

are physically robust, and as fine specimens of health, handsomeness and attractive manhood and womanhood can be seen in Copenhagen, Stockholm and Christiania, as in any other European capital.

During the recent disturbances in centres of trade and manufacture, when foreign elements were so conspicuous in riot and turmoil, the Scandinavians were not found to figure in the fray. In Chicago they number not less than fifty thousand. The *Tribune* of that city declares that although some of them were among the strikers, none were among the rioters. They acted in a lawful manner. They wanted their rights as much as anybody, but did not attempt to obtain them by violence. The numbers of Scandinavians in the Northwest, where they most do congregate, are thus given by the *Inter-Ocean*:

States.	Swedes.	Norwegians.	Danes.
Illinois.	45,415	16,970	6,029
Wisconsin.	8,049	49,349	8,797
Michigan.	9,412	3,520	3,513
Minnesota.	39,176	62,021	6,071
Iowa.	17,559	21,586	6,901
Nebraska.	10,164	2,010	4,511
Kansas.	11,297	1,358	1,838

The New York *Mail and Express* says of them:

"These are a class of immigrants who strive to assimilate as rapidly as they can to Americans and whose zeal in learning our language, laws, literature, customs and institutions is one of the most hopeful signs of their future."

No one who is familiar with the Scandinavians of Utah can have failed to notice the facility with which they—the younger portion especially—acquire the language and customs of the country and become identified with its institutions. They are eager to obtain citizenship and they rapidly advance in everything that makes good, stable and useful members of society. Those of them who have reached maturity before coming to this land, retain an accent that betrays their nationality. And it is this that often exposes them to undeserved ridicule. They are frequently underrated because of their lack of understanding, at first, of our language, and are charged with a dullness which is only attributable to that lack; and no matter how quickly they may acquire the language their peculiar pronunciation still goes against them, with thoughtless people who never reflect upon the figure they would cut themselves if they had to talk Swedish in Sweden or Danish in Denmark.

The presence of many Scandinavians in Utah is no discredit to "Mormonism" and no drawback to "Mormon" merit. We consider them a benefit to the country and an element of strength. And we number among our most esteemed acquaintances gentlemen and ladies of culture and refinement, who are undervalued and misunderstood by many, simply because their tongues have not been trained to trip easily over the peculiar difficulties of modern English pronunciation. We say, welcome and success to the Scandinavians, for, of them, generally speaking, no American community need be the least ashamed.

"THE END IS NOT YET."

THE cases of the Auditor and Treasurer are important to the people of Utah. Those who are endeavoring to wrest from the people the right to elect their own officers to transact their own financial affairs, pretend that they cannot understand why the people should be so obstinate in contending for a couple of offices the salaries of which is so small. This shows the mercenary standpoint from which they view the question.

There is a principle involved in the controversy which justifies the greatest persistence and determination in testing it to the utmost possible degree. It is the right of the people to manage those local affairs which do not in any way affect the General Government. It is the resistance of popular right against absolutism, autocracy and tyranny. The ruling of the Utah courts sustains the latter against the former, and the question being a Federal one ought to go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Many mistakes have been made in regard to the proper method to pursue in order to take the case up, the Supreme Court of the Territory having refused the appeal. It is said that it can be taken up on a writ of error, obtained by application to a Justice of the highest court as in the Snow case. Both statements are erroneous. The writ was not obtained in that way in the Snow case, and there is this difference in the two positions: The Auditor's and Treasurer's cases were not tried before a jury, while the Snow cases were so tried.

If it is claimed that that would make no difference, we cite the case of *Hecht vs. Boughton* (S. C. 15 Otto 235) in error from the Supreme Court of Wyoming, in which the case was dismissed by the Supreme Court of the United States because it was brought up on a writ of error, when it could only be brought up on appeal, the case not having been tried by a jury. Section Two of the Act of April 1874 provides,

"That the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States over the judgments and decrees of said territorial courts in cases of trial by jury shall be exercised by writ of error,

and in all other cases by appeal, according to such rules and regulations as to form and modes of proceeding as the said Supreme Court have prescribed or may hereafter prescribe."

