

compliance. Disobedience is not essential to freedom, and cheerful submission to rightful authority is perfectly compatible with complete independence.

The power of union is undoubted and undisputed. Harmony of sentiment is as beautiful as unanimity of action is mighty. But there is no true unity without free consent, and no real harmony in forced expressions. The Almighty is too wise to use compulsion on the minds of men. He knows what is best for His children, but will not interfere with their individual agency to enforce obedience to His will, or prevent rebellion against it. If they do not see eye to eye with Him it is because they are in spiritual darkness; if they will not carry out His counsels and commandments, they must suffer the loss and the punishment which will naturally follow their blindness and recklessness.

To those who are in harmony with the Divine Mind it is a pleasure to follow Divine counsel. They desire to know His will and to do it. They obey His laws and advice from choice. They exercise their free agency in complying with His behests. When He speaks they willingly respond, "Amen." They feel in their hearts like Jesus, the perfect man: "Thy will, O God, not mine, be done." This is not slavishness, it is free obedience. It does not spring from fear, but from love and faith. It contains no element of compulsion. It brings spontaneous harmony and intelligent union. The voice of God is echoed in the voice of the people. This is the liberty of the sons of God. It is the liberty of the Gospel. It is the liberty of divine law. It is the liberty of right. Happy are they who live in it. Blessed will be the world when it prevails in every land, and when its spirit is wafted upon every breeze!

AN EXASPERATING POLICY.

THE Omaha Bee has a caustic article on the rules issued by Commissioner Price for enforcement among the Indians, one for the suppression of the war dances and the other for the abolition of polygamy. The Bee cites the cases of several plous Indian agents who have figured as champions of moral reform among the red men, being very much scandalized at the possession of more wives than one by the savages, and who have turned out themselves to be licentious and thieving accountants. This is generally the way with the most blatant and prominent anti-polygamy hypocrites. The Bee says:

"The best way of reforming the Indians just now is to deal justly with them and to convince them of the honest intentions of the officials with whom they are brought in contact. Let them understand that the Government proposes to keep faith with them and that it will enforce honest dealing on the part of its agents."

This is the Indian policy that has always been advocated by this paper. Commissioner Price's orders are more likely to provoke hostility than anything else that he could have proposed. What can the Indians think of an attempt to break up their marital relations, by the representatives of a race which in its intercourse with their tribes has exhibited the lowest forms of licentiousness? Robbed by religious agents, deceived by unjust treaties which the "superior race" has been the first to break, and their women outraged or bought by lustful soldiers or civilians, how can the Indians look at the attempt to deprive them of their wives except as a scheme to further debauch the squaws and spread more ruin amongst them?

The excessively moral and virtuous Indian reformers had better let this impossible job alone. If they want to shine as promoters of chastity, let them turn their attention to the crying sexual sins of Christendom and clean out the dens of infamy that befoul society among the civilized. There are Indian tribes which practice polygamy that set examples of social purity for millions of white people to imitate. They have more wives than one, but let their neighbors' wives alone. They marry the women with whom they consort, but do not seduce them. They punish marital infidelity with death, and do not condone the violation of a wife's, sister's, or daughter's virtue with money, like highly civilized and pious white folks do.

Such imbecille orders as those of Commissioner Price are calculated to do a thousandfold more harm than any good that would be accomplished if they could be carried into effect. Promote industry and education among the red men, make them understand that there are better conditions within their reach, prove to them that the whites are seeking to be their friends, not their destroyers, and the redemption and elevation of the natives will become probable. But these latest regulations will only tend to exasperate and injure them, and drive them to such resistance as will involve much bloodshed and great expense.

OFFICERS MUST QUALIFY.

IN drawing the attention of newly elected county and precinct officers to the necessity of qualifying according to law within the specified time, we stated that in the case of the Salt Lake County officers that the time would expire on the 5th inst. We learn that some of these officers did not receive official notice of their election until within a few days ago. Of course our remarks will not apply to them. The law provides: "that each person elected or appointed to any county or precinct office shall qualify, as by law required within twenty days after receiving notice of his election or appointment, and all persons elected to any office, thereby becoming their own successors, shall, when so elected, give bonds, qualify and be commissioned by the Governor as in other cases required by law." Not only should these officers qualify within the given time, but they should conform to the law in relation to their bonds in every particular, so that there may be no difficulty in the way of filing them. We have heard of some carelessness in these particulars, and advise our friends to be particular in having the form for bonds properly filled up and every requirement fulfilled. There are also complaints that certificates of qualification cannot be obtained after the bonds have been filed. Let there be no delay in this matter nor in obtaining the commission of the Governor in every case where it is necessary.

TYPHOID IN NEW YORK.

