

It is singular how inconsistent is public opinion, in many instances. All the blame of the labor troubles of the past few weeks is laid on the small shoulders of one little man. And why? Because he is so enormously rich and has gained his money and stocks and bonds by the exercise of an exceptional brain. He has been successful where others have failed. They have tried to accomplish what he has been able to achieve, and have either been unable to effect it or have only advanced part of the way on the road to his eminence of wealth. His methods are not very different to many of theirs. But he is shrewder, has greater foresight, more nerve in some things, and is not squeamish as to consequences. He is perhaps not any more unscrupulous than thousands of smaller speculators who pass unscathed by the masses.

Yet he is assailed on every hand. "The poor working man" looks upon him as the cause of low wages. The Socialist thinks his millions ought to be divided for the general benefit. Schemers who spend their lives in scrambling for cash, curse him because he has triumphed where they have been discomfited. Congressmen join in the yelps of the crowd, and one of them—Lawler, of Illinois—thinks that "hanging Jay Gould to a lamp post would settle all of the labor troubles in this country." All this is the most miserable kind of trash, and displays a lack of common sense that is truly deplorable.

In the race for gold and the greed for wealth which is almost universal, what is to be the goal and the final limit? Is a man to be applauded who makes a million, and another anathematized who by similar means gains a hundred millions? If the methods of the money-grubber are to be blamed, are they not as censurable in the small successes as in the greater? Under the existing conditions of society it is the boldest species of hypocrisy or the most venomous kind of envy, or the shallowest sort of inconsistency which assails Jay Gould because of his accumulations and manipulations of money. He is no worse and no better than hordes of cold-hearted and selfish monopolists and employers of labor who pass without comment or figure as respected leaders in the great business world.

The rights of property are to be held as secure under the laws of civilized nations as the rights of life and liberty. The rights of labor should be as sacred as any. Every workman has the right to hold his abilities at a certain figure. But he has not the right to use force to compel an employer to give him that price, nor to hinder his neighbor from laboring at lower wages. Working people have the right to combine for the purpose of obtaining just remuneration or a share in the profits of their toil, but they have no right to prevent others from working when they refuse to labor, nor to stop business, destroy property, or intimidate or commit violence against the capitalists.

The interests of employers and the employed are mutual. If this was thoroughly appreciated and acted upon much trouble might be avoided. A great deal of the difficulty that arises is through the failure of capitalists to understand that labor is human. It is not animal, nor mechanical. Men and women, as workers, must not be classed with beasts of burden, useful merely for what they can perform at the least possible cost, nor as machines that are set going to yield the greatest profits, and worked till they are worn out. Employers have social duties to perform. They are connected with their employes by the ties that bind society. They are all men and women affected by everything that tends to the general welfare.

The progress of the masses is for the benefit of the advanced classes. Employers would gain by creating in the employed an interest in the business in which they are engaged in different capacities. The tendencies at present, unless in rare exceptions, are in the opposite direction. The workman wants to make as much out of the master as he can at the least labor, and the employer seeks to extract the greatest possible service at the least possible outlay. There is no reciprocity. On the contrary there is a perpetual conflict. And this in the end is detrimental to both parties, and so to society. And unless something is introduced to establish a unity of interests between capital and labor, there will come a clash which will shake the world. It is the great question of the hour.

The Knights of Labor are engaged in a grand work. The intention of the organization is excellent. But it is liable to be turned into an engine of revolution. Under wise regulation it can be made a power for good. In the hands of rash and aspiring demagogues it may be used to uproot existing institutions and spread anarchy and ruin. Its recent exhibition of numerical strength is significant of its possibilities. But it has been a failure in results, and shows a lack of definite present purposes that is a mark of inherent weakness. Money can be raised, no doubt, on the call of the Master Workman, to help the strikers at St. Louis. But what will be accomplished by feeding the men who have left their work if their places are filled by others and nothing permanent is effected?

We think Powderly has shown himself to be a man of considerable ability and character, and that his sympathies are on the side of right and equity.

But his threats amount to nothing, and the absence of a defined object and a settled issue place him at a disadvantage in the contest with the shrewdest and most successful financier of the age.

AN OUTSPOKEN AVOWAL.

We give place to-day to a strong communication from Wm. H. Shearman, who has long been known to many of the people of Utah. We think that those who read it carefully will give the gentleman credit for sincerity. Coming at a time when there is such a heavy pressure upon the people whose cause he espouses with so much fervor, it is evidence of his excellent intentions. We do not believe, however, that his outspoken sentiments will do him any real injury. A few, and they perhaps the very friends with whom he has associated, may condemn him for taking this stand. But the masses of the people will admire his firm enunciations and open avowals, and the result will not be disastrous in any sense.

