

Democracy. We are inclined to the belief that he will, in the event of his inauguration and installment. Let it be remembered, however, that the roots of the Republican party, which in many ways has shown an appalling unscrupulousness in conducting the affairs of State, have shot deep down into the political soil, until it becomes a herculean task to tear them out without a rupture. It is an easy matter for men to shout themselves hoarse and proclaim that Grover Cleveland has been elected and to swear by sacred things that he shall be inaugurated. It is not difficult to assert a programme in speech, but same times it becomes impossible to carry it into effect.

Granted that Cleveland is elected. The democrats are determined that he shall be inaugurated and installed at all hazards. No man is surely blind enough not to perceive a determination on the Republican side to retain the firm hold it has upon the political power. If neither side relinquishes such a determination the result will be a conflict, the end of which no man knoweth.

Whether the point of conflict has been almost reached or not we are not prepared to say. Events of the next six months will, however, probably decide that matter. But one thing is certain—the conditions are conducive to one of the bloodiest and most destructive conflicts that ever reddened the pages of history. The political divisions are ripe for it. No longer are they defined by geographical lines, as the solid South and the comparatively united North. One city is democratic and its neighboring town republican; so with counties and States; and families are divided in sentiment and principle on political issues.

While the country at large is struggling in the midst of political movements and situations of great moment, the Latter-day Saints can look on from a double standpoint. They have their political preferences and can rejoice when they behold the principles of human liberty vindicated and sustained. And it is their part to uphold those who stand boldly up for the Constitution and the rights of man. They can behold a bright, a glorious future for the country, but before that is reached, the nation will have to pass through the dark abyss of despair.

Joseph Smith, the great prophet, predicted with unerring certainty, twenty-nine years before its occurrence, the great war of the rebellion. He also depicted by the Divine gift, a far more bloody condition beyond; a fierce and horrible conflict in which city would be arrayed against city, county against county, State against State, and what would be far more appalling, a sanguinary division in families, until the country would be in the most frightful condition, being a scene of carnage and violence from one end to the other, and the more peacefully disposed would seek safety and refuge in the midst of the Saints.

Whether the time has nearly come or not, it is but a question of a more or less brief interval between now and such an outbreak, the contemplation of which makes one shudder. All that can save the nation from such a ruinous vortex, is a speedy repentance of the abominations which are practised among the people, and a relaxation of the grip of oppressors in the heart of the republic. In any event the situation is momentous, and conducive to serious reflection with the Latter-day Saints who sense the situation and comprehend the tendency of the times in which we are living, for they have had no parallel in the history of our country.

### WHY THIS DREAD OF "MORMONISM?"

GEN. BRISBIN has been writing again to the Omaha Herald and exposing his ignorance about "Mormonism." We commented upon a former letter of his upon this subject some time ago. Why the General should be so exercised on the polygamy question, we are at a loss to determine. How it can possibly affect him it is difficult to perceive. He declares that he "knows" very well that one or two things must happen to the country. First—That the Mormon Church must of its own accord put away polygamy. Second—That if the Church does not the government will. The General is mistaken. He does not know anything about it. He may think so and his opinion may be very decided. But his knowledge of what will be done is as limited as his knowledge of that which he attempts to oppose. He is profoundly ignorant of both.

Gen. Brisbin is also self-deceived as to the method by which he predicts polygamy will be destroyed by the Government. He is sure that many lives will be destroyed in the process that the Latter-day Saints will fight, and every one, men, women and children will take up arms, and "to die fighting for their religion" will be the duty of every "Mormon." This soldier that wants to shine as a writer is not aware that the profound faith of the Saints is that the Lord will fight their battles, and that they are opposed to the shedding of blood. And he is equally in the dark as to the mode by which the army can be employed in the work of destroying polygamy. Perhaps he will be a little more explicit when he next rushes into print, and will explain how polygamy can be

suppressed by force of arms. Does he advocate a general massacre of the "Mormon" people? If not, how can rifles and field pieces be brought to bear on a principle or its practice?

