

# DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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## THE MUNICIPAL SITUATION.

It is to be regretted, that the generous spirit in which the delegates of the Peoples' Party met the representatives of the opposition, and which prompted the concession of four names to the minority on the municipal ticket, is not understood or is wilfully misrepresented by a faction of the party to be benefitted by that concession. But it is not at all surprising. Abuse of the majority has been the staple stock-in-trade of the faction now fighting in two directions, and it seems that one might as well expect the Ethiopian to change his skin or the leopard his spots, as to imagine that persons of that stamp will do anything in the way of harmony or fairness.

The movement for the Citizens' Ticket was made, we believe, by the gentlemen representing both parties, with a genuine desire to exclude matters of belief and sentiment from the practical government of this city, and to break down that wall of division which has prevented men of different religions and political faiths from uniting on matters of business and the conduct of strictly secular affairs. They are all on the same plane before the law, and those domestic arrangements which were peculiar to some of the party that has held power in the past, cannot be said now to interfere in the interests of municipal harmony. The hostility which a sincere effort for the best interests of the whole has occasioned, should be evidence enough to convince any rational person among the minority that the rabid faction are a detriment to the cause of this city's welfare.

Let the reasonable, solid and permanent citizens of the minority ponder carefully on the situation, and not be swayed by the unreasoning passions, slanders or threats of the less influential but more noisy promoters of strife. Have not the majority done all that fairness and good will could require or suggest? Is it advisable to break faith with the men who have met them half way, and combined with them for the interests of the city irrespective of minor differences? They have had difficulties to contend with in effecting this fusion which cannot be hid from any but those who are blinded by prejudice and hate. The movement is an innovation upon a long-used policy, and it need not have been inaugurated out of any desire than to act generously with the minority.

The flaunting of the foul and ragged banner of abuse and vituperation by the faction of discord, is like the revival of the bloody shirt issue in national politics, only it is of so much inferior importance and of so much greater inconsistency. It ought not to obtain any favor or countenance from the conservative and property-owning citizens among the minority.

As to the measure for redistricting the city, which was proposed in the Legislature, it is well understood that it was impracticable to be effected at the present election, and has only been postponed for further consideration and for general application in all the municipalities of the Territory. There is no need for misrepresentation on this subject, and there would not be except for factional bluster and an excuse for strife.

We hope the majority will not be swayed in the least degree by the tumult that the recognition of the wishes of the minority has occasioned, and that they will bear in mind that if other people will not do right, they must not therefore do any wrong, and that they should be willing to act on principle and deal fairly by their opponents, even though their opponents will not deal fairly with them. "Do what is right, let the consequence follow." And when the definite proceeding or policy has been resolved upon by the People's chosen delegates, let the People sustain it by their faith and influence and by their votes at the polls.

(From Thursday's Daily, Feb. 9.)

## INCONSISTENT PROCEEDINGS.

The meeting of "Liberals," held last night in the Federal Court House was not only fully attended but exceedingly demonstrative. So far as most of the speakers were concerned, it was bitterly so. The vituperation and abuse heaped upon the People's Party was unmitigated and most ungenerous, besides being highly misrepresenta-

tive. The "Mormon" people were not, however, the sole objects at which the venomous shafts were hurled. Those members of the "Liberal" party who endorsed the offer of the majority for a minority representation in the city government were tendered a share of the odium, being denominated "Jack Mormons." Those gentlemen agreed upon at a former "Liberal" meeting as the persons whose names were to be placed on the citizens' or fusion ticket were characterized as "soft shells." The most ordinary amenities common to civilized life were ignored, and remarks said to have been made in private conversation were aired before the excited throng, to the detriment of those alleged to have expressed them.

Taking the proceedings of the rabidists as a whole, combining them with the past record of the same parties and it might be asked whether the People's Party could possibly do any act, no matter how generous and meritorious, that would not be construed and twisted into a result of an ulterior or sinister purpose. Such exhibitions are to be regretted, as they stand as blocks in the path of genuine progress, and serve to intimidate the class who favor peace and development.

However, it is useless to dwell to any extent upon the extraordinary and ferocious utterances of excited stump speakers who conclude to lay aside their reason and blaze out in the heat of bitterness and passion. The central point of the proceedings was the actual business done. The principal ingredient of this is the passage of the resolutions, which appear in this issue. Their substance and theory can be overturned at one sweep.

The statement to the effect that minority representation has been denied in this municipality by a persistent refusal of the majority to provide legal support for district representation is untrue. Up to March 3rd, 1887, the minority was so small that it did not have a majority in any precinct in this city. The highest point reached in any municipal ward to date was in the Fifth, where the majority of the People's Party was one third. Since the abolition of woman suffrage the strength of the minority increased so that the probability is that they might now possibly have a small majority in two precincts.

