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UTAH REPUBLICANS RECOGNIZED.

The dispatches from Washington this morning bring word that at the meeting of the National Republican Committee on Monday, "the contest between McBride and Hatch for the Utah representation was decided in favor of McBride." A special to the *Ogden Standard* puts the matter in a different light. It is as follows:

"McBride was seated for Utah. Hatch had withdrawn and Tallock, Liberal, made a fight against McBride but failed. McBride stood squarely that he was not here representing the Liberal Republicans but the Republicans of Utah. McBride's action and his seating are a complete victory for the National Republican party of Utah."

It looks as though the straight Republican organization of this Territory had received the recognition of the national party. It will be remembered that Arthur Brown, the well known Salt Lake attorney, received the proxy of Judge J. R. McBride, who was the Utah member of the national committee. Judge Hatch was sent to Washington to attend the meeting by the regular Republicans who met in this city. The "Liberals," who had counted on McBride to represent their faction, taking alarm called a meeting of the so-called Republican Central Committee, at which only a minority was actually present. Arthur Pratt held the proxy of Arthur Brown, but was ruled out and his principal rejected as a member. Judge McBride's place in the committee was also declared vacant. E. W. Tallock was chosen to fill the place of Arthur Brown, and C. S. Varian the place of J. R. McBride. Arthur Pratt, representing Arthur Brown, succeeded, however in filing the aforesaid protest.

"The Republican party of Utah having been regularly organized by a Territorial Convention, called for that purpose, and such organization being in full working order, and the committee having refused to work with the Republican party, has no standing in said party, and as every Republican owes his first allegiance to the Republican party, irrespective of all other parties—this committee while posing as Republicans has seen fit to give its first allegiance to the so-called "Liberal" party of Utah, and has worked in its interest to the detriment of the Republican party. Therefore, as a Republican, having in view the best interest of the party, I protest against any assumption of authority on the part of this committee to speak for the Republicans of this Territory, or any action being taken on its part which would tend in advance the interests of the "Liberal" party to the detriment of the regular Republican party of Utah. The only duty which this committee can legitimately perform is to adjourn sine die.

"ARTHUR PRATT,
"Member of Committee."

A resolution of three was chosen to formulate resolutions and a memorial to the National Republican Committee, protesting against what the meeting termed a "Mormon Republican party in Utah." Mr. Tallock was selected as a representative to the National Committee and to present the memorial.

After this, it appears, Judge McBride concluded that he would go to Washington himself, and it seems he received recognition, not as the representative of the "Liberal" element here but of the regularly organized Republicans of Utah.

Arthur Brown had on his arrival in New York met with the National League of Republican Clubs, where he was invited to make a speech, and at which the Utah Republican League was fully recognized with Hoyt Sherman as executive member. These two events seem to establish the status of the straight Republican organization in this Territory.

This is quite proper and consistent. The so-called "Liberal" organization, though composed largely of professing Republicans, is neither Republican nor Democratic in principles, aims or methods. It is not national in any sense, nor is it in accord with the spirit of popular government. It is at most a local faction, out of harmony with all that is truly American. The representatives, resolutions, memorial and all appear to have failed, and "Liberalism" has received a big set-back.

The idea of calling the regular Republican organization a "Mormon Republican party" is extremely absurd but illustrative of Utah "Liberalism." With such solid Republicans as Judge Zane, C. W. Bennett, Arthur Brown, Arthur Pratt, Harrold Parsons, Judge Barton, E. S. Crickmer, F. H. Dorsett and many others, all prominent Non-Mormons as active members of the party, the "Liberal" attempt to give it such a title is worthy of the usual tactics of that faction.

Tallock will have his journey for his pains, and the "Liberal" organization will be "down in the mouth." But was it not a shabby trick to substitute him for a more ambitious and pretentious aspirant, who backed out at the last moment fearing the defeat that was to come? "Liberalism" is on its last legs and the action of the National Republican Committee is a warning to all Republicans yet within its ranks of its fast approaching fate.

IN QUESTIONABLE TASTE.

We have received a large number of eastern exchanges containing a two-column article entitled "The Belles of Deseret," and purporting to describe "the prettiest of all Mormon girls." The article is well written, with but one paragraph perhaps that is positively objectionable, and no attempt is made to unduly flatter the ladies who are the subjects of the disquisition not to lessen their claims to beauty.