The great fear which seems to agitate the bosom of the gallant General is, that if polygamy is not destroyed by some means—and in his limited vision he can see only two ways in which it can be done—it will "spread itself over this nation." What is the reason of this dread? It is experienced by many more thoughtful persons than the warrior correspondent of the Omaha Herald. Why should polygamy spread all over the United States unless it is put down by force? We are told repeatedly that the sentiment of the nation is opposed to it. That a little handful of "Mormons" cannot expect to prevail against fifty millions of people determined to suppress a practice opposed to their civilization. That the few ought to yield to the customs, social regulations and established institutions of the vast majority. And that the "Mormons" are only a little community of cranks out of harmony with the enlightened and mighty hosts of Christian civilization. Why, then, should there be any fear that "Mormon" polygamy, if not suppressed by brute force, will spread over the entire nation? There seems to be considerable inconsistency in the dread expressed when compared with the assumptions indulged in.

If our social system is so inferior to that so much vaunted by theologians and writers for the press, why should there be any dubiety as to the issue when the two systems come into peaceful contact? Are not the champions of orthodoxy and modern social ethics able to compete with the advocates of "Mormon heresy?" Is there any danger of fair comparison between the two systems and their legitimate fruits? Can it be possible that mighty Christendom dreads contrast with insignificant "Mormonism?" Cannot the trained warriors and gigantic Goliaths of the latter-day Philistines put down the little "Mormon" David by the weapons of logic and the batteries of scriptural reason? Why invoke the aid of civil and military force if they can trust to their own armor and have no doubts as to their own position?

Why should there be any danger that "Mormonism," polygamy included, will spread and prevail in a nation nursed in modern "Christian" doctrine, fed on modern "Christian" pabulum, brought up in modern "Christian" tradition and matured in modern "Christian" customs and practices? In a nation so pure and refined and orthodox, so enlightened, free and progressive, how is it possible that such a new and despised creed as "Mormonism," received only by a few "ignorant, unlearned and slavish" folk, can have any dangerous effect upon the vast and well-trained multitude?

There must be some misgiving as to the stability of existing institutions, some shaking of the knees among the leaders of orthodoxy, some serious doubts in the minds of its scribes and preachers, or they would never invoke the aid of physical force to put down a people and a creed which they affect to treat with such lofty scorn and high-minded ignominy. Why not bring forth their strong reasons? Why not demonstrate the falsehood and folly of the religion which they desire to suppress by prison and the sword? Why fear the power of this "new religion" over the masses if it is allowed free access to their homes and public places? What is the matter?

We will tell them. Their boasted Christendom is honey-combed with rottenness. Their theories are the mere opinions of men. Their church organizations are human and weak. Their society is full of corruption. Hypocrisy shows upon the faces of their chief men. Priests and people are infidel at heart. Faith abides in the souls of but a few. Popular religious doctrines will not bear the electric light of the everlasting Gospel shining in the creed of the Latter-day Saints. The lives of men and women everywhere are unclean and un-Christian, and in shouting against the "Mormons" they think to gain credit for personal goodness and divert attention from a multitude of sins. Crying out "polygamy!" does not hide the evils of monogamy, but it serves as a pretense of purity to the most libidinous and defiled.

There are, doubtless, weak and wicked people who are called by the name of Saints. There are "Mormons" who forget their covenants of chastity and practise evil. The followers of "Mormonism" may come far short of its standard of personal excellence and its mark of holiness and exalted character. But their lives, as a body of people will suffer nothing by comparison with those of any society of religionists in the world, and their creed towers up, above and beyond the dogmas and inventions of men, and bears with it a spirit and a power as high above the man-made vagaries in modern Christendom, as the sun is above the flickering will of the wisps which lead benighted men into the bogs and swamps of earth in the darkness.

"Mormonism" is dreaded because of its inherent strength and progressive force. Prisons, penalties and implements of war are invoked against its adherents, because its truths and spirit cannot be overcome by legitimate methods. And men fear its spread over the nation because of its vitality and compact organism, which they cannot touch with the fair weapons of controversy. Therefore they call for extraordinary evil forces to stamp it out, and these

falling, in their madness and defeat they demand its extinction by the soldiery, that it may be drowned out in the blood of its devotees. And is not this dread as well as this demand highly creditable for nineteenth century "Christians?"

