

obstructing the laws. The insinuation is absolutely absurd on its face, but this does not deter active, unscrupulous politicians from distorting it into an evidence of disloyalty.

The "Liberal" prosecutors have sought to make it appear that the Church has obstructed the operation of the laws because the people acted in concert in testing statutes they believed to be unconstitutional in some of their bearings and which were outrageously administered. This obstructive aspect is sought to be given to a defense fund that was created by donation. The laws in point and their administration were of such a character that testing their merits in the superior courts was necessarily expensive and could not well be met by private individuals placed in jeopardy. By what right does anyone find fault with the friends of those assailed for aiding them under the circumstances?

Doubtless it would have suited Mr. Dickson, the gentleman who, the other day, placed this obstructive construction on the defense fund, for the victims of his segregation theory to have remained in prison instead of being liberated from their illegal incarceration by a decree of the Supreme Court of the United States. The defense fund was used not to defeat the law, but to test it, and to legally smash the extra-judicial infamies practiced under it. The "Liberal" bosses can make what they please out of the defense fund point. A showing can be made on the other side and we have the facts to enable us to present it in its true light should necessity demand.

"PULLING" FOR MILFORD.

A PETITION has reached Governor Thomas asking the transfer of the seat of the Second District Court from Beaver to Milford. The petition can hardly be numerously signed, since it of course emanates from the latter town and there are not enough people in it to make up a great showing.

The same movement was made by Milford parties shortly after the town was established and enjoying a species of the fungus "boom." This was soon after the Utah Central railway reached there. The scheme fell through because of the better accommodations at Beaver and the evident uncertain character of the other place. For the same and other reasons it seems to

us the petition should not now be granted.

It is undeniably the case that the thirty-five miles of staging between the two towns is much the worst part of the trip—that it is anything but a luxury in summer and is a real hardship in winter. But it used to be all staging from here there, nearly 200 miles of which is now cut off by rail. And then it should be considered that there is not a house in Milford suitable for the purposes of a court. With one exception they are frame structures, of small dimensions, the exception being a hotel building divided up into small rooms. And there is no jail or place that could be converted into one and anything like security be a feature. In addition to which the accommodations are inadequate for the reception and proper care of such a crowd as the sitting of a trial term of the District Court invariably brings to a place.

At Beaver it is altogether different. There are places of entertainment for as many as may come. The new court house, just rebuilt at great expense to the people, was constructed with special reference to the District Court, all the appointments having in view room, security and convenience, besides possessing a certain appearance of dignity which no tribunal of justice can afford to entirely dispense with. Beaver has also in connection with the court house a strong and commodious prison; and there are numerous business houses, a goodly and sturdy population, and everything, in short, which the "town of the plain" has not.

The inconvenience experienced in the staging is more than made up by the convenience attending the sojourn, and altogether we think the removal prayed for should not be made.

THE SENTIMENT SWELLING.

HERE is a popular sentiment that is swelling into heavy proportions among all classes: That the way in which Charles W. Penrose, Esq., editor of the DESERET NEWS, has been treated in connection with the judicial-political proceedings that have been in progress for the last few days is an outrage.

DEATH OF GEO. H. PENDLETON.

THE death of Hon. George Hunt Pendleton removes from this stage of action the last of the prominent

statesmen of the war period. He was born near Cincinnati in the year 1825, and was therefore only a little over 64 years of age. His wife, whom he married when he was 21, was a daughter of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star-Spangled Banner," and Roger B. Taney, once Chief Justice of the United States, was her uncle. It will thus be seen that Mr. Pendleton began his manhood's career well connected, and, as the sequel has shown, happily so. Having an excellent education, he turned his attention to the law and rose rapidly in the profession.

In 1854 Mr. Pendleton began his political career, when he was elected to the Ohio State Senate. He was subsequently elected to the National House of Representatives, in which he served four terms, the last one ending in 1865. He was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with George B. McClellan in 1864, and was a member of the legislative convention of 1866. He ran for Governor of Ohio in 1869, but was defeated; was elected to the United States Senate in 1878, and during this service was the author of the civil service bill, which became a law. After the expiration of his senatorial term, in 1885, he was appointed by President Cleveland minister to Germany, having but recently been relieved by William Walter Phelps. His death occurred at Berlin, where he had served a full term as our representative.

Mr. Pendleton was not in all respects a very brilliant man, but his general ability and sterling qualities made him a conspicuous figure from the beginning of his political career. When only forty-two years old, in the House of Representatives, he became the author of a scheme to pay the national debt in legal tenders instead of coin according to the bond; this was denounced by extreme loyalists as repudiation, but he thought otherwise—that what was good enough for the soldiers who had saved the Union ought to be good enough for those who bought the bonds. This earned for him among his associates, and it soon spread throughout the land, the soubriquet of "Young Greenbacks."

In person Mr. Pendleton was tall and rather portly; his full-bearded face wore an expression of the utmost dignity, and his deportment at all times fully corresponded. He was instinctively, as well as by training, a statesman.