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WAMPLER THE WONDERFUL.

THE unprovoked assault made upon ex-Governor West by T. W. Wampler on Thursday evening, brings to our notice the fact of the return of the latter from the East. We have been waiting to see a notice of his arrival, before alluding to some of his endeavors to make a sensation by giving to reporters a mass of twaddle and slander about Utah and the "Mormons." The following appeared in the columns of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*:

"A smooth-faced, thick-set individual, who might be easily mistaken at a casual glance for a priest, was a conspicuous figure in the hotel corridors yesterday. It was T. W. Wampler, who achieved considerable prominence two years ago in connection with the stirring political contest between the Mormons and the Gentiles in the former stronghold of the Latter-day Saints. Mr. Wampler held in his hand a copy of yesterday's *Pioneer Press*, and when accosted by a reporter was more than ready to talk on Mormonism and its evils.

"Here is a report," said Mr. Wampler, with emphasis, "which is one of the boldest attempts ever made to throw dust in the eyes of the American people. The resolutions adopted at the Mormon conference yesterday declare that the leaders of the Church do not dictate to members in political matters, and that members may vote with whichever party they choose. Let me give you a little insight into the workings of the Mormon political system. This man George Q. Cannon, who signs this declaration, is one of the brightest men in the United States, and is backed by unlimited Mormon capital. He is a Democrat today, a Republican tomorrow and a Mormon all the time. Absolutely unscrupulous in politics, he is absolutely in the confidence of the heads of the Mormon Church and can ask for a million dollars to fight their battles on the floors of Congress, and get it.

"When Joseph Smith started out on his pilgrimage from Nauvoo, Ill., with his little band of Mormons, he was no wanderer in an unknown country. He had read John C. Fremont's report and he followed the route laid down by that adventurous genius. He crossed the great American Desert at a time when such an undertaking meant almost certain death, and his followers, men, women and children, became glorified as Saints and martyrs. And when they crossed the mountains and saw the Jordan river and the Great Salt Lake in the distance, their wanderings, twice as long and arduous as those of the children of Israel, were at an end. That was their Canaan—a land flowing with milk and honey. All they had to do was to sow the seed, turn on the water and reap a hundred fold. Brigham Young saw their possibilities and established the tithing system, which has continued until today, so that every working man and woman in the place gives a tenth of their earnings to the Church to form a gigantic fund to corrupt legislatures and buy votes. And where they have not been able to buy men they put them out of the way. Why, there hasn't been an excavation for a building made in the old part of Salt Lake City within the past three years that has not revealed human bones! Five skeletons were unearthed in the excavation for the postoffice foundation. Hundreds have been murdered in the name of religion because they opposed the Church of Jesus Christ and the Latter-day Saints.

"But the fight is breaking. Last city election the Mormons sent committees to the Republicans agreeing that the Church would support that ticket if the Republicans would put a certain number of Mormon names on it; they did the same thing with the Democrats. Both parties accepted their proposition, and, when election day came, the Church voted in a solid body for every Mormon name on both tickets. But we had found out that this was their game and we organized the Liberal party and elected our ticket on the issue of anti-Mormonism, with 1,450 votes to spare. They threatened our lives and property if we didn't stop, but we got Bat Masterson and John P. Clow and all the Denver toughs and prizefighters we could get together, and we put six-shooters in their belts and told them to enforce the law on election day—and for a few days we had a pure government, run by a gang of organized toughs and thugs. We elected eight out of the twelve councilmen, and last election we got the mayor and the county officials. Now the Mormons are lying low, trying to secure statehood for Utah, so that they can have Mormon State government. They have now twenty-four of the thirty-six members of the legislature, and they want to have the privilege of electing Mormon State officers so as to turn the government over to the Church. Up to the time we elected county officers the Mormons used to assess a corner lot held by a Mormon at $500, and the lot next to it, owned by a Gentile, at $2000. Do you wonder that we organized a liberal party?

"Now the Mormons are trying their hardest to counteract the influence that the report of the Utah Commissioners will have on Congress by adopting milk-and-water resolutions full of falsehoods. They want statehood, and will make any overtures to both Republicans and Democrats to secure their influence in Congress. But we are not sleeping, and though they are moving heaven and earth to secure statehood, we propose to give them the hottest fight they have ever had, if necessary, with Uncle Sam's soldiers to back us."

It is well enough sometimes to let people at home understand what certain reckless persons have to say about them abroad. Everybody here who knows anything of "Mormon" affairs and who reads the foregoing, will recognize the numerous falsehoods and misrepresentations it contains, and will be amused if not thoroughly disgusted with the egotism and swelling vanity of the interviewed individual, who "achieved" such wonderful "prominence in the stirring political contest between the Mormons and the Gentiles." To the very large majority of the people of this city and to nearly everybody in the Territory outside of the city, this "prominent" person will be heard of for the first time through the notice we now give to his exaggerations and misrepresentations.

