

on of the question, we may reasonably conclude that the sewerage bubble is burst, and the extremists who have been shouting so lustily in its favor are the ones to sniff the effluvia emitted by the explosion.

But who are the parties who have been loud in their demands for the city to take upon itself an enormous burden of debt to establish a sanitary system that would prove a pest-breeder in place of a benefit? They are for the most part composed of the fractious class who make it a business to hurl polemic denunciations at nearly everything, no matter how beneficial, done by the local legislative bodies in this Territory, and especially of the city. As a notable instance, from the time the connection of the Salt Lake and Jordan Canal was concealed until its completion a continuous tirade of baseless abuse of the city authorities was maintained. The aqueduct denounced times without number as a mammoth blunder and was under whose management it was constructed accused of cupidity and fraud. As a monument of the senselessness and malignity of those who transformers of good into evil and evil into good, the canal stands as a pronounced success and one of the greatest boons of its kind conferred upon the people of Salt Lake. But for its grateful waters there would have been a death in this city for the past two summers, and the orchards and gardens, constituting the chief duty of the town, suffered serious diminution. This is but one among multitude of instances showing the inimical disposition of a limited class of rabid fault finders, who, disgruntled because the people have confidence in them and refuse by their suffrages to place them in the offices for which they hanker and longer keep up a constant but futile fusillade upon those who are entrusted with the management of public affairs.

Notwithstanding that one of the "leading lights" in the sanitary agitation placed himself upon the list of place-hunters some time ago, by attempting to seize an office in the gift of the people of this county, in which he was not elected, we are not prepared to go as far as Dr. Benedict did regarding the start of the sanitary agitation. He said there was "a job in it." We are not prepared to say that, even in the face of the fact that Dr. Douglas, in his recommendations, advocated the selection of "a well educated, active, faithful sanitarian," as inspector, the services to be paid for at a rate "deemed the very best to be found." However the public may view it, the Doctor certainly thinks that he is something on sanitary matters, but that is not necessarily an argument in favor of the proposition that he is after another job. Because a man hunts an office once, it does not follow that he is bound to keep the chase up indefinitely.

Out of the several recommendations tendered and views expressed, the committee will probably be able to pick a few good points that will be useful in improving the sanitary condition of our city, that the health and consequent prosperity of the people may be the better subserved. Committees will, as a rule, however, better attain objects such as was aimed at in this instance by consultation with the most esteemed efficient citizens on any given subject, without ventilation in a manner quite so public as the sanitary meetings. In this case the more public method has, as before stated, resulted in good, in dissolving the sewerage clamor into thin air.

A SLANDER REFUTED.

The slanders daily perpetrated upon the people of Utah appear to have no limit. The lies that are iterated and reiterated regarding the "Mormons," and especially the leading men among them, are frequently so silly that if they were manufactured upon any other subject people would see through their incongruous, false and malicious character at a glance, but deep seated and unreasoning prejudice acts as an effectual blinder among a large proportion of the people at large.

The following communication from Mrs. Carrie Carter, written at St. Louis, and dated Oct. 11th, tells its own story:

By the merest accident a Cleveland paper has fallen into my hands containing a report of an interview between W. J. Cogswell, my brother, and the editor or a representative of said paper. It is a succession of the most infamous lies ever put on paper, the purport of which being that I, Carrie C. Cogswell, was intimidated into a marriage, by the authorities of the Mormon Church, with Bishop Herrick, of Ogden; also stating that said W. J. Cogswell was forced to be a witness and sign his name to a document separating me from my husband, J. W. Carter; also that said J. W. Carter was forced to sign a paper by Brigham Young, releasing all claim to the marriage vow; that he (Cogswell) escaped by the advice of a friend, hotly pursued by the Danites; that in various places he had narrow escapes from losing his life by said Danites.

This morning being the first time I had heard of this infamous libel, I hasten, for fear it might have reached other ears, to refute the same. I will also state that during my residence in Utah I was kindly treated by all, and there have many dear friends, received many courtesies and kindnesses from Brigham Young and the authorities of the Church, and have nothing but the kindest feelings towards all. I look upon Salt Lake as my home, although it may be in the course of events that I shall never be permitted to see it again. Thinking it was my duty to give the lie to such a false and scandalous statement, I have done so.

THE WICKED "MORMONS."

In the western interior of this great nation live a people of horrible proclivities, whose audacity is boundless. Their existence is a standing reproach to this virtuous country. They style themselves Latter-day Saints, but are more generally known as "Mormons."

They belong to a Church claiming to be founded upon and guided by revelation, and established with all the officers, including Apostles, peculiar to the primitive Christian organization. They have the effrontery to teach faith in God, and in a crucified and risen Redeemer; repentance, baptism by immersion for the remission of sins, and the laying on of hands for the imparting of the Holy Ghost. They also believe in a gathering dispensation to the elect in the latter days. Their Elders are sent out and travel without purse or scrip, as the primitive Christian ministers did, and they meet with wonderful success, all of which is contrary to the interests of the holy sectarian clergy of all denominations, and they very justly raise a howl of desperation and despair. Like the Sadducees, Pharisees, and other righteous men of old, they have been demanding that the obnoxious sect be utterly demolished and wasted away, and no place be found for them any more.

