

overt acts of violence which would give the powers that be an excuse for stepping in and wiping them out.

We agree with the *Herald* writer, for it would be difficult to put any other construction upon the doings of some of the more virulent crusaders. But, like many other positions assumed by anti-"Mormon" fire-eaters, we believe that their almost self-evident proposal was not the result of mature reflection, because of such an undertaking being exceedingly unsafe all round. The ordinary anti-"Mormon" fire-eater is desperately anxious to have the "Mormons" consumed in blue-fire, blood and smoke, providing he can stand at a safe distance, rub his hands and gloat over the spectacle, after the manner of the bloody-minded Talmage, who wants the guns of the government turned upon the people of the "Mormon" Church. For that reason the blood-and-thunder advocates are to be found more numerous afar from than near to the centre of contest.

But had the same perfidious wrongs been piled upon any other people that have been heaped upon the "Mormons," the fat would have been in the fire long before now and a furious blaze would be the result. Therefore we coincide with the refreshing, because most unusual, admission of the *Tribune* in its article referred to, that the "Mormons" are too peaceable a people to resort to mob violence to right a wrong. That is not their genius.

If it were merely the question of their meeting a mob the matter would take a different phase. But that is not what is pitted against their liberties, unless indeed, it be proper to designate their assailants as a species of judicial mob. If it were one of the ordinary color and composition the ground would not long be a matter of dispute. It could be settled with dispatch. But not so the present issue, which comes with the color of law, however slight may be the tint.

Had the "Mormons" been subject to incitement to mobocracy they would have arisen in that aspect long since. Still they are but human, and may not be able to endure all things.

We love peace, law and order, and always expect to defend their principles. We agree with some of the statements of the article which has induced us to write this. We do not always harmonize with its source. On most things we have no desire to. Upon this, however, there is no question—that a resort to mob violence would be destructive to the interests of all. It would be universally deplorable and disastrous. Therefore, let those who have been seeking to exasperate the people cease their infernalism, that every shadow of probability may be removed.

Our reasons for holding that a mobocratic and consequently lawless attitude would be of no benefit to any class of the community, but the reverse, are beyond reasonable question. Suppose those who have been seeking to incite the Saints to make a lawless outbreak, should succeed, of what benefit would it be to those who would be successful in its production? What beneficial result could flow from a terrifically destructive storm, carrying devastation in its course? The full force of a human tornado could not fall upon the "Mormons," but upon those who goaded them to enter upon a disturbance. It has not been fear that has held them in check under the most aggravating circumstances. It has been their regard for law and order. We know the Saints well, being conversant with their character, and as a body their superiors in personal courage are not to be found on earth. Their valor is as much evinced in their forbearance under wrong as it could be in any other situation.

The first disastrous effects of a mobocratic outbreak would necessarily fall with terrible force upon its inciters. Subsequently it would rebound upon those who entered upon it, no matter how strong the provocation. But in the returning consequences it would not be likely that the inciters would ever take any part. When suppressed indignation engendered by suffering cruel wrongs finds a violent outlet, an ordinary elementary tornado is scarcely a circumstance to such a whirlwind of human passion as would ensue. And like the raging elements, it carries into its vortex whatever obstacles it strikes.

It is no part of the "Mormons" to be law-breakers, however, in the true sense of the word. Their motto is peace, having a firm conviction in the final triumph of right. It must, so far as they are concerned, be left to those whose duty it is to administer the law, and their aiders and abettors, to break and twist it for oppressive purposes. Yet all should be careful to preserve the public peace, and tyrants should not presume too much upon "Mormon" endurance of infamous wrongs that are constantly being piled upon the heads of the people of this region.

IS HE THE SAME.

A RATHER queer-looking specimen of the genus *homo* appeared in this region a couple of weeks ago, and attracted some attention by his singular appearance. He delivered a rather incoherent harangue on the street one evening, but we are not aware of anyone having been converted by him; in fact he seemed to be very generally regarded as a harmless kind of a "crank." The last we heard of him was that he intended to go south into the Sevier Val-

ley, and he is probably in the Territory now. Whether he is the same person alluded to in the following communication or not, he answers the description wonderfully well, so far as appearance is concerned:

BOYNE, CHARLEYVOIX CO.,
Mich. June 10th 1885.