The idea that Joseph Smith "crossed the great American desert" with his "little band of Mormons," will be new to the students of "Mormon" history, and fun for the children who have learned that Joseph Smith died in 1844 while the journey of the pioneers took place in 1847. But it is all of a piece with the falsehoods about the tithing, the buying of votes, the unearthing of skeletons, the threatening of lives, and the murdering of hundreds "in the name of religion because they opposed the Church."

All parties will recognize the candor and consistency and high morality of the story about the last city election. From first to last it is a tissue of untruths which are so mingled with brag and buncombe that contempt for their author and laughter at their absurdity make a big struggle for the mastery.

That is an exalted estimate of "a pure government," is it not, one "run by a gang of organized toughs and thugs?" "WE got all the Denver toughs and prizefighters we could get together!" "WE put six-shooters in their belts." "WE elected" this man, and "WE propose" to do that, and "WE will give them the hottest fight with Uncle Sam's soldiers to back us." Wonderful Wampler! Backed by Uncle Sam's soldiers and the Denver toughs and prize-fighters with six-shooters in their belts, what a doughty warrior against the "Mormons" he must be—on paper. Perhaps he was expecting these belligerent backers when ex-Governor West laid him out with his cane.

The real estate associates of the wonderful Wampler must be greatly obliged to him for his splendid advertisement of the attractions of Utah. Controlled by people who murder folks for the sake of religion, with a city where unnumbered skeletons only await excavations for buildings to grin at the new comer and testify to the character of the population, and where it requires toughs, prizefighters and thugs to run "a pure government," capitalists will naturally rush here to invest, and peaceful people, seeking for homes in the Great West, will flock in by multitudes, making the hearts of the real estate dealers to rejoice and their bank accounts to swell with plethoric credits!

We have refrained from making any remarks on the ridiculous and deceptive stuff dealt out to the St. Paul reporter while the alleged author of it was absent. We do not purposely talk about people behind their backs, nor say anything abroad we would not say at home. We have no controversy with the truth on, matter if it happens to be unpleasant, but we consider it our duty to expose falsehood when it affects Utah and her people, even though it is backed by all the "toughs" of the country and all the Wamplers of the world.

A THREATENING DANGER.

SCARCELY a day passes in which the newspapers do not contain accounts of blood-curdling lynching incidents. A heinous crime is committed, one or more persons are suspected of being guilty of the deed, arrested and imprisoned. A mob collects, organizes, advances upon the jail where the alleged criminals are confined, overpowers the often too-willing officers, enter the building, drag the poor wretches out, hang them to the nearest tree or telegraph pole, and perhaps, in addition, riddle the bodies with bullets. Tragedies of this character are so common that they cease to create alarm or cause any great degree of apprehension for the welfare of the nation. These lawless mobocratic misdeeds are not confined to newly settled districts, but are becoming frequent in old communities.

With the multiplication of events of this nature comes a corresponding increase of apologists for such inexcusable and barbarous work. The basis of palliation is the claim that the officers and courts are either too tardy in administering and executing the laws, or, in that respect, fail altogether. On this ground mobs are excused for assuming a criminal role. It is also erroneously and thoughtlessly contended that such acts are done by the people, simply because a limited number of the populace undertake to commit these outrages upon justice and enlightened civilization. It will be a sorry day for the country when the people as a whole, or even as a majority, will condone such anarchical proceedings. If that time shall ever come, then law and the machinery for its application will be virtually abolished and confusion reign supreme.

If the lynching incidents are intelligently scanned as a whole, or as they transpire, it will be observed that those who participate in them are not animated by a desire for justice, but for blind and bloodthirsty vengeance. Neither are they, in the majority of cases, incited to commit the deeds of violence that are disgracing the annals of American history by an expectation that justice will not in the regular way be meted out to criminals. Lynchings often occur in communities where there is good reason to presume that the law, if allowed to take its due course, will be administered and executed. Those who insist on the rightfulness of the substitution of popular fury for the execution of law are either unable to grasp the consequences of such a course or indifferent to its inevitable effect upon the nation. But even where it is believed that courts will act corruptly, we fail to see that the commission of another crime will have any beneficial effect upon society. As a rule mobs who "take the law into their own hands" are from ten to several hundreds to one of those on whom this sort of vengeance is wreaked. This being the case, the criminal list of the country is enormously swelled. The idea that men should be the victims of summary vengeance without the application of the civilized process of trial and conviction under any circumstances is monstrous. This lawless mode has been applied to a number of people who have been subsequently proved to be innocent of the crimes of which they were suspected. Cases of this nature have occurred quite recently.

