# THE DESERET WEEKLY.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.	10
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## DECLARATION.

As rumors have been circulated and published, accusing the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints with interference in political affairs, so as to control elections and to direct members of the Church as to which political party they should support, we hereby declare these rumors to be false and without foundation in fact. We emphatically deny that we, or either of us, authorized Mr. George F. Gibbs or any other person or persons to use our names so as to influence citizens to vote the Republican ticket, at Logan or elsewhere. It our names have been used in any such way, it has been entirely without permission from us, and we hereby condemn it as wrong and reprehensible. If we have any desire in this matter it is that the people of this Teristory shall study well the principles of both the great national parties, and then choose which they will join, freely, voluntarily and honestly, from personal conviction, and then stand by it in all bonor and slucerily. Each party should have the same rights, privileges and opportunities as the other. If any man claims that it is the wish of the First Presidency that a Democrat shall vote the Republican ticket, or a Republican the Democratic ticket, let all people know that he is endeavoring to deceive the public and has no authority of that kind from us. We have no disposition to direct in these matters, hut proclaim that, as far as we are concerned, the members of this Church are entirely and perfectly free in all political affairs. But they should not indulge in in ill-feeling or personalities. President George Q. Cannon is absent, hut we are sure that if he were here he would sign this declaration with us.

> WILFORD WOODRUFF. JOSEPH F. SMITH,

Of the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

### WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

No good purpose can be served by keeping up a feeling of irritation over keeping up a feeling of irritation over To say, then, that the Legislature the dispute between the Governor and killed the bill is rauk and reckiess

Legislature. And it certainly l not be any benefit to either to, represent the facts whether they likely to cnt one way or another. s wrong to abuse the Governor, to ribute improper motives to him hout sufficient cause, or to misresent him in any way. The same islature.

he Governor has vetoed several which, in the opinion of the ority of the people and of their repentatives, were excellent measures, s possible that the Governor honestdiffered from the views of the people in regard to them, We believe that in some respects he was mistaken; notably as to the metropolitan bill, the elections blil, the World's Fair hill and some others. In the matter of the sheep hill we believe he was right. So with some other measures which were amended at his suggestion. He should have credit for his action in those matters. And where he can be accredited with proper motives, even if he erred in judgment, justice should be done, and he ought not to be berated or maligned.

On the other hand, the legislators endeavored to perform their duty according to their best understand-ing. It would be unfair to say they made no mistakes. The difthey made no mistakes. The dif-ferences of opinion between the two Houses show that neither was infallible. We believe they passed some measures that had better have been killed and killed others that ought to have passed. What then? Other heen legislative bodies have done the same. and perfection is not to be expected on this planet at present.

But the great bone of contention between the Legislature and the Gover-nor, was the World's Fair hill. This involved a principle, and therefore the mere matter of making a show at Chicago fades in importance before the greater issue. Representation can be had if the people enough be can be want it. want it. Mouey enough can be raised by private subscription, no doubt, unless the question of who is to expend it looms up again uufavor-ably in the way. But the right of the Legislature to appoint the spenders of money appropriated for a special pur-pose, is one that ought to be mainpose, is one that ought to be main-tained even at the expense of a desirable but minor matter.

The long fought issue over section seven of the Organic Act was settled by the court of last resort. All Territorial officers are to be nominated by the Governor and appointed by him and the Legislative Council. No one now disputes that. The Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for Utah's representation at the World's Fair and named the persons who were to ex-pend the money. The Governor vepend the money. The Governor ve-toed the bill because he was not left free to make these appointments. The question was, were these commis-sioners to spend this money officers under the la s of the Territory. Law-yers, judges, legislators, men of uuderstanding in all classes united in saying "no," when the question was put to them. But still the Governor persisted in claiming the right to appoint the commissioners, and would not sign the bill.

falsehood. The responsibility rests upon the Governor. We believe he made a big blunder. We do-not think he had the slightest ground for his position. But he conceived the idea, or had it put into his mind by bad advisers, that the Legislature intended to insult him by naming these com-missioners, and he determined to resent that action. If such feelings in-spired his veto of the bill, the motive was wrong. In any event, the veto was ill-advised and inconsistent with his approval of the appointment by the Legislature of a board to spend money appropriated for the Agricultural College buildings.

We think the Governor bas power enough under the Organic Act-too much on democratic or republican principles, without trying to stretch it principles, without trying to stretch in to cover new ground and encroach on the rights of the people. If the Legis-lature had felt any doubt as to the Gov-ernor's rights in this matter they would have given him the benefit of it. But they had none. Neither have most men who have looked up this matter with a real desire to arrive at the truth. And if he could waive hie claim in one case for the sake of peace he could have done it in the other. If the appropriation for the Agricultural College is legal although the men to apend it are named by the Legislature, then the appropriation for the World's Fair would have been legally expended on the same principle.

It is of no use to call names and try to make out that the Legislature killed the World's Fair bill. The Governor killed it with his little veto, and is not able to bring forward anything like a valid legal argument to sustain his action. The bill was assassinated, not lawfully slain. Let the responsibility rest where it undoubtedly belongs.

### THE LEGISLATURE AND THE GOVERNOR.

THE organ of the Governor and of the "Liberal" faction is in a terrible state of fury. That is, terrible to itself but impotent as to the public. Its ravings over the stand taken by the Legislature in regard to certain appropriations are pitiable, and denote a "powerful weakness" of mind equal to the cospicuous insubstantiality of its cause of anger.

The old inane cry of "disloyalty" and "rebellion" is raised against the Legislature, now defuuct. On what ground? Why, the majority decided that for the expenditure of money appropriated for representation at the World's Fair, and for the erection and improvement of buildings for the Agricultural College, certain persons, designated by the Legislature, should be appointed who would be sure to handle the funds as designed by the appro-priators. And that is ""treason," "re-bellion," disloyalty." The Tribune's notion of "disloyalty"

has always been, disagreemeut with the dictum of the Governor when his decree was that of the *Tribune*. "Re-bellion" and "treason," in its vo-cabulary, have the same signification. The late Legislature has all these hard words thrown at it, because the majority of its members would not submit to be