

so as to avoid the appearance of interference with religion. And the prejudice against polygamy is artfully appealed to, and the suppression of that practice is made the pretended ground-work of the measure, in order that the true purpose may be concealed or palliated. Membership in any society or organization which teaches, aids or encourages any of its members or other persons to live in violation of the Edmunds law is to be a disqualification to vote, hold office, serve as a juror or acquire title to the public domain. And a test oath is required of every citizen in the Territories before exercising either of those rights or privileges, and a failure to take it is to work the disabilities provided.

The passage of such a transparent piece of political pettifoggery would be disgraceful in the extreme. It would be far more honest and consistent to provide that no one professing to be a Latter-day Saint shall exercise any of the rights and privileges of citizenship, than to attempt the same thing under a shallow subterfuge. The object in view of all such measures is to reverse in Utah the republican principle that majorities rule. In other words, to give fifteen percent of the population the control of the eighty-five per cent. That is to say, place the people who made the Territory, redeemed it from a wilderness, brought it under the dominion of the Government of the United States, built up its towns and cities, fashioned and cultivated its fields and farms and made it a fitting habitation for civilized beings, under the domination of a few comparatively new residents, led by a small clique of adventurers who have plotted to rule and plunder the majority.

And what is the pretext on which this monstrous proposition is predicated? Why that the great majority of these thrifty, peaceable and orderly citizens belong to a religious society which teaches that it is right before God to believe in the purity of those marriage relations which were entered into by the worthies of Biblical history, and that it is proper for some men to emulate their marital examples. The law already disfranchises those who carry their belief into practice. But this does not answer the purpose of the plotters. Nothing less than the entire disfranchisement of all the members of the Church that teaches this doctrine will content them, because by that alone can they acquire control of the lives and fortunes and interests of the "people whom they have marked for a prey."

The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that governments cannot legislate against religious belief and worship, and that it is time enough for legislation when that belief breaks out into overt acts against peace and good order. The rights of conscience may not be invaded. People may think it is right to break any law that man has made. They may advocate their views and use arguments to convince others. And not until they violate the law by some act of which it can take cognizance can they be punished or be deprived of any right. The members of the religious organization known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints may believe in the rightfulness of plural marriage with perfect impunity. They may declare that the laws passed against that feature of their religion are wrong in principle and impolitic and unjust in practice. But unless they break those laws by some overt act they cannot be made subject to their penalties. Membership in a Church or society that teaches something declared unlawful cannot be construed into crime. Only the individuals who commit that which is constituted an offense against the law can be counted as criminals.

Suppose celibacy was legislated against in the same spirit in which plural marriage is assailed, and no priest or nun or other person avoiding the responsibilities and duties of matrimony was permitted to vote or hold office. What would be thought of a proposition to deprive of all political rights the members of the Catholic Church or of any society, organization, "or other body by whatever name it may be called, that teaches, advises, counsels, encourages, or in any manner aids its members, or any of them, or any other person or persons, either by itself, its officers or members," to practice celibacy? Would it not be considered monstrous? Would it not be contended that even if celibacy was an offense against society, those who merely believed it was right for some men and women to practice it, and who did not themselves engage in it, ought not to be deprived of any right or made subject to any disability until they come practically under the ban of the law.

If circumcision was forbidden by statute, and a penalty was imposed upon those who committed the offense, would it be thought right for a moment that all persons belonging to an organization or society that teaches or encourages circumcision, even if they never practiced it, should be debarred from voting or holding office or acquiring a portion of the public domain?

Take an association for the purpose of regulating the relations between capital and labor. In case its rules incited the obstruction of trade and business in certain contingencies, and authorized selected persons to prevent non-members from working at boycotted places, would it be just to declare members of such an association disfranchised and make them swear they did not belong to such a society before being permitted to vote, when they had committed no overt act themselves?

Yet the provisions of this proposed addition to the Edmunds monstrosity contemplates just such injustice and flagrant wrong. And what for? To suppress polygamy? No such thing. It would not accomplish any such purpose. It is not intended to do so. Its object is to place the "Mormon" community, bound hand and foot, into the political power of as villainous a set of schemers as ever imposed themselves upon any community. To make it possible for a few conspirators to tax and rob and oppress and spoil a body of people famed for their peace, sobriety, industry and thrift, whose only offense is that they believe in something that the multitude consider wrong; or that they belong to a society which permits some of its members to practice the patriarchal system of family organization which was sanctioned and regulated of old by Divine commands.