Not only the deeds of mobocrats, but apologies for them, spread a dangerous demoralization of public sentiment—a contempt for law and for legal processes and tribunals. This leads to the adoption of mobocratic methods for the attainment of other ends, such as the settlement of popular questions. In this regard the disturbances in Tennessee in connection with convict labor may be cited. In this instance the mob takes the exactly opposite position, in one respect, to that assumed by the operators and apologists for violence vs. law in ordinary lynching incidents. The latter have to rely on the pretense of ridding the country of bad people whom the courts will not punish. Now look at the Tennessee situation. The mobs in that State have no such plea. They, in order to accomplish an object, turn loose upon society 500 criminals whom the courts have tried, convicted and punished. Thus the labor of the tribunals of justice is worse than undone and all the expense and trouble of protecting the people thrown to the winds.

The fact is that one species of lawlessness not only begets and brings forth of its own particular kind, but produces all the various species of human action in that line. Popular fury is both blind and contradictory.

The populace have no right to take "the law into their own hands"—if such a paradoxical expression be admissable. They have delegated law-making and legal administration to their representatives, and they therefore possess it only in that way. They have no right to personally exercise powers which they have delegated to those they have chosen to be their official agents. Unless the mobocratic tendency of sentiment and action be checked, the country will be loaded with deeds of violence, which are everywhere alarmingly increasing. These are the skirmish attacks of anarchy on the outposts of good government.

DEMOCRACY IN NORWAY.

KING OSCAR II of Sweden and Norway seems to have a very serious case of Democracy on his hands. His Norwegian contingent has the disease in a form so malignant as to threaten the disruption of the Norwegian government.

The discontent that has existed among the people of Norway from the first day of the union with Sweden, and which a few years ago caused a great political earthquake in the "land of the midnight sun," is again threatening to break out, owing, no doubt, to the persistent efforts of Bjornstjerne Bjornson, Norway's great man of letters, whose mastery of discord in politics seems to be even greater than of concord in rhymes. A few years ago, he pushed his personal sentiments on monarchical matters so far as to provoke the King into issuing an order for his arrest. The monarch's reward for his pains came in a reply of insulting defiance from Bjornson.

The King on one occasion spoke sneeringly of his family connections. His rejoinder was to the effect that his fathers, as far back as he could trace the line, were honorable men; and he would be pleased if the King could say the same of his own progenitors, the house of Bernadotte. This is a good index of the man and his political tactics.

Norway never has taken kindly to its union with Sweden. Its people submitted to the arrangement in the beginning because they were not prepared to help themselves. The union of the two countries was brought about through promise from the powers of Europe, who wanted to give Norway to Sweden as a payment for services rendered in the war that crushed Napoleon, and also as a plaster on the wound caused by the Russian Bear's tearing Finland away. And it was only the brave spirit of the humiliated Norwegians that saved their country from becoming a province of Sweden.

Under the circumstances, the union has never been of any particular benefit to Sweden. It has indeed thus far returned nothing in particular save a small amount of personal glory to the King. Norway has always retained a separate parliament, but the diplomatic system has been and is now an institution of the common government, which means virtually that it is Swedish to the core.

The nominal separation of Norway now is for separate representation at foreign courts. And with this as the apology in chief for agitation, through slurs and discordant mutterings, the feeling for dissension is being worked into the hearts of the people.

It is significant that the leaders in the agitation are outspoken in their republicanism. This is perfectly understood at headquarters, and among the people of Sweden itself disunion is being discussed. The King's party, of course, are bitterly opposed to the idea, the minister of state on one occasion so far forgetting himself as to threaten Christiania with Swedish bayonets, for which he afterwards almost apologized.

While liberal opinion there is yet feeble, comparatively, it takes the advanced ground that if the Norwegians want a separation they should have it. The startling election in Norway is now on. Several startling features have already been developed. Johan Sverdrup enters the parliament as a Conservative member. Lars Oftedal, the noted Stavanger priest, also a convert to the Conservative ranks, has disgraced his sacerdotal robes as well as his political party. The Radicals are gaining ground, and lack only a few more seats to have the absolute control of the storthing. All this foreshadows the possibility of a disunion and the formation of a republican form of government in Norway.

