

## EDITORIALS.

## EXECUTE THE LAW.

THE special inducements offered to the public in this Territory to break the laws of God and of man, are disgraceful to those who have prepared them and to those who accept them. The instructions concerning Sabbath-breaking that have been recently given to the Latter-day Saints are not new nor unusual. They have been imparted from the organization of the Church. They are founded upon early revelations in this dispensation and the holy scriptures accepted as a standard by all denominations in Christendom. They have been urged with particular force during the past few weeks, because of the disposition of some persons professing to be members of the Church to violate its rules concerning the Sabbath. The law of the Territory is against this evil, as well as the divine law. And those who despise the counsel given them on this subject are thus doubly guilty.

The attractions and enticements arranged for the express purpose of inducing reckless persons to defy public sentiment and the rules of religion, ought not to have any weight with respectable people. Those who are led away by them are not of the stable and sensible sort. They are of the light and frivolous order of humanity, to be found in every part of the world, to whom right and duty and decorum are without value, and who are easily led by any simple vanity, and who buzz around any kind of amusement like moths around a candle.

But the individuals who, for the purpose of making money, plan and scheme to tempt those simple folks and attract the vicious with Sabbath-breaking, are of another stripe. They need something more than advice and remonstrance. Wherein they wilfully violate the law, they are open to punishment. If we are rightly informed, the local statutes are openly defied and broken with impunity every Sunday at Lake Park. Intoxicants are disposed of without the slightest concealment, and thus temptation is placed in the way of the weak and means put into the hands of the vicious to work their evil ends.

The special trains run out to places of public resort on Sunday are open and glaring insults to the sentiment of the vast majority of the citizens of this Territory; but they do not come, perhaps, within the strict limits of the law. But the liquor traffic on Sunday is criminal. It should be treated as an infraction of law. What are the authorities of Davis County thinking about while they permit this public infamy?

Under the liquor law of 1882, any person who sells or disposes of for gain any intoxicating drink without obtaining a license therefor, is liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding six months. The County Courts are authorized to issue licenses under certain conditions. One of these is that the person obtaining the license shall execute a bond with two sureties, one of the conditions of which is that he will pay all damages, fines, and forfeitures that may be adjudged against him under the provisions of the liquor act. And here is one of the forfeitures under that license and bond:

"Sec. 6. Any person licensed as aforesaid, who shall sell, give away or otherwise dispose of any intoxicating drink at any time during the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, except for medical purposes upon the prescription of a physician, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, may be fined in any sum less than one hundred dollars."

Now if the parties who are dealing out liquor to the public are not licensed, the county authorities are to blame for not proceeding against them. If they are licensed, then the county authorities will be to blame if they do not proceed against them for violating the Sunday law. Newspaper notices encouraging this violation of the Sabbath by lauding and giving prominence to the Sunday concerts, mention that no liquor will be sold while the concerts are in progress. This is tantamount to a notice that when the concerts are not going on liquor will be sold. Nobody that we have heard from disputes the fact that it is sold at other times during the Sabbath. And there are bibulous who, unable to procure intoxicants on Sunday in the city except by stratagem, flock out to this resort where they can obtain it *ad libitum*.

We regard the Sunday carousals at the Lake as a great detriment to social order in Davis County, and the law-abiding portions of the community will do their duty in reference to the evil that is flourishing and flaunting itself within their jurisdiction. We notice that some of the ecclesiastical ward authorities in this city are exerting themselves to check the evil of Sabbath breaking, and this is very commendable. At the same time wisdom is necessary as well as zeal. Harshness and undue severity may do more harm than good. Salvation, not destruction, is the aim of the Gospel, and sound teaching, a kind influence and reasonable exhortation will accomplish more than strong language or extreme measures. But the law of

God and the law of the land must both be maintained, and those whose duty it is to administer either must not shrink from the task.

## NOT AN UNMIXED EVIL.

THE New York *Evening Post* has been showing up the retail drug dealers and their extortionate prices considering the cost of their goods at wholesale. According to that paper, during the past three years the wholesale price of many drugs in common use has been reduced fully one-third. Quinine has fallen from \$3 to 52 cents an ounce; opium has dropped from \$4 to \$1.75 a pound. Other drugs have met with a similar diminution in cost at wholesale, but the retail price is not diminished, and druggists charge just as much to put up a prescription now as when the ingredients were of so much greater market value.

