

if he remained his life would be taken by bloodthirsty anti-"Mormon" mobocrats, who notified him to leave on pain of death.

The same letter states that Mr. Garrett's family would soon follow him to the North, and have probably left for his new location ere this.

The gentleman who, with his family, has thus been driven from his home, a fugitive before the hate of unreasoning and murderous bigots is, we understand, not a member of the Church, but has been for a long time favorably disposed to it, and has always treated the Elders with kindness and hospitality. He also took an active, humane and practical interest in enabling the Elders who survived the terrible tragedy of the 10th of August to escape to a place of safety. For these reasons he has been an object of hatred to the murderous anti-"Mormons" of Lewis County.

The letter also states that Brother James Condor, father of young Martin Condor and stepfather of J. R. Hudson, who were slain in the massacre, has also fled from Cane Creek in consequence of threats against his life in case he did not leave. Sister Condor, the lady who was wounded, is still there however. Mr. Garrett states that had Mr. Condor not left he would have met a similar fate to that of his sons.

The situation of Mrs. Condor and family is described as precarious. They will not be able to emigrate this season, and are in need of assistance, which, however, will probably reach them before long.

The utter heartlessness and cruelty of the mobocrats since the massacre is a harmonious sequence to the bloody tragedy itself, and manifests the utter depravity of the murderous ruffians who perpetrated it, in whom there does not appear to be a solitary spark of the "milk of human kindness."

The fact that no attempt of any moment has been made to bring the red-handed assassins to justice is a disgrace to the county and State where the deed was done, and to the nation at large, so far as the sentiment of palliation for the criminals exists.

A RIDICULOUS "LIBERAL" CONCLUSION.

It is frequently claimed by scribes who are not influenced by considerations of honor and veracity that the "Mormon people are obliged to vote under priestly dictation and that their ballots are virtually the votes of a very few individuals. The protection of the absolutely secret ballot in Utah to the voter who desires to act without reference to any advice or attempted compulsion is never alluded to in this connection by the knaves who make the charge of "priestly coercion." They assume that the people are under compulsion and rave on that hypothesis without reason or any citation of facts.

Their conclusion too, is as inconsistent and ridiculous as their untruthful allegation. It is this. The "Mormons" are charged with being under the control of a very few individuals in political affairs, therefore they ought to have no voice in politics. It is claimed that they vote as directed by their priests, therefore they ought not to be permitted to vote at all. That is the argument in brief. Those who use it, endeavor to exercise just as much power over the class of citizens who dissent from the views of the "Mormons" as they claim is exercised by the "Mormon" leaders. Indeed they use stronger language and much more coercion than is ever heard or seen in the management of politics among the "Mormon" people. But of course that is quite a different thing. "Liberal" plotters may do anything they please to gain "Liberal" votes, but no "Mormon" leader must open his head about political matters to induce others to support his views or his candidate.

We were led to reflect on the fallacy of the anti-"Mormon" argument while reading an editorial in *Harper's Weekly* of Nov. 8th in which the following appears in regard to New York election:

"The innocent citizen goes to the poll, and takes his party ticket, and votes it, and is proud to have done his duty as a good party man. But he knows nothing of the candidates, and all that he has done is to serve as a pawn and dummy and make-weight for his party boss who made the deal."

Now here is a charge against the "intelligent voters" in one of the great centres of "Christian civilization" as broad as any that has been made against the average "Mormon" and it is so palpably true as to remain undisputed. But does any one have the hardihood to call for legislation to disfranchise these New York political dummies? Is there any cry for a revolution in the affairs of the State so as to destroy the voting power of the "make-weights." Why not call for the abolition of the suffrage in New York as well as for its destruction in Utah?

The argument (?) of the advocates of a Legislative Commission and the disfranchisement of this entire Territory is, the "Mormons" vote as they are told by their leading men, therefore Utah citizens ought not to vote at all. Well, then, these New York political "pawns" vote as they are told by their party leaders, therefore New

York citizens ought not to vote at all. The rule ought to work both ways. No doubt in New York the Republicans would like it to apply to those who vote as the Democratic bosses dictate, and the Democrats to the Republicans, who are led by the nose in the same way. But here the sages who want to regulate Utah affairs through Congress contend for general disfranchisement because they claim that the "Mormons" follow their leaders in politics. Should those acute reasoners be classed with Mills and Spencer, and have their names enshrined in the catalogue of fame with those of Locke and Bacon?

As a matter of fact, no influence but that of advice from men of experience is used in the regulation of political affairs among the "Mormons." And the proof that the people are wise enough to follow good counsel, of their own free will and choice, is evinced in the largeness of election returns since the passage of the unmarked ballot law as compared with those of earlier elections, and the charge of undue influence upon them has not a leg to stand upon. In any event influence cannot be regulated by law, and unless coercion can be shown, it is the height of folly to assume it. But folly could no further go than the nonsensical deduction of "Liberal" scribes, that universal disfranchisement is a necessity in Utah because it is alleged that some "Mormons" vote as their leaders give directions.

PROVIDE AGAINST IT.

Not long since when people were complaining about the absence of outside markets for grain, as many are doing now, we ventured the remark that the situation in that respect might probably prove a great blessing to Utah.

The Saints have been frequently reminded of a coming time of scarcity of the "staff of life." It is not improbable that we are on the eve of that dread situation. Should internecine war raise its hideous head through the present political crisis upon which the country has entered, that would produce it. An internal commotion of a general character would cause breadstuffs to take an immediate leap upwards in price, placing them at once beyond the easy reach of the poorer classes. A war would be inevitably followed closely by a famine, and the latter calamitous condition would naturally result in plague and pestilence, disease being the unfailing result of a starved and impoverished condition of the body.

If this be a correct view, a pressing duty of the hour, dictated by prudence, is for the people to secure sufficient breadstuffs to bridge over a period of need that may occur at almost any time not far distant; whether it is particularly close or not, as the Lord lives it will come, for the predictions of his servants never fail to the ground. True it looks that, as a community we would, in view of the immense amount of grain in the country, be in a position to suffer from a considerable time to come. But what is wanted in this regard is a more general distribution, to prevent a disposition that might arise in any quarter to take advantage of the necessities of the people and horde up grain to increase its price. Every head of a family should, if he can possibly do it, accumulate and store away sufficient to provide his own household with bread. There never was a better time to do it than now, when grain can, so to speak, be bought for a song. If this advice be acted upon generally there would be a slight revival in the market, by providing one at home and at the same time retaining the product in the Territory.

Suppose no scarcity should arise, what harm would be done by acting upon this counsel? Nothing but good could result, as each family placing itself on this basis of security would be just so much ahead in any event. But in the event of a pinch coming, each head of a family would be in a position to maintain those of his own household against want and suffering, which is his first temporal duty, as they are entrusted to his special care and protection, the common weal being his next consideration.

Should a day of scarcity visit Utah it might not be in consequence of a failure of crops; it might arise because of people flocking to this region by thousands in a day of national distress and disruption, which will yet exist throughout the United States. People who might thus seek refuge in this region would have to be fed, causing an immense strain upon local resources.

The Saints should reflect upon these things, for they are worthy their consideration. Great events will be developed in the near future, and let no man delude himself with the flattering notion that these things will not come in his day.

THE INJUSTICE OF A GREAT CORPORATION.

THE Utah Eastern Railroad scheme has become a sore subject to many of our people. It was started in good faith and with excellent prospects. Plans were laid by which the control of the road could be kept in the hands of the people who subscribed to its stock, and by which it would have

been impossible to change that control without their consent. But this was predicated on an "if." And that was, "if" the people would take stock to the amount of \$400,000. The shares were placed at \$100 each, and the whole amount was 7,000 shares. If, then, the people had taken 4,000 shares, they would have held the majority of the stock. This was to be pooled and held for them by three trustees for fifteen years, to be voted by them at all elections. Individual stock could be transferred as in other cases, but could not be taken out of the pool during that period. This would have placed control in the power of the small stockholders as a body, and prevented the large capitalists from freezing out or gobbling up the little fishes.

But the people did not respond so as to make this secure. The stock they placed in the pool only amounted to \$51,950, shares being issued at fifty per cent of par. This would give the pooled stocks a representation of \$103,900 in the capital stock, instead of \$400,000 as was contemplated and would have been secured if the full amount of subscriptions to the pool had been obtained.

The consequence was, that because of the smallness of the capital the road had to be bonded to Haggin and Tevis of San Francisco. Later on, second mortgage bonds had to be issued, and with that a bonus of 2,600 shares of stock was given in order to effect the sale of the new bonds. Haggin and Tevis were subsequently induced by the Union Pacific Railroad Company—who had built a broad gauge road to Park City parallel with the Utah Eastern narrow gauge—to sell out their interest, and the Union Pacific Company came into possession of the bonds held by Haggin and Tevis, and with them the 2,600 shares of stock.

One year ago, at the first election after the sale, the Union Pacific people came in with their stock thus acquired—to the surprise and consternation of the small stockholders, who had not learned of the transfer, and, of course, by virtue of this large amount of stock, elected their own Board of Directors and thus assumed control of the Utah Eastern road.

It is claimed that they removed the books of the company to Omaha, thus taking them out of the Territory contrary to law, closed up the road, which had been paying expenses and producing profits sufficient to pay the interest on the first bonds, transferred the running stock to the Utah Northern—their own road, and absorbed the contract between the Utah Eastern and the Ontario Companies which was the main support of the road, and thus literally ruined the Utah Eastern Company.

In traveling recently over the line of the roads, we have marked the respective conditions of the Park City branch of the U. P. and the Utah Eastern by its side. The U. P. is in fine condition, conveying both passengers and freight, the latter chiefly coal for the Ontario. The U. E. is dilapidated and empty; its rails are twisted, its road-bed sunken, its bridges falling into decay, and the whole concern going rapidly to destruction. It is a standing but crumbling shame to the company which has wrought this ruin.

On Monday, the 17th inst. the Utah Eastern Company met for its annual election of Directors. The people, by their trustees, Messrs. J. K. Winder and F. H. Auerbach, (Leonard W. Hardy, being deceased) voted their 1098 shares, which with those of sundry local stockholders made up a total of 1,335 shares. The U. P. Company, represented by Messrs. E. Dickinson, C. E. Wurtelle and W. W. Riter, voted 2,337 shares, all of it being of that bonus stock which was originally given to Haggin and Tevis.

At the commencement of the meeting, Mr. Dickinson in the chair, he having stated that the object was to vote for a new board of directors to serve during the ensuing year, a report of the business and condition of the road was called for. The chairman stated that as the road was not in use no report could be given, and again announced that the election was in order. An objection was offered to the voting of the bonus stock, but this was overruled by the chairman. The voting then commenced, and when the bonus stock votes were brought forward, another protest was entered by a motion duly seconded, but it was declared out of order by the chairman. An appeal was taken from the Chairman's decision, but by the vote of that very bonus stock the validity of which was in question the motion questioning its validity was lost! The result was the election of the U. P. ticket as follows:

For Directors: Sidney Dillon, Chas. Francis Adams, F. L. Ames, E. Dickinson, C. E. Wurtelle, W. W. Riter, T. J. Almy, R. C. Chambers, W. B. Doddridge, 2,337 votes.

Here is the local ticket: For Directors: R. C. Chambers, T. J. Almy, R. T. Burton, Edmund Wilkes, E. H. Auerbach, A. H. Raleigh, H. Dinwoody, Jno. R. Winder, Jno. A. Groesbeck, 1,198 17-100 votes.

It should be understood that the stock represented by the local shareholders is paid up stock. It is bona fide stock. The stock held by the U. P. Co., was as a gift to the bondholders and, though financially valuable, is considered worthless as to voting power because obtained without payment, and therefore not equal for such purpose with stock paid up. This question is to be tested in the courts. Arthur Brown is attorney for the local stockholders, and they intend to push the matter until they obtain justice, if that is possible. The course

of the Union Pacific Company in regard to this local enterprise, which was started with such excellent prospects and for so laudable a purpose, is certainly not commendable in the light of honor and business equity. Even if the stock they hold gives them the lawful majority for all purposes, they had no right to transfer the Ontario contract to the Union Pacific, to remove the rolling stock or to render valueless the property of the Company.

We understand that they have offered the local stockholders the munificent sum of eight dollars per share, for the stock which cost them fifty dollars per share. But they think it better to risk the issue in the courts than to submit to such a shameful squeeze from the Company which has wrecked their project and nearly destroyed their road. They will have the sympathy and support of the public and of all fairminded persons who understand the situation.

ANOTHER LOCAL ENTERPRISE.

A PETITION to the City Council presented last week is likely to be considered this evening, which is of great interest to the people. The petition asks for the right of way along the banks of the Jordan and Salt Lake City canal, for a railway from the First Ward to the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canon. It is to connect with the Salt Lake and Fort Douglas Railroad and extend the benefits of easy connection with this city to the people living in the country south-east of it.

We can perceive many good results which would accrue from the accomplishment of this project. We have not space to-day to enumerate them. Many of them have been clearly set forth in the petition for the right of way. We can see no evil as likely to result from such a road. The benefits to the farming population in its vicinity can be easily understood by any one who will consider the subject. It will be of mutual value to the citizens in and out of Salt Lake City.

Of course the City Council will give the matter due consideration and decide whether any damage to the canal is likely to ensue from the operations of a railroad along its banks. We are of the opinion that it will be no detriment, but that on the contrary any seeming injuries will be more than counterbalanced by the benefits that will accrue.

Without entering into this question minutely we will simply say that nothing which we have heard shows any good reason why such a road should not be built, and we hope that chronic objectors to every local improvement will not be allowed to stand in the way of an enterprise that promises so much good to the inhabitants of Salt Lake County.

A NEW comer wishes a job as a fireman. Enquire at this office.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Christopher Williams, deceased.

Order appointing Time and Place for hearing Petition for Order to Sell Real Estate and distribution.

IT APPEARING TO THE HON. ELIAS A. SMITH, Judge of the said Court, by the petition of Jacob Weiler and Peter Sinclair, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Christopher Williams, deceased, (herein filed, praying for an order to sell real estate belonging to said estate) that it is necessary to sell the whole or some portion of the real estate and that all the devisees desire and are willing to have said Real Estate sold and the means derived therefrom for payment of all the expenses incurred in the settlement and distribution of said estate, divided among the devisees according to the provisions of said Last Will and Testament of said deceased.

It is hereby ordered: That all persons interested in said estate appear before the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, at the Court Room of said Court, in the Court House in Salt Lake City, on Wednesday, the 19th day of November A.D. 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said executors to sell the real estate of the said deceased at either public or private sale to pay the expenses of settlement and distribution, and the residue divided among the devisees according to the provisions of said will.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the DESERET WEEKLY NEWS, a newspaper published in Salt Lake County, and that notices be posted by the Clerk, of said day of hearing in three public places in said county, at least four weeks before said 19th day of November A. D. 1884.

Dated October 14th, 1884.
ELIAS A. SMITH,
Probate Judge.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
County of Salt Lake: ss

I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an order appointing time and place for hearing petition for order to sell Real Estate and distribution, in the matter of the Estate of Christopher Williams, deceased, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 14th day of October A. D. 1884.
JOHN C. CUTLER,
Probate Clerk.

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

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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 being continually tired, worn out, constipated, with tenderness to the Piles, Headache, Sick Stomach, Sallow Complexion, Eruptions of Skin, etc., they may be sure that their Liver is out of order, and a remedy is required to assist it in restoring itself of all accumulations, and restore it to its original strength and vigor. For all the complaints of this kind there is no medicine that equals PRICKLY ASH BITTERS.

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