

speculation, waste and the depreciation of county warrants from par to ten cents on the dollar. One dose of "Liberalism" was enough. The county has, ever since its redemption, kept itself out of "Liberal" clutches though some members of the faction have always remained there. But it appears they have come to the conclusion that they also have had enough. The party has disbanded there in spite of the Powers conference resolutions. It is probable that this example will be followed by other county organizations, and that little, if anything, will be left of the faction, except in two or three cities. The prospects in Ogden are treated on in another part of this paper. They are not very cheering to the "Liberal" managers, and the whole outlook does not preage much future profit to those flies who have heretofore lived on the "Liberal" carcass.

### MISSIONARIES MOBBED IN THE SOUTH

We have been courteously permitted to peruse a letter from Elder William Winder, son of Bishop John R. Winder, now on a mission in the Southern States, to his wife. He gives in it an account of some interesting experience with a mob, who were determined to run the Elders out of Stanley County, N. C. The letter is dated July 31st, and the following is the substance of the statement in reference to the operations of the mobocrats: The Elders had an appointment to hold a meeting at the house of Mr. Dick on the Sunday previous, and arrived in the locality a few days before, in order to visit friends. When they arrived they found the people in the district in an uproar about the missionaries, and a number of them conspired to take them out of the meeting and put them over the river into an adjacent county and demand that they remain away permanently. They also threatened Mr. Dick. The latter stated that as he had agreed to allow the brethren to hold meeting at his place he would stand by it if they desired, no matter what might come of it. It was concluded, however, to give up the idea of filling the appointment.

The mob did not learn of this intention and about seventy-five of them gathered at the place appointed for meeting. Subsequently they procured a warrant for the arrest of the Elders, on a charge of committing a breach of the peace. The brethren did not evade the issue, being innocent, and were placed under arrest. While in custody and on the way to Albemarle, J. B. Simpson, the complaining witness, approached the brethren and tried to induce them to leave the county and the charge would be withdrawn. They refused to do so. This disappointed the accuser, who knew the mob had no case. About fifty men were gathered on the road to take the prisoners from the custody of the officers and drive them out of the locality, but their courage did not reach the "sticking point," and Albemarle was reached in safety. Friends were on hand to give bonds for the appearance of the brethren to answer to the charge, but they deemed it safer to remain in prison and did so, sleeping on a straw pallet on the floor during the

night. The sheriff treated them kindly. A committee of three deputed by a large mob, who remained at a distance, called at the jail and demanded that the sheriff deliver up to them the "Mormon" prisoners. The officer declined. Being told that force would be used if he did not comply, he still refused to surrender his wards. No effort was made to carry the threat into execution.

When the trial came on the court house was crowded. The two features of the charge were that the Elders had been the means of a man and his wife separating, and that they had preached false doctrines, and therefore committed a breach of the peace. It was shown that there was not the slightest ground for either allegation, and the defendants were discharged, and the costs were taxed against the complainants.

Subsequently a mob gathered and informed the Elders they were going to take them out of the county. The latter talked the matter over with their persecutors and finally agreed to leave of their own accord, preferring that method of departure to being accompanied over the border by an escort. Thus the matter ended.

### THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The first session of the new British Parliament was opened yesterday. According to the dispatches so far no clear idea can be obtained as to the procedure to be followed. The Duke of Devonshire, however, stated that the present government would remain in office until it became certain that the various sections of the Opposition united to maintain a new government. Lord Herschell contended that the Liberals should withhold their programme until after a Liberal ministry was organized.

It is certain that the first question to be considered is Home Rule for Ireland. The House of Commons consists of 670 members. Of these 314 are Conservatives and 356 Liberals, giving the latter a clear majority of 42. But it must be noted that of the 356 Liberals 16 are Parnellites and Labor men. These might virtually be classified as Independents, and in Home Rule matters they are likely to prove refractory. Taking England, Scotland and Wales conjointly they gave a majority of 25 against Home Rule, so that Gladstone's 42 come entirely from Ireland. Should the Liberals undertake to form a ministry, a large measure of Home Rule for Ireland must be granted or else the Irish contingent will kick. Then if this large measure is proposed will the English Liberals support it?

If the Irish members act wisely they will either content themselves with a moderate measure of Home Rule, or else forego the demand altogether for another year. If they prove refractory, the chances are that another general election may take place within the ensuing year, and in that they might not fare so well as in the last.

Teacher—By reptiles we mean such creatures as creep along the ground. Can you name one as an example. Adolf? Adolf—Yes; my little brother.

### STRIKES AT THE ANTIPODES.

AUSTRALIAN news brought by the "Mariposa" to San Francisco on the 4th inst. states that in the silver mines of New South Wales 6000 men are on strike. The issue is somewhat similar to that at Homestead and in Idaho. The owners want to let the stopping of ore by contract, the men want it done by day work. The mines were operated heretofore by means of an agreement between the owners and Union leaders. The latter claim that the new departure is a violation of the terms of this agreement.

The miners took possession of the works, stationed pickets all around them, and according to the account in the San Francisco *Chronicle* prevented the owners or their representatives from entering the mines. The government sent a body of fifty policemen to the scene of trouble. These did not side with either party, but simply insisted on free egress and ingress from and to the mines.

It is said that the low price of silver and lead compelled the owners either to take this step in the way of reducing operating expenses, or else to close the mines altogether. Now they will insist on the disruption of the Miners' Union before they will consent to arbitrate. Thus the lawlessness and folly of misguided men tend to upset the very things they combine to establish.

### UGHT TO BE REMOVED.

THE scandal which has arisen over the conduct of Justice Kesler is likely to continue and draw public attention to that individual and the charges against him. In the City Council on Tuesday evening the following report from the Police Committee was presented and adopted by the Council:

"We, your Committee on Police, submit the following for your action in the matter of Police Justice Kesler; and that no excuse can be given for his conduct on the evening of June 17th, 1892, and that his conduct was against the honor and dignity of his high and responsible position and was open to censure.

M. H. BEARDSLEY,  
J. L. LAWSON,  
ELI A. FOILLAND,  
P. J. MORAN."

It might reasonably be expected that an officer having any sense of propriety, who had been thus censured after a close investigation, would be sensitive as well as sensible enough to tender his resignation at once. But Kesler seems determined to hang on to the place and its emoluments as long as possible. In this he is supported by his appropriately chosen attorney, O. W. Powers. The "Liberal" chief, with that impudence which is one of his chief characteristics, so it appears from reports of the proceedings, persisted in addressing the Council on behalf of his client in spite of the objections of several members. He ought to be taught a needed lesson, and no doubt would have been if the Council had not contained so many members of the faction which he manipulates. He had no right to address the Council except by unanimous consent.

A resolution was offered for the re-