

factured here, and the refutation was also sent by telegraph. The lie was not first published here, neither was the interview denying it. The charge was made without a particle of proof and none has been offered either by telegraph or the ordinary means of Tribune falsehood. The gentlemen who would know if there was any foundation for the statement have emphatically denied it, and their refutation has been placed before the public through the same means by which the falsehood was circulated.

It is not surprising that the slander-mongers are mad because the telegraph is occasionally used in refutation of anti-"Mormon" falsehoods. They have had their way in lying undisputed so long that they are in a bad way when the truth is told by lightning. They used to say just what they pleased without any care or thought of exposure; now they will have to be a little more careful and dress up their misrepresentations with a little more plausibility, for silence will not always be the policy of the people when they have persistently maligned, and some one will be after them with a sharp stick. Caution and a good memory will be found needful in future. We give them air warning.

AN OFFICIAL REFUTATION.

A press dispatch contradicting the statement that the "Mormon" Church had appropriated money in aid of the Democratic Presidential ticket having been published, the creatures who fabricated the false report about the "Mormon" Church, became enraged. It was claimed in a certain sheet in this city that President Taylor and President Cannon had never denied the story first published, and that the dispatch stating their denial was a lie. We have punctured the bubble thus turned out from the Tribune soap pipe, but to make assurance doubly sure, and that the public may know how utterly groundless was the report first sent over the wires to prejudice the Democratic cause, we here present the full text of a dispatch which has been forwarded to the parties concerned; and now let the scribes who pretend to know what the "Mormon" authorities have said and have not said, and impudently assume to speak for gentlemen who have nothing to do with them in any way, deny the authenticity of the contradiction again, if they think anybody who is foolish enough to believe anything the said scribes may say or publish:

COPY OF ORIGINAL TELEGRAM.

SALT LAKE CITY,
October 13, 1884.

To the Hon. W. H. Barnum, Chairman
National Democratic Committee,
Headquarters, New York:

The following is a copy of a telegram sent to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee this day:
"An Associated Press telegram of the eleventh alleged that your committee had received information from a source it considered trustworthy, that the 'Mormon' Church was taking a hand in the pending political canvass, in behalf of the National Democratic ticket, that at a Council of the 'Mormon' Church in Salt Lake City, it was voted to give the National Democratic Committee one-tenth of the Church tithing, to be used in aiding the election of Cleveland and, if possible, a majority in both Houses of Congress; in return for this contribution the 'Mormon' Council secured a promise from the Democratic Committee that in the event of success, Utah shall be admitted as a State. It is also alleged that as an additional inducement for Utah's admission, the Council promised that she will as a Democratic State, send two Democrats to the United States Senate.

We are the only persons who can authoritatively speak or act in a matter like that referred to above. We emphatically deny all the allegations in said telegram, and assert that the "Mormon" Church has taken no part in the pending political campaign, and has neither appropriated nor given a dollar to either party. Neither the Church nor any member of it authorized to act in its behalf has been approached by the National Democratic Committee or agent or person acting for it asking for funds for campaign purposes. Nor has there been any communication of any nature whatever between the Democratic Committee and the "Mormon" Church, or any of its officials. We desire to make the denial of the above-named slanders most emphatic and sweeping.

JOHN TAYLOR,
Of the First Presidency of the Church.

JOHN TAYLOR,
Trustee-in-Trust.

[Above dispatch also sent on same date to Hon. B. F. Jones, Chairman, National Republican Committee, New York.]

EXCESSIVE OFFICIAL ZEAL.

The desperate efforts of the prosecution in the Rudger Clawson case (to particulars of which we surrender a large portion of our space) to elicit something on which they may draw in-

ferences sufficiently strong to influence the jury against the defendant, display the weakness of their cause and the strong animus which prompts the officials who have the work in hand. Questions have been asked and allowed by the Judge that have no more bearing upon the case than queries about the phases of the moon. And these seem to be sanctified in the eyes of the Court, and to be thought perfectly admissible, so long as they promise in the asking—whatever they may do in the replies—to satisfy the impertinent curiosity of certain prying persons in regard to the private religious ceremonies of the Latter-day Saints.

The history of past persecutions under the guise of prosecutions of members of the "Mormon" Church, has demonstrated that over zeal which carries officials outside of the bounds of legitimate procedure, only serves to confound the persecutors and liberate the persecuted. If there is any justice left in the land and any regard for established rules of law, the present case is destined to share the same fate as that of many of its predecessors. Blunders enough have been committed already in this prosecution to damn it in any fair and competent court of appeal.

