

of this certificate being that the said nominees shall have their names placed on said official ballot.

And we hereby nominate and appoint Samuel T. Leigh, William F. Sawyer and Thomas Jed. Jones of Cedar City, Iron county, Utah, as a committee for and in behalf of said party, to fill any vacancy or vacancies that may occur, and otherwise carry out the provisions of chapter LXIX of the Laws of Utah.

To the first inquiry, the reply is that if a cross is made opposite the party emblem, and not for any candidate on another county ticket, that will count as a vote for the straight Citizens' ticket. The judges cannot ignore it, for they must certify to the will of the voter as expressed on his ballot.

Second: If a voter places a cross at the Citizens' party emblem, and one at the name of each person he wishes to vote for on the State and other tickets, except county, then the vote will be counted in full. It is only in case of a conflict that a ballot is thrown out.

Therefore, to the first and second questions the answer is, yes.

To the third question the reply is, no. The section referred to, if it is applicable in the State, refers to bribery of the executive or appointive power, and cannot be construed to anything else. Besides, this is not a bribery in any form. If the section referred to had been intended to apply to elective officers, then its repeal would have been effected by the law of March 19, 1896, chapter lvi of the State laws for this year. The resolution of a party pledging its candidates to reduce salaries to a definite or indefinite figure, is just as proper in law and in justice as a pledge to establish a protective tariff or the free coinage of silver. But no officers can reduce or increase salaries except as directed by the general law, which does not allow a change during the term for which the officers are elected.

DRINK HIS RUIN.

The story of Charles B. Thompson, who was sentenced on Tuesday in Sacramento, Cal., to eight years for burglary, is but one of a vast number that could be related of the ruin wrought by intoxicating liquor. There have been cases perhaps more deplorable in some of their details, but this is sufficient to again emphasize the fact that no man can become the master of whiskey by pouring it down his throat. Thompson has a wife and children at Topeka, Kansas, and is now prostrated with the probability that he will never see them again, as a result of his intemperance. For nineteen years he held responsible positions on the Missouri Pacific railroad, at one time having charge of the switching tower in the yards. Drink lost him his place, and he went to California with the intention of beginning life over again. He joined the Methodist church in Los Angeles and for a time was a good member, but soon took to drinking again. He was induced, while drunk, to assist in a burglary, and was caught, a pistol ball fired at him as he was attempting to leave the house shattering his lower jaw, inflicting a wound which has refused to heal, and

which caused intense pain and prevents his taking anything but liquid food. In this condition he is kept in jail, for it would not do to turn loose upon the public a victim of the drink habit who would engage in burglary.

Yet it is said that Thompson once was a highly estimable man, and that except for the drink habit and the result it has brought directly to him he is an honest, straightforward member of society; his family, too, is one of respectability. But his life is ruined and that of his family blighted by the curse of liquor. Yet the warning of his fate goes almost unheeded, and society refuses to protect itself from a potent cause of crime by countenancing the drinking of intoxicants at social gatherings where the least protection is afforded to the young and unwary.

WANTS TO KNOW THE TRUTH.

In a letter from Ozark, Missouri, W. S. Anderson asks the News to inform him whether the Latter-day Saints residing in Utah are connected with the same organization as that presided over by Joseph Smith of Lamoni, Iowa, whose members call themselves Latter-day Saints. He also inquires whether the Temple in Salt Lake City is open to everybody. Mr. Anderson further says that he has been informed that the "Salt Lake Mormons" believe certain doctrines, which he enumerates, and as he is searching for truth, with a sincere desire to obey the Gospel of Christ, he would like the News to give him the information he desires. There are some other inquiries in the letter, pertaining to the doctrines taught in the Bible, which it would take more space than could be allowed an ordinary newspaper article to reply to, and in response to these some Church literature relating thereto has been forwarded.

To the first question named here, the News will state that the Latter-day Saints residing in Utah, referred to in another part of our correspondent's letter as the "Salt Lake Mormons," are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which Church was organized April 6, 1830, by the Prophet Joseph Smith, under the direct command of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, whose Church it is; He is its Founder, and organized it as stated, never to be overthrown or discontinued, but to remain in its work relative to preparation for the second coming of the Son of Man. The Prophet Joseph Smith was martyred June 27, 1844, in Illinois. The Church continued in an organized condition, and yet remains so, for it does not depend for its existence upon the life of man. The Lamoni church, which has the prefix "reorganized" to its name, was organized some thirty years after the Church which was brought into existence on earth in 1830, about sixteen years after the death of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and while the Church of which he was the first Prophet and President was in full and active organization and operation. For the sake of illustration it may be remarked that there is no more connection between the Lamoni church and the Church of Jesus

Christ of Latter-day Saints which was organized April 6, 1830, than there is between the Protestant Episcopal, the Presbyterian and the Lutheran churches, or between them and that which acknowledges its presiding officer in the pope at Rome.

Regarding the second inquiry of our Ozark correspondent, the reply is that the temples in Utah are open to all members of the Church in good standing. They are not designed for general public meetings. The large Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, which is the place where the General Conferences of the Church assemble when held here, and is also the place of divine worship for the Saints in this city on each Sabbath afternoon, is open to the public, and a free invitation is extended to everybody to attend. So with all the Stake tabernacles, assembly halls, and ward meeting houses, which are numbered by hundreds throughout these valleys. The general meetings, sacrament meetings, prayer meetings, and fast meetings of the Saints all are open to any who desire to come and hear the word of the Lord. The general assemblies of the Saints for divine worship are not held in the temples, which could accommodate only a very small percentage of them in such a capacity.

As to the doctrines recited in the letter, it is plain Mr. Anderson has received his information from enemies of the Church, who attribute to it views it never entertained, and misstate others so that there is no resemblance to the truth. The doctrines believed in by the Latter-day Saints are those which were taught by the Lord Jesus and His duly commissioned servants, no more and no less. These are the doctrines of the Bible which the professed Christian world recognizes as the word of God. The Saints today are not under the Mosaic law, but under the higher law, the fullness of the Gospel of Christ, which fullness was revealed by Him to His disciples in the meridian of time, and to Adam, Enoch, Noah, Abraham and others, and has been restored to earth in this the dispensation of the fullness of times, through the revelations of the Lord to the Prophet Joseph Smith. As to their divinity, the test of the ancient Apostles' day is the test in this day when Apostles again are among men: If any man will do the will of the Father he shall know of the doctrine, and the witness thereof shall come from the Lord.

MORMONS AND THE COLORED RACE.

The Deming, New Mexico, Headlight makes mention of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry—the regiment of colored troops which has been stationed at Fort Bayard—coming to Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, and says:

Mormons never thought much of the children of Ham, and it has been one of their doctrines that the soul of a negro could never reach the exaltation of future bliss. The regiment will probably be ordered away in the course of a couple of years.

The Headlight is altogether wrong in its statement of Mormon doctrine; there is nothing in the teachings of