The Court ruled, Chief Justice Waite giving the decision, that the statute was conclusive of the motion to dismiss. The rule of Congress was inflexible, and, cases tried by jury should come on writ of error, and all others by appeal.

As to what can be done, since the lower Court has denied an appeal, we have not space to-day to explain. But we have no doubt that everything possible will be done to make a complete test of these cases. It is a little premature for the plotters against the people's rights to shout "victory," and for anyone to predict how soon the appointees whom the people do not want will take possession of the offices. We repeat our advice to "wait awhile and see," for the end is not yet.

ANOTHER FACE ON THE MATTER.

THERE have been some very foolish and invidious press remarks made in regard to the case of a certain notorious keeper of a disreputable house in this city, and the manner in which it was conducted. The morning *Groucher* and the evening *Squeak* both vented their wrath against the assistant prosecuting attorney for the city, and exhibited their sympathy for the prosecuted prostitutes. It was claimed that the arguments of their attorney McBride were so powerful and unexpected that the court was nonplussed and the city assistant attorney could make no argument.

Much to their disgust, no doubt, the case results in the defendants' pleading guilty and the assessment of fines in each case, which have been paid. The points elevated as something extraordinary and irrefutable which were to result in victory for the accused women were so inappropriate that two questions from the young attorney, Mr. Moyle, elicited replies from the vanquished "Judge" McBride, that demolished his elaborate "argument," and left no need for the young attorney to offer any reply.

The subtleties and cunning and shifts and subterfuges to which the prostitutes' attorney so often resorts, are no evidence of legal acumen or subjects worthy of praise. They have no real legal weight if accompanied by ever so much sophistry, and the simple force of facts and truth are irresistible when brought into competition. The victory on this occasion is on the right side.

TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

THE terrible outrage on Saturday evening affords reason for the repetition of cautions which have been given frequently in these columns to our young people. We do not wish to be understood as casting the slightest reflection upon the victim of a dastardly and fiendish assault. The testimony she has given is corroborated by the evidence of others and by the witness of circumstances that support her statements, and indicate that she was not a party to the crime. But our remarks are intended to apply to others.

It is a most imprudent thing for young ladies to trust themselves in the private company of persons of the other sex, with whom they are unacquainted or have only a casual acquaintance. The "Mormons" have been accused of undue exclusiveness. We wish the charge had better grounds to stand upon. They have, in many instances been too ready to admit strangers to intimacy, and the unsophisticated confidence of our young people has been often taken advantage of. Parents, in some cases, have been too careless in regard to their children, and have allowed them so much liberty that they have been practically free from restraint. Association with strangers and with persons whose character is not known to be good, should be forbidden to our youth, and parents ought to see that their injunctions are not treated with indifference. While young men and women are under shelter of the parental roof, they should be required to conform to the rules of the household. One of those rules should be presence in the house not later than a prescribed and reasonable hour at night.

There are too many young people prowling around our streets at a late hour. Doubtless most of them have no evil intentions. But the strolling off by couples which is not uncommon, is improper and exposes many innocent girls to temptation and the wiles of villainous companions. If young girls have any regard for a good reputation they will not be seen alone or with young men loitering about the streets at night. If young men have respect for themselves and their female companions they will not expose them to suspicion or ill-natured remarks. There is too much freedom in the conduct and manners of many respectable young women of this city, proceeding no doubt from thoughtlessness, but still a mark of ill-breeding and not at all consistent with the title of young lady. Ladies have some dignity and always exhibit self respect if ever so much at ease.

We have heard of fast youths of this city who make a practice of following up excursions parties to the lake and other places, for the purpose of mingling with our young people and scraping acquaintance sufficient to excuse accosting them on other occasions, and thus they ingratiate themselves and obtain recognition, having all the time sinister designs, if they can gain the opportunity desired. Those who are in charge of such excursions should be vigilant in their watchcare and take steps to guard against these impudent intruders.

We consider that Liberty Park, at this season of the year, needs at least two watchmen or policemen after dusk, who should prevent anything improper and, at an hour fixed by the city, see that the grounds are cleared of visitors. We have heard, on good authority, sufficient to make this regulation imperative. We call the attention of the city authorities to this as a matter requiring instant action. Much evil may be prevented by a little care.

Parental teaching, and more active attention to duty of those who are called to be "standing ministers to the Church" in house to house instruction, are among the urgent requirements of the times. Virtue, modesty, decorum, and the avoidance of even the appearance of evil, need to be taught by precept and example. And that there is a lack of such teaching by those upon whom the weight of this duty is laid, we think cannot be fairly disputed. These are a few words of warning and of suggestion that we consider worthy the notice of every person called by the name of Latter-day Saint.

THE OLD FOLKS' EXCURSION.

THE annual excursion of the old folks of this city and the regions round about, has come to be one of the established customs of the country. Started in a spirit of veneration and benevolence, the movement recommended itself at once to the better sentiments of the community, and men and women of all faiths, parties and nationalities whose hearts were touched with that heavenly feeling in nature which makes "the whole world kin," responded to the call for its support, and each succeeding year has added to the interest that attends the old folks' outing.

It is a pleasant sight to witness the reunion of the veterans from seventy up to a hundred years of age, full of animation and the pleasure that always accompanies friendly recognition, chatting together as the train whistles them along in the merry sunshine to some distant hospitable spot where they receive a more than royal welcome. Their immediate wants are attended to with hearty solicitude, and the sports and games, and speeches and music, with the prizes and gifts bestowed, give zest to the entertainment and prevent fatigue.

These excursions have always been successful. The guests are not limited to people of any creed, or race or status. It is a free-for-all-the-aged day's recreation. Harmony prevails. No cloud has yet dimmed the brightness of the gathering nor serious accident brought gloom to the occasion. The committee, serving for pure love of the precious old souls who are traveling down the other side of the hill of life, have made themselves a name in Israel that will never be forgotten, and it is reasonable to believe that the old folks excursion will be annually perpetuated in Utah while time shall last.

We have heard the remark, uttered too by no carping tongue or fault finding spirit, that it would be better to take the means gathered and divide it among the aged needy than they might enjoy it at home, than to haul the old folks about in the heat and tire them out in a summer journey. But a little deeper reflection will show that there is nothing in the objection.

The old people have learned to look forward to their special day's outing with fond anticipation. It is not solely for the poor. It is for the aged, irrespective of temporal or spiritual condition. The means would not be specially subscribed but for this special purpose. "The poor ye have always with you" and regular methods are provided for their assistance. Old friends get an opportunity to meet which otherwise they might never obtain. The trip does them good. It is a change, which is rest, although perhaps tiring for a little while. It is a means of cultivating regard for the aged which has a telling effect on the community and ought to be promoted. It is an event which, annually occurring, has a most salutary effect, and we heartily endorse it and say, God bless those who promote and support the movement and those who participate in its benefits.

Friends, do not forget the call of the committee. Let ample means be placed in their hands to make the excursion of 1896 at least equal in every respect to its predecessors. And let care be taken that no aged person, after the trip is closed is allowed to foot it from the depot, tired and feeble, back to home. Ample accommodation for the conveyance to and from the railroad in this city, is as necessary as abundant free-will offerings for the purchase of creature comforts and other expenses. We hope and

believe that this year's old folks excursion to take place on Tuesday, June 29, will be "a time long to be remembered."

"LOVE AND HONOR" BUT NOT "OBEY."