But the alleged portraits of these attractive ladies are strangely at discord with the descriptive matter. They are not only miserable caricatures of the originals but some of them are positively forbidding in appearance. In most of them there is scarcely any resemblance to the living realities, and in the cases where they are badly printed they are positively fiendish.

What the feelings of these ladies must be on beholding their supposed portraits with their names accompanying, we can easily imagine but would not like to put into words. While, we question the good taste of these prominent ladies and singling out these undoubted beauties as "the prettiest of all Mormon girls," and consider the statement open to debate, we have no hesitation in condemning the hideous burlesques on art which are printed as their portraits.

The article is a syndicate production, that is, it is written for a company that supplies it ready for printing, cuts and all, to a number of papers in different parts of the country, and therefore it receives a wide circulation. It will not serve to establish any great reputation for the beauty of "Mormon" ladies, if these tableaux are taken for the prettiest among them all, and we do not think any of them, even if possessed of no more than an ordinary share of vanity, will be greatly elated at having their names bandied about in association with faces so unlike their own.

And seeing that there are so many more of our mountain beauties who receive no mention, and who are just as lovely as those who are described, it is not very likely that the author of the article will increase his popularity among the fair sex of Utah. We think the whole business is in bad form.

THE SAINTS IN CHRISTIANIA.

The following appears in the *Nyheds og Aftenavisen Blad*, of October 21, one of the most widely circulated newspapers in Norway:

"The Latter-day Saints ('Mormons') concluded their conference last Monday with a very successful Church fair, in their assembly room, 27 Oslerhaugsgade. The two previous days had been occupied with several meetings, held both in the morning and afternoon. The capacious hall was handsomely decorated with wreaths, garlands and a great number of flowers round the rostrum, and it was all the time crowded with listeners—the gentlemen on one side of the hall, and the ladies on the other. Twelve missionaries were present, among whom were one from Denmark and one from Sweden. These outlined briefly their destinies, which are founded on the Bible and on the Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants. These books they consider inspired similarly as the Bible. As Moses on the mount received the commandments of God, so the founder of Mormonism, Joseph Smith, by divine revelation had found his religious system engraved on two gold plates buried in the ground. [This is evidently a misunderstanding on the part of the reporter.] On the 6th day of April, 1830, he founded the Church with six members, and now there are more than 350,000 followers, scattered in the various countries. This remarkable success gave them proof that the Church was blessed by God. The Saints expected the speedy advent of Christ. They believe in divine revelations also in this age. If we understood them (the speakers) correctly, they held that they had received divine authority to carry on their work."

We have given a literal translation, which will be interesting to some of our readers. It indicates that a change of public sentiment in favor of the Saints is taking place. A few years ago, no paper in Norway would publish anything about the "Mormons," except what was slanderous and tended to place them in a false light. Only a few years ago, when the Saints in that country applied to the government to be placed in the same legal position as other Christian dissenters, the Theological faculty of Christiania decided, that the "Mormons" were not a "Christian sect" and could, consequently, not expect to have the benefit of the liberties granted to "Christians." Now, it is admitted by public opinion, at least, if not by the theological mossbacks of the faculty, that the doctrines of the Saints are "founded on the Bible." This is one step forward towards final, complete recognition.

COMPARATIVE CENSUS STATISTICS.

The population of North Carolina under the census of 1890 was 1,617,947, in 1880 it was 1,399,750. There are in the State ninety-six counties. Twelve of these show decreases. There are twenty-three cities and towns which show a population each of 2000 or more. The largest numerical increase in urban population is found in Asheville, Concord, Henderson and Winston. These cities show increases of over 200 per cent for the decade. Wilmington stands first in population with 20,056, Raleigh next with 12,678, Charlotte 11,557 and Asheville City 10,235. Only one town shows a decrease of two positive from 1880 to 1890, that of Beaufort in Carteret county. All the other 22 towns and villages increase carrying from 15 to 200 per cent for the decade.

