

City. For, should the rumors above referred to prove true, it would be but one more of a series of acts performed by the present city administration with a view to turning over the government of the city to a certain secret organization.

I have been an active participant in Utah politics during the past four or five years and have never in my life voted any ticket but the Republican ticket. I assisted my fellow Republicans in placing the present administration in power and we supposed it would be a Republican administration. Imagine, therefore, our surprise on learning that the first act of the Republican city council was to elect a Democratic presiding officer. We were told that this was in the interest of non-partisanship in city affairs, but investigation has disclosed the fact that the gentleman elected president is a member of the secret organization above referred to, and that two of the three Republicans who voted for him are members of the same organization. Since that time it has been discovered that the Mayor himself belongs to that society, as also do the heads of two important departments of the city, who are Democrats, holding over from the previous administration.

A number of the Mayor's most important appointments have gone to men holding membership in that organization, and the writer has been told by laboring men, that it is an easy matter to obtain employment in certain departments if the applicant can get influential members of the organization to intercede in his behalf, but otherwise it is very difficult.

And now if it shall prove correct that the present chiefs of the police and fire departments, who are Republicans, are to be removed without cause, to make room for persons belonging to this same secret society, it will tax the endurance of the Republicans of this city to its utmost, and I do not hesitate to predict that in such event the present city administration will be repudiated by the party which placed it in power.

Republicans should be Republicans; Democrats should be Democrats. There is no room for secret societies in American politics.

ONE OF THE RANK AND FILE.

THE BINGHAM MISSION.

BINGHAM, Nov. 19, 1896.—A wag once said of Bingham, that it was eighteen inches wide and twenty miles long. While Bingham canyon is not an ideal place for residences, it is the home of the biggest hearted people in Utah.

For years past many have come up from the valley to work in the mines, and then return to the farm. Others have made this their permanent home. A very large proportion of the people are Mormons or have been born of Mormon parents, and the principles of the faith are still within their souls, although in many cases, they have laid dormant for many years.

The missionary labor, which has recently been inaugurated here is a forcible illustration of the Scripture: "My sheep know my voice." The establishment of a Sunday school about two months since in Bingham was followed by one at Lead Mills.

Later the field was opened and missionaries sent here to labor with the "scattered sheep," since which time, the work of the Lord has steadily grown, and a very marked increase of spirituality among the Saints here is noted.

The district school house was obtained for the use of the Saints, and the Sunday school and Sabbath evening services are now held regularly.

The attendance is increasing; but owing to the fact that many of the men have to work on Sundays, and the hours of labor being somewhat irregular, the male attendance is by no means equal to that of the fair sex. A number of testimony meetings have been held of late, with good effect among the people. The desire to serve God and keep His commandments is increasing.

The Saints here, he it said to their praise, have met the Elders with open arms, and have administered kindly unto their wants.

While the labor is as yet in its infancy, the prospects for future spiritual development are bright. The average attendance at the Bingham Sunday school is about sixty; that of Lead Mills from eighteen to twenty.

The families here are visited regularly by the Elders, the result of which is there will be, in the near future, several baptisms to perform.

It is hoped that ere long all of the "strangers within the gates," together with the "scattered sheep of Israel," will be made familiar with the teachings of our Savior and the doctrines of His Church.

DAU.

NO SCHOOL ELECTION.

There can be no school election legally held in cities of the first and second class this year. Attorney General Bishop delivered an opinion on the subject today to Public Instructor Park, in which the law's omissions are plainly pointed out. The opinion in full is here given:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your favor of the 14th inst. asking to be advised upon certain questions therein propounded, involving substantially the following:

1—"Can an election be legally held on the first Wednesday in December, 1896, for members of the board of education of cities of the first and second classes?"

2—"By what authority shall said election be called?"

3—"By whom shall the said election be called?"

4—"What notice of said election shall be given?"

5—"Who shall appoint the judges to conduct the said election?"

6—"How and by whom shall the votes be counted and the returns thereof made?"

7—"Who will issue the requisite certificates of election to the successful candidates?"

8—"Whose duty is it to have the registration lists revised to conform to the municipal ward boundaries instead of the voting precincts?"

9—"Is the county, or board of education in the city where such election is held responsible for the expenses of said election?"

Let us first consider the question as to whether or not an election can be

legally held, for if this question shall be determined in the negative, then it will not be necessary to consider further the other points of your inquiry.

Preliminary to this question it may be observed that all the statutory law relating to the subject matter of schools is to be found in the session laws of 1896, all other statutory law in relation thereto having been expressly repealed.

Referring to article 5 of the school law, being chapter 180 of the Session Laws of 1896, we find full provision for the election of school trustees outside of cities of the first and second class. Section 42 of said article provides: "On the second Monday in July, 1896, there shall be elected by the registered voters residing in each school district, except school districts provided for in article XV of this act, three school trustees, one to serve for the term of three years, one for the term of two years, and one for the term of one year and until their successors are elected and qualified. On the second Monday in July, 1897, and annually thereafter there shall be elected by the registered voters residing in each school district, except in school districts provided for in article XV of this act one trustee to serve for the term of three years and until his successor is elected and qualified."

The remaining sections of this article provide a method by which this election for trustees and other purposes shall be conducted, and among other things, that such election shall be called by the trustees, and that they shall cause certain notices to be posted twenty days prior to the holding of such election, and provides what the notices shall contain, and it is also provided therein that the county clerk is to furnish the board of trustees of the district a certified copy of the registration list, showing the names of all registered voters residing in the precinct, covered in whole or in part by the said school district, and that the board of trustees shall act as judges of election and the clerk of the district school board shall act as clerk thereof; that the polls shall be open for four successive hours on the day of election; also constitutes the judges of election a canvassing board and requires the clerk of the school board to issue to each person elected a certificate of election, and tells how the election shall be conducted and who are entitled to vote thereat.

It will be observed that there is excepted out of the operation of this article "school districts provided for in article 15" of the said act.

Said article XV is one which relates to cities of the first and second class. Section 115 thereof provides "all cities of the first and second class shall be governed by the provisions of this article." Section 117 of said article provides, "Boards of education in cities of the first class shall consist of two members to be elected by and from each municipal ward of the city whose term of office shall be two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified."

On the first Wednesday in December of each year there shall be elected one member of the said board