The imputation against the Legislature for not passing a law providing for district representation is most unjust. A law of that character is pending, and is necessarily of a general character, affecting all municipalities alike. Some of the speakers last night held up to derision the reason given by some of the members of the Legislature for such an act being inapplicable to the election to be held in this city next Monday. They stated that it was a subterfuge that could be overcome by the passage of another law postponing the election for thirty days or any desired time. It is astonishing that gentlemen of the legal fraternity should make such wild and untenable statements. The city charter defines the time of holding municipal elections for this city. The prohibitory Congressional law of 1886 renders such a special act impossible. The Federal law referred to prohibits "the passage of local or special laws in the Territories of the United States" on certain specified subjects. Among those are, "Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village."

Thus it will be seen that the Legislature is debarred from passing an act deferring the time for holding the Salt Lake City election beyond that specified by the charter. Such an act would contravene the law of Congress, as it would be a special statute having the force and effect of an amendment to the charter. It would also raise a question as to the validity of any election held under it.

To make this more clear we quote another clause in the first section of the Federal statute: "In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted in any of the Territories of the United States by the Territorial Legislatures thereof." Thus the argument that the law could have been made applicable to the approaching election by the enactment of a special statute postponing the election falls to the ground.

To compensate for this situation, and not wishing to exclude the minority from a representation which they might obtain under a new law, the majority did the only thing that could be done under the circumstances. But, as with almost every act of theirs, their motives are not only questioned but impugned, and the whole party viciously abused by the more rabid wing of the non-"Mormon" population. Besides, leading citizens belonging to the "Liberal" party who are more consistent and show a more conservative spirit and a disposition to be considerate and fair, with an eye to the public weal, come in for a liberal share of the odium so profusely strewn about.

Gentlemen, such conduct is far from creditable.

The deputies visited Lewiston on Saturday night and searched three houses, among them that of Bishop Lewis. Finding no one they wanted, they proceeded on their way to Trenton.

## LAST NIGHT'S MEETING ON THE LEADING LOCAL ISSUE.

[From Friday's Daily, Feb. 10.]

In response to a call from prominent non-"Mormons" who took a conspicuous part in negotiations for minority representation, a meeting of members of the Liberal party was held in the Federal Court Room last night. It was not so large by probably two hundred as the one held on Wednesday night in answer to a call of the rabid wing of the same party. The speeches as a rule were good from the standpoint assumed, being of a much better quality than those delivered by the persons whose antagonism had given rise to the gathering. Their superiority arose from the fact that they were more dispassionate and argumentative.

Governor West was particularly happy. In spots he even reached the point of eloquence. His peroration, in which he drew a parallel between those who dragged the issues of the late war into politics after the struggle had ended and those whose position he was combatting in the issue in point was especially striking, and drew forth a vigorous round of applause.

The position of the promoters of the meeting was considerably weakened by two of the speakers—one of them especially—whose remarks consisted for the greater part, if not entirely, of an apology for the participants in the initial negotiations for a fusion or citizens' ticket. These two gentlemen made, as near as it could be done under the circumstances, an even division of the comfort they had to distribute to both wings of the party. To the one section the right hand of fellowship was extended, while the grasp of the left was given to the other. However, no one cried "come down off the fence," except a back-handed blow from Judge McBride could be construed into an invitation to that effect. He very brusquely intimated that his appreciation of apologies for the action of those who had accepted the minority representation tender from the majority was so diminutive that it might be put in his eye without causing it to water. Such was not his language, but that is the embodiment of his expression on the point.

Careful observation of the temper and genius of the meeting led to the conclusion that its sentiment was decidedly mixed. The vociferous and demonstrative demand for a speech from C. W. Bennett, a bitter opponent of the object of the gathering, was significant in that direction. Calls for that gentleman and Mr. Varian were simultaneous, but the desire to hear the former preponderated so strongly that although Mr. Varian took the floor he was under the necessity of resuming his seat until the demand for Mr. Bennett was gratified. The latter's bitter opposition statements, which were devoid of argument, were applauded stoutly and quite generally.

By 15 minutes past ten the audience became fatigued, and about one-fourth of them retired. This was unfortunate for Judge McBride, who at that time took the floor. As soon as this fact was recognized the balance remained, but on account of the partial exodus of the audience combined with the lateness of the hour, the grip on the assembly was gone. He spoke to an audience a large portion of whom were on their feet. Some of his remarks in relation to his opponents belonging to his own party were caustic, his reference to certain persons who, he claimed, appeared to be imbued with a desire for the spoils of office, being particularly incisive.

