

misconduct to parallel that of the Republican candidate? That is the question.

If Mr. Cleveland has misused his official influence as Mr. Blaine is accused of doing it will not palliate the case of the latter a particle, but it would be a little more consistent on the part of the Republican kettle, in its recrimination against the Democratic pot. A campaign of smut is deplorable from any standpoint. But a candidate's public doings are legitimate subjects for public criticism, while his private acts are not equally open to the eyes and ears of the populace.

We are no advocates of unvirtuous men for offices of trust and honor. We do not defend the Democratic candidate, nor do we join with the accusers of the gentleman whom the Republicans have chosen for their standard bearer. But we see a great difference between a charge of public dishonor, and a scandal against a man's private conduct not affecting in any way the discharge of his official duties. Is not this a very wide distinction?

A GREAT WORK BY A GREAT HISTORIAN.

We have received volume xxii of Hubert H. Bancroft's History of the Pacific States. It is devoted to the annals of the Northwest Coast from 1543 to 1880. The great work to which the celebrated historian has devoted himself, has not been issued, as those who have watched its course are aware, in consecutive volumes numerically. It has been deemed advisable by the publishers to issue volumes vi to xxix not in their numerical order, but in a more chronological course, the order in which the subject naturally presents itself, which territorial peculiarities seem to demand, and the order in which the volumes would be numbered, were the Pacific States all one nation. So presented, the whole works constitute a more continuous and unbroken story.

We have given extended notices of the previous volumes that have come to hand, and expressed our opinion of the gifted author's style, his patient research, his fidelity to well supported facts, his capacity for condensation without forfeiting any essential detail, his graceful acknowledgment of authorities consulted, and his masterly manner of presenting the salient features of his diverse subjects, and need not here repeat our views. The present volume is replete with interest, is embellished with numerous maps and may be properly regarded as preliminary to, if not a part of, the history of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

A synopsis of this splendid volume of over seven hundred pages, exclusive of preface, table of contents and list of authorities quoted, would take up more space than we could command at present, and in any event we could not hope to make it complete. The book should be read in full by all who wish to understand the history of the Pacific Slope.

Mr. Bancroft is now staying in this city with his family, having come to remain two or three weeks for the purpose of collecting data for his volume on Utah. He intended at first to make one volume of Utah and Nevada. But this Territory had so many peculiar attractions for the historian and so remarkable a career, that a full volume will be necessary to do it justice. Nevada will therefore be incorporated in the volume with Wyoming and Colorado. Mr. Bancroft was in this city and was pleasantly impressed with its location and surrounding twelve years ago. After finishing his labors here, he will proceed by D. & R. G. Railroad to Denver to collect notes for his Colorado division, and will travel thence to Santa Fe and so on to San Francisco, spending three or four months on the trip. We trust it will be pleasant to the distinguished historian and his family, and that he will find no difficulty in collecting material for the Utah portion of his magnificent work.

MORALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MASSACRE.

THE miscreants in this locality whose skirts are spotted with the blood of innocence through being the indirect cause of such horrible scenes as the massacre enacted in Tennessee last Sunday, are squirming because their diabolism is prominently pointed out. This was to be expected from such depraved wretches who could, on the first reception of the news, merely express regret at the occurrence of the atrocious deed on the two simple grounds that it was illegal, and that its perpetration would create sympathy for the "Mormons."

This demoniacal sentiment adverse to a manifestation of sympathy for the "Mormons" under any circumstances is enunciated under an oily surface, which makes it all the more abhorrent. The attempt of the same libelous sheet, published in this city, in which these expressions appear, to palliate the murder while pretending to condemn it, reaches the extreme point of baseness. It stated that the first shot was fired by the "Mormon" party, keeping this in conspicuous view, while the first dispatch, upon which its editorial comments were based, stated that the

initiator act of violence was the crushing in of the skull of young Condon by the cowardly mobocrats.

The fullest depth of depravity is reached by the murder-inciting sheet this morning, however, by the publication in its columns of an alleged correspondence, presumably manufactured in its office, in which the writer states—"without the scintillation of a fact upon which to base so malignant a charge—There must have been some new exciting cause—something more than the mere preaching of a belief—to lead to the hostilities mentioned in the telegraphic report." Not only have these inhuman creatures rendered themselves accessories before the fact to the terrible deed of last Sunday, by the publication of the most foul and scandalous fabrications about the "Mormon" people, but they are now straining after excuses with which to palliate the fearful crime committed by the Tennessee mob whose hands are red with the blood of several noble men, and an innocent woman.