There should be a heavy profit on drugs to the retailer, because he has to keep on hand so many articles that are only called for occasionally, and also many things which lose their virtue and their value by the lapse of time. Besides, the quantities of each are usually so small in each prescription or order, that a considerable percentage of profit has to be placed upon them and there is always a slight loss in handling. Nobody ever made much of a fortune in the retail sale of drugs alone. Other articles are always kept on hand from which larger returns are had, and these combined with the regular business yield the living profits. But when reductions so large as claimed take place in wholesale prices, retailers should also come down to some extent with their figures, that the public may share with the dealers in the benefits.

The more drugs, the more sickness, is a true saying, which the history of all new towns and districts will demonstrate. If drugs were much cheaper there would be a greater mortality than at present, so the evil of high prices and the wrong of excessive profits, are balanced by the good that comes to the community from the restraint upon drugging which they impose. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

## "SPEAK OF A MAN AS YOU FIND HIM"

A GENTLEMAN who has become identified with the history of Utah is about to leave the Territory to make his home in Missouri. His face is familiar to the people of Montana and Idaho as well as the denizens of the country near the shores of the saline Sea. Bishop Tuttle of the Episcopal Church, who was some time ago elected to the Bishopric of Missouri, will leave a favorable impression upon all who have become acquainted with him during his sojourn in the region of the Rocky Mountains. Kind, courteous and urbane, yet dignified and firm in his demeanor, he has made many friends among people of various shades of opinion.

Although very pronounced in his opposition to the "Mormon" faith, he has not acted as an enemy to the "Mormon" people. So far as we are aware he has not, like many of his cloth, used his ecclesiastical influence towards the oppression and spoliation of the Latter-day Saints, but has on many occasions borne testimony to their good qualities, in public and in private. We respect a consistent antagonist. We accord to every man the right to oppose that which we believe, if he conscientiously differs from us. We claim no more for ourselves in this respect than we are willing that others should enjoy. We admire the courage of conviction in any man, no matter how much we may consider him mistaken in his opinions.

Bishop Tuttle is not only frank enough to express freely his dissent from the doctrines of the "Mormons" when among them, but brave enough to speak in defense of that unpopular people when in the midst of their enemies. There are few prominent men who dare do this. Many declare themselves averse to the unfair course pursued toward the "Mormons," and avow the conviction that they are the worst maligned people on the globe. But public sentiment is so strong against them, that those who express these views in private are afraid to utter them openly for fear of being accused of being "influenced by the 'Mormons.'" Bishop Tuttle, by his consistent course, has gained the esteem of the "Mormon" people without losing the respect of his own class and denomination. Following is a brief account of his life and labors:

"The Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, S. T. D., missionary Bishop of Utah and Idaho, now Bishop-elect of Missouri, was born in Windham, N. Y., January 26, 1837, and is therefore in his 50th year. His father was Daniel B. Tuttle, his mother Abigail C. Stimpson. He was graduated at Columbia college, New York, in 1857, and at the theological seminary five years later. He was ordained Deacon, June 29, 1862, and became assistant Minister in Morris, N. Y. He was ordained Priest, July 19th, 1863, and upon the death of the Rector of the parish above named, succeeded him and remained in office

until elected Bishop. He married Harriet M. Foote. Columbia college gave him his degrees S. T. D., in 1866. May 1, 1867, he was consecrated missionary Bishop of Montana, Idaho and Utah in Trinity chapel, New York. In 1868, he was elected Bishop of Missouri, but declined. In 1874 he was appointed representative of Columbia College for the tercentenary of the University of Edinburgh. In 1880, Montana, being constituted a separate missionary jurisdiction, left Utah and Idaho to Bishop Tuttle."

We bid the gentleman farewell, with the best wishes for his welfare. We do not agree with him in religious belief, but we are in accord with that spirit, which, in any society promotes fairness, friendship and good will among men, which encourages morality and right conduct, and which breathes charity and peace. We hope to hear that Bishop Tuttle and his partner in life are enjoying prosperity and contentment and the cordial feelings of a host of friends in his new field of labor in old Missouri.

## "NO CORRECTION" NEEDED!

WE are not quite done with Mr. Dickson's camp-fire speech. It is claimed, this morning, by his organ, that the discussion regarding it has been entirely between it and the News, the gentleman himself taking no part in it. Had this been the case an apology would have been due our readers. We have simply shown that Mr. Dickson's statements were utterly false, and have likewise exhibited the ludicrous character of the arguments used to bolster them. In this connection the disreputable paper and its mass of irrelevant trash have been incidentally mentioned.

On Friday last we made this quotation from Mr. Dickson's fulminant harangue before the G. A. R. visitors:

"There has never been a man called for sentence in the Third District Court or in the First or Second District Courts, but who had the chance to go thence free, without punishment of any kind, if he would but simply say: 'From this time forward I will obey the laws of the United States.'"

