

Lake would become a paradise for favored jobbers, such as Washington was in the palmy days of 'Boss' Shepherd.

"Utah must answer for the sins of Mormonism, but the indictment made by the resident Gentile must be read in the light of his ambition to control through processes of taxation the wealth created by the industry of the Mormon. The Utah Gentile is not as virtuous as he would have good people believe."

Nothing truer was ever spoken than that the "active politicians" have undertaken perpetually to speak for the non-"Mormon" population of Utah. They have been represented by those who have styled themselves "political authorities." We should have stated that they have been largely misrepresented by them, as many honorable Gentiles are as much opposed to the methods of some of the "active politicians" among them as are the "Mormons." That better class of them do not sympathize with the wholesale misrepresentation indulged in by political schemers, who thus seek to cover up the real character of their designs. They consider it shameful, and so it is.

When the truth of the situation is shown, as it is by the *Times*, the "active politicians" explode in a frantic outburst of anger, and lapse into an aspect of injured innocence. They exclaim pathetically, "We have never asked the 'Mormons' to do anything but come within the laws."

The laws referred to are those that Congress has been worked up to pass by the bringing of a religious as well as a political pressure to bear upon that body; such for instance as the measure enacted for the purpose of escheating the property of the "Mormon" people. This invitation to come within the laws simply means, in one of its phases, that the Latter-day Saints shall tamely and supinely submit to a system of wholesale robbery. Nor is it intended to confine the stealing process to the escheating of the property of the people in an aggregate capacity. It has been broadly stated that the ultimate design is to resort to the confiscation of private property, and to deny "Mormons" the right to acquire really under the laws of this country.

These are some of the lamb-like ideas that have been advanced by "active politicians" in Utah. If such designs were to materialize into the shape of anti-"Mormon" statutes, as a matter of course the "active politicians" would shout themselves hoarse in enunciating the

demand that the "Mormon" people "come within the laws" by submitting humbly to measures of spoliation. This "come within the laws" chestnut is getting dry. It is belittled for outside effect. In this region its true inwardness is well known, and its utterers thoroughly comprehended.

It is understood now that attempts are to be made to induce Congress to enact measures to disfranchise the "Mormons." It is not improbable that a bill has already been framed in this city to that end, and is being carried to Washington, ready for the making of the attempt to thrust it down the throat of the National legislature. All this work is of course being done by the "active politicians."

And why should the "Mormons" be disfranchised? A small minority have engaged in a fight with the majority for political supremacy. If a man has a fight on hand with another, and is not over scrupulous about fair play, he will call in a force stronger than his antagonist and have the latter's hands tied. So soon as the tying process is accomplished he expects to beat him with a club with impunity, besides being able to put his hands in his pockets and seize his loose cash. He will shout at the same time so that he may be heard by passers by, whom he wishes to deceive, "Why don't you come within the laws?"

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

WE have received a number of communications from correspondents, making inquiries respecting the law governing municipal elections. There seems to exist in the minds of the propounders of these legal conundrums, doubts as to whether the municipalities they refer to ought to be governed by their old charters in the matter of electing officers, or by the new law, known as the general municipal bill, passed at the last session of the Legislature.

The latter statute contains provisions for districting incorporated cities, and electing members of the council from wards instead of at large as heretofore; and confusion seems to exist respecting the question as to whether or not these provisions apply before the inhabitants of a municipality vote in favor of adopting them. There are other points relating to the government of cities respecting which uncertainty has been created by the passage of the general municipal bill, and Judge Henderson's decision in the

Ogden case interpreting some of its sections.

Some of the subjects legislated upon in the general municipal bill have been thrown into such uncertainty and confusion, by the defective manner in which that bill was drawn, and by Judge Henderson's ruling, that we prefer not to attempt to elucidate them. Some good lawyers differ from the decision in the Ogden case, and others concur therein; and as that case will be brought before the Supreme Court of the Territory for final adjudication, we prefer withholding an opinion on the points of law involved.

In the meantime the officials of certain municipalities are in a quandary as to how they should proceed regarding their forthcoming elections, some of which are in the near future. The best advice we can give them is to consult with competent legal counsel. Under the circumstances they may rightly procure legal advice at the expense of the municipal treasury.

SANITARY.

WE have been requested by a professional teacher to suggest that the fumigation of school rooms be regularly attended to in this Territory. It is carefully done in many parts of the world, especially in seasons when epidemic and contagious diseases prevail. The result has been that the spread of maladies of that character has been checked, and even the general health of the pupils improved, by the rectification of the atmosphere of the school room.

During the last few months such diseases as scarlet fever and diphtheria have been more or less prevalent among children. In one instance there was a case of the latter complaint in a house only a few rods from one of the schoolhouses of this city. These facts suggest that the fumigation precaution should be adopted.

The experiment costs but little, and there is not much labor connected with it. All the openings of the building—doors and windows—should be tightly closed; an iron vessel containing a quantity of sulphur is placed near the centre of the room, and a live coal dropped into the stuff. The person attending to the process then withdraws, leaving the sulphur to burn until consumed. The sulphuric acid gas, or fumes of the sulphur, should be allowed to remain in the room several hours.