DURING the month of August of the present year there were reported two hundred and forty-four cases of typhoid fever in New York City. There is an annual relative increase of that disease in Gotham. What can be the cause? It is not for lack of sewerage. On the contrary, some physicians trace the source of the disease to the sewers. Overcrowded tenement houses and accumulations of filth that no sewers will carry away, are in all probability some of the causes of the increase of the death rate from typhoid fever in the commercial metropolis. In spite of an extensive and expensive sewerage system, New York in many parts is a filthy city, and the foul portions infect and make unhealthy the cleaner and better regulated districts. Thorough sanitary regulations are in greater demand in some of the great cities of the Union than in Salt Lake where, however, they are undoubtedly needed.

PATRIOTISM AND GOOD SENSE IN DRESS.

A NUMBER of patriotic ladies in the East are agitating the question of the propriety of setting the fashion in ladies dresses in this country, instead of importing them from France. The present dependence upon Paris for style is a strong reflection upon the taste and originality of American ladies. If this country aims to beat the world in everything, the women must take a start of their own in the matter of dress reform. Not by endeavoring to imitate masculine attire and to make women look mannish and ungainly, but by becoming independent of the arbitrary rules of fashion and ceasing to follow the lead of the fast females of the French metropolis. Reform in dress was strongly advocated by President Young, and

some attempts were made years ago in Utah to cut loose from the despotism of fashion in ladies attire. But it did not last long, for it was not commenced on correct principles, and did not embody the principal idea intended to be conveyed by its advocate. He did not wish to establish a uniform for either sex, nor to stamp out the natural desire of the female soul for adornment. But he wished to carry out the principle contained in the revelation, which requires that the beauty of the garments worn by this people shall be that of "the workmanship of their own hands."

This does not mean that every man must be his own tailor, or every woman her own dressmaker. But it signifies that we shall not be dependent, as a community, upon the notions, fashions, skill and workmanship of other countries or communities. It intends to promote originality of thought and design, and industry and ability in execution among our own people.

One great mistake made, in our opinion, by the ladies, in the matter of dress, which is one that absorbs a great deal too much of their time and attention, is the slavish manner in which they bow down to the decrees of fashion set by other people, and followed alike by short and tall, fat and lean, old and young, blonde and brunette. The desire for adornment is natural in woman, and it is folly or worse to seek to destroy it, for it is implanted within her by that Divine power which fills the universe with beauty, and exhibits the most exquisite taste and infinite variety. But why should not women suit their apparel each one to her peculiar individuality instead of seeking so earnestly to copy after "the latest thing from Paris," or the "latest design from New York," and Mrs. Brown insisting that she must wear a certain article or follow a given style, simply because Mrs. Jones wears it or it is "the newest thing out?"

We see no reason why American women should not lead the fashion, if fashion must be followed, as well as to wait for the movements of Paris. If taste is the sole property of Parisians and there is no original thought in the American female mind, Paris, of course, must still rule the fashionable world. But really it seems as though Yankeeedom, so prolific of invention in the domain of the useful, might bring forth something in the field of the ornamental. And we think that of all women in the country the women of Utah should cut loose from the leading strings of foreign milliners and modistes, and take a stand for comfort, convenience and beauty combined, with due regard for individuality of style and that variety in the human form divine, which the Creator evidently never intended to be clothed according to arbitrary rules or bound by the inflexible fetters of despotism and often ridiculous fashion.

THAT BOGUS INTERVIEW.

A PRESS dispatch was received here and widely published throughout the country on the 23th of September, purporting to contain particulars of an interview with Mayor W. Jennings of this city, by a reporter of the Chicago Tribune. We made some comments upon it at the time, giving the opinion that it was a garbled statement of the Mayor's remarks and suggesting that all these so-called "interviews" should be taken, if at all, with several grains of salt. Since the Mayor's return we have conversed with him on this matter, and he assures us that he had no interview whatever with any newspaper reporter during his absence, but had positively declined saying anything for publication.

The interview that appeared in the Chicago Tribune and in the regular dispatches throughout the country, purported to have taken place at the Palmer House. Mayor Jennings declares that he did not go to the Palmer House at all, and is at a loss to know how the reporter obtained any foundation on which to base the remarks attributed to him. But he had conversations with several gentlemen, in which he gave some account of Utah affairs, among them the Mayor of Chicago, and supposes that a newspaper man was present who picked up some of his remarks and manipulated them into the account which was given to the press.

