

every legal restriction to oppress them; who would rule that they might ruin, and resolve order back into chaos that they might revel in the anarchy, confusion and degradation that would follow. Look at the wretches who walk our streets, filthy enough in mind and body to almost soil the ground they walk on and defile the pure atmosphere of heaven with their foul breath—slaves of vice and paid tools of tyranny, boasting of what they have already done and intend further to do against the peace and good order of an innocent, God-fearing and industrious people, who permit them, unmolested and unquestioned, to fulminate aten vile threats and execute their viler acts within their very borders. Look at them, pity and despise them, and let them severely alone; and ask yourselves if the pictures we have endeavored to paint do not furnish as complete and striking a contrast as any that past or present times can boast.

GOOD AND BAD BUTTER.

A GREAT deal of butter, if such it can properly be called, is brought into this market that cannot be sold, owing to its being of an inferior quality. Many thousands of dollars are lost from this cause annually to the producers.

The reason of this is that the milk from which it is produced is kept in unsuitable and unwholesome places. In some instances it has been known to find a lodging under beds, or at least in close and illy ventilated rooms in which people live and sleep. It is a well understood fact, or ought to be, that milk and its product are very sensitive, and absorb the unwholesome particles present in the atmosphere. The effect from this may be imagined. Of course in many places the greatest and most scrupulous care is exercised in the making of dairy products, but we are talking of the exceptions, by which much detestable stuff is offered for sale, frequently rendering it problematic to obtain a really good article in the market.

A very important consideration in the matter of butter-making is the character of the salt used for its preservation. That which comes from the Lake spoils, by its alkaline properties, what butter may not have been vitiated in prior manipulation, giving it a decidedly soapy tendency.

The remedy for poor butter lies, as for many other matters, in co-operation. A dairy could be inaugurated in each settlement to be conducted similarly to many that have been established east and west. The milk could be purchased from the farmers and a uniform grade of butter and cheese produced. In this way each dairy could build up its own reputation, and its products be disposed of are dily or otherwise accordingly. If this cannot be done co-operatively the plan could be established by private enterprise. The result would be a speedy rise in the grade of butter offered in the market, a more extensive production, and a large saving all round.

THE SKEESICKERS.

The Sword of the Spirit, a paper published in Hart, Michigan, has this to say of the numerous class existing in other parts who shut their eyes to real evils that prevail on every side of them while they exert themselves to invoke vengeance upon imaginary ones among the far off "Mormons."

"There are lots of Skeesickers in the world who pass among the large army of gulls as oracles. These skeesickers if they can think of nothing else to raise themselves into favorable notice will howl and pitch into the Utah Mormons for doing on a smaller scale what God's anointed patriarchs and wise men taught and did on a large scale when they were holy enough to 'walk and talk with God.' And the good people will reverence and adore those old voluminous polygamists of personal God teaching times, and yet, as spiteful as enraged cats, spit fire and brimstone at those thousands of miles away who live thus in a small way—and fellowship it at home when practiced in the shade. And yet amid all this sham, inconsistency and beam-eyed perfidies and skeletons at home, the hobby cry and stale howl bellows forth over the magnified motives in the eyes of those we never see. In this distance clamoring we obscure real dangers which are fast looming up, and the people are sleeping over the fearful volcano unwarned. We refer last to the different fiend organizations throughout the world whose principles and aims are to kill rulers, destroy property, and slaughter indiscriminately without mercy. Dynamiters driven from other countries come to our large cities and ply their infernal trade of death, unmolested by the government. Such diabolism should be wiped out before it spreads to other cities, and works any more of its appalling devastations and horrors. This is something real to arouse the people about."

MORMON COLONIZATION.

A great many newspapers throughout the country are just now exercised over the question of "Mormon" colonization, and the gloomy foreboding

they indulge in and the anxiety they manifest in watching and noting every move made by the little handful of adherents to the most unpopular creed in the world remind us of the words of the Savior in comparing His followers to a city set upon a hill, the light of which could not be hidden. The Saints are certainly the cynosure of all observers, and the concern that is felt over their increase in numbers and power, and the importance attached by the world to every missionary or colonizing scherie undertaken by them are rather remarkable. The fear with which they are regarded is almost equal to that expressed by the chief priests and Pharisees at the time the Savior raised Lazarus from the grave after he had been dead three days. They held a council and said: "If we let him thus alone, all men will believe on him; and the Romans shall come and take away both our place and nation."

