

ing its legitimate fruit. It seems that Pool Island, Idaho, was recently raided by Deputy Hopson and a posse and one man was arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. A wordy contest took place between the deputies and a young man named Pool, the result being that the latter was beaten over the head with a pistol by one of the officers. We are not informed as to what the "back talk," as our correspondent calls it, consisted of. It was evidently called forth by remarks by the officers, but be that as it may, the latter could not have been warranted in their brutal assault upon the young man. In making it they assumed the role of breakers in place of exorcutors of the law. As if to add outrage to injury the victim of the attack was arrested and taken to Blackfoot for examination. It is to be presumed that he committed the awful crime of being beaten over the head with a deadly weapon in the hands of a U. S. deputy-Marshall, and for this offense he must be arrested, examined and may be indicted, tried and punished. Such scenes are the natural outgrowth of the license given by sworn professed administrators of the law to go even so far as to slay a "Mormon" with impunity. They are strong symptoms of the introduction of anarchy into the midst of a heretofore phenomenally peaceful community.

PETTY DEPREDACTIONS IN THE CITY.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose communication appears in this issue, complains of the frequent depredations of hoodlums and petty thieves in the section of the city in which he resides. Without desiring to do any injustice to the civil authorities, he appears inclined to throw some blame upon the municipal conservators of the peace for this state of things. It must be admitted, however, that, considering that this is a city of magnificent distances, the officers are remarkably successful in apprehending the class of offenders to which the correspondent refers as witness the large number of arrests that have been made in that line of late. The officers labor under great difficulties, in many respects, which should be taken into account by those who suffer from the depredations of the class of criminals under consideration. Facts which have been brought to light, indicate that most of the offenses complained of, especially the more heinous ones, have been committed by one gang of thieves, a number of the members of which are now in jail. Still some of them are left to prey upon the people. They do not confine their operations to any particular locality, but, from time to time change their base by appearing in new places. Some of the minor offenses are evidently committed by local offenders, and so far as they are concerned, information should be conveyed to the officers by the aggrieved citizens, that steps may be instituted to take them into custody and properly punish them. If they are located they can generally be caught, but it is hardly to be expected that the police can be aware of gates being wrenched from their hinges, foot bridges torn up, etc., unless the information be conveyed to them. Also, when cases of stealing, such as are named by our esteemed correspondent, occur, the first step that should be taken is to give the details to the officers. In this way the evils complained of can doubtless be largely mitigated if not entirely suppressed.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

The New York *Evening Post* has the following in regard to the shameful bill which was huddled through the U. S. House of Representatives on the 12th inst:

"The anti-Mormon bill, as passed by the House yesterday, preserves the main features of the act as it was sent over from the Senate last winter. The most important new departure in this measure is the section which annuls all territorial acts establishing the religious corporation known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the corporation known as the Perpetual Fund Emigration Company, and makes it the duty of the Attorney-General to dissolve these corporations. It is through these corporations that the Mormon Church has done its work, and their destruction is undoubtedly a terrible blow for the hierarchy. At the same time it must be admitted that the North Carolina member who opposed the bill on the ground that this proposition is unconstitutional, made out a strong case. The constitution provides that 'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof,' and it is certainly a grave question whether under this provision it has a right to dissolve a religious corporation because members of the corporation break the laws. The principle that a legislative body may thus interfere in religious matters is a dangerous one to establish, and its adoption in this case is the less excusable because there seems no doubt that polygamy could be overthrown without recourse to so doubtful an expedient."

The *Post* is undoubtedly correct in its strictures concerning the unconstitutionality of legislating against "an establishment of religion." That is a proposition so plain that any school boy can understand, and so indisputable that all the sophistry which a learned lawyer can use will not obscure it from common penetration. But the trouble is that in dealing with the "Mormon" question, the Constitution is not allowed to intervene. To use the language of a prominent anti-"Mormon" Senator, "on this question the will of the people is the Constitution." Thus prejudice, passion and bigotry are to prevail over the Supreme Law of the Land, when it comes to dealing with an unpopular religious organization.

The danger pointed out by the *Post* is real and threatening. The precedent established is formidable. Any direct and open departure from the principles formulated in the instrument that is binding alike upon the people of the United States and their representatives in Congress, is a menace to the integrity of the nation and to the institutions of our country. And whatever may be thought about "the overthrow of polygamy," it is very sure that it will not be accomplished by measures so unrighteous and oppressive and un-American as the Tucker-Edmunds bill, which will serve to fasten upon the souls of the believers in the doctrine that conviction which is the motive power of their acts.

