

"Polygamous association," whatever that may mean, or "polygamous cohabitation" is to be punished, practically, by imprisonment for life. Five years is the first full term for the person convicted of this offense, and on emerging from prison, it is to be repeated as often as the offense is re-committed. As now construed by the courts it signifies the entire loss of liberty to every "Mormon" who has made religious marital contracts with more than one wife which he regards as binding upon his conscience. If he has two wives and lives with but one, the first wife living apart, though he never sees her if he is not divorced from her he is guilty of polygamous cohabitation. If he lives with his lawful wife and with no other, but does not repudiate the other in some manner not defined, and should meet her and speak to her, in public or private, call on her when sick, or at the death of a child, he is guilty of polygamous association. In either case he may be sent to jail for five years, but not less than one year, and on emerging from prison may for a similar "offense" be committed for five years more, and so on *ad libitum*.

Now examine the provision against "adultery." That crime, according to the Tucker-Edmunds bill, consists of intercourse between a married person of one sex and an unmarried person of the other sex. The full penalty is three months' imprisonment and a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. It may be simply a fine of a dollar, or imprisonment for a day; that is left to the discretion of the court.

Compare the two offenses and the two penalties. The crime (?) in the first instance may be simply meeting a woman with whom a man has formerly lived and by whom he has raised a family; if nothing further occurs he can be imprisoned for five years. In the second instance actual immorality occurs, and the culprit can at the utmost stretch of the law only be fined a hundred dollars and imprisoned three months.

But this is not the depth of the depravity of this bill. Intercourse between married persons who are not married to each other is not to be punished at all. A married woman may consort with another woman's husband, and a married man may consort with another man's wife, and the Tucker-Edmunds bill to regulate the morals of Utah has no penalty for the crime.

The original bill provided for the punishment of persons who have sexual relations without marriage. But the Tucker committee expunged the section entirely. Thus, so far as this bill is concerned, the crime commonly called fornication is not to be punishable in any manner whatever.

So the great, unpardonable and unpardonable offense in the eyes of the moral reformers of the "Mormons," is the recognition, acknowledgment and support of a plural wife, although no cohabitation of the parties is continued, using that term in its common sense and popular application. If a man commits iniquity of a capital nature, ruining his neighbor's family and dedling his neighbor's home as well as his own, he is not a criminal under this exceedingly moral bill, for it recognizes no wrong in anything but "Mormon" religious contracts that are obligatory upon the consciences of those who engage in them.

And this is "Christian" statesmanship! This is the kind of legislation eagerly endorsed by a Conference of Methodist clergymen in this city, and presided over by a Methodist bishop! This is what Christian preachers and morality shrieking editors are urging as necessary to regenerate the "Mormons," or force them into the ways and doings of this canting, snuffling, boasting but evil and adulterous generation!

Look at this bill, Senators and Representatives of the people in the Congress of the United States! It is a humbug and a fraud. It is license, oppression, cruelty and spoliation condensed and canned up, and labelled "A Moral Measure." It is a mess of sop to conciliate prejudice and intolerance and pauper to as corrupt a set of adventurers as ever set their scheming souls after place and plunder. If it passes through Congress and is called by the name of law, it will be a blot upon the statute books of the nation, that will be a witness to heaven of the corruption and hypocrisy of a nation that cannot long remain without the vigorous chastisement of Jehovah, the pure and mighty God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob.

AMERICA FOR THE AMERICANS.

A RESOLUTION introduced in the lower House of Congress on Monday by Mr. King, of Louisiana, is in the line of the policy expressed by the President in regard to the proposed canal across the isthmus of Panama. A notion of the two great oceans, by breaking the neck of land that joins the two wings of the American continent is a desirable achievement. That it is within the bounds of the possible is not doubted. And that either by means of a canal as undertaken by Lesseps the French expert, or a ship railway such as projected by Eads the American engineer, the necessity should be removed for the immense sea journey around Cape Horn, now unavoidable to commerce, is ac-

knowledgeed by the whole civilized world.

