

canal systems. At the same time the legitimate charges for operation should be made a lien on the property of the consumer so that they can be readily collectible, and not be avoided to endanger the canal system. Both the right of the irrigator to the use of water and the integrity of the system for bringing the water to the soil should be preserved intact.

This is but one of many reasons for State control, but it is an important one. It will not do to make an absolute rule, free of any other consideration, that the use of water on certain land conveys inviolable title thereto. Under the necessities which exist here there is demand for great outlay in creating a system of canals to bring the water to the land; and in the line of connection be broken injury results. Nor will it do to say that others must make up what some refuse to do in order to prevent that injury. There should be definite, concise laws for acquiring title to the use of water either direct or through canal companies, if the individual wishes to do so; and there should be associated with it such control as will maintain that title in perfect condition by keeping in operation the canal system which aided in giving it existence. Then the rights of both parties would be protected, and no trouble like that in San Diego county could come either through canal company or water consumer.

PRESIDENT CANNON AND THE UTAH SENATORSHIP.

AN OPEN LETTER.

SALT LAKE CITY,
January 14, 1896.

My name has been freely used of late in connection with the office of United States Senator for the new State of Utah; but my position on this subject has been so well understood by my intimate friends, I have not thought it necessary to say anything concerning it to the public. Now, however, I learn that in consequence of the activity of some of my friends urging my qualifications as entitling me to election for that high office, there is much uncertainty prevailing as to my attitude, and that this uncertainty may lead to divisions in the party ranks. This, in my view, would be most unfortunate; for the Republicans of this State, after a well-fought contest, which was fairly and honorably won, carried the State, and are fully entitled to the fruits of their great victory. That party, according to all the rules of honorable political usages, ought to elect the men of its choice to represent it in the Senate of the United States, and any division that would prevent this would be deplorable. I cannot, therefore, in the remotest degree contribute to division by allowing my name to appear as a candidate for United States Senator. I have stated this repeatedly to my friends, and I now

state it to the public, that there may be no longer any uncertainty upon the question. I desire in this public manner to say to all my friends, and especially to those who have been so kind as to express themselves in favor of my being elected to the United States Senate, that I am not a candidate for Senator and could not accept that office.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

NO "CHURCH INFLUENCE."

In the present discussion about the senatorship of Utah, the question of "Church influence" should be eliminated, for the sufficient reason that it has no foundation in fact, at least not in the quarter where it is so eagerly looked for. There is a growing conviction among those who are intelligently watching developments that the hue-and-cry has been raised solely to frighten those concerned from performing their duties to the State, as their personal and patriotic convictions would prompt them, for the purpose of inducing them to follow the lead of ambitious aspirants for political honors. How far this impression is correct we do not presume to say, but we do most emphatically state that wherever such tactics may be adopted, the plans should be frustrated at once.

The legislators are here not in the interest of individuals. They cannot turn over to ambitious politicians the allegiance they owe the State and their respective parties, without betraying the sacred trust of the people and branding themselves as unworthy of confidence. They understand this and know very well that their duty is to see that none but the best qualified are sent to the seat of the national government as the representatives of the new State. Qualification and political affiliations, not creed, must be the only considerations.

Were this not so, the greater part of the male population in this State would be barred from the rights accorded every citizen in the United States, since they belong to a Church in which nearly every man holds some ecclesiastical office, some portion of the holy Priesthood. To maintain that this fact operates against the performance of any duties to the State is to take issue with the Constitution itself; to urge that some ecclesiastical officers can properly hold civil offices, while others cannot without mingling together two opposite elements, is an apparent absurdity.

The very position of the ecclesiastical officers of the Latter-day Saints, from the highest to the lowest, is such that other denominations present no parallel cases. The latter have officers specially trained for ecclesiastical service. In many instances the training has been obtained at somebody else's expense with the understanding that their lives should be devoted to the spiritual service of the denomination. Almost without exception they are by oath or promise bound to devote their time to that kind of work and they generally receive a salary for their services. It is their means of se-

curing a livelihood. They are the paid servants of the denomination and can not properly as such engage in any other line of business whatever. There is, as far as known, no other objection to their entering the political arena than there would be to their establishing a tailorshop or a grocery business. But, as stated, the cases are not parallel. The ecclesiastical officers of the Saints occupy an entirely different position. The Priesthood is not to them a means of making a living. They engage very properly in all the different honorable pursuits of life, and can with as much propriety discharge the duties of State officers as those of an honest merchant, laborer or farmer. The Mormons, according to their own creed, do not believe in mingling religious influence with civil government, and as a corollary it follows that they do not believe in making religious creed or ecclesiastical position a bar to serving the people in any way the people may demand. It is perfectly useless to try to work up a scare in this matter, unless the intention is to spread the false impression abroad that Utah is a priest-ridden country, and thus antagonize her progress to whatever extent this may be still possible.

APPOINTMENTS FOR UTAH.

President Cleveland has done well in his appointment of United States officers for the State of Utah. The telegraph brought news this afternoon that he had named Judge John A. Marshall for district judge, Judge John W. Judd for United States attorney, and Nat M. Brigham for United States marshal for the district of Utah. All of these gentlemen are eminently qualified for the positions; of course there were other good candidates, but all could not get the places. Judge Marshall is among the ablest of Utah jurists, having served Salt Lake county as probate judge and held a place among leading practicing attorneys; Judge Judd was the last United States district attorney for the Territory of Utah, and Marshal Brigham was in the same order as U. S. marshal, each giving a satisfactory official administration. We congratulate the gentlemen upon their success and the government upon the choice having fallen on such capable men.

UTAH IS ALL RIGHT.

Some of the journals of the country, commenting on the admission of Utah to statehood, take occasion to express a doubt as to the sincerity of the Mormon people. They imagine that there is no longer anything to prevent the re-establishment of the peculiar social conditions that in years past caused so much controversy. They consider that polygamy was given up only under the pressure of unendurable opposition, and that its resumption is probable as soon as the opposition has ceased, or has been rendered powerless. Others take a more rational view and predict that it will be Utah's ambition to shine as one of the most brilliant stars in the glorious galaxy of states.

The fears and prognostications of