

take the law into their own hands and brush aside the officers who may try to interfere with their proceedings. And thus disorder and lawlessness increase and spread, the laws and constitutional guarantees cease to be respected, and all the safeguards which a good government throws around the citizen to protect his life, his liberty and his rights of property are overturned and trampled upon whenever they interfere with the caprices and passions of the multitude.

In this connection it may not be inappropriate to recall a prediction contained in a revelation which the Church received nearly sixty-two years ago. Speaking about Zion as it will be, the Lord said:

And it shall come to pass, among the wicked, that every man that will not take his sword against his neighbor must needs flee unto Zion for safety.

And there shall be gathered unto it out of every nation under heaven; and it shall be the only people that shall not be at war one with another.

The prediction has been a long time, as men count time, on record, and its fulfillment may yet appear very distant. But it will come to pass. There will necessarily be great changes before that time of trouble. But if mob violence shall continue to spread as it has done in some quarters of late years, it will not be long until men there will be compelled, for self-protection, to take up weapons to defend themselves against their neighbors; and if they will not do so, they must flee. Anarchy in one form or another is spreading, and anarchists are increasing. It is not the men who advocate the division of property—the taking from the rich and the giving to the poor—who alone are anarchists; but every man who joins a mob, every man who trespasses upon the rights of his fellow-man, every man who encourages violence and by the mis-use or abuse or the overriding of law oppresses his neighbor, is an anarchist; all such are dangerous to society; and if they are not checked the worst of consequences will follow.

It is not well to take a gloomy view of affairs or of the future; but one need not be gloomy to be compelled to consider it a most serious condition if two peaceable men, whose only offense, as stated, is that they did not leave the country—a land where freedom is supposed to prevail—when they were warned to do so, could be shot down while in the act of worshipping, with other citizens, Almighty God.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

MR. WHITE'S GRIEVANCE.

An important suit was filed in the Third district court to lay by Matthew White against the Saltair Beach company, its board of directors, secretary and treasurer, the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railway company, and the Inter-Mountain Salt company. The complaint is a most voluminous one and comprises some twenty pages of typewritten matter. Plaintiff, who is a stockholder in the Beach Co., alleges that after the organization thereof he sold and conveyed by deed to the company certain lands (which are specified) for their future use. That in September, 1891, the Saltair Rail-

way company was incorporated, its real object being to construct and operate a railroad as a means of communication and travel for those interested in the property of the Saltair Beach Co., on the shores of the Great Salt Lake. For the latter purpose, and as incidental and subordinate to the general objects of the Beach company's incorporation, all the subscribers to the capital stock thereto—Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, James Jack, Angus M. Cannon, Nephi W. Clayton, L. John Nuttall, Isaac A. Clayton, G. H. Snell, and the plaintiff—took all the capital stock of the railroad corporation. Afterwards—in February, 1892—plaintiff, with the consent of the other stockholders, withdrew and his subscription was cancelled. After speaking of the incorporation of the Inter-Mountain Salt Co., in September, 1892, for the manufacturing and dealing in salt, the complaint alleges that on August 17th, 1892, the Saltair Beach Co., by Geo. Q. Cannon, its president, and Isaac Clayton, its secretary, in pursuance of a pretended authority conferred by resolution against the protest of plaintiff, as a stockholder and director, by deed to the Los Angeles Railway Co., a right of way on and across the lands and premises of the Beach company. He avers that this deed was given, without any consideration whatever, of a most valuable property and easement, the resolution having been carried by the votes of Geo. Q. Cannon, J. F. Smith and James Jack, directors in the Saltair Beach company, who at the time comprised the majority of the board. That the management and control of these two defendant corporations have since been exercised by Geo. Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, Nephi W. Clayton, L. J. Nuttall and James Jack, directors, common to both companies. Plaintiff then goes on to aver, on information and belief, that these defendants combined and confederated together to subordinate the interests of the Saltair Beach Co. to those of the railway company for the advantage of the latter, and to that end, disregarding their duty as trustees and directors of the Saltair Beach Co., caused this company to give the right of way and of occupancy to the railroad company; that while the original articles of incorporation of the Saltair Railway Co. (now known as the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railway Co.) provided for the maintaining of a line from Salt Lake City to a point on the Great Salt Lake, the real object was the construction of a railroad between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, Cal. Plaintiff says he believes it is the intention of the said directors at some convenient time in the near future to amend its articles of incorporation so as to greatly enlarge the scope of its purposes. That in the course of construction of its railroad, by connivance of the defendant directors, the said railway company used and occupied the lands, houses and other property of the Saltair Beach company without making any compensation therefor, for ten months. Hence he charges that the Railway company is indebted to the Saltair Beach company in a large sum, which plaintiff cannot now state; but suggests that upon reference to a Master an accounting could be ascertained. In regard to the Inter-Mountain Salt com-

pany plaintiff alleges that the conducting of the salt water or brine through an open ditch or canal is offensive by reason of the smell emitted, and is injurious and detrimental to the interests of the Beach company, being calculated to depreciate the value of its property for the uses originally intended. That three of the directors of the Inter-Mountain Salt Co.—Messrs. N. W. Clayton, Jos. Jack, and J. H. Snell—were also directors of the Beach and Railroad companies. That all the defendants named in this complaint, as directors of the Beach company, combined and confederated together for the purpose of also advancing the interests of the Salt Co. at the expense of the Beach Co. and without consideration and fraudulently, on August 17th, 1892, caused a deed to be executed unto an unincorporated association, designated the Saltair Manufacturing Co., of a right of way over the lands of the Beach company. That the Inter-Mountain Salt Co. was incorporated to manufacture salt for private emolument and gain. Plaintiff then goes on to declare that, with the license and consent of the directors of the Beach company the Inter-Mountain company excavated from the premises of the former a vast quantity of shale of great value. That the Salt company had also used a valuable water privilege belonging to the Beach company without compensation and in violation of the latter's rights—to its great and lasting injury and damage. That the manufacturing of salt as aforesaid has no connection with the purposes of the Saltair Beach company, but is simply advantageous to the defendant railway company, inasmuch as it affords them freight and emoluments in transporting the crude or manufactured salt. Moreover, four of the five directors of the Inter-Mountain company are also stockholders in the defendant railway company. Plaintiff is further informed and believes that the control and management of the three corporations are practically and really in the same hands, and that "their affairs have been so intermingled in pursuance of the combination and confederacy hereinbefore stated" that moneys of the Saltair Beach company had been expended for the benefit of the other defendant corporations, the amount certainly exceeding \$1000.

The complaint then says that the congregating of crowds of people in the pavilion at Saltair for purposes other than bathing will of necessity result in fouling the waters of the Lake in front of the shore line of the Beach company's premises; that the droppings from the engines and cars and the refuse and ordinary debris and filth left by the multitude can only find lodgment in the Lake, and by the action of winds and waves would ultimately be deposited along the beach on the shore line of the Saltair Beach company's property.

Wherefore, plaintiff says he brings this suit on behalf of himself and any other stockholder who may come in and contribute to the expense thereof. He prays that the defendants be required to answer the matters herein charged against them; that an accounting be had between the Saltair Beach company and the other two defendant companies and individuals, and that