

have been chiefly devoted to inquiries into cases against one class of the community, and some indictments have been found on testimony that, in any other kind of cases, would not be counted worthy of a moment's consideration.

The grand jury divided itself up into committees for the investigation of some things that come within its purview, and others that are not alluded to in the law. One part was formed into a nosing committee, to sniff the aroma from certain hog pens, stables and other still more unsavory receptacles for waste matter, confining their olfactory exercises, however, to fixed limits, not making the smelling excursions general by any means. Another committee visited a private asylum for the insane for the purpose of finding fault with anything assailable. Others made an investigation of the prisons in the vicinity. The last named were within the provisions of the law; the others entirely outside of statutory requirements.

Nuisances exist, no doubt, which ought to be abated. But it is not the province of the grand jury to nose them out, and certainly not to pick out a few instances for special notice and animadversion. The law requires the grand jury to "inquire into all public offenses committed or triable within the district, and present them to the Court by indictment;" into the case of every person imprisoned in jails of the district on a criminal charge and not indicted; into the conduct and management of the prisons; and into the wilful and corrupt misconduct of public officers of every description within the district.

This comprehends their duties. If there is a public offense committed that is indictable, they should investigate it and report to the Court "by indictment." If there is no indictable offense committed, they have no business to stigmatize the parties against whom they have not proceeded, by reporting their names to the court and holding them up to public censure. If they know of any crime committed, they should indict the criminal or supposed criminal on evidence sufficient to warrant a trial; if they have not evidence sufficient for that, they transcend the law themselves in attacking the parties through the medium of a public report.

The Grand Jury have gone out of their way to do things that they have no authority to meddle with, and have neglected other things which the laws of Congress and of the Territory say they "must" perform. A crime has been committed in the district that they have not attempted to enquire into, although it has been called to their attention and means of investigating it were within easy reach. A letter was stolen from the mails and published in a disreputable sheet in this city, and the crime became notorious. If the District Attorney, through fear of the black-guard paper or favor of the creatures who published the stolen private epistle, neglected to bring the matter before the grand jury, it was nevertheless their duty to investigate the offense, for it is one that is indictable and triable in this district.

They have also neglected to inquire into the wilful and corrupt misconduct of deputy marshals, in forcing their way into people's dwellings, examining women and children as though they had judicial authority, giving people the lie and exceeding their legitimate powers in various ways. These important duties have been neglected, while some of the grand jurors have been poking their noses into nasty things which the law does not place within their supervision or nasal investigation.

The City authorities have already instituted measures for the removal and suppression of such nuisances as the grand jury have taken upon themselves in a few invidious instances to report, and future grand juries would do well not to tread in the wake of the recently defunct body, but to attend to their duties and mind their own business.

We say nothing of the obscure sentences and execrable English in which the alleged "report" is couched, but merely criticize the doings of the inquisition, which have been partial and extreme, delinquent on one hand and excessive, meddling and impertinent on the other.

THE FAR SOUTH.

Kanab Dam Again Washed Out.

Stock and Other Interests in the Southern Country.

We had the pleasure of a call Thursday morning from President E. D. Woolley, of the Kanab Stake, who is up from his home in the South for the purpose of attending Conference at Provo, and transacting business. He reports a general time of health and prosperity in his diocese, with an exceptional calamity at Kanab. He has learned by letter written from there on the 3d inst., that the patient but sorely afflicted people of that burg have met with another of those reverses by which they have been almost impoverished during the past few years. It will be remembered that the dam in the creek at that place by which the water was turned into a canal for irrigating the fields, was washed away last summer and the bed of the creek gullied out to a much greater depth than it had been by former freshets. To re-

pair the damage then caused, the people of Kanab, with almost superhuman perseverance, set to work last fall, and by dint of hard labor had almost completed another dam when a warm rain occurred bringing down another freshet, which carried away the whole of their winter's work and left their farms high and dry, with a slim prospect of getting another dam built in time to save this year's crops.

When Brother Woolley left his home, which is situated in what is now known as Vermillion Park, but formerly called Little Kanab—situated some miles north of Kanab proper—there was considerable snow on the ground and the season was quite backward. More snow had fallen in that region during the winter than usual—perhaps not less than seven feet in the aggregate—and there is likely to be no scarcity of water in the streams there this year.

