

In such a fight as was being waged against the majority of the people of Utah at that time to deprive them of the right of representation, the ordinary dictates of prudence suggested this action of Mr. Cannon as the proper course. Had he done less than follow the path indicated, he would have shown a fatal incapacity, one that would have been evidence of his unfitness for the important office to which he had been elected. He could see what our enemies desired, and, conscious of the fact that when an antagonist's strength is known he is half defeated, Mr. Cannon merely contented himself with not doing what they wanted him to do and what they hoped he would do. From that time their rage has got the better of their discretion, and they have made no effort to conceal their rancorous but fruitless personal hostility to him.

When the report upon this contested election was presented to the House a discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. Schumaker made the following inquiry:

"I would inquire of the gentleman if a great deal of testimony has not already been taken on this point before the committee as to the fact that the sitting Delegate (Geo. Q. Cannon) is a polygamist; and does he deny it?"

Subsequently, and during the same debate, the same member said, "We have here the case of a self-confessed bigamist."

These remarks, made in the House of Representatives at a time when the attention of that body was called to the question, certainly do not indicate that any "cowardly denial," as falsely stated in this "memorial," had been made. Is it likely that if any such denial had been uttered, the fact would not have been known to the members of the Committee on Elections, and to the whole House? Common sense suggests the only answer to the question. Had Mr. Schumaker, or any one of the Committee on Elections, known that our Delegate had said a word of denial, it would have been brought out, but nothing of the kind had ever been stated, and hence Schumaker's remarks are quoted.

The course of Delegate Cannon, at that trying time, was in every respect honest, straightforward and fearless. This is shown by the support he received and the influence he secured among his fellow members. The friends which the Lord raised up to him were not his friends because of any "cowardly denial" on his part, but because they respected his expressed devotion to his principles and his manhood in stating them. Inquiries from congressmen and social dignitaries as to his family relations were many, and he was generally known in Washington as the husband of more than one wife.

Another example may be quoted to show what was the general opinion as to our Delegate's marital relations. About this time a lady in Washington, somewhat famous as an authoress and noted for her sprightliness and vivacity, uttered a *bon mot* that went the rounds. She was in company with a gentleman who was living with his fourth wife, having buried three. Observing Mr. Cannon in the company, her companion remarked to her: "That's Mr. Cannon, the Delegate from Utah, who has four wives?" "Ah," said the lady, "do you know the difference there is in your case and that of Mr. Cannon? He drives his wives four abreast and you drive yours tandem."

We have taken the liberty of calling the attention of the people of these mountains to this falsehood, because we think it has been reiterated enough without a fuller contradiction than it has received. Upon one occasion our Delegate was urged to repel it. His reply, as given to the writer by a party in the conversation, was that our enemies could manufacture lies faster than he had time to deny them, and that his friends who knew him were satisfied that he would make no such denial, while his enemies would not believe him if he should refute the slander. The frequency and boldness with which the lie is repeated may impose upon some persons, who if they do not accept it as wholly true, may not think it unqualifiedly false. The writer, therefore, being conversant with the facts in the matter, deems it but ordinary justice to Mr. Cannon, as well as to his constituents, to state that which he knows on the subject, and to brand the charge in the "Memorial" of these women as false.

Aside from the question of principle (which those who are acquainted with George Q. Cannon know he is governed by) it would have been a great blunder (which Tallyrand said was worse than a crime) for our Delegate to deny any fact as to the number of his family. By such a denial his influence would have been ruined among honorable men. That he has influence has frequently been conceded by our enemies, and probably to no one fact has that influence been more due than to the perfect candor with which he has answered all proper questions regarding his own faith and practices, in common with those of our people. He has been ever ready to defend our doctrines, and the writer can assert that at that time and on subsequent occasions, when the prospect for Utah's inhabitants was dark and gloomy, George Q. Cannon never lowered his flag as a Latter-day Saint, or expressed a doubt as to the correctness and divinity of our principles.

It may not be amiss at this time to refer to the statement made respecting the recently published utterances of our Delegate in Washington. He made no promises as to what he would do if past offenses could be condoned, and he never authorized anything to be published upon this subject as coming from him. There is no more truth in that report than in its companion falsehood, that after he returned home he recommended his hearers in the Tabernacle to "marry wives in pairs." The discourse which he preached in the Tabernacle, the only one to which this can refer, was delivered in the presence of thousands of people at the General Conference, April, 1879. It was reported in short hand and was published from the reporter's notes, as we have taken the pains to ascertain, without being subjected to Mr. Cannon's supervision. That he has preached and written in favor of the doctrine of plural marriage, the world knows. He believed and knew it to be correct before the decision of the United States Supreme Court; he believes and knows it now, that decision leaving his faith unchanged and his knowledge certain as before, as may be seen from his pamphlet in review of that decision. His enemies, however, wish to make it appear that he is Janus-faced; that he talks one way in Washington and another way at home; that he makes promises there which he does not keep here. This charge is utterly false and without any foundation.