DR. SUNDERLAND who married the President, says that he omitted the word "obey" in the ceremony because that word is only used in the Scriptures in referring to bond slaves and slavery. He prefers the word "honor" in its place, and most people will honor him for frankly saying so.—*Boston Globe*.

Dr. Sunderland in pondering to modern sentiment, unmindful of the teachings of Scripture and the ritual of the Episcopal Church, has provoked considerable criticism. In defending himself he has exhibited either great hardihood and inconsistency, or profound ignorance of the Holy Scriptures. The words "obey" and "obedience" are used in the sacred volume, repeatedly, in a very different sense to slavery.

"To obey is better than sacrifice and to hearken than the fat of rams," 1 Sam. xv; 22. "Obey my voice and I will be your God," Jeremiah, vii; 23. "Children obey your parents in the Lord, for this is right,"—Eph. vi, 1. "Obey your parents in all things for this is well pleasing unto the Lord," Col. iii, 20. "Obey them that have the rule over you and submit yourselves"—Heb. xiii, 17. Women are "commanded to be under obedience" in 1 Cor. xiv, 34. They are exhorted to be "obedient to their own husbands" in Titus ii, 5. "Likewise ye wives be in subjection to your own husbands," 1 Peter iii, 1, "Even as Sarah obeyed Abraham," v. 6.

These are only samples of numerous texts that might be cited, showing that Dr. Sunderland is incorrect in his assertion of the meaning in scripture of the word "obey." By what authority he changed the marriage service, even if his view were correct, is not made to appear. But the loving obedience which the wife is enjoined to render to her husband, the man being declared to be "the head of the woman, even as Christ is the head of the Church," is not in any sense slavery, but the voluntary submission to a lawful presiding power, which is inculcated in both the Old and the New Testaments. It is incorporated in the modern "Christian" marriage service, both Catholic and Protestant, and its intentional omission was an innovation without warrant of Scripture or ecclesiastical sanction.

We are not contending for the retention of the established form for everybody, by any means. But those who only have the rules of their own church for a guide should not repudiate them and base their departure on a false reference to the Scriptures. The *Albany Times* remarks that it has been wittily said that the best way to hide anything from Republican politicians is to put it in the Constitution. And so it seems the best way to hide anything from some clergymen is to put it in the Bible.

Mrs. Cleveland is under obligation to love and honor her husband, but so far as her marriage contract goes is not under agreement to obey him. For all that, she may yet prove a much more submissive wife than thousands who have made the promise with the mouth to break it in the heart and in the home.

WHERE IS THE WRONG?

THE *Peoria, Illinois, Journal*, a smart and racy paper, has an occasional fling at the "Mormons" and the *Deseret News*. Recently it asserted that in one article in these columns we defied the laws, and in another complained that under the laws a Delegate to

Congress is denied the privilege of voting and probably of objecting. Our lively contemporary is a little mistaken. We have not "defied the laws" in these columns. We have objected to some of the laws, and more particularly to the manner of their administration, but we do not consider that to be defiance. If we are not mistaken, the *Peoria Journal* occasionally finds fault with congressional enactments and with individuals charged with the execution thereof. Why should this be all right for the *Journal*, and all wrong for the *News*?

Some people seem to think that if a "Mormon" objects to a law or takes legal steps to test its validity, he is a rebel. We claim the rights which the laws allow, and intend to battle for them in every constitutional way. And in our struggles, though we may be on the unpopular side and may appear to make but little headway, we shall accomplish some good, in defending the principles of human liberty and claiming the guarantees which the Constitution was framed to secure to all citizens, irrespective of party or creed.

We do complain of the narrow, contracted, unrepublish and indefensible policy of giving an organized community in this so-called popular republic, no vote in the legislative body that claims the right to pass laws directly affecting the lives, liberties and properties of that community. If there is any justice or propriety in it, we shall be pleased to consider it if the *Peoria Journal* will have the kindness to point it out.

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