A communication from an Elder laboring in North Carolina, appears in this issue. It clearly shows the inciting cause of the mobocratic spirit exhibited towards the missionaries. Two of the Devil's tools—scandalous and lying literature and a venomous, malignant sectarian priest—were brought into requisition. The professed follower of Christ used the libelous publications, which, for aught we know, may have issued from a venal press in this city. Much of its kind is produced here daily, for outside use and effect. The preacher admits he has never been to Utah, but he apparently considers himself amply armed with alleged facts written by those who have been here. His arraignment of the Latter-day Saints is easily overturned by the youthful Elder, and inspired with Satanic rage, evidently with murder in his heart, the priest attempts a resort to brute force. The result of these proceedings is that men more ignorant than the preacher, inspired by his spirit and example and believing the infamous lies contained in the publications from which he quotes, give notice, couched in profane language, to the Elders to leave the country. Following close upon this proceeding is the firing of guns and pistols in the vicinity of the place where the brethren are lodged.

Should the excitement in North Carolina culminate in a massacre of the missionaries in that part of the country, to what leading causes would the murder be attributable?—Base literature containing malignant lies against the "Mormon" community and the hateful examples of sectarian priests, who consider their crafts are endangered by the success of the Elders. The authors of the vile publications and the priests would be morally responsible for the deed, and in that light accessories before the fact.

The process of manufacturing lies to form an excuse to have a crushing process applied to the "Mormon" community is notorious and well known to every intelligent individual in Utah. The attack is made on two grounds—political and religious. In the crusade the political schemers are hand in hand with the religious hirelings. The one class aims at the attainment of political preferment by the deprivation of the "Mormons" of every constitutional right. The other class is fired by envy because of the barrenness of their efforts compared with the success of the "Mormon" Elders. Both unite in creating a popular sentiment against the objects of their antagonism, and by means of pulp and press, the most outrageous and palpable falsehoods are published broad cast and a bitter feeling created in the breasts of the masses who are deceived by the hateful misrepresentations of these designing knaves. The wave of prejudice reaches Congress, where the most oppressive, unconstitutional measures are introduced and flaming anti-"Mormon" speeches are made by Senators and Congressmen, animated by a desire to cater to the prejudices of their constituents. By these barbarous processes directed against an innocent and law-abiding people, the minds of unscrupulous men are inflamed against the Elders in various localities, occasionally culminating in such terrible tragedies as that which took place in Tennessee the other day.

For these appalling scenes there is a wide taint of responsibility running through the nation, which has the power, if it will exercise it, to put a stop to such atrocities. One preventive is for the authorities of the counties and States where they occur rigorously prosecute and bring to punishment the actual perpetrators, and for the people of the country generally to put a check upon the villainous assaults constantly made upon the Latter-day Saints for base and ulterior purposes.

But in the matter of responsibility for such scenes as the Tennessee murder, its initial point is directly traceable to a knot of relentless conspirators in this city—political schemers and religious bigots—whose rottenness is reflected by the most depraved and unprincipled sheet ever published in any part of the world or in any age.

Since the foregoing was written the harrowing particulars of the massacre, which appear in our columns, have been received. It seems from the Associated Press dispatch that three Utah Elders were murdered, but this is not quite clear. If that is the number of missionaries martyred, the identity of the third one is not positively known.

The details of the tragedy are most revolting and tend to intensify the

detestation in which the perpetrators and their inciters are justly entitled to be held. But every sentiment is secondary to the deep sorrow which pierces the hearts of the families bereaved, a feeling that finds its counterpart in the bosoms of the whole people comprising the community of Latter-day Saints.

THE MOBOCRATIC SPIRIT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

By courtesy of Brother B. Goddard, of Deseret, Millard County, we are enabled to publish the following letter addressed to him:

MINISTERS INCITING MOBOCRACY.

AARON, Mitchell Co., N.C.,
August 4th, 1884.

Mr. B. Goddard:

Dear Brother—We have had things pretty lively in our missionary labors of late; have met a number of ministers and several of them have pushed and urged matters so far that we have had to debate with them. Elder Garner has always put me ahead in our debates as I have been in the field longer. I have felt weak at times when I had an aged man who has been preaching for years to oppose me, but when I get started all fear leaves me, and so far it has been given up and admitted by a majority that I have gained the argument according to the scriptures. The ministers find that they cannot do anything with us from the Bible, they are therefore doing all in their power to raise mobs against us. Yesterday, Aug. 3d, being Sunday, we had an appointment out to preach.

A BAPTIST PREACHER

hearing the news, gave out one after ours for the same place, same day, same hour. We all met yesterday and he tore loose, scandalizing all he could. We asked him what he was going to preach from, the Bible or some novels published against us by our enemies. He replied, "From your history." I asked him if he knew these histories he had to be correct. He answered "Yes." I then enquired if he had ever been in Utah. He said, "No; if I had I should never have got away again." I then stated that there were three railroads in the Territory and it was absurd to make such a statement. At this he made for me, drew back his fist and

THREATENED STRIKING ME.

If it had not been for our friends he would no doubt have done so. This came nearly causing an uproar with the crowd, but it finally passed over without a blow being struck. We went to an adjacent house and held a splendid meeting. This preacher had a lot of ten cent novels that are published about us as a people. A big yarn about the Mountain Meadow massacre, etc. This was his whole talk. But to return to ourselves. In passing along a trail we had to travel we observed

A NOTICE

pinned on a tree to this effect: "You Mormons had better be getting away if you don't want to catch h—l. I only give you three hours to leave this country. Your days are up if you don't; You will be lynched this day. G—d—your souls to h—l."

