

of 1882. Read and referred to the committee on judiciary.

C. F. No. 19, a substitute for C. F. No. 11, to regulate the keeping of sheep was next taken upon its first reading. After discussion the substitute was adopted, and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Taylor moved that a joint committee of two members from the Council and three from the House be appointed, the House concurring, to ascertain, as far as practicable, whether the valuation of property in the several counties is equal. Adopted.

C. F. No. 7, to amend Section 2 chapter 23 of the laws of Utah 1882, reported back from the committee on judiciary, passed its second reading, and was tabled to come up in regular order.

For the information of the Council a communication from a gentleman living in Morgan City was read, detailing the havoc caused by the Indians between Morgan City and Lost Creek, said Indians killing from twenty to thirty deer per diem.

C. F. No. 12, for the protection of fish and game, a substitute for C. F. No. 2, was next read by sections, amended and passed its second reading.

Council adjourned to 2 p. m. to-morrow.

## HOUSE.

2 p. m., February 5th, 1884.

Mr. Morgan presented a petition from Sheriff J. C. Call, of Rich County, asking for reimbursement of \$296, amount paid for arrests, etc. Referred to committee on claims and public accounts.

Mr. Rider presented a petition from citizens of Kane County, asking an appropriation of \$2,000 to build a road, etc. Referred to committee on public highways.

The committee on education, to whom was referred the petition from citizens of Weber county, asking for the establishment of a normal school at Ogden, recommended that it be granted. Report accepted.

The committee on claims and public accounts, to whom was referred the report of M. H. Peck, sealer of weights and measures, recommended that the sum of \$105 be appropriated to pay the claims cited in his report. Report accepted, and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The committee on claims and public accounts to whom was referred a bill from the Omaha Herald amounting to \$151, recommended that an appropriation be made to cover the same. Report accepted and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The committee on municipal corporations and towns, to whom was referred H. F. No. 23, a bill to exempt firemen from paying poll tax and from jury service, recommended that the bill do not pass.

H. F. No. 28, a bill providing for the establishment of a normal school in Weber County.

Referred to a joint select committee on education.

Mr. Brinton offered H. F. No. 29, a bill relating to occupying claimants of public lands. Referred to committee on judiciary and ordered printed.

A communication from the Council was read in relation to concurrence of that body in the passage of H. F. No. 18.

C. R. No. 13, an amendment to H. F. No. 9, in relation to the employment of clerks, etc., was read and concurred in by the House.

A communication was read from the Auditor of Public Accounts in relation to the county financial accounts not being properly certified to. Referred to the committee on claims and public accounts.

Adjourned at 3:20 p. m.

2 p. m., Feb. 6, 1884.

A communication was read from the Council in relation to a complimentary excursion over the U. P. railroad, extended to the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Morgan moved to tender thanks to the officers of the company. Carried.

The committee on manufacture and commerce, to whom was referred H. F. No. 2, a bill to regulate the selling of patent rights, reported the same back with amendments, and recommended its passage as amended. Received and H. F. No. 2, placed on file.

The committee on education presented a bill in relation to District Schools. Bill placed on file.

H. F. No. 30, a bill providing for the establishment of District Schools and for other purposes, was read the first time and ordered printed.

Mr. Boyden presented a petition and accompanying bill from citizens of Park City, asking for incorporation. Referred to committee on municipal corporations and towns.

Mr. Brinton introduced H. F. No. 31, a bill providing for the formation of co-partnerships. Referred to committee on manufacture and commerce.

Mr. Francis introduced H. F. No. 32, a bill requiring county assessors to verify assessment rolls. Referred to committee on ways and means.

Mr. Thurman presented H. F. No. 33, a bill providing for the payment of jurors. Referred to committee on judiciary and ordered printed.

H. F. No. 2, was read the second time by sections. Several amendments being offered and accepted, the bill was placed on file for the third reading.

Adjourned at 3.30.

