

above all indebtedness. [Presentment for payment and protest waived.]

(SEAL.) WILLIAM BUXTON.
Witness, E. H. Kahler, Salt Lake City.

This is endorsed "Pay to Williams Harvester Company, or order, without recourse, etc. R. Warlock, and has increased, with interest, to \$66.50.

Over 800 of these notes were given by the companies to a law firm in this city for collection, and suits instituted on several before Justice Willard C. Burton, yesterday. This proceeding developed the swindling operations that have been carried on by Warlock. Several of the parties claimed to have paid part or all of the amounts held against them, and produced receipts signed by Warlock in support of their assertions, but as the payments had not been endorsed on the notes, the receipts were valueless and the sum called for by the notes had to be paid over. Many of the receipts were given after the original notes had been transferred by Warlock to his creditors, and the attorneys assert, even after he knew the notes were in their hands for collection. This action on his part renders him amenable to the criminal law.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MAY 24

A Family Celebration.—It will be observed by an advertisement elsewhere that an association composed of the relatives of President Brigham Young will celebrate the approaching anniversary of his birthday in the Theatre. The proceedings are to open at 2 p. m. on June 1st.

Crandell.—The heirs of H. B. Crandell can learn of something to their advantage by corresponding with J. W. Hendricks, at Central, Graham County, Arizona. Mr. Crandell went to Arizona from Utah, and on May 14th, 1886, died at Safford. None of his relatives reside in that part of the country.

A Small Fire.—This afternoon a fire broke out in a summer kitchen—supposed to have originated from the heat of the stove—at the residence of J. W. Eardley, Third Ward. A coal oil can was near and is supposed to have exploded. The flames consumed part of the kitchen and adjoining coal house. The contents of the kitchen were damaged. The loss will probably not exceed a hundred dollars.

Returned.—On Saturday we were pleased to meet Elder Nathan Tanner, Jr., of Ogden, who returned a few days ago from a mission to the Southern States. He has been absent over two years, and labored in East Tennessee, five months as Traveling Elder and the remainder of the time as President of the Conference. He had a very pleasant time. There are four branches in that field, aggregating a membership of about one hundred. While he enjoyed his mission, the people being hospitable, he is glad to be once more at home.

Smash-up.—This morning a couple of men hired a horse and buggy from Mark McKimmins' stables for a ride. They had been drinking somewhat, and when in the eastern part of the city drove so wildly that the buggy was capsized and the animal ran away. The men were bruised considerably but not seriously, by being thrown to the ground, and the vehicle was pretty badly smashed. Mr. McKimmins found the men and finally agreed to accept \$50 in payment of the damage, and one of the men handed over \$30. The other, however, refused to settle any portion of the bill and was placed under arrest. When he arrived at the City Hall, he changed his mind, and after paying the money was taken to where he could have his bruises attended to.

A Beautiful Pair.—On Saturday we had the pleasure of seeing, at Savage's art gallery, a couple of paintings fresh from the easel of Mr. George Ottlinger. One was "The north portal of Castle Gate"—on the D. & E. G. R. R. One of its chief features is a gigantic rock, which towers to a great height, the artist having ably retained the grim grandeur of its aspect. A passing train is introduced with striking effect, and the entire scene is admirably depicted. The other is a scene in City Creek Cañon, and it is a charming picture, incorporating the elements of ponderosity and strength, with placidity and sweetness, the latter feature being prominent in a most exquisite bit of foreground. The two pictures are decidedly meritorious. They are sold.

Escape of Convicts.—The list of prisoners now in the city jail includes a number of hardened characters, as is evidenced by the frequent attempts at escape made recently, the last and most successful of which occurred last night (Sunday), when, between 11 and 12 o'clock, five jailbirds took their departure—Matthew Cassey, Charles Miller, Al. Householder, George Evans and Charles Miller. Cassey is the same individual who attempted to gain his freedom a week ago, and who has good cause to pine for liberty, as he has a term of years staring him in the face for being connected with the burglary of Carter's gunstore. He is now serving a 100 days' sentence for petty larceny. George Evans is a Davis County prisoner, and was imprisoned in default of bail on a charge of burglary at Wood's Cross. Al. Householder was sentenced to 100 days in the city jail for disturbing the peace of two ladies

by his brutal conduct, and the two Charlie Millers were serving a 75 days' term, one for stealing a pair of shoes and the other for vagrancy and carrying concealed weapons. Cassey was confined on the first floor of the jail, while the others were upstairs.

The escape had evidently been contemplated for some time, and the plan well matured, as it was afterward discovered that the prisoners had obtained from the shops at the gravel beds, where they worked in the daytime, a pair of scissors, a cold chisel and a coupling hook from one of the gravel cars. These tools they had managed to secrete about their persons so that they were not discovered in the daily search made of the prison. An entrance was effected into the loft of the prison by climbing up one of the iron doors and cutting a hole through the ceiling. Here a piece of 2x4 scantling, which had been left there by the carpenters at the time the building was roofed, was secured, and with this as a lever, the heavy sheet-iron which had been fastened around a stovepipe and the floor, was torn up far enough to permit of Cassey's getting through.

