

knowledge I can tell you that many prominent men among the Mormons are Republicans. You would be surprised to find that there is a better knowledge of national politics among the Mormon people than you would find among the fourth estate of your own Massachusetts. They will soon put themselves in harmony with the issues of the time, and will vote with a freedom, independence and intelligence that cannot be surpassed even in New England. Hence it is a matter of doubt in my mind which way Utah would go were she called upon to vote as Democrat and Republican.

"But of this you may be sure, the old rule of odium theologicum is dead in Utah; the old strife is going; the Territory will soon be free, and then we shall have on the crown of the continent one of the most beautiful and prosperous commonwealths of the nation."

### THE NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

THE New York Times of June 10th has a lengthy and vigorous editorial on "The New Political Movement in Utah." The Times has been quite vehement in handling the "Mormon" question, but now seems disposed to treat it with greater fairness. It is an influential and well conducted journal and its utterances have great weight among the more respectable and thinking people of the East. We take the following from the article named. After giving particulars of the action of the Church last October on the polygamy question, it says:

"Last month the Salt Lake county committee of the old Mormon party, known as the 'People's Party,' disbanded, and now the Territorial committee of the same organization has gone out of existence. At the same time there has been great activity displayed in organizing Democratic clubs. The Central Democratic Club of Salt Lake County lately put forth its platform, which is in full accord with the declared principles of National Democracy, and other organizations have been formed and are still forming on the same basis in different parts of the Territory. The anti-Mormon party has heretofore been known as the 'Liberal party.' There are signs that it is also going to pieces. Some of its members who accept in good faith the abandonment of polygamy by adherents of the Mormon Church, and who believe that the policy of proscription is no longer necessary or desirable, are said to be joining with Mormons in the Democratic organization. Others are likely to reorganize as Republicans, and it is further represented that the Mormons show a disposition to divide and to array themselves with the regular political parties according to their sympathy for the principles and policies which they represent apart from the interests of their sect or Church.

The desire of the people for statehood and full representation in the National Government probably hastened the downfall of polygamy, which was recognized as an inseparable barrier to that advancement. It does not follow that its abandonment has not been made in good faith, and it is certain that its restoration after statehood had been acquired would be impossible. The forces against it would by that time have acquired irresistible strength, and the current could not be turned back. Moreover, the desire for statehood may have an important effect upon the division of parties in the Territory. Many of the

people would be ready to array themselves with the party from which they were most likely to obtain that boon or to support the party which would give the most unequivocal promises on that subject. Parties might also be ready to make the promise in the hope of strengthening themselves in the new State. There is chance for competition and rivalry on both sides and for a shifting of the political elements under a variety of motives until the final equilibrium has been attained. At all events the movement that has begun is significant and will be watched with interest. Sooner or later it is pretty sure to result in the complete extinction of polygamy beyond all hope of resurrection, in the effacement of the political division on religious lines, and in the admission of Utah into the Union as a State with institutions and conditions fairly in harmony with those of the rest of the country. It may take some years to complete this process, but it seems to have begun."

### THEY ARE TO BE PITIED.

THE advocates of ring "Liberalism" are in a pitiable position. They have no legitimate ground of opposition to the movement for organization under national party colors, and being unwilling to yield to the inevitable, they are blindly battling against fate and floundering, now in the midst of the troubled past and then in the fogs of the doubtful and impenetrable future. The living present they endeavor to ignore. And while staggering to make it appear that they are life long Republicans, fraternizing with dyed-in-the-wool Democrats, they are fighting both Republicanism and Democracy, and all for petty, local perishing issues and personal hates and ambitions.

Recklessly they try to smite their former friends who have advanced with the times, and, judging them by their own littleness, decide that only mean and greedy motives actuate their progressive movements. The views of these gentlemen taken and expressed under by-gone circumstances, they bring forward now in contrast to present opinions the result of changed conditions. The altered situation warrants a modification of feeling and a different attitude on the part of both Democrats and Republicans in this Territory. And no man need feel any concern at the presentation of his former utterances, side by side with those of the present, if the circumstances justify the difference and his steps show progress on legitimate lines.

These "Liberal" advocates are compelled, in order to keep their lagging position, to make war upon the two great political parties. The People's party is no more. All assaults upon it are directed against empty space. The Democratic party and the Republican party are each and equally the objects

of "Liberal" wrath and misrepresentation. There is now no doubt that the division of the majority of the people of Utah, "Mormon" and "Gentile," into the national party ranks is a permanent reality. And what opposition there is to that movement is directed against national and not local politics.

The former periodical and spasmodic rallies of Democratic and Republican "Liberals," for a temporary purpose, must give place to established organizations. The movement now inaugurated is too widespread and far-reaching to be ignored. Utah Democracy and Utah Republicanism, as now organizing, will be recognized as legitimate by the national party leaders, and the former shadows of party embodiment will pass away for ever.

The war made upon them, then, by the advocates of dying "Liberalism" must be a forlorn hope, and the latter are objects of deep commiseration. One has but to read their frantic efforts to justify their anomalous position, to see that they are in desperate straits. They richly deserve the fate that awaits them, unless they turn a sharp corner, but, nevertheless, to a charitable mind they are objects of deep and heartfelt pity.

### A FLURRY IN SILVER.

DISPATCHES from New York state that the executive committee of the National Silver Association met in that city on the 19th inst. Its proceedings will not be published. It appears, however, that financial circles are more or less excited owing to new development in the silver trade. The price of bullion in the New York market took an upward turn a few days ago. It is said that there are two European pools in silver at work.

The United States produced in 1890, 62,933,831 ounces of silver. The Government bought 54,000,000 ounces for coinage in accordance with the silver bill of 1890.

Mexico produces annually 40,000,000 ounces of silver, of which 25,000 are coined, the remainder being shipped to China and Japan. The price of silver bullion touched \$1 per ounce on the 19th inst. What is the real source of this movement, financiers have not as yet fully explained. The theory, however, obtains that European speculators in anticipation of the passage of an unlimited silver coinage bill by the next Congress, are forming pools to control the silver supply of the country. Somewhat similar was done by home speculators before the silver bill of 1890 became law, and the result was a rise in bullion, and temporary stringency in money centres.