Vermillion Park is a fine little valley, chiefly owned by Segmiller and Woolley, but Bishop Robinson and two of the Roundy brothers also have ranches there, and dairying and stock-raising are the chief pursuits of its inhabitants, though several thousand bushels of grain are also raised there annually. It is one of the finest localities for stock and sheep raising in the Territory, the Buckskin Mountains, situated east of there, furnishing a most excellent winter range, while the valleys and low hills nearer by and located between the Park and Panguitch are quite as good for summer range. Animals develop and breed much earlier there than farther northward, heifers sometimes calving at the age of fourteen months. Care is being taken, too, by the stock raisers of that region to grade up their animals by keeping sires of only the best strains. Messrs. Segmiller & Woolley have Norman and Lexington stallions and breed from no other kind, and it is the intention of Brother Woolley while here to purchase some "polled Angus" and "short horn" bulls to take home with him for use on the Pipe Springs ranch. The sheep, of which there are about 25,000 head kept in that region, owned by the residents of Kanab and Long Valley, are being graded up by crossing with the merino breed. People of that part are becoming quite enthusiastic over the sheep industry, and many more are investing in that line than formerly, as they are considered about the safest kind of stock and yield the best and surest return of any that a person can raise, not being so easily stolen as horned stock or horses. The surplus neat cattle of that locality are usually sold to buyers who come in from Colorado, who now pay about \$12.50 for yearlings, \$17 for two-year olds and \$22 for animals of three years and upwards, but quite a number of herds are soon to be driven from that part into Wyoming for sale, for which market Brother James Andrus, superintendent of the Canaan Company, is about to start with a herd of 2,000 head. The winter having been unusually favorable, the stock are now looking very well and will doubtless bring a good price on the lines of railway.

A new steam saw mill is being built by Jolley, Woolley & Co., on the "divide," five miles west of Vermillion Park, where there is an abundance of long-leaved pine, and from which point they expect to ship their lumber into the Sevier Valley, northward, and southward into Long Valley and Kanab, and even to the settlements along the Rio Virgin, for a market.

An enterprise of some importance is being inaugurated on the Kanab Creek, about three miles below Vermillion Park, in the nature of reservoir-building by F. B. Woolley & Co., and if they succeed, as they hope to, in storing water by this means during the season when it is plentiful to irrigate some of the patches of excellent land found in the narrow valleys traversed by that creek, others intend to follow their example, and thus the means of living for one hundred more families will be provided for. The result of this experiment will be watched with interest, and it may lead to similar enterprises in other parts of the Territory.

UNSEEN EFFECTS OF RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE.

RELIGIOUS papers in the East are bewailing the falling off in the number of converts during the past year as compared with previous years. In Cincinnati where "the two Sams"—Jones and Small—created such a stirring alleged "revival," only about half as many new members were received into the churches as during the year preceding. Thus, while crime is increasing, religious influence does not appear to be advancing.

However, there are many good influences brought to bear upon society through the efforts of sincere public and private laborers in the cause of humanity which do not exhibit their fruits in additions to sectarian societies. The excitement and gymnastics that attend those so-called revivals that add temporarily to the membership of religious denominations, are not productive of any permanent benefit to anybody. It is a kind of spiritual intoxication or a species of hysteria that is promoted, and it is as far from real religion as the stimulation of strong drink or the muscular action of dementia is from the steady force of robust and established health and vigor.

But anything that tends to promote

sober thought and practical morality, to correct erroneous impressions in regard to religion or the duties of men to their Maker and each other, is a gain to society and to the cause of true Christianity, which seeks to establish peace on earth, good order and good will among all men and nations. And this may be accomplished to a very large degree, even though no additional names may appear upon the books of the various sects and denominations.

The influence that is brought to bear by the missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is far greater than appears by the number of their actual converts. The record of their baptisms gives no correct estimate of the effects of their labors. The conversations they hold with opponents, the explanations they give of our true principles, the corrections they cause in the public mind, the errors which they refute, the pure morals they inculcate, the excellent examples they set, the irrefutable truths they advance, all make impressions that cannot fail, in many instances, to be lasting, and in general both enlightening to the mind and beneficial to society, even where no present converts can be counted on their baptismal lists.