This sect everywhere spoken evil against seems to be endowed with great endurance and vitality, and the clergy seem to be powerless to put them down, but keep on threatening their entire abolishment. They are opposed on every side, but they remain quite cheerful. They say they trust in God, who will protect them from their enemies. They said so at their late Conference, and the fact was blazed abroad in all the leading papers of the country, for what right have they to have any faith in Omnipotence? It is contrary to the advancement, intelligence and culture of this great country, and in opposition to the general sentiment of the fifty millions of her population, so often referred to by the local anti-"Mormon" shouters. This faith in the favorable intervention of an Overruling Providence is also an open defiance of Congress, and as such has been stigmatized. Why shouldn't faith in God be denounced as defiance of Congress?

But what is the use of arguing further on the necessity of the extinction of the abominable community of Saints. The principal consideration is to devise the means of destruction. Argument is of no use. The clergymen have tried that and got floored every time by the ignorant, uneducated, benighted "Mormons." The virtuous, noble and magnanimous hiring priests have abandoned that weapon long since, and many of them ad-

vocate the sword. Among the advocates of this heroic treatment is for instance the Rev. De Witt Talmage, the great hearted exponent of modern Christianity, and many of the amiable class to which he belongs are one with him.

They want the job done up thoroughly and in true Christian fashion. All the leading "Mormons" are, according to the plan of a number of the expounders of the Gospel of peace—to be put into the great Tabernacle and the guns of the army turned loose on them, that the good and the pure may rub their hands in high glee over so sweet a tragedy and gloat over the spilling of the blood of those who dare to have faith in God and believe and practice the religion of the early Apostolic Church. Then shall the ears of these delighted clergymen and many amongst their flocks be delighted with the shriek of the wounded, the groans of the dying, the wail of the widow and the piteous cry of the orphan, and their hungry souls be satisfied. Then would "Mormonism" be extinguished, and its strength and success no longer be a standing reproach to the popular churches of the day, to which the people flock to have their ears tickled by the velvet discourses of those noble, self-sacrificing men who place themselves upon the altar of self-denial by engaging to flatter their flocks for a few thousands a year.

But in this glowing picture there is one murky cloud. If there were no "Mormonism" or "Mormons," what would be the fate of the local professional plate-passers? Alas! their occupation would be gone. No more would the voice of these good men pierce the hearts of their eastern hearers when relating, with tears in their eyes, after the manner of the pathetic crocodile, tales of suffering in Utah. Downtrodden women, hairbreadth escapes of brave and intrepid clergymen, ignorance and superstition of the "Mormon" heathen would no more draw the ducats from soft-hearted and softer-headed dupes, and the child-like and bland pulpit pounder could no longer smile down his sleeve and live on the fat of the land at the expense of veracity and those he deceives with his innocent subtleties. It would be little short of a calamity to sweep away at one fell blow the bonanza upon which these guileless creatures have been fattening; so for their sakes, until other pastures are provided, the "Mormons" had better be spared for a short season longer.

But there is another class whose cries have been louder, and more incessant than those of the clergy. They are a small band of heroes, whose hearts are consuming with the fires of patriotism. Their appeal goes up day and night, and they are filled with exceeding great yearnings to serve their country. A nobler little circular combination never shone with blinding lustre in the midst of comparative social and political darkness. It is said somewhere in the Good Book, "blessed are they who hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." Why should this not apply to those who hunger and thirst after office? All their personal efforts to thrust themselves into official position constitute a formidable array of failures, and they have been calling upon Congress and the fifty millions of people of the United States, with all their auxiliaries and appurtenances to assist them. Why should they be longer left to weep, and plead and threaten, and tear their hair—those who have not been rendered bald-headed with disappointment and grief? Are these men deserving, good, noble, true and patriotic? Certainly; we have heard them say so repeatedly. They make loud and long statements to that effect every time they meet to lie about, slander and concoct schemes to hurt the "Mormons." Why should such virtues remain longer without the recognition to which they are justly entitled? Let echo answer if he dare.

The blackest crime which darkens the pages of "Mormon" history lies in the fact that they have refused to vote for them. Now, what right have these people not to vote for such great men, who are willing to serve their country, providing they can get a chance to dive into the public treasuries, and thus gain an honest official living by a square up and down steal. They are willing to steal the franchise of the people, which they have tried to do in various forms, and if they would do stealing in that shape, why is it that the majority of electors should not give them the chance to do it in

another and more substantial form? These obdurate people must be brought to their senses.