The effect upon "Mormonism" of the dissolution of the corporations named, will be very different to what is supposed and intended. There will be no "terrible blow" either felt or administered. It will be found to have the effect of beating against the wind. The intent and the act are both wrong and unconstitutional, but beyond some annoyance and expense, the result to the Church will be the very opposite to that expected. It will not affect polygamy nor the general question of "Mormonism," and will do nothing towards arresting the tide of "Mormon" emigration. The promoters of the measure can write that down in their books and watch the outcome. That part of the bill contains the elements of absolute failure and they will defeat its object. Its unconstitutionality is only equalled by its egregious folly.

A PATRIOT FOR PROFITS.

The New York *Herald* and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* contain identical reports of an interview with Governor West, of Utah. Either the two great journals have the same Washington correspondent, or our Caleb W. has had an "interview" fixed up for use in several papers. It does not matter, except that the report shows that the democratic (?) Mr. West endorses the whole infamous measure for the overthrow of local self-government in this Territory, and that he has been diligently, if not delicately, at work in Washington to gain the power to appoint officers who ought of right to be elected for the people, thus laying for authority that is hostile to every fundamental principle of democratic doctrine. A place-hunter is usually a patriot—of the order that seeks personal profit and advantage.

"A MORMON PROTEST."

Under this heading the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of January 14th publishes the following, telegraphed by its Washington correspondent. Why it should call a communication from the eminent constitutional lawyer, Geo. Tichnor Curtis, "a Mormon protest," is a pertinent query. Nevertheless it contains arguments and statements that cannot be successfully controverted, and which deserve more than a corner in the paper in which it appears:

To the Editor of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*:

Mr. Tucker is reported to have said, in the House of Representatives yesterday, that his anti-Mormon bill violates neither the letter nor the spirit of the Constitution. Notwithstanding this gentleman holds the position of chairman of the Judiciary Committee, I am constrained to differ from him. There are provisions in the bill which, in my judgment, violate the Constitution in both its letter and spirit; but what has struck me as most remarkable is that, with a few exceptions, the Democrats of the House have joined with the Republicans in passing a measure especially and palpably opposed to all the best traditions of the Democratic party, and designed by the Gentiles of Utah to widen the breach, to render futile all efforts to reconcile the Mormons to a state of cheerful and confident feeling toward the Federal Government, and to subject the majority of the people of the Territory to the domination of the minority. Mr. Tucker and other Democrats may not see this, but it is quite apparent to those who know the state of things in that unhappy community, that this will be the effect of this bill if it shall become law. With laws already on the statute books, which, if administered humanely and justly, however firmly, are perfectly sufficient of themselves to put an end to polygamy in no very

long time, it seems that we are to superadd a measure which will drive the Mormons to desperation, because it attacks their civil and religious liberties. It undertakes to dispossess their Church of its property, to borrow a phrase from the report accompanying the bill, "to cut up by the roots this Church establishment." How other religious denominations can stand silently by and see this attempted passes my comprehension. The ground taken by the Judiciary Committee that neither the State of Deseret nor the Territorial Legislature had any power to create such a religious corporation as the Mormon Church, leads to a consequence that destroys the whole object at which their bill is aimed. If the Mormon Church in Utah does not hold a valid charter which made it a corporation, it is a voluntary religious association of worshippers, who hold a certain religious faith, and they can no more be dispossessed of their property by a proceeding in the name of the United States than any similar body of any other religious denomination known in this country. While this is plainly and undeniably true and while true the Mormons may well trust to the final justice and firmness of the Supreme Court of the United States, they are to be subjected, it seems, to the vexation and expense of litigation in territorial courts known to be hostile to them, and at the same time they are to be deprived of all the just rights and privileges of home rule. There is no necessity whatever for dealing with the so-called Mormon problem in this way. If the Federal Government would stand still, leaving existing laws to their natural and proper operation, and would open the way to the construction by the Supreme Court of the United States of that one word "cohabitation," in the Edmunds act, there would be some prospect of an harmonious and successful settlement of the whole difficulty. Pass the Tucker-Edmunds bill into a law, and this prospect will be indefinitely postponed.

(Signed) GEO. TICHNOR CURTIS.

HEROIC TREATMENT.

