

made a part of the minutes of this board, and that a copy of the same be delivered to the presiding officer of the annual conference aforesaid."

"It is not so much what is said about me," remarked Mr. Hill, "as the fact he assails well known men and reputable citizens of Ogden, slandering their character and bringing against them libelous and criminal charges; also, that this action of his destroys the good work so far done and the confidence at one time existing in relation to our university. This letter sent broadcast has done Ogden thousands of dollars of injury. To me it appears as if his whole aim is to divert attention from himself, and stir up the mud while he disappeared. I have several letters recently received inquiring about Small and giving grounds for considering him wholly unreliable."

Mr. Hill showed several of these letters from prominent men in Atlanta. One of these stated that Small had left much indebtedness in that city; he had been given many indulgencies on promises, none of which he kept. The letter asked for information regarding the Blue and the Grey. This had reference to an attempt made by Small while on a lecturing tour in Ohio to raise a fund for the erection of a monument to the Blue and Grey at Atlanta, Georgia, where he represented ground had been donated for that purpose. No ground, it is stated, was ever secured and the thing proved a fizzle, apparently after money had been collected.

The letter spoke of him as one belonging to that class generally found among all women of both sexes and was a scorch in itself.

Mr. Hill also gave the reporter access to his books, especially one kept by S. M. Preshaw until his death. This showed moneys paid in amounts of \$650, \$500, \$200, \$1000, \$2500 and various other amounts, even down to a dollar, most of it sent in October of last year and the following months, previous to Mr. Hill's return to Ogden. It also showed the disbursements, mainly in labor and material. Mr. Jayne also stated that most of the funds collected were received before Mr. Hill's return.

There were a great many more things stated by Mr. Hill but he did not care to have them published, as the whole thing will be ventilated at the approaching conference.

A member of the board sent in the following statement regarding Small's action, which will doubtless be read with as much interest as the Small letter, and with far greater satisfaction:

"The letter in the *Standard* of Saturday, May 16th, has the appearance of the ravings of a maniac. The university board has with Christian charity and patience borne with Mr. Small until it is involved in difficulties from which it will take long to recover.

"Mr. Small promised to send the board at least \$500 every two weeks, and this we believed he would be able to do, as he showed us his books where he had made from \$9000 to \$12,000 per year in lecturing; if he could do this for himself he certainly could do it for the university, with all its interests as an additional lever on the purses of the people. The money was to be sent as fast as collected, but we have received

only \$600 during the year. The slowness with which the work has progressed has justly disappointed the people, but we have waited in hope, believing that at the last Mr. Small would give us a happy surprise, as he himself stated was his purpose. Writing to a preacher in the Territory he says in substance: 'I will soon be back to Utah with a surprise that will fill the land with hallelujahs; we have waited but as yet seen nothing to shout over as far as the university is concerned.'

"The board undertook the work delegated to them at the annual conference in good faith and high hopes. We expected to meet every obligation and rise to every expectation of the people. We have had our battles to fight and expect to fight them until the Methodist University of Utah shall be an accomplished success. Every obligation shall be met. The threatening storms have led some of the board to resign, but five of us still stand with our shoulders to the wheel, have assumed obligations which none of us should do in justice to our families, and will prove to the people of Ogden and others that we propose to stand by the stuffs long as there is anything left of us.

"Mr. Small is in Canada, a long way off, has not been to Utah since last August and does not seem to understand the situation, or to be at all in sympathy with the university work, but promises to do all he can to destroy the confidence of the country in the enterprise. His vivid imagination leads him to think we are at war with him when our hopes have been centered in his effort. We have done him no injustice, as he thinks, but have by every possible means tried to get him on the ground, even offering to pay his expenses to and from Utah. He has made many promises but failed every time.

"At his own suggestion the preachers audited his accounts and decided he was owing to the university \$1100 according to their best judgment. Even this amount we cannot get and wonder he does not send it on.

"We hope to call a meeting of the citizens of Ogden soon and lay before them all the facts of the case. We believe their verdict will be that we have acted in good faith and done all we could under the circumstances."

The members of the board residing at Ogden are Rev. G. E. Jayne, Rev. J. Wesley Hill and C. R. Hank. Those living at Salt Lake are Dr. T. C. Iliff and M. Nelson. Whether P. A. H. Franklin is still with the board or not could not be ascertained, though from the above letter it would appear that he had resigned.—*Ogden Standard, May 17th.*

DEMOCRACY'S JUBILEE.

Before the return of the special train Tuesday, May 19th, which took Congressman Wm. L. Wilson and the party of local Democratic leaders to Garfield beach, another change in the published programme for the evening had been decided upon. This was the selection of Electric Hall instead of the Federal court room as the place for the rally.

The journey to America's great inland sea was a pleasant one. The

honored guest expressed himself enthusiastically at what he observed; he gazed on the briny surf, and felt it difficult to realize that he was in presence of salt water at a level of 4500 feet above the Pacific. This is his first trip through Utah.

Mr. Wilson went by way of the Northern Pacific on his tour westward, and he is now returning home, having already been absent several weeks. He felt himself at ease in Utah. The Hon. John T. Caine and he for eight years have been warm friends in Congress. There are here also some West Virginia political brethren of his. And as to being in the bosom of orthodox Democracy, the names and the presence of his companions here during his one day's visit are evidence enough that he found congenial spirits. Mr. Wilson is a zealous member of his party. He is always willing to do missionary work for it. Hence the arrangements that he should deliver a democratic discourse.

A few minutes after eight o'clock May 19th the Democrats began to muster. Several brass bands were in attendance. When the distinguished visitor, attended by the Hon. John T. Caine, Col. Frank Dyer, J. L. Rawlins, Esq., Judge Judd, Major Wilkes, Prof. Holden and P. L. Williams Esq. appeared, a genuine Democratic yell went up to the ceiling and drowned the whirl and roar of the electric machinery in the lower part of the building. When it subsided, Mr. Williams, in a few neat and appropriate sentences, introduced the speaker of the evening, who on coming forward was received with prolonged cheering.

Mr. Wilson was evidently pleased and gratified, for in emotional words he opened his address as follows:

"When I first started out on this journey to the coast I had no idea of speaking at Salt Lake, and yet I strike it at a very interesting period of its history. I am glad to be with you at such a time in your history. [Great applause.] I look forward to the time when your patriotic and industrious people shall be admitted into the family of States and that Utah shall be admitted with a full appreciation of free institutions. [Applause.] If there is any truth that stands out incontestable it is that a free government is the hardest to maintain and the most complex of all governments to handle. You might as well expect that men taken from the street could handle the intricate machinery in this building as to expect that men taken from the common walks of life without any special training can deal with the greater questions of government. This great truth should always be kept in mind, that the government was made for man and not man for the government. Fellow citizens, a trip across this country such as I have taken is in itself a Democratic education. A free government must be made up of a self-governing people, and with a great territory like yours it should be especially the case. What do I who live in Virginia know of the local affairs of the people of Washington or Utah? The government which deals with the citizens at long range is the citizens' master—that government which goes on immediately under his eyes can be made and kept his servant. Under our form of government territorial government is an anomaly. This tendency to concentrate power is a constant danger and against the idea of a government for and by the people. We are a free people because we can hold our own elections."