This proposition, which many Congressmen, clergymen and editors will look upon with complacency, because they will be led to believe it is likely to put down polygamy, is one of the most bare-faced attempts at wholesale robbery and spoliation ever made under pretense of law. It means simply this: These "Mormons" will not vote for their enemies—a handful of unscrupulous, hungry office seekers and adventurers, therefore they must be deprived of the voting power altogether. They have made a rich Territory out of a barren waste. They have opened the way for wealth and luxury. Now they must give way to the schemers and plotters who want to profit by others' toil. They cannot be split up into political factions because of their union of faith; therefore that faith must be constituted a crime and all who entertain it must be made pariahs. And this, not in the interest of any real principle, but to fatten and gorge a few villainous conspirators who lust for the power which they can never gain by proper means.

It is a scheme worthy of Satan, who inspired it, and of the cunning rogues who expect to profit by it. The prejudice which better men have permitted to blind their eyes may prevent them from perceiving its aim and intent, and there is a bare possibility of its formation into a law. But its enactment would be a shame to the nation and so great a departure from republican and constitutional principles as to imperil the foundations upon which American liberties are based, and so rank an injustice as to call down the displeasure of heaven, the results of which will be more disastrous than anything that has yet afflicted this mighty republic.

HISTORY OF SALT LAKE CITY.

The history of Salt Lake City, by the well known and graphic author, poet and magazine writer, Edward W. Tullidge, is now complete and will shortly be ready for the public. Those who are familiar with the elegant quarterly which has been published by Mr. Tullidge, will be prepared for the splendid volume which he now brings forth. It contains over nine hundred pages, beautifully printed on fine paper, and several splendid steel engravings—striking portraits of civic dignitaries. It is really a history of Utah and its settlement by the "Mormon" people. Commencing with the project of Joseph Smith the Prophet to colonize the Rocky Mountains, and the exodus from Nauvoo, it gives full particulars of the sojourn at Winter Quarters, the raising of the "Mormon Battalion" and the starting and arrival of the Pioneers.

The location of the City and Temple, the great conflict with the crickets, the organization of the State of Deseret, the arrival of Captain Stansbury and the difficulties with the Indians, are all treated with fidelity. Then follow the organization and incorporation of the City, with an account of its first officers and charter, the arrival of the Federal Judges, their escapades and flight, the organization of the Perpetual Emigration Fund, the Utah famine, the handcart expedition and the Constitutional Convention.

The Utah war comes in for a full share of description, with the causes which led to it, the move south and return, the reaction in public opinion, and all the particulars relating to that thrilling episode in "Mormon" history. The passage of the anti-polygamy bill, the administration of Governor Harding, the coming of the California volunteers, the battle of Bear River, the Morrisite uprising, the visit of Colfax and party, the services of the militia against the Indians, and schemes in Congress for the subjugation of Utah, are all touched upon with vigor and fidelity.

Then come accounts of the organization of Z. C. M. I., Colfax's second visit, the famous epistolary discussion between the Vice-President and Apostle John Taylor, the birth of the "Liberal Party," the adoption of Woman Suffrage, the attempted legislation in Congress with Capt. Hooper's famous speech, the Newman-Pratt discussion, the Shaffer attack on the militia, the wooden gun "rebellion," and the "Liberal" defeat.

Judge McKean's judicial administration is fully commented on, and his persecution of the "Mormons" through Young, with the famous Ann Eliza trial and the downfall of McKean. The election of Delegate George Q. Cannon, the Baskin contest, the city commotions fomented by Marshal Maxwell

and the assault on Mayor Wells come next. Then follow the visit of President Grant, the death of President Young and the tribute of the people and City to his memory.

The historian then returns to the early history of the city, to show the principles upon which it was founded and peopled, the emigration from the Old World, with Dickens' description of a "Mormon" ship's company, and takes up the subject of the early resources, the starting of industries, the opening of the mines, the building of the U. P. Railroad, and the local roads that followed. The theatrical, musical, literary and fine arts and history of the city is related with very many pleasing incidents, and the general history is then continued down to the present year.