Of all the horrible, malignant and deadly diseases that afflict fallen humanity there is perhaps not one in all the black catalogue more to be dreaded than that of cancer. Its encroachment on the citadel of life after having once fairly gained a foothold on the outworks seem to defy all the efforts of the esculapian cohorts. It is true that it may be checked temporarily in its career of death, but the repulse is but for a time, and the horrid monster gradually but surely extending its ramifications and gathering greater determination from the apparent defeat makes another and stronger attack, and if necessary wraps its deadly cords around the vitals, slowly sapping the very fountain of life until the citadel capitulates and the victim, after months or years of living death, sinks into the inevitable tomb. It is true that individuals here and there claim that they can cure cancer, but at the same time it is a most significant fact that, notwithstanding these claims, and all the known science and efforts of the medical fraternity, some of the most illustrious figures in the history of the world have fallen untimely victims to the deadly encroachment of this insatiable monster, the great Napoleon, General U. S. Grant and many others that might be mentioned being among the number. When the British army gets into a tight place, before a formidable enemy, the usual resort is to charge bayonets. A similar feeling seems to actuate our most eminent surgeons, when the citadel of life is threatened by an attack of malignant cancer. There is at once manifest in their camp the utmost activity. They seem to fully realize the extent of the great danger and at once throw physic to the dogs, and cast the ordinary pills and powders to the four winds, while they grasp their knives and strip for the coming conflict with an enemy that seldom surrenders and that can only be checked in his advances by the use of cold steel. When this becomes necessary, it is in medical parlance termed "heroic treatment." The latest and one of the boldest efforts in this line of treatment, is that applied in the case of a shoemaker of Weymouth, Massachusetts, afflicted with a cancer in the stomach. In the opinion of Dr. Warren there was only one thing to do, i. e., to resort to the knife. The patient being first placed under the influence of ether, Dr. Warren made an incision over the seat of the disease large enough to enable him to extract the stomach entire. On examination it was found that the cancer affected nearly the whole of one side of the wall. It being manifestly impossible to remove so much of it at one operation and at the same time effectually close the extent of opening that would be necessary, the doctor decided to adopt a course of treatment entirely novel in such cases. "He sewed a seam directly across the stomach, separating the healthy from the diseased part and making two sacks or bags instead of one. The stomach was then replaced and the abdomen temporarily closed. In a few days, when the seam has grown into a natural wall of separation, the diseased part will be cut off. The patient bore the operation without apparent bad effects, and the operation in the end is expected to be fully successful and the cure radical."

A SEVERE STRAIN ON THE CONSTITUTION.

The New York *World*, while anxious to see polygamy suppressed and not unwilling to aid in the entire overthrow of "Mormonism," about which it knows little if any more than the average American newspaper, perceives the constitutional weakness of the measure passed by the House in a condition of tumult, and thus expresses its views on the bill:

"The anti-Mormon bill which passed the House last Wednesday, applies a rather severe strain to the Constitution. It annuls all Territorial acts authorizing the incorporation of societies or associations connected with the Mormon Church and directs their dissolution by the Attorney-General.

Everybody desires that the "twin relic of barbarism, polygamy," shall be destroyed. The Republicans pledged themselves to its eradication in 1850, more than 30 years ago. Although they held power for nearly a quarter of a century, Mormonism still flourishes. It is left to the Democrats to do the work which the Republicans have neglected, and it is their duty to perform it resolutely and effectively.

But in so doing, they should place as little strain as possible on the Constitution. That instrument seeks to sacredly guard against any interference by Congress with "an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Even the extinction of Mormonism would not pay for the impairment of this great bulwark of liberty, the vindication of the freedom of conscience. It would seem that laws might be framed by statesmen that would effectually do this good work without taking the risk of the slightest infringement of one of the safeguards of public liberty and equal rights."

The Alexandria (Virginia) *Gazette* has the following to say of the monstrosity:

"The anti-Mormon bill has passed the U. S. House of Representatives by a large majority. It is, as Delegate Calne of Utah, designated it, a bill to destroy the Mormon Church and confiscate its property. If this were a despotic government, where state and church were combined, such a law would not be inconsistent; but in a democratic republic, where church and state are disassociated, and where every man is at liberty to do as he pleases provided he don't encroach upon the rights or liberty of anybody else, the law referred to is not only utterly incompatible, but is a grotesque travesty upon free institutions. Congress has the right to make polygamy in the Territories a crime in the future; but having allowed the Mormons to establish households on a polygamous basis, it has no right, but that conferred by force, to destroy the long existing households established on that basis. There should be no more plural marriages, but those that already exist should remain. Such marriages were made in accordance with the rules and forms of the Mormon Church, which acknowledges Christ as its head, and Christ said, 'what God has joined together let no man put asunder.' As regards the confiscation of the property of the Mormon Church, Congress has no more right to do so than it has to confiscate the property of any other church in the country, and the United States Supreme Court would so decide. Indeed it is highly probable that the whole law, if submitted to that court, would be declared unconstitutional by reason of its implied, if not expressed *ex post facto* character."