We learn that the gentleman is absent from the city at present. But lest it might be thought the article was forwarded from a distance, we will explain that it reached this office some time since, but being addressed to a gentleman not connected with the editorial department who was away at the time, it was mislaid and until to-day we knew nothing concerning it. We commend it to the careful perusal of all readers of the DESERET NEWS.

THE MOST IMPUDENT SCHEME EVER CONCOCTED.

BASKIN has had his say before the House Committee on the Judiciary. He is the representative of the hungry seekers after office and the control of Utah's finances, who have been working up the excitement and urging on the crusade that have for some time been hindering the progress of this Territory. If sensible members of that committee can put aside for the time being the prejudices which they may have entertained against the very name of "Mormon," and take a scrutinizing glance at the cause which Mr. Baskin represents, they cannot fail to be both amazed and disgusted.

Here is a Territory that has been built up from the barren ground by a community that are famed for their thrift, honesty, temperance, frugality and union. They have managed to keep it out of debt and to bring it into all the conditions contemplated in the institutions of the country to render it suitable for Statehood. There is one popular objection to them. Some of their number believe in marrying more wives than is the orthodox number, and practice what they believe. But these have been deprived of all active participation in the government of the Territory. The remainder, forming a very large majority of all the voters, cannot be charged with this peculiarity that gives so much offense to some exceedingly sensitive people. This majority, by their ballots, are able to elect their friends to the few local offices in the control of the people. They will not vote for their enemies. This exasperates the minority of the minority. That is to say, a few of the non-"Mormon" residents, represented by Mr. Baskin, who want to rule in spite of the wishes of the people.

What they ask of Congress, through their attorney whom they have hired to do this dirty work, is to disfranchise all the "Mormon" citizens, male and female, so that the schemers may gain easy access to the offices and the treasury. All the stories and romances with which Mr. Baskin is charged, are fabricated and to be used for this end and purpose. Such a monstrous proposition would not be listened to for a moment in regard to any other people. But these rogues count on the prejudice against the "Mormons" to warrant their most infamous schemes for place and plunder.

Think of it! After the hardy pioneers and their immediate followers have subdued the soil and made the country habitable, established good order, and forced out of the sterile soil good food and comfortable dwelling places for man and beast, a few scheming adventurers come among them and attempt to gain complete control. Unable to effect this by either ordinary or extraordinary methods, they now boldly ask Congress to take away from the large majority, the owners of the soil, the working elements, the very body of the community, all political rights and privileges, that they, the plotters, the conspirators, the professional politicians, the ex-officials, place-hunters, bummers and beats, may walk into power, tax the people who are to have no representation, and spend their money at will!

Remember, polygamy, the great hobgoblin of frightened fogies and smug-faced Pharisees cuts no figure in this question. The voters are none of them polygamists. It is simply a proposition to give these lawless, conscienceless and unscrupulous adventurers, political control of the Territory of Utah for their individual use and benefit. And a congressional committee can listen to pleadings for such an infamous scheme for two mortal hours!

We do not believe, however, that it will have any serious effect. The people's side of this important question will be properly presented, and the ring delegate will have his labor—and his fee—for his pains. Such a barefaced scheme to un-Americanize a Territory of the Union, and give a prosperous community over to oppression and plunder, has never before been concocted since the foundations were laid of the Government of the United States.

COWARDLY AND CONTEMPTIBLE CONDUCT.

The outrages to which lady witnesses are subject in the grand jury room are almost unbearable. Prosecuting officers are sustained in such a manner that they consider themselves free to harass and annoy and insult the helpless objects of their prudence and low-lived curiosity, to the full extent of their base desires. They understand that their cowardly carcasses are safe from the personal vengeance that in any other part of this country would be inflicted upon them for the brutal mental torture they inflict upon female victims. They presume upon the non-retaliation which is a part of the creed of the people affected by their conduct, and the counsels which have been given to abstain from violence. But no man would get down to the depth of degradation in which such persons delight to wallow. A creature who will force a sensitive woman into the presence of fifteen other feigning, chuckling, interrogation points, and ply her with repeated questions such as are related and referred to and hinted at in another part of this paper, ought to be shunned by every lady and gentleman in the community, and it would be a libel upon the canine species to designate such a being as a contemptible hound.

