

ected with the anti-"Mormon" mania to such an extent as to cause them to have "blood in their eye," are in a refreshing condition of isolation, where they should always be kept. To maintain them there is creditable to all classes of the community. They did not even have anything like a majority in the meeting, the proof of this being beyond question, the resolutions offered by a committee representing the religious and political wings of the anti-"Mormon" crusade being rejected. The chairman, however, was sufficiently politic not to officially announce that unmistakable fact.

The complexion of the affair was strictly in keeping with its character. This was indicated by the personality of the leading actors in the farce.

The chief figure in the flare-up was probably the only individual in the group who has a standing and respectability in the community. But his opinions upon any subject in which the "Mormons" are interested, are not entitled to a moment's consideration. He is a man of exceptionally fine talents, but they are blurred by a nightmare of anti-"Mormon" antipathy so unreasoning and intense that it is said that he is becoming a standing joke among his own friends. It is really a pity that what might have been a noble nature should be so warped and distorted by a prejudice that is imperious. We would rather that he should rid himself of the worm that is gnawing at his vitals, for while it creates in him a constant discomfort, the objects of his animus are "calm as a summer morning" and sound at the core. Even if it be admitted that there are such conditions as "Mormon" fanaticism and bigotry, we can at any time point to the fact that they take a back seat compared with anti-"Mormon" bigotry and fanaticism. If the gentleman is correctly represented, the very name of "Mormonism" in any of its phases seems to render him frantic. If this style is to his taste, and he likes it, he has our consent to stick to it; only we regret that he should have so far forgotten his proper place in society as to have been found in such questionable company on Saturday night.

It was eminently proper, on the other hand that the foul-mouthed pot-house prowler and ex-Federal official should have taken part in Saturday night's proceedings. Perhaps it will be remembered that this individual's "loyalty" caused the government to be out of pocket to the tune of \$13,000, more or less, a few years ago.

It was also in harmony with the eternal fitness of things that the assistant District Attorney, the unscrupulous insulter of delicate women and innocent children, the flunkey of the public prosecutor, should cut a figure in the splurge.

Neither ought it to be objected to that the notorious Clarence Horace Montgomery and Agramonte exhibited his loyalty to the flag on the occasion. He can vomit more vulgarity and enunciate more blasphemy within a given time than any man in the Rocky Mountain region, and while the "Mormons" look on him as a "chip in porridge," the non-"Mormons" of respectability do not love him to any appreciable extent. The incense of the deeds of this ex-"Mormon" does not greet their nostrils with an inviting savor.

As for the pettifoggish limb of the law who talked so much about his rusty sword and moth-eaten uniform, so far as the community of this city is concerned, he is indebted to "Mormonism" and the "Mormons" for lifting him from the obscurity, not to say oblivion, in which he would otherwise pine. Were it not for such occasions as that of Saturday night it would scarcely be known that the poor man had an existence.

Taken all in all, we are rather pleased than not with the demonstration. Its weakness was indicated throughout, and the sitting down upon the resolutions, which were flagrantly misrepresentative of the "Mormon" people, was a fitting finale to the flatulent affair.

While the wind was being blown off at the meeting this journal was made the objective point of a puff. Two of the speakers looked upon the "apology" for the half-masting of the flags on the Fourth, given by the DESERET NEWS as worse than the original offense. If we ever uttered anything upon the subject that could be construed to mean an apology, we are not aware of it. We commended the half-masting of the flags as appropriate, being the sign of mourning, because of a large body of people having been disfranchised without due process of law, and deprived of their rights, privileges and liberties. If anybody imagines that we are around making apologies which are unnecessary, he may as well disabuse his mind upon that subject. We have given an explanation; that's all. We have shown clearly, so that none but bigots and fanatics would refuse to understand, that no insult to the flag was intended, but that the act was, from our standpoint, a patriotic expression of love for American institutions.

A CHARACTERISTIC FEELING.