FOR several months past war has been a prominent topic of comment in Europe, Asia and the Latin Americas. The United States was not interested in this then except as it might affect our commercial interests. Within the last week or two the situation has somewhat changed. Now we are talking of the possibility of San Francisco, and other maritime cities being bombarded. There is one party which claims that this cannot be done, and another that it is feasible. Progress in coast defences is being made, but at present the fact is patent, that most American seaboard cities are unprotected from foreign assault. But our navy is being brought to a state of efficiency and effectiveness as fast as wealth, energy and executive ability can do so.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The Mississippi river will soon have a new bridge at Minneapolis.

A new steamship line is now in operation between New York and Italy.

Six new war ships will be launched this winter. Chile had better keep quiet.

Paris has 190 newspapers. 105 are illustrated. Twenty-one are dramatic organs.

In the Anaconda mine disaster, a coroner's jury has acquitted the company of all blame.

Hiram Lester, aged 124, was married to Mary Moody, aged 81, at Atlanta, Ga., on the 5th inst.

The locomotive builders of the United States are about to form a protective association.

Spain is in want of money. She is looking for some generous banker who will lend her $20,000,000.

The tower in Madison Square Garden, New York, is 341 feet high, the highest in the United States except the Washington monument.

A new project is on foot at San Diego. A ship will be built there and from Arizona steel. There are $3,000,000 behind the projectors.

The Victoria Parliament is now controlled by the Labor party, and it is trying to borrow $20,000,000, although the colony is already heavy in debt.

There are 191 important steam navigation companies in the world, of which the English own 64, the French 35, and the Germans 12. In the United States there are 15.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Northern Pacific are negotiating for a fusion. This, if effected, would make a system of 13,000 miles, extending from ocean to ocean.

Henry P. Botts of Brooklyn shot and killed C. P. Fitch of Peekskill, at Yankton, S. D. on the 5th inst. The trouble arose over Mrs. Botts, who is a member of the Yankton divorce colony, and residing there for the purpose of getting a divorce.

Henry Clark, the Montana footpad, was sentenced to forty years in the penitentiary. His accomplice a young lady named Helen Fostland, who while with him dressed in male attire was turned over to her family, and taken to her home at Spokane.

Lightning rod agents are working a swindle game on Illinois farmers. They promise to put up a rod of any length, and as many points and insulators as desired, all for $25. When the farmer comes to settle, he finds that the contract reads $25 per rod of 16½ feet, and finds his bill eight times more than he thought.

One of the longest chutes in the world is located at a logging camp at Clinton, Ore. It is nearly three-quarters of a mile long and not ground. The bottom is shod with railway iron, and it takes a log twenty seconds to make the descent to the water, which at times will be thrown to a height of two hundred feet.

Gen. Husted, chairman of the N. Y. State Republican committee says that 1891 is now a political dark number. Flower is the [illegible] Democrat, and [illegible] says that Flower has ability and is a master in diplomacy. It takes ability to work from a jewelry counter to the head of Wall street, and Flower did it.

A unique method of avoiding contagion from the handling of books, is in use in the public library of Chicago. By an arrangement with the board of health every case of contagious disease occurring in the city is immediately reported to the libraries, and it happens that any books from the library are in the possession of the afflicted family, messengers from the library are at once sent for them. The books are then thoroughly fumigated, and, in cases of small-pox, destroyed.

Evidently the administration at Washington will not be caught napping. The bulk of the fleet will soon be in Pacific waters. The "Baltimore" and "San Francisco" are already there; the "Yorktown," "Boston," "Petrel" and "Philadelphia" are on the way there; the "Concord" and "Atlanta" booked for there, and the "Charleston" ordered there from China. Blaine is neither a dough-faced Democrat nor an emasculated Mugwump. He'll teach Chileans a lesson they will never forget.

A CANARD.

THE NEW YORK PRESS EXPOSES THAT "IMPORTANT BILL" BUSINESS.

The article credited to the New York *Press* in a recent issue of this paper, in which it was alleged that unfavorable action had been taken in the New York Legislature against the Royal Baking Powder, proves to have been a canard, gotten up and circulated by opposition baking powder makers for the purpose quite apparent to every one.

The New York *Press*, in exposing the fraud, says: "No such legislation as that stated in this article has ever been had in this State—or in any legislature, to our knowledge." The lie is made from whole cloth. The *Press* disclaims any responsibility for the publication, and objects to being made a party to such methods adopted by some baking powder manufacturers in their efforts to substitute their goods for others now in use.

Worthy of a Trial.

If you are troubled with rheumatism or a lame back, bind on over the seat of pain a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. You will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. 50 cent bottles for sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. ds

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Heartily, with relish, and without distress afterwards? If not, we recommend to you Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates a good appetite and so invigorates the stomach and bowels that the food is properly digested and all its nutriment assimilated.

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