

they 'either have to give up their religion or leave England.' The struggle for religious liberty was too severe, and the freedom it gained too precious, for Englishmen to now raise the banner of religious intolerance. Mr. Ward is very far from the truth in his statements about the Mormons, and must be as far removed from honor, for honorable men will not resort to falsehood. It is only foes to British freedom that would compel a man to renounce his religious belief. We claim the privilege of worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of our conscience, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, where, or what they may.

"Yours truly,

"JAMES H. ANDERSON.

"42 ISLINGTON, Liverpool, Feb. 18th, 1891."

"SIR—Just a few lines if you please. In your last issue I saw a few lines from Mr. Mincher. He says either Mr. Beard or Mr. Powell is untruthful. I say the same as my brother, Mr. Beard, that there was not a member of the Mormon Church present at Mr. Ward's lecture, for we believe in treating all such persons with silent contempt. Mr. Mincher wants to know the reason Mr. Powell has been expelled from our Church. Well, I will tell him. The first lesson we learn on entering the Mormon Church is to mind our own business. He also says if he were Mr. Powell, and the Mormons would not acknowledge him as one of them, he would let them fight their own battles. Very good. Mr. Powell is at liberty to fight for or against us as he thinks proper. He also says 'Let us be honest and not seek to evade.' We wish he would remember that when he is writing the history of Mormons; I can judge for myself where he gets his information. It is from anti-Mormon literature of the basest kind, intermingled with his own erroneous ideas. Some honest-hearted person may ask the question—why do Christian ministers attack the Mormons in the manner they do? I will tell him the reason. It is because they can't do it in any other way. We defy Mr. Mincher, or any other minister in Christendom, to come and prove the principles unscriptural that the Mormons believe in. They know they can't do it. Let Mr. Mincher come to Normanton, and bring his Bible, and we will find a man to meet him. Let it be Primitive Methodism vs. Mormonism. Let us see which is most scriptural. He will get such a licking he never had in his life with the very book he professes to believe in. Would it not be more Christian to attack us in that way, instead of slandering, misrepresenting and abusing us? We are quite willing for anyone to examine our doctrines and compare them with the Bible. In conclusion, let me say that Mormonism, as the world calls it, is the true Gospel, and it will grow and increase until it fills the whole earth and shines as the noonday sun, when all Mormon haters and their systems have sunk in oblivion's shade.

"Yours respectfully,

"HANNAH REYNOLDS.

"SOUTH NORMANTON, Feb. 28, 1891."

Beckstrom saw mill in Dalarme, was burned down the other day.

AGAINST RIGHT AND REASON.

THE first election in this city to decide whether bonds shall be issued for school purposes, will be held on Monday, March 30th. It is provided for by the school law passed by the Legislature of 1890. Under its provisions the taxpayers of any school district may decide, by a majority vote, whether bonds shall be issued or not.

The whole city of Salt Lake is constituted one school district, and placed under the direction of a Board of Education. The gentlemen composing that body have determined to raise the sum of \$300,000 for the purpose of building and extending schoolhouses, providing the people sustain their movement at the polls. They consider this amount only a moiety of what is needed, but think they can get along with it for the present. The school accommodations they desire are certainly needed, for the population of the city has increased very rapidly, and the argument in favor of raising the necessary funds by bonding the district is in brief that, as the benefits to be derived will be enjoyed by posterity, part of the expenses at least should be paid by posterity. Considering the needs of the times, and the manner in which those wants can be met, it is probable that a majority of the tax-payers will be found in favor of supporting the proposition submitted by the Board.

But a question has since arisen in connection with this matter which we consider of far more importance than the financial part of the subject. The law provides that:

Sec. 122. The board of education of any city may, when in their judgment it is advisable, or when petitioned by a majority of the resident taxpayers of the said district, as appears from the county assessment roll of the last preceding year, shall, call a meeting and submit to a vote of the district whether bonds of such district shall be issued and sold for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school sites, for building or purchasing one or more schoolhouses, and supplying the same with furniture, necessary apparatus, and improving the grounds, and for liquidating any indebtedness already incurred for such purposes.

Sec. 123. The meeting provided for in Section 122 of this act shall be called by publishing a notice signed by the president and clerk of the board of education, in a newspaper published in the district at least once a week or three successive weeks, or by posting said notice in ten public places in the district for three weeks next preceding said meeting. Such notice shall contain: First—The time and place of holding such election. Second—The names of three judges to conduct the same. Third—The hours during the day (naming not less than eight hours) during which the polls will be open. Fourth—The amount and denomination of the bonds, the rate of interest, and the number of years, not exceeding twenty, the whole or any part of said bonds are to run. Fifth—For what purpose it is proposed to issue the bonds.

Sec. 124. The board of education shall appoint three judges to conduct the election, and the voting at such meeting shall be by ballot, but no particular form of ballot shall be required, nor shall any informalities in conducting such election invalidate the same, if the election shall have otherwise been fairly conducted. At such election the ballots shall contain the words "Bonds Yes" or "Bonds No."

The Utah Commissioners, however, have taken the ground that all elections of every kind in the Territory are, by the terms of the Edmunds Act, to be conducted by persons of their appointment. They have therefore designated the judges of election for the various polling places as follows:

First Precinct—A. H. Parsons, J. H. Woolcott, William Fuller.

Second Precinct—(1) A. H. Kelly, S. P. Armstrong, Louis O. Shaw, (2) James F. Bradley, Isaac Woolf, W. S. Burton.

Third Precinct—H. Pembroke, John L. May, J. S. Tingey.

Fourth Precinct—E. D. Hoge, Henry T. Ball, David L. Murdock.

Fifth Precinct—(1) Joel F. Allen, F. B. Shelley, Thomas V. Williams; (2) E. D. R. Thompson, A. L. Simondi, John R. Winder, jr.

This position is different from that taken by the Commission in reference to school elections years ago. When applied to in reference to such elections they held that as they were not political in their character, but very much in the nature of "town meetings," they did not come under the provisions of the Edmunds Act, and the people were left to the conduct of such elections, as provided in the Territorial statute.

But this would not matter so much, perhaps, if a very important question of right and justice were not involved in it. If the Utah Commission may lawfully appoint these judges of election, instead of the Board of Education under the school law, can they not go further and require the voters to be registered electors? We understand that they do make this advance and declare that only registered voters can cast a ballot in reference to the issuance of school bonds.

The law provides for a meeting of the taxpayers to decide about the rate of taxes to be assessed and on the question of issuing bonds, and as to the qualifications for voting at such meeting, it says:

"Sec. 37. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or over who has been a resident of the Territory for six months and of the school district for thirty days both immediately preceding the day on which any meeting is held for the purpose of voting on the question of levying taxes or issuing bonds for any school district and who has paid a Territorial or county school tax in any such district during the preceding year or who has been assessed for any territorial or county school tax in any such district for the year in which any such meeting is held shall be entitled to vote at any such meeting."

It will be observed that the school