

trated for the meanest and patriest objects, would like to see the men whom they wish to entrap thrust their heads into the traps which have been set for them. But what would the rascals say of such a fatuity? Would they not jeer at such simple souls for a lot of geese lacking sense enough to keep out of a palpable snare? "Walk up and plead guilty," eh? when they do not consider themselves guilty! Go to jail just to please their unscrupulous opponents! Pay fines to enrich a set of cormorants flocking around for prey! Such modesty as these "Mormon" eaters display has never been equalled in any age or nation.

The professed object of the present raid in Utah is

TO FORCE A "REVELATION"

suspending or abolishing plural marriage. It is thought by some iconoclast persons that if the heads of the Church are captured and imprisoned, no matter by what improper and extrajudicial methods, they will be so intimidated that they will be ready to compromise matters so as to secure their own safety. Those individuals understand neither "Mormon" men nor "Mormon" doctrine. The revelation on plural marriage came from God, not man, except as man was the medium of its communication. Its opponents may not believe that, but its adherents do believe it, from the President of the Church to the most recent member who is in full faith and fellowship. Revelation and prophecy do not come "by the will of man." God cannot be forced into any course, even by would-be-thought mighty officers of the Government. And it would be "a new thing under the sun" if a "Mormon" leader yielded to the clamor of a mob; the pressure of public opinion or the dangers that might beset him, and attempted to sacrifice principle to policy, or to interpose his personal word in place of a commandment of the Almighty. When will the people learn the fact that the "Mormons" have tests by which they know the voice of the Good Shepherd and can distinguish between a true revelation of God and a counterfeit? And when will they open their eyes to that faith and reliance on God and His word are abiding realities with the "Mormon" Church.

AVOWED OBJECT

of those who are pressing the attack on the Saints is not their real purpose. It is simply in one word FEES. Money and the retention of office to make money are the motive powers that actuate them. The suppression of "Mormonism" is a popular movement. Officers in danger of losing their position to make way for Democratic successors understand this, and are working it for all it is worth to them. The more prosecutions, the more fame and the more cash. Their sordid souls see nothing higher, and they judge "Mormon" officials by their own groveling standard. Their efforts will be vain, so far as the desired suppression is concerned. "Mormonism" flourishes on opposition and thrives and spreads on persecution. The discomfiture of its enemies is only a question of time, and the world has yet to show a single instance of a man who has permanently prospered by assailing the Saints of God. This movement will consolidate "Mormonism," and bring ultimate shame to the promoters of the conspiracy.

By the way it seems that the editor of the Logan Journal in a fruitless attempt to answer the strong arraignment of the News of his article calculated to frighten timid women and encourage spotters and official house-breakers, states that the editor of the News was "an urgent, devoted and zealous advocate" of a "dangerous" section of law which was passed while he was a member of the legislature of 1878. The News has very clearly shown that the section referred to was not dangerous in any way, but in accordance with fairness and justice. But the fact should be known that whether the section be fair or foul, the editor of the DESERET NEWS did not happen to be a member of the Legislature of 1878, as the journal of that body will show. It was a poor shift for an argument on the part of the Journal, anyhow, and counted for nothing if the statement was true. But the error of fact is more fatal even than the error of argument. It would be a great pity if women in Utah—there are no better living on earth—either through the covert advice of the Journal or the threats of over-officious officials should be intimidated into giving evidence beyond their own knowledge, which would further the ends of the conspirators against the homes and families of the people.

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

of the United States in the case against the Commissioners is an extraordinary document. The first part is well enough although it is strained hardly, to screen the Commissioners from the consequences of their assumption of unlawful authority. But the latter portion is an enunciation of the centralization doctrine in its extreme sense. It is undemocratic and subversive of the principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal." It makes the citizens of the Territories the political slaves of Congress which cannot disfranchise the citizens of the States. The decision discriminates between the powers of Congress over the civil and personal rights and over the political rights of citizens. But the declaration that "all men are created equal" relates to political equality, and the idea that any local or national can

legislate away franchises already granted, is contrary to recognized principles and to former decisions of the same Court. It requires judicial power on the basis of a judicial inquiry to deprive a citizen of a vested right or a privilege which has become a right by reason of being his property. Whether a Democratic House will adopt the undemocratic and anti-republican views of the majority of the Supreme Court remains to be seen. But "anything to beat the 'Mormons'" seems to be the popular cry.

