

wanted it to win. That ought to be rectified in future, and the law be honored which provides for the appointment of one judge from the political party that was in the minority at the preceding election.

If these reforms cannot be had of the Commission, then the people of this Territory should appeal to Congress. We need an election law that will rectify all the errors, anomalies and outrages which have attended our elections since the Utah Commission figured in them, and if the proper methods are employed we believe it can be obtained, whether the Governor may be willing or not and spite of the danger it may carry to the Utah Commission. Let us move for what is right and we are sure eventually to succeed.

### 1. NO CAUSE FOR THE BLUES.

INVESTIGATION will fully prove that the late People's party voters have been true to their pledges. Whether others have been so or no we cannot say. The Republican vote in this city was somewhat lighter than we expected, but when everything is considered there is no mystery about that. It is easy to throw the blame in any direction but that will do no good. And we are convinced that only natural and reasonable causes cut the figure down below what was anticipated. The Democrats worked very diligently at each polling place and prevailed upon many undecided voters to support their ticket. Taking the Territorial vote throughout we think the Republicans have cause for considerable congratulation.

### SIXTH CENTENARY OF THE SWISS REPUBLIC.

A CELEBRATION is taking place in Switzerland which is not attracting the attention it deserves on this side of the Atlantic. It is the commemoration of the sixth centenary of the Swiss Confederation or Republic.

Switzerland is not a large nor a populous country, but to the student of history, both in religion and politics, it is one of the most interesting nations of Europe. Its superficial area, not including its lakes, is not much larger than one-fourth of England and Wales. Its population is scarcely 3,000,000. Yet it is really the oldest republic in the world today.

The early history of the Swiss confederation is mixed with much that is legendary. However, there are absolute historical facts enough to act as

beacon lights for the politician and statesman of our time. During the thirteenth century and before, the House of Hapsburg ruled the little mountain country with a rod of iron. Towards the close of the century the exactions and aggressions of this dynasty became so offensive to the Swiss that they resolved on immediate and stubborn action. The three Cantons of Schwyz, Uri and Unterwalden formed what was known as the "league of perpetual alliance" in August, 1291. This alliance is regarded as the basis of the Swiss republic.

The document containing the original act of agreement, and which is looked upon as the Magna Charta of Swiss confederation, is still in existence. It is written in Latin, and is an object of reverence by the whole nation. A few weeks after the signing of the document an alliance was entered into with Zurich and the anti-Hapsburg coalition in Eastern Europe.

In 1292 war with the Hapsburgs commenced but the allied cantons held their own. In 1297 the battle was again renewed, but the brave Swiss still maintained their independence. But the rulers at home soon began to be as despotic as the Hapsburgs were. It was the tyranny of Gessler, governor of one of the cantons, which occasioned the memorable revolt under William Tell in 1306. The year following (1307), the confederation against Austria was entered into, and at the same time the declaration of Swiss independence was proclaimed. In 1315 occurred the dreadful battle of Morgarten in which Leopold of Austria and all the troops perished. This decided the question of national independence for Switzerland. In 1352 the cantons of Lucerne, Zurich, Glarus, Zug and Berne entered into a perpetual alliance with the original three, which may be called the Swiss confederation proper. In time other cantons were annexed, some by conquest and some by voluntary admission, until now there are twenty-two cantons.

The history of the new republic shows that it had still difficulties to encounter, both from within and abroad. Cantons waged war with each other. Envious monarchs on either side fomented discords. Thus did matters go on until 1848, when a new constitution was adopted. Still there were defects and an amended constitution was adopted in 1874 which prevails at present.

It is interesting to know that though the fathers of our republic learned much from the Swiss, yet the latter were able to profit much in 1848 and in 1874 by what was known of the republic of the United States.

### POLITICAL SAVAGERY.

THE most vicious example of political "work" which the country has offered for many years is the action of the leading Democratic papers in relation to Mr. Blaine's illness.

The New York World has been particularly enterprising in this direction. That paper seems determined to have the country convinced that Mr. Blaine will surely die, and nothing can save him. It has even gone so far as to connive with the friends of his physicians in order to obtain what it might with some degree of excuse quote as an authoritative diagnosis of his case. This it has taken to physicians evidently selected with a view to getting a unanimous decision that would approach as near as possible to a death sentence, and this syndicate opinion it exhibits to the public under a burlesque assumption of journalistic duty.

Such a method of cooking up news on any subject is degrading to the paper that resorts to it, and when a public man, seriously ill, is chosen as the victim, and his personal condition is paraded solely, as in this case, for political effect, it becomes sheer brutality. There is about it no mark of legitimate journalism.

### BLAINE AND CLEVELAND.

THE New York Sun has the following paragraph:

"This is precisely the time chosen for the incredibly malignant and brutal conspiracy to drive James G. Blaine into a premature grave by exhibiting him to himself as a man doomed to death. We say conspiracy because there is every indication of concerted action on the part of the inventors of the bogus interviews, the fabricators of the lying medical reports from Bar Harbor, Boston and Washington, the artists whose pencils are set to the task of representing the Secretary of State in the last stages of emaciation and impending dissolution, the editors who have already ordered his coffin and are shedding crocodile tears over it. One day it is acute nervous prostration, another day it is paresis, another day it is Bright's disease, another day it is paralysis—any malady known to the pathologist is a good enough malady for the use of the assassins, providing it is swift and hopeless."

Remember, the Sun is a Democratic but anti-Cleveland paper. The following reply appeared in the New York Recorder, a Republican paper, but signed Democrat:

"I agree with you; but what about that other 'brutal conspiracy,' which undoubtedly exists, to drive into a lunatic asylum, if not into the grave, another distinguished American who occupies almost as conspicuous a position as the great Secretary of State? His enemies are just as active, as unscrupulous, as fiendishly malicious as those who are assailing Mr. Blaine. In their persecution of him all the decencies of public and even private life have been violated. Coarse ribaldry, vile insinuation, personal abuse