But either enterprise for the accomplishment of this great undertaking should not, in the interest of this country, be left to a foreign nation. For a national movement to do the work, means a national control of the country where it is accomplished and of the great avenue that it will open to international trade. America for the Americans, is the Monroe doctrine summarized. And it is for the true interest of the United States that no European Power shall obtain exclusive direction of the ship canal, so as to establish a domination that may cause no end of trouble in time not far distant.

De Lesseps has found that he has much more than a Suez job on his hands. The climate of Panama is not favorable to the hard work which the construction of the canal entails. The mortality of workmen is appalling. The expenses have run up to a discouraging height. Private enterprise fails to meet the outlay. The French Government has been appealed to for aid and it is to prevent the ownership and control by France, of the important short route from the Atlantic to the Pacific that the opposition presaged by Mr. King's resolution has been inaugurated.

Americans will not submit to the establishment of French control in the isthmus. Either the enterprise must be of a private character, that is supported by individuals or companies—no matter of what nationalities, unconnected with political objects and influences, or American means and enterprise must undertake and conduct the work. The old World must not increase its grip on any part of the New. Whatever changes may take place in the relations of the two hemispheres must be in the direction of emancipation from European control. The short cut between the seas should be made without unnecessary delay, but the United States must take care that the interests of this great Republic are not jeopardized in the undertaking.

RANDALL AND REVENUE.

MR. RANDALL's tariff bill shows where he stands on the question of free trade versus protection, and answers the queries which have been frequently propounded as to what he wants as an opponent of Mr. Morrison. His policy is one of moderation. It is a revision of the tariff, not an abolition of duties, except in a few instances, nor a big protection scheme. It is not violent in any direction. Perhaps he manifests an undue regard for the iron interest, and not sufficient care for the lead producers of the country, but his bill guards the wool interest from the destructive assaults of the Morrisonians, and it is sufficiently conservative in most respects.

The worst feature of his propositions is, in our view, the removal of the internal revenue tax on tobacco. That commodity is not an article of food or necessity. It is an injurious luxury. Of course our opinions as to that will not be endorsed by the inveterate users and abject slaves of the "filthy weed." But that it is a luxury that feeds an unnatural appetite promoted and pampered by habit, not necessity, must be conceded by the most ardent worshipper at the shrine of smoke. Luxuries should be taxed, and necessities favored when revenue is provided for, and when the the question of free trade or protection is the issue, and a mixed policy—the true one under present conditions—is found to be the best adapted to general interests, young industries and such as are not yet able to compete with foreign products ought to be fostered, while monopolies are exposed to the world's competition.

It is hardly to be expected that Mr. Randall's project can be made available to go into force with the opening of a new year. And as the Morrison bill seems on a fair way to defeat, in all probability the tariff question will remain *in statu quo*, and the whole matter will continue in glorious uncertainty, a subject for no end of party squabbles and a source of much political gas without illumination.

HOW LEARNED DOCTORS DIFFER.

DR. LAWSON TAIT, an English surgeon, is hard at work endeavoring to smash to pieces the germ theory, as applied to wound-poisoning. The use of antiseptics in the treatment of wounds and in performing surgical operations has become general with the profession, and Lister, the great authority on antiseptics is almost canonized. Listerism is an accepted dogma in advanced surgery, and the exclusion by means of sprays, washes and divers kinds of dressings, of the microbes, spores, germs and other low classes of organisms that are said to cause blood poisoning, has come to be thought nearly essential to success by the most skillful operators. But now comes Doctor Tait as a missionary from over the water, and announces to the American surgical world that Listerism is a delusion. He has had a rough time of it in the

old country in battling against the orthodox theory, for John Bull is a toughish old gentleman to be convinced. He is very slow to take to anything new, but when he once adopts an idea or a system he is just as slow to part with it. Impatient with audiences he considers "prejudiced and stupid," Dr. Tait turned his back on his too conservative countrymen, and has been talking to quicker minds and more ready experts on this continent.