Although the theory set forth by the Court in regard to the powers of Congress is so adverse to the genius of American institutions and likely to provoke mischief towards Utah, the ruling in regard to the Commissioners' authority is cheering and exactly in accord with the arguments of the DESERET NEWS from the very beginning of their doings. Their test oath, and their rulings, and all their exercise of legislative and judicial authority are void *ab initio*. All in the world they may do is to appoint registration and election officers, and count the votes and give certificates of election for members of the Legislative Assembly; just that and nothing more. All the rest they have done is mere assumption, and if they undertake to exercise any such powers in future, and registration or election officers are foolish enough to be governed by them, the aggrieved parties will be wise enough to proceed against those officers instead of against the Commissioners.

The registration officers are required to see that persons offering to register are free from the disqualifications of the Edmunds Act, so says the Supreme Court. But it says further that they are "responsible in damages for rejections made without reasonable cause or maliciously." This places them in a peculiar position; and while it is not likely that the "Mormon" people will take advantage of it to register unlawfully, they should certainly avail themselves of the power, decided to be vested in them, to proceed against registration officers, who maliciously and without due cause, as many have done, attempt to deprive lawful voters of the right to register. The diligence and good faith which those officers are said to "exercise in their inquiries," are supposed to be demanded by our local law. But a close examination of its text will show that the duties of the registration officers are sharply defined, and the inference of the Court is hardly justified by the language of the statute.

TRADE IS DULL

in England, and all classes complain of hard times; but it is thought that a lively war will stir up business, and as the British are nothing if not commercial, a war with Russia will be very popular. It seems a horrible thing that "Christian" people desire the slaughter of other "Christians" in order to make business brisk, but so it is, and those who indulge in the hope of a conflict of armies would be very much displeased if one were to hint to them that they are anti-"Christian" in their hopes and sentiments. Religion seems chiefly to consist, here, of sensation, now-a-days. Prominent and respectable sects copy the tactics of the "Salvation Army," and flags, drums, brass bands and street processions are resorted to for the purpose of creating an interest in the "Come-to-Jesus" platitudes of the professional preachers. True religion is at a low ebb. It does not produce excitement enough for the multitude, and there is no wonder that sensible and reflecting minds turn away with disgust from the conflicting and childish dogmas of the day and reject all forms of faith, nor that they pass "Mormonism" by with the rest, thinking that it is only one more of the vagaries of sectarianism, and to be classed with other superstitions. But a few earnest souls are led to perceive its distinctive features and lay hold of its mighty truths, and they are so full of joy and satisfaction in the knowledge, peace, confidence and security that it brings, that they are ready to endure trial, suffer ignominy and submit to all things that the Eternal Father in His wisdom may permit for their ultimate exaltation; and among them without shrinking or compromise is

A SPLENDID SPECTACLE.

The unanimous passage by the House of Commons of the vote of credit, without even an opposing speech, was one of the grandest triumphs of Mr. Gladstone's career. He is said to have made one of the most powerful addresses he ever delivered, and challenged the admiration of friend and foe by his unwavering dignity. Evidently the Premier has settled down to a conviction that war is inevitable, and gigantic preparations are in progress to commensurately meet the issue when the crash comes which is to shake the world. But he has a high sense of honor that causes him to exhaust every resource with a view to a pacific solution of the difficulty. Mr. Gladstone is sure that Russia has resolved on war, and he is determined to exhibit that fact and that England has done everything consistent with honor to avoid the bloody conflict. His earnest protests against Russia's encroachments and his tenacious clinging to diplomatic methods when they are apparently hopeless are not based on irresolution, but quite the contrary. He has formed a theory and line of action in relation to the situation and

his unflinching, unalterable adherence shows a fixedness of purpose that is apparent to every thinker capable of analyzing the character of the great man by penetrating beneath the surface of apparent, not real, hesitation which superficial minds imagine is shown by his course upon the Afghan frontier question. The present is a great occasion and the "grand old man" has, up to date, shown himself equal to it.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR ON THE SITUATION.

