

or ruined outright. The cause of this feeling is too well understood to require explanation here. Recent doings in the City Council have given rise to it, and it has spread rapidly among citizens representing all classes. The chief "Liberal" organ, in an unanswerable manner, has stated the reasons why the honesty of the members of the "Liberal" City Council is questioned by the people of the city generally.

When it is remembered that nearly one-half of the total membership of the "Liberal" party in Utah is registered in this city, giving an abundance of numbers and material from which to select a good ticket; and when it is further remembered that it is the first victory of the party here, and that all presumptions favored the belief that it would try to make such a record as would win for it again the support of the people at the polls, its signal failure to maintain public esteem and confidence for even the first three months of its rule, indicates conditions that would follow, in many cities of the Territory, the passage by Congress of the disfranchisement measure. In the cities referred to, there will be little or no opportunity to choose office-holders from among the "Liberals" found therein. As we have already explained, all the "Liberals" there are, not absolutely incapable of performing the routine functions of an office, will be forced into public positions, and in a number of cities not enough "Liberal" voters, including blind, deaf, illiterate and all other kinds, exist to fill the offices.

When men hold office because they are the only ones whom the law will permit to do so, and when they cannot possibly be replaced at a succeeding election, how may we expect that power will be exercised by them? How would membership in the party that has already, according to its own organ, made a corrupt record in this city, affect such an expectation?

The "Liberal" party is diverse from all political parties in the Union. It is not held together, as other bodies are, by conscientious convictions common to its members, but by a common hatred of the pioneer class of the Territory. A leading element in the party, because it has pushed itself into prominence, as well as on account of its numbers, is comprised of political adventurers who lack the traits that inspire or perpetuate the con-

fidence of the people, and this element will be thrown into power by the passage of the Struble bill.

Then may be expected such a rev- elry of corruption as no State in the Union has ever seen, for no State ever had the conditions and political elements to produce, in the line of dishonesty and malfeasance in office, what afflicted Utah will certainly have to endure, should the majority class of her suffragists be disfranchised. What the chief "Liberal" organ says its party has already done in this city in the way of dishonesty, will not be a beginning to what it may be expected to do, by a person who understands its policy, personnel and past record, in those portions of the Territory where there is no press nor property owning class of the party outside of the office-holders themselves.

The fruits of the disfranchisement wrong, if Congress shall conclude to consummate it, will, in their abundance and malevolence, afford material for the most disgraceful chapter of American history ever written. A prosperous people, who, by industry and frugality, have accumulated an abundance, will be bound hand and foot, and in this helpless condition, will be left to be robbed, plundered, and in many ways maltreated by a class of men whose only motive for concerted action is a long standing and bitter hatred of their victims and lining their own pockets with pelf. The courts, and the making and administration of the law, would all be under the control of the plundering class, and a carnival of extravagance and thievery in public affairs, and of malice and tyranny towards the disfranchised class, can be averted only by causes that, at the present time, do not seem possible to arise.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Wednesday, May 14 a small company of Saints arrived in this city from Australia, whence they sailed on April 12. They were in charge of Elder Stephen D. Chipman, of American Fork. Elder Chipman left on his mission Nov. 14, 1887, and on his arrival at Melbourne was appointed to labor in the Moorabark, Glenbrook and Scoresby districts, with Elder Robert Lindsay. In a few weeks the latter took ill, and was compelled to return home. Elder Chipman was left alone till June, 1888, when he was joined by Elder Alonzo Stewart, and they worked in the Melbourne district. Two months were spent in Sydney; and a visit

was made to Victoria. During the latter part of the time, Elder Woolley, of Salt Lake, was Elder Chipman's companion. In their experience, the Elders met with considerable opposition, but no violence. They preached wherever they had opportunity, and Brother Chipman baptized twelve new members, and was present at the baptism of eight others. His health was good with the exception of one brief spell of illness. He was released in March, and started for home in company with thirteen Saints. At New Zealand they were joined by Elders Ezra Stevenson, of Salt Lake, John Sutton, of Bear Lake, George Davis, of Brigham City, Boyd Stewart, of Glendale, John Muir, of Beaver, and a young man named Allington. The latter party stopped over in San Francisco for a day or two.

THE KANSAS CITY WORKHOUSE is a gem in its way. Two guards have charge of seventy-five prisoners who are constantly shackled and manacled. Their cells are filthy. The *kameras* of Siberian prisons are not much worse, it is said. There is a loud demand for cleanliness and reform, but, singular to relate, nobody suggests that the inmates of the workhouse be assigned the task of cleaning it.

THAT the negro has made but little more social advancement in the North than in the South is evidenced by the fact that the hotel and boarding-house keepers of New Brunswick, N. J., were averse to receiving under their roofs the delegates to the conference of the New Jersey African Methodist church, lately in session there. These delegates are educated, respectable negroes, many of them college graduates, and yet no boniface seeks their patronage. That there should be prejudice in the South is quite natural, but why should it exist in New Jersey?

THE London *Speaker* calls Mr. Stanley not only the greatest traveler of the age, but also its shortest tempered man. It likens him to an American in his readiness to pick a quarrel, and accuses him of behaving more like a bumptious boy, than like a well-balanced person; and, worst of all, it charges the defect of Stanley's temper upon his training as an American reporter. This character, in its estimation, "ever fighting fiercely for his own hand, has the savage quality in the quickness of his emotions, of joy and of sorrow, of love and of hate." This is bad for the American reporter, and it tells badly on Mr. Stanley, but the *Speaker* is kind enough to take back all this depreciation, so far as it concerns Mr. Stanley, by declaring that "he is really a great man, and perhaps he is endeared to us all the more because of those features of his character which show that he is not altogether exempt from the infirmities of common humanity."