The English government is holding 10,000 troops ready to embark for Egypt.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
February 5th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

The Savior said: "Wisdom is justified of her children;" my apology for addressing you a few lines at the present time. In this morning's issue of the Herald, I notice that on yesterday (4th): "Mr. Barton introduced (in the Council) C. F. No. 14, a bill for an act in relation to chattel mortgages. Read the first time and referred to the committee on judiciary." Now, I hope such an act will not be passed. In my opinion people generally imitate their rulers, either in good or evil and their social and political life conforms more or less to the letter of the laws which govern them, and are influenced by the spirit of the government, in all of their movements, to a certain degree, in each act they perform. What makes "every nineteenth person in England a pauper?" I answer, the main cause is bad legislation. If there were in that land fewer "pawn shops" and "public houses," would not society be better? And if there were none at all—what would it be? I hold that all legislation tending to pauperize the people is demoralizing and inimical to their interest and damaging to the healthful prosperity of the commonwealth.

Who can unfold the amount of evil wrought in our midst by the *glittering tongue of the money lender* and the "filthy lucre he has to loan at from two to five per cent. interest per month? Nobody can fully tell the tale of woe. This same avaricious land and house pirate, aided by a half-score of covetous and unprincipled traders, would now have the property of God's heritage still further jeopardized by the enactment of a law by which they can, if it is passed, take away the team and plow from the farmer, and the chairs and beds from the wife, under the pretext of doing them service by making them honest when the chances are they would not be in debt if such a mortgage law had not existed. The passage of such laws open the doors to wily speculators to plunder the poor and unsuspecting through exciting hope by false representations, shrewd suggestions and specious promises. Miners from their camps are all the time coming in to the city with their savings to invest in real estate—this is now the way—leaving their funds in the hands of the "agents," but they want an opening made for the use of small sums, \$50 or \$100, or so. A "chattel mortgage" law would meet this want. It would not help the furniture dealer in the least. Why? Because a dishonest person could get the bill of furniture and mortgage the same—the very same day—to buy an interest in a mine or to pay for a bill of groceries. How then could it help the furniture man in particular? In fact, such a law may induce cheating. The way the times are shaping, for one I would like to see a law come out that a man should not be able to mortgage his house and lot—the home of his wife and children. I trust that there will be no more legislation calculated in its operations to impoverish the poor people of Utah or tempt them to unwisely go into unprofitable speculation to their temporal ruin. High-toned legislation will make a high-toned nation, whose motto will be "Independence!"

Yours very truly. INDEX.

## MORE ABOUT MURRAY.

WHAT HE HASN'T DONE IN UTAH.

WORK WASTED INSTEAD OF "BLOWING."

Among church members whose ecclesiastical orders do not encourage the practice of polygamy, the Governor of Utah has gained much credit by noisily advertising his intense zeal for the extermination of the still surviving "twin relic of barbarism." It would be hard to find in the country a more vehement adversary of the peculiar matrimonial tenet of Mormonism, or a more eloquent champion of extreme governmental measures for its extirpation. It was he who assumed the office of judge of the election and qualification of members of Congress, by refusing to issue the merely formal certificate of election to the too-much married Mr. Cannon, though he received nearly all the votes. It was he who gave the certificate of election to the candidate who received a minority of the votes. His messages, pronouncements, reports and other official and unofficial writings against Mormonism have been voluminous, and, though composed in the not altogether elegant Kentucky style of literature, have emitted an odor of much sanctity, and respired the hot breath of a fervid zeal for the promotion of morality and godliness in Utah by statutory enactment at Washington.

To those who have looked beyond the ardent smoke of gubernatorial words to the reality behind it, it has not appeared that Mr. Eli H. Murray's administration of Utah has been particularly marked by wisdom, energy, or any other great qualities in the performance. He was appointed Governor of that province in 1880. A law of Utah declared polygamy to be a crime, and sanctioned a severe punishment of every person that should be guilty of that crime. It was the office of the provincial executive to execute that law. To assist him in executing it, he was provided with courts, judges, marshals, and all other necessary functionaries by the national government. Nevertheless, he did not proceed to execute it. Though he has been Governor of Utah during four

years, it is known that the law for the punishment of the crime of polygamy has not been executed in a single instance within that period, and it is not known that any effort or attempt has been made to execute it. Nevertheless, in the newspapers, Governor Murray has gained a great deal of self-advertising in the capacity of a kind of political Don Quixote who has been, and is, waging an exterminating war (of words) against the still surviving twin relic.

