

Wyoming, prepared and introduced in the Convention held at Cheyenne. It is likely to pass without material amendment, as we understand its different points have been fully discussed in the committees appointed to frame the respective parts of the instrument.

It has many merits. It is brief and succinct. It preserves the rights of the people. It is generous in extending the elective franchise to all worthy citizens. It is not proscriptive. It legislates against no class. It exempts none from the rights and privileges of citizenship and the suffrage but those who, by overt acts, render themselves unworthy of the benefits thereof, and it guards even this exemption by judicial provisions.

We have not had time to scan the document closely, but, from a cursory examination, it appears to us admirably constructed and designed to protect the rights of all, and at the same time maintain the just powers of a republican form of government.

In many respects it forms a striking contrast to the un-American, voluminous and poorly made up alleged constitution of Idaho. We have no doubt the Wyoming instrument will be acceptable to the voters of that Territory. Whether Congress will entertain the same views as the people of Wyoming is quite doubtful. They are, we believe, not sufficiently numerous to secure the recognition they desire. They will have to wait awhile before donning the habiliments and assuming the powers of Statehood.

But any failure to acquire their full political liberties will not be the fault of their Constitution, which is liberal, consistent, sound, and a credit to those who framed it. They appear to have fairly and fully represented the people who sent them to the Constitutional Convention and who will no doubt gladly ratify it at the polls.

PROPOSED PRODIGALITY.

RECENTLY a red-hot "Liberal" casually addressed a man whose political leanings are not generally supposed to be very pronounced either way, on the situation in this city. The latter is, however, a property-owner to a considerable extent. The substance of the colloquy was about as follows:

Lib.—"Well, I suppose you will vote with us when the election comes on in February?"

Other—"Not unless you can give me better reasons than any I am now familiar with. Why should I vote with your party?"

Lib.—"Because our success means the spending of a couple of millions upon public improvements."

Other—"Of whose money?"

Lib. (pausing)—"Why—that of the citizens—the taxpayers."

Other—"Of which I am one."

Now, the fact is that if I and the balance or majority of taxpayers were to go to the present city council and inform them that they were not spending enough of our money and we wished them to pitch in, raise the taxes and expend a great deal more, they would at once accede to the request. The reason they don't run wild in making taxes heavy and spending the people's money is because the citizens don't want them to do it. Your party on the other hand propose to do it whether the people desire it or not. The party now in power are making improvements steadily, and I do not propose to vote with a party that is going to get down into my pockets to a burdensome extent."

And so it is. The great cry is for greater improvements, notwithstanding that many are being made, and are progressing as fast as the means of the people will admit of. In the great cry of the other side about spending millions of dollars upon public improvements, the fact that the money would come out of the pockets of the people is kept in the shade.

FALSE REFLECTIONS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Omaha *Republican* recently visited this city and was very kindly received and courteously treated. Many of the ladies thought him charming, and he was invited to circles of a select character and made much of by both ladies and gentlemen noted for their culture and hospitality. He stated that he was "writing up" the city, and was given information from various sources, "Mormon" and Gentile, that he might be properly posted and not make such an egregious a—well, goose of himself, as so many traveling scribes do when attempting to explain Utah affairs.

The *Republican* of Sunday, September 22nd, contained a long communication from the "charming" gentleman, and the ladies will no doubt be anxious to learn what he has said about them. Here it is:

"If she is a Gentile she has just a tint of the rose on her cheeks, she is stylish, very modest, well educated and simply splendid company. If she is a straight-laced Mormon, she is rather countryfied, and in most cases has a pale, soggy appearing face and her words come sluggishly,

while her eyes look heavy—whether from work or Mormon piety, its hard to say."

The "Mormon" girls who gushed over this admirer of their beauty and style will no doubt be "awfully pleased" at his description of their attractions. "A pale, soggy appearance" is exceedingly complimentary, is it not? And eyes "heavy from Mormon piety" will no doubt be enlivened and brightened by this delicate flattery.

So much for the ladies. As to the situation here, it is thus referred to with equal fairness (?) as the charms of the ladies:

"Why do the Mormon leaders refuse to make improvements? The one general explanation is that they want to stop Gentile immigration to the city, depreciate property in every way possible, and in the publicly prayerful hope that even the Gentiles already here will both sell out and clear out."

This is given to the public in face of the fact that all the public improvements in the city, some of which are alluded to further on in the article, have been made under "Mormon" direction and enterprise. All the public improvements in progress and projected have been started under the same management. He speaks of the dust in the city and asks:

"Why don't they sprinkle? Because the Mormon city government won't improve the primeval water-works system so as to make sprinkling to any reasonable extent possible."

The unfairness and animus of these remarks, in view of the efforts of the city government both to increase the water supply and to distribute it to the best advantage, are apparent to all who understand the facts.

He goes on to tell the positive falsehood that,

"Whenever one sees a building improvement, whether business or residence, it can, ninety-nine times in a hundred, be set down as belonging to a Gentile. The one notable exception to this is the new Temple now nearing completion."

This shows how much the dude correspondent depended on "Liberal" stuffing for his items, and how little he used his own eyes and reliable sources of information. "Mormon" dwellings are referred to in terms as complimentary and untruthful as those about the personal appearance of "Mormon" ladies. He says:

These old-time homes of polygamists are nearly every one built of unburned brick and cobble stone, plastered over. They are denuded