There is another matter connected with this to which we draw the attention of the officers concerned. An old English legal maxim is that "Every man's house is his castle." That is supposed to hold good in the United States. No officer has any right to intrude into or forcibly enter the domicile of a citizen without due process of law, and he who does so is in danger of forcible resistance. An officer who unlawfully forces entrance into a private dwelling may be lawfully resisted even unto death. Now, let officers who are too zealous take warning.

We and all good citizens will strive to protect an officer in the proper discharge of his duty, however disagreeable. But don't go too far. There are people here who know their rights and dare maintain them to the utmost legal extremity. Hands off, now, unless you hold proper authority. This is not a threat, it is a fair and solemn warning.

AS USUAL.

The journalistic contortions and summersaults of the Salt Lake Tribune are intensely amusing. When compared with it the chameleon is at a discount as a color changer. Recently it has been giving its frail support to the fabrication about the "Mormon" Church giving financial aid to the Democratic party in the present campaign. Yesterday morning it published in its editorial columns, without a word of its own to the contrary, an article taken from the Chicago Herald, in which the latter paper intimates that it is probable the "Mormon" Church has given assistance financially to the Republican party.

THE FOUL ATTACKS UPON FOUR JURORS.

The disagreement of the jury in the trial of Rudger Clawson for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation under the Edmunds law, was fully anticipated by the public. It was perceived by all thoughtful people who heard or read the proceedings, that apart from rumor which had influenced the public mind, there was no evidence produced that could properly be considered as proof of the charges preferred. The only thing that could be called definite testimony of a marriage between the defendant and Lydia Spencer, the alleged second wife, was the evidence of James E. Caine, who repeated a conversation between him and the defendant, in which he alleged that in answer to his question whether Lydia Spencer was his second wife, Rudger Clawson answered "Yes."

Three witnesses introduced by the defense swore that the reply was "So they say." One of these, a young non-"Mormon," was so bewildered by the rapid questioning and brow-beating of the attorneys for the prosecution, that in his nervousness and confusion he "lost his head," and became an easy prey to the practised cross-examiner. Casting out his testimony there remained the evidence of the other two witnesses to the same fact. But even throwing away their evidence altogether—although it was clear and positive—there remains but the testimony of the one witness to the exact words of a conversation in which the accused made an acknowledgment, whether in jest or earnest was not made to appear, that Lydia Spencer was his second wife. What did the Judge say on this point in his charge to the jury? He said: "The court charges you that admissions and declarations of the defendant hastily made are entitled to but little weight."

If this alleged admission was not "hastily made" what was it? And yet this was the sole admission and the only piece of direct evidence on which the prosecution relied. It was not proven that a marriage between the defendant and Lydia Spencer had ever been solemnized. Still less was it made to appear that the alleged marriage took place, as charged in the indictment, "on the 1st day of July, 1883;" neither was there a particle of proof that the alleged marriage was solemnized in the Third Judicial District. The marriage was assumed, and

then because by roundabout testimony it was inferred that the defendant had not been for some time outside this county—his whereabouts from Saturday afternoons to Monday mornings not being inquired into—the conclusion was jumped at that the assumed marriage must have taken place in this Judicial District.

Taking all the testimony together, it only shows that Lydia Spencer lived in defendant's house for a short time; that he visited her, his cousin, in the day time several times after she had removed from his house; that he dined with her on one or two occasions, was seen in her company at the theatre, and that his portrait had been noticed in her room; also that on one occasion he took her home and was seen to enter the gate at a late hour. There is nothing more. Now, candidly, leaving out the impressions made by rumor, what proof is there in all this of a plural marriage? How would those who have been so eager to have Rudger Clawson convicted of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation like to be adjudged guilty on the same grounds? If they have a girl in the house on a visit or waiting upon the wife, if they visit a lady friend, a relative, a cousin, and eat at her table, or take her to the theatre, and if she have her escort's portrait in her room, this is to be considered proof of a plural marriage!

The reason that it was expected the jury would disagree was because, notwithstanding the utter absence of proof, the jury was composed of such elements that an acquittal was not to be anticipated. It was partly made up of persons picked out by the United States Marshal by open venire and entirely composed of non-"Mormons." And yet it was thought unlikely that twelve men, unless all were specially selected to convict, would so ignore the absence of proof as to find the defendant guilty. The relative numbers of the jurors for and against conviction are not disappointing; they are about what was anticipated on the hypothesis here set forth. We have no wish to inveigh against the jurors who could vote for conviction on such slender evidence, for we are aware of the force of prejudice, the influence of popular rumor, and the pressure of a vindictive and unscrupulous press which has vilely attacked every one who has appeared favorable to the defendant.