We have not space to enter into a detailed refutation of other charges brought against Delegate Cannon, and perhaps it is not necessary. The gentleman's own reason for not replying to them may be quite sufficient. The assertions of his enemies against him cannot be proved, and without proof, coming from such a source, they carry no weight, and are of no avail.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Japanese are about to build a fifty-mile railroad, and a Yankee engineer has, of course, out-generaled all competitors and secured the job.

Some of the eastern papers have been suggesting that Utah needs a miniature Grant for Governor. Judging by the straightforward good sense of Acting Governor Thomas' message, Utah has her little Grant already.

Pleuro-pneumonia is committing sad havoc among the cattle in Westchester County, Massachusetts. A far-reaching epidemic is predicted unless regulations are established authorizing inspectors to kill all sick cattle with or without the consent of the owners.

Good Company, Number Five, is equal to its predecessors, in ability and entertaining subjects skillfully handled. Subscribers for the new year will be furnished with four back numbers extra, without additional cost. Order through book-sellers.

Rev. Dr. Lorimer, who was accused of stealing his sermons, but who called his offence "involuntary plagiarism," has been punished for his offence by his congregation. They have raised his salary from \$5,000 to \$6,000 per annum. That is after the Plymouth Church style.

The Washington *Star* records the "mysterious disappearance" of

nearly five hundred persons in the United States during 1879. As the majority of them were married men, it is suggested that they adopted flight as a shorter method of escape from broomsticks and hair-pulling than is furnished by the divorce court.

A dispatch from Washington to the New York *Tribune* contains a complete detailed answer to the trumped-up charges against Governor Emery, made by a few ambitious and untruthful persons in this city. Whether the Governor is re-appointed or not, he is vindicated as thoroughly as truth is able to overcome fiction.

At the recent inauguration of the statue of Thiers, experiments were made with a balloon to ascertain to what extent signals could be understood. The aeronauts made the signals with a flag, and the experimenters on the earth at the distance of nearly four miles received them on a mirror and translated them, the Morse alphabet being used for the purpose.

The New York *Tribune* says: "The readiest way for a mediocre man to gain notoriety is for him to proclaim himself an infidel and attack the Bible. His blows may be as feeble as a hen's pecking, but they are sure to attract notice, because of the holy and tender regard in which the object that he assails is held by the noblest part of the race."

As a sample of the wisdom, economy and honesty with which the Indian service of the country is conducted, a shipment of pitchforks was made for the Santees, to encourage them, of course, in agriculture. The number of forks was 1,200, the number of Santees 600. Through the liberality of a government which starves other tribes till they are driven upon the war path, every Santee buck, squaw and papoose is provided with a pair of pitchforks.

Judge McBride is the chief opponent of Governor Emery at Washington, and he bases his objection on the thin statement that his Excellency signed a bill to repeal the *las cohab.* act. Seeing that McBride was one of the Governor's legal advisers who counselled him to sign the code which contained the repealing clause, the scheming lawyer does not shine very brightly for fairness or consistency.

Pay attention to this, farmers: In nearly all soils ashes are beneficial. Their action is twofold: they supply to plants inorganic constituents which they require, and they act mechanically as solvents upon other salts in the soil, or they neutralize acids, etc. They are more beneficial on sandy and gravelly lands than on clay. For plants that contain a large percentage of potash and phosphoric acid, as carrots, turnips, potatoes and cabbages, ashes are an essential manure.

Ladies who delight in adorning their homes will take advantage of these directions for making a cheap and attractive table ornament: Sew coarse flannel around a goblet with a stem broken off; put this shapely dome upon a saucer of water; wet the flannel and sprinkle over as much flax seed as will adhere to it. The flannel will absorb the water from the saucer, which should often be replenished. In about two weeks the flannel will be concealed in a beautiful verdure which will vie with any table ornament.

An old farmer at Sherbrook, near Montreal, Canada, was recently murdered, and his body after being cut up into small fragments, was mixed up with some wood and with his house, was burned to cinders. This deed was not the work of Indians, but of a white man and woman named Gray, who did the job for the sum of \$35. Yet no one thinks of calling out for the extermination of all people by the name of Gray, nor all the folks that live in Sherbrook. But then they are not members of any tribe of redskins.

Some folks seem terribly afraid lest women should make a move for office and that woman would always vote for woman if their political disabilities were removed. But the voting women of Boston did not vote for their sisters who were candidates at the school election, but for men. Over 800 ladies voted and several women were candidates, but not one was elected. The same thing happened at Lynn

and Worcester on a smaller scale, while at Salem only forty-two women voters registered, and four female school officers were elected.