The annexed is taken from the Tacoma (Washington Territory) *Commerce*:

"The passage of the new bill in the House of Representatives in regard to the vexed Utah problem, is likely to further complicate matters in that Territory. The bill virtually disfranchises all Mormons, destroys their church establishment and immigration bureau, abolishes woman suffrage, and gives the appointment of nearly all officers in the Territory to the President of the United States and the Governor. It requires all voters to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and law itself. The act is unprecedented, and at one time in our history would have been regarded unconstitutional, but we have made such rapid strides in the application of force principles in the government that an assumed necessity or expediency now gives the country a wide latitude in construing the legality of legislative acts. Primarily we should say that the bill, if not an absurdity, is about as bad a piece of legislation as our government could well enact. It is a confession that the ordinary laws and course of justice are inadequate to deal with the evil of polygamy, and that extraordinary measures, verging closely on those employed by despotic governments, are necessary to extirpate it."

General Ben. Butler, interviewed on this question in Philadelphia by the correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, made the following pertinent and characteristic remarks:

"While not expressing any decided opinion on the merits of the bill, I am opposed to any measure specially cal-

culated to injure the innocent. There are thousands of Mormon children who are wholly innocent of anything wrong, and I think it would be fearful injustice to impose upon them the odium of bastardy. Aside from that there is nothing in the scriptures opposed to Mormonism. On the contrary, the practice is based on Holy Writ and was universally followed by the worthies of the Old Testament. It was also countenanced under the new dispensation, and bishops were adjured by Paul to take at least one wife. You see they were not limited to any number, but to take at least one. The best alternative for the Mormon bill would be to legalize all that has been done in the past and restrict the practice in the future. The present generation will soon die out, and as the bill would restrict the rising generation from practicing polygamy, the objectionable feature of Mormonism would in time be peaceably extinguished—that is, if a Mormon should die in the present generation, his widow could marry again individually, but not collectively, but not with a married man. Now, let me see. Four-fifths of the civilized inhabitants of the globe—no, not four-fifths, that's too many—more than two-thirds of the civilized inhabitants of the globe practice polygamy. In that estimate I include the Turks and Chinese, the latter especially being entitled to rank among civilized beings, since the government has put into effect the civil service bill. I think the question of Mormonism, as compared with the other religions, was rather tersely expressed by a very celebrated and intellectual woman of New England, who said that 'the only difference between the Mormon laws and the divorce laws of the monogamists is that one drives tandem and the other abreast.'"

Mr. Butler laughed when he quoted the intellectual New England lady's terse remark, and said he thought there was a great deal of truth in what she said."

The Woman's Suffrage Journal says:

"Woman suffragists everywhere, both individually and as organizations, should write at once to the President, asking him to veto the Utah bill which disfranchises the non-polygamous women of Utah. To punish the innocent for the guilty and to deprive thousands of American citizens not convicted of crime of the right of self-government, is the acme of political injustice."

GOVERNOR HAUSER'S MESSAGE.

The message of Governor Hauser to the Montana Legislature, as it appeared a short time since in the *Butte Miner*, is a capable document.

The financial condition of the Territory is shown to be excellent, there being a balance on hand in the Treasury of \$57,000. There is no bonded indebtedness. This is a flattering commentary upon the foresight and wisdom of the Democratic party of Montana, which has controlled the expenditures of the public moneys through the Legislative Assemblies in which it has always had majorities. The Governor takes a thoroughly practical view of education, and while he commends the present public school system of Montana, he suggests that the scope of the school laws be broadened so as to include the teaching of manual labor in the list of branches taught in the common schools.

He congratulates the people upon the possession of railroad transportation facilities; points to the fact that they are rapidly developing the great mineral and other resources of the Territory, and while he would guard the interests of the people against the encroachments of corporate power, he advises that proper provision be made for the protection of all railroads.

He suggests the propriety of the Legislature passing a registration law that will insure the rightful exercise of the ballot to every citizen of the Territory.

Governor Hauser is of opinion that much of the trouble over timber cutting upon the public domain is traceable to the ignorance of the Interior Department concerning the matter and to misinformation received by it through its special agents. He suggests a remedy to be reached by Congressional action, which will doubtless be the subject matter of a memorial to the national legislature.

He favors the building of an insane asylum by the Territory, and suggests a plan which is now gaining favor throughout the East, and is somewhat similar to the Utah institution, at Provo.

The harmful and fatal results attending the use of cough mixtures containing morphia, opium and other poisons, are daily becoming more frequent. It is for this reason that Red Star Cough Cure has received the unqualified endorsement of physicians, and Boards of Health everywhere, as a purely vegetable compound, entirely free from all narcotics. Price, twenty-five cents.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective.—*Christian World, London, Eng.*