The following Associated Press dispatch, dated at Salt Lake, April 23d appears in the newspapers throughout the country:

"President John Taylor of the Mormon Church, being asked his views of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Clawson polygamy case, said: I consider the Court the most august tribunal of the United States. Its decision should end the controversy and should be respected by every good, loyal citizen; but I respectfully dissent from the decision in this case. The Congressional Territorial law passed in 1874 gives the non-Mormon population of Utah, which is 17 per cent. of the whole number, equal representation on the jury list with the 83 per cent. of Mormons. The recent decision ignores the right to all believing in Mormonism to sit either on grand or petit juries, leaving the Mormons not one friend to represent them. It not only packs juries, but permits them to be selected from the basest men. The accusation that the court as now constituted mean conviction will result in a reign of terror, causing hundreds of men, women and children to flee from the United States, seeking refuge anywhere from such injustice. In spite of any respect for the Supreme Court, there is a feeling down in the hearts of men that such acts are cruel and tyrannical, and a violation of constitutional and religious liberty. I entered into my marital relations before any law was passed contrary thereto, and have broken no law. I look upon the recent crusade as a religious persecution. Many Mormons have suffered death for their religion, but no man was ever punished for mobbing Mormons. There is no place in the world where female virtue is more sacred than with the Mormon people. I do not oppose the legitimate enforcement of the laws, but I claim the guaranties awarded to any other class of citizens."

ELSEWHERE AS HERE.

The following correspondence, which appears in the *Orion Era*, from Edmund Elsworth, written at Show Low, Apache County, Arizona, tells its own tale. The necessity of its publication reminds us that the shameless course of the anti-"Mormon" press here is followed to some extent, although perhaps not within the same intensity of malice, elsewhere:

"I wish, through the medium of your paper, to contradict an article published in the *St. Johns Herald*, of the 24th of March, which is made to say: 'About three months ago, Wm. E. Elsworth, of Show Low, was indicted for polygamy; taken before the United States Commissioners at Prescott; placed under two thousand dollar bonds, and Messrs. Robert and Jas. Scott became his bondsmen. A few weeks ago the Scott brothers noticed mysterious movements in and about the Elsworth mansion, and being a little suspicious, they kept an eye on their polygamous neighbor. Not seeing him for two or three days, they made inquiries at his home, and found to their dismay, that he had flown to more congenial climes, never to return again to his abode on the prolific banks of the Show Low. At this sudden exit of the cunning Elsworth, who left them in the lurch to the tune of \$2,000, they immediately started post haste on his trail, and succeeded in overtaking him before he had reached the Mormon stronghold, brought him back and compelled him to transfer to them a sufficient portion of his property as security for the amount of the bonds on which they had placed their names as sureties.

This should be a lesson to 'Gentiles' who are wont to become bondsmen for indicted Mormons.'

There is no such man living on the 'profitable banks of the Show Low,' as William E. Elsworth; there is one by the name of William Elsworth who, although 28 years of age, has never been married. So this part of the tale is false. Edmund Elsworth, Sen., lives on the Show Low, was indicted for polygamy at the last session of the U. S. Grand Jury at Prescott, although he has never at any time, or place, married any woman in violation of any law. This he expects to prove in court. The Scott brothers are his bondsmen. Said Elsworth has not run away from his bondsmen, neither has he been brought back and compelled to turn over property to satisfy his bondsmen; they have never asked such a thing. So this part of the tale is also false. The whole drift of the false statements made, are condensed in the last sentence. A lie told to prejudice Gentiles against the Mormons, who, if the reader will take the pains to examine their record, will find less indictments against them proportionately, notwithstanding Congressional enactments have been passed to make their past acts unlawful."

THE BENEFITS OF PLEADING GUILTY.

SOME days ago we stated several reasons why Latter-day Saints accused of unlawful cohabitation or any other offense under the Edmunds act should set up the best defense they can under the circumstances. Even when a person is conscious of having committed the fearful crime of "holding out more than one woman to the world as wives," there is no inducement to go into court and plead guilty. This fact received a forcible demonstration on Saturday in the case of Parley P. Pratt. In all other places and with all other people accused of offences against the law, except "Mormons," a mitigation of penalty is the general rule when the prisoner pleads guilty to the charge. In the instance referred to—which may be taken as an index to what will occur in all future cases of the kind when "Mormons" are the victims—in addition to receiving the outside limit of the penalty prescribed by the law, the accused was subjected to an additional infliction. Being in the hands of the court and at the mercy of a bitter and unjust judge, he had to bear, without the privilege or opportunity of resenting it, a trade of judicial insult.

The absence of magnanimity of an official that would take advantage of his position and under such circumstances heap indignity upon a helpless and respectable man, temporarily within his judicial clutches, is deplorable. The courage necessary to perpetrate such an outrage is not surpassed to any appreciable extent by the action of a burly bully who mercilessly pummels an enfeebled stripling or a veteran tottering with age whose hands are securely pinioned behind him. The difference in chief lies in the fact that the one operation is a physical chastigation and the other a mental torture.

