

scribes, for the same purpose, to the same author.

We feel highly flattered when our poor efforts are taken for the production of an able mind, and a powerful pen that has not been wielded for this paper since the gifted gentleman named relinquished its editorial charge. But we deny that he was the author of the article referred to, or others that have been attributed to him. He neither wrote, dictated or suggested them and had nothing to do with the responsibility for them. If the statements that have been so repeatedly made are mistakes, they show the incapacity of those who fall into them to distinguish between the well known styles of different writers. But we believe they are not blunders. They are wilful falsehoods invented for a purpose.

We are willing to shoulder all the responsibility that belongs to us. We do not wish to shrink any of it. We claim the right to express approbation or disapprobation of the public acts of men, whether they be officials or otherwise. But we have sought to injure no one who has chosen to obey man rather than God. He stands or falls for himself. He makes his own choice. He takes all the risks in either direction. Neither the Church nor any man in it will assume the consequences of his acts. He will be judged in the great day, for himself.

We have our views of duty and right in the light given to us. We expect to express those views as they are, while opportunity is afforded us. And we have as much right to show up one side of this question as our opponents have to exhibit the other; and, as we think, more right to do so than they have to misrepresent and utter wilful falsehoods to bolster up a false position. We interfere with no man's liberty either of conscience or conduct.

And we maintain that every soul in this Church is free to pursue that course which he chooses. If he violates the rules of the Church and does not repent he will be excommunicated on proof of his wrong. But he will not be injured in body or in business by any force or edict of the Church. No man who has simply made the agreement which is sought to be forced upon the acceptance of the "Mormons" has been ever cut off the Church for doing so, and every assertion that he has been molested in any way for his act is a gross and palpable falsehood.

The Church proclaims its doctrines, it lays down rules for the government of its members in that capacity, it says what is right and what is wrong, "reproves, rebukes and exhorts with all longsuffering and doctrine," but it uses no force of any description to coerce any of its adherents, and there are no freer people under the heavens than the Latter-day Saints, commonly but improperly called "Mormons."

TAKE IT HOME.

The technical decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Snow cases practically hurls the Latter-day Saints into a figurative den of lions, to be torn to shreds and devoured. They are judicially caged, and apparently at the mercy of those who have as yet given no symptoms of mercy. Simmered down to the finest point of condensation, their offense is not the performance of past conduct, but a failure to promise to do something that has never been defined, in the future. The issue on the part of those who make the demand for the new judicial covenant is as supremely absurd and as senselessly cruel as the position of an unreasonable parent who chastises his child for not doing as he wishes, notwithstanding that he never has defined the nature of his desires, and continues doggedly to refuse to be explicit on the point. Such is the position of the courts of Utah and Idaho to-day.

The repetition of the offer of clemency to the "Mormon" prisoners at the penitentiary, presented a few days ago by Governor West, was a peculiar spectacle. It is questionable if a parallel to it can be found in history, especially when it is taken in connection with the same offer made to each of the prisoners in court before the passing of judgment. It shows beyond question that those men who are now suffering for the sake of conscience are not viewed as intrinsic criminals even by their opponents—not even by those who are fired with the most bitter hatred toward them. It says, as plainly as language could have spoken it: "Only give your word that your future course shall be as we request and your liberation is a foregone conclusion." It was held by those who tendered it that the proffer was made in good faith. Necessarily there must have been confidence that any promise given in response would have been given in the same quality. The tender of the proffer was therefore, as much as to say: "We know that you are men of probity and honor. If you pass your word that such a course will be taken by each of you personally we believe you will be true to it. We have full faith in your honesty." This must have been the standpoint of those who made the tender of conditional clemency, else it could not have been held out in good faith. But no one could tell what the conditions were. Not the slightest approach to a definition could be given, except that whatever they were they

would be subordinate to the caprice, the whims and vindictive twists, turnings and contortions of courts who had pursued with them with the most relentless cruelty. It was nothing short of a call for an unconditional surrender without the slightest guaranty of protection from the merciless operations of judicial officers whose unwarrantable course has crushed out of the hearts of the people every particle of confidence in their integrity or justice.