But we call attention to the foul attacks made this morning by the Salt Lake Tribune on the four jurors who stood against conviction, whose names that paper publishes, both in its local and editorial columns. If this is not a case of which judicial cognizance can be taken we cannot conceive of one. The motives of those jurors, who clearly acted on the instructions of the court, are assumed to be of the most degrading kind, and they are grossly vilified for performing their duty in a manner that does not suit the shameless libellers and murderers of men's reputation. It must be evident to every one who reads that infamous paper, that any man acting in a public capacity who does not ally himself with the rabid and venomous clique of anti-"Mormons," and who does not bow to the dictum of that libellous journal, will be held up for public execration, no matter how conscientious his motives or legal and blameless his actions.

The Tribune says that these jurors "listened and heard direct testimony that night after night. Rudger Clawson went to the house where Lydia Spencer lived, remained there all night and came away in the morning." All of this is a LIE. No such testimony was given by any one. If these jurors are to be attacked on this false ground, what about Judge Zane? He instructed the jury to find the defendant not guilty on the count charging him with unlawful cohabitation. Yet the Tribune's manufactured testimony would only go to prove that count in the indictment. If it were true, it would not prove a marriage. The Court decided this question in favor of the defendant, and the Tribune blackguards the jurors for it.

The Court further charged the jury, "If you can reconcile the evidence before you on any reasonable hypothesis consistent with the innocence of the defendant, it is your duty to do so." Let any reasonable man, unprejudiced by the rumors about the defendant, scan the evidence and note the utter lack of any direct proof of a marriage, and then pay attention to the instructions of the Court, and say, if he can in truth, that these four jurors did not act according to those instructions and according to their sacred oath.

It will be seen that the shameful paper which has libelled and abused the best men and women of the "Mormon" Church for years, now assails non-"Mormons" in the fair discharge of a sworn duty. And that now all "Mormons" are prevented from serving on juries in such cases as the present, this is not enough, but all persons who have business relations with the "Mormon" people are to be open to the vilest suspicions and become targets for the illth which is the staple Tribune stock-in-trade. It is intimated in its columns that all such persons ought to be excluded from jury service. What next shall we hear from that most villainous concern?

It is remarkable that Judge Zane does not come in for a large share of vituperation from the Tribune blackguards. His charge to the jury was fair, manly and concise, and was not tinged with anti-"Mormon" partizanship. Let him proceed in this direction a little longer, and he will be assailed by the Tribune with as much virulence as he has been soft-soaped by it with patronizing liberality.

The result of the trial shows the folly of proceeding against accused persons without sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution, a consequence of packed grand juries. The new trial sprung upon the defendant may result in a conviction, but under the circumstances will reflect no credit on the prosecution, while the illegal character of much of the proceedings will render it of no further disadvantage than inconvenience and expense to the defendant.

THE POOR THING IS SICK.