THE DANGEROUS LINE OF USURPATION.

BISHOP TUTTLE, of the Episcopal Church, is a man well known and generally respected in Utah. Of course he is opposed to the religion of the majority of the people here, and is outspoken in his opinions. But he has not exhibited that spleen and rancor which are so common in the clerical antagonists to "Mormonism," and has on several occasions testified to the good qualities of the people here in a manner that has gained him much esteem. In the following, which appeared in an ecclesiastical organ, that gentleman incidentally attacks the "Mormon" Church in a severer tone than common with him, but his main remarks strike at a measure intended for evil. He has the sagacity to see that the blow aimed at the "Mormon" Church by confiscation of its property, may, if successful, at some time be directed against other Churches. The proposition from which he dissents is wrong in principle and is opposed to the established ideas of the rights and powers of the State in reference to religion, and he places himself upon the record in a way that leaves no room for mistake as to his position. We can afford to pass by his casual remarks, which are understood, about the "despotism" that he well knows does not exist in Utah, in view of his strong opposition to the usurpation and robbery designed in the new Edmunds bill. Dr. Tuttle says:

"I cannot persuade myself to look with approval upon the enactment of measures at Washington (even upon the plea that extraordinary diseases require extraordinary remedies) which put the control of the property of the Mormon Church, without its desire or consent, in the hands of appointees of the state, and to deny the Mormon people the right to give and use money for the purposes to which their religious earnestness and missionary zeal urge them. Punish polygamists. Make every inch of American soil hot and yet more hot for the soles of their feet. Compel deep respect and entire obedience to the laws of the sovereign Congress in this matter. But I am wont to feel that for the 'state at Washington to claim control over the 'church' in Utah, in the detailed management of the latter's property, and in the thwarting of the missionary ardor of its people, is to move along the dangerous line of usurpation, un-American and unfair, quite side by side with the high-handed despotism with which the church in Utah ignores and murders the state. While the civil government steadfastly exerts itself for the effectual repression of crime, let heretics, the most intemperate and false religions, the most provoking, be assailed only by the powerful forces of fair reason and the strong moral weapons of opposing truth."

MORE LAWLESS WORK FOR FRES.

Not less than twenty persons, we are informed, were brought to this city by the officers in the latest raid at American Fork. What for? Only four persons were arrested, the rest were brought here as witnesses. American

Fork is in the First Judicial District. There are at least four U. S. Commissioners in that District. One of them is at Provo not more than fifteen miles from American Fork. Yet all these people were brought into the Third Judicial District, a distance of thirty-five miles. Why are defendants, and witnesses often having nothing to do with the case, brought from one district into another, where the cases cannot be tried? Is it not to play into the hands of the fee-fend McKay and make mileage for the officers at the expense of the United States Government? How much does the Marshal make on these unlawful and unnecessary hauls from a distance?

This is something that should be looked into. It is after the fashion of the Kentucky way of doing business, as disclosed in the evidence against Eli H. Murray, when U. S. Marshal in that State. It is all wrong and a fraud upon the Treasury. It is also an imposition upon the people. Officers have no right to bring them from their homes in another District to favor a rapacious official and make fat fees for themselves.

The law requires that a defendant charged with an indictable misdemeanor shall be taken before a magistrate in the county in which he is arrested, who must admit the defendant to bail, certifying the fact on the warrant, and the officer must then discharge the defendant from arrest, and deliver the warrant and undertaking of bail to the clerk of the court at which the defendant is required to appear. The principle governing this matter is that the defendant, when arrested, must be taken before the nearest magistrate and in the county in which he is arrested.

There has to be a change inaugurated in many respects. If the law is to be enforced, it must be enforced legally, or there will be trouble. Let the people be informed as to their rights. Let the leading men in the several settlements post themselves and obtain legal advice on the rights of defendants and witnesses, and then take pains to make the people acquainted with them. The country is being overrun with ruffians, who have remained unmolested in their depredations so much and so long that they seem to think they can do just as they please.

Let no one resist the law. But there is no law or commandment of earth or heaven which requires men and women to submit to these illegal and unjustifiable raids, which are made to spread terror and dismay, disturb business and drag people from their homes to distant places, for the profit and emolument of insatiable fee-fend and to swell their ill-gotten gains.

UNFORTUNATE AMERICAN FORK.

