

the "Star Spangled Banner," and notwithstanding the howls and protests of the Southerners he played it until the hall was empty.

At the opening of the war Gilmore and his band accompanied Burnside and served in the Carolinas two years. He moved next to New Orleans, and became a favorite there even with the rebels. At the inauguration of Governor Hahn in March, 1864, Gilmore was given charge of the musical part of the ceremonies. He trained 10,000 children to sing "The Star Spangled Banner," and at the inauguration they sang it, though the fathers of most of them were in rebellion at the time. But not a word of objection was uttered, and Gilmore said he hoped to live to see the North and South join in singing the national anthem, and he did, for it is as much a favorite in Louisiana today as it is in Boston.

At the close of the war Gilmore directed his attention to the organization of a peace jubilee. It took him two or three years to prepare. He collected \$250,000 for the work, and in 1869 the celebration came off. His grand international jubilee took place in 1872. Johann Strauss and Ferns Abt attended. In 1873 Gilmore visited Europe, and obtained prizes in every large city on that continent.

One notable feature of his war career is now remembered by both sides with pleasure. When in a position that the two armies could hear, he invariably played "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie Land" and was cheered on all sides.

For some time he had in preparation a special production entitled "The Voyage of Columbus" for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. The composition illustrates the main incidents in the famous voyage. It begins with a farewell to Spain, then a storm, a meeting, Columbus predicting land, and so on until the cry of "land" is raised. The piece concludes with a hymn of thanksgiving and "Hail Columbia."

Mr. Gilmore leaves a wife and one daughter. The latter has published two volumes, one entitled "Pipes from Prairie Land" and another entitled "A Son of Esau." Both works were commendably mentioned in the Eastern press.

THE UTAH COMMISSION REPORT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1892.

To the Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

Sir:—The Utah Commission respectfully submits the following report of its proceedings for the year ending September 1, 1892, during which time three sessions have been held, one at Chicago, from September 22 to September 29, 1891, and two at Salt Lake City, one from January 11 to March 12, and one from July 21 to August 13, 1892.

POLITICAL.

In its report for 1891 the Commission recorded the abandonment of its organization by the People's party, and the proposed division of its voters upon national party lines. But one general election has been held upon that basis, and it may yet be considered in the light of an experiment, although, in

the opinion of the Commission, a change is apparent in the political situation in Utah, which, if properly fostered and honestly managed, will be productive of good results.

It is hardly to be expected that a people who have been taught for years to hold themselves aloof from, and even in hostile attitude towards, all who differed from them in religious beliefs and political methods, should at once be able to conform themselves to an entirely new order of things, or to familiarize themselves with the great questions upon which the great parties naturally divide. Such a thing would be anomalous in human affairs, and it was for this reason that the Commission expressed no opinion upon the sincerity of the sudden change. It may be said that a large majority of the Gentile population of Utah doubted and still doubts it, although many are beginning to feel that the change must come sooner or later, and that reforms never move backward.

The commission is glad to note the interest that is manifested generally in political questions and the growth of sentiment on party lines. It does not believe, however, that the end is reached. Rather it believes that a beginning has been made which augurs well for the future, and hopes that no hasty or unwise legislation may be enacted, which might retard rather than hasten the desired results.

The Commission has been severely criticised by the

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authorities for asserting that the Church interfered with and directed the politics of its members, and in the general conference of the Church in October, 1891, a series of resolutions were presented and adopted declaring the statement to be false. It may be noticed, however, that the resolutions (which will be set out later in this report) impliedly admit that there has been appearances of such interference and domination in the past, and declares that "there is no foundation or excuse for the statement that church and state are united in Utah, or that the leaders of the Church dictate the members in political matters."

It is noticeable, too, that the statements of the Commission were based upon a case in the Mormon ecclesiastical court at Provo, in which, as late as January, 1890, Joseph D. Jones was tried and excommunicated upon a charge of having joined the Loyal League of Utah, and because "its principles are in direct opposition to some of the principles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, for instance, the principle of celestial marriage and local self-government," and that, while the conference denied the existence of any interference or dictation, it did not, and never has, denied that such trial, conviction and excommunication occurred just as the Commission stated it.

The official declaration of the Church referred to, if followed out in practice, is a new departure, and cannot but prove to be another important step in advance.

Prior to the municipal election for Salt Lake City held in February last, the Commission appointed Hon. Elijah Sells, secretary of Utah, as chief registration officer. It also re-

quested Chief Justice Zane to hear and determine objections which might be filed to the right of those registered to vote.

This fact should be sufficient answer to the malicious charge that the Commission takes care that only irresponsible, and sometimes disreputable persons are appointed to perform those duties. No complaints were made to the Commission in regard to the registration, and not a single objection was filed against any one registered as a voter. The judges of election for each poll were appointed from each of the three parties—Republican, Democrat and Liberal.

The result of the election was a victory for the Liberal party, it having a clear majority over the Republican and Democratic parties combined.

As the Liberals had a minority representation in the election machinery at each poll, this fact should set at rest the virulent charges which have been so often made—that, in preceding elections, it had only succeeded through fraudulent practices.

Here follows a list of the municipal elections held this year.

CHANGE IN ELECTION LAWS.

In March last, the Legislative Assembly of Utah, by law duly approved by the governor, provided that, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1892, and biennially thereafter, a general election for Territorial, county and precinct officers shall be held, the term of the officers so elected to begin on the first day of January following, and continue for two years, except in the case of County Collectors, whose terms are to begin on the 1st day of June.

Also, that on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1892, an election shall be held in each city, town, village and school district (except in such cities as shall have held an election in 1892 prior to May 31st), for all elective municipal officers, the term of the officers so elected to begin January 1st, 1893, and continue one year, the terms of present incumbents to end at the same time. That on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1893, and biennially thereafter, in each city, town, village and school district, an election shall be held to fill all elective offices therein, the officers so elected to hold their offices for two years from the first of January following.

Also, that an election for members of the Legislative Assembly be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1893, and biennially thereafter.

Heretofore, the Territorial, county and precinct elections have been held in August, and the municipal at times ranging through nearly every month in the year. By the new enactment,

ALL ARE TO BE HELD upon the same date, the Territorial, county and precinct elections occurring in the even numbered years, and the Legislative and municipal in the odd numbered years.

To correspond with this change of holding elections, the registration laws were also changed, so that the registration commences now on the first Monday of August of each year, throughout the Territory, to be completed before the first Monday in September.

Omissions may be corrected during