The rabid wing of the Liberal party assert, as a matter of course, that the meeting was in no way a ratification of the action of its promoters, and that the sense of those present was not even asked for on the main question. It should in justice be stated, however, that the meeting was called by its promoters not for ratification, but to enable them to make an explanation of their action in the premises.

## (From Saturday's Daily, Feb. 11.)

### TURMOIL AND TROUBLE.

Last night's Liberal gathering was a tumultuous affair. It is a matter for regret that the Governor should have been treated with such manifest discourtesy as was exhibited toward him. It was more than sufficient palliation for the heat he displayed in return. One peculiarity of the incident connected with his appearance in last night's throng was the fact that he was addressing a class of people who have been howling long and loud for years about alleged "Mormon" suppression of free speech, yet he had to rebuke them for being guilty of that very un-American proceeding.

The attempt to suppress the explanation the Governor desired to make was inexcusably small. This is particularly apparent when it is considered that he was there on invitation of some of the promoters of the meeting. The least that could have been done would have been to show the same consideration and courtesy to Governor West last night that was exhibited at the meeting of those in favor of the fusion proposition to Mr. Bennett, who used the courtesy ex-

tended to him to designate those who so treated him as "Mugwumps."

Most if not all of the gentlemen who accepted of the proffer of the majority for a fusion ticket have stood firm thus far in the midst of a storm of abuse from sources within the ranks of their own party. We speak now of that class as a whole, without reference to certain individual indications which tend to some degree the other way. It is for that body of gentlemen, as a body, to still continue in well-doing to the conclusion of the race. The citizens' ticket having been agreed upon, it should be supported. There should be no breaking of faith on either side, and when this is said, it has reference not only to the fact but the spirit of the movement. Outcroppings of insincerity on either side are readily discernible, and none should be guilty of exhibiting them. A breach in letter or spirit could not come from an upright or honorable source.

As a majority the non-"Mormons" have repudiated the tender of minority representation, notwithstanding it was offered as a right and not in the remotest sense as a charity. Those of the Liberal party who acted in good faith, in accepting it, however, have apparently, as a whole, stood by their convictions and agreement thus far, and will doubtless continue in that line to the end.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 11, 1888.

## The Church Suit.

In the suit of the government against the Church, the taking of testimony was continued before Examiner Sprague today. Mr. Jack was still on the witness stand. In regard to the question which he declined to answer yesterday, he altered his decision, and gave a reply. Efforts were made by the District Attorney to ascertain where certain papers, books, notes, etc., were, and was informed that they were placed in a place designated by President Taylor, since which time Mr. Jack had no further knowledge regarding them.

## Under the Edmunds Law.

In the Third District Court this morning five of those who had been indicted for unlawful cohabitation were arraigned.

Charles R. Bassett was the first, and to the charge entered a plea of guilty. Sentence was set for March 5th.

Joseph Dover, of the Twenty-first Ward, came next, and pleaded guilty to an indictment accusing him of unlawful cohabitation.

In reply to questions by Judge Zane, Mr. Dover gave a promise to obey the Edmunds law in future, and to live only with his first wife. This procedure secured him immunity from imprisonment, and he was released on payment of a fine of \$50 and the costs of the prosecution.

Alexander Burt, John Squires and Wm. H. Tovey were arraigned on the charge of living with more than one wife, and each entered a plea of not guilty.

## Third District Court.

Proceedings before Judge Zane yesterday: Horn Silver Mining Co. vs. Matthew Cullen; demurrer to complaint sustained.

John C. Cutler et al. vs. S. S. Higginbotham; change of venue to Ogden allowed.

Elizabeth Dudley vs. James A. Campbell et al.; demurrer overruled.

United States vs. C. H. Bassett; unlawful cohabitation; plea of guilty entered; sentence set for March 5.

United States vs. Joseph Dover; unlawful cohabitation; plea of guilty and promises to obey the law; fine of \$50 and costs.

United States vs. Alexander Burt; unlawful cohabitation; plea of not guilty.

United States vs. John Squires; unlawful cohabitation; plea of not guilty.

United States vs. Wm. H. Tovey; unlawful cohabitation; plea of not guilty.