This experienced practitioner has a thorough contempt for germicides because he has no fear of germs. He uses, simply, blood-warm water as a wash and claims almost phenomenal success. In the *British Medical Journal* he reports one hundred and thirty-nine consecutive operations, each one involving the opening of the abdomen and the removal of organs, without a single death. He used no antiseptics, but simply filled the abdomen with blood-warm water, and repeated the washing till the water came away clear. He says of the dreaded germs: "If I could get them in sufficiently large quantities, and found them dry, elastic and absorbent, I would willingly stuff my pads with them instead of wool." The water he used in his operations was not boiled, and contained no drug or chemical substance of any kind, and on examination by a water analyst was found to contain thirty four different kinds of spore and creatures supposed to be the source of disease and death in wounded tissue.

That Doctors are known to differ on many important issues need not be asserted. But this seems so unorthodox a doctrine in the present condition of surgical science that it is quite startling. It may be proven that Dr. Tait is right, and that the surgical world has gone wrong in following the famed Lister in his germ-destroying practice. For the dogmatism of so-called "science" have been as frequently set aside as the cast-iron creeds of theology, and each succeeding generation disprove some theory which, for a time, previously held sway as truth that was thought to be indisputable.

The moral of this is, that people of all grades of intellect and experience should be modest in their claims of what they know, and careful in their immovable adhesion to other people's dicta. It is not a good thing to be "tossed to and fro and carried about with every wind of doctrine," nor yet to hold on to a notion when its fallacy is demonstrable. Be sure you are right and then you may go ahead.

THE RIGHT KIND OF SYMPATHY.

A good argument in favor of the power in all men to conquer the appetite for strong drink, is afforded in the fact that of the twenty thousand persons who have been confined in English prisons in a year, for offenses attributable to the influence of the demon of drink, and who from the day they entered prison till the time they left were not allowed a drop of anything intoxicating to pass through their lips, not one was known to be injured by the deprivation, although most of them had been common drunkards.

This shows that no matter how strong the desire may be for the fiery stimulant, or how much the bodily condition may seem to demand it, there is no real necessity for it in the system. Total abstinence is enforced in jail without serious consequences. When once the effects of the deprivation are overcome, the compulsory sobriety is a benefit instead of an injury. If a man can do without intoxicants for three months, he can do without them altogether. There is no need to return to the old habit. The body will be better without it. The individual will be on a higher level if it is conquered.

Of course, the imprisoned person is kept out of temptation. He is not exposed to the influence of the destroying spirit nor the example or inducements of others. His will has to be exercised when in freedom, and too often that is weaker than the appetite. But our point is, the supposed necessity for the deceptive dram does not exist, and that the most confirmed sot may be deprived of what some might think essential to his life, and yet without material detriment to his system.

Pity should be felt for the hereditary victim of the disease of alcoholism, ut sympathy should take the form of helping him to overcome the tendencies of his perverted nature, instead of pandering to desires that linger in the body only to lead to its destruction.

THE GREAT SEIZER.

ENGLAND during its eventful history has been successively conquered and overrun by different ambitions and land-grabbing races. The Romans, the Saxons, the Danes, the Normans have each laid their hands on the tight little Island and, for a time, held sway over its seagirt shores. The present English are a composite race, a mixture of the nationalities that have at different periods found place upon the soil of Great Britain. They were all aggressive, conquering, annexing and dominating invaders.

Perhaps that is the reason why England to-day is the greatest land-grab-

ber among the nations. All the leading Powers are on the look out for additional territory, and none of them lose a safe opportunity to seize upon a weak province or gobble up an unprotected slice of land. But England is the champion annexer among them all.