UTAH is not the only place in which the Latter-day Saints feel more like mourning than rejoicing over the treatment which they as a people are receiving at the hands of those who are

appointed by the Government to administer its laws, but who have converted the laws into an engine of oppression. Henry M. Wilbraham, a member of the Church living at Pittsburgh, writing to us under date of July 2nd, alludes to the intention of his fellow-employees to engage in a picnic on the Fourth, and then adds:

"For myself I have no picnics. Under existing circumstances I cannot mingle with the world; they have nothing for me. My picnic will be in coming to Utah to be with the Church of God. My heart is set on this, and while those I love are confined in a felon's cell for honor and principle, I feel it keenly. May God bless His faithful Saints, and may the traitor and hypocrite lose their mask, that Zion may be clean and keep so; that she may be acceptable before God and receive the reward laid up for the faithful; and that at no distant day I shall be among you in Zion is my earnest prayer."

THE CRUSADE POWERLESS TO CHECK THE WOKK OF GOD.

Our correspondent "Exile" in the communication which was published on Saturday called attention to the fact that the Saints in Europe are no less eager to emigrate to this country since learning of the cruel crusade that is being carried on here against the Church under color of law. Nor are people deterred for embracing the the Gospel to any unusual extent by the powers of Satan which now seem to be arrayed with all the force possible for him to exert against the work. Those who are courageous and have the love of the truth in their hearts, and prize salvation above everything else are not likely to be daunted by prospects of trouble. The fearful and weak-minded, and half-hearted may be turned away by such prospects, and it is just as well both for them and the Church that they should be before embracing the Gospel, for if not they certainly would be afterward. It requires no ordinary courage and strength to embrace so unpopular a creed as that of the Latter-day Saints, and to adhere to it afterwards, but when the right kind of persons are found they follow their convictions regardless of consequences.

The truth is, people of this class are more likely to be attracted to than driven from the Church of Christ by the efforts which our enemies are now making. The crusaders themselves, though not intentionally, are preaching the Gospel in a most effectual manner, by calling the attention of the brave and noble-spirited throughout the world to the merits of the "Mormons," to crush whom such outrageous methods have to be resorted to. It will be seen in years to come that in the present crusade against the Saints, as in those that are past, the wrath of man will have been made to praise God, and that which is intended to overthrow His work will only have tended to hasten on its progress.

MORE EXTREME CRUELTY.

It is well understood that Brother George Reynolds is among the proposed victims of the anti-"Mormon" crusade. This is another evidence of the barbarous and relentless cruelty of those who are engaged in attempts to break up the community of Latter-day Saints. We have already held them up to the contempt to which they are entitled in consequence of their insulting women and children and also incarcerating them in prison when there is not even the shadow of a charge of any criminal offense against them. They are utterly devoid of that magnanimous sentiment which is a constituent inseparable from true manhood. The pursuit of Brother Reynolds is consistent with their reprehensible course, which will cause them to eventually be abhorred by all humane and well disposed people in all time. The disruption of the most sacred family ties, and the creation of inexpressible distress and sorrow among many people of both sexes and all ages is exquisitely atrocious in any case, but the effort that is being made against the gentleman already named seems to cap the climax of the anti-"Mormon" raid.

It is well known in this community, and especially by his present persecutors, that Brother Reynolds has already suffered through having been "under the harrows" for a protracted period.

In the summer of 1874, according to an arrangement that was agreed upon, he signified his willingness to be the victim of a test case, for the purpose of obtaining a legal decision in relation to the constitutionality of the anti-polygamy law of 1862. It was at that time believed that if the subject were passed upon by the Court of Last Resort the statute would be overthrown, as an infringement upon religious freedom. Accordingly he supplied the necessary testimony to the grand jury by whom he was indicted on October 23d, 1874. On the following March he was tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of \$300.

District Attorney Carey, an official whose career was chiefly conspicuous for incompetency, indicated by the most egregious blunders, aided by the bitter

Baskin, turned recreant to the test agreement and acted with great vindictiveness, even seeking to have the defendant imprisoned pending appeal to the Territorial Supreme Court, but the motion to that end was overruled.

In June, 1875, the Supreme Court dismissed the case on the ground that the grand jury which found the indictment was an illegal body. In October following Brother Reynolds was again indicted. The treachery of the prosecution having become apparent, showing an unmistakable disposition to have the defendant severely punished in place of making all other considerations subordinate to securing a test, the defendant's plural wife refused to appear, and was not found. Lawyers who were present at the first trial were put upon the stand and testified as to the character of the lady's testimony on that occasion, and that was admitted by the court as competent evidence—an unheard of proceeding. The defendant was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for two years at hard labor and to pay a fine of \$500.