The writing is in the author's best style, and his biographical sketches are free from that extravagance of laudation which to some minds have marred many of his life sketches in magazine articles. The documents which are introduced into the body of the book are very valuable, and the statistical and other information with which the volume is replete render it a work of reference of great worth. A few typographical errors slightly mar the first edition, but the work is a great one, which adds to the author's reputation, and will make him famous.

It is a most interesting and profitable work and the city authorities have done well to encourage it. The cost must have been great, and we hope that the people will show their appreciation of the labor, talent and accuracy of the historian by purchasing the book. It should be in every public and private library in Utah, and we hope to learn that it has been sent abroad profusely, that the world may learn something reliable, well told, of the founding and progress of the most remarkable community of modern times.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 20.

Bishop Parker Dead.—By a dispatch sent to friends in this city, we learn that Bishop John Parker, of Virgin City, well and favorably known in this city, where here he formerly lived, and throughout the Territory, died at his home Wednesday morning.

He was a worthy man and consistent Latter-day Saint; he lived to a good old age, and leaves a record behind him of which his posterity need never be ashamed.

Penitentiary Guard Beaten.—Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a sanguinary conflict occurred on a street car in the Eleventh Ward, in which one of the penitentiary guards was beaten unmercifully. A number of soldiers were on the car, and one of these, with Burton, the guard, who has been in the army, was sitting on the front of the car. The soldier was under the influence of liquor, and his conduct called forth a remonstrance from Burton, when one or two blows passed between them. A few moments after they renewed the combat, and two other soldiers came from the inside of the car to join in the melee, the three "boys in blue" directing their efforts towards Burton's injury, and crowding the car driver over so that he was unable to do anything toward separating the combatants, while the back of his coat was soaked in blood from Burton's face. As the scuffle went on the driver saw it was the intention of the soldiers to throw Burton in front of the car, and applied the brake, but not a moment too soon, for Burton was hurled forward and fell to the ground, his assailants jumping after him and continuing the unequal contest. The guard, who was besmeared with blood which flowed from the wounds in his head, regained the back of the car, but was kicked down, when the car went on and some bystanders separated the parties. No arrests were made, as when the police learned of the scrimmage all of the combatants had departed.

Again After the Yaqui Indians.—Advices from Mexican sources in Sonora contain the following:

"Three columns of Mexican troops were set in motion against the Yaquis last week—one column of 1,200 men under Generals Leiva and Carrillo with two miltreuses from the west, and General Camano, with a force about equal in number and two howitzers from the southeast. A heavy column of cavalry is also moving from the fortified town of Buena Vista on the northeast. This demonstration is toward the Yaqui fortifications at Acapuliente, and is intended to facilitate the movements of General Camano's column. General Martine, the commandant, will soon take up his headquarters at Barolca. General Otero, the owner of the great Almo rancho, has the position strongly fortified, and the rancho is sufficiently manned to hold it against any demonstration from the Indians. Barolca on the southeast, Buena Vista on the northeast and Cruz de Piedras on the west are also fortified. It is an admirably planned campaign. There will be four heavy columns of troops moving upon them from different directions. This will tend to concentrate them into their fortified strongholds, thus freeing the towns and cultivated portions of the valley of their presence, and allowing them to fall into the hands of the national forces almost without a shot. The town of Torio, as Cajeme well understands, is the key of the whole situation. This place will doubtless be occupied by General Martinez in less

than two weeks. Then the Yaquis will concentrate on a strongly fortified place only three miles from Torio, where Martinez will probably allow them to remain in peace until starved into complete submission."

