

and curse till he is hoarse, and leave him alone to self-exposure and the defilement of a fitting receptacle for libel and untruth.

### MUST BE CORRECTED.

OCCASIONALLY when companies of immigrants arrive here from Europe complaints are made by them of discourteous, insulting and even inhuman treatment received at the hands of trainmen at some points on the overland route.

At various times the attention of leading railroad officials has been directed to the subject, and investigations have ensued, with a view of locating the offense upon the guilty parties. Those who have suffered from these indignities have, however, failed to take the names of the offenders, together with dates and other particulars. If this were done in every instance there would be but little difficulty in correcting the wrong, either by the railroad officials acting in the premises, or by the taking of steps by the immigration agents to bring the people over lines on which no persons who will behave discourteously and even brutally toward them on account of their being "Mormons," will be employed. The engaging and paying for passage on a railroad is similar to any other business transaction, and those who abuse and maltreat their customers, or permit it to be done, are not entitled to the patronage of the injured parties.

These causes of complaint have been so frequent that by some process or other an immediate estoppel should be placed upon them. We do not wish it to be understood that the treatment referred to is the rule along the route. On the contrary as a general thing railroad officials and trainmen go out of their way and manifest a spirit of accommodation and kindly feeling to our people on the journey hither. It is only on certain lines and at particular points of the route where there is any ground of complaint. The reports made at this end by the companies always give great credit for the general good treatment received by them. The exceptional ill usage at special points is rendered, by comparison, all the more glaring.

We offer as a suggestion that it might be well for the Elders in charge of companies to be instructed before leaving European ports to be careful to take names, dates and all other necessary particulars where the conduct of railroad men toward the people is other

than it should be. The people have enough trial and hardship necessarily entailed by a long and arduous journey, without being subjected to improper treatment at the hands of those who are receiving their patronage.

### THE DUTY AT HAND.

THE time fixed by law for the completion of the yearly revision of the registration lists has expired. The registration officers have now to arrange the names in alphabetical order and transmit the lists to the County Clerks. This must be done on or before the 1st of July. At any time before the completion of this work, voters who have removed from one precinct to another may have their names transferred to the proper list, by applying at the office of the registrar.

After the forwarding of the lists to the County Clerks, there is no time designated by law at which any additions can be made thereto. But there is provision for the erasure of names placed there illegally. This is a matter that should engage the attention of the People's Party. Any qualified voter may object, in writing, to the right to vote of a person who has been registered unlawfully. If the person so registered has not resided in the Territory six months and in the precinct thirty days, or is not a citizen of the United States, his name must be stricken from the list, after proof of this is furnished and he has been notified of the objection and had the opportunity to refute the charge and has failed.

Objections may be presented and heard, from the time of posting the list—that is fifteen days before the election. This gives but ten days during which such objections can be heard. The best way to proceed is to give information to the committee of the precinct or of the county where the unlawful registration has occurred, and let competent and experienced men attend to the formalities required by law. Notice of the persons authorized to hear and determine objections will be given by the County Clerks at the time when the registration lists are posted.

Every live voter of the People's Party should feel interested in securing a fair and full election. If it is known that improper registration has been made, information should be given immediately to the committee so that no time may be lost. Suspicion is not sufficient.

Evidence must be furnished. This should be looked for as soon as it is known that any person has unlawfully registered. Do not wait till the last moment. Make preparations now. Let no qualified voter of any party be obstructed or inconvenienced, but let every illegally registered fraud be exposed.

All that the People's Party demand is a fair election. If their opponents have the most legal votes, they should fill the offices. But they ought not to be permitted to gain by trickery and imposture the power that belongs to the majority. There is no question as to the disposition and intention to do this. It only remains to be seen whether it can be accomplished. To defeat this wrong, the energies of the whole party should be employed. Let there be no relaxation of vigilance until the result of the election has been determined.

### RELIGIOUS.

#### Sunday Services.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle Sunday, June 9, 1899, commencing at 2 p. m., Counselor Charles W. Penrose presiding.

The choir and congregation sang:

O Jesus, the Giver,

Of all we enjoy!

Prayer by Elder Jas. H. Anderson.

The choir sang:

O God, th' Eternal Father,  
Who dwells amid the sky!

The Priesthood of the Fifteenth Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

#### ELDER JAMES E. TALMAGE

was called to address the congregation. He said that if the Saints gave to a speaker their sincere support, the blessing of the Lord would be with them, and good would be done. It was necessary that a speaker should be humble and full of a desire to say only those things that are prompted by the Spirit of truth. If the spirit of information is with us the will of the Lord will be made known, no matter how humble may be the Elder called to address us. The securing of knowledge should not be the entire aim of our endeavors, but it should be acquired with the object of doing good. The testimony of the Gospel comes through the spirit of inspiration, and when we assemble together on the Lord's day to partake of spiritual food, our minds should be in a condition to receive that food.

The Sabbath comes to us so frequently, that sometimes we do not fully consider the nature and purpose of that day, and why it was that the Lord called it holy. He declared it a day of rest—of cessation from work. When Israel was encamped about the foot of Sinai's