It must be the extraordinary union displayed by the Saints and the power, other than that of man, attending them, which inspires this fear that people have concerning them, for numerically they are an insignificant people, and, handicapped as they are by the partisan laws which have been enacted and enforced against them, and the universal prejudice they have to meet, one might think their political power need not be feared. But certain it is that everything they do is considered ominous, and their leaders are credited with a degree of shrewdness and worldly wisdom which they never made any pretensions to possessing.

The following is a speculative and apprehensive wall which the *San Francisco Bulletin* sends up:

"The Mormons at present are crowding into the Territories with or without polygamy, but with few exceptions polygamists at heart. The Mormons, by colonizing methods, hope ultimately to hold the balance of power in Arizona, Idaho and Montana, with Utah already secured to them. The drift of immigration is the more notable one of the day. It may not be any part of the plan to obtain a preponderance of the power in these Territories at present, but rather to furnish a part of the basis of population whereby these Territories can become States, and afterward to appear in force in all these new States. A Mormon State would not be admitted to the Union. But a State with a large Mormon element, and with a strong leverage for future operations, might be admitted through the tactics here outlined."

The "Mormons" have been colonizers for half a century now. Had it not been for their energy and enterprise in the matter of colonizing, Utah and the surrounding Territories would not present such an advanced state of civilization as they do at present. The faculty of being able to colonize, even under the most adverse circumstances, is one of their strong characteristics. Scarcely a year has passed in the last fifty without their pushing out and forming some new colonies. And wherever they have settled, through their indomitable perseverance, and industry, the faculty they have of adapting themselves to new conditions, and the conciliatory course they have pursued towards the Indians—the original owners of the soil—they have invariably improved the country, and rendered it easier and safer for those who have followed after them to live therein.

In spreading out into the surrounding Territories now, and in sending their missionaries to make known their religion among the various aboriginal tribes, as well as among civilized nations, they are merely following out the policy which they have always pursued. And we see no special reason why any political significance should be attached to their movements.

NOT A PROPER TEST.

ANDREW CAHOON, an ex-"Mormon," of South Cottonwood, comes out with a letter in the *Salt Lake Tribune*, in which he applauds the sentiment of the Democratic club, but winds up with the following advice, coupled with an illogical test as to the divinity of a doctrine:

"If polygamy be a command of God, He will certainly protect those who obey Him, or he is a bad God. In the meantime, perhaps it will be as well for us who don't want our board and lodging free and our freedom a little curtailed, to 'go slow' until we see what God is going to do about it. Let me repeat: If polygamy is a command of God, we may be perfectly sure He will protect from all harm and hardship all those who obey Him. If He does not protect them, then we may be sure He did not command it. This is common sense, and the plainest way of stating it."

The writer appears to be in serious doubt. Polygamy may have been commanded by the Almighty or it may not, according to his way of thinking. He admits that he is not informed on the subject, but thinks he has discovered an infallible test.

Those who crucified Christ seemed to favor that test: "And the people stood beholding. And the leaders also with them derided him saying, 'He saved others; let him save himself, if he be Christ, the chosen of God.'"

They doubtless thought that was "Common sense and the plainest way of stating it."

This was also the logic of the malefactor who said, "If thou be the Christ save thyself and us."

Neither sacred nor secular history sustains the theory that the expounders or practicers of divine truth have ever been allowed by their fellowmen to rest on beds of ease, but have, as a rule been awarded the legacy bequeathed by the Great Master. They have been hated, despised and maltreated.

THE NEWMAN CHURCH SQUABBLE.

RECENTLY there was another stormy meeting of the trustees and members of the Congregational Church in New York, over which J. P. Newman was pastor. It was so uproarious that when Chairman Hopkins called for someone to begin the proceedings proper with prayer, no person present could be found who had the temerity to ask the blessing of heaven upon the menagerie, so the squabble went on without. A vote by ballot showed a selection of five of the nine trustees on the Ranney or anti-Newman side of the controversy, which finally settled the matter of his removal, of which, however, he had felt assured before, that being the reason of his departure for San Francisco. A mortgage on the church building has been foreclosed, and the structure will be put up at auction on the 5th day of February, the affairs of the association having resolved into chaos financially as well as in the matter of fellowship.

