

paid but once or twice. In the second place, the efforts and aims of those who gave the rewards should have been better appreciated and have received more consistent and substantial backing in the breaking up of the practices which in this particular statute the State condemns.

But interest in the observance of the law and the enforcement of its provisions is now freshly put in evidence from a source still more private in its character than the county protective association. Browning Brothers company, the well known firm of this city and Ogden, announce their readiness and anxiety to pay a reward of \$50 for information that will lead to the conviction of any person for violating section 14, above quoted. The intention is of course not to pay this sum for the petty offenses referred to in other parts of the law, but to make mighty dangerous, if not to put an end to, the graver crime. The dynamiting or poisoning of streams, by which all fish, small and large, fine and coarse, are destroyed, is a crime of so despicable a nature that no one of a decent mind can regard it with toleration. Yet there is reason to believe that it lately has been, perhaps occasionally is being, and possibly will again be, committed in some of the State's choicest trout streams. Everybody will therefore applaud the public spirit and generosity which have prompted this offer of the Browning Brothers company and will unite in the hope that if convictions shall result from it, the court and prosecution will not be content with anything short of a penalty that shall serve as a stern warning to offenders for all time to come.

THANKING MORMON ELDERS.

The Pendleton Reformer, published at Butler, Kentucky, has a correspondent in the neighboring town of Knoxville, named Maude Ashcroft. Recently there have been a number of meetings held by Mormon Elders in the latter place, and the Reformer's correspondent writes of them as follows:

"The series of meetings that has been conducted at Knoxville Christian church by Elders Woodruff and McKay, of Utah, came to a close Sunday night. While they are of the Latter-day Saints or so-called Mormons, they certainly understand the Scriptures from Genesis to Revelations. Never since this little village was settled have the Scriptures been so fully explained or preached to this people as they have been, by these Mormon gentlemen. While we do not believe in the so-called Mormon creed, we believe that we have gained a great deal of information from them, as well as everyone else who sat under the sound of their voices. We thank them for their good singing and their learned explanations of the Scriptures."

It seems strange that a community in which Mormon Elders appear and preach their doctrines should be so radically divided concerning them and their teachings as is usually the case. Almost always, two classes rise up among the people; one is delighted with the preaching, and filled with admiration of the manner in which the Scriptures are expounded, while they feel charmed with the singing of Mormon hymns. The other class shows marked hostility to the Elders and their teachings.

This singular and radical division of sentiment can be at least partly explained by the fact that the former class consists mainly of people who have heard for themselves, while the latter is comprised almost entirely of persons that depend upon popular rumor, originating in prejudiced sources, for the information upon the

strength of which they assume to pass judgment. The appreciation of the preaching of Mormon missionaries which is being shown in various parts of the United States, and of which the expressions of the Knoxville correspondent are an example, is a most gratifying sign of the times.

OF JAMES J. STRANG.

The Detroit Journal of Feb. 19, under the heading, "King Strang's Sons Still Live in Michigan," gives an account of the family and career of a man whose connection with the Mormon Church and defection therefrom have become matters of history. Portions of it do not read like carefully prepared and strictly authentic history; but it is here reproduced for whatever it may be worth:

"Sunfield, Mich., Feb. 18.—Special.—This little village has the distinction of numbering among its inhabitants a son of the famous Mormon king, who reigned with indisputable power and authority on the islands of northern Michigan for so many years. The citizen to whom reference is made is Clement J. Strang, editor and proprietor of the Sunfield Sentinel, who is one of the most industrious and honored residents of this village. Another son, Charles J. Strang, is a printer in the employ of the Robert Smith Printing company, state printers and binders. He is secretary of the Lansing Typographical union and stands well among the craftsmen in that city. Neither of the sons, it is said, have any sympathy with the teachings of their somewhat distinguished father.

"The career of James J. Strang, or 'King' Strang, as he was better known, is full of interest. The records of the state pioneers society show that in 1847 he led a colony of immigrants, who settled on Beaver Island, the largest island in the group comprising the now disorganized county of Manitou. St. James, the county seat, was founded at that time and named in honor of the king, who located there with his followers soon after the colony at Nauvoo was broken up by the murder of Joseph Smith.