There is a question of veracity between Mayor Jennings and the Chi-

cago Tribune. The latter claims and maintains that a formal interview was had with one of its reporters and that gentleman at the Palmer House, and he denies that he was in that hotel at all or that he gave any information whatever to any reporter for publication. Who is to be believed? There will be little hesitation on this question among those acquainted with the course of the Chicago paper. It is but a little time since an "interview" appeared in its columns and was telegraphed all over the country, which turned out to be false from beginning to end. We refer to the alleged Pierpont "interview." Like the pretended Jennings "interview" it was on Utah affairs, and like that it never occurred. Mr. Pierpont has made this matter certain. In that case the lie was "whole cloth." The entire conversation declared to have taken place between Hon. Edwards Pierpont and President Chester A. Arthur, was fabricated by a Chicago Tribune reporter. It appeared in that paper as genuine. It contained enough semblance of truth to give it currency. But to those familiar with the situation apparent here, its falsehoods were apparent. If that paper will lie in one instance it is likely to do so in another. If it will manufacture an "interview" falsifying Utah affairs in the case of Mr. Pierpont, it will do so in the case of Mayor Jennings. If we did not know this gentleman we would take his word before the pretences of a paper convicted of wilful falsehood, and knowing him as we do, we have no doubt at all of the truth of his assertions.

It is probable, however, that a newspaper man was present during some of the conversations between Mr. Jennings and other gentlemen, and took advantage of remarks that he heard, out of which he worked up the mixture of truth and error, of fact and fiction, which has been given to the country as an official account of affairs in Salt Lake City. Whatever amount of truth it may contain, in design and effect it is a falsehood, because it comes with false pretences, was not authorized, places the gentleman given as its authority in some respects in a false light before friend and foe, and in spirit and intent is a disgrace to any journal professing to be reliable or respectable.

A GOOD INSTITUTION.

IN Saturday's issue we published a brief exhibit of the business and general financial status of Z. C. M. I., the leading mercantile concern of the West. It is a gratification to us, and doubtless is to the large majority of the community, that the showing is so eminently satisfactory. Considering the obstacles with which it has had to contend, the health and vigor of the institution is quite remarkable, and reflects credit upon the business men under whose management it has been conducted.

To the casual observer the benefits effected by this mammoth house are not to their full extent apparent. The stockholders have, from the beginning, derived a fair return on their investments. During a brief period of its career, when the business of the entire country underwent a tryingly severe strain, and many prominent houses were crushed under the weight of conditions caused by a wide-spread panic, several years ago, the institution did not declare a dividend, but met every obligation with characteristic promptness. It weathered the financial storm and sailed safely into the haven of business security. And taking the direct benefits derived by the stockholders throughout, they constitute year by year, what is considered, as already stated, a fair return.

But the bulk of benefit has accrued to the community at large. It cannot be successfully denied that Z. C. M. I. is the leading factor in mercantile circles of this Territory in the regulation of prices, maintaining them at moderate figures. In this sphere she wields a potent influence, and were it removed we apprehend that the effect would be greatly injurious to the interests of the people. News comes over the wires constantly concerning business "corners" on certain goods being arranged East and West. The conditions for creating money-making opportunities of this class for merchants are at least as good here, so far as they extend, in the greater removal from main sources of supply, as elsewhere, were it not for an establishment

with the comparatively high business morale of Z. C. M. I. Its existence renders combinations to create and take advantage of circumstances which render consumers helpless next to impracticable. As an instance of the tendency of the institution we may mention an incident that occurred this season. It shipped what was deemed an ample supply of fruit jars, but a very large trade business in the article was done, the rate being \$1.45 a dozen, by the case, for quarts. The stock ran out, and as soon as the fact became known, up went the price by other dealers to \$1.80. This may seem an insignificant circumstance, but because of the principle involved it is not intrinsically so.

The reputation of the house in the East for prompt and fair dealing is second to no other in the United States. This character has been created by the pursuit of a conservative and magnanimous policy, and meeting every engagement as it became due. It has not been attained nor maintained by any resorts to smallness or trickery, which are as contemptible in a business enterprise as an individual. In fact every association is an individuality, and exhibits its character by its fruits. Any other policy than one of the strictest business integrity, softened by conservative management in detail, would be fatal to an establishment like this.

While such an establishment as Z. C. M. I. exists in the Territory, maintaining its character for fair dealing, the community may be assured of the prevalence of comparatively moderate prices for general merchandise, and it is to the general interest that it should be sustained by the people.

[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

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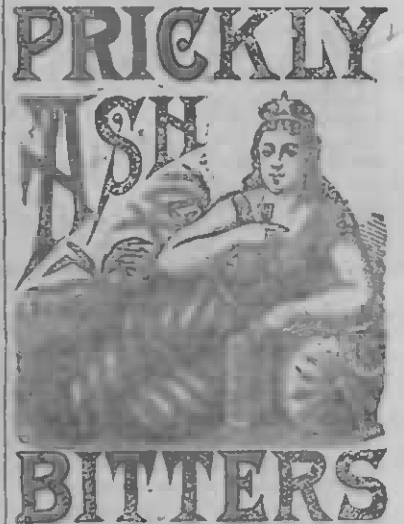
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