Let the enemies of the Saints say what they may, the spectacle presented in a number of people in a foul prison where they are practically dead to the world, having the privilege of walking out from its confines at a word from them, was not devoid of an element of grandeur. Their consciences, their wives and their children and their duty to God, as well as an utter absence of confidence in the local Federal Courts were the barriers in the way. These were obstacles that they could not surmount. The ground on which they stood was not debatable. There was but one course they could consistently pursue, and they took it. Had they done otherwise, even those who profess so great anxiety to have them surrender what they conceive to be their religious and other rights, would have despised them, and their own self-respect would have vanished never more to return.

Let every right thinking man take the question home to himself before a harsh judgment is passed upon a people who as a whole have as high a sense of honor as can be discovered in the hearts of those of any other community under the sun. No matter how deluded he may presume the Saints are, let him say with his heart: "If I had a certain firm and unflinching conviction, and, acting upon it, had married more wives than one, and by them had reared children; that those wives and little ones were in my view attached to me by the most sacred ties. That in addition to the inviolable sacraments that bound the family union it was further sealed with the most devoted reciprocal affection." Let these conditions be imagined, then let him ask himself what would be the character of his position if some edict from any source should demand that he cut those ties asunder; that he should not only sever the sacred cords by his conduct, but that he should publicly or otherwise agree or covenant to do it; that he should cut his wives adrift and practically disown his children, and thus not only disrupt the family organization but cause inevitable suffering to fill the hearts of those he had agreed most solemnly to love, cherish and protect, what would he do? The writer has frequently brought the point home in this shape to gentlemen who have expressed determined opposition to "Mormonism," and in every instance they have said they would not turn their backs upon their families if they were in such a position. In some instances they have said with more force than elegance, "I'd be d—d if I would."

People who are opposed to "Mormonism" can try to deceive themselves as they may, but they cannot get around the fact that to demand that people of this community shall tear up and disrupt relationships of the most sacred as well as endearing character that have existed for years is to step back into barbarism. It is cruel, it is hideous beyond measure. It is unmerciful; it is, above all, unjust, for, as stated by a notable author, "Justice is the essence of government, and without justice all forms, democratic and monarchic, are tyrannies alike."

Such a people as the Latter-day Saints are entitled to some degree of consideration; and it is the duty of all good men, in considering the question with which they are so conspicuously connected, to take into account the standpoint from which it is viewed by them.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FOLLOWING is the text of the message of President Cleveland to Congress, in reference to a special session of the Utah Legislature. It was read twice in the House on Wednesday, May 12, and referred to the Committee on Territories. It shows that the President has a clear understanding of the necessities of the case, growing out of the obstruction of the late Governor:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The late general appropriation bill passed by the Legislature of Utah was vetoed by the then Governor of that Territory. It made an appropriation of money for the support of the district courts of the Territory, including the pay of reporters, jurors and witnesses, and for the completion and maintenance of the Deseret University and the education of the deaf mutes therein. It also appropriated for the support of the Territorial Insane Asylum, as well as the salaries of Territorial officers, including that of the Superintendent of the District Schools, the Auditor, the Librarian, and the Treasurer of the Territory. It also provided for internal improvements, such as roads and bridges.

The appropriations for the district courts, for the payment of witnesses and jurors in criminal cases, was \$40,000; that for the Deseret University and the deaf mutes was \$66,000, and for the insane asylum \$36,000.

The board of regents of the Deseret University have borrowed money for the completion of the university buildings which were authorized by legislative action, and which is now due and no provision made for the payment. The act appropriating for the benefit of the Territorial Insane Asylum passed by the Legislature, was also vetoed. This included the sum of \$73,000 which had been borrowed by the board of directors of the asylum for its completion and furnishing, and which now remains due and unpaid. It also included the sum of \$2,548.85 for the care and maintenance of the indigent insane.

