

"Of course they have as a rule all been appointed from members of the Liberal party. That was intended from the first; that was expected from the Commission by the administration."

That is an admission of a great wrong and an assumed disgraceful policy to justify it. The Commission appointed all the registrars from among a very small minority of the voters. This, no doubt, was "expected from the first" by the *Tribune* gang that has run the Commission, but we deny the charge against the government, which is not responsible for the shamefully partisan policy pursued. Neither is the law responsible for it.

"Proper persons" are not bitter, unprincipled, impudent and defiant partisans. The law is not complied with by their appointment. If the Territory had been hunted over for improper persons to be entrusted with the work required, no worse selections could have been made than some of the persons picked out.

The *Tribune* says that our complaint is that the Commission did not appoint "Mormon" registrars. Of course we do not expect the *Tribune* ever to tell the truth, except by accident. Our complaint was that instead of public officers who were responsible to the people and under heavy bonds as the law provided, the Commission appointed private persons, responsible to nobody, who did as they pleased. That body could just as well appoint public officers whose position is a guaranty of good service and who are under bonds to do their duty.

So with the officers to hear and determine objections to voters. The law provided that Justices of the Peace should decide such cases. From their decisions there is an appeal to the higher courts. The Commission made their irresponsible and partisan registrars courts to determine matters in which their own conduct was in question and from whose decisions there is no appeal.

The *Tribune* wants to charge all this to the law, when it is a violation of the law. There are some defects in the law, but these evils are not chargeable to the law but to the Commission in failing to be governed by the law. Non-"Mormon" officers could be found to do the registration work and other non-"Mormon" officers to hear the objections, if the Commission desired to find them, who would not be tools of the "Liberal" faction and who would be properly appointed "under the laws of the United States and of this Territory", instead of under "Liberal" regulations and "Liberal" dictation.

What we want, and all we are after, is a reform in these things so that, for once before the Commission goes out of power, we may have a fair and free election in this city. The manner in which our election affairs have been conducted since they were manipulated by that body, has been a burlesque upon the popular voice and a mockery of the rights of the people.

Acting on the advice of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, Parnell married Mrs. O'Shea. Now it is reported that the couple are already at cross purposes. Parnell's ill luck seems to have really commenced with this marriage.

## THE OHIO CONTEST.

No MORE important or closely watched State campaign has ever occurred in the United States than will that be which is about to open in Ohio. It is, in fact, the compression of a national battle within the lines of a single State, not only as relates to issues, but in the matter of the personnel of the contest also; for the result, whatever it may be, will probably make a Presidential candidate on one side and unmake one on the other.

The Republican candidate, Major William McKinley, is one of the best known and most talked of men in the United States. His name has perhaps been in every mouth, capable of pronouncing it, in the country within the present year. As the author of the now famous tariff bill which bears his name, he has sprung into a position so conspicuous that not even his defeat for Congress last fall could overcome the pressure which made him the standard bearer of his party in the Ohio campaign.

That measure has also earned for him the sobriquet of the "Napoleon of protection," a designation which derives additional appropriateness from the fact that, with the exception of physical proportions, there is a decided resemblance between the Major and the "Little Corporal." If he should win the governorship—and a mighty effort will be put forth by his party and himself to that end—his chances for the Republican Presidential nomination next year will hold a place no further down the scale than third. President Harrison and Secretary Blaine might, even with a successful outcome to the Ohio contest, hold the vantage ground as against Mr. McKinley; but if their forces should be so irreconcilably divided that they would defeat each other, and the taking up of some other man thus become necessary, that Mr. McKinley would with the prestige stated be that other, there seems no reasonable doubt.

The Democratic nominee is the present incumbent of the gubernatorial chair, James E. Campbell. Two years ago he defeated Governor Foraker after the latter had been elected and re-elected and nominated for a third term. It is only proper to say that the third term idea did not operate against Mr. Foraker as it did against President Grant and that he went down in a straight party fight for supremacy, in which the great popularity of his opponent figured largely.

Whether this popularity remains in the same degree or not, it is hard to tell, for, while the Governor's administration has been admittedly clean and free from all taint of jobbery or political pettifoggery, it should be borne in mind that he has alienated a large following in Cincinnati by the war which he has made on the corrupt rings prevailing there, and the opposition to him in that quarter is or was so intense as to amount to actual enmity, as was evidenced in the convention when the Cincinnati delegation voted "no" vociferously and repeatedly on the motion to make the nomination unanimous. This feeling may be modified somewhat before election day comes around, and it will be well for Mr. Campbell if it does, for it

is an axiom in Ohio politics, fortified by experience, that as Hamilton county (Cincinnati principally) goes, so goes the State.

The People's party recently organized, also has a ticket in the field, but it is not thought it will make much of a showing this time, or if it does the strength exhibited will be practically a negation, drawing about equally from each of the old parties and not enough from both to come anywhere near a plurality.

Whichever of the contestants shall win, and no matter by what chance or circumstance, known or unknown, the result will be recorded as a triumph of the party which he represents. If Major McKinley shall poll the greater number of votes, it will be heralded abroad as the triumph of the Republican doctrine of protection. If the choice falls upon Governor Campbell, the cry will go forth that tariff reform is endorsed by the people of Ohio with free silver coinage as a secondary principle, and it will put the Governor in the same position as that previously described or the Major—a strong third for the Presidential nomination with almost a certainty of it in the event of the Cleveland and Hill forces being irreconcilable and thus throwing the choice outside of New York State.

It is, we repeat, an interesting contest, the outcome of which will be looked for with the greatest anxiety in some quarters and not with indifference in any.

## THE TIN PLATE CONTROVERSY.

ENGLISH manufacturers begin to understand that the Americans are in earnest about the establishment of tin plate works. The London *Economist*, speaking on this, says:

"What is patent to the meanest understanding is, that to successfully compete with any American firms who may take up the manufacture of tin plate, our makers must cut their prices." The only way to keep the trade is to show the Americans that they cannot reap any great advantage from taking up this manufacture themselves. If they find that they can do so, whether it be by reason of the English makers indulging in stop months or quarrels with their men, either of which will raise prices to an artificial level, then we may be very sure that the days of the tin plate trade of this country with America are numbered. And what this means will be readily appreciated when we add that of the entire output of tin plates the United States consumers take about seven-tenths."

The New York *Irish World*, an extreme protectionist organ, says in reply:

"It would pay the English in the end if they sold tin plates far below the cost of manufacturing, if by so doing they succeeded in preventing American competitors from going into the business. When this was done, the old price could be restored, and we should be compelled to submit, as there would be no home competition to act as a check on the Welsh tin plate manufacturers. We can see, then, the character of the service the free-trade organs are rendering foreign competitors by trying to prevent the establishment on American soil of an industry that will save the country millions of dollars annually, besides affording employment to a large army of American workmen."