Conference Rates.—The following are the Conference rates issued by the Union Pacific, round trip tickets good going from April 1st to 6th inclusive, and good returning until April 10th:

FROM	To Salt Lake and Return.	To Provo and Return.
Peterson.....	\$ 2.25	\$ 5.15
Weber.....	3.25	5.55
Wheeler.....	4.00	6.30
Castle Rock.....	4.85	7.15
Wasatch.....	5.25	7.55
Evansville.....	5.80	8.10
Coalville.....	4.35	6.65
Park City.....	5.25	7.55
Hot Springs.....	2.45	4.75
Trigham.....	3.05	5.35
Collinston.....	4.10	6.40
Mendon.....	4.55	6.85
Logan.....	4.90	7.20
Smithfield.....	5.25	7.55
Richmond.....	5.55	7.85
Franklin.....	5.85	8.15
Battle Creek.....	6.05	8.35
Oxford.....	7.35	9.65
Thatcher.....	8.55	10.85
McCaumen.....	9.30	11.60
Inkom.....	10.20	12.50
Pocatello.....	11.15	13.45
Blackfoot.....	13.10	15.40
Eagle Rock.....	15.15	17.45
Market Lake.....	16.50	18.80
Squaw Creek.....	8.75	10.50
Soda Springs.....	9.70	11.40
Montpelier.....	11.65	13.30
Cokeville.....	13.50	15.20

Rates from all stations on the Utah Central to Provo and Salt Lake, good going, from April 1st to 6th inclusive. Tickets good for return to and including April 10th:

FROM	To Provo and Return.	To Salt Lake and Return.
Frisco.....	\$10.50	\$12.75
Milford.....	9.50	11.75
Deseret.....	8.55	10.80
Lewington.....	4.99	6.65
Juni.....	3.10	5.35
Nephi.....	2.35	4.60
Moab.....	1.90	4.15
Santaquin.....	1.25	3.50
Payson.....	1.00	3.25
Benjamin.....	.89	3.05
Spanish Fork.....	.60	2.85
Springville.....	.30	2.55
Provo.....	.....	2.30
Pleasant Grove.....	.50	1.85
American Fork.....	.65	1.65
Lehi.....	.80	1.50
Draper.....	1.45	.85
Sandy.....	1.75	.65
Loveland.....	1.81	.50
Franklin.....	1.90	.35
Salt Lake.....	2.30	.....
Wood's Cross.....	2.75	.....
Centerville.....	3.00	.....
Farmington.....	3.15	.....
Kaysville.....	3.35	.....
Kay's Creek.....	3.50	.....
Hooperville.....	3.90	.....
Orderville.....	4.80	.....

Return tickets will not be sold from stations north to Salt Lake, but lay-over will be allowed at Salt Lake on tickets purchased to Provo.

JOHN BERGEN

BOUND OVER ON THE CHARGE OF UNLAWFUL COHABITATION.

About 11:30 a.m. to-day Deputy T. F. Smith served a warrant of arrest upon John Bergen, engaged at the U. O. of Tailors, on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. He was taken before Commissioner McKay, and Mariah Mettson, Anna Black, Johanna Witzell and E. J. Witzell were subpoenaed as witnesses. The complaint is made by the deputy, Tom F. Smith, and alleges that from April 1, 1883, to March 26, 1886, the defendant lived and claimed as his wives, Mrs. John Bergen, Mrs. Jane Doe Bergen, and Mrs. Emma Doe Bergen.

The alleged polygamous wives Mariah Mettson and Anna Black, testified that they lived in the same house as the defendant, and rented rooms from him.

E. J. Witzell, testified to having heard the two women spoken of as the defendant's wives.

The Commissioner ruled that there was sufficient evidence to make conviction probable, and placed the defendant under \$1,500 bonds, which were furnished, as was also \$200 bail for each of the witnesses.

J. H. DEAN ARRESTED.

THE USUAL CHARGE.—EXAMINATION BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER.

About 8 o'clock this morning deputy marshals called on Joseph H. Dean, of the Nineteenth Ward, and served upon him a warrant of arrest on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. His family and a number of others were summoned to appear as witnesses before Commissioner McKay at 10 a. m. to-day. At the time appointed, Mr. Dean and the witnesses were present, and the former announced that he was ready for the examination, but the Commissioner stated that he was engaged with the grand jury, to which hour the hearing was postponed, Mr. Dean giving bail in \$1,000 to appear at the time specified.

The complaint in the case, dated March 20, and sworn to by E. A. Ireland, alleges that from April 1, 1883, to March 1, 1886, the defendant lived with and claimed as his wives Mrs. Joseph H. Dean and Florence Ridges, contrary to law.