AMERICAN FORK appears to be a favorite objective point for U. S. deputy marshals when they rally forth on anti-"Mormon" sorties. Doubtless the facilities for raiding that town are amplified by the fact that it is the place of residence of a penitentiary guard and deputy, who married a "Mormon" girl. The material for such incursions, however, is evidently furnished by an apostate, to whom the role of "spotter" is admirably adapted. He is fitted for the occupation by nature and instinct. Unless his character is much in advance of his reputation he would not hesitate to sell his nearest relative and best friend for gain. When the hope of reward is coupled with the taint of hate, all scruples appear to vanish. Some time ago a gentleman of this city heard that this pitiable person had been representing himself to be a U. S. officer, and pretending to arrest some persons under color of authority. By this reprehensible conduct he frightened a number of women and children, causing one lady to be so sick that she came near dying. The gentleman alluded to called upon Marshal Ireland and informed him of what he had heard concerning the creature referred to, and enquired whether it was one of his deputies. The answer was in the negative, and in addition the Marshal expressed great indignation at its conduct. He said that if the facts were as represented it should be arrested and appropriately punished. It now transpires that although it is not a deputy, it is one of the tools with which the Marshal and his deputies work. After using it, the real officers should be careful to wash their hands, which can scarcely be otherwise than soiled under the operation.

It will be observed that, in the latter part of this article, in using the relative pronoun, the gender of the "spotter" has been changed to neuter. The reason for this alteration is to avoid making the impression that it was a man in the strict sense of the term that was being referred to.

TREAT THEM WITH DESERVED CONTEMPT.

In the Denney case before the Commissioner, two witnesses at least were brought into Court who had no business there. They were two young ladies who had been summoned by the deputies in the street, whose names were not known to the officers and

who merely happened to be near the house where the deputies were making their arrest. They knew nothing of the affair and were of no use as witnesses.

If the people choose to submit to these peremptory proceedings we have no objection. If they like to do just as they are told by the creatures of Marshal Ireland, who seem to think their word is law and that they can command the attendance of every person who comes within speaking distance, whether they have any process of court relating to them or no, we have nothing to say. But when people are treated in this way and do not want to be forced into court and be plied with questions, they should understand that they are not under any obligations to go there on the say-so of some underling who chooses to command their presence. There is a lawful way to obtain the presence of witnesses, and that is not by the *ipse dixit* of a deputy. If those two young ladies had gone about their business and treated the insolent fellows who summoned them by word of mouth and in fictitious names, with the contempt they deserved, there is no law which would put them to any penalty.

Officers have no right to go prowling around with blank subpoenas to fill up as they choose, for the purpose of catching individuals that they may wish to summon before a court. Their business is to serve papers properly prepared, upon persons who are required and are named in the subpoena. They have no more legal authority to accost a person and say "I subpoena you in the name of Jane Doe," or "in the name of Richard Roe," than any private person has to attempt the same nonsense. People who are unfamiliar with legal proceedings are imposed upon by impudent ruffians who laugh at their simplicity.

The law is not enacted to harass and annoy the public, but to protect peaceable citizens and secure to them their rights. The prosecutions which have been inaugurated in Utah against one class of the community have been conducted in a manner to destroy instead of preserve the public peace. And respectable men and women are liable at any hour of the day or night to be disturbed by reckless ruffians under pretense of law and without legal process, and commanded to appear before a court, and in instances not a few have been placed under arrest without being charged with any offense known to the law.

We have heretofore pointed out the rights of citizens in regard to these matters and the limits of the powers of officers. We have counseled our friends to obey the law, but not yield to the dictum of every petty official who chooses to exercise undue authority. We repeat the advice. It is time a stop was put to these unlawful proceedings, and that citizens who have violated no law should stand up in defense of their liberties. Let legal process be obeyed, but let impudent assumptions of upstart officials be treated with utter indifference.

A GRADUAL FAILURE of strength, with extreme pallor of face, fullness under the eyes, prostration, swelling of ankles and legs, indicate unmistakably a deranged condition of the kidneys, which should remove all this water from the system; if they do not, you certainly need the great kidney specific, Warner's safe cure.

Made Short Work of It.

OFFICE OF DAYTON JOURNAL, DAYTON, O., Nov. 11, 1885.—In April, of 1885, after doctoring for four months, for kidney trouble, began taking Warner's safe cure. In one week, I was relieved of a stone as large as a peanut, followed by sediment that indicated dissolution of the stone.—W. H. ROUZER, foreman of job-room.

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and nobody has ever told
her how easy it is to put
beauty on the skin. Beauty
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