This we got just before our meeting yesterday so we are now on borrowed time and yet in the same neighborhood. Last night at 8 p. m. several

GUNS AND PISTOLS

were fired just outside the house where I was staying. We all remained in the house and nobody tried to get in or spoke loud that he could hear them. Finally all went off and we heard no more during the night. This morning two blood thirsty ruffians came and abused us considerably. I talked quite straight to them and they went off. All is peace at this moment.

Your Brother now in the hands of the Lord,
C. F. CHRISTENSEN.

GROVELLING TACTICS.

It is not surprising that in retaliation for the defamation of the private character of Cleveland by Republican papers, some rash democratic organ should make public a scandal about Blaine that has been hinted at repeatedly. But one wrong will not justify another. If it was infamous to drag stories about the early private life of Cleveland into a political campaign, it is equally infamous to do a similar thing in regard to Blaine. It is all wrong, dirty and inexcusable.

Our telegraphic dispatches bring news that Mr. Blaine has commenced suit for libel against the proprietors of the Indianapolis Sentinel. The story told in that paper is bad enough if true. But if it has been manufactured for political purposes it is unspeakably atrocious. And unless it can be proved to have some foundation in fact it will do the Republican cause and candidate far more good than harm. It will create sympathy for both and indignation against those who manufactured the slander.

While Mr. Blaine's public career was the subject of criticism the Democrats had a strong weapon against a weak place in the armor of the "plumed

knight." But now they have stooped down to gather up slime to cast at his family, they place themselves beyond respect and are on a level with the defamers of their own leader. We do not believe the Democratic party or any considerable number of its members will endorse or encourage the act of the Indianapolis Sentinel, and we hope that if the story told by that paper is untrue, its publishers will be heavily punished for the gross libel.

THE VOTES ARE NOT TO BE COUNTED.

THE Utah Commissioners have decided not to count the votes for Commissioners to locate University Lands. The argument in favor of the count, presented by Chas. W. Stayner, Esq., of this city, one of the elected candidates, has been published in this paper. The reply of the Commissioners will be seen below. They make no answer to his reasonings and citations of law bearing on the subject, but simply refer to the ruling of last year, and the decision that they recently made that votes for other than territorial officers may be counted even though on the same ballots with the votes for territorial officers, while the votes for the latter will be rejected.

There is no need for further comment now, as the reply of the Commissioners furnishes no food for it. But it is to be hoped that legal steps will be taken to vindicate the rights of the officers elected and of the people who have elected them. The count ought to be compelled by judicial mandate.

OFFICE OF THE UTAH COMMISSION,
SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 14, 1884.

Charles W. Stayner, Esq., Salt Lake City, Utah:

Sir:—In reply to your communication addressed to the Utah Commission, of date, August 4, 1884, with reference to the canvassing of votes cast at the recent General Election in the Territory, for "Commissioners to locate University lands," I have the honor to submit to you the following Order of the Commission, in relation thereto:

"In the matter of the demand of Charles W. Stayner, claiming for himself and others that they were candidates and voted for at the last General Election for 'Commissioners to locate University Lands' that such 'votes or ballots should be counted as cast,' the decision of the Commission is, that the Order of August 1st, 1884, which reaffirms the former judgement of the Commission, as expressed in the Order of June 13, 1883, that territorial officers are not elective, but are appointable only in the manner prescribed by section seven of the Organic Act of the Territory, will stand as the rule of the Commission on this subject. Therefore, votes or ballots cast for candidates for Commissioners to locate University lands' should not be counted."

By order of the Commission.

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Secretary of Utah Territory.

Extract from the order of the Commission, under date of June 13, 1883: "We are further of the opinion that the offices of Territorial Superintendent of District Schools, Territorial Auditor of Public Accounts, Territorial Treasurer, and Commissioners to Locate University Lands, are under the Organic Act of the Territory of Utah, to be appointed by the Governor with the assent of the Legislative Council, and that the acts of the Legislative Assembly providing for filling those offices by an election of the people, are in conflict with said Organic Act, and are therefore invalid."

A. B. CARLTON,
G. L. GODFREY,
Committee.

ORDER OF THE COMMISSION.

The Utah Commission adopted the following order, on motion of Senator Paddock. (Published Aug. 2d, 1884.)

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Commission, there is nothing in the laws of Utah authorizing the rejection of ballots by the judges, or the refusal of canvassers to count the same, merely because there may be printed thereon the names of candidates for offices which under the law are not to be filled, in addition to those which may be lawfully elected; and there is nothing in the rules and regulations heretofore prescribed for the elections in the year 1884 in conflict with this view."

In regard to the question whether Territorial officers are to be elected by the people or appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Legislative Council, we adhere to the opinion promulgated by the Commission on the 13th of June, 1883, that such officers are appointable only, and the judges of election are not required to canvass or return the votes for such offices."

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