

quotes from an article in the *Christian Union* by Prof. Geo. N. Marden, of Colorado College, who affirms that:

"The Mormons have a strong hold on their young people by means of their system of schools, from which non-Mormon teachers are excluded, and in which Mormon doctrines are assiduously taught."

Mr. Potter seems a little bewildered over the contradictory statements of writers and travelers in regard to Utah, and no wonder. But if he desires to find out the facts they can be easily ascertained. And he should be aware that he cannot expect to get them from bitter and prejudiced theological enemies of the people of Utah. Now, what does Mr. Marden, of Colorado, know, more than what somebody has told him, of the methods of conducting schools in Utah. He may believe that "Mormon doctrines are assiduously taught" in the schools of Utah. But those who told him so knew better. Such statements have been made by professional preachers and teachers when scouring the country for funds, and also by Governor Murray and other equally unprincipled and untruthful officials, and in the way in which they are presented to the public those statements are intentionally deceptive.

There are in Utah three kinds of schools. Sunday Schools, in which religious tenets are taught. Sectarian day schools, established by various religious denominations. And District Schools, which are public day schools, supported largely by taxation and partly by tuition fees. In the latter "Mormon" doctrines are not taught, and those who assert that they are, either lie for a purpose or have been deceived by those who lie. But there has been a great change in the kind of falsehood circulated concerning education in Utah. But a very short time since, the same persons who now claim that the District Schools of Utah are "Mormon" schools in which "Mormon" doctrines are taught, declared that there were no schools at all in Utah except those established by sectarians, or as they called it, "Christian" missionary work. And thousands of dollars have been wheedled out of the pockets of benevolent people in the East upon this barefaced falsehood, told without blushing by Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregationalist and Baptist preachers and teachers in lectures upon Utah and the "Mormons." Statistics officially prepared have made that kind of lie dangerous, so they fall back on the other, adopted by Mr. Marden and the *Christian Union*, and alluded to by Mr. Potter.

But there are some persons who plaster over their consciences a little bit of truth in order to deceive the public with an effectual falsehood, and yet save themselves from direct lying. They declare they have heard "Mormon" songs sung, and "Mormon" doctrines taught in the schools of Utah. They have heard this in the Sunday Schools, and create the impression that they have heard it in the District Schools. What is the difference in their intent, and consequently in their meanness and guilt, to the open lie of the braver dealers in deceit? Mr. Potter will find on investigation that other popular beliefs about "Mormons," their "ignorance," "lawlessness" and "general depravity," are just about as true as the current yarns concerning the schools or absence of schools in Utah Territory.

THE MUZZLE PROCESS.

YESTERDAY, in the Congressional House, Representative White made an attempt to denounce the action of the Springer committee in deciding to proceed no farther with the investigation of the charges against Governor Murray, but to drop it "like a hot potato." Mr. White was doubtless out of order in introducing the subject while speaking to a matter to which it was not relevant, but he was evidently led to speak as he did from sheer desperation, there being no other method apparent by which he could touch the subject with a forty-foot pole. He was evidently determined that he would not allow the covering-up-corruption course of the Springer Committee to pass without a protest from him in some form. Had the remarks of Mr. White been directed to a matter in relation to which it had not been decided in influential quarters to apply the gag and muzzle process he would doubtless have been allowed to go on, as the proceedings of the House are filled with instances of departures on the part of members occupying the floor from the main questions on debate, but they meet with no impediment, the most remarkable latitude being generally allowed.

The idea that the action of the committee in quashing the Murray investigation was based on the ground that further proceedings would lead to his exculpation is too supremely absurd to be entertained, and would place them under the stigma of leaving a stain on an innocent man. The cause of the cessation was without doubt the certainty of the charges being proved. The matter is as clear as need be. A string must have been pulled that caused the collapse of the committee on the investigation and the application of a coat of thin whitewash, through which the country can see numerous black splashes. Nothing is more apparent than the harking from this question, which

speaks badly for the condition of the country.

It may be that Mr. Murray will be re-appointed Governor of Utah, for political surprises are out of the question in those degenerate days. The conduct of the Government toward the people of this Territory has been full of the most glaring inconsistencies, and it would only add another to the long list of incongruous situations for a man to be retained in the chief executive office of Utah whose character has been smudged with charges of gross dishonesty, the investigation of which has been suppressed for political reasons. Perhaps it is fitting that a person of that description should pose as a pet moral reformer of Utah? If the General Government can stand him as its representative, perhaps the people will try to endure the affliction, should it become necessary.

