

THE GREAT CONVENTIONS.

THE Republicans take a good deal of pleasure in reiterating the charge that their chief national opponents are prone to camping on the ground whereon they (the Republicans) camped the year before; and the selection of Chicago as the place for holding the Democratic National Convention supplies a new fund for such diversion.

On the other hand, the Democrats claim that they have stolen a march on their antagonists by selecting the convention city par excellence. They point to the facts that it is the coolest of the eligible places, that it has the best and largest public halls, the best hotel and general conveniences, and that the people have a habit of making delegates feel their (the delegates') importance to the last degree. All of which is very well on both sides.

The question of most importance, we should say, is, what effect upon the voters of the County will likely be produced by the action of either party. After all, it is a matter of principles and candidates. These will be closely scanned and canvassed, no matter where the one may be promulgated and the other nominated. It is hardly probable that the Democrats can carry Illinois, and equally unlikely that the Republicans would not have held on to Minnesota even if their convention were not to be held within a thousand miles of Minneapolis.

Looking upon it, then, merely as a matter of personal comfort of the delegates, perhaps the Democrats have the better of the argument.

WHAT WILL THE GOVERNOR DO?

THE election bill which passed the House on Tuesday, having passed the Council on Monday, is an important measure. It provides for all elections to take place on the same day. The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November is the fixed date. That is the time designated by Act of Congress for elections of Representatives and Delegates to Congress and presidential electors. It is the day on which State elections are commonly conducted.

That there are too many elections in Utah is universally conceded. That they should most, if not all, occur on the same day, we believe is generally admitted. The only opposition to the present measure has come from the "Liberal" members, and that is because they do not want the Salt Lake City election postponed. If we are not mistaken, the very proposition which they have been fighting was, for

several sessions, a "Liberal" project. Thus the hostility manifested against it now is purely partisan and local and selfish.

The question now agitating the public mind is, what will the Governor do with the bill? He can sign it, veto it, or hold it back until after the municipal election. In either case he will be open to animadversion. If he signs the bill before the election, the "Liberal" faction will be ready to ent him up and spit out the fragments. If he vetoes it, the general public will accuse him of pandering to a faction, which controls him and wants to run the Territory though its members are insignificant in the whole population. If he holds it back until after the election, all parties will consider it a small and transparent endeavor to shirk responsibility.

The Governor has partly, if not fully, committed himself to this measure in the main. In his message to this Legislative Assembly, under the head of Municipal Charters he recommends:

"That all elections except school elections be held on the same day as that on which the Delegate election is held."

It is well understood, too, that the Governor desired that a bill in accordance with this recommendation should be prepared, separate from a bill regulating the manner of conducting elections, so that there might be no danger of complicating it with any matter that might affect the Utah Commission. On general principles it seems he can object to this measure only on the ground that school elections are not exempted. But, if necessary, an exception could easily be made in that case, and the bill stand in its essential features.

It is desirable that all municipal elections shall occur on the same day. This bill postpones one or two about nine months, and brings some others a few months earlier. It makes no serious disturbance of anything except the "Liberal" scheme by which, through notorious and open and wholesale colonization, that faction has deliberately plotted to take this entire city in February.

We hope the Governor will rise above any mere local, factional interests and, considering the good of the Territory, his own suggestions, and the fact that Utah is approaching a condition when the majority of her people will have the political power to which they are entitled, and when cliques will fall and those who favor them to the detriment of the majority will fall with them, he will be strong and firm enough to "do what is right and let the consequence follow."

THE FAULKNER AND TELLER BILLS

THE Faulkner bill for "home rule" in Utah and the Teller bill as a preliminary to statehood, are receiving attention from the newspapers of the country. The views of different editors are interesting and varied, and we present a few of them that our readers may be posted as to current opinions.

The Grand Junction, Colorado, *Star*, says:

"They will have lively times in Utah while the home rule file is pending in Congress. The people of Utah, especially of Salt Lake City, will be very foolish if they get up dissensions just now as the tidal wave of prosperity is rising in that Territory and sweeping it on to greatness and wealth. With the proposed law in full administration in Utah there will come an era of prosperity never before witnessed in that Territory. The influx of new people and money will be the largest we predict ever witnessed in any western Territory or State."

The same paper of a later date remarks:

"The Salt Lake *Times* can put more in a headline than it can in the subsequent article. The proposition to give home rule to Utah seems to go harder with the *Times* than anybody else. We fail to see just how the Ute question comes in, save that if home rule were established Utah could keep out the Colorado contingent, which she cannot do in her Territorial relation to the general government. Now, Mr. *Times*, do not you think home rule would be a pretty good thing, even if it did not accomplish anything more than to protect Southern Utah from the influx of a horde of Southern Colorado Indians? Home rule would keep the Indians out and invite the whites—not from Colorado alone, but from all the States, who are only awaiting her admission to fill up her beautiful valleys with active, intelligent and patriotic citizens. The *Times* should be ashamed of its weakness and its prejudices."

As a specimen of the manner in which the Salt Lake *Times* handles this important subject, affecting the welfare of this entire community, we clip from its columns the annexed elegant and profound editorial:

"The prospect for the passage of either the Faulkner or Teller bill seems to be dwindling to small proportions. The impression is evidently growing at Washington that the two measure are links of the same sausage from the same dog."

The public will judge from the foregoing what kind of animal it is that barks in that fashion.

The Denver *News* has a long leader on the bill, from which we make these extracts:

"Every device has been attempted by the Mormon leaders. First a constitution was adopted in which polygamy was forbidden, but it was seen that without the restraining power of the Federal Government it would remain a dead letter. Then came the 'revelation' which ordered the abandonment of plural marriage, followed by the party division scheme, which was the most transparent fraud of all. All these have failed to have any impression upon the country, which remains firm in the conviction that until the Gentiles dominate Utah, that Territory should not be admitted as a State.