The Legislature of the Territory, under existing law, will not again convene for nearly two years, there being no authority for a special session. In the meantime, under present conditions, the good order of society will be jeopardized, educational and charitable institutions will be paralyzed, and internal improvements stopped until the Legislature meets and makes provisions for their support.

A determination on the part of the General Government to suppress certain unlawful practices in this Territory demands neither the refusal of the means to support the local government nor the sacrifice of the interests of the community.

I therefore recommend the immediate enactment of such legislation as will authorize the assembling of the Legislature of that Territory in special session at an early day, so that provision can be made to meet the difficulties herein suggested.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, May 11, 1886.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, MAY 20

Reward.—Information concerning an iron grey mare, described in our advertising columns will be rewarded at the office of Dr. R. B. Pratt, corner Maine and First South Streets. The animal strayed from Pleasant Grove, and is supposed to be near South Jordan.

As Usual.—The organ of vice this morning contains an article concerning the county jail, which is termed a "palatial prison," and makes certain statements concerning Mr. B. Y. Hampton. Mr. Hampton says that the assertions made regarding him are unqualifiedly and maliciously false. Their publication in the vile sheet is ample evidence of that fact.

More Stealing.—Between Saturday night and Monday morning there were stolen from the field east of Liberty Park a plow and harness belonging to Mr. Adams, a cultivator from Judge Speirs, and a harrow from Mr. Rigby. The implements have not yet been recovered, nor has any definite clue to the thief been found.

Death of Elder Coombs.—By private telegram from Payson, Utah County, we learn that Elder Isaiah M. Coombs, of that place, died at 12:50 o'clock to-day. The funeral services will be held at 11 o'clock on Sunday. The deceased was a good, faithful man. His family will have the sympathy of a host of friends in their bereavement.

Double Funeral.—Shortly after 10 o'clock last night, Mrs. Josephine Flowers, the last remaining victim of the tragedy of Tuesday night, breathed her last, about 25 hours after receiving the mortal wound.

The funeral of the two ladies, Mrs. Decker and Mrs. Flowers, will be held in the 11th Ward school-house, tomorrow (Friday) afternoon, the services commencing at 3:30 o'clock. An invitation is extended to all the friends of the deceased to be present.

The "Sentinel."—Since the editor of the *Home Sentinel* doubled up his paper has doubled up also. It comes to us enlarged and improved, and giving evidence of increased prospects and usefulness. We hope its subscription list has doubled up too, and think that the enterprising Sanpitchers should back up their *Sentinel* so that it may be a permanent watchman over their interests and guardian of their rights. Success and continued increase to the Sanpitch paper and those who have it in charge.

Disorderly "Dudes."—About half past 10 o'clock last evening Major Erb, of the Walker House, telephoned to the City Hall for officers to quell a disturbance at the hotel. Three of the employees had refused to perform some of the labor assigned them, and had interfered with others who were willing to do the work. They swore and yelled like madmen, and in addition used vile language, tore up napkins, and were guilty of other tumultuous conduct. Of the trio—James Clark, Wm. Harrington and Meyers Seckels—Clark was the most disorderly, and kept up a noisy resistance to the officers all the way to the City Hall.

To-day they were arraigned before Justice Pyper, and each entered a plea of guilty to the charge of disturbing the peace. Seckels made a statement and claimed that he was not boisterous, while Harrington insisted that his language was such that it would not bear repetition. Mrs. Greenwald, of the St. James Hotel, informed the Court that "Jimmy"—Clark—was a "good boy." The Court imposed a fine of \$7.50 on Seckels and Harrington and \$48.00 on Clark.