A hapless victim subjected to such a homily mingled with abuse is entitled, speaking humanely, to a remittance of at least one-half of his sentence. Judging from the vindictive spirit manifested by the court, there can be but little doubt that the insertion of an illegal element in the sentence as first delivered—hard labor—was born out of malice. It may be justly inferred also that the necessity for making the correction or subsequent modification was a matter for sincere judicial regret. This feeling in the breast of the court was further exhibited by a repetition of his heretofore expressed surprise, not to say chagrin, that the penalty for unlawful cohabitation is so small compared to that prescribed for polygamy.

The extra-judicial tortures inflicted upon the accused, who pleaded guilty to the aggravated offence of "holding out to the world of more than one woman as wives," were applied because the accused declined to enter into an express agreement with the Judge as to what should be his future line of conduct. It is to force, if possible, men to cringe and crawl before his august presence and debase themselves in the eyes of every honorable man. And we see but little difference in point of dignity in the application of such a despicable process as was exemplified in the case in question, than to openly bring into the court an instrument of physical torture. Would it not be well to take into consideration, in the present anti-"Mormon" crusade, whether or not a little variety should be introduced, to make the inquisition *redoubtable* complete? The subject is the same, being a question of the repression of religious liberty. Then why would it not be advisable, in view of the fact that towards and poitroons will not be found so plentiful as desired, to bring into the court of the Third Judicial District, some mechanical appliances, such as thumbscrews, or ankle-crushers.

The case of Brother Pratt is a vivid illustration of the advantages to be obtained by honorable "Mormons" on the basis of pleading guilty to "holding out to the world of more than one woman as wives." In addition to the maximum penalty of the law they may anticipate a cruel scourging from the bench.

AN IMPROPER MANIFESTATION.

At the large and enthusiastic mass meeting held in the Tabernacle last Saturday, an incident occurred that we cannot but regret. District Attorney Dickson, his assistant, Mr. Varian, and Commissioner McKay were in the gallery. Official business appointments necessitated their leaving before the termination of the proceedings. As they arose to depart they were recognized by a portion of the audience, who began to hiss at these gentlemen. The situation was at once comprehended by the chairman, who immediately signalled for the restoration of order and the disagreeable ripple was promptly suppressed. While the propriety of such an exhibition of personality is in questionable taste under any circumstances, the occasion of Saturday was one especially in which it should have found no place. The object of the gathering was foreign to it, and it was therefore decidedly improper. The meeting was one to which a general invitation had been extended, and all who availed

themselves of the privilege of attending were entitled to personal courtesy, no matter how much their conduct in general, outside of the meeting, may have been deprecated by the assembled multitude. But while the exhibition of feeling was objectionable so far as it went, the fact is gratifying that it was of very limited extent, the great bulk of the people being, so far as we can learn, unaware of the cause of the manifestation of feeling.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots. 3

STOP THAT COUGH.

By using Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam—the only sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Sore Throat, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Scores and hundreds of grateful people owe their lives to Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam, and no family will ever be without it after once using it, and discovering its marvelous power. It is put up in large family bottles and sold for the small price of 75 cents per bottle. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

PRETTY WOMEN.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer." 3

A dispatch from Europe says Mme. Gerster recently gave birth to a daughter.

James Logan's dwelling at Waterloo, N. Y., burned yesterday. Logan, wife and child perished.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured "Buchu-Paiba." \$1. 4

Three thousand ladies and gentlemen witnessed the unveiling of the Poe memorial in the main hall of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Central Park, New York, yesterday afternoon.

"WATER BUGS, BOOKIES."

"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also Beetles, Ants, Insects, Rats and Mice, 15 and 25c. boxes. 4

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS and DISORDERED LIVER.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, a feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine, TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work, and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE to MALARIA. TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Sold everywhere. Office, 44 Murray St., N. Y.

SUMMONS.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

ISABELLA BRESEE, Plaintiff, vs. NIRUM BRESEE, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To Nirum Bresee, Defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Probate court, of the county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you, on the ground of desertion and wilful neglect to provide plaintiff with the common necessities of life.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

Witness, the Hon. Elias A. Smith, Judge, and the Seal of the Probate Court, of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 27th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk. By H. S. CUTLER, Deputy. w 1m