The population of Georgia according to 1890 census returns was 1,837,353, in 1880 it was 1,542,180. These figures show an increase of 19.14 per cent for the decade. There are in the State 137 counties, 19 of which show decreases. There are six counties which show increases of more than 100 per cent. In 1890 there were 19 cities and towns with a population each of 5000 or more, with an aggregate of 249,126. In 1880, the aggregate population of these towns and cities was 151,189. These figures show an increase of the aggregate of 65.57 per cent for the decade. Only one town shows a decrease, all the other increases varying from 21 to 405 per cent. Atlanta has 65,533, Savannah 43,189, Augusta 33,595, Macon 22,746, and Columbus 17,303. All the other cities are under 10,000.

The population of South Dakota in 1890 was 328,808. As nearly as can be ascertained, according to the census of 1880, that part of the old Territory now known as South Dakota was 98,268. This shows an increase of almost 235 per cent. There are eighty counties, but so many changes have been made in county lines since 1880, that comparative returns can only be approximated. There are ten cities and towns each with a population of 2000 or more. They are: Sioux Falls 10,177, Yankton 3330, Pierre 3255, Aberdeen 3192, Huron 3088, Watertown 2572, Lead City 2561, Deadwood 2306, Mitchell 2217 and Rapid City 2129.

CURRENT CONCEITS.

Two prospectors, Brown and Crawford—who reached San Diego, Cal., last Friday, reported having made a ghastly find in the Cocopah country, on the Peninsula. While prospecting they suddenly came upon the body of a man who had evidently died from thirst. The corpse was apparently that of a German. He had been dead many days, but the body was not decomposed, the dry air of the desert having preserved it to a remarkable degree. There were evidences of the man having suffered terrible agony. His finger nails had been torn off in his efforts to reach water by digging in the sand. The body was buried by the two prospectors, who then continued on their journey. Two miles farther on the bodies of two burros and the packs which the animals had carried in life were still attached to the burros. The outfit probably belonged to the German. The packs yet contained the bacon, flour and hardtack found in every prospector's outfit. There was nothing by which to identify the remains of the unfortunate.

A number of philanthropists in and near Boston are about to make the experiment of establishing a settlement similar in aim and scope to that of the far famed Toynbee Hall. The idea is to send refined and educated men and women into the worst sections of the city in the hope that they may elevate those whose aims and lives are of a lower nature by coming into direct contact with them, and to create in their hearts the feeling of a common brotherhood of man. It is also intended to furnish students of industrial and social problems from a religious standpoint, with practical means of enlarging their knowledge. The headquarters of the members will be known as the "Answer House."

The oldest son of the great novelist, Mr. Charles Dickens is the editor of *All the Year Round* and *Household Words*. Miss Mary, the second of the family, manages a type-writing establishment located in the same building that contains her brother's office. His second sister, Catherine E. Macready, is the wife of the artist, Carlo Pellegrini, and is herself an artist. The second son, Alfred Tennyson, is a merchant in Melbourne, Australia. The youngest, Edwin B. Lytton, makes his home in the same far-away country, and is a member of the New South Wales Parliament. Still another son, Henry Fielding, is a successful barrister in London.

Panama, the would-be dictator of Brazil has succumbed to the inevitable, by resigning. The idea of popular opposition became too formidable for him to longer withstand it. In signifying his intention to step down and out, however, he accompanied the act with a qualification, by naming Floriano Peixoto, in whose favor he said he retired. If he could not be at the head of affairs himself he wished to have the say as to who should fill the position. It is not probable that his gratuitous nomination will be accepted. The candidate is likely to be too much of the same stripe as himself.

Mr. Oom Vanderbeek's resignation of the war township of the penitentiary is announced, to take effect at the close of the present month. He has occupied the position ever since Mr. Arthur Pratt retired from it. We believe he has filled the office efficiently. While insisting upon obedience to the regulations of the prison, his treatment of the inmates has been uniformly humane and such as to win for him their respect.

The general situation of affairs the world over is of such a character, that it is presumable the Saints are for to consider and ponder upon the signs of the times.

The tremendous sandstorm that blinded and choked people in Nebraska and Kansas a few days ago, has been succeeded by a snowstorm of equally great severity in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Iowa. The storm was accompanied by a very cold wave, which has caused great suffering among the unfortunate people who were caught in the storm. The snowfall was very heavy in some places, and the cold was so intense that many people who were caught in the storm were compelled to abandon their teams and seek shelter in the nearest houses. The storm was very severe in Minnesota