

of the criminals for a few hours and their release on bail.

Those criminals should be vigorously prosecuted. And that is not all. A determined effort should be made to reach the rogues who are most responsible for these attempts to defeat the will of the people at the polls. Hunt the rascals down! They will be found, now, trying to defeat the ends of justice, defending the bogus voters and supplying the funds to secure their escape. If one good example can be made of a bribe-giver, it will do more towards purifying politics in Ogden and Salt Lake than the punishment of half-a-dozen impecunious bribe-takers.

As the People's Party are not alone in the fight, there will be some chance of success. If the reformers at the Junction City really mean business, they will not allow this opportunity to pass, but will go to work with a will and prosecute the chief offenders as well as the lesser criminals now in custody.

WHERE IS THE "SPLIT!"

THE *Denver News* has a dispatch from Payson, Utah, which is headed: "A Mormon Split," "Two Factions Fight Like Tigers over a Mayoralty." Then follows an account of an alleged squabble between an out-going official and a candidate for the office of Mayor, which appeared word for word in the Salt Lake "Liberal" receptacle for all sorts of slander, and the result is finally given as follows: Lemons 212, Page 3, Simons 66.

Now, as the regular candidate of the People's Party was elected, scoring 212 votes against 66 "Liberal" votes and only 3 for another People's Party man, it is difficult to see where the great "split" appears, and how "two factions fought like tigers" with 212 on one side and 3 on the other.

The *Denver News* has been hamboozled by the veracious correspondent who furnishes items for the Salt Lake libeler, and its headlines are contradicted by the letter press below. Payson is all right, as may be seen from the paragraphs from that place which will be found in another column of our paper today.

WILL HAVE GOOD RESULTS.

THE late Indian trouble was appalling in many of its features. This phase of it is to some extent compensated by the wider information obtained regarding the whole status of the Indian question. The difficulty has stimulated inquiry and investigation has, to a large degree, uncovered important facts.

The most horrible incident connected with the late disturbance was the Wounded Knee massacre. The more this bloody affair is scrutinized the worse it appears for the officer who conducted it. So far as the common soldiers were concerned they but obeyed the orders of their superiors. They could not well do otherwise. To have refused would have been mutiny.

Much as this terrible tragedy is to be deplored, there can be but little doubt that it hastened the pacific solution of the trouble. It aroused public sentiment all over the country in favor of the Indians and brought out many statements of the outrageous treatment to which they have been subjected, the rule having been to break faith with them, instead of keeping it.

It is creditable to the nation at large that so many champions for the poor Indians have appeared at a time when their existence in this country was seriously threatened. So long as a host of men can be found in a nation who are ready to champion the cause of the weak against the strong, the salt has not "lost its savor."

The Indian question continues to be agitated. Books are being published regarding it, giving statistics and arrays of fact that do not exhibit those who have had the management of the aborigines in an enviable light. The government has evidently been grossly deceived by officials who have worked their positions for the purpose of making money. The unfortunate wards of the country have, in consequence, been victimized in every conceivable shape. It is to be presumed that the expositions of facts in this line that have been given to the country will lead the government to render such frauds as have been perpetrated upon the red men, as far as can be, impracticable in the future. If this shall be done the late difficulty will have a gratifying result, although it was in itself intrinsically horrible in some of its phases.

THE CONFISCATION SUITS.

THE official report of the present condition of the suits to escheat the property of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be found in another part of this paper. It will be interesting to all who watch the progress of this new thing under the American sun—the attempted robbery of a Church because it is unorthodox.

The history of the case is very clearly related, and the unprofessional mind will have no difficulty in arriving at an understanding of the status of this litigation if the report is carefully read. We do not care to comment upon

more than two or three points in the statement.

It is evident that the law and the attack upon the Perpetual Emigration Fund have been futile, and that the legislation was based upon a total misunderstanding of the facts, and false representations as to the Fund and its assets. The whole proceedings were simply a farce.

The litigation still necessary in order to obtain permanent possession of the property of the Church is of no little magnitude. It will take considerable time and much wresting of the law in order to effect the purpose in view.

The fact that through the appointment of a Receiver 17 per cent. of the whole amount seized has been frittered away in expenses, is a sufficient comment upon the policy pursued. \$54,924.86 expended shows that the Receivership is a costly adjunct to the litigation, and naturally prompts the suggestion of the District Attorney, that if the Receiver cannot proceed to take possession of other property that may be discovered to be Church property, it is useless to continue such expensive appendages as the Receiver and his attorney.

As to the dispute over the late Receiver's course and accounts we have nothing to say. The public are not particularly interested in the squabble. It appears, however, that the decisions of two Examiners ought to settle it and make an end of the trouble.

Altogether the assault upon the property of the Church has not reflected much credit upon any one engaged in it. And it will certainly form a great blot upon the legislative and judicial pages of the history of the United States.

A DRAMATIC ENDING.

THE winding-up-scene of a pathetic story was witnessed February 13th in the baggage car of the U. P. train as it was about to start southward from this city. The circumstances connected with the imprisonment of the aged veteran James H. Jenkins, of Goshen, Utah County, have already been presented in these columns. On account of what occurred today, it may be appropriate to briefly repeat them.

The unfortunate man was convicted, under the Edmunds-Tucker act, in the First District Court, of adultery with his plural wife. In October last he was taken before Judge Blackburn to receive judgment. That functionary sentenced him to imprisonment for two years in the Utah penitentiary. A few days ago, John L. Jenkins, of Nephi, son of the prisoner, was notified that his father was in