The case was taken up on appeal until it reached the Supreme Court of the United States, which, on Jan. 6th, 1879, confirmed the judgment of the lower courts. Owing to the illegality of the sentence which included "hard labor," that penalty not being authorized by the statute, an effort was made to re-open the case. Instead of ordering the proceedings quashed, the Supreme Court merely remanded the case to the Territorial Supreme Court, directing the latter to set aside the original verdict and substitute one in every way similar except in the matter of hard labor.

The defendant was taken to the Nebraska State Prison in June, 1879, whence he was subsequently brought back to Utah and placed in the Territorial Penitentiary, where he remained incarcerated until Jan. 20th, 1881.

The prosecution of good and upright men under a law which the courts hold to be a "special" enactment, is cruel enough in any case. The suffering imposed upon innocent people by the inhuman raid in progress, is in any instance most inexcusable and reprehensible. In the case of Brother Reynolds language is inadequate to describe the unmitigated meanness of the prosecution. On account of his family relations, into which he conscientiously entered as a religious duty, he was harassed, badgered and pursued for six weary years. It was not only a penalty of imprisonment for two years, that he had to endure. The whole prosecution to which he was subjected was a species of punishment. And now the sleuth-hounds of an unconstitutional law are barking at his heels that his family may again be distressed—they must already be in that condition—and he placed once more within the walls of a prison. His offense now is in maintaining and acknowledging those to him sacred relationships for entering into which he was so severely punished. No law existed then against living in the plural marriage relation, but by a tyrannical statute enacted since, he has been made an offender. One would naturally have supposed that the conclusion would have been reached, even by the raiders, that he, at least, had suffered enough for conscience' sake, and that he should be allowed to remain without molestation. But the onslaught is malign in every aspect, and it appears that no barbarity is too extreme to be perpetrated by those conducting it.

Evidently there is connected with the present attack on Mr. Reynolds, another object allied with the gratification of malignity—it is intended probably to make of him a terrible example of what may be expected by others who may suffer imprisonment. This inhuman movement is probably expected to have a terrorizing effect upon those who now decline to cast aside their wives and renounce their religion. It is possible that a few may be found who will prove recreant to their sacred obligations, but in the main even the prospect of permanent incarceration or death itself would fail in causing true men to turn their backs upon the truth and those whom it is their duty to love, cherish and acknowledge.

But on reconsideration of the subject, why should the raid on Mr. Reynolds occasion any surprise? Surely those who are the means of incarcerating innocent women and helpless infants in jail against whom there is no charge of criminality, are capable of any inhuman, no matter how inhuman and dastardly. Such an act is in keeping with their damnable career throughout, and evidently with their craven and unmanly instincts.

THE HEAD AND FRONT.

The flag business has gradually whittled down to an exceedingly fine point. Our readers will please excuse this mention of it. It is about time the subject was dismissed, as nearly everybody who proclaimed the half-masting action to be an intentional insult to the ensign are getting ashamed of themselves. Some of them are seeking to shift the responsibility for the part they took in the agitation to other shoulders. Even the brutal Tribune tries to sneak out of its action in attempting to get a couple of thousand ex-Confederate soldiers and others to come to the city on the coming Twenty-fourth and seek occasion

to "settle the whole Mormon business" in blood. Major J. H. Nounnan came to the aid of that paper yesterday morning, and like a true-born martyr, in a very irrelevant and largely unintelligible screed, took the whole matter upon his shoulders. He said something about the "Mormons" fleeing when nobody was pursuing. Now Major, don't, for goodness sake, suppose anybody is running away from you. Such a thing is altogether too ridiculous.

But seeing that the Major will insist on it, he must be put on the list of patriots who distinguished themselves on Saturday night. On account of his excess of patriotism manifested between 1861 and 1864 he should be placed at the top of the row, which should now be as follows: J. H. Nounnan, an ex-Confederate patriot; P. L. Williams, who makes a life-struggle of trying to snatch the polygamous mote out of his neighbor's eye, but cannot see straight enough to do it, on account of a huge beam in his own optic; G. K. Maxwell, the notorious frequenter of dram shops and alleged defaulter; C. S. Varian noted for asinine proclivities; M. M. Kaighn, the nearest approach to nothing in the Great West; Clarence Horace Montgomery and Agramonte, noted as the possessor of a batch of certificates of good character, which the conduct of his life renders it highly necessary that he should carefully preserve, as the only existing evidence of rectitude.

