left leg, then said it must be the right, and then when no scar was found on that exclaimed, "Oh pshawl It's on my brother Bill's leg."

Society may protect itself against the commerce of the sexes without marriage, because it is in dauger of builty in wife the commerce of the sexes without marriage, because it is in dauger of builty in wife the commerce of sexions. marriage, because it is in dauger of having unfathered offsprings paimed of upon it for the public support and is thus injured in that sense. Without the obligations, responsibilities and requirements of marriage, women would often be cast off, also to become a burden to society and a prey to the licentious, if a man and woman agree to consort together without marriage, society may take and woman agree to consort together without marriage, society may take measures to prevent the association, whether it claims to be done as religiou or not, because it is injurious to society and is in itself immoral. Marriage is ordained of God and is recognized and set up by the State. Plural marriage cannot be compared to promiscuity or to unmarital associations of the sexes; there is nothing in common between them; the former forbids and tends to prevent the latter.

common between them; the former forbids and tends to prevent the latter.
Plural marriage does not preclude single marriage. It does not compel any one to engage in its arrangements. A man with two wives does not encroach upon the man who has only one. Neither does he injure the man who have gained the hand of the woman who became a plural wife there was nothing but her choice to prevent. No law should compel a woman to marry a man she does choice to prevent. No law should compel a woman to marry a man she does wish to wed, and it is only arbitrary and contracted prejudice that prevents a plural marriage when all the parties are agreed. There are so many men who will not incur the responsibilities of marriage, that those who have the manhood to do so ought not to be prevented from marrying more wives than one providing all parties are willing. Society would be beneatted rather than lujured by the arrangement, and morality would be promoted, not impaired, for then all women could be married if they chose, and there would be little or no feminine element left unprotected for lawless lust to prey upon.

no feminine element left unprotected for lawless lust to prey upon.

We have touched a little on this question beyond the purely "Mormon" standpoint, which does not contemplate a general promulgation or practice of plural marriage, it only provides for those of its own faith and only such of them as are considered if for its extended responsibilities, worthy to engage in the sacred and holy relationships which comprehend and require so much self-control, patience, forbearance and exercise of all the Christian wirtnes. That system injures no one. It does not intrude upon pure morality, it forbids nucleastity both in male and female. It promotes confidence between husbands and wives and chitvates virtne. It is no crime against society. It is and has been commanded of God in certain instances, and therefore cannot be immoral. In legislating against it an establishment of religion is interfered with by the civil power, and in hounding and punishing those who have embraced it from sincer religions motives, a great and cruel injustice is perpetrated that no expediency will palliate and no exigency requires. It is persecution, pure and simple, and when viewed in the light of calm judgment, the experience of the past and the facts of the present, is abhorrent to every just rund and a reproach to all ebgaged in the unhallowed crusade against a peaceable body of religious worshippers.

im on that account. Far from it. A human tool may be a convenient artivale. To occiety exalted esteem. Such athing is an impossibility. It is out of the range of human nature, all hypocritical professions to the contrary notwithstanding. It all Mr. Ireland been a courageous man, the moral responsibility for many of the anywarrantable and apparently cruel acts of his official career would have been greater than it is. As it is the responsibility is divided, part of it right, had on the contrary notwithstanding. It all the newarrantable and apparently or uel acts of his official career would have been greater than it is. As it is the responsibility is divided, part of it is partially belonging to those of whose displeasure he stood in mortal and pitiable terror. Had he been untrammelled by fear of the political conspirations, and the last of their whippersin, he might have acted with some degree of official decency. He has doubtless made a good thing financially out of the office, because, in addition to his questionable methods of pillog up fees, etc., is added, a reputed financial carefulness that reaches over the borders of rigid gether conomy and trenches upon the domain of penuriousness. Men of that as reous to diminish the size of the accummulation.