## PANDEMONIUM.

### Terrific Row Between Liberal Factions.

The anti-fusion Liberals adjourned their meeting Wednesday evening until 7:30 last evening, in order to act upon the ticket which the nominating committee had been appointed to prepare. The hall was jammed in every part. Judge Rosborough, as a matter of course, presided, while J. W. Pike acted as secretary. Promptly at 7:30 the chair called the meeting to order, and H. W. Lawrence, chairman of the nominating committee, at once proceeded to render a report. Following is the ticket which the committee prepared:

Mayor—Henry W. Lawrence.  
Ward 1—Alderman, John W. Young; Councilors, K. Alf, Matt Cullen.  
Ward 2—Alderman, J. B. Rosborough; Councilors, T. C. Armstrong, Jr., T. C. Bailey.  
Ward 3—Alderman, J. H. Rumel; Councilor, J. J. Daly.  
Ward 4—Alderman, P. L. Williams; Councilors, James Glendinning, Louis Martin.  
Ward 5—Alderman, E. B. Critchlow; Councilors, Charles Read, William McKay.  
Recorder—H. G. McMillan.  
Treasurer—Joseph R. Walker.  
Assessor and Collector—A. L. Williams.

Marshal—J. W. Greenman.

Shouts, cheers and tremendous applause followed the reading of the ticket. When the noise had subsided sufficiently to admit of the voice of one man being heard, J. H. Rumel arose and stated that he was not a registered voter and therefore doubted his eligibility, besides which he did not care to run.

P. L. Williams arose and stated that his not having registered was no disqualification for office, though it would have been better had he registered. E. R. Clute said he was the member of the nominating committee who had called upon Mr. Rumel and to whom the latter had promised to run and to serve the full term if elected. Mr. Rumel made no reply.

Judge Gilchrist said he thought no man should be required to run who did not wish to, and moved that the nominating committee be empowered to fill all vacancies that may from any cause occur on the ticket prior to election. Carried.

H. W. LAWRENCE

made a speech in which he said it was believed by the committee that a good ticket had been selected, but it did not by any means include all the good men in the party. If any man on the ticket did not wish to run, he had only to withdraw, and if the voters objected to any name on the ticket, they had but to scratch it off. He wanted all to vote without constraint. He charged that there had been no surrender on the part of the People's party, and he objected to any compromise with them until they should make a complete surrender to the government.

He continued with a long and bitter tirade against the "Mormons" and the People's Party, in his familiar style, and his remarks were tinged with defiance towards the wing of the Liberal party who were in favor of the fusion, though he said that after the election he would meet his friends on that side and work with them on the old and main issues. He urged the Liberals to vote and to scratch the ticket as much as they chose.

JUDGE C. W. BENNETT

said he was never backward in coming forward in so good a cause as this. The controversy as to what we should do is passed. On the one side is a "Mormon," and on the other is a Gentile ticket, and you are asked which you will support. It is too late to discuss the manner in which four Gentiles came to be named on the "Mormon" ticket. All the talk about trade, a boom and business interests does very well to fill the banker's vaults, but it should not influence men of brains and hearts. He believed that the four Gentiles on the fusion ticket would favor putting down polygamy if money questions were excluded; but if pecuniary considerations should be involved in the contest, they would ask for a conference committee.

Some of his remarks in reference to the monied men who favored the fusion were very caustic. He dilated on personal manhood and independence, etc., in a manner evidently intended to captivate his hearers, and then began another tirade against the Church control which he alleged had governed in Utah, and included in his condemnation the proceedings by which the proposal for a fusion came to be made and accepted. He predicted that the four Gentiles in the City Council would not be able to accomplish anything in the way of good government, and that they would be mere figure heads. He maintained that the question in Utah was not one of money, but of principle, and said the opponents of the fusion were accused of standing in the way of the boom. But what should they do? They had nominated their ticket; should they stand by it, or compromise? He was in favor of fighting it out on this line if it takes not only all summer, but years. (Applause.)

He praised H. W. Lawrence, the candidate for mayor, and spoke in high terms of the rest of the men on the ticket, and said the ticket meant we don't make any partnership with the Church, nor the Deseret News. "Some say we can't elect the ticket, but I don't care for that. We will show where we stand." He urged the necessity of organization, and a full vote, and claimed that the Liberals lacked only 400 of equaling the registration of the People's party.

P. L. WILLIAMS

made the next speech. He said: "We are not here tonight making explanations or apologies. We have nothing to explain or apologize for." The Liberals had assembled to nominate a ticket and had attended to that, and it remained for them to go to the polls, and vote, not necessarily with the expectation of winning, but to show their strength. He charged that the party whom the Liberals had so long fought, was seeking affiliation with them, in order to prolong its life. But he would never give it an additional breath of life, and predicted its early death. He closed with an appeal to the Liberals to go to the polls and vote, and induce their neighbors to do the same, that emancipation might be brought to Utah, etc. He would feel delighted to be beaten among those who supported the Gentile ticket, but would feel disgraced to win in company with the Gentiles supporting the other ticket.

S. A. MERRITT

was the next speaker. He dwelt on the progress and prospects of the Liberal party up till now, and