France laid out \$50,000,000 in acquiring Tonquin besides the expenditure of 10,000 lives, which do not count much with the principals in such transactions, and she is now casting covetous glances toward Panama. Germany has laid hold of the Caroline Islands but cannot retain them. Italy has managed to occupy a point in Africa on the Red Sea. Russia is pushing toward the South and East, and Austria wants a strip along the coast of the Adriatic, for which she has lusted for twenty years.

But England has, with great complacency and greedy but quiet impudence, taken possession of Egypt, Cyprus, Burma, the Red Sea coast of Africa and her pickings of places along the South African coast. Whenever an unappropriated point becomes important in any part of the globe, England swoops down upon it like a bird of prey, without a rustle of her wide-spread wings, and lays upon it her tenacious claws. The map of the world shows more spots that come under the head of British possessions than can be claimed by all the other Great Powers combined.

The more a nation extends its grasp upon outside territory the less it is inclined to let go its grip of any portion of its dominions. In this respect it is like a land-loving individual who will buy up all he can purchase, but is not willing to part with a piece to the landless. So, poor, suffering Ireland must remain in bondage, for fear that a little liberty might result in her complete emancipation from the ownership of the great seizer of land and monarch of the sea.

PAN-ELECTRIC DOES NOT PAN OUT.

THE action of the House Committee to whom was referred the Pan-Electric Telephone Company scandal, does not help very much the cause of Attorney General Garland. There is no majority in his favor. Four Democrats try to help him out, four Republicans strike him some pretty heavy blows, and one Democrat knocks him down on one side and holds him up on the other. The upshot of it all is that there is no recommendation for the House to act upon, and the movement will probably collapse. It will amount most likely to a Scotch verdict of "not proven."

That Mr. Garland did accept of a block of stock in a company that was worthless, except for probable action in Congress which that gentleman was expected to be able to influence, has been developed beyond doubt by the inquiry. But the question of his moral turpitude and of his actual interference in the affair is not by any means settled. We do not see where it is proven that Mr. Goode was to blame, and Garland will have to be given the benefit of the doubt that remains as to his share in the questionable transaction.

Republicans will try to make political capital out of the report of their four members of the committee; Democrats will reply by reference to the "vindication" of their quartette; and so the game of party will be about even, and Pan-Electric will not pan out very much solid material on either side.

The Khedive of Egypt, having decided to visit all the capitals of Europe, will shortly sail from Alexandria on the yacht *Mahroussa* for Trieste. From thence he will proceed to Vienna, Berlin, Brussels, London, Paris and Rome. On arriving at Naples he will resume his sea voyage for Egypt.

An exchange says: The Mississippi river is a big thing for navigation purposes and for draining the country between the two great mountain ranges. It is also very handy for boys to bathe and fish in, but it has been discovered to be dangerous to human life. No less than two sad-hearted young men have recently buried their sorrows and their bodies at once by plunging into its fluid depths, on account of being jilted by giddy young women with whom they were in love.

Daniel Douglas Home, the famous spiritualist, whose death is announced at London, turned his alleged supernatural powers to profitable account for a long series of years and numbered many distinguished people among his dupes. His business was finally broken up, however, by a verdict against him in the courts on the suit of Mrs. Jane Lyon of London, whom he defrauded of £60,000 on the pretense that it was by direction of her deceased husband's spirit. His exposure in that case was so glaring that he was never able to recover from it, and he died in comparative obscurity.

Says the facetious *Peoria Journal*: "There is always something the matter with the crops. In Kansas it has been so hot and dry that oats and wheat turn out poorly. The stem is very short and in most fields headers are being used instead of harvesters. Across the line in Nebraska there has been so much rain that small grain has been spoiled, and corn is being washed out of the ground. The cheerful-lying

tiller of the soil has duly sent these reports east, and his aider and abettor, the Chicago board of trade man is exhibiting black rust and chinch bugs and weevils and army worms, engaged in their regular pursuit of business on specimens of western grain plucked from the unlucky and unholy earth.