"Both Strang and Brigham Young claimed to be Smith's legitimate successor, but Young succeeded in enlisting by far the greater number of followers, while Strang, after being excommunicated for his pretensions, took his band of faithful adherents, first to Voree, Wis., and soon after to Beaver Island, where he set up his kingdom.

"Strang's native shrewdness was manifested in his selection of the location for the establishment of his colony. There were grave doubts as to the jurisdictional position of the island, so that when the Mormon king set up his court at St. James, there was no legal authority to dispute his right to do so. The monarchy he established there was both ecclesiastical and religious, and he assumed the prerogative of both high priest and king. He promulgated laws, enforced rules of morality, and not only prohibited the sale of ardent spirits, but actually enforced such prohibition. He placed all the local offices in the hands of his followers, and the poor settlers whom they found there carrying on a peaceful business, trading, fishing, and in a few instances farming, were forced to betake themselves to a more congenial locality.

"All visits and advances of outsiders were discouraged by King Strang, who, however, established a newspaper, introduced stock raising on quite an extensive scale, observed the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, and built a tabernacle, collecting from the people one tenth of all their earnings or incomes for religious uses, and, of course,

never failing to come in for a liberal share of these tithes for his own personal use and benefit.

"Under these conditions the colony appeared to flourish for a time, but before it had been long established, bitter dissensions arose among the Mormons and the Mackinaw fishermen. The feud increased until a case was finally instituted against the former for interfering with the United States mails, and the armed steamer Michigan was dispatched from Detroit for the purpose of arresting King Strang and the leading officials of his kingdom. The complaint, however, was not well founded and the case was dismissed, the only result of the proceedings being to show up the Mormons in a rather unenviable light.

"The introduction of polygamy into the colony in 1849 proved to be a most serious disturbing element. It led to constant trouble and collision with the Gentiles and caused many of the Mormons to renounce their allegiance to King Strang. These seceders finally accomplished Strang's downfall seven years later. In 1856, as he was boarding the steamer Michigan at the island, he was murdered by some of the dissatisfied Mormons, and the people of the mainland then proceeded to revenge themselves for the indignities he and his followers had heaped upon them. They organized a raid upon the latter and confiscated every movable article belonging to them, the plunder including several good boats and many choice animals.

"The lack of an organized county government rendered proper action impossible in this emergency, and only a weak and ineffectual attempt was made to bring the raiders to justice. This failure was, however, due in a measure to public sentiment, the people of the state generally being of the opinion that, as lawlessness had prevailed only against something they considered worse than lawlessness, no great harm had been done. It was by this means that a colony which had, in a single decade, increased from a few families to fully 2,000 people was broken up and scattered."

The People's Health Journal has the subjoined lecture on what may be called the art of drinking cold water:

"There are few people who thoroughly realize the value of water as a beverage, or who know how to obtain the greatest advantage from it. The effects produced by the drinking of water vary with the manner in which it is drunk. If, for instance, a pint of cold water be swallowed at a large draft, or if it be taken in two portions with a short interval between, certain definite results follow—effects which differ from those which would have resulted from the same quantity taken by sipping. Sipping is a powerful stimulant to the circulation, a thing which ordinary drinking is not. During the act of sipping the action of the nerve which slows the beats of the heart is abolished and as a consequence that organ contracts much more rapidly, the pulse beats more quickly, and the circulation in various parts of the body is increased. In addition to this, we find that the pressure under which the bile is secreted is raised by the sipping of fluid. And here is a point which might well be noted by our readers: A glass of cold water, slowly sipped, will produce greater acceleration of the pulse for a time than will a glass of wine or spirits taken at a draft. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that sipping cold water will often allay the craving for alcohol in those who have been in the habit of taking too much of it, and who may be endeavoring to reform, the effect being probably due to the stimulant action of the sipping."