The five men then made their way to the loft and cut a hole through the roof. To guard against receiving a shot from the officers below, in case they should be discovered, they had made a dummy, by fastening overalls, shirt and coat together, stuffing them with straw from one of the mattresses, and then forming a head of a piece of blanket, thus making a very good imitation of a human body. This dummy they pushed out of the hole in the roof several times to see if it would attract attention, but nothing occurring the prisoners one by one made their exit to the outside of the roof on the side of the building away from the hall door. By means of tying their blankets together they formed a rope by which they lowered themselves to the ground, and afterward gained the street. It was this rope of blankets hanging from the roof of the prison that attracted the guard's attention to what had taken place.

As soon as the escape was known the officers at once began a search for the fugitives. Cassey, who was the most important, had a heavy slug and chain on when he left, and officers Pratt and Malin followed in the direction they supposed he had taken. His tracks were discovered on the road to Parley's Cañon, and about two miles above the mouth of the cañon turned into the brush. Here Officer Pratt trailed them for some distance, and at last came upon the sleeping form of the burglar, hidden in the brush. Cassey was at once awakened and had to tramp back to the city, where he is now safely jailed. After reaching the brewery in the cañon he had succeeded in getting the irons off his leg.

Diligent search has been made in all directions for the other prisoners, but up to latest accounts none of them had been discovered.

BEAR LAKE STAKE CONFERENCE.

Our Conference, as per appointment, convened at Paris, May 8th and 9th. The Bishops' reports were very interesting and encouraging. Good health prevails to a very great extent. The Saints, with a very few exceptions, are in the discharge of their duty and ready to carry out the requirements of God's servants. We were blessed with the ministrations of Apostle John Henry Smith, who preached four times during the Conference.

The house was densely packed, a large number having to stand outside. The general authorities of the Church and Stake were voted for unanimously. At the close of the services President Budge, after addressing the Saints, blessed them by virtue of his calling and in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ.

T. MINSON, Clerk.

HOW CAN THEY HAVE CONFIDENCE?

WHEN the people are requested to have confidence that Judge Zane and Mr. Dickson would, under any circumstances, act in good faith toward them in their official capacities, it is in order to show some reason for such an expectation. This, we apprehend, would be a difficult task. It would be akin to an impossibility. There are certain obstacles in the way of the people reposing that childlike confidence in those gentlemen that appears to be desired and expected. The barriers are not only formidable, but exceedingly plentiful that in attempting to enumerate them it is difficult to tell where it would be proper to begin. It is a labor that has to be accomplished piecemeal.

We charge them with having, by subtle and tortuous processes, gone out of the range of their administrative functions and practically assumed the role of legislators and consequently subvertors. This fact can be proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

For a long time the anti-"Mormon" clique bewailed the fact that there was no law by which a first or legal wife could be compelled to testify against her husband in cases of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, without the consent of the defendant. It was well known that legislation of that

character, being opposed to the genius of all civilized jurisprudence, would meet with determined opposition. The attempt, which originated in this city, was made, however. Defunct and pending congressional measures incorporating the barbaric provision exhibits or rather proves the fact. The attempted legislation for this purpose shows that no law exists that covers this ground. It is a fact that there is no such existing measure. Yet in the face of this, legal wives are arrested, dragged before grand juries and courts, and there compelled to testify against their husbands.

"Why is this thus?" It is simply because when there is no law by which an object desired by such officials as Judge Zane and District Attorney Dickson can be properly attained, they construe an existing statute so as to cover the ground. It does not matter what the nature of the object is, the elasticity of any law as "construed by the courts" is made to meet the requirement. There is a Territorial law which provides that neither the husband nor the wife shall be compelled to testify either against the other without the consent of the one in jeopardy. The Statute makes an exception, however, to this rule. That is in a case in which a crime is committed against the wife.

Mark the consistency of these benighted gentlemen. When, in the case of August M. Cannon the District Attorney objected to the introduction of a certain class of testimony, the mainstay of his position was the intent of Congress in passing the Edmunds law. He held that the object was the demolition of "Mormon" plural marriage and not the suppression of sexual sins. He contended that if the intention of the legislators could be ascertained, the construction to be put upon the law should be harmonious with it. Judge Zane and the District Attorney were, as usual, a unit, and the former decided accordingly.

Had these two gentlemen who feel sensitive about having their cruelties and perversions published to the world, been within a thousand miles of official consistency they would have acted on the idea that, "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." Apply the theory upon which the decision in the August M. Cannon case was based, and the compelling of legal wives to testify against their husbands would never have been resorted to. To prove this point it is only necessary to state that the Legislature which enacted the statute which has been made to do anti-"Mormon" duty in that line was composed of believers in the righteousness, under certain conditions, of plural marriage. No one supposes that in enacting the particular statute referred to they formulated and sharpened a legal razor with which to cut their own throats and those of the community they legislatively represented. In such instances it has been no trouble for Judge Zane and Mr. Dickson to throw the intention of the lawmakers overboard, and treat their object with indifference when convenient to their purpose. Thus they have not only acted upon the idea that the Edmunds Act was aimed at the destruction of "Mormon" plural marriage, but that local statutes were framed for the attainment of the same end.