One of the strongest patriots who appeared on the Fourth has been of a rather retiring disposition since that date. When he comes out again it will probably be proper to inquire what he knows about a certain trunk containing goods belonging to a mercantile house of this city. Or he himself may want to know something about an article indicating his excess of patriotism which was found on his person while in a southern settlement. It was after the manner of the same kind of thing discovered on a certain occasion upon the person of John W. Irons.

Honorable mention might be made on the list of patriots and anti-"Mormon" blood hunters, of George Thorn. This delectable individual was among the clamorous rabble who appeared at the City Hall on the morning of the Fourth, and demanded that the stars and stripes be hoisted to the top of the mast. He is now in jail on a charge of child murder. It is alleged that on Independence day he wrote a letter to Spanish Fork, in which he treated upon the abortion he had sought to procure to cover up his crime, and wound up the communication with an anti-"Mormon" tirade, declaring he was ready to shed his blood in avenging the alleged insult offered to the flag by the objects of his patriotic wrath.

It may be as well to make up a complete list of the "truly loyal." Next.

FINEST SCHOOL HOUSE IN UTAH.

The residents of the Seventh Ward are to be congratulated on the completion of their elegant school house, without doubt the finest district school house in Utah, which was opened to the public for the first time Monday evening, on the occasion of the election of a school trustee.

It will be remembered that the trustees of that school district had a legal fight upon their hands a few months since, owing to a large number of the non-"Mormon" residents of the Ward resisting the payment of the one per cent. property tax imposed for the building of the school house. Considerable prominence was given to the suit before Judge Zane in the Third District Court, as it was understood to be a test case, the intention being to inaugurate similar ones in other school districts if the kickers succeeded in gaining their point in this instance. But they failed most signally in the suit—yielded as gracefully as possible to the payment of the tax when they were forced to; and we have heard nothing more about resistance to school tax in the Territory since.

The Seventh District school house is a handsome structure, built in modern style, partaking of the Gothic in its character, with red brick walls and Sanpete stone corners, caps and sills, and having a well-designed tower and belfry. The outside dimensions are 33x78 ft., with the vestibule projecting in front of the main part of the building. On either side of the vestibule, which is quite roomy, is located a cloak room provided with hooks, etc., each lighted with a large window, and from which doors open directly into the main hall as well as into the vestibule, the intention being to keep the inner door of the vestibule closed during cold weather and have the pupils enter the school room through the cloak rooms. The main hall is 30x49 ft. in the clear, with a height of 18 ft., and is lighted by 11 large windows, six on one side and five on the other, a rear door opening out to the side opposite the odd window. At the rear of the main hall, and communicating with it, are two recitation rooms, each 16x20 ft. in diameter, one being lighted by three windows and the other by two, and in one corner of each room a closet is provided for the storing of apparatus, etc.

The main hall is provided with six rows of "Triumph" study desks, manufactured by Andrews & Co., of Chic-

go, which for convenience surpass any other kind that we have seen. They number 78 in all. The building is ventilated upon the most approved plan, and the floor is so constructed as to deaden the sounds of footsteps upon it. There is really a double floor with a layer of mortar between the two. Indeed, the whole building is constructed not only in a substantial manner but with a view to the utmost possible convenience for the purpose for which it is designed, and great credits are due to the trustees who have looked after its construction as well as to the designer and the various mechanics employed upon it.

Wm. Paul, Jr., was the architect; the mason work was done by Edward T. Ashton; the carpenter work by Wm. McLachlan; the plastering by Messrs. Lewis and Taylor; the painting by Wm. C. Morris; the plumbing by David James & Co.; and the picket fence in the front of the structure is the work of Thomas James. The fence as well as the outside woodwork of the building is sanded as well as painted.

The building is so constructed that a wing can be conveniently added to either side of it should it be found necessary; but with a few other additions contemplated, such as the introduction of gas and water into the building and the planting of a lawn in the surrounding yard, and providing maps, charts, globes and other school appliances, the building will answer all present purposes without enlarging its size. A fine avenue of poplar trees surrounds the building, which in a few years will greatly add to its attractiveness.

One feature about the building which has been specially admired is a stained glass transom over the front door, the work of Wm. C. Morris, which that gentleman presented to the Ward. It is something new in this region.

Altogether the school house described is one of which the people of that ward and of the city may be proud.

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