Editor *Deseret News*:

I see by the *News* of June 2nd, inst., that a party by the name of "J. W. Carlton, who claims to be divinely commissioned to bring about a time of universal love and peace," has visited Ogden, Utah, and was expecting to visit Salt Lake City.

Several of your readers in this place are of the opinion that he is no other than William Carlton Irish, who figured in this region some several years ago—a gentleman of marvelous cheek, and devious ways, with a peculiar turn for involving simple-minded men and women in a sort of brother and sisterhood, in a most bewildering and unorderly, on the all-things-common principle(?) wherein the said gentleman manages to get himself elected trustee-in-trust for certain property, and then slopes for more congenial climes, leaving his confidants to help themselves as best they can.

When here, he wore his hair long over his shoulders, surmounted by a stovepipe hat; has a projecting mouth, receding chin and prominent nose, very large between the eyes.

He is well supplied with "Mormon" books, and often preaches from them. Can draw out large congregations, and desires a little change left on the desk as they pass out.

He has some of the wildest, oddest and most bewildering ideas in regard to the "celestial order," etc., and is quite favorable to free lovism.

How many names he has gone under before coming into this region, I don't know, but I think several.

That he may be prevented from fooling or duping simple-minded people in Utah as he has done here, is my only object in writing this.

Respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

INNOCENT OR GUILTY BEFORE THE LAW.

CERTAIN wisacres have been heard to exclaim, with the fervor of a man sitting on the ragged edge of the upper board of a fence—in relation to the anti-"Mormon" raid—"Well, I don't know of any innocent man under the law who has been convicted."

It is easy for a superficial thinker to leap to a conclusion, because he reaches it without any mental analytical process, especially if his sympathies be neither hot nor cold. Neither is it a labored feat for the bitter bigot, who throws aside the searching method by which correct deductions are attained and gazes at every question through the colored goggles of his deep-seated prejudices.

If men of mind will dig earnestly down to the roots of the anti-"Mormon" raid as a whole, they will find that they are nurtured in the very soil of trickery and injustice, hence the rank character of the upper developments.

Passing without comment the vicious character of the law under which the anti-"Mormon" assault is chiefly conducted, it is admitted that, being on the statute books, the administrators and executors have no alternative but to enforce it. Its face carries upon it the inference that its applicability should be general in all Territories and other places over which the United States have jurisdiction, and upon all persons equally who infringe upon its requirements. Notwithstanding this it is made practically a special, and therefore an unjustly discriminative, and, in that feature as well as numerous others, unconstitutional act. From the beginning of its enforcement its application was made to "Mormons" alone, and so soon as developments appeared in cases brought up for trial that rendered it liable to cut non-"Mormons" as well as members of the Church, positions as to its character and scope, assumed judicially, were receded from—nay abandoned altogether, and legal somersaults turned that were, in this age, remarkable to behold. Holes were tunneled through that most elastic of judicial performances, in the shape of fine-spun sophistical theories, through which the non-"Mormon" corruptionist could walk with his head up. But the member of the Church, acting upon the religion and conscience had another path prepared for him. He has not been allowed to turn to the right or left, but compelled to walk from court into prison. Therefore, if it were to be admitted, for the sake of argument, that "no innocent men under the law have been convicted," they at least, belong, almost exclusively to one class.

But let it be remembered that every man is innocent before the law, even if he has been convicted, providing his conviction has not been secured under the forms of law, which give certain privileges to all persons accused of criminal offenses. One of these is a fair trial by a jury of his peers, of which a panel composed of men because of their being "in sympathy with the prosecution" is the antipodes.

Yet such has been the color of the juries which have indicted, tried and convicted "Mormons" thus far under the Edmunds act. This being contrary to common sense and good law, all who have been thus convicted are "innocent before the law," because they have been denied a legal trial.

They have been refused the privilege of introducing testimony intended to show that they had conformed to the requirements of the law under which the charges were brought. If it be assumed that the proposed proof would not have been sufficient for the purpose, it should have been accepted at least as extenuating in its tendencies. But it was totally rejected. So plain was the purpose of the proceedings that the almost unvaried sustaining of the requests of the prosecution and proportionate overruling of those of the defense were so apparent that the action of the court could be readily anticipated on almost every point by the spectators. Such proceedings are extra-legal and extra-judicial in their character, and men who are convicted under them are necessarily innocent before the law.

