

or a Democratic State, is the question of the hour, and it is folly for the remaining members of the "Liberal" faction to lose sight of it in a frantic effort for a few local spoils.

The pretense that the object is to prevent immediate statehood is puerile and insincere. If that was really desirable, the opponents of statehood could fight it far more effectually within the lines of the national parties than in a factional, local, dying organization that has now no national influence and that is known to be opposed to national party interests.

It is evident that those who are seeking to keep alive this local faction by a re-uscitation of these local strifes, are doing so for mere selfish purposes, and therefore it is surprising that any rational persons should lend themselves to the paltry scheme. The issue of the hour, the inevitable change of affairs that is approaching, the interests of the coming State and of every active, intelligent man in the community, all cry aloud that the past should be left in the rear, and that those who cling to it should be relegated with it, where they belong, and an alignment should be made at once, of all patriotic and progressive citizens, with the national parties, for living issues that are not only for the benefit of Utah but for the good of the nation with which we are identified.

IDAHO POLITICS.

THE Democratic Convention at Boise on Thursday night nominated John M. Burke for Governor of Idaho. Ex-Governor Stevenson showed up at first as the strongest candidate, but some of the supporters of J. M. Bullentine, finding it impossible to succeed, cast enough votes for Burke to give him the necessary majority, when the nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Burke is very popular in North Idaho and will make a much stronger candidate than Stevenson, as he has always kept his pledges, is a bright, shrewd and nifty man, and has no gubernatorial record to be criticised. He will give McConnell a close run.

Mr. J. M. Bullentine has been a strong opponent of the test oath and fought it gallantly in the Legislature, and he was therefore deservedly popular in Southern Idaho, and was supported by the Bear Lake delegation as long as there was any prospect of his nomination. J. W. Jones received the nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

The convention adopted the "Mormon" plank in its platform, as published in this paper on Thursday evening, with the following addition:

"We denounce the practices of the Republican party now prevailing in Bingham county of requiring Mormons to pledge themselves to vote the Republican ticket before they are allowed to register. The Democratic party pledges itself to do even and exact justice to the Mormon people."

Both parties have uttered a protest against the test oath created by the State Legislature and have pronounced it unnecessary under the present conditions. The Democratic party has not only pledged itself to the repeal of the law as the Republican party has, but pronounces it unconstitutional and favors action against it in the courts.

Now let both parties work for an immediate test, so that in the event that the courts view the matter in the same light as do the politicians, the much-abused Mormon citizens of Idaho may be disenthralled, and have an opportunity of showing their party proclivities and of casting their votes for the Presidential and local candidates. Who will stand in the way of this desired consummation?

GIVE THE WINDBAGS A SHOW.

A GREAT deal of grumbling is being indulged in by the people on account of the burden of taxation placed upon them in this part of the Territory. One gentleman was bewailing the fact this morning that his special taxes alone for sidewalk and street paving, and sewers amounted to twenty-one dollars a foot frontage on a portion of his property. His remarks set the mind of the writer afloat on the subject of taxation. He began to wonder when the expression of such mossback sentiments as those uttered by the gentleman referred to would cease and the work of the building up of the this city and county go forward without being retarded by an adverse popular sentiment. From such people as the dissatisfied taxpayer who was bewailing the burdens placed upon him by the local government, it is refreshing to turn to a citizen of another stripe, a member of the legal profession. He was airing his views the other day with much ability and commendable generosity. They were to the effect that mossbackism must cease, because progress and development were the correct watchwords of the hour. People who complained of excessive assessments belonged to the old-fogy brigade. This city was going to be built up and become one of the greatest on the continent and the malcontents could not effectually stop its rapid, double-quick onward march.

The person to whom these remarks of the limb of the law were chiefly directed asked the broad-minded expositor of progressive principles if he owned any property in this city, and whether he had paid any taxes. The result of the inquiry, elicited the fact that the big-hearted man not only did not own any property, but had not even paid a poll tax, and had only been in Salt Lake a few weeks. He had a great soul, however, and was willing that his neighbors should be required to hand over their last dollar to build up the city that it might become great; very great, and that he might share in its glory and fame. In fact it must be made a place suitable for such expansive people as he to live in. There was nothing of the mossback about him.

Another incident that gave a backset to Mossbackism occurred on the day of the election on the subject of county bonds. A prominent city official approached the poll in one of the precincts. He took up a ballot and flourished it with a heraldic blow to the effect that he was in favor of bonding. There was nothing small about him. A well-known property-holder, who had witnessed these manifestations of liberality stepped up and made a similar exhibition, as an offset, on

the "No" side of the question. This so disgusted the aforesaid city official that he expressed his mind on the subjects of mossbacks who sat on the tail of progress and shouted whoa.

A few questions from the property-holder and tax-payer made it clear that the city official owned no property and paid no taxes, while it was quite evident that he was making a fat living out of popular taxation. But he is a progressionist and insists that the county must be built up if it takes the last dollar of those who pay his wages to accomplish the end.

Are not the arguments in favor of bonding and of excessively burdensome taxation, in the form of inflated assessments, unanswerable? True they come from non-tax-payers and from some others who not only occupy that position but might, by some who belong to the mossback section of the population, be termed public financial blood-suckers. But they are patriots! They stand in the same relation to local material progress as did the late Artemus Ward with regard to the Republic. He was willing, in case of emergency, that the last drop of the blood of his wife's relatives should be shed in defense of his county.

Is it not time that the non-progressive taxpayer took a back seat and the official test-sucker and the impetuous windbag were hoisted to the front and top of public affairs? A good many of the latter have been conspicuous for a considerable time. Why should there be any growing sentiment to cover them with the extinguisher of popular execration?

THE LIZZIE BORDEN CASE.

THAT Falls River mysterious murder case still continues to attract wide attention. Lizzie Borden, the young woman arrested ten days ago, charged with the murder of her father and step-mother, had a preliminary hearing yesterday. Nothing new has been developed.

Anna Catherine Green, a famous novelist, and author of a story, "The Leavenworth Case," which so resembles the Borden murder that it might be taken as a newspaper history of the tragedy, has been asked for an opinion. She has given it in the New York World. She confesses that the Falls River mystery surpasses anything in romance. The relations between Lizzie Borden and her parents are analyzed, but Mrs. Green believes that Lizzie is innocent. She sounds this opinion on the theory that a woman did not commit the murder, because of the fearful mutilation of the corpse after death. A man, savage or civilized, might do this, but a woman never, unless prompted by jealousy, or in revenge for stealing her children or destroying her character.

But while she contends that the girl is guiltless of the crime, the authoress does not deny that Lizzie might have indirect inferential knowledge of it. Mrs. Green thinks that some sympathizer of the Borden girl might have perpetrated the deed on his own responsibility.

If Lizzie Borden is guilty of this murder she is one of the most remarkable productions of human nature