

## THE OUTLOOK.

AS THE election returns come in the fact is made clearer that the late members of the People's party, or the "Mormons" if that term is preferred, have been faithful to their allies and true to their party pledges. It is also evident that wherever the Republican vote has not come up to the expected figure as warranted by reliable data, it has failed because of "Liberal" defection; that is, the return of professed Republicans to their old, true love, the "Liberal" faction.

The Salt Lake and Ogden falling as is plainly attributable to this. The treachery has not extended very far. It is not formidable enough to be alarming. But it exists where we have indicated and nowhere else.

We do not believe that members of the late People's party who formally united with the Republican party have been untrue to their promises. That is not their way. They could always be relied upon. They can be trusted now. It is beyond dispute that they have not shown preference to men of their own faith. The figures tell the story.

The Republican vote of the Territory, notwithstanding all the obstacles in the way of the party, foots up between 5000 and 6000. This we regard as a very fair showing. It is conceded, we believe, that the "Liberal" faction is at least two-thirds Republican in its political leanings. While this has worked materially against Republicanism in Utah, the people connecting it in their minds with "Liberalism" and refusing to support anything with such a tendency, yet when the "Liberal" faction dissolves and its death is certain and not remote, the future Republican vote will be something surprising to national politicians as well as to a great many people nearer home.

There is a sufficient number of undeclared voters, however, who will cast in their lot with the other party to make a walk-over by the Republicans very improbable. But the Democrats will have to put in heavy work when the "Liberal" faction dies, or its victory at this election will not be repeated.

The two parties have a fair field before them. Neither should abandon its efforts to educate the Utah public in political doctrine. National politics only will be the issue of the future in this Territory. One more election, we firmly believe, will prove the end of local factionalism. Then will come a time for "burying the hatchet" and cultivating the plant of peace, so far as home questions and interests are concerned. And there will be suffi-

cient encouragement in the support given to each national party to make national politics interesting and justify the best efforts of its best men. On either side it will be found that the "Mormon" support can be depended upon wherever it is pledged. That henceforth it will be divided, and that neither party can ever make it solidly Democratic or entirely Republican.

## "LIBERALISM" IN OGDEN.

A MORE devout love of *Tribunism* is not among the results of the election in Weber County. The Republicans there started out with a good fighting chance to win, and as the figures show, their hope might have been realized had not the Powers-Goodwin coterie gone up there a short time before the election and hoisted once more the standard of hate which had been all but abandoned and forgotten under the new order of things.

If the Republicans of Weber were as sure of winning their next ticket as they are of never again bearing from *Tribunism* in that county they might lay aside their armor and be happy. It is not in the nature of men of the *Tribune* cast of mind to follow martyrdom for a business. It has come to be spoils with them or else no work. When they launch their craft again it will be in a dead calm and with no cargo or destination.

That sort of a voyage is not inviting to the professionally lazy or the professionally ambitious office-seeker, of which the Ogden Liberal of today is one, if not both.

## SECRETARY NOBLE.

THE country has much cause to regret the resignation of Secretary Noble from the cabinet. He is the exact sort of man that is needed above all others in the kind of positions he has occupied for the past two and a half years. With such men in such places, while the country will not be entertained with any pyrotechnic displays of genius, it will always be safe and prosperous.

It has been evident from the first that Secretary Noble's idea of capability in office was the conscientious discharge of duty. He has had no time for concocting schemes to advertise his brilliancy. The time that the average office holder is called upon to spend in running about the country on campaign missions he has occupied among his subordinates and at his desk, attending to his official business. This is an example in American office holding

more rare than genius and a thousand times more profitable.

The brilliant men to whom we frequently make the mistake of entrusting public duty, are usually so conscious that the salvation of the country is dependent upon their continuation in office, that the labor of keeping themselves there demands a far larger proportion of their energies than the public duty entrusted to them. The record of Mr. Noble has been a perfect contrast to this sort of official worthlessness.

J. S. Clarkson is now talked of as his probable successor. Mr. Clarkson is too brilliant a politician to be a useful servant of the people as a cabinet officer. Mr. Clarkson occupied the position of assistant postmaster general under Mr. Wannamaker for the avowed purpose of turning Democratic postmasters out of office because they were not of his political faith, and replacing them with men pledged to vote the Republican ticket. His extraordinary achievement in this capacity have given him the name of the political headman. Mr. Clarkson is a brilliant and useful party worker, and a very capable man, but we do not think the country would view with favor his appointment in the place of so patriotic a public servant as Noble. Besides, we do not see how the Republican party can spare him as the head of its central committee, where he would render it greater service and be completely at home.

## PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

CENSUS bulletin 90, relating to paupers in United States almshouses in 1890, is a document of much interest to all American citizens. The aggregate number of inmates in poorhouses in 1890 was 73,045, as compared with 66,203 in 1880. The total number of males was 40,741, and of females 32,304. Of the males 3354, and of the females 3113 were colored.

The population of the United States in 1880 was 50,155,788. The ratio of almshouse paupers to the total population at that time, was 1 to 760, or 1320 to the million. The population in 1890 was 62,622,250. The present ratio is 1 to 857, or 1166 to the million. This shows a marked relative decrease, but the census superintendent attributes the decline in the ratio to the very much smaller number of paupers cared for in almshouses in the North Atlantic division, where there has been not only a reliable but an absolute decrease.

The returns show that a number of paupers are supported by contract with private persons. Town almshouses are