Within a few days, some discoveries have been made by one of the mousing committees of the House that tend to raise a suspicion that the loquacious Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance at Salt Lake is not all that the fancy of worthy church members has painted him. Before he was sent out to govern that vineyard of the sinful saints, he held the office of Marshal in the province of Kentucky. From records in the ministry of justice, it is said, Mr. Springer's committee finds that charges of malfeasance were brought against him; that upon examination it was found that his accounts were not as a faithful public officer's accounts should have been; that his fee bills were "filled with fraudulent items;" that the "emolument returns were systematically swelled by charging fictitious expenses and fees, constructive mileage, and by beginning vexatious and boundless criminal proceedings," apparently "for the purpose of making fees." It is stated that the agent who inquired into the charges (Mr. George K. Chase) "reported the charges as conclusively proved," but that a "tremendous effort was made by District Attorney Wharton to prevent exposure," also, "tremendous political influence, by men of both parties, was brought to bear to save Murray from disgrace. He was, however, compelled to resign." Not long afterward, the party agent, called the President, appointed him Governor of Utah.

It has often been observed that the "Territorial government" arrangement is a great convenience to the "party in power," in that it furnishes a large number of places of banishment for party captains that have fallen into bad odor by official delinquencies but that nevertheless the party is expected to supply with subsistence at public cost on account of past services in the periodical contests for the spoils. Placed near the central government, or in conspicuous offices in the populous provinces, the official prominence of politicians with tarnished records might invite furious criticism, and possibly might incite doubts of the party's immaculate purity and honesty. Banished to a distant and sparsely-populated Territory, the tarnished record of the party captain is less apt to be obtruded to dim the lustre of the administration that has awarded him the commission of a Governor, a Judge, a Marshal, or some other office with satisfactory emoluments attached to it. It looks as if this might be the explanation of Mr. Murray's appointment to the office of Governor of Utah.

Not only has he not performed that office by executing the law against polygamy, but it is said to be charged by the Commissioners under the Edmunds bill "that he did all he could to embarrass the execution of that law, his object being," it is further alleged (but this must be an inference) "to perpetuate rather than to eradicate the evils of Mormonism." Can it be possible that a Governor who has written and printed so much vehement declamation against the Mormons, and has posed as the special champion of such extreme, though doubtful measures for the cure of its evils, has been merely playing a part to elicit popular applause, and that behind all his posing he has sought to perpetuate the divinely-revealed institution of "celestial marriage?"

Whatever the fact may be, appearances certainly warrant the opinion that Mr. Eli H. Murray, in the office of Governor of Utah, is not the right man in the right place, and further, that if the present government at Washington is in earnest in its professed wish to abate the polygamy nuisance, its first practical step towards that end would be the abatement of Governor Murray, and the appointment of an executive who would do more executing and less "blowing."

—Editorial in Chicago Times.

## THE CASE AGAINST GOVERNOR MURRAY.

Governor Murray, of Utah, and his friends are loudly asserting that the recent charges relative to disgraceful irregularities committed by the former when United States Marshal of Kentucky, are trumped up at this particular juncture by the Mormon enemies of the Governor, for the purpose of neutralizing his efforts to procure stringent anti-polygamy legislation during the present session of Congress.

This may or may not be true, but the charges should be treated by the committee now investigating them upon their merits simply. The polygamy question and the record of Governor Murray as a United States Marshal are separate and distinct questions, and each should be given consideration independent of the other. If Governor Murray was guilty of making fraudulent returns as United States Marshal, and thereby obtained money, either for himself or his subordinates, to which he was not entitled, he should be punished for that crime, no matter how zealous an anti-polygamist he may be. The government cannot afford to punish the wrong-doing of private citizens and wink at those of its own officials.

There need be no fear that the investigation and punishment of Governor Murray, if he is guilty, will in any perceptible degree give aid or comfort to

Mormon law-breakers. Congress can pass laws to convict and punish polygamists, and the President can appoint other officers to execute them. The list of men who are desirous of seeing the Mormons compelled to have no more wives than other citizens will not be exhausted if Governor Murray and a good many other ex-United States marshals get into prison.—Philadelphia Times.

## FROM THE FOUR WINDS.

Zukertort is playing chess in Toronto.