The Young Bros. Company.—For some time past Messrs. Royal B. and

Joseph O. Young have been conducting a successful business in this city as dealers in sewing machines—chiefly the "Domestic"—and musical instruments and merchandise. The increasing magnitude of the business and the necessity for a larger working capital, however, led to a new organization, and the Young Brothers Company received a certificate of incorporation yesterday from Secretary Thomas. The capital stock of the association is now placed at \$25,000, of which amount \$10,100 has been subscribed for by R. B. Young, J. O. Young, M. W. Pratt, P. H. Young, J. C. Cutler and J. G. Smith, of Salt Lake City, and George Woodward, of St. George. The board of directors, who are to hold office until the election in January next, are R. B. Young, president; J. O. Young, vice-president; M. W. Pratt, secretary and treasurer; P. H. Young and John G. Smith. The object of the corporation is to carry on the business of buying and selling sewing machines, musical instruments, musical merchandise, furniture, and other wares and merchandise. The new company has purchased and taken possession of the merchandise and office fixtures at the store owned by Young Brothers, 38 s. East Temple Street. The old firm had the confidence of the public, and the new organization starts out with excellent prospects of a prosperous career.

Died in Kirtland.—A late issue of the *Willoughby (Ohio) Independent* apprises us of the death of the Reverend Samuel F. Whitney, of Kirtland, who departed this life on the 22nd of last March, at the advanced age of eighty-two years and five days. He was born in Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York, on the 17th of March, 1804, but moved westward at an early day and settled in Ohio, then near the frontier. He was a member of the M. E. Church and one of its earnest ministerial workers as long as his health would permit. He was a younger brother of Presiding Bishop Newel K. Whitney, for whom he entertained the warmest affection and highest respect, even after the latter had joined the unpopular "Mormons," and ever spoke of him in terms of earnest praise. The Bishop, on his part, was very solicitous for the spiritual welfare of his brother, and used all his influence to persuade him to unite with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, but without avail. The deceased lived and died a staunch Methodist, his profession of over sixty years.

Elder Horace K. Whitney, Bishop O. F. Whitney, Mrs. Belle Sears, Mrs. E. B. Wells and others of his "Mormon" relatives have visited him at various times during the past few years, and were always received with great kindness by him and his family relations. The deceased left a widow, his second wife, three children by his first wife, and two sisters. The above facts are communicated by Bishop O. F. Whitney, grand-nephew to the deceased, who, through some mischance, has only just learned of his uncle's death.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

THE SEGREGATION PROCESS PRACTICALLY APPLIED IN SEVERAL INSTANCES.

We glean the following from the account given by the *Ogden Herald* of the District Court Proceedings in that town yesterday:

Inside the bar were Messrs. Saunders, Maycock and Tracy who had been brought up from the Penitentiary where they are now undergoing sentence for an infringement of the Edmunds law, the first named gentleman to be sentenced on the second indictment charging him with unlawful cohabitation with his wives, and to which he pleaded guilty yesterday afternoon; the two latter to be tried on indictments charging the same offense as that on which they were convicted at the last term of court.

"W. G. Saunders may stand up," said the court, and that gentleman stood. In reply to the question whether he had anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be passed upon him, Mr. Saunders replied that he had nothing to say.

The court then questioned Mr. Saunders as to his proposed conduct in the future with reference to the Edmunds law, but Mr. Saunders stated that he could tell nothing with regard to the future.

Mr. H. H. Rolapp made a few remarks on behalf of the defendant and stated in explanation that what he might say would also apply to the two other defendants, Messrs. Maycock and Tracy, who would also withdraw their former pleas of "not guilty" and enter pleas of "guilty" to the indictments still pending against them. Mr. Saunders has been in the penitentiary for some time undergoing a sentence imposed by His Honor, and if a severe punishment is inflicted, in all probability the defendant, who is near 70 years of age, would have no opportunity of showing by his conduct whether he will obey the law. Counsel thought that his Honor, and society, and justice would be satisfied if the sentence now to be inflicted should be light. They should be given an opportunity to contrast penitentiary life with liberty, and they would not be able to do this if a severe sentence is now passed upon them. The defendants are poor men, and while they are suffering the penalties inflicted by the court, their

families are suffering also. If they should obey the law without promise they then would be free, but they hardly like to make a promise which they are not sure of being able to keep.