It is not sufficient "under the law" to hold that a man has broken it simply because common rumor places a case in that position. Even if there be a sentiment of moral certainty in the public mind on the subject, it is insufficient. In order to be guilty "under the law," he must be tried and convicted under the forms, usages and genius of the law.

It is not necessary to go far for a striking example of this principle. There is in the Penitentiary a man who has been several times tried and convicted of a most foul and brutal murder. Each time the case has been carried on appeal to the Supreme Court the judgment of the lower Court was reversed. Once a furor was raised and it became imminent that he would be executed before his legal privileges under the law had been exhausted. The sentiment in favor of law prevailed however, and the coolest heads asserted that had the sentence been carried out it would have been a "judicial murder." As a moral certainty Hopt is guilty, yet he is innocent before the law. It is just as necessary for the protection of society that those accused of offending the laws should be legally proceeded against, and not extra-legally, as it is that the guilty should be punished. Any other legal and judicial course involves injustice and produces chaos, the aim of all good law being to effect and preserve contrary conditions.

But can it not be shown that in the anti-"Mormon" crusade innocent men in every sense, have been convicted? There can be no doubt upon that head.

This anti-"Mormon" movement must be viewed as a whole, and not from a fragmentary aspect. Its phases are graded in relation to rapidity, manifest cruelty and injustice, in different localities. But the same genius and intent governs the whole. In Arizona three men, Messrs. Tenney, Kempe and Christopherson, were tried for polygamy, but no proof of such an offense was offered. In order to reach them, although charged under the Edmunds act, a Territorial statute against bigamy was twisted into an application to the cases. They were convicted of the offense. The sentence was pronounced under the Edmunds act, and they were consigned to prison for a term of years, which they are now serving out at Detroit. A heavy fine was also imposed in each case. Neither of the men had married a wife under a period of twelve years previous to the trials, and one had been separated from his plural wife over three years.

But this flagrant judicial crime is extended still further. An appeal was taken in these cases to the Supreme Court of Arizona about the end of February. That tribunal has been in session since that date, but no decision is given. Thus are innocent men kept in duress vile by cruel crusade tactics. The injustice of this evidently indefinite delay is most horrible in more phases than one. Not only does it thus far appear to amount to a declaration to do justice to the unfortunate victims of persecution by reversing the manifestly erroneous, not to say oppressive judgment of the lower court, but no decision is given at all. The hapless martyrs do not even have the benefit of an adverse decision, by which, unwarranted though it would be, they would be enabled to carry their cases on appeal to the Supreme Court, whose action would doubtless liberate them. We would dislike to imagine otherwise, for to do so would amount to a belief in the irredeemable demoralization of what should be the leading bulwark of liberty in the land.

Here and elsewhere proceedings under the anti-"Mormon" crusade have been merely milder phases of the Arizona outrages, and the attempts that are made to apologize for them, especially in view of some of the quarters from whence the excuses come, are remarkably unreasonable.

A CHARACTERISTIC DECLINATION.

DURING the last few days the papers have been full of comments upon the haste with which the good Queen Victoria accepted Mr. Gladstone's resignation. This hurry has been interpreted as a significant slight. If this view is correct, her Majesty has sought to cure the wound she made in the ex-Premier's feelings by covering it with

a commensurate plaster. The offer to the veteran statesman of an earldom will now be looked upon more as a healing balm than in the light of a genuine recognition of services rendered to his Queen and country. In fact it is not new for Victoria to signify more or less demonstratively that she desired services of quite a different character to those given by Gladstone, his policy being seldom in accord with the throne, especially in relation to foreign affairs.

Mr. Gladstone has requested that he be allowed to decline the honor, thus manifesting the contempt he has entertained throughout his long and brilliant life for titular baubles.

He is right in rejecting what can be created or extinguished by the breath of princes. It would add no lustre to his name. To accept such a questionable honor would be as much out of taste as to hang a piece of tawdry tinsel upon a colossal statue of gold. His work as one of the most industrious and devoted public servants is a superstructure of such grandeur that it is not susceptible of embellishment by the conferring of a title which he would, according to the nature of things, be permitted to wear but a brief period. Gladstone is essentially a commoner, and such he desires to remain to the end of the prolific chapter of his remarkable career.