Upon this statement we made the following comment:

"It is not necessary to hunt up the record to prove the falsity of this utterance. The evidence is fresh in the public mind that Messrs. Orson Arnold, John Sharp and S. W. Sears were each fined \$300; John Daynes \$150, and T. O. Angell, if we recollect right, a similar amount. The two latter had plead for leniency owing to their financial inability. With all of these cases Mr. Dickson was officially connected as District Attorney, yet they each and all promised to obey the law in the future as construed by the courts. The only instance, in our recollection, of a "Mormon" charged with unlawful cohabitation being allowed "to go thence (from the Third District Court) free, without any punishment of any kind," under the condition cited by Mr. Dickson was Mr. C. V. Spencer. The same general course has been pursued in the other two districts."

On Saturday, Mr. Dickson's organ, in treating upon our article as a whole said, comparatively, that the point made by the News on that part of the District Attorney's speech had "more force."

This morning the same paper contains this:

"It further says he has answered through the Salt Lake Tribune. That does not happen to be true, either. Mr. Dickson has treated the News with the silence which he always does when that sheet assails him. What THE TRIBUNE has done has been of its own volition as a missionary paper."

The kind of silence exhibited toward this journal by Mr. Dickson was exhibited in his notorious speech, when he not only endeavored to refute a position we took in reference to one of his public utterances, but made, before the G. A. R. visitors, an unjustifiable and unwarranted attack upon this paper, about that, however, we cared not a rush.

We now give another exhibit of one of Mr. Dickson's brilliant flashes of silence, which will also show whether he has taken any part in the discussion in reference to his defamatory speech: We quote from the *Tribune of Sunday*:

"Regarding the statement of Mr. Dickson that there never has been a man called for sentence in the Third District Court, or in the First or Second District Courts, but who had the chance to go thence free, without punishment of any kind, if he would but simply say, 'From this time I will obey the laws of the United States,' Mr. Dickson says it needs no correction and not much explanation; that Arnold was fined \$300 and Bishop Sharp \$300, but the imprisonment which they escaped was the real punishment, and that the rule has since been to suspend sentence and permit men to go about their business, as has been done in the cases of Spencer, Anderson, Dinwoody, Edwards and Kershaw. The point sought to have been made on that is a most weak one."

This brings the District Attorney directly in connection with the controversy, to which he was a

party throughout in point of fact. We will do him credit however, by expressing the belief that his organ must have, to some extent, in the foregoing paragraph, misrepresented him. It is worthy of the mission journalists, but surely he would scarcely be so far left to himself as to be guilty of such an utterly illogical statement. His advocates are not capable of anything better, because polemic journalism is as far removed from their capacity as the north and south poles from each other. They are nothing if not assertive, vituperative, foul and abusive in controversy, with never a scintilla of logic, or on the other hand florid, fulsome and utopian. We have no disposition to deny that Mr. Dickson is a man of subtle intellect and capable of making a good showing when he has any ground upon which to base a feasible exhibit. If he were as scrupulous in conscience as he is clear in intellect he would be quite an estimable person. That he should, therefore, directly, openly and personally break silence on a subject regarding which he knows he has the worst of it is rather astounding. If some of his own side have been frank with him, they have told him that in the matter of the discussion which his unsupportable speech has evoked, his proper seat is an obscure one, far in the rear.

If there was one of the class of persons referred to who received any kind of punishment in the courts, Mr. Dickson's statement was false. We named five, and could have added others. This flagrant departure from truth "needs no correction and not much explanation." Fancy a man claiming to be within a thousand miles of being fair making such a disposal of a falsehood! Then witness the logic of the unnecessary "correction" and "little explanation!" "The imprisonment, which they escaped was the real punishment." By parity of reasoning then, the fine is unreal, sham, chimerical punishment. It is of the same nature as the "invisible soap and imperceptible water" with which one of Dickens' characters used to wash his hands. What a statement for a lawyer! There are some offenses against the laws that are punishable by fine only. Persons dealt with under them are, according to Mr. Dickson, not punished at all, the penalty being a shadowy delusion. It is no punishment at all for a man to be required to put his hand into his pocket and turn out \$300. Two of those who were fined pleaded financial disability. They were fined nevertheless, but that, of course, was not punishment of any kind. It was unreal, imaginary, mythical.

An attempt is made to show that a rule was established later, by which men who promised to obey the law as construed by the courts are allowed to go free of punishment. Mr. Dickson does not appear to be aware that such a statement makes his original one before the G. A. R. visitors false. In his speech he asserted that "there never had been a time" when it was otherwise. The falsity of his first assertion is placed beyond question by his own later "little explanation." To confirm the alleged later rule he mentions the case of Mr. Spencer, one of the earliest cases on record, being the second, following on the heels of that of Mr. Arnold.