The use of natural gas is working a revolution in the production of iron. The cost of sufficient coal to produce a ton of iron is a trifle over three dollars. Natural gas companies have entered into contracts with leading Pennsylvania manufacturers to supply all the fuel they require at a mean cost of \$1.90 per ton from the pig to finished iron. Never before in modern history has better steel been manufactured than is now being turned out by the rolling mills of Pittsburg and Allegheny City, and the improvement is due solely to the uniformity of heat maintained in the furnaces by the combustion of the new fuel.

Says the *Washington Critic*: Anarchy still pervades the atmosphere of Chicago. Mr. Parsons has put in an appearance with a request to be martyred. The dusky Mrs. Parsons is writing a book on Socialism and the "Reign of Terror," of which 2,000 copies, accompanied by a photograph of her interesting husband, are to be struck off for general circulation. The trial of the Spies gang is about to proceed, provided a jury is ever selected, and the inevitable Parsons has a two hours' speech on hand, which he desires to deliver in his own defense. In the meantime, the Anarchists who are not in jail are holding incendiary meetings as of yore and plotting the extermination of the police. Chicago as a summer resort is ruled out for this year.

According to a Washington Stationer, there have been some 12,000 bills introduced in congress this season, three-fourths of which are house bills. Of the 3,000 introduced in the senate, 448 are set down to Mr. Sawyer and 447 to Mr. Blaine. No other senator is guilty of half so many, though Mr. Sewell comes up with 205 and Mr. Van Wyck with 201. The Kansas senators, Plumb and Ingalls, respectively number 150 and 151. Mr. Sawyer's are doubtless mostly private pension bills, as he acquired great distinction some weeks ago in preparing an unprecedented number within a given time for presentation on the part of the pension committee. Mr. Kenna of West Virginia, introduced the lowest number, two, if we except Mr. Jones, of Florida, who has been continuously absent, and who has presented none at all.

The *Baltimore American* says: "No one has attracted so much attention at the national capital during the past ten days as Mrs. Cleveland, and it is improbable that any future mistress of the White House will have so many persons eager to see her. The ladies who made a study of Mrs. Cleveland at the two receptions held in the past week, say that she will be a credit to the White House, and will give satisfaction to the people who have to do with the administration. If she interferes with the actions of the President the ladies think that her interference will be for the better. There is all the difference in the world between the general character of Mr. Cleveland and his wife. He is slow and phlegmatic, while she is very energetic. He is methodical and meditative, while she is somewhat gay and quick to act. But those who have seen most of Mrs. Cleveland say that the match is a very good one.

Disguise the fact as his immediate friends will, there appears to be but little doubt that the days of ex-President Arthur are numbered and we may hear of his death at any time. The ex-president is suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, that horrible American disease that has carried off so many of our public men, and for which there appears to be no certain cure. Major William Arthur, the dentist's brother, who is paymaster in the army, has had himself placed upon waiting orders, so that he may be with his brother, who is now under his care. The sufferer has been confined to the house the greater part of the time, being unable to go out for a ride, excepting at intervals of several days, and returning to his room much exhausted after such exercise. He has, however, just gone on a visit to New London, Conn., in the hope that he will be improved, but his friends are reported as expressing the belief that such improvement would only be temporary. His condition is almost helpless.

Utah Marble.—To-day we were shown a specimen of beautiful dark-colored marble, resembling the agate species, taken from a deposit in the vicinity of Provo. We are assured by a gentleman interested in it that it can be procured in blocks as large as eight to ten feet square. If this be the case the claim will probably develop into a valuable property. The great difficulty encountered thus far in Utah marble deposits has been that the article is only found in comparatively small slabs, having evidently been broken up by the convulsions which evidently at one time changed the topography of this entire region. The Provo marble is dark in color, most of it having a reddish body with black spots and slightly whitish veins. In some portions the spots are a bright green. The substance is admirably adapted for counter, stand, and bureau tops, vases and innumerable other uses.