A PERTINENT LETTER.

The following letter, written by Hon. John D. White, of Kentucky, to Chairman Springer of the committee of investigation into the Murray affair, makes interesting reading in connection with the account of the little "spat" in the House of Representatives, when Mr. White was muzzled for fear he would tell too much truth. If opportunity is not afforded to prove the allegations of Messrs. White and Gibson, or demonstrate their falsity, the Springer committee will stand condemned before the country, and their pretended investigation will appear but a shameful and farcical humbug.

"Having learned that Mr. Justice Harlan and Mr. Speaker Carlisle have testified before your committee in behalf of Governor Murray, and that with their testimony, in connection with Governor Murray's own statement, your committee proposed to close the investigation concerning the expenditures in Kentucky during Governor Murray's marshalship for that State; and furthermore, having learned from yourself that the testimony of Governor Murray in his own behalf controverted statements made by me when summoned before your committee; therefore I respectfully suggest, if there remains any doubt in the minds of the members of the committee on expenditures in the department of justice as to the fact that there was collusion between G. C. Wharton and Eli H. Murray, late United States district attorney and marshal for the State of Kentucky, through a corrupt and oppressive system of their own choosing, by which numerous prosecutions were instituted for the most trivial violations of law, the arrested parties being taken unnecessarily long distances and subjected to great inconvenience and expense in order to make costs against the United States and increase the fees of the officers, that you summon the following named persons to testify before your committee: Samuel C. Craig, clerk of the United States court, Louisville, Ky.; Col. W. A. Bullitt, Col. John H. Ward, Samuel McKee, Walter Evans, A. J. Anier, United States Marshal for Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.; C. B. Farvis, United States commissioner, London, Ky.; A. T. Wood, United States commissioner, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; H. F. Finley, judge of the fifteenth judicial district, Ky.; Williamsburg, Ky.; and Hon. Alfonso Taft, ex-Attorney-General, through whom Wharton was removed and Murray permitted to resign on account of the investigation of their official conduct by G. K. Chase."

"SENIORS" AND "JUNIORS" IN POLITICS.

The letter in Monday's *EVENING NEWS*, signed "Utah Boy," we find expresses the views of a great many people in regard to the correspondence and editorial which have appeared in the Salt Lake *Herald* on the subject of "Young Men in Politics." "Utah Boy," who is really what he claims to be, a young man born in this Territory who has never held a political office, has shown that the statement made by "Native Born" and endorsed by the *Herald*, that young men have been unfairly treated by the seniors, politically, is not borne out by the facts.

Young men are and have been brought to the front, and placed in official positions for which they were adapted. And this has not been, as falsely intimated by "Native Born" for causes other than "qualification or character." In almost every instance the public men who are now "seniors," and are honored and respected for their experience, wisdom and integrity, commenced their public life as young men untied in the affairs of state. There is not now and has not been at any time in this Territory, any "organized effort" for the subjugation of young men or the elevation of the "seniors." All over the Territory young men have had their opportunities for usefulness both in and out of office. The rash statements of "Native Born" are remarkable for their bold and patent inaccuracy.

The case of Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon is mentioned by "Native Born" with a flippancy and disregard for the facts which are both impertinent and inconsistent. It is well known that the

gentleman never sought or desired the office which he filled so long and ably, but was really averse to receiving it. Being elected by the people, who wanted his services, he represented them at the seat of government in such a manner as to gain and retain the respect of the best minds of the nation. When the position to which he was chosen by the people was assailed, he manfully battled for his rights, and in doing so contended for the rights of his constituents, as he was in duty bound to do. And he was never nominated or elected because he struggled for the office but because he was eminently qualified for the position and the people wanted him there. If he had sought the office, in all probability he would never have obtained it; for the people of Utah, leaders and followers, do not respect men who pull wires for position or are eager for place and power, and we commend this to the consideration of "Native Born" and others who may, like him, lust after political distinction and think they can force their way into office. We also call attention to the fact that when Brother Cannon was called into prominence he was a young man, as were most of our present seniors when brought forward into public life, and his case is one out of many that stand out in clear contradiction to the position assumed by the *Herald* and its recent correspondents.

