

pure government," is it not, one "run by a gang of organized toughs and thugs?" "WE got all the Denver toughs and prizefighters we could get together!" "WE put six-shooters in their belts," "WE elected" this man, and "WE propose" to do that, and "WE will give them the hottest fight with Uncle Sam's soldiers to back us." Wonderful Wampler! Backed by Uncle Sam's soldiers and the Denver toughs and prizefighters with six-shooters in their belts, what a doughty warrior against the "Mormons" he must be—on paper. Perhaps he was expecting these belligerent backers when ex-Governor West laid him out with his cane.

The real estate associates of the wonderful Wampler must be greatly obliged to him for his splendid advertisement of the attractions of Utah. Controlled by people who murder folks for the sake of religion, with a city where unnumbered skeletons only await excavations for buildings to grin at the new comer and testify to the character of the population, and where it requires toughs, prizefighters and thugs to run "a pure government," capitalists will naturally rush here to invest, and peaceful people, seeking for homes in the Great West, will flock in by multitudes, making the hearts of the real estate dealers to rejoice and their bank accounts to swell with plethoric credits!

We have refrained from making any remarks on the ridiculous and deceptive stuff dealt out to the St. Paul reporter while the alleged author of it was absent. We do not purposely talk about people behind their backs, nor say anything abroad we would not say at home. We have no controversy with the truth no, matter if it happens to be unpleasant, but we consider it our duty to expose falsehood when it affects Utah and her people, even though it is backed by all the "toughs" of the country and all the Wampers of the world.

#### A THREATENING DANGER.

SCARCELY a day passes in which the newspapers do not contain accounts of blood-curdling lynching incidents. A heinous crime is committed, one or more persons are suspected of being guilty of the deed, arrested and imprisoned. A mob collects, organizes, advances upon the jail where the alleged criminals are confined, overpowers the often too-willing officers, enter the building, drag the poor wretches out, hang them to the nearest tree or telegraph pole, and perhaps, in addition, riddle the bodies with bullets. Tragedies of this

character are so common that they cease to create alarm or cause any great degree of apprehension for the welfare of the nation. These lawless mobocratic misdeeds are not confined to newly settled districts, but are becoming frequent in old communities.

With the multiplication of events of this nature comes a corresponding increase of apologists for such inexcusable and barbarous work. The basis of palliation is the claim that the officers and courts are either too tardy in administering and executing the laws, or, in that respect, fall altogether. On this ground mobs are excused for assuming a criminal role. It is also erroneously and thoughtlessly contended that such acts are done by the people, simply because a limited number of the populace undertake to commit those outrages upon justice and enlightened civilization. It will be a sorry day for the country when the people as a whole, or even as a majority, will condone such anarchical proceedings. If that time shall ever come, then law and the machinery for its application will be virtually abolished and confusion reign supreme.

If the lynching incidents are intelligently scanned as a whole, or as they transpire, it will be observed that those who participate in them are not animated by a desire for justice, but for blind and bloodthirsty vengeance. Neither are they, in the majority of cases, incited to commit the deeds of violence that are disgracing the annals of American history by an expectation that justice will not in the regular way be meted out to criminals. Lynchings often occur in communities where there is good reason to presume that the law, if allowed to take its due course, will be administered and executed. Those who insist on the rightfulness of the substitution of popular fury for the execution of law are either unable to grasp the consequences of such a course or indifferent to its inevitable effect upon the nation. But even where it is believed that courts will act corruptly, we fail to see that the commission of another crime will have any beneficial effect upon society. As a rule mobs who "take the law into their own hands" are from ten to several hundreds to one of those on whom this sort of vengeance is wreaked. This being the case, the criminal list of the country is enormously swelled. The idea that men should be the victims of summary vengeance without the application of the civilized process of trial and conviction under any circumstances is monstrous. This lawless mode has been applied to a number of people

who have been subsequently proved to be innocent of the crimes of which they were suspected. Cases of this nature have occurred quite recently.

Not only the deeds of mobocrats, but apologies for them, spread a dangerous demoralization of public sentiment—a contempt for law and for legal processes and tribunals. This leads to the adoption of mobocratic methods for the attainment of other ends, such as the settlement of popular questions. In this regard the disturbances in Tennessee in connection with convict labor may be cited. In this instance the mob takes the exactly opposite position, in one respect, to that assumed by the operators and apologists for violence vs. law in ordinary lynching incidents. The latter have to rely on the pretence of ridding the country of bad people whom the courts will not punish. Now look at the Tennessee situation. The mobs in that State have no such plea. They, in order to accomplish an object, turn loose upon society 500 criminals whom the courts have tried, convicted and punished. Thus the labor of the tribunals of justice is worse than undone and all the expense and trouble of protecting the people thrown to the winds.

The fact is that one species of lawlessness not only begets and brings forth of its own particular kind, but produces all the various species of human action in that line. Popular fury is both blind and contradictory.

The populace have no right to take "the law into their own hands"—if such a paradoxical expression be admissible. They have delegated law-making and legal administration to their representatives, and they therefore possess it only in that way. They have no right to personally exercise powers which they have delegated to those they have chosen to be their official agents. Unless the mobocratic tendency of sentiment and action be checked, the country will be loaded with deeds of violence, which are everywhere alarmingly increasing. These are the skirmish attacks of anarchy on the outposts of good government.

#### DEMOCRACY IN NORWAY.

KING OSCAR II of Sweden and Norway seems to have a very serious case of Democracy on his hands. His Norwegian contingent has the disease in a form so malignant as to threaten the disruption of the Norwegian government.

The discontent that has existed among the people of Norway from the first day of the union with Sweden,