

open helter-skelter race, after office, power and spoils. The article deals with the control exercised by bosses and syndicates, and advocates popular efforts to avert the threatened calamity. The wrong ought to be righted now. It should be done "with the greater zeal when it is remembered that such governments in States constituted as republics have been usually more corrupt and tyrannical than those of a monarchical character. Ten masters are ten times worse than one." The ex-Senator's theory is all right.

UTAH BEFORE CONGRESS.

THE advocates of the "Home Rule" bill had a hearing at Washington on Wednesday before the House committee on Territories. Mr. W. H. Smith, of Ogden, commonly known as Kentucky Smith, and Judge J. W. Judd of Salt Lake were the speakers. They both advanced strong reasons why Utah should be relieved of the vassalage attending the territorial condition and be permitted to elect her own local officers.

The arguments presented were equally good as reasons for admitting Utah into the Union as a State. But the speakers referred to the doubts which yet exist in the minds of some people as to the changed conditions of Utah, and the alleged hostility of the President to a measure for statehood, and cited these as the reasons why this preliminary measure of freedom had been prepared in lieu of the full liberty to which Utah is actually entitled.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Smith alluded to the present Governor and the appropriations made by the Legislature for his benefit, both while he was Secretary and since he has been the Executive. Two reports of the hearing are published in addition to the brief press dispatch received today. The *Herald* account agrees with the *Tribune* report in the chief particulars, but in reference to the matters reflecting on the Governor they differ. If the *Tribune* report is correct, Mr. Smith did Governor Thomas an injustice; it says:

"The Governor would veto bills unless hired not to. He drew \$2400 a year for a private secretary and no one had ever heard of him or seen him. When Secretary of the Territory, Thomas invented two schemes for bagging the public, the first compelling every officer to pay \$5 for his commission, and the second making the filing of bonds and articles of incorporation with the Secretary obligatory. The first rolls in several thousand a year, the second fully \$40,000."

We are doubtful whether Mr. Smith made these remarks as they are printed in the *Tribune*. The *Herald* report makes him say that the \$2400 was for

1890 and 1891, and that articles of incorporation are to be filed in the Secretary's office, but omits any statement about bonds being filed. It is true that the Governor has a private secretary at \$1200 a year; it is not true that no body has seen him, because he is known well enough by business men as an attache of the Governor's office. The Legislature made this appropriation and it is not in conflict with any congressional inhibition.

Governor Thomas, while Secretary of the Territory, received only the fees that were prescribed by the Legislature, and which will be found on the first page of the laws of 1890, and are reasonable and in no case excessive. He was Secretary from 1879 to 1886. In December of that year he was appointed on the Utah Commission. The new fee bill, to which Mr. Smith perhaps refers, was approved March 8, 1888. Therefore, as Secretary, Mr. Thomas could not have derived any benefit from that, and was not the "inventor of these schemes."

It is not good policy, to say nothing of its morality, to exaggerate, or falsely accuse an opponent, and we think it would be difficult to prove that Governor Thomas has been hired not to veto a bill, or has done some other things that the *Tribune* report of Mr. Smith's argument accuses him of.

We are of the opinion that the remarks made before the House committee have been garbled and tinted for a purpose, after the notorious fashion of *Tribune* reports of meetings, religious and political.

The advocates of the Faulkner bill are getting in their work in the main in good shape, and every argument they use is, virtually, strong reasoning in favor of conferring upon Utah the rights and privileges of full political liberty.

SUITABLE REPRESENTATIVES.

"The committee to present the Liberal cause at Washington leave this morning over the Union Pacific, and will be heard on the 17th instant before the House committee. The pilgrims are Judge Powers and C. E. Allen. Judge Powers bears credentials from the Tuscarroras, from the Emergency Committee and from the Woman's Relief Corps."

THE foregoing announcement appears in the "Liberal" organ this morning. Two fitting representatives of the party of fraud have gone to represent its cause. Their "credentials" will no doubt be accorded their correct value. "The mighty army of Tuscarroras," as Kate Field calls them, boast of but one hundred and seventy-five bogus savages, imitation Indians, burlesque braves, whooping like a lot of school boys let loose from restraint. The emergency committee is simply a

subscription board to raise funds and pay the Powers-Allen expenses. The Relief Corps is a very much needed body in this case and perhaps will be more in demand when the warriors return with drooping feathers and their war-paint washed off.

As accompanying documents to the credentials named, we suggest that Powers be supplied with a copy of the pamphlet containing his Michigan record, which, in the Senate of the United States, killed his appointment as District Judge of Utah. Also an account of the proceedings after the stealing of this city two years ago when he received \$10,000 for his manipulation of the dirty job. Allen should have with him the records of proceedings in the Third District court which showed that by ballot-stuffing at Bingham and by the denial of the right to vote to a number of legal voters at South Cottonwood—so officially decided—he gained the position he now holds of County Clerk of Salt Lake County.

The "Liberals" have made a fitting choice, but they have not displayed much wisdom nor even common discretion in their selection. "Gall" is a well known "Liberal" characteristic, and we think those who sent them, as well as the persons sent, are giving as strong an exhibition of it in this instance as in anything else associated with Utah affairs.

LET THE LIGHT SHINE IN.

WE hope that in the proceedings that will arise in the cases against the judges of election in the Fourth Precinct there will be a full development of the methods by which the "Liberal" majority was made. The colonizing, the repeating, the drink-dispensing, the vote-buying, and all the rest of the trickery which attends "Liberal" manipulation of election affairs ought to be thoroughly exposed. If Arthur Brown doesn't let daylight into the dark doings of the "Liberal" bosses it will be because he doesn't get the chance. The "Liberal" organ may put on a bold face, fling out defiance, misrepresent facts, call other people the names that belong to its own crowd, and urge the prosecution of men who were only doing their duty, but it will not avail when daylight shines in court upon the nefarious transactions of the "Liberal" faction both before and during the election.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—The Belgrade correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung* has been expelled from Servia on the charge of telegraphing reports to his paper which caused a fall in the Servia funds.