THE DECISION IN THE CLAWSON CASE.

THE decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory in the case of Rudger Clawson, on appeal from the District Court, will not surprise anybody, as it accords with the general expectation. The position of Associate Justice Emerson, in withholding any opinion amounts practically to a dissent. He was evidently unable to find any ground to justify him in coinciding with Chief Justice Zane and Associate Justice Twiss, and yet did not deem it advisable, in the present condition of public sentiment, to give open expression to what was doubtless his position in relation to the questions involved. The case will be carried on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is to be hoped it will be there adjudicated upon at the earliest practicable date, the interests connected with it being of great moment.

A SPECIMEN CASE.

YESTERDAY'S division of the farce that has been enacted in Commissioner McKay's office was repeated this morning. There was no formal opening of the Court, and the Commissioner, prosecuting attorney and Marshals demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt that the failure to produce Miss Hughes was the result of disinclination on their part. The cause of this was they had discovered that the case trumped up against Mr. Cannon had not a particle of evidence to sustain the complaint made by deputy Marshal S. H. Gilson.

Some of the methods employed by the official anti-"Mormon" crusaders were exhibited during the investigation. One witness testified that he had been offered money to put up a job on Mr. Cannon. So it appears that in addition to the despicable "spotter" system that has been established, resort is had to bribery and corruption to formulate foundationless suits against unoffending, and respectable citizens.

The baseless charges against Mr. Cannon, as exhibited by the examination just closed, or which practically closed two days ago, serves to show the utterly contemptible character of the prosecution. He was accused of marrying, in plural conjugal relationship, a highly respectable and intelligent young lady. The case is brought into court, and the accused put to great trouble and inconvenience, and all the evidence adduced to sustain the accusation is that the gentleman had several times visited a public institution of which the lady in question is an official; that he had loaned her a horse with which to drive out in her buggy, and had been seen conversing with Miss Hughes on the front step of Z. C. M. I. building. Notwithstanding the shadowy ground upon which U. S. Attorney Dickson generally desires "Mormons" held over who are accused of offences of the nature that was alleged against Mr. Cannon, this was too untenable even for him, and that is saying a great deal, so he magnanimously casts the polygamy charge on one side and requests that the accused be held in bonds to answer on that of unlawful cohabitation.

Yet the testimony adduced was as weak in relation to the one charge as the other. It was shown in evidence that since the passage of the Edmunds law, Mr. Cannon had resided in the same house as his wives, but occupied different rooms, except when taking his meals and mingling with them and his children in ordinary family intercourse. Only that and nothing more. To ask that a man

be held to answer to a grand jury on such a showing is supremely absurd.

The Edmunds law, under which these proceedings are brought, does not specify that only those guilty of cohabitation with more than one woman in the "marriage relation" shall be liable to its penalties. Bad as the law is it makes no such odious discrimination. It will be seen then that it would have been just as consistent, so far as the testimony in this case is concerned, to have requested that the accused be held had he been a non-"Mormon" and an unmarried man, providing it had been proved that he resided in the same habitation with more than one woman.

This afternoon, outrage was added insult, when Commissioner McKay decided to hold the accused in bonds of \$1,500 to answer to the Grand Jury, on the charge of unlawful cohabitation.

THE DEATH STRUGGLE.

It is said that a drowning man will grasp at a straw. With equal truth it may also be said that Prosecuting Attorney Dickson and Marshal Ireland, feeling their tenure of office will soon expire, are ready to grasp, in their dying struggle, at something infinitesimally less than a straw. Entirely ignoring the spirit and intent of the Edmunds law Mr. Dickson has evidently made up his mind, smarting under defeat and disappointment, to make things unpleasantly warm, during the remaining few months of his official career, for the "Mormons."

