

stead of breaking the law to murder some entirely helpless person held as our own ward on a charge for which he has had no trial under the laws we ourselves have made?

"The supporters of mob murder cannot pretend that they are rebels against bad government, for, while they vilify the courts as a pretext for their own crimes, they do not lynch judges or prosecuting attorneys. They do not rebel. They murder. We are not discussing rebellion on its merits and demerits. We have only to say in its favor that in the American sense it involves anarchy and the murder of individuals only, as an incident and not as an essential. It is a rising to kill a government after trial; not to murder an individual before trial. As a matter of fact our courts with all their shortcomings—shortcomings for which the people are mainly responsible—are the best in the world with the possible exception of those of England. * *

"Whatever is wrong in our courts is wrong in the makers of the courts—in ourselves—or we would make them better. They are our creatures. Let us improve them if we can, as we can. But let us not confound the last resort of open rebellion against the bad government which attempts to coerce and control a free people with the anarchist spirit of the cowardly mobs composed of those who herd together to commit murders they are afraid to commit singly. Honest and upright men may rebel against bad government in the hope of bettering it; but lynchers are not rebels. They are murderers and anarchists moved by the criminal spirit which, while it prevails extensively, makes it hard to secure justice, in the courts or out of them."

REGISTRATION LAW.

An Act to amend Sections 239, 240, 241, 242, 243 and 247 of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1898, relating to Elections.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

Section 1. That section 239 of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1898, is hereby amended by striking out in line five the word "June" and the figures "1878" and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "September" and the figures "1892."

Sec. 2. That section 240 of said laws is hereby amended by striking out in lines two and three thereof the words "at the time of making the annual assessment for taxes in each year, beginning in 1879," and by inserting in lieu thereof, "on the first Monday in August, 1892."

Sec. 3. That section 241 of said laws is hereby amended by striking out in line two thereof the word "first" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "last" and in line three thereof the word "June," and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "September."

Sec. 4. That section 242 of said laws is hereby amended by striking out in line five thereof the words "first day of July," and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "the second Monday of October."

Sec. 5. That section 243 of said laws is hereby amended by striking out all said section after the word "thereto," in line three.

Sec. 6. That section 247 of said laws is hereby amended by striking out in line two thereof the word "June," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "September."

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect from and after its approval.

Approved March 10, 1892.

AN EPOCH OF COMMOTION.

THE elements have been kicking up their heels and tumbling about in a most eccentric fashion. There has been, in consequence, an excessive amount of weather during the last few months. No part of the world has been slighted, each division of the earth having received a good deal more than the people stationed on it wanted. In this country cyclones and floods have played a conspicuous part in connection with the atmospheric programme, while floods have come in as a strong third, with hailstones two inches in diameter as a by-play between the acts. Blizzards and drifts have been leading features of the scenes in the elemental drama, all these peculiarities resulting in much destruction to human life and property. From every continent and country come tales of distress and suffering caused by unexpected and phenomenal presentations and conditions of the atmosphere.

In innumerable instances men have been no less tumultuous than the elements. Many of them have been exhibiting inhuman instincts and destructive propensities. These activities are directed against every phase of organized society, which is so badly diseased as to be approaching the incipient stage of putrefaction. Why then should the people shut their eyes to the signs of the times? The condition and movements of men and fantastic exhibitions of the elements seem to say plainly that the world is upon the very edge of the seething epoch, pointed to by the Redeemer, when "all things shall be in commotion."

A VERY BAD MAN.

ON the third of last March, in Windsor, a little suburb of Melbourne, Australia, a lady inspected a vacant cottage with a view to renting it. While in the bedroom a most offensive stench caused her to make some remarks, but her escort said it was owing to the unclean condition of the premises. The lady subsequently visited the office of the agent who had the renting of the place, and expressed to him her liking for the cottage, but on account of the foul odors therein, she feared that its sanitary arrangements were not good. The agent made a personal visit to the room complained of, and being struck with the peculiarity of the stench called on the police. The floor was dug up, and immediately under the fire place was found the decomposing body of a woman crushed into a hole eighteen inches by twenty-four in dimensions. Physicians were called in, an examination made, and the conclusion arrived at that the woman had been murdered by crushing her skull and cutting her throat.

The police ascertained that the cottage was rented by a man named Drew, accompanied by his wife, on the 23rd of December previous. It was also learned that Drew disappeared three days later, but as he had paid a month's rent in advance no great interest in him was manifested by the owner of the place. However, the landlord was able to give a good description of the man, and the police were able to identify him as Albert Williams, alias Deeming, who had

arrived in Melbourne by the German steamer "Kaiser Wilhelm." Several of the passengers who arrived by that vessel were found, and not only remembered Williams, but identified the body as that of Mrs. Williams. There was no clue for the police to work on except the fragments of a Liverpool newspaper, and bits of a torn letter in a woman's writing, and Williams or Deeming had a start of two months.

The colonial police went to work with a will, and their labors demonstrated that our antipodean cousins are no somnolent sleuths. It was ascertained that immediately after the murder Deeming moved to the Cathedral hotel and assumed the name of Duncan. He had considerable baggage, and was especially particular about a pet canary and its cage. These were the property of the murdered woman. On January 12th he traveled by boat to Sidney under the name of Barón Swanson, and made the acquaintance of a lady named Rounswell who consented to marry him. Her home was at Bathurst, to which place he accompanied her. He then decided to go to Western Australia, and when settled there he would send for Miss Rounswell. He went direct from Sydney to Perth and on the steamer made himself particularly odious to all on board by his loud and swaggering airs. He proceeded from Perth to the Southern Cross gold fields, about 270 miles inland where he got employment as engineer in the Fraser mine. He communicated daily by telegraph with the Bathurst lady and in addition sent most glowing and fervid love epistles by mail. Finally he sent her an order for \$100 and gave her directions to come on to him to be married. Miss Rounswell then left Bathurst for Sidney; from thence she proceeded by rail to Melbourne, where she arrived on March 11th. She did not intend to delay here but proceed direct by way of Adelaide to Perth. However, she concluded to rest one night, and engaged a room in one of the large hotels. In the morning she met a male friend of hers, and both walked about town. She heard the newsboys crying out all about the horrible murder and so forth. Her gentleman friend bought a paper and read the report of the crime. The lady swooned. She recognized in the description and picture of the murderer the very man whom she was engaged to marry in Perth.

On recovering from the shock she immediately went to the police and gave up every item of correspondence that she had from Deeming. On that evening he was arrested at Fraser's mine and brought back to Melbourne.

Meanwhile developments were taking place in other quarters. In England, Africa, India and America Deeming had been known in various capacities and under various names. It was found that he murdered a former wife and four children at Rainhill in Lancashire, England, and buried their bodies in the same manner as he did that of the Melbourne wife. While the blood of these was still almost fresh on his hands, he courted and married the girl whom he killed in Australia. The jewelry of this victim he had already presented to Miss Rounswell, whom he was about to marry. It is supposed that some of