If the Court could suspend sentence until next term, thus giving the defendants, in the meantime, an opportunity to show their allegiance to the law, it would be a kindness which would be fully appreciated by the defendants. They would also be enabled to gather their crops and provide for their families.

In regard to the request for a suspension of sentence, the Court said it was his intention, as far as possible, to clear up the business in hand before his successor arrives. It is not his intention to embarrass his successor by leaving to him the sentencing of men whose cases he will be unacquainted with.

Court to Mr. Saunders—The Court regrets that you do not feel to do your duty.

Mr. Saunders—I have tried to.

The Court then sentenced Mr. Saunders on indictment No. 799, to six months' imprisonment, the sentence to commence and be in effect at the expiration of the sentence he is at present undergoing. The Court also ordered the defendant to pay the costs of prosecution, and then, on consideration, revoked the order. Mr. Saunders was then remanded to custody.

Mr. H. H. Tracy was asked to stand up, and in answer to the reading of indictment 806, withdrew his previous plea of "not guilty" and entered a plea of "guilty." The same course with regard to indictment 805 was pursued. The statutory time before passing sentence, was waived, and Mr. Tracy was asked what he intended to do as to the future. In reply he said he had thought the thing over and he desired when he shall leave the pen to leave it a free man and to let his conduct speak for itself.

In reply to the question whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, Mr. Tracy said he could say much with the Court's permission, but under the circumstances he would keep silent. He married his wives for time and eternity, and he felt in his heart that the doctrine came from God.

The Court then sentenced Mr. Tracy on indictment 806 to imprisonment in the penitentiary for six months, the sentence to be in effect at the expiration of the term of imprisonment defendant is at present undergoing.

Mr. Amos Maycock then arose and changed his former plea of "Not guilty" to the second indictment against him to one of guilty.

Asked as to whether he had anything to offer why sentence should not be passed, Mr. Maycock said he had nothing further to say; his attorney had expressed his sentiments.

The court then sentenced Mr. Maycock to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, under the same conditions as were imposed in the former cases.

"The next case for trial," said his honor, "is that of the United States vs. Levi Minnerly."

Mr. Minnerly entered a plea of guilty, and the passing of sentence was set for Monday, May 24, at 2 p.m.

Reuben Smith was called and entered a plea of guilty to an indictment charging him with unlawfully cohabiting with Margaret Kilfoyle Smith and Elizabeth Kilfoyle Smith as wives during the year 1884. Sentence will be passed on Monday, May 24, at 2 p.m.

A. J. Kershaw was the next to receive attention, and in answer to the questions of Clerk Perkins, he entered a plea of guilty to an indictment charging unlawful cohabitation with his wives during 1884, and a plea of not guilty to the indictment charging a similar offense during 1885.

At the afternoon session the Court informed Mr. Tracy that it had concluded to suspend sentence on the third indictment.

Vertigo and various forms of dizziness, coming upon a man with a spiral sort of motion, indicate that the blood is full of bile and uric acid; cause, the failure of the liver and kidneys properly to act. For this condition that great specific Warner's safe cure is prescribed by many thousand physicians with the best results.

Clean Your Face.

BALTIMORE, Md., 1885.—Six months I had a liver disorder. Caused great indisposition, and yellow blotches on my face. Doctors' remedies did me no good. After using Warner's safe cure, I have not one symptom of liver trouble, or a blotch on my face.—D. H. THAYER, 563 Lexington Street.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.
Capt. Coleman, sch. *Weymouth*, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, 4