

sented in the form of argument, protest, and appeal to the courts in a peaceable and thoroughly legal and constitutional manner.

On the other hand, the Commissioners have been assailed and maligned and insulted by the very persons whom they thought they were delighting by their extreme construction of the Edmunds law, and they have learned the lesson that all students of the so-called "Mormon problem" will at some time understand, that the faction which stirs up the anti-"Mormon" fire occasionally flaring out with a lurid glare, is composed of irrationals, impracticables, fanatics and adventurers who will be satisfied with nothing short of the wholesale destruction of the "Mormon" people, or the disfranchisement of every one who believes in the "Mormon" faith, and the present of this Territory with all its offices and revenues to that little clique of restless agitators. "A Fairplay Gentle" represents the views of many respectable non-"Mormons" of Utah, and has hit the nail squarely on the head.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR "ACCIDENTS."

The lamentable occurrence on Saturday afternoon, by which a fine young man lost his life in a moment and his relatives were overwhelmed with grief and horror, has been the subject of general conversation in this city ever since the sad news was circulated. One question is repeatedly asked in regard to it. That is, cannot and should not the individual whose want of care caused the death of young Andrew be held responsible for the tragedy?

The facts developed in the inquest fail to show any criminality in the affair. Mr. Watters was no doubt somewhat careless in handling the deadly weapon from which the fatal shot was fired. But looking at the matter impartially, we do not think it can be classed as a case of criminal carelessness. People ought to act in a very different manner in many things from what they do. They are censurable but not legally punishable. Mr. Watters made a mistake in the pistol which he was handling. He believed it was one which had just been repaired and was unloaded. It may be said that no one, unless under extraordinary circumstances, should hold a gun or pistol in a position which would render it possible to do injury. That is quite right, and so far Mr. Watters was blameable.

We have no doubt that he suffers greatly in mind over the result of his mistake. This does not alter the facts; neither does it relieve him from the liability to a civil suit for damages. We think he is in the same position in this regard as if he was the owner of a runaway team that killed a man, or the responsible person in any case of injury to the person or property of another.

This awful "accident," if it may so be called, should serve as a warning to all who have occasion to handle deadly weapons. It may have some effect for a time, but when the shock of this sudden death passes away, people will lapse into their usual careless ways, and again and again we shall hear the excuse after a valuable life is sacrificed, "I didn't know it was loaded."

MANIFESTLY ABSURD.

The annexed paragraph is clipped from the *Alta California*. We have seen it in other papers, and do not know whether it is original in the *Alta* or copied by it from other journals without credit:

"At the recent Mormon Conference in Salt Lake City, some 200 missionaries were sent out, making 360 for the year. Of these, 100 go to the Southern States, whence 200 converts have been forwarded recently to Colorado. Some idea of the despotism of Mormonism may be seen in the fact that with a population of 125,000, there are more than 22,000 church officials."

The last sentence strikes us as supremely absurd. Granting that the figures given are correct, where is the evidence of "despotism?" It is tantamount to saying that the male members of the Church exercise "despotism" over themselves. Most of them hold some calling or office in the Priesthood; and the general diffusion of this authority among

them is construed by our San Francisco contemporary as proof of "despotism."

It seems to us that an ordinary mind would take an entirely opposite view; that is, the greater the diffusion of authority the less evidence of "despotism." If the Priesthood were vested only in one person or a few individuals who ruled over the rest, there might be some reason for supposing that despotism was exercised over the many. But in a Church which extends its priestly authority so that nearly every male member holds a portion thereof, it seems ridiculous to charge it with "despotism." However, we never need look for consistency in the remarks of editors aimed against "Mormonism," for whenever they take up the subject in any shape they seem to lose their ordinary common sense.

A CANDID BOSTONIAN.

The special correspondent of the *Boston Post*, H. M. P., who recently visited this city, has a very interesting and mainly accurate letter in that journal, from which we make a few extracts. He commences by describing the city, commenting upon the large proportion of "Mormons" who own the houses they live in, then gives due credit to Prest. Brigham Young for the work he performed in directing affairs so as to bring about the great prosperity of the people, and describes the Tabernacle, Assembly Hall and Temple, but erroneously states that the "Mormons" claim that:

"The completion of this Temple will mark the coming of Christ, when he will make his permanent abode among his 'Latter-day Saints' in the 'New Zion' of Salt Lake City."

