

few tigers, more hyenas, with wolves and jackals in sufficient abundance to take care of such offal as may fall within their reach in the way of municipal patronage.

As was to have been expected, mutual confidence is an impossibility among the members of the "Liberal" party. The crimes by which its leaders won the election are notorious, and the extent to which candidates and party workers participated in and endorsed these offenses, would, exclusive of all other causes, spread distrust and demoralization among them. Therefore it is the common practice among the prominent members of the party, in and out of office, for each to speak of the other in terms that correspond with the knowledge which each has of the other's campaign methods, and general moral qualities.

In proof of the light in which prominent "Liberals" think and speak of each other, it is only necessary to read the city papers for a short time back, and listen to the talk on the street. If present indications presage correctly the immediate future, it will not be long before factions of the party now in power will rise up against each other with more hatred and bitterness than they have displayed towards the People's Party, reiterating against each other charges of corruption, a suspicion of which never existed against officeholders of the latter.

If a fraction of what "Liberal" leaders say of each other, or of what the chief "Liberal" organ says of office holders of its party is true, the political speakers who warned the people of what would follow "Liberal" success, are abundantly justified in saying, before ninety days of that party's rule have expired, "I told you so." This being the case so soon, what may we expect before the two years' term ends for which the city must remain under the control of a municipal government, some of the members of which are denounced by their own organ and constituents as dishonest? It may even happen that honesty-loving "Liberals" will work to seat the contesting People's Party members, that at least one element of probity may be injected into the control of municipal affairs.

The heaviest mail carried over any mail route in the United States is between New York and Philadelphia. The average daily weight of the mail last year was 2018.13 pounds.

### A DAMP SUBJECT.

DURING the campaign that preceded the election, by means of which the present City Council was installed by fraud, one of the leading "Liberal" battle-cries was, "Salt Lake work for Salt Lake workmen."

This delusive promise is being fulfilled in a manner that does not seem to overwhelm some members of the opposition with unqualified satisfaction. It appears that the Mayor has been unable to discover a man in the "Liberal" ranks possessing sufficient ability to sprinkle the streets of this City, and has consequently awarded the contract to keep down the dust to an Omaha firm, at \$2000 a month.

It will now be in order to place this inscription on "Liberal" campaign banners, in place of the one quoted in the beginning of this article: "Salt Lake contracts and work for Omaha contractors and workmen."

One of the gentlemen who placed a bid for the sprinkling, is a pronounced "Liberal"—Mr. A. L. Williams. That gentleman took a lively and active interest in the campaign that preceded the February election, being clamorous about the merits of his party candidate for Mayor. In the ranks of the parade he was in the habit of shouting, with an enthusiasm worthy of a better cause: "Scott, Scott, George M. Scott."

Would it not be appropriate now for Mr. Williams, in view of recent developments connected with the political shrine at which he worshipped, to extemporize a procession, head it himself, pass over the old marching ground, and keep step to the tune of "Scott, Scott, Great, GREAT SCOT?"

### SHOULD NOT GIVE IT UP.

LAST week we directed attention to the fact that the efforts of the Ministers' Association to induce the City Council to maintain the sanctity of the Sabbath and preserve the general morality of the municipality had been without avail. The gentlemen of the cloth found the Council as a body, a rather "hard formation," impregnable either to persuasion or rhetorical side-cuts. Tickling with the feather of suavity or stunning with the thunderbolt of demand fall alike unheeded upon the calloused and by no means insignificant ears of the alleged city fathers. As a result, officially established and lawless Sabbath-break-

ing and still worse social features, are being developed and winked at.

Seeing that the ministers, by their delegate, pleaded for the observance of the Sabbath as a civil and not a divine institution, the question has been asked, "Why do they not prosecute their labors to a legitimate conclusion?" To be sure it is an incongruous position for professed ministers of the Gospel to assume, but they have taken it. Since they forego the divine aspect of the Sabbath, and merely present the claim for its observance on the ground of civil necessity, they, in that capacity, have become as other men. Then why not call upon the officers to enforce the laws. Here is a section of a statute in relation to "Crimes and offenses against good morals," which covers the ground:

"Every person who, on Sunday, gets up, exhibits, opens, or maintains, or aids in getting up, exhibiting, opening, or maintaining any bull, bear, cock, or prize fight, horse race, circus, gambling house, or saloon, or any barbarous and noisy amusement, or who keeps, conducts, or exhibits any theatre, melodeon, dance, cellar, or other place of musical, theatrical, or operatic performance, spectacle, or representation where any wines, liquors, or intoxicating drinks are bought, sold, used, drunk, or given away, or who purchases any ticket of admission, or directly or indirectly pays any admission fee to or for the purpose of witnessing or attending any such place, amusement, spectacle performance, or representation, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

### RESULTS OF DISFRANCHISEMENT.

THERE are about 25,000 registered voters of the People's Party in Utah Territory, and about 8000 registered "Liberals." These figures are believed to be approximately correct. If the proposition to disfranchise all believers in certain doctrines of theology, and all adherents of a certain religious organization, residing in the Territory of Utah, shall prevail with Congress, the direct result will be the placing of all the towns, cities and counties, and the Territory as a whole, under the complete control of eight thousand voters, a mere handful when the wealth, population, and heavy financial and industrial interests of this great commonwealth are considered.

The "Liberal" voters are confined almost exclusively to certain portions of the Territory. They are principally massed in this city, Ogden, and a few mining districts and are found in very sparse numbers in the agricultural and stock-raising sections. To such an extent is this true that the Utah Commission have experienced difficulty, in