

as moral outlaws, it is believed, will change their opinion, and admit that a people showing the characteristics that the Mormons possess, are at last worthy of statehood with full admission to all the rights of American citizenship. Upon this branch of the question, your committee quote from the argument of Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, of Washington City, made before the Committee on Territories in 1889. Judge Wilson, among other things, said:

"Utah is applying for admission and we have therefore to inquire, first, whether the conditions Congress has a right to require exist; and second, if they do, whether there is anything outside of these conditions that will justify a refusal.

"Utah has more than 200,000 inhabitants; much above the number required. That is not disputed.

"Utah has a public school system of the highest order of excellence and a university of high repute. Every denomination of the Christian churches have their seminaries of learning, and the result of it is as near universality of education—indeed less illiteracy than is to be found in any other Territory and a majority of the States. This is not disputed.

"As a temperate, orderly, law-abiding, industrious, thrifty people, the population of Utah have at least no superiors. This is not disputed.

"The ownership of the land, that great source of good conservative citizenship, is more evenly and universally distributed among these people than those of any other Territory in the nation. This is not disputed.

"Her manufactures include almost every useful article. The products of her soil and the yield of her mines aggregate a great many millions of dollars annually, and she has flocks and herds whose value alone is not less than \$30,000,000. None of this is disputed.

"Her charitable institutions are abreast of our advanced civilization. This is not disputed.

"No people are freer from the vices that seem to be attendant upon humanity and infest compacted populations. This will not be disputed.

"Utah is situated midway between the great rivers of the West and the Pacific, and is traversed by lines of transcontinental railways—highways of the continent, and it is no exaggeration to say highways of the world. Her geographical position, together with her vast agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing resources, and the intelligence, energy, and high character of her people make statehood of vast importance, not only to Utah, but to the whole country. This will not be disputed.

"In view of the foregoing, political reasons alone can no longer be urged to delay the admission of Utah as a State.

"All mouths should be hushed, and all opposition silenced, after the President has amnestied all past offenses; after both political parties in national convention assembled have declared that the time has come for the admission of all the Territories, of which Utah is one; after the Territorial conventions of 1892, wherein both of said great parties declare for statehood, and that the hour is ripe for the admission of Utah; after the legislature of Utah has declared unanimously for statehood; after the governor of the Territory, all of its Territorial officers, and its judiciary, all of whom are Republicans in politics, have declared, that in their opinion polygamy is abolished and at an end; after all the members of the Utah Commission, a commission created expressly to crush and obliterate polygamy, have declared their work practically accomplished; after the Mormon Church, through all of its heads and officials, publicly, privately, and in every way possible for mortals to do and proclaim, have with bowed heads, if not in anguish, pledged their faith and honor that never-

more in the future shall polygamy within the Mormon Church be either a doctrine of faith or of practice, there certainly can be but one sentiment, but one opinion among all just-minded legislators in Congress upon the question of duty, and that is to admit Utah as a State into the Federal Union.

"Your committee recommend that the bill do pass."

DEATH OF JOHN H. RUMEL, JR.

John H. Rumel, Jr., ex-recorder of Salt Lake county, died suddenly and unexpectedly at his residence No. 174 west First North street Sunday, February 5th, at 3:30 o'clock after a brief illness. Mr. Rumel had been indisposed for several weeks and suffered more or less with a troublesome cough of a chronic character. This was greatly aggravated by a recent cold contracted while performing the laborious task of posting and verifying the accounts of Auer & Murphy which preceded the winding up of the affairs of that firm. The work was carried on at Mr. Rumel's own residence and in his great desire to complete it within a specified time, he labored incessantly night after night long after the members of his family had retired to rest, sometimes until almost dawn, and that, too, in a room where he had allowed the fire to die out and where the temperature was almost at a freezing point. As a result he was obliged to remain in doors for several days. He complained at times of a severe pain in the spine, but did not consider it necessary to consult with a physician, although he had done so on other occasions when similarly affected. During the middle of last week he appeared to be improving, and as late as Thursday last appeared on the streets. On Saturday night on retiring to bed he moved restlessly about to secure an easy position. Finally he stretched out squarely on his back and said to his wife, "There, now, I feel better, good night," and went to sleep. These were his last words. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning his wife was startled by hearing him gasp for breath. She immediately sprang out of bed thinking he had the nightmare from lying on his back. She raised his head, called him by name and in various ways tried to arouse him, but in vain. Suddenly his heavy breathing ceased and his head fell back upon his pillow and he sank into unconsciousness. Medical aid was quickly summoned. Dr. Richards soon after arrived and pronounced the patient dead.

Death was first attributed to heart failure, but the cause was subsequently claimed to be paralysis of the brain, which words were inscribed on the death certificate.

The deceased was born in the Eleventh ward in this city in 1851. His parents were John H. and Abbie Gray Rumel—both of whom survive him. He was the eldest child of a large and respected family. His education was obtained mainly under the tutorship of H. I. Doremus and at Morgan's College which was located on the present site of the Morgan Hotel on First South street. After leaving school he worked at the carpenter's trade for awhile and became quite an artisan. Subsequently he accepted

a position on the Union Pacific and worked his way up to the responsible place of chief train dispatcher on that road. His duties were filled with signal ability. Later he was made receiving teller of the Deseret National Bank and vacated that position on his election to the county recordership on the Independent ticket a little more than two years ago. During his incumbency of that office he again demonstrated his ability by making an excellent public servant and one in whom his constituents had the utmost confidence.

In national politics he was an ardent Democrat and was one of the first supporters of the division movement.

He leaves a wife and five children and a host of friends to mourn his death, which it is said was superinduced by la grippe, a severe attack of which he had about a year ago.

BY THE BY.

Do you see the Democratic orchard of Utah in your mind's eye? Note how the eager boys come trooping into the enclosure, and with what yearning eyes they cluster beneath the tree! Some enter boldly through the gate as those having an undoubted right to be there. Others climb tumultuously over the walls, and with a scramble drop into the cherished precinct. Still others assemble at the gates, and peep longingly in, yet set no foot beyond the portals, as if doubtful of their reception. But whether within or without, all eyes are fastened on the great plum tree, and all hands are stretched forth to catch the plums that seem just in the act of getting ready to fall.

Well, they have worked nobly—most of these boys—and they are right in their expectations of reward. There are perhaps a few who come piling over the wall, whom those entering by the gates eye askance, as if to say, "You were somewhat late in coming out, and it is a question whether you would have come out at all but for the tempting bloom of this orchard; but come on—and if you capture a plum, we will not begrudge it you." Perhaps also the finger of scorn is pointed at some of those fearful hangers at the gate, whose Democracy had to be filtered through a Powers and Lannan sieve before it could be called pure—who, in fact, did not make up their minds that they were Democrats at all till the morning of November 9th. A silver hatchet was the former insignia of this noble band, but hatchets this year are worn in the pocket. But, generally speaking, all eyes are too busily engaged staring on the plums to pay much attention to new arrivals, and all minds too absorbingly centered on the problem of how to make the somewhat limited number of plums on the tree, satisfy all the anxious watchers and waiters below.

To abandon metaphor—there is no spectacle in the whole political arena that will be more interesting for the next six months than that of the distribution of government patronage in Utah. No one disputes that every Republican rider must be unhorsed, if he does not dismount peaceably—and very few of them will. A few old