposition to it cannot possibly come from any friend of the workingman.

### "DICTIONARY OF THE BOOK OF MORMON."

THE community of Latter-day Saints are indebted to Brother George Reynolds on account of his being virtually the pioneer of a line of literature growing out of the Book of Mormon. Some time ago he gave to the public a valuable work of this character, entitled "The History of the Book of Mormon," a volume which required, and received at his hands, a great deal of study and research to produce. He has just published another, a copy of which is before us. It is entitled "A Dictionary of the Book of Mormon." It comprises all the biographical and geographical as well as other proper names contained in the volume to which it refers. Accompanying each name is given valuable information associated with it.

This contribution to the literature of the Church has a useful sphere. It will be a valuable aid to students of the most remarkable record ever given to the public, by enabling them to more fully comprehend its character and purport. Taken in