Suppose we glance for a moment at the claim of those officials that such was the purpose of the Edmunds enormity, and see whether they have kept even within the limits of that extensive boundary. We unhesitatingly charge them with leaping that limit and, by their extraordinary methods, aimed at the destruction of the entire "Mormon" family organization. They have sought the destruction of that portion of the family that in every sense is legal, by tearing up the unanimity that should exist between a man and his wife; a reciprocal condition that should not be legally interfered with. The oneness of the relationship is the reason why no such laws would compel the wife to testify against the husband or vice versa, are tolerated in civilized nations. Their aim, judging by their doings has been total family disruption, including the demolition of that portion which the Congress and people of this Republic declare to be sound.

We regret to be compelled to perform a duty so distasteful, but it must be done. It is necessary that such proceedings, which are cruel, unwarrantable extra-judicial and tyrannical, should be published to the world. Not only is this a current obligation, but it is also necessary that they should be handed down from generation to generation, that they may be read by future peoples and viewed in all their repulsive hideousness, that others may be deterred from imitating and repeating them. Yet far greater pleasure would result from the duty of exhibiting the fact that the perpetrators of such outrages on law, decency and humanity had repented of an untoward course and determined to do better. This disposition can only be manifested by attempts at a reparation of the injury inflicted. Wordy pretensions—lip-magnanimity—are nothing short of a hollow mockery.

WORSE THAN EVER.

THE second page of the libellers' organ was evidently given up this morning to the miserable creature who frequently exhibits his ineptitude in the editorial columns in the absence of the editor. After repeating a lot of non-

sense which is so ridiculous that even he sees what rubbish it is, and attempting to shift the responsibility for its utterance upon the shoulders of some other person, unknown, he closes with this query:

"How does the foregoing read alongside of President Cleveland's late message to Congress on the subject of convening a legislature for Utah?"

Well, it reads like the ravings of a lunatic, or, as the facts are, like the effusions of a brain sodden with alcohol and smoked with rank tobacco; and alongside of the President's message, to which it bears no relation, it compares as the jibberings of an idiot to the rational utterances of a recognized authority; as the yelping of a diseased cur against the forcible speech of a healthy man; as the vapors of a Tribune scribe "alongside of" the sentiments of a mind unclouded with the fumes of stale whisky.

Here is a specimen paragraph from the same pen that appeared in that paper a few days ago:

"At a word from John Taylor every man in the penitentiary would have made the necessary promise. That proves that John Taylor has been made the custodian of their conscience. Should either John Taylor or those slaves of his ever exercise any political rights until the tyranny and slavery are both destroyed?"

What logic could be more convincing and profound? A falsehood is first simply asserted; it is then concluded that the unsupported assertion proves something else, and therefore what follows is supposed to be demonstrated. He might as well have said, with equal logic and more propriety: "The moon is made of green cheese. That proves that Luna is in the centre of the milky whey. And therefore the writer is a lunatic, and ought not to be entrusted with political rights or even to turn the crank of the Tribune libel machine." It is a marvel that such a mass of twaddle and fuddled sentences as are published to-day were permitted to appear in print even in the columns of the most inconsistent and untruthful paper on either hemisphere.

'WHEAT FOR MAN.'

"WHEAT for man," says the Word of Wisdom. It is given to be "the staff of life." Taken with all its elements it builds up the body in all the parts thereof, and contains the essentials to growth and vigor. The intention of the Great Creator that all the world should enjoy its benefits is evidenced in the universality of its production when cultivated, and the fact that every month in the year gives a harvest of wheat in some part of the globe.

It is January for Australia, New Zealand, Chili and Argentina; February and March for East India and Upper Egypt; April for Lower Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, India, Mexico and Cuba; May for Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco, Texas and Florida; June for Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, South of France, California, Oregon, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado and Missouri; July for Roumania, Bulgaria, Austro-Hungary, South of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, France, South of England, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, New England and Upper Canada; August, for Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Lower Canada, Columbia and Manitoba; September and October, Scotland, Sweden, Norway and North of Russia; November, Peru and South Africa; December, Burma.

THESE ARE SOLID FACTS.

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The Case "Agitator" is acknowledged to be without a competitor, as the sales of the past—more than tripling those of all other threshers—will prove.

The Woodbury Power is the most durable and lightest running horse-power known.

The South Bend Chilled Plow, although not introduced into this market until 1886, after other styles of chilled plows, is fast crowding them out and assuming the position of the leading chilled plow.

The Wear Sulphur, Hand Plows and Harrows are known throughout the length and breadth of Utah as first-class goods in every particular.

The Boss Sickle Grinder is a tool every farmer who has a mower needs and cannot afford to be without.

We shall carry a full and complete stock of repairs for above goods, not only for those of this year's manufacture, but for those sold in previous years, so that any farmer having any machine or plow of the line mentioned can get any repairs without needless trouble or expense.

All parties ordering extras for machines bought in previous years, are specially requested, when ordering to give the number or letter on the article wanted.

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