This mistake occurred no doubt through hearing something concerning the events expected in connection with the Temple to be built in Zion, which will be established when the Saints return to the place appointed in Jackson County, Missouri. And some foolish remarks which follow in regard to "the postponement of the completion of this temple" are based upon this misconception.

He goes on to describe the people and makes the annexed remarks:

"The population of Salt Lake City is made up of two distinct classes, Mormons and Gentiles. In general the hard working, sober, industrious citizens are Mormons; the saloon keepers, hotel proprietors, and the far western hotel keeper, according to his own declaration, has not gone west for his health, gamblers, bawdy house keepers and the general floating populace are Gentiles. The Mormons are peculiarly, numerically and politically in the ascendancy. Salt Lake City is large, opulent and free from debt. The control of its local affairs and the handling of its municipal funds would be a choice titbit for these hungry Gentiles. Hence their opposition to Mormonism. The Mormons are democrats to a man, and hence the freedom with which these republican Gentiles can get the ear of the Executive at Washington when they appeal for the enforcement of the obnoxious and unconstitutional Edmunds act, or petition against the admission of Utah into the Union. The fact is polygamy is not the rule but the exception in Utah. The Gentiles, as a class here, care little for polygamy, but they do care to disfranchise Mormons, seize the local offices and make Utah a republican state."

For this outspoken statement H. M. P. may expect to encounter a storm of indignation and a torrent of invective from the anti-"Mormon" element. It is too true to agree with their digestion. He next touches as follows on the Belle Harris case:

"The various crusades started against Mormonism by the Gentiles have all been inaugurated for the avowed purpose of shaking off the shackles of the Mormon women. But it appears that these women prefer to wear 'shackles.' They are even willing to suffer martyrdom for the sake of wearing Mormon chains. A notable case is that of the famous Belle Harris, now lying in prison for contempt of court. When a charge of bigamy was preferred against the Mormon to whom this young woman is said to have been sealed, Belle Harris, his reputed second wife, was brought before the grand jury as a witness in the case, and required to answer the following interrogatories: 'Are you a married woman? and if so, when were you married? and to whom?'

To each and all of these questions she replied: 'It is none of your business; you have no right to pry into my family affairs.' Judge Twiss then proceeded to commit her to jail for contempt of court. Belle Harris was sent to jail some months ago. She still lies there, a weak, inoffensive woman, sick, for she is said to be in a consumption, while application after application for a writ of habeas corpus has been refused. And for what? Simply because she refused to divulge her family affairs to an audience of 24 men. Possibly such an act of legal cruelty could be perpetrated in the east. I doubt it, however. But then you are not endeavoring to enforce the Edmunds act there.

The Belle Harris case, however, will do some good. Gentile papers in various parts of the territory and in the neighboring states and territories recognize the injustice attending her imprisonment and a strong public sentiment is being created in Gentile communities in favor of this much abused woman."

The eyes of the inhabitants of the city of "Culchaw" will open wide at the subjoined contrast between the supposed centre of abominations and the refined and moral Hub, but it is too true to dispute:

It requires but a short time for the stranger to see how favorably the morals of this wicked Mormon city compares with those of other western, yea, and of eastern cities. A few days ago I was talking with a young man, a resident of this city, not a Mormon, but the son of Mormon parents, and married to a young woman who is a firm believer not only in Mormonism but also in polygamy. He had just returned from the east and had spent one or two days in Boston. He related to me his experience in that city. He had walked down one of the principal malls on Boston common on a Sunday evening, and in the course of that short walk was accosted by at least a dozen women of the town. He had never met with such an experience before, it was so totally different from life in Salt Lake City, and he returned home almost convinced that it was his duty to join the Mormon church. This young man, who belongs to one of the first families in Utah and is a partner in a mercantile house doing a business of nearly half a million yearly, is liberally educated and has trained for a number of years in Gentile society.

After making allusion to some local celebrities and predicting the gradual extinction of polygamy while "Mormonism" will spread, he says:

The great majority of fair-minded people who have spent any considerable time in Salt Lake City, and who have taken the trouble to look at both sides of the question, come to the conclusion that Mormonism is not half so black as it is painted, and that polygamy is but a short distance from its grave. A few days ago I met Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, (H. H.) the famous authoress, and she told me that the results of her studies of Mormonism coincided nearly with mine. She drew a graphic picture of Mormon Salt Lake City without paupers, without millionaires, and above all, with little crime and vice, and as an offset Denver with its Tabor and Chaffee, its paupers and its slums, much to the advantage of the former.