That the dissemination of "Mormon" doctrines has had a marked effect upon the public mind is evident in the changes that have been wrought in religious opinion during the first half century. Principles that were advanced by the Prophet Joseph Smith, and which were met with such a storm of opposition that it was hardly safe to countenance them in public, are now adopted and boldly advocated in the very ranks of orthodoxy. Public opinion is a fickle thing. There is nothing stable about it. What it persecuted yesterday it will adore to-day, and that which it now assails with intemperate vehemence it may to-morrow take to its bosom.

The laborers in the field of this world who go forth to scatter seeds of righteousness and truth, need not count their works in vain if they do not reap an immediate harvest. It takes time for germination even when good soil receives the seed. And some time the fruits will appear and bring joy and benefit to all concerned. And whether the results are recognized or not, whether the effects be great or small, no one will lose credit for the good he labored to produce, whatever may be his title or profession, his creed, denomination, his standing or position in church or state.

In the midst of the error and sin which abound in this world, there is ample room for the efforts of every man and woman who has force of character and a desire to benefit mankind by precept and example. Let all who can work while their opportunities last, and verily they will in no wise lose their reward!

THE INDIAN LANDS MUST GO.

THE rapid increase in population of the United States, caused by the foreign influx, added to the natural increase, creates a demand for more tillable land. Vast areas on the western side of the Missouri river have been gobbled up by railroad corporations, English companies and speculating capitalists of this and other countries. Besides the millions of acres thus held back from popular settlement for private interests, there are the immense reservations to which various Indian tribes have the title, and towards which covetous eyes are continually directed.

The reservations are naturally coveted by white prospectors after easily acquired homesteads. While the large tracts of land owned by the speculating companies and individuals are held at comparatively high figures, and these are likely to be raised rather than lowered with the lapse of time, the Indian possessions will become more and more a temptation to the "superior race." It is not unlikely that the Oklahoma Territory will yet be organized, throwing open a disputed area for settlement by the whites. Other encroachments upon the red man's lands will surely follow, and it will not be long before the descendants of the primal owners of the soil will have to content themselves with an ordinary white man's allowance of real estate.

The great Sioux reservation in Dakota is one of the most recent objects of the land-seeker's desire. A bill has already passed the United States Senate for the surrender of about half of that famous tract to white settlement. The reservation was set apart for the Sioux in 1868 and is about as large as the State of Indiana. It once abounded in game but is now considered unsuitable for hunting grounds and better fitted for grazing and agricultural purposes. Civilization, as represented by the farmers and stock raisers on the east and south and the miners on the west, is pressing closely upon its borders, and the savages wandering upon their broad acres are chiefly dependent upon the Government for a scanty livelihood.

The bill, which contemplates the opening of part of the reservation for white settlement, does not propose to take the land by force or dispute the title of its possessors, but to purchase 11,000,000 acres, the United States to furnish the Indians 25,000 cows and 1,000 bulls, and to place on deposit a permanent fund of \$1,000,000, the interest of which at five per cent. is to be used for the benefit of the Sioux.

Three-fourths of the adult male Indians of the reservation will be required to sign the agreement before the cession becomes complete. The land is then to be sold to actual settlers only, at fifty cents an acre. This will bring in a return of \$5,500,000 when the land is all sold.

It is believed that the Indians will gladly cede the land. They will have ample territory left, as there are only about 28,000 of them to occupy the remainder. The Government will be relieved of the burden of their annuities, but will continue for twenty years the educational feature of the existing treaty. And a large area will be thrown open to industry and skill and will make possible thousands of new homes, while the establishment of at least two large States out of the Territory of Dakota will become almost certain.

Senator Dawes, who is considered by some people almost a crank in defense of the rights of the red men, introduced and championed the bill, and it has the support of the Indians' Rights Association, which in arguing in its favor remarked: "It is the deep conviction of the Association that sound policy now demands the opening of a lawful channel for the advance of this mighty tide of civilization. Hesitation at the present critical time invites a possible catastrophe."

Thus the vast domain which was thought to be a worthless desert, until "Mormon" courage and colonization demonstrated its capabilities and opened up the way for its occupation and redemption, is being gradually taken from the hands of the savages and utilized for the sustenance of more advanced races. And the dusky tribes that once roamed the wilderness are huddling up into smaller spaces, either to go down before the advancing tide of civilized humanity, or, mingling with its flood and following in its ways, become settled members of organized society. The land is wanted, the hand of the strong is reached out to grasp it, and the weak can only make the best terms at their command.

