

the man who claimed to own them happened to be white.

The judicial decree which says that the "Mormons" are disloyal to the government, constitution or institutions of the United States, is as infamous a perversion of truth as the Dred Scott decision was of that law of nature which make all men free and equal. It is well to remember that a million lives were lost before the wrong of the Dred Scott decree, and the system of which it was the epitome, was expiated; and that the man who was charged with treason because he denounced it when it was rendered, is now held to have belonged to the highest order of patriots.

Returning again to the confession: A plot of which religious bigotry and political ambition were leading elements, and perjury the means of fruition, culminated in the Anderson decision, which, in turn helped to make possible the stealing of this city by the "Liberals," and led to the test oath decision by the Supreme Court of the United States. Go back three years. How came the Edmunds-Tucker bill to pass? Read the proceedings before committees of the House and Senate, and you will peruse the first edition of the Anderson investigation. Substantially the same author-conspirators produced the villainous fiction that led Congressmen to vote as they did and Judge Anderson to decide as he did.

Go back six years. What led to the scene of blood and massacre presented by the remote village of Cane Creek, Tennessee? The inhabitants had been infuriated by the circulation among them of the same sort of literature which inspired Congressmen to vote, with a whoop and a howl, for the bill to disincorporate and despoil the "Mormon" Church. The ignorant yeomanry of the mountain district in which Cane Creek lies, had been led by that literature, to believe the "Mormon" Elders laboring there were miscreants who cheated justice every time they breathed, and, acting upon this conviction, proceeded to slay them and some of their converts.

The slayers were deceived, but they knew they had no right to do as they did; Congressmen were deceived, but they could not have been ignorant of the fundamental principles their votes were violating; the Supreme Court of the United States has been deceived, but no amount of false testimony would justify it in ignoring the Constitution.

Thus is divided, between the conspirators of Utah whose incessant streams of falsehood have so long flooded the nation, and the latter's courts and law-makers, the responsibility for the disrupting process, now rapidly in progress down deep among the foundation stones of our national structure, but the operations of which would, it has been hoped, be confined to the "Mormon" Church.

#### THE GOVERNOR HAS RETURNED.

GOVERNOR THOMAS has returned from Washington where he has been engaged in lobbying in favor of legislation to deprive the overwhelming majority of the people of Utah of their civil rights and privileges. The best evidence of the object of his visit to and stay in the capital is what he did while there. The testimony as to one of his leading purposes is beyond the province of dispute. It is further borne out by his own statement since his return, as he has been interviewed by a representative of a local cotemporary, the following being credited to him as his expression:

"In my opinion the Cullom or Struble bill will become a law. I know that a majority of the committee on territories in both House and Senate favor the bill, and I think a majority of both bodies will vote for it. After the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the Idaho test oath was constitutional it seemed to the leading members of Congress who have always manifested an interest in Utah affairs that here was the solution of the Mormon problem, and in a manner that would be lawful as well as effective, and that it was but right that the Mormon in Utah would be placed on the same political footing as the Mormon in Idaho. Hence the favor with which Mr. Baskin's bill was received. I authorized the chairman of the House committee, Mr. Struble, to say for me that I believed the great majority of the Gentile citizens in Utah would welcome the passage of the bill, and that I was in favor of any legislation that would destroy the political power of the Mormon Church; that I had so recommended in my annual report for 1889. I was absent in Pittsburg at the time the committee met, and could not make the statement personally. Governor West and Mr. Baskin remain in Washington, and will probably not return until matters have assumed definite shape. In this connection I want to say that every Gentile in Utah owes a debt of gratitude to Delegate Dubois of Idaho. He has been under all circumstances an ever-willing friend, and will continue to be so. His eminent services for Idaho have commanded general attention and recognition. Senators Edmunds, Cullom, Stewart, Platt, Paddock, Manderson, Jones, Sanders and others are earnestly in favor of the test-oath bill, and so are the leading representatives in Congress, especially McKinley, Struble, Baker, Dorsey and Speaker Reed."

It will be observed that Mr.

Thomas brought a number of influences to bear upon the committee—his own as Governor, that of the Chamber of Commerce, he being in Washington as paid agent for that body for another purpose, and that of the "great majority of the Gentile citizens of Utah."

The Chamber of Commerce claims to have sent him to Washington and paid the expenses of his trip and visit to act in a non-partisan capacity, quite a number of the members of the organization being "Mormons." He accepted the appointment and the five hundred dollars, including the non-partisan understanding, and a discriminating public can judge how he has lived up to the agreement.

Mr. Thomas' own organ scouted the allegation made in reference to his political partizan movements when it was first made, indignantly asserting that it would be a "betrayal of a trust" of which he was incapable. Since his conviction and personal confession the same journal has been seeking, by a horrible process of contortion, to give an act of treachery a meritorious coloring, to the no small disgust of many "Liberals."

The right of Mr. Thomas to place "the great majority of the Gentile citizens of Utah" in the light in which he exhibited them is open to question even aside from the trust betrayal connected with the chamber. There is a strong sentiment of opposition to disfranchisement among the class whose influence he used in favor of the un-American political abomination. In the city of Ogden the repugnance toward the measure is almost universal among the non-"Mormon" population; the same attitude is becoming more and more pronounced here, and there is therefore a strong question as to the truthfulness of the representation made to the committee in that regard.

The childishness of Mr. Thomas in charging Mr. Caine with having forced him into a declaration in favor of the Struble bill is almost sickening, it is so triflingly disingenuous. The episode before the committee simply brought out the fact that while he had assured Mr. Caine that his position upon the measure was one of neutrality, he had been working in the other direction in the press, having declared in favor of it to members of the Committee on Territories in private. Mr. Dubois, in whose praise the Governor sounds a few notes of worshipful