

on us is a larger task than that of purifying a municipality. It is that of saving a republic!"

In an editorial on the federal election bill now before Congress, the same writer says:

"We reprint from the New York Times a careful summary of the federal election bill that has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate. We hope our readers will study it closely. If they do they will see that it deserves the denunciation it has already received at the hands of the *Standard*. The force bill is designed to be an enormous engine for bribery, and it proposes to interfere with the inalienable rights of the States. It strikes a deadly blow at local self-government, and, worst of all, it prepares the way for a deliberate defiance of the will of the people, through putting the whole election machinery of the country, so far as members of Congress are concerned, into the hands of partisan agents who will be appointed for the specific purpose of certifying the election of men who will continue to support and uphold the robber tariff after the people have pronounced against it.

"It is without exception the most infamous measure introduced in Congress since the days of reconstruction, and back of that time it has no parallel in infamy except the alien and sedition laws, passed by the federalists just before an indignant people destroyed that party."

In a more recent editorial on the corruption prevailing at the seat of government he says:

On the surface the outlook for democratic institutions worthy of the name was never so dark in the United States as now. The money power that Jefferson feared is in full control of all branches of the national government, and never did a Congress so openly and unblushingly use its functions to enable the rich to grind the poor as has the Congress that has just taken a recess.

If these words had been uttered by one of the Mormon leaders and had been published in the *DESERET NEWS*, they would have been heralded all over the United States with a great flourish of trumpets as proofs of the hatred and disloyalty of the Mormons, and as an additional reason why they should be deprived of the franchise.

But the "task of saving the Republic" will not devolve upon the democratic party nor any other existing party composed of professional, wire-working politicians. They have all been weighed in the balance and found wanting. It will be the "People's Party," composed of the best elements of all parties and the noblest men and women of the nation, that will come to the rescue and "save the Republic."

Gentlemen may sneer, blackguards may revile, unbelievers may mock, but as certain as the sun will continue to shine and its planetary system revolve in orderly obedience around it, so surely will the Mormon people fulfil this part of the mission assigned to them. And the time is not so far off but that some of you who read this will see the fulfillment of the prediction that, instead of being the hated, despised, ostracised people they are today, the Latter-day Saints will command the respect

and confidence of the wisest and best men and women of this and every other nation, and the advice and counsel of their Elders will be sought by the rulers of the earth to aid them in solving the difficult problems and in controlling the elements of strife and discord that will perplex them and cause their hearts to fail for fear.

It would be easy to portray the laughter, or oaths and sneers with which this "vagary of another 'crank' or diseased mind" will be greeted. But just cut this out and put it carefully away in your pocket book for further reference.

SIRIUS.

WAR AMONG RANCHERS.

On October 30 there occurred, before Commissioner Greenman, proceedings on an application to have an Emery County rancher, named Geo. C. Whitmore, bound over to keep the peace, which indicate that a serious condition of affairs exists in the vicinity of Grassy Trail, a station on the R. G. W., in that county.

Grassy Trail is in the center of a region much frequented by herds of sheep and cattle, as it is a good range country.

L. A. Scott Elliott owns an extensive ranch in the vicinity, and some miles distant from his place is the ranch of Geo. C. Whitmore, which is located in what is known as Whitmore's Canyon.

Mr. Elliott owns a large number of sheep which range in that part, and is trying to have Mr. Whitmore placed under bonds to keep the peace. The grounds for his action are set forth in his deposition, taken by Commissioner Greenman, of which the following is the substance:

"On Sunday, October 19, 1890, I went with Geo. Richmond to hunt deer in the cedars. One of my sheep herds was moving up to get feed and water, in charge of Orson Pace, being at no great distance; George McCall, driving a wagon, about a mile below Whitmore's house, got into conversation with Orson Pace, who called to us, and told us that McCall said there would be trouble if we went further up the creek, and that Whitmore would make it. I replied that I would go along and see that he didn't. I and Richmond went on up the creek and kept near the herd. When the latter passed by Whitmore's ranch he came out with two other men and swore at Pace, ordered him back, and said he would get guns and drive him.

"Half an hour later I saw Whitmore and two other men, armed, ride above the herd, in the canyon, and drive the sheep back.

"We camped that night about a mile and a half above Whitmore's house, and during the night Whitmore and two other men moved continually around our camp. In the morning I saw Whitmore and another man approaching us with guns. He sent a man named Faucet to me unarmed, who asked if I intended to leave there; I replied: 'Not till the feed is eaten up.' I

told him Whitmore need not be afraid, but might come and speak to me, if he would leave his guns. Whitmore came and said he was an American and not a cur, and that I was on his land. I said it was not true and that the land was unsurveyed government land, and that if it was his he had recourse against me for trespass.

"He said: 'Will you go?' I replied: 'When I get feed and water elsewhere.' He said: 'I'll force you to go.' Then he said: 'Get your men; I won't stop to shoot until they come.' I said: 'I'll fetch my men and will defend my property if you attack it.'

"I took a position with my men; we could see Whitmore and his men moving about with rifles, but they did not come near.

"Before Whitmore came to me that morning, Geo. McCall had leveled a gun at Orson Pace, and he and Whitmore had ordered him back.

"On Tuesday, which was the next day, Whitmore said to me that he did not want bloodshed, and I agreed to leave with my sheep, and on Wednesday did so.

"I believe that Whitmore is liable at any time to shoot me or my men, when we are ranging or herding."

Orson Pace and George Richmond made depositions corroborative of the above, and it is understood that process will issue requiring Mr. Whitmore to show cause why he should not be required to give security to keep the peace.

DEATH OF THOMAS LEE.

The death of Brother Thomas Lee occurred at Richville, Tooele County, Utah, October 22nd. Deceased was the son of Alfred and Elizabeth La Fless Lee and was born January 12th, 1828, in Randolph Co., Indiana. He removed to Far West, Missouri, with his parents, who were among the first settlers of that place. With his father's family the deceased was expelled from the State in the winter of 1838-39 and went to Quincy, Ill. Next they journeyed to Nauvoo, Hancock Co., Ill., and there shared in the trials of the Saints.

Brother Lee crossed the plains to Utah in 1849 and remained in Salt Lake City until 1850, when he removed to Tooele City, and continued to reside in Tooele County up to the time of his death.

In 1856 the deceased went to meet the handcart companies and assisted them to the valley.

He started on a mission to Indiana in the year 1872; was the foremost in assisting to suppress the Indian difficulties in early days, and was at Provo in 1850, during the Indian fight there. In Tooele County he also played a prominent part.

From the first settling of Tooele County he had held many offices of trust, civil, military and ecclesiastical, all of which he filled with credit. He leaves a large family and a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss. The deceased was a good neighbor and a true friend to the poor.

L. G.

TOOELE CITY, Utah, Oct. 23, 1890.