Neither Boston nor Denver will like these criticisms, but it is evident that H. M. P. is one of the few traveling correspondents who looks at things as they are, and does not yield up his judgment to the deceptions of those who take delight in leading tourists astray on the "Mormon question."

A TERRIBLE YEAR.

THE disasters of this remarkable year have received an awful addition in the earthquake at Iechia. It is stated by one authority that the calamity cannot properly be called an earthquake. This may be technically correct, but the results are the same. The earth caved in, water spouted out, and several thousand persons were killed or injured; the exact number has not yet been determined.

Iechia is an island situated in the Mediterranean, about eight miles southwest of Cape Miseno. It is long to Naples, and is only seven miles long and four miles wide, with a population of about 25,000. It has a fertile soil and produces an abundance of fruits. There are several mineral springs on the island, and a vast quantity of sulphur, and near

its centre rises an extinct volcano to the height of about 2,600 feet. Vesuvius, about twenty miles distant, shows signs of disturbance, and the eruption and the earthquake may be traced to the same subterranean causes.

So far the year 1883 has contributed more to the record of disasters by land and sea than any of its predecessors in the same length of time. It is quite probable that the remainder of the year will be in keeping with its first half. It was expected to be a year of tribulation, and if it has not verified the prognostications of astrologers and brought forth all the horrors anticipated by persons of the Grimmer stripe, it has been sufficiently prolific in trouble and catastrophe to startle the world, with such rapid repetition as to remind the believing of the events predicted by the Savior as the signs of his speedy second advent. "These are the beginning of sorrows." And as the "time of the end" draws near we may expect that all the calamities of "the great tribulation" will be experienced as harbingers of the coming of that kingdom which shall never perish and that glory which shall never fade away.

PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the only sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that nothing but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will not blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively not injurious.

Saved his Child.

17 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Feb. 12, 1880.

Gents:—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried BROWN'S IRON BITTERS as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, whom I was thoroughly convinced was wasting away with Consumption. Having lost three daughters by the terrible disease, under the care of eminent physicians, I was loth to believe that anything could arrest the progress of the disease, but, to my great surprise, before my daughter had taken one bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, she began to mend and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said "Tonics were required;" and when informed that the elder sister was taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, responded "that is a good tonic, take it."

ADAM PHILIPS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

Consumption Can Be Cured

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, Inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and the tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

NOTICE

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

MARY MULLETT, Plaintiff,
vs.
DAVID MULLETT, Defendant.

SUMMONS.

The People of the United States in the Territory of Utah, send Greeting, to David Mullett, Defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Probate Court, of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of summons—if served within this County; or, if served out of this County, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you, and awarding to Plaintiff the custody of Leonard Mullett and Louisa Ann Mullett, minors, the issue of said marriage and for such other order and decree as to the Court seemeth proper and for costs of suit. Plaintiff alleges as grounds for this application that defendant has cruelly treated the plaintiff to the extent of causing great bodily injury, and also to the extent of causing great mental distress to plaintiff, and that defendant for more than two years last past has willfully neglected to provide for the plaintiff the common necessities of life. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

Witness, the Hon. E. Smith, Judge, and the Seal of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 22nd day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three.

D. BOCKHOLT, Clerk.

CHAS. F. BLANDIN, 83 East Temple St., Attorney for Plaintiff, w 234w

NOTICE.

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

RHODA MCCARTY, Plaintiff,
vs.
JOHN W. MCCARTY, Defendant.

SUMMONS.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting to John W. McCarty, defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Probate Court, of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of summons—if served within this County; or, if served out of this County, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

WITNESS, the Hon. E. Smith, Judge, and the seal of the Probate Court, of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty three.

D. BOCKHOLT, Clerk.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF ELIJAH CARSON, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executor of the Estate of Elijah Carson, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the publication of this notice, to the said Executor, at his residence in Salt Lake City in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated at Salt Lake City, July 10th, 1883.

A. MILTON MUSSEY, Executor of the Estate of Elijah Carson, deceased. d182 ca w 4w w26 4w

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The most Powerful Healing Ointment ever Discovered.

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