General McKenzie is hopelessly insane.

Jefferson Davis is very feeble, and his sight is failing.

There are 600 babies in the Lexington Avenue Child's Hospital in New York.

Lake Champlain is frozen its whole length and breadth, and can be traveled by teams.

At the San Francisco Mint fifty women employees get \$2.75 a day for seven hours' work.

One hundred and fifty-five homicides to one hanging is a four years' record in San Francisco.

One hundred thousand dollars have been expended in the effort to recover the body of A. T. Stewart.

The police of Philadelphia report that 250 street lamps are broken daily in that city, mainly by boys.

A basement bootblack in Cortland Street announces: "No waiting inside. Five artists constantly in attendance."

Mr. Johnson, the explorer, has completed his work on the Congo River, which he has dedicated to Henry M. Stanley.

George Webb told a Zulu in a Providence, R. I., museum that he was no Zulu, whereupon the Zulu knocked him stiff.

Dartus G. Crosby, a wealthy New York lawyer, has been sued for damages for sending a brother-in-law to the State Insane Asylum.

De Brazza, the Congo explorer, tries to flatter the natives by living on bananas, coconuts and water, and going without clothing as they do.

Chang, the Chinese giant, is to be married in five years to a Chinese woman nine feet high. They will then open a tea store in New York.

An English nobleman, now traveling in the West, is charged with falling in love with the housemaid of a Denver hotel and wanting to marry her.

So extraordinarily mild has been the weather in Great Britain, that an ascent of Snowdon, Wales, was made on Jan. 6, a feat almost unprecedented. No snow was visible.

A Detroit fisherman says that the pike of the Straits is a very destructive fish. One that was recently speared had swallowed another pike, and that pike had swallowed a perch.

A Patagonian cannibal who had strayed from a dime museum and was suffering with hunger, applied at a Syracuse, N. Y., police station for food and shelter the other day.

Wife murderer Dillman, in jail at Easton, Pa., charges visitors "5 cents a look," and it is stated that one day when the Teachers' Institute was in session, he made \$1 25.

Rumors of a wondrous boy discovered some months ago by Patti in South Wales are rife just now, and possibly next year's musical season may witness the advent of a Welsh bard of whom the principality may be proud.

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## CHAPTER II.

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Nearly cured me."

The second made me as well and strong as when a child.

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And many more are using them with great benefit.

"They almost"

"Dinacres?"

(6) —Mrs. E. D. Slack.

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## THE LIVER AND ITS FUNCTIONS.

It has become a well established fact that the larger portion of diseases to which the human family is subject arise in the first place from some derangement of the Liver. This organ is not only the largest, but at the same time one of the most important. The venous blood, on its return to the heart, passes through this organ, and in its passage the impurities, as also the secretions which are necessary for digestion as well as for a cathartic to assist in the removal of waste material &c. are eliminated. From this it is easily seen that the Liver is liable to get out of order to a greater or less extent, and when this occurs it is impossible for it to properly fulfill its office of removing all objectionable matter from the blood, but allow it to pass through, carrying with it the poisons of which it should have been relieved.

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. So the Liver becomes all important, and when one has the feeling of being continually tired, worn out, is constipated, with tenderness to the ribs, 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 these ailments and restore it to its original strength and vigor.

For all the complaints of this kind there is no medicine that equals

DR. D. F. SHERMAN'S PRICKLY ASH BITTERS.

The result of study, experiment, medical research and practice of Dr. D. F. SHERMAN, its originator, and his success where used is sufficient guarantee for its merit.

Drastic Purgatives and that class of remedies can have but one effect—that is they irritate the system, and their violent action to de-range and weaken the system.

Prickly Ash Bitters acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, and Bowels, in a mild yet effective manner, and is as pleasant to the taste as any medicinal agent, and is as easily taken by children as adults.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is a medicine of rare merit, and not an intoxicating beverage, and being purely vegetable in its composition can be used at all times with beneficial results. It is not claimed as a cure-all, but for derangements of the organs mentioned, it is a specific and as a BLOOD PURIFIER ranks above all other preparations. Ask your druggist for it, and give it a fair trial. If he has none on hand, ask that it be ordered for you.

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