### THE IDAHO ELECTION FRAUDS

We learn from a reliable source that the most shameless frauds were perpetrated at the Idaho election by the anti-"Mormon" Republicans in Idaho. But notwithstanding the villainous dishonesty of the Singiserite ballot box stuffers, John Hailey, an old and tried democrat, carried the day by a majority of 425.

The anti-"Mormon" frauds were so glaring as to be not only apparent but beyond all doubt. At Eagle Rock, at which place the registry list shows only 211 legal voters, they polled 476. Only 62 votes were actually cast at Camas, and 216 votes were counted.

No attention whatever was paid to the registration act at Eagle Rock, Camas, Beaver Canon and Locatello, at which points the frauds were perpetrated by Singiser's supporters. Proof is said to be abundant regarding the stuffing of the boxes by the judges of election and clerks of Eagle Rock and Camas.

We congratulate our sister Territory of the north on her comparative escape from carpet-bag manipulation, and it is to the credit of her people that they have shown their detestation of the corrupt clique who sought to climb into political office on the worn out, bare-backed hobby of an anti-"Mormon" crusade. Mr. Hailey is a gentleman of liberal views, has the reputation of being thoroughly consistent, and will doubtless capably represent his constituents in Congress.

### THE SEDUCTION AND ABORTION CASE.

THE initiatory proceedings this morning, before Justice Spiers, in the Irons-Fowler seduction and abortion case, were anticipated by what has already been published concerning it. The chief aim of the defense was to waive an examination and have the case go to the grand jury minus a preliminary investigation. This was opposed by Mr. Dickson, who is manifesting considerable interest in the matter, and his reasoning on the point was sound. He also met promptly the desire of the defense for a continuance for a week, and this morning the prospect seemed fair for the examination to be entered upon at two o'clock to-day.

We can understand the position of Mr. Dickson in relation to this case, which is one of the most infamous and notorious in the annals of this city. The public are more or less familiar with the horrible details, and with the fact that a strong effort has been made to shield the alleged guilty parties. Mr. Dickson necessarily desires—in view of the fact that he has adopted the most severely heroic tactics in a certain class of cases, where persons have been charged with polygamy—to plainly indicate that he is not hand-in-hand with the Irons-Fowler smothering up conspiracy. A position of that kind, if there were grounds for imputing it to him, would exhibit him in a most unenviable light before all classes of the community. His reputation as an officer of the law would be permanently damaged, even with those who desire to see the seduction-abortion case completely covered by subterfuge.

Whatever motives may inspire the U. S. prosecuting attorney to induce him to manifest particular initiatory interest in this notorious case, his present position is a sound one, and his attitude not only at the beginning but throughout to its close, will be followed with unusual closeness. Should the examination, which we presume would begin this afternoon, result in warranting the accused being held to answer to the grand jury, the action of that body will be looked for with a good deal of interest. Should the result be true bills of indictment against the accused and the subsequent prosecution be pushed with even a less degree of vigor than is characteristic of Mr. Dickson, in a special class of cases, that gentleman will doubtless free himself from any popular suspicion of laxity in relation to one of the most reprehensible affairs on record in this part of the country. In the event of his doing his whole duty to a case in which a strong influence has been used to shield the accused from the beginning, no journal will take greater pleasure in exhibiting this evidence of his official fairness in this instance than the DESERT NEWS. The examination was begun this afternoon, as anticipated.

### THE OFFICIAL COUNT IN NEW YORK.

THERE is a general anxiety over the official count of election returns now being conducted in the State of New York. The adherents of either great political party are in suspense. Republicans fear the worst, Democrats, though jubilant, are waiting for news with eagerness that shows some doubt, and everybody wants to know the result in a more definite manner than has yet been possible.

The present count in New York, it should be understood, is not final, al-

though the result can be ascertained by it with sufficient certainty to settle measurably the hopes and fears of the interested parties. The final official count of the State may not be made until the 19th of the present month, when the State Board of Canvassers are required by law to meet in the office of the Secretary of State in Albany, to canvass the returns from the counties. They may meet at an earlier date if all the returns are in from the counties; and if they are not in by "the Wednesday after the third Monday in November," may adjourn "from day to day not exceeding five days," and on the fourth day, if the returns are not complete, may canvass the received returns and reach a determination on that basis.