Through that inexcusable, cruel and vindictive speech, delivered for political effect, U. S. District Attorney Dickson has placed himself in an exceedingly awkward position. We believe that no one is more forcibly aware of the fact than himself.

## AN ADVERTISING DODGE.

AN article appeared on the fourth page of the *DESERET EVENING NEWS* of Wednesday, which is calculated without some explanation to mislead the public. It is credited to the Salt Lake *Herald* and the general reader would take it for ordinary reading matter, copied with our endorsement. The fact is, it is an advertisement. We are not responsible for any statement it contains. We know nothing of the truth or falsity of the testimonials it purports to give.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not engaged in puffing or supporting any pretended healer or physician who comes among the people for the purpose of making money. Invalids, particularly those who are subject to nervous ailments are too ready to place themselves under the treatment of strangers who profess marvelous powers, without being encouraged to waste their health and money by any supposed endorsement of ours. We have nothing to say for or against the pretensions set forth in the advertisement that has appeared in our columns in the style described.

But we will say this: We have little confidence in any professional who so far imposes on the public by making an advertisement of his powers, the production of his own pen, appear like the sentiments, assertions, or recommendations of the journal in which it appears, or of any other paper which merely, as a matter of business, inserted the paid notice without comment.

And it should be understood by the readers of the *DESERET NEWS* that an advertisement in the columns devoted to advertising purposes is not

necessarily a recommendation from the paper which contains it. When we endorse anything of the kind, we speak with no uncertain tones either in the local or editorial department. An advertisement simply stands for what it is worth, like a sign that is painted over a store or an office. We caution the public against quacks, on general principles, and do not wish to give even implied support to anything or anybody that we know nothing about.

## THE MASSACRE PROPOSITION.

If matters proceed on the present anti-"Mormon" line much longer it will soon become a rarity for a political, religious or semi-military organization to assemble for any purpose without resolving on the Utah question. It does not matter how foreign the subject may be to the object of the meeting, it is tacked on for effect and is a marked incongruity.

The latest in this line emanated from the Michigan Republican State Convention, which found

it impossible to omit the introduction of what has become one of the most prominent political bones of contention. The first element of the special resolution, about the enforcement of the laws, is a marked superfluity, as the civil authorities are enforcing the laws against the "Mormons" with a vengeance. They are using them as an engine for the disruption of families of long standing, and the herding of estimable, God-fearing people into the penitentiaries, as sheep are driven into corrals by wolves who are aching to devour them. The lamentations of delicate women and children, who are bereft of their heads, protectors and supporters, are heard throughout these otherwise pleasant valleys. Imprisonment, banishment, heartrendings, terrorisms and financial ruin are being distributed throughout the land inhabited by Latter-day Saints, they being the victims. The spectacle draws the mockery of the vile and the exultation of the cruel. For the sake of humanity let us hope that all men are not so dead to the finer touches of nature, as not to evoke from them some sympathy. In fact we know that numerous hearts are not oblivious to that noble sentiment. We are in possession of abundant proof that this is true.

In relation to the enforcement of the law, a gentleman connected with the editorial fraternity, who lately visited this city, expressed a pointed truth. Speaking of the strained, utopian, extra-judicial constructions placed upon the special anti-"Mormon" legislation in the Courts here, he remarked: "You may be sure of this being correct: No matter what may be the nature or original intent of a law, under certain conditions the constructions placed upon it will not depend upon them. If there is a popular pressure in relation to the law, it will be construed in accordance with it, largely independent of any other consideration." This at least is true in regard to the assault upon the "Mormon" people. It is a truth that can be placed beyond controversy, and will yet be exhibited to the shame of those who so flagrantly depart from all correct principles of jurisprudence to crush, harass and destroy an unpopular people.

But the most striking feature of the subject, is the bloody-minded business that is being associated with it. Many people appear to be imbuing the spirit of murder, regarding it as easily, thoughtlessly and trippingly as the average local anti-"Mormon" howler swallows enormous quantities of bad whisky. They talk with appalling flippancy, as did the Michigan Republicans, about invoking the aid of and using the military as an effectual means of obliterating the object of their antipathy—"Mormonism." Of course the process of extinguishing a system by brute force is an impossibility. The idea is to apply this unintellectual and barbaric method to its adherents. The advocacy of this heroic treatment is prompted by the hope that by murdering them the system or principles would disappear. To be effective the remedy would have to be annihilative, for the religion of the Saints impregnates their hearts and minds. It envelops their souls.

Aside from the appalling crime of wholesale murder, it might be well for those who have "blