

destroy that establishment of religion by pains and penalties and disfranchisements and confiscation of property. Every word, sentence and line in it proclaim this to be the truth."

The spirit that actuates the promoters of this persecution in the guise of legislation, is the same, as that which drove the Saints from the soil of Missouri, burned their houses, destroyed their crops, butchered their cattle, whipped and hacked to pieces old men and little children, violated helpless women and turned the peace of honest "Mormon" industry into the riot and horror and fiendish brutality that emanate from the lowest hell. It is the spirit that has filled the mouths of professed gospel ministers with venom and mendacity in defamation of the "Mormons," and inspired the writings of the scribes who have urged on the wicked to their deeds of fury against the Latter-day Saints. It works in another line, that is all. Its methods are different but falsehood and malice, which are its distinguishing features, show up in the speeches and tricks and shrewd perversions of the promoters of legislative and judicial persecution, as in those who are responsible for the physical persecutions that have been heaped upon the Saints from the beginning.

There is not a Member of Congress who has taken an active part in urging the passage of the bill who has not uttered something that is false concerning the people or Church whose destruction is sought by its means. Much of this misrepresentation has been no doubt the result of ignorance and the adoption of falsehoods told wilfully by hired defamers. The bill itself carries the stamp of this misrepresentation of facts. Sections in it are devoted to the repeal of alleged Utah laws that have no existence. It may be said that no harm can come of that. But harm was intended by their insertion. The very fact of their adoption shows that their pretended existence helped to make this new legislation appear necessary. Every speech reported in the *Congressional Record* uttered in favor of the bill contains untruths about the "Mormons," their creed, their laws or their doings.

This is characteristic of the entire opposition to the Church from the commencement. There never was a lecture delivered, a sermon preached or a book published against the "Mormons," that did not contain distortions, perversions or wilful and baseless falsehoods as part of the premises on which its arguments and conclusions were predicated. Thus, in controversy their position is not correctly stated. In judicial proceedings against them the law is strained and its limits exceeded. In hostile legislation groundless reasons for it are advanced as its excuse and the Supreme Law of the Land is violated often in letter and always in spirit. Without this falsification and wrong they cannot be reached, and this is potent evidence in their favor before any impartial mind.

The Church thus assailed has, so far, outlived all attacks that have been made upon it from every quarter. It will survive this new onslaught. Many of its members may be tried to the very quick. Some will falter and fail. A few will turn traitors and reap the reward and reach the fate of a Judas. The majority will cling closer together, and to their God and nerve themselves to meet whatever His providence may have in store. And the Church will remain, indivisible and indissoluble. As a corporation it simply sought the recognition of the law that it might have a legal status to transact its temporalities without temporal hindrance. Disincorporated, its integrity will not be affected in the remotest degree. Robbed of any of its rightful possessions, it will not be injured as to its existence, vitality, authority or force. Its truths, its ministry, its spirit and its mission will remain the same, and all earth and hell will not overthrow it or cause its disorganization. And the very measures invented for its destruction will cause the development of new energies, more devoted faith and more potent agencies for the dissemination of its principles and the ultimate triumph of its cause.

The Latter-day Saints, then, can afford to smile alike at the puny pugnacity of their sectarian opponents, and the threatening and formidable hostility of their national and official enemies. Their trust is not in man, but in Him who is the Author and will be the Finisher of their faith. In this world they expect tribulation, but in Him they have peace. And whether in tranquility or in turbulence, in liberty or in bonds, in power or submission to tyranny, at home or in a dungeon, in life or in death they will serve God and fear nothing. And there is no power, secular or ecclesiastical, beneath the throne of Jehovah that can rob them of their light and knowledge, their interest in heaven or their eternal families and increase, or their unfading and unaltering assurance that the cause for which they are ready to endure all things shall yet prevail over all the earth. God rules and His Church and Kingdom will never be destroyed!

AN INSULT TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

The full measure of absurdity inculcated within the notorious Edmunds-Tucker bill has not been comprehended. Should it become a law its ridiculous and abominable features will be ore and more sharply developed and

those who have been most forward in pushing it will be animated with a desire to keep their share in formulating and favoring it as much as possible under cover. That it will be vetoed is the hope of every sensible and patriotic person cognizant of its character. There is one of its phases alone which would amply justify that action on the part of the President—the extension of his appointing prerogative to purely local offices.

The measure is sweepingly innovative in a dangerous not to say destructive, direction. There are twenty-four counties in Utah. The measure authorizes the Chief Executive of a nation of nearly sixty millions of people to appoint a Probate Judge for each of those counties, yet in no sense whatever is a comparatively insignificant official of that status a United States officer, not even being required to report to the government.

To place such a petty responsibility upon the head of the nation is an insult to the dignity of the highest office in the land and a parody on common sense, and our honored President would be amply justified in setting his foot flatly down upon the measure on that ground alone. It is an unwarrantable, petty and unnecessary extension of his already expansive and onerous duties.

In some of the smaller and more remote counties it is doubtful whether the office of Probate Judge would bring the incumbent more than \$75 to \$100 a year, and yet the President of sixty millions of people would be required to appoint him, and in order to exercise that prerogative would have no possible way of ascertaining the fitness of the candidate outside perhaps of the representations of persons as ignorant upon the subject as himself.

We believe it is the first time in the history of the nation, from the founding of the government upon the principle of popular sovereignty, that the duty of direct appointment of strictly local officers, in no way connected with business pertaining to the general government, has ever been placed upon the President of the Republic. Considering the magnitude of the office of Chief Magistrate in combination with the genius of genuine American institutions the innovation appears grimly incongruous.

If the principle of this extraordinary prerogative be admitted and the entering wedge driven, it may well be asked where it would end. It does not matter whether the blow be aimed at an unpopular class of people, the results must be the same. In fact class legislation is the most dangerous of any other kind of measures. Its character is necessarily schismatic, and if permitted will eventually segregate the body politic into fragments and cause its dissolution and death. This phase of the measure is destructive of correct principles of government, it is centralization with a vengeance, and if it can be applied to Utah it can be applied elsewhere, and we decline to believe that President Cleveland has the slightest desire in that direction.

Let the principle of confiding strictly local appointing prerogative to the executive head of the nation by foisting upon him the power to select county officers in a Territory or any other State organization be established and it is thus recognized as a permanent institution. This recognition and application makes it equally consistent to place upon him the responsibility of appointing the most insignificant officer in a community, down to a deputy sheriff or special policeman. There is, however, no consistency in such a measure, being diametrically opposed to the spirit and letter of American institutions.

CHICAGO IN A BAD FIX.

In conversation with a gentleman who recently visited Chicago, we learned some facts in relation to that city that are not generally known. They are not of a reassuring character, especially so far as the people of the Queen City of the West are concerned.

While there our friend took occasion to call upon the police commissioners, and from them gleaned information of a rather startling character, indicating that the community are, so to speak, over a sort of slumbering volcano, liable to burst forth in violent eruption from some exciting cause not unlikely to occur at any moment.

The hosts of the anarchists are growing to alarming proportions, their number being now placed at between forty and fifty thousand. Their ranks are being constantly augmented from among the rougher class of work people, and it is known to the police that the manufacture of dynamite and other explosives is being carried on to an increasing extent. The object of the prosecution of this industry, if such it may be named, goes without telling. Its product is intended for use in the destruction of life and property.

Another feature, discovered a short time since, has increased the anxiety of the municipal authorities, and caused much uneasiness among the police. At a meeting of anarchists a detective was enabled to gain access. One of the speakers, less cautious than his fellows, intimated that there were weapons more effective than rifles and bombs. "We have got them," he ex-

claimed, "from above as well as below." This remark led to an investigation of the roofs of houses along whole blocks of which, one building communicating with another the entire distance, a tremendous quantity of missiles of various kinds, pieces of old iron, stones, bricks, etc., was discovered strung along in position to be hurled from the tops of buildings upon people in the streets below. In addition to these prepared weapons of destruction, firewalls, invariably erected on the line of the roofs running between buildings, could be improvised for the same horrible purpose. The amount of loose brick that could thus be put to that diabolical use is almost beyond estimate.

An exciting cause for an outbreak might be the execution of the condemned Anarchists or some labor disavowment. Be that as it may, the authorities are in a dilemma as to how to deal with the element which at any moment might precipitate upon Chicago a calamity that would startle not only the nation but the world.

When the commissioners were asked why such facts were not more widely known, they replied that it was not deemed advisable to give them any extensive publicity. It would only serve to draw attention to and possibly augment the evil by drawing toward the city more turbulent spirits to swell the ranks of the army of anarchists already there.

This is certainly a somewhat dismal picture of the situation in the Queen City.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 2.

Poultry Stealing.—Mr. Forrester, who resides on Seventh East Street, in the Tenth Ward, is the latest victim of chicken thieves. Last night he lost twelve fine fowls from his premises, one of the birds being valued at \$3. The matter was reported to the officers this morning.

Very Gratifying.—We are informed that the little boys and girls living at the Deaf Mute Institute are regular attendants at the Nineteenth Ward Sunday School, where their intelligence and neat appearance are subjects of general remark. One little girl twelve years old, can stand up and read from her book like the rest of the class. The older pupils go regularly to the Tabernacle and sit quietly through the services, though not a word of the speakers' discourses can they understand.