The system in New York is as complete as appears to be possible. Three inspectors of election are chosen in each election district outside of the cities, two of them elected by the people, and the third chosen from the two candidates who have the highest number of votes next to the elected inspectors. By this means the minority receive representation on the Board of Inspectors. This Board canvasses the vote, and within twenty-four hours after the count is completed must file the original return and a copy of it with the County Clerk. The Board of County Canvassers composed of the Supervisors of the County, then meet on the Tuesday after the election and, a majority being present, the County Clerk, who has formulated a statement of the returns from the districts, acts as Secretary, and the number of votes for the respective candidates in the county is determined. The statement of the number of votes cast for Presidential electors is signed by the Board and filed with the County Clerk, who records it in a book open to the public in his office, and then forwards three copies certified under his hand and official seal, one to the Governor, another to the State Secretary by mail, and the third to the Secretary by private hands.

From these county returns the State Board of Canvassers make the final count. The Board is now composed of four Democrats and one Republican; a majority forms a legal quorum. If a majority of members is not obtained on the day appointed, the Mayor and Recorder of the city of Albany become part of the Board. The Governor is a Democrat, the Secretary of State a Republican. Thus every opportunity is afforded for a fair count and the most rigid scrutiny of the returns, so as to prevent fraud and protect the interests of both parties.

There appears to be little doubt that the official returns will show a plurality for the Cleveland and Hendricks electors sufficient to secure the State, and place it in the list for the Democratic candidates. The Associated Press figures as given just after the election are not altogether to be relied upon. The Democratic managers of the State are very confident and are in possession of reliable returns which make them satisfied as to the result. Yet until the official count is complete the issue remains to some extent in uncertainty. Patience must be exercised yet a little longer.

### LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.

In the matter of the Estate of Christopher Williams, deceased.

Order appointing Time and Place for hearing Petition for Order to Sell Real Estate and distribution.

IT APPEARING TO THE HON. ELIAS A. Smith, Judge of the said Court, by the petition of Jacob Weiler and Peter Sinclair, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Christopher Williams, deceased, (herein filed, praying for an order to sell real estate belonging to said estate) that it is necessary to sell the whole or some portion of the real estate and that all the devisees desire and are willing to have said Real Estate sold and the means derived therefrom or payment of all the expenses incurred in the settlement and distribution of said estate, divided among the devisees according to the provisions of said Last Will and Testament of said deceased.

It is hereby ordered: That all persons interested in said estate appear before the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, at the Court Room of said Court, in the Court House in Salt Lake City, on Wednesday, the 19th day of November A.D. 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said executors to sell the real estate of the said deceased at either public or private sale to pay the expenses of settlement and distribution, and the residue divided among the devisees according to the provisions of said will.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the DESERT WEEKLY NEWS, a newspaper published in Salt Lake County, and that notices be posted by the Clerk, of said day of hearing in three public places in said county, at least four weeks before said 19th day of November A. D. 1884.

Dated October 14th, 1884.  
ELIAS A. SMITH,  
Probate Judge.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,  
County of Salt Lake. } ss

I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an order appointing time and place for hearing petition for order to sell Real Estate and distribution, in the matter of the Estate of Christopher Williams, deceased, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 14th day of October A. D. 1884.  
JOHN C. CUTLER,  
Probate Clerk.

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With impure blood the whole system becomes affected, and no organ can properly perform its function unless it is supplied with PURE BLOOD to maintain its strength. Both the Liver becomes all important, and when one has the feeling of being continually tired, worn out, is constipated, with tenderness to the Piles, Headache, Sick Stomach, Sallow Complexion, Eruptions of Skin, etc., they may be sure their Liver is out of order, and a remedy is required to assist nature in relieving itself of all accumulated poisons, and restore it to its original Strength and Vigor. For all the complaints of this kind there is no medicine that equals

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