As a statesman Gladstone has given unmistakable evidence of greatness. But no man is perfect in any sphere, and his weak points have been the subject of frequent animadversion. Yet when his public career is analyzed it will be discerned that "even his failings leaned to virtue's side." His vulnerable point was in the apparently halting character of his foreign policy. It would be absurd to attribute this evident weakness to the lack of force or resolution, qualities which he conspicuously exhibited throughout life. It was the result of the strong sympathy which pervades his susceptible soul. He is the embodiment of kindness, and his aversion to the shedding of human blood is one of the ruling traits of his character. Indeed it is so strong that it is impossible for him to overcome it. Hence, when crises have arisen involving his country in serious antagonistic complications with other governments, the whole bent and genius of his policy has been to avoid the horrible contingency of war.

In almost every trait Gladstone is the antipodes of the late Lord Beaconsfield. This fact is further illustrated in the declination of the proffered earldom. Disraeli delighted in titles, and it was his wont to induce the Queen to confer them upon those who distinguished themselves by prominent deeds during a conservative rule. He was fond of pomp, display and worldly glory.

Still speaking comparatively of the two men, notwithstanding Gladstone's almost unsurpassed ability as an orator, he was almost helpless in the hands of Disraeli as a debater. We became convinced of this by closely watching the career of the two men for two years, from 1878 to 1880, when they were pitted against each other. Beaconsfield's ability to find all the weak points of an opponent's argument was almost superhuman, and his riddling process, in which he employed the most cutting sarcasm and exquisite irony, was irresistible. And nothing makes Gladstone so furious as to exhibit him in a ridiculous light, and his strength takes its flight with his temper. Beaconsfield was in the habit of making caustic allusions to Gladstone's wordiness—his greatest oratorical fault—and his reference to the gentleman who might be correctly said to be "intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity," is frequently quoted.

The names of the two statesmen will go down to posterity side by side, as both being great in their styles, yet the opposite of each other. It is pleasing to note that Mr. Gladstone maintained the wide distinction in declining to accept of an empty bauble, probably offered for the purpose of soothing his wounded susceptibilities.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-Palpa." \$1.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

Sure cure for Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of 20 years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after using William's Indian Pile Ointment. Its absorbent tumors, allays itching, acts as poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, nothing else. Sold by druggists and mailed on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00.

For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. FRAZIER MEDICINE CO., Prop's, Cleveland, Ohio.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH"

Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of even worst chronic cases, also unequalled as gargle for Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Foul Breath. 50c. 4

Henry W. Blair was yesterday re-elected United States Senator from New Hampshire.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots. 3

G. V. N. Lothrop, United States Minister to Russia, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, sailed for Europe yesterday.

THE HOPE OF THE NATION.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer." 4

Edward Harrigan has taken the New York Theatre, New York City, for the ensuing year. There Harrigan's new local dramas will be presented.

"ROUGH ON PILES"

Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids, Itching, Protruding, Bleeding, Internal or other, Internal and External. Remedy in each Package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists. 2

Arnat Redbury, ex-Mexican war veteran, and the oldest member of the Grand Army of the Republic in the United States, died at Vancouver, W. T., yesterday, aged 91 years.

"WATER BUGS, ROACHES."

"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also Beetles, Ants, Insects, Rats and Mice, 15 and 25c. boxes. 4

STOP THAT COUGH.

By using Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balm—the only sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Sore Throat, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Scores and hundreds of grateful people owe their lives to Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balm, and no family will ever be without it after once using it, and discovering its marvelous power. It is put up in large family bottles and sold for the small price of 75 cents per bottle. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

PRETTY WOMEN.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer." 3

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS and DISORDERED LIVER.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels constive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, a feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work, and are a perfect **ANTIDOTE to MALARIA.**

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Sold everywhere. Office, 44 Murray St., N. Y.

AMERICAN COPYING CO.

55 GENESEE ST. AUBURN, N. Y.

Splendid Portraits in all styles, made from any kind of small pictures. Reliable Agents Wanted everywhere. Send for Catalogue and terms. w2t

SUMMONS.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

ISABELLA BRESEE, Plaintiff,
vs.
NIRUM BRESEE, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To Nirum Bresee, Defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Probate court, of the county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; other wise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you, on the ground of desertion and wilful neglect to provide plaintiff with the common necessities of life.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

[SEAL]

Witness, the Hon. Elias A. Smith, Judge, and the Seal of the Probate Court, of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 27th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk.
By H. S. CUTLER, Deputy. w1m