Under the color of law, and the pretense of doing his duty, he has determined, irrespective of result, to swell up his fee bill to the fullest extent. To this end the flimsiest of street rumors, and the bare, bald assertion of any despicable, would-be informer, will be accepted by him as sufficient cause to justify his asking for and obtaining warrants of arrest—a busel of them for that matter—against any number of reputable citizens—citizens whom he will endeavor to prove, "from information received," as guilty of an infringement of the Edmunds law. If certain rumors are true, one may expect such a thing at any moment, and thus the farce in Commissioner McKay's office will be continued from time to time. Of course, while this degraded work lasts, some few, undoubtedly, will necessarily suffer great annoyance, and some be wrongfully deprived of their liberty. But the mainspring of the whole machinery will not be lost sight of—the incarceration of a few "Mormons" for the alleged crime of polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation, but the making of a few thousand dollars, prior to stepping down and out of federal positions.

For every case in which Prosecuting Attorney Dickson appears he is by law allowed a certain fee, some 20 or 30 dollars, and of course it goes without saying that the more cases he can institute, the greater will be the amount of his income.

The same thing applies to Marshal Ireland. He is allowed a certain fee for the service of every subpoena. The more subpoenas that are served in a case, the more lucrative becomes the position of a Marshal. This fact is doubtless pretty well known, but for want of reflection it may not have been appreciated to the fullest extent by an unsophisticated public. It will account, however, in a measure, for the uncommon activity at present displayed by the Prosecuting Attorney Dickson and U. S. Marshal Ireland. Both of these gentlemen are perfectly satisfied that they will be retired by the incoming democratic administration, and their game is evidently to make hay while the sun shines.

For months many wards in this city has been under a despicable system of espionage. Houses have been watched, and the steps of their inmates dogged from morning till night with a view to gaining sufficient information to institute a charge against them of unlawful cohabitation, or polygamy, or some other kindred accusation. One would scarcely think that there could be found men and women who would lend themselves to so low a business. Yet such men and women have been found. Many, under the promise of a certain fee have gone largely into the occupation. The contempt felt for such low-lived persons is unutterable. The conduct of these human sluthounds almost makes the actions of Judas Iscariot appear respectable by comparison. By such contemptible methods as herein indicated it is rumored that as soon as convenient lightning will strike in all directions, and the subpoena service will be put on full time. The number of witnesses subpoenaed is so great occasionally, as in the instance in Commissioner McKay's Court the other day, that the spectators have to retire for lack of room. This line of court tactics has been strongly evinced since the November election, when the Republican party got notice to quit. Such a multitude of witnesses, of course, may be perfectly unnecessary in any case. But the fact of their being unnecessary forms no factor in the matter. The milk in the cocoanut is evidently the fees that accrue; these form the great incentive to action. No case can be prosecuted without a certain amount of machinery. A judge and jury, a prosecuting attorney, a marshal, witnesses, etc., are all necessary in the proceedings; but when it comes to practically summoning a large percentage of a neighborhood to prove

some very trifling things (which we will not attempt to enumerate at present), there would appear to be a screw loose somewhere. At all events, such an occurrence becomes a legitimate subject of comment.

United States officials do not always act squarely. To put it mildly, their zeal sometimes runs away with their discretion. And for this they have been occasionally called to account. Such things have occurred in Kentucky. It is well known that a former marshal of Kentucky was eager to swell his fee account. That same marshal's accounts formed the subject of an investigation before a committee in Congress—known as the Springer committee: but owing to the disappearance of some papers in the case, the matter was allowed to drop.

Federal officials should simply perform their duty and not allow prejudice to run away with their judgment. A superabundance of subpoenas, though a means of putting money into the pockets of officials, might form the subject of an investigation in Washington. The spirit and intent of the Edmunds law, and no more, should be strictly carried out, and the "Mormon" community be accorded that even-handed justice which the Constitution of the country guarantees. Persecutions do not crush but fortify convictions. The course pursued toward the "Mormons" from beginning to end has been all wrong, cruel and tyrannical. It will never do any good. Men and women may be thrown into prison; the days of the inquisition might be revived; but the convictions of the people will remain unchanged. The battle may be long, slow and tortuous, but the end shall be achieved—and the "Mormons" will be victorious. Mark it.

All men should do right irrespective of the "milk in the cocoanut."

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