From Mantl.—Brother Joseph J. Taylor, of Mantl, is in town, having come up to attend the funeral of Sister Sophia W. Taylor, which took place yesterday. He reports things as monotonously quiet in his vicinity, no disturbances, no excitements and no prospects of any. Mining, or at least searching for mines, is going on in a desultory way, but so far nothing startling has been unearthed; there has been any quantity of indications discovered, but the assays are mainly low grade. Brother Taylor will remain for a day or two.

Raiding the Paper Mill.—The latest effort in the searching line is last night's raid on the Deseret Paper Mill, located at the mouth of Big Cottonwood Cañon, twelve miles from the city. A force of deputies surrounded the buildings, and the road and hills were watched in case anyone should attempt to leave without permission. It was given out that one Gilson had received information that President Taylor was in that neighborhood, hence the reason for the sudden descent. Of course the search showed that nobody was concealed in or about the premises. The dwelling houses in the vicinity were also ransacked, but without avail. The people were, however, considerably annoyed by being called up about midnight.

Fined.—This morning the jury in the case of The People vs. Charles Gilmore, for drawing a pistol on Geo. Lufkin, returned a verdict of guilty. In this instance the defendant seems to be very badly affected with the anti-"Mormon" mania, and he tried to impress the court and jury—which was composed of six non-"Mormons" and six "Mormons"—with the idea that he was being terribly persecuted. The true circumstances of the affair were plainly apparent, so that this foolish effort was without avail, and he was convicted. As the offense was not a very aggravated one, though there was considerable bluster at the time of the occurrence, Judge Zane imposed a fine of \$10 and costs, which will make something like \$75 in all. In addition to this, the attorney's fee will make the defendant's appeal from the \$25 fine of the Justice's court rather expensive.

An Enjoyable Time.—A very enjoyable, old-time re-union was held last evening in the Twenty-first Ward meeting house, under the auspices of the Eleventh Quorum of Elders. Nearly the whole Quorum and a few invited guests were present. At 7 o'clock two long tables were spread with a choice variety of viands. At the head of one table was W. P. Affleck, president of the quorum, and his counselors; and Bishop Allen was seated at the head of the other. After supper an entertainment, consisting of short addresses, songs, recitations, etc., was well rendered. This was followed by a dance. Considerable labor devolved upon the committee, who, at the close, received a hearty vote of thanks.

The Eleventh Quorum of Elders was

organized on the 16th of November, 1877, and since that time has been the means of doing much good by assisting any of their members who happen to be in poor circumstances, and in cases of sickness or death of a member of any of their families. The organization has acted in a kind of mutual aid capacity.

Court Notes.—The following is the business transacted in the Third District Court to-day:

James Spillet vs. Salt Lake County; ten days additional allowed to answer. Eliza Durnell vs. Joseph Dowden; order substituting plaintiff revoked, and leave granted to withdraw affidavit.

George A. Mearns vs. John J. Daly; five cases; complaint in intervention, leave to file granted intervenor Morgan Mining Company. The People etc. vs. John Manganello; assault and battery; trial before a jury, and a verdict of not guilty.

The People, etc., vs. Charles Gilmore; drawing a deadly weapon; verdict of guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs.

Thomas B. Shaw vs. Jane Shaw; motion to retax costs considered, and costs fixed at \$52.70.

Christina E. T. Johnstone vs. Matilda Turnross (Emma De Mar); trial before court; submitted and taken advisement.

Fatal Accident.—Monday night last Wm. Reed had the misfortune to fall from just above the 400 level in the Ontario mine, a distance of 100 feet, and was crushed to death. As near as we are able to get the particulars of the affair he was working with his partner in the stopes immediately over a manway, just above the 400 level, when a mass of ore fell on him, breaking the platform upon which he was standing, throwing him into the chute, down which he and the ore rushed with frightful velocity. His partner had his back turned at the time the accident occurred, heard the noise of the falling rock, but paid no attention and consequently the real facts in the case are unknown, but from all evidences gathered, the position of the body when found and all circumstances surrounding the affair, the above facts were adduced. The body was brought to the surface and taken to Undertaker Fenzemore's, where it was prepared for burial. A jury consisting of Col. Wall, F. C. Thompson and C. A. Short, were summoned who together with acting coroner James, rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated. The deceased leaves a wife and four children, the oldest being eight years of age and the youngest but six weeks old. He was a member in good standing in the Masons, A. O. U. W., and Knights of Labor, and was buried under the auspices of the two former. The funeral was one of the most largely attended that ever occurred in the Park.—*Park City Call.*

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Provo, March 1st.

Yesterday the first case was that of the People vs. Hank Robinson; verdict of not guilty.

The grand jury returned eight indictments.

The following arraignments were made this morning: C. J. Jones pleaded guilty to forgery; James Epps (colored) pleaded not guilty to the charge of grand larceny; E. L. Gee guilty to the same charge; Hurley Rich and James Smith pleaded not guilty to grand larceny; A. G. Wilkins and one Vancouter pleaded not guilty to grand larceny; John Leonard pleaded guilty to grand larceny; Frank Woods pleaded guilty to grand larceny.

In the People vs. Ivey et al., charged with grand larceny, the case was set and tried. The change in the law of 1886 repealed the act making stealing sheep grand larceny, but the defendants did not contend that it was not petit larceny, and the jury brought in a verdict to that effect—guilty of petit larceny. They were sentenced to six months in the county jail.

No more cases were ready for trial to-day and court adjourned.

FUNERAL OF SISTER S. W. TAYLOR.

THE REMAINS FOLLOWED TO THE CEMETERY BY A LARGE CORTEGE.

At the obsequies of Mrs. Sophia W. Taylor, which were held in the Fourteenth Ward Assembly Hall yesterday afternoon, the house was filled to overflowing and many were denied admission in consequence of the comparative limited capacity of the hall. The pall bearers, consisting of the sons of President Taylor, left the residence of the deceased at 1 p. m. and conveyed the remains to the ward hall, the members of the family following. On reaching the hall the casket was placed directly in front of the stand.

The services, which were conducted by Bishop George H. Taylor, were impressive and of a nature calculated to afford the only consolation that can be given under such circumstances. After the music and singing, and prayer being offered up by Elder Samuel W. Richards, a relative of the deceased, Bishop G. H. Taylor delivered a fervid and affecting eulogium on the deceased, in which he dwelt feelingly upon the trials through which

she had passed and upon her unswerving integrity in allegiance to the cause she had espoused in her youth and to her open-handed hospitality. He dwelt for some time upon the gratifying fact that all the members of her family were firmly united in the bonds of the everlasting covenant.

President Angus M. Cannon then arose and after bearing testimony to the statements of Bishop Taylor, proceeded to relate a brief history of the deceased, stating that he had known her intimately from the time she joined the Church, at the age of 15, until the day of her death. He testified of her cheerful disposition under trying circumstances, the rectitude of her conduct and the monument that she had left in a family that was firm in the Gospel. He dwelt with considerable energy and force upon the necessity of following so illustrious an example and upon the evil consequences of making covenants which were not carried out, and especially upon the evils of hypocrisy. His discourse was replete with instruction, counsel and admonition.

OFFICERS' SALARIES FIXED

AND OTHER BUSINESS AT THE CITY COUNCIL SESSION LAST EVENING.

The regular session of the City Council was held last evening, Mayor Armstrong presiding.

Lucy M. Devereux was granted a free license for twelve months to carry on a merchandising business in the Eleventh Ward.

One retail liquor license was granted.

The Burton-Gardner Company were granted permission to pile building material in front of their premises, corner of First South and First East streets, for the period of forty days.

The City Marshal's report of his February expenses, amounting to \$58.20, was received and referred to the committee on police.

The committee on finance made a report on the salaries of city officers for the present year, and recommended that the total amount be appropriated. The recommendations of the committee were adopted. The salaries are fixed as follows:

Mayor	\$2,500
City Council	3,500
Recorder and Auditor	2,200
Treasurer	1,800
City Attorney, including assistant	2,500
Marshal, Captain of Police and Jailor	1,800
Quarantine Physician	900
Police Justice	2,000
Police Clerk	1,000
Watermaster and assisting the Mayor in superintending parks and public squares	1,800
Superintendent of Streets	1,500
Chief of Fire Department and Superintendent of Waterworks	1,200
License Collector	1,500
Assessor of Water Rates	300
Market Master and Inspector of Provisions	250
Police force	16,000
Watchman at City Hall	900
Jailor and Assistant Jailor	900
Clerk in Recorder's office	1,000
Engineer and Jailor Fire Department	1,085
Eight firemen at \$50 per month each	4,000
Forty call men at \$50 per annum each	2,000
Weighmaster	500
Clerk in Assessor's office and assisting recorder	900
Total	\$52,905

The only change made is an increase in the salaries of call men in the fire department from \$30 to \$50 per annum—a total advance of \$320.

The Council appropriated \$336 to cover Mrs. Burt's bill for feeding city prisoners during the month of February.

The Supervisor of Streets was instructed to make the bridges over the aqueduct and canal on Seventh West Street safe as early as possible.

The Council then resumed consideration of the revised ordinances.

The latest "expedition" to the North Pole is composed of Alex McArthur and one companion, who on Monday, the 14th inst. left Winipeg with 1,400 pounds of supplies, bound for that point. From York Factory they will travel by dog train.

MUNN & CO. PATENTS

ESTABLISHED 1846

NEW YORK

After forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN**, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at \$3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers.

If you have an invention to put to rest write to Munn & Co., Publishers of Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.