

his vernacular, "base born" and a "scrub."

The dispatch conveying the announcement says that Judge Carlton is an eminent Indiana lawyer and for some years a member of the Utah Commission. The *Tribune* blackguard resents this in his own sweet way and in this refined style:

"He was never an eminent lawyer. He was born a fraud, bred a fraud. He must have been a sneak as a boy, because he has always been a sneak and a liar since he reached manhood."

Judge Carlton asks:

"Shall we in this enlightened country invoke legal coercion over the consciences of men in the matter of religion and resort to the thumb screw and rack, political proscription and disfranchisement as modes of religious instruction and persuasion?"

To which the *Tribune* fanatic responds:

"Which of course is simply an old hired traitor's political rot."

The dispatch says:

"The article, which is scholarly throughout, abounds in striking and original thought and cannot fail to attract widespread attention."

The reply of the gentlemanly scribe to this is:

"If it is scholarly, Carlton never wrote it; if it abounds in striking and original thought it is the production of some other brain than Carlton's."

And then the rattled creature goes on, filling a column and a quarter with similar froth and venom. The truth is, Judge Carlton has been a lawyer of eminence in Indiana, he was for seven years on the Utah Commission, he was selected with others for that position because of his abilities, reputation, and standing, the President's desire being to appoint only first-class men. We happen to know that he is a brilliant writer, that he is a scholar and a thinker, original in his conceptions and forcible in his style, and able to reach a height in literature which his deprived assailant cannot possibly approach.

A mind that cannot view an opponent except as "hired," "venal," "lying" and "traitorous," simply because he takes antagonistic ground, is unfit to engage in polemic and is outside the pale of respectable journalism. He is only fit for a paper like the *Tribune*.

The oft-repeated assertion that "every Mormon is a slave to his chiefs" is but one of the many fragments of a disordered imagination, a symptom of anti-Mormon rables. It is not true. Nothing but far-fetched assertions without the slightest substantial proofs are brought to support the fiction, and even if all that is alleged on this point were

true it would be no answer to the pertinent question propounded by Judge Carlton.

We have no doubt that the article will indeed "attract widespread attention," while the attack made upon the writer because he advocates "fair play for the Mormons," will be seen by only a few, and when seen will but excite among respectable people a feeling of infinite disgust.

#### A COMMON CAUSE.

THE popular feeling in this city against the oppressive taxation imposed by the present city government is deep-seated and general, extending to all classes of the community. There is a strong desire among the people to resist by all moral means what is justly regarded as a well-nigh unsufferable financial burden. The sentiment is so pronounced and broad that it is a matter of astonishment that there should be a local journal having the temerity to ignore it. Such, however, is the case, as will be observed by the following, which appeared in the columns of the leading anti-"Mormon" organ:

"The old pillars of the only Church are out against the projected improvements of the city. They have got up a petition which is going about begging for signatures, requesting a reduction of the taxes. The property-holders who have signed so far belong to the one sect and to the past era. They have remained at a standstill for a generation, and look with ill-concealed contempt on the progress being made by everything except the Temple, and that goes so slow that it does not rasp their sibilant nerves."

With a sort of unreasoning, blind fatuity the paper referred to butts its head against a stone embankment, not considering that the petition itself, within easy reach for examination, furnishes a complete refutation of its absurd position. The document will soon, we presume, be in the hands of the Council. Then, if not sooner, it will be shown demonstratively that the anti-oppressive-taxation movement is neither "Mormon" nor Gentile, but one in which all classes of citizens join in a common cause, having a common grievance. From what we have been able to learn today concerning the petition, if not another signature were to be added the statement about its going begging for signatures would be completely refuted by its present status.

The reason for the publication of the falsehood that the movement is a "Mormon" one is clear. Those who are seeking to thus mislead the public are evidently in hopes of re-

tarding the progress of the effort to induce the Council to lighten a grievous public burden, which, however, does not bear upon non-property holders.

We will prove the quality of the statement that "the property holders who have signed so far belong to the one sect and the past era," etc. Following are among those who attached their names to the anti-excessive-tax petition:

All of the Walker Brothers, Auerbach Brothers, Henry W. Lawrence, Union Pacific Railway Company, by P. L. Williams; P. L. Williams, personally; J. E. Dooly, John Cunningham, Culmer Brothers; R. Alf, Cohn Brothers, Goldsmith & Co., Barratt Brothers, Kahn Brothers, Arbogast and Trumbo, William S. Godbe, Alexander Rogers & Co., Gas Company, and Electric Light Company, by Frank H. Dyer, Mark McKimmins, S. C. Ewing, A. C. Smith & Co., J. T. Clabey, Thos. Carter, Rio Grande Western Railway Company, by Robert Harkness, Joslin & Park, Boyd Park, F. W. Little, J. W. Farrell, O. P. Miles, and a host of other well known and substantial business men of the same class. If there is any difference in the feeling in regard to resisting the unprecedented taxation, it is more intense among leading Gentiles than among "Mormons." This is a fact regarding which there need be no mistake.

The object in holding back by the assessor, at the instance of the City Council, of the assessment notices until after the county election was understood at the time. Had they been issued before that occurrence the "Liberal" party would have received a setback from which it would have had considerable difficulty to recover. Now comes a popular demand from the people of the city, aside from all political or other differences and affinities, on a question which vitally affects the whole community. If the Council shall have the temerity to ignore it, the future effect of such a position will be the same as that which was anticipated in case the assessment notices had been issued before the late county election. Should the wishes of the united constituencies of Salt Lake City be ignored by those who ought to act as their public servants and not their taskmasters, the fact will do to place in pickle for future use.

Party fealty must dissolve when the people have to choose between it and the carrying of burdens un-