We are and always have been in favor of recognizing talent and ability in the young. But we would remind the ambitious and enterprising youth of Utah that experience is of some value as well as energy, and that there is such a virtue as gratitude, which ought to be shown towards those public servants who have expended their forces and devoted their lives in the promotion of the public good. Most of the seniors against whom "Native Born" desires to establish an organization of juniors, served the public years ago either without pay at all or for remuneration that was not the wages of a common laborer, and now that times have changed and offices carry with them something like decent pay, we would ask if it is proper to discard these seniors, who are noted for their ability and long-proven fidelity, just to gratify the budding ambition of some office-seeking juniors?

The fatuity of "Native Born" in exposing his emagrin at being left out of office at the present juncture, and complaining at young men being excluded just when they are more than ever being brought to the front, is really astonishing. He has taken the very course to defeat his own aspirations. Soreheads, senior or junior, never have much favor in this community. They are not considered the right kind of stuff for the offices in the gift of the people. Those who thrust themselves into notice and parade their claims or pretended qualifications excite disgust instead of winning favor. He makes it evident that he is vexed at not being selected for some post that he covets. A large number of young men have been called to fill positions of trust and profit, and he was not one of the elect. He being left out, the young men, as a class, are "abused" and "subjugated." And now he wants them to combine against the seniors and cause a division in the People's Party, which is exactly what the enemy has been trying in vain to effect for years. And what for? Simply that he and those who think like him may adopt the ways of the corrupt political world, and strive and wire-work and log-roll for office. And this is the very surest way to lose the object of their ambition. For they will for this reason, if for no other, be rejected by the great majority of the voters who know how to appreciate worth and despise pretence.

We admonish our young friends to beware of the sophistries of such aspirants as "Native Born." Office-seeking is not a noble employment. There are plenty of avenues for the pursuit of honorable distinction without running in the race for political preferment. Let every young man strive to develop the talents with which he is endowed, take part in public affairs according to his rights and privileges, and help in maintaining good order and the public welfare, to the best of his ability. And if he has within him the qualifications for public position they will be made manifest and be recognized in time. And if they are not, the same talents and qualities can be employed to profit and advantage outside of any office whatever. The whole tenor of "Native Born's" letter is to support the idea that office is the summum bonum, the great desideratum, the very apex of true ambition. And that is its great and glaring mistake in principle.

Another thing should be well understood: Anything that tends to divide the People's Party is wrong and unwise; any one who seeks to effect this by any means whatever is an enemy to its cause and principles. The strength which it bears is in its union. While that remains, it cannot be overcome. But divide it into factions and where will it be? And where will they be who caused the division? Repudiated alike by "Mormon" and anti-"Mormon," they will fall between two stools into the mire and slide into the "slough of Despond."

And just examine the kind of division advocated by "Native Born." The "juniors" rising against the "seniors." The sons standing up to fight their fathers. The youth, who are reaping the fruits of the toil of the pioneers and founders of the community, banding together to push aside the veterans

who made it possible for them to exist and enjoy the benefits of good society in these blossoming vales redeemed from a wilderness!

This would be as monstrous as foolish. Why is it desired? Has any such distinction ever been made by the "seniors" against the "juniors?" Has any such division ever been known in Utah? Have there ever been two classes of that kind recognized or hinted at? If so, where does the line of the juniors end and that of the "seniors" begin? The assumption of "Native Born" is utterly false, and his attempt to make a party issue of it grotesquely absurd. The true interests of the young men are inseparably bound up with those of the older members of society. "As juniors," to quote "Native Born," they can accomplish nothing. As citizens identified with the People's Party they can do a great deal.

Youth, of itself, will be found no real qualification or recommendation pitted against maturity and experience. There is no middle wall of partition between them now, there ought not to be and will not be in the future. And if any are foolish enough to grasp at the shadow pointed out as a prize in the letter of "Native Born," and endorsed by the *Herald*, they will certainly lose the substance and either drop into insignificance and oblivion after briefly flashing into notice like a meteor, or go over body and spirit to the enemy where a worse fate is sure to await them. We do not think the proposed "third party" will amount to a baker's dozen of "the young men of Utah."

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SUMMONS.

In the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah.

MILLARD F. EAKLE, Plaintiff,

vs.
LAURA V. EAKLE, (nee Raynes) Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To LAURA V. EAKLE, Defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Probate Court, of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this Court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this court for the relief prayed for.

WITNESS, the HON. E. A. SMITH, Judge, and the seal of the Probate Court, of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 25th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-four.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk.

CHAS. W. STAYNEE,
Attorney for Plaintiff. w44 4w

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