We wish Mr. Ireland well, and trust that we adversity visits him he will

We wish Mr. Ireland well, and trust We wish Mr. Ireland well, and trust that when adversity visits him, he will meet with more magnanimous treatment than he appears capable of according to others when urged to a pusillauimous and pervertive course by influences outside of himself.

IN REGARD TO THE NEW MARSHAL.

THE new United States Marshal has entered upon the duties of his office, and much curiosity is manifested as to his probable course in a community so sharply divided upon important issues. Reasonable people will only expect that he will perform his duty. Unreasonable people will insist on the one hand that he shall engage in every project for the promotiou of strife and the oppression of those whose religious faith and practice are the mark of so much hostility, and on the other hand that he shall not figure as a vigorous pursuer of men charged with infractions of an unjust law. We desire to take the reasonable view, and hope that reason and law will guide him in his official career.

It is scarcely to be expected that a man required to arrest persons charged with violation of the law will be looked upon with extreme favor by those who suffer from his official acts, particularly when the law under which he proceeds is special, partial and oppressive. But when a Marshal or a deputy is required to serve a paper or make

sive. But when a Marshal or a deputy is required to serve a paper or make an arrest, he must discharge that duty no matter how disagreeable it may be to himself or to others. He is not responsible for the law, nor can he hesitate because it is a bad one. The capture of criminals is part of the business for which he was engaged by the Government, and law-abiding people will sustain him in lawfully attending to it.

A person charged with the execution

ple will sustain him in lawfully attending to it.

A person charged with the execution of the law in any respect should himself be law-abiding. We presume there will be no dispute about that. The highest law of the land tives some guaranties to citizens which cannot be broken with impunity nor denied without doing violence to both law and justice. One of these protects the people against unreasonable scarches and seizures, and requires that in entering domiciles, officers shall be empowered with a warrant, "particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized." Any law, regulation, order or proceeding that condicts with this constitutional provision is illegal, and those who attempt to enforce it are as lawless as any person may be whom it is desirable to arrest.

There is a law that requires officers who arrest persons charged with crine to take them before the nearest magis.

rigid regard to the requirements of the law, and yet without infringement upon personal or property rights and without cruelty, oppression, indecency or brutality. The acts of ruffian deputies reflect upon their responsible principal, no matter how personally polite or courteous he may seem to be. And no officer will lose anything worth retaining, by a gentlemanly and humane course toward those who may be unfortunate enough to be placed for a brief season in his power.

A consistent, able and vigilant Marshal need not be a spy, a delator, a conspirator, a fee-fleud or a time-serving and undignified partisau. He need not belong to a clique nor become the tool of adventurers. He need not bow at the behest of plotting politicians nor be ashamed to show that he is human. In other words he can be a Marshal and yet be a man.

We make these remarks because of

be ashamed to show that he is human. In other words he can be a Marshal and yet be a man.

We make these remarks because of the experience which Utah has had to pass through and the necessity for a change. We do not expect anything less than the enforcement of the laws, nor wish to influence improperly any one engaged in that work even if we had the power. But we have a right to hope for a lawful and decent execution of law and that is all we ask.

If the new Marshal takes this course we shall have no reason to find fault, and will be plessed to support him and every other official who does likewise. But we claim the right to criticise the acts of any public officer, from the President of the United States down even as low as a crawling spotter prostituting the position of a deputy, and consider it our duty to maintain the privileges and immunities of citizens, while we honor and uphold all the representatives of the law who themselves remain within its limits and provisions. limits and provisions.

ONE MORE "STRAW."

THE decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory in the Auditor and Treasurer cases which was rendered ou Saturday, will be found in this issue of the DESbe ERET NEWS. We do not think anybody will be disappointed at the result. It was a foregone conclusion. When there are two legal sides to a question and one gives color to the side inimical to the "Mormon" people, there is no doubt, nowadays, as to which the conrts will take.

doubt, nowadays, as to which the courts will take.