At 2 o'clock the defendant and all the witnesses were present, and were kept in waiting until after 3 p.m., when

the Commissioner dispatched a messenger for Mr. Dickson, who soon afterward put in an appearance, and the witnesses were sworn.

Mrs. Joseph H. Dean was called, and testified that her name was Sarah A. Dean; she was the defendant's wife; had been married to him nine years, and lived with him as a wife; she had children, the youngest sixteen months old; knew Florence Ridges; had known her since a child; she lived with witness some time, assisting her in dress making; last saw her about two months ago, when she came to visit her; Florence was about twenty years of age; last lived with Mrs. Dean about six months ago; she had no children; Florence was there as an assistant to witness, in dressmaking; Miss Ridges' parents lived in the Nineteenth Ward; witness was at her house several months ago.

Mrs. Dean was then excused, but told she would be recalled.

Mrs. Adeline Ridges was called: she had three daughters, none of them named Florence; Florence's mother was Agatha Ridges; her father, Joseph H. Ridges; Agatha was also called Mrs. J. H. Ridges; witness did not know where her husband was now; he was home this morning, but not when the deputies came; lived at 427 W. Third North Street; Agatha Ridges lived near by; witness saw her this morning after witness was subpoenaed; did not know where Florence lived; last saw her about six weeks ago; she had been living out; Florence was her husband's child, but not hers; Florence had no children; witness did not know where she was, or whether she was married; never heard of her being married; did not know whether she was related to the defendant; never saw Florence at defendant's house; witness' husband was a carpenter, but was not working at present, (Mr. Dickson seemed to think he had a case against J. H. Ridges, after whom he diligently inquired.) Agatha Ridges was younger than witness, and had several children; none of her children were present as witnesses. (Mr. Dickson here asked the names of Agatha's children, with a view to subpoenaing them.)

The examination had not been concluded when we went to press.

DEATH IN A SNOWSLIDE.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE JOHNSTON MEETS WITH A SUDDEN AND LONELY DEATH.

For a good many years past, probably ever since about the time of the "Buchanan war," when Johnston's army came up against Utah for the purpose of exterminating the Latter-day Saints, there has resided in this region a peculiar individual who rejoiced in the rather distinguished title of Napoleon Bonaparte Johnston, and was sometimes called "Bonny" for short. He claimed to be a son of General Albert Sidney Johnston, the commander of the army before mentioned, and as he was evidently an octoroon, or possibly a quadroon, he probably had good reason for doing so. He had no family or settled occupation or place of abode, and drifted about from one place to another, apparently with little ambition more than to live. He had a pretty fair education, was very fond of talking, was quite enthusiastic on religious matters, and was regarded by many people as a good-natured, harmless kind of a "crank."

During the past year or two he has been mostly employed in Lamb's canon, but occasionally found brief jobs elsewhere, latterly sometimes in Big Cottonwood Ward. About three weeks ago a resident of that ward by the name of Nielson having agreed to buy some timber of him if he got some out, he started up Neff's canon for that purpose, though he was warned against doing so by a man named Anderson, who narrowly escaped being buried in a snowslide there three years since.

Some of the residents of East Mill Creek who knew of his going up the canon felt concerned for his safety during the snow storms that occurred shortly afterwards, but their fears were allayed by a rumor that he had returned to Big Cottonwood. On Tuesday morning last, however, they learned that this was not correct, as he had not been seen since going up the canon, and two of the brethren from East Mill Creek—Christian Nielsen and Isaac Moses—went up in search of him.

On nearing the place where the cabin stood, which loggers were wont to occupy, they discovered that an immense snow slide had come down the mountain and lodged in the bottom of the canon, extending from about 100 yards above to 200 yards below the cabin, and burying it to a depth of about seven feet.

Knowing the location of the cabin, the brethren dug down in the snow and found it smashed flat, with the remains of Johnston beneath it. Being unable to extricate the body without assistance, they returned home and reported their discovery.

On Wednesday a party of seven men went up and removed the body, which was badly crushed beneath the timbers of the cabin. He had evidently been in bed when the cabin was overwhelmed by the avalanche and was doubtless killed instantaneously. An inquest was held, the jurymen being James Hawker, Daniel H. Kimball and Carl Soderlund, and the verdict to the effect—

Continued on Page 172.