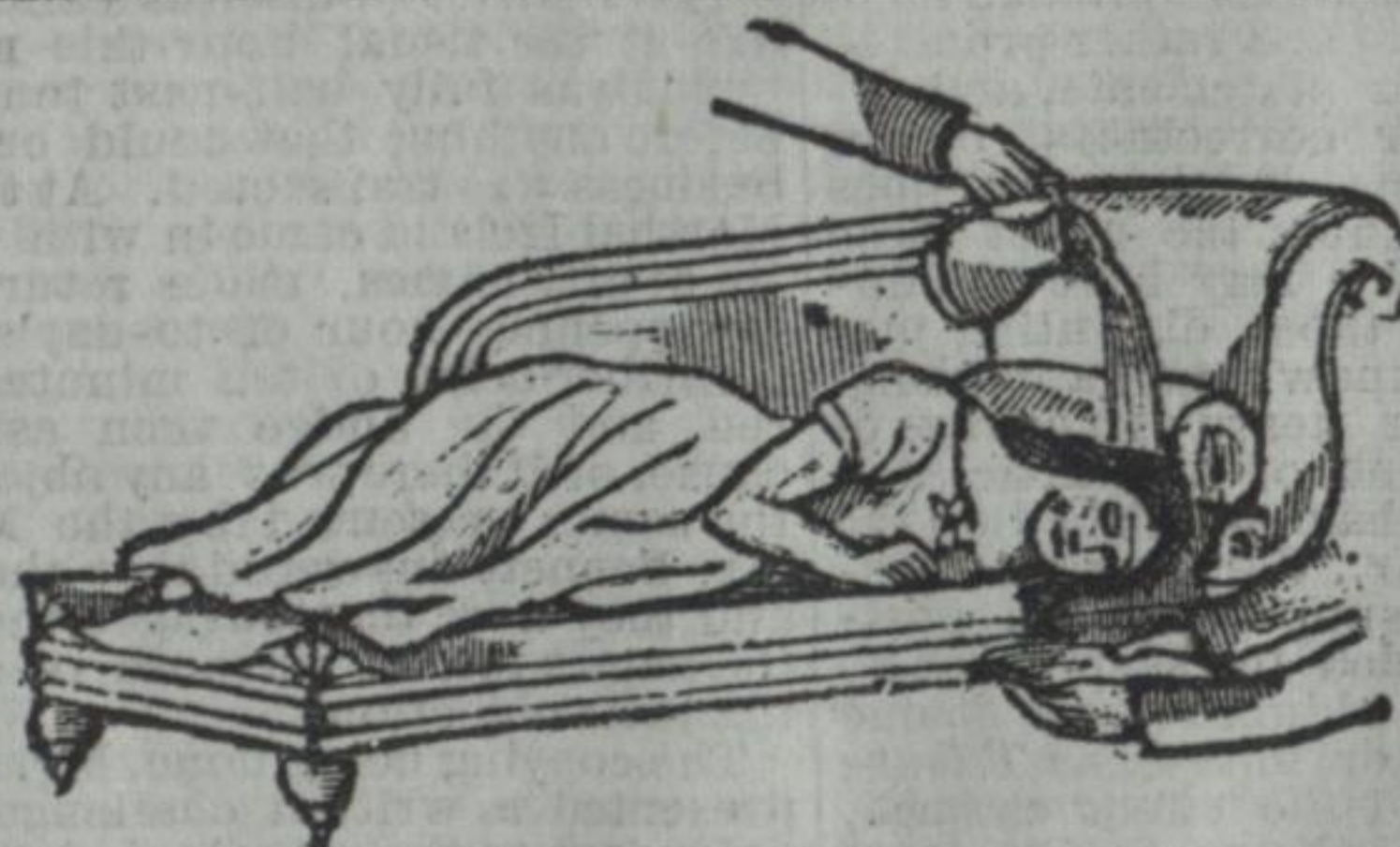
The morning Scandal-monger still frets and fumes over the exposure of its falsehoods in relation to the refutation by the "Mormon" Church authorities, of the story that funds had been furnished by the Church in aid of the Democratic Presidential ticket. First it claimed that no such denial had been made; now it howls because of that denial and wonders why the "Mormons" should be so sensitive over the charge. And in order to keep up the din and give some color to its libel, the perpetual literary liar makes the annexed statements:

"Ten thousand dollars was sent to help on the Grant campaign twelve years ago: a whole sack full of church money was sent to Nevada two years ago to defeat Mr. Cassidy, and what is infinitely more degrading, the order of the church went to Idaho two years ago to nominate and elect, if possible, a certain candidate for Delegate, and doubtless the same order went there this year."

There is not a single truth in the sentences here quoted from Tuesday morning's Salt Lake Tribune. It is just like the story about the contribution to the Democratic campaign fund. There is not the slightest foundation for either of the stories told in that paragraph. Not a dollar of church money was sent to help the Grant campaign, nor to defeat Mr. Cassidy, neither was any order of the Church sent to Idaho to elect, if possible, a certain candidate for Delegate, either this year or two years ago. The statements of the Daily Scandaler, alias Tribune, are not mistakes, they are lies, wilful and malicious.

Will the wholesale manufacturers of falsehoods who write for that sheet please tell us who sent and who received the Church money for the Grant campaign? And what kind of a "sack" it was that was sent to Nevada? Was it a two-bushel sack, or a gunny-sack, or a paper sack? Who has a copy of the "order" sent to Idaho, this year or two years ago? Why not give us some proof of the reckless charges so plentifully thrown around loose?

Are these some of the promised "new things under the sun" that the boasting buzzard is hatching up about the "Mormons?" The miserable bird of ill omen has shrieked itself hoarse on these old cries and is out of wind and voice. Its gush has become as thin as the weakest kind of water gruel, its bathos as ludicrous as burlesque, and its anti-"Mormon" squawk as monotonous as the drone of dilapidated bagpipe. Another importation is becoming a stern necessity. But the proprietors need not count on any more private subsidies. "Once bit, twice shy."



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If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

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COLOGNE.

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 renewal 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 fulfil its office of removing all objectionable matter from the blood, but allows 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 heaviness, or a constant tired, worn out, or constipated, or with tenderness to the kidneys, Headache, Sick Stomach, and Yellow Complexion, Eruptions of Skin, etc., they may be sure their Liver is out of order, and a remedy is required to assist in relieving itself of all accumulations, and restore it to its original strength and vigor. For all the complaints of the Liver, there is no medicine that equals

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