THE INCREASE OF LAWLESSNESS.

THE Philadelphia Press, a short time ago, deploring the lawlessness prevailing in the city of brotherly love, used the following language:

The suppression or even repression of vice and crime by the regularly constituted legal machinery proceeds so haltingly at the best that the organization of law-abiding citizens, for that express purpose has become a real necessity.

These remarks have been echoed by papers in other cities and States, and it seems that the confidence of the better members of society in the willingness and capability of the constituted authorities to punish crime and keep the lawless elements within proper bounds, is not of the strongest character nor calculated to encourage hopes for a purer state of society. Propositions for the formation of clubs and leagues to support law and order are not infrequent. This argues very unfavorable social conditions and official roguery or incapacity.

The necessity for a vigilance committee in an established commonwealth is evidence of culpable negligence or criminal fraud on the part of the executive officers of the local government. In newly formed or incipient communities, where the reckless and the rude have congregated, such organizations may be requisite as a temporary auxiliary to the law's official administration. But in older and more stable conditions of society such extraordinary agencies cannot be justified, unless the executive powers of the State have drifted into criminal or incompetent hands to such a degree, that the changes to be wrought by the ballot cannot be waited for or depended upon.

That crime is increasing in the United States, in spite of all the educational and religious institutions and facilities in exercise, is generally admitted. The following extract, which appears in the Atlanta, Georgia, Constitution, is but a sample of what exists in other parts of the Union, and gives food for serious thought: "In 1850 there were 6,837 prisoners in confinement in the United States. The ratio was then one criminal in every 3,442 inhabitants. In 1860 the prisoners numbered 10,086, and the ratio was one in every 1,647. In 1870 the number had risen to 32,901, and the ratio was then one in 1,021. In 1880 the number of criminals reached the total of 59,238, and the ratio was one convict to every 836 free men."

The condition of affairs in the States, we should think, is sufficiently grave to engage the attention of reformers and statesmen, instead of the "Mormon" question that seems to worry the souls of so many professing patriots. And we are of the opinion that before very long, they will have quite enough on their hands to warrant their giving Utah a rest. Looking at it in the worst light, the "polygamy" bugbear is but a small speck on the extremity of the body politic, compared to the blotches and blains that disfigure its face and the cancers that are eating into its very vitals.

There is more lawlessness in one city of the East—say Philadelphia—in a week than in all Utah in a year, and more vice rampant under the noses of eastern anti-"Mormon" maniacs in a night than in all "Mormondom" in a

decade. And those who are so fond of sniffing at something unorthodox and uncommon thousands of miles away, while they have no sense of smell for the corruption that is rotting under their noses, will soon be compelled to pay attention to things which more nearly concern them and the country the morals of which they have set themselves to preserve.

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSIBILITY IN UTAH.

THE Omaha Herald, under the above heading, has the following to say about the recent and projected changes in Utah:

"The President accepted Gov. Murray's resignation and appointed Mr. West, of Kentucky, as Governor of Utah, probably with a perfect understanding with himself that the time had come for democratic responsibility for federal administration in that Territory. If he should, as reports say he will, supplement this action by appointing General McClernand to the Commission, and follow this action up by filling the other Federal places with sound and capable Democrats, the policy that he so vigorously pursues in executing the laws in that country will be in the hands of Democrats, and a better state of things than has heretofore existed will be the certain result. Democratic responsibility is what has been long wanted in Utah instead of the sway of the Republican officeholders who assume that they own the country."

That is quite right. Whatever policy the President desires to pursue towards Utah should be carried out by officials who are in sympathy with him and the party he represents. The autocratic and domineering Republican swaggerers, who have exhibited no care for the wishes of the people who are cursed with their presence, ought to be cleaned out and men with some respect for Democratic principles and government put in their places. There are plenty of good and sufficient reasons to be found for a clean sweep, and we hope the President will act upon the suggestion of the foremost Democratic organ in the State of Nebraska.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT we, the undersigned, have been appointed Administrator and Administratrix of the Estate of James James, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them at 135 south, 5th West street, Salt Lake City, Utah, duly verified according to law, within ten months of the first publication of this notice, or the same will be barred by law.

THOMAS JAMES, MARY ARMSTRONG, Administrators of the Estate of James James, deceased. Salt Lake City, March 6, 1886.

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