It is well known that smoking and chewing tobacco has an injurious effect on the constitution, especially of the young, and yet mere boys, some of them not older than eight or ten may be seen smoking away their incipient manhood and entailing upon themselves, if they survive, a life of dyspeptic feebleness. Their pale faces and spindle shanks, whilst they go puffing along the streets in groups, show clearly enough the heavy mortgage they are putting on their constitutions; and this they do because their fathers and uncles and big brothers smoke.

Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred the gold medal for science and art on Mlle. Camilla Ruzicka Ostole, for a new Turkish and German dictionary which the authoress recently published, with transcriptions of the Turkish words into Roman characters. That learned young lady had already distinguished herself in the Department of Oriental Languages at the Imperial Oriental Academy at Vienna. What business had she with learning? Is not woman's sphere the family? Why did not the Emperor confer with the opposers of "woman's rights" before conferring that medal?

Cigar and tobacco smokers, particularly the patrons of the cheap and nasty article, little know what they are sucking, and the fumes of which are given to the air through their lips. An English parliamentary report on adulterations, shows that the following are found in tobacco and cigars: "Sugar, alum, lime, flour or meal, rhubarb leaves, saltpeter, fuller's earth, starch, malt commings, chromate of lead, peat moss, molasses, burdock leaves, common salt, endive leaves, lamp-black, gum, red dye, a black dye composed of vegetable red and licorice, scraps of newspaper, cinnamon stick, cabbage leaves and straw brown paper."

This is how a celebrated Brooklyn preacher goes after the newspaper slanderers of the rabid anti-"Mormon" type: "In every community there are Ishmaelitic characters, who are the sworn enemies of men of good repute, whose slanderous tongues breathe fire from hell, whose defaming pen is dipped in the gall of malignant hate, who gloat over blasted reputation as the vulture feeds on the fetid carcass, whose happiest moments are spent in framing some sensational lie for the public press, and whose saddest moments are when an honest public give no credit to his skillful distortions. For such a man the people have no respect."

According to some disclosures in a case of abortion in Philadelphia, as related in the *News* of that city, there are dozen private hospitals in "the city of brotherly love," where women can find care "for a consideration" after submitting to operations for pre-natal murder. And the people who practise these enormities are anxious for the suppression of plural marriage in Utah, and the papers which speak of their existence merely relate them as matters of news, without comment, while they pour out bucketfuls of editorial twaddle about the absolute necessity of "suppressing the twin relic." A monument should be raised in the east to the honor of the god Humbug.

The Ventura *Free Press* has the following crisp and pointed paragraph on the "woman's question": "We would really like to see some man of sense come forward with reasonable reasons why women should not vote. It would be refreshing. Will any man have the impudence to say that his mother, wife or sister is not as intelligent as he is? Will he dare to say that she is not (as a rule) much more honest, more moral, more decent in every way than he is? Will he say that she would vote for a drunkard, a gambler, or a debauchee, as he does? Will he pretend that she is not as much interested in good laws, administered by clean men, as a man is?"

The bill introduced by Mr. Lyman, of Tooele, in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, is a just one in principle. It provides for the payment of certain fixed fees for certificates and commissions signed and sealed by the Secretary. Such a measure is doubly necessary. In the first place to prevent

the demand of extortionate fees which have not been unknown in past times in this Territory, and in the second place to secure proper pay to an officer who is not heavily salaried, for work actually performed. The territorial fee bill needs an entire overhauling, and as some changes are required in that Act, perhaps the proposed measure might be incorporated in a new fee bill, including all the changes of that character which have become necessary. We hope to see the law amended in these particulars.

The authorities of the Smithsonian Institute have lately been making archaeological and ethnological researches amongst the Zuni Indians, who inhabit a region but little known to the scientist, in the eastern borders of New Mexico, but whose villages lay contiguous to some of the new settlements of the Latter-day Saints. In the years 1839-40 several old Spanish expeditions, headed by Coronado and others, passed through the Zuni Pueblo, and found the remnants of a Mexican race living in stone structures, or, more properly, in an immense communal house, which, according to tradition, had been occupied for centuries. Descendants of the same race still inhabit the place and practise the same arts which were practised at the time of the conquest of Mexico. The Smithsonian party made extensive collections of stone implements, articles of dress, utensils and pottery, carrying away upwards of 2,000 specimens of aboriginal vessels alone. Many vessels are modelled in imitation of owls, ducks and other birds, and the ware is durable and somewhat artistically ornamented in colors, whilst it possesses a high lustre, approaching a glaze.

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