A recent decision of an Idaho court bearing on a similar question is quoted by the court in these cases, and it is argued that if the Legislature by a two-thirds vote over the Governor's veto cau change the mode of appointing an officer, the Executive may thus be deprived of all the appointing powers vested in him by Congress. But the cases are not parallel. The law making the offices of Auditor and Treasurer elective by the people was a unanimous act of the Legislature, approved and islighted by the Executive, and the officers made defendants in the cases were duty elected under that law, and commissioned by the same Governor who afterwards denied their title to office and sought to fill their places by appointment.

There is a side to this question which would support the inherent rights of the community to the selection, in their own way, of officers to act purely in their local interest. But it is not to be expected that where the rights, privileges and immunities of elitzens who are "Mormons" are involved, anything will be done by the courts as against the desire of the opposing element, when the law can be so construed as to give any show of support to the minority.

present, is abhorient to every just indicated a reproach to all ebgased and a reproach to all ebgased and a reproach to all ebgased in the unballowed crusade against persons or things to be seized. As in the unballowed crusade against persons or things to be seized. As in the unballowed crusade against persons or things to be seized. As in the unballowed crusade against persons or things to be seized. As in the unballowed crusade against persons of the unballowed crusade and the the unballowed the persons of the unballowed crusade and the unballowed crusade and the unballowed crusade and the unballowed crusade and the unballowed the people and the unballowed crusade and the people and the unballowed crusade and the people and the unballowed crusades and the

there no such cases among monogmists? Take all the settlements in Urah and make comparisons, and who will dare to say that plural families are in any degree behind monogamous families in the qualities that tend to make upwell ordered society?

The elaim that plural marriage is a tense of those before whose dictum to make upwell ordered society; is one of those unterly groundless assertions in which or assailants continually induge. To prove it the injury it does to society must be pointed out. When society is asked to show it, society is like a well known wild young fellow of early times in the lead that the sound is asserted to show the society is asked to show it, society is like a well known wild young fellow of early times in the lead of the society is asked to show it of the wound. When challenged to disclose it he uncovered is the lead of the number of the exact of the wound of the number of the served is the principal, on matter how personally supposed that he knows and when the accuser, his oath does not seem to be of very great value or sincerity.

The law can be executed lawfully, and an organized consument, absolutism, direct tymany, and a reversal of the principles of popular rule and common cousisthe popular value and common cou

The people's side of the question has been many times discussed in these columns and has been ably presented before the courts. There is no need to reproduce it on this occasion. But it is claimed by the organ of the defunct official who commenced the assault upon the people's rights, that this decision 'perfectly vindicates' his action. It does no such thing. It does not even constitute the faintest kind of apology for it. The only point it sustains is the appointment of the Auditor and Treasurer, after the adjournment of the Legislature which he tried to buildoze. He vetoed important bills passed by both houses, on the bare ground that the Council would not confirm the appointment of his personal friends, whom the people concerned did not want and would not vote for under any circumstances. He tried to play the supreme boss, and falled. He exalted himself in his arrogance, above all rightful authority and popular rule, and was tumbled down to the dast. He toosed as an autocrat, and was pitched down to his proper level. If his apologists had any sense they would let him alone with his boon companions, and not try to lift him up by the seat of his puntalious to exhibit his folly and draw attention to its results.

The solitary point on which the Court essays to turn the Governor's right to appoint the Anditor and Treasurer in case of a vacancy, is the last section of the very Act which makes the offices elective. The vacancies contemplated therein are in offices that the people's representatives were to dil by election. No other is referred to. If the Governor has the right to appoint under the Organic Act, as ruled by the court, then the provisions of the Organic Act must be followed in reference to vacancies. If the Court sticks of tenaciously to the Organic Act in one point, why not in another? That act, under the Court's ruling, provides that the offices are to be filled by the Governor mad the Connecil of the Legislative Assembly. Neither can act without the court is not in session, the Governor made the a

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