These great-hearted patriots are agitating the question of getting Congress to do the stealing for them, by taking away the franchise from the people. Of course the Constitution, which guarantees "a republican form of government" to the people, stands in the way; but why should it? Why not put a dynamite cartridge into the Constitution and smash it into smithereens. A carload or two of constitutions are nothing to such men as these; mere trifles, not worth consideration. They can tear the venerated old document with one hand and, while waving the other aloft, shout, "Greatest country under the sun—Vast resources—Fifty millions of people say the 'Mormons' must go—The glorious old flag," etc.

These "Mormons," enemies of the commonwealth, live at peace among themselves, and so far as allowed, with all mankind. What right have they to be in that condition. They have built up commercial co-operative institutions, benefitting the masses of the people, and established industries to employ the poor and constitute sources of self-sustenance. This is an outrage. These institutions are termed by the small band of patriots gigantic monopolies. They want them broken down, for the "Mormons" have no right to have any commercial co-operative institutions and industrial establishments. These are wealthy concerns and the noble local patriots look upon them with green and greedy eyes, in accordance with the desire they have for their country's wealth. They want them broken down that they may fall upon and obtain an honest living from the spoils. Their programme is—disfranchise the "Mormons" totally, and "other steps can be taken to break up these commercial and industrial monopolies," that make the "Mormons" prosperous.

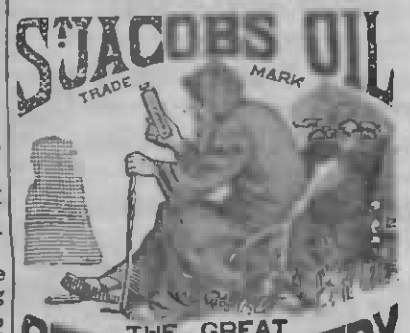
A potent reason why the "Mormons" should be crowded down lies in their social institutions. They have adopted as a part of their religion the patriarchal form of marriage which existed among the ancient Israelites, as told by the Bible. They believe in sexual purity and that the seducer is deserving of death, all of which is contrary to the patriotic sentiment of the office-seeking circular combination. They want the scriptures to be fulfilled not only in part but in whole. These excellent men look upon Zion and say in their hearts; "let her be defiled." The editor of their chief newspaper organ in this city once listened to a friend of his who spoke in this way:

"It may be a hard thing to say, and perhaps harder still to maintain, but I believe that billiard halls, saloons and houses of ill-fame are more powerful reforming agencies here in Utah than churches and schools. What the young Mormons want is to be freed. So long as they are slaves, it matters not much to what or to whom, they are and they can be nothing. Your churches are as enslaving as the Mormon Church. Your party is as bigoted and intolerant as the Mormon party. At all events I rejoice when I see the young Mormon hoodlums playing billiards, getting drunk, running with bad women—anything to break the shackles they were born in, and that every so-called religious or virtuous influence only makes the stronger."

Putting this advocate of freedom from the restraints of religion and virtue on the back, the organ of the patriots said: "Freedom is the first requisite of manhood, and if it can be won without excesses so much the better. If it can't, never mind the excesses, win the freedom."

These good men not only have a policy in politics, but they have a social policy. They believe in freedom, and are determined to throw open the gates of liberty on the oiled hinges of license, that the obdurate social purity of the "Mormons" may be assaulted from every quarter. They are determined fighters of the "Mormons." Some of their weapons are slimy with filth, but they wipe them on the shirt-sleeve of popular prejudice and throw the residue of the dirt into the eyes of the ignorant masses. They desire that blear-eyed intemperance should take the place among the "Mormons" of fresh and vigorous sobriety. The engines of opposition used by them against the "Mormon" social superstructure are the brothel, the gambling hell and dram shop, that these great minded, large hearted men composing the band of

agitators who seek to redeem Utah from its awful thralldom of prosperity, peace, purity and good-will may wave aloft the banner of freedom, that restraints of every kind may be thrown, like physic, to the dogs, and the conditions that obtain elsewhere run riot in this fair Territory. These be the advocates of freedom and exponents of liberty.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

[Continued.]

CHAPTER II.

wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

"Patients"

"Almost dead or nearly dying" For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy! From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from exerting pangs of Rheumatism.

Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!

Erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world. (3)

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS



PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

The majority of the ills of the human body arise from a derangement of the Liver, affecting both the stomach and bowels. In order to effect a cure, it is necessary to remove the cause. Irregular and sluggish action of the Bowels, Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Pain in the Back and Loins, etc., indicate that the Liver is at fault, and that nature requires assistance to enable this organ to throw off impurities.

Prickly Ash Bitters are especially compounded for this purpose. They are mild in their action and effective as a cure; are pleasant to the taste and taken easily by both children and adults. Taken according to directions, they are a safe and pleasant cure for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Constipation, Diseased Kidneys, etc., etc. As a Blood Purifier they are superior to any other medicine; cleansing the system thoroughly, and imparting new life and energy to the invalid. It is a medicine and not an intoxicating beverage.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR PRICKLY ASH BITTERS, and take no other. PRICE, \$1.00 per Bottle. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST." SAW MILLS, ENGINES, THRESHERS, Horse Powers, (For all sections and purposes.) Write for Free Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.