

### FORFEITURE FOR CRIME.

THE *Illinoisan*, published at Marshalltown, Ill., recently had a very thoughtful editorial on the subject of the confiscation of "Mormon" Church property. From this we make the annexed extracts:

"Great abuses had existed in England from which we get the most of our law by way of forfeiture of estates for crimes, including treason in fighting on the unfortunate side in civil war, and there is hardly an acre of ground in England that has not been forfeited half a dozen times, depending on what faction was uppermost when the other was down in fortune, and these alleged offenses not only resulted in a forfeiture of all the property of the offender but worked a corruption of his blood so that his kindred and descendants could not inherit after him. Where the offender was tried, convicted and executed, or when he pleaded guilty and was executed, the attainder followed so that his heirs could not only not inherit, but he was incapable of suing in any court in any capacity. But where he got away with his head on his shoulders and escaped the realm, as many an active fellow did, parliament enacted against him and his heirs a bill of attainder.

"Our forefathers, realizing the wrong and injustice of such proceedings, provided in the federal constitution that no bill of attainder should be passed, but for treason the forfeiture of the property of the offender during his life only, might be forfeited to the United States, thereby excluding forfeiture for any and all other crimes.

"But the practice of forfeiture was never transmitted or transported to this country from England, and the United States never before was understood to be capable of taking and holding the property of an alleged offender by way of escheat or otherwise. Indeed there can be no enjoyment of property of a living person or of a corporation for offenses in this country by the federal or state government, county, state, town or municipality."

### THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

THE ticket accepted by the Convention of the People's Party on Saturday, July 28 was a great surprise. Several of the names which are placed upon it had been freely mentioned for two or three weeks as probable People's candidates. The other names, however, had not been thought of by the People's Party, so far as we are aware. And they would not have been brought forward but for the reasons which were advanced in the convention and the strength which they give to the ticket.

The facts in relation to this matter may as well be frankly admitted and should be correctly stated. The movement of the labor men, resulting in the organization of the Independent Working Men's Party, was as unexpected to the People's Party as to any other body of elect-

ors in the city. But its sudden development and action determined the course of the People's Convention.

The managers of the Workingmen's Party were shrewd enough to place upon their ticket the names to which we have alluded. They would certainly have been brought forward at the People's Convention, if they had not been nominated by the labor men. The other nominees, on close criticism, and with a slight change, proved to be such as the People's Delegates could accept and were found to be able men, qualified for the positions named, and, though not members of the People's Party, infinitely preferable to the persons set up by the enemy in reward for political dirty work, and the trickery peculiar to "Liberalism" in Utah.

The adoption of that ticket was a stroke of good policy. It makes victory certain, if the voters of the People's Party go to the polls in force on election day. We believe they will do so. We have no doubt that when the matter is thoroughly explained, the ticket will receive the full support of both the People's and the Independent Working Men's parties.

The ticket is properly placed before the public as the People's, because it has been formally adopted by the People's Delegates. It matters not that it originated with another party. It is the ticket of both parties. The Independent Workingmen were smart enough to make it, the People's Delegates were wise enough to adopt it. Each can support it under its own title and by its own voters. The union of the two parties is the guaranty of its success.

We say to the People's voters who have doubted whether it was of any use to struggle against the odds in the hands of the enemy, the situation is changed. The "Liberal" trick of striking off the names of People's Party voters will not avail against men who are in the Workingmen's movement. All the fraudulent devices have their limits. The iniquitous work done to cut down the people's vote is insufficient for the purpose designed, in view of the labor vote. Throw aside your doubts and work in faith for the triumph that is assured.

We place the ticket at the head of our columns and ask all the voters of the People's Party, and all the voters of the Independent Working Men's Party, and all the voters of any other party who are opposed to the infamous proceedings designed to rob legal electors of the ballot, to

unite and elect this ticket and thus secure honest, capable and economical county government, and defeat the scheme concocted to reward political robbers, who represent only the spoils system and the party that advocates it openly.

Put in active work from now till next Monday, pay no attention to the jibes, or false charges or threats of the enemy, but rally all decent voters to the polls, and the ticket we hold aloft today will be carried and shine with the halo of victory when the sun goes down on Monday next.

### PIONEER DAY.

In this city Pioneer Day was spent quietly, without public demonstration in the way of a celebration. Business was suspended, and thousands of citizens went out of town to the different bathing and mountain resorts.

In most of the larger towns of the Territory there were public celebrations, many of them being highly creditable and enjoyable. Perhaps to a greater extent than ever before, all classes of citizens united in commemorating the anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneers in Salt Lake Valley.

### LOGAN CITY.

On Wednesday Logan City put on her holiday attire, though it was far into the night when the work of decorating was complete. The work accomplished, however, the city presented a most beautiful appearance.

At an early hour on Wednesday, visitors from neighboring towns began pouring in, and the influx was steadily maintained during the day. The hotels were filled at an early hour and the pressure upon them continued as time advanced. Under this strain the hospitality of the people was never more manifest nor more adequate. Almost every residence became a hostelry. None that made their wants known were permitted to wait long; and they were all made to feel entirely at home. The Utah & Northern train due at 9:50 p. m. did not arrive till shortly after 11; this was the second section of the train bearing visitors from the south, and was much the larger and more crowded of the two. The depot is about a mile from the business part of the city, and by the time the people had reached it many residents had retired for the night, by means of which some little searching and inconvenience in individual cases occurred; but no complaints were heard, and early enough all hands were up looking as fresh and bright as possible.

Some cannon had been provided by the committee, and at 3 o'clock in the morning the enthusiastic and altogether willing hands in charge of the artillery "turned them loose" upon the quiet and orderly community. The town was soon astir, and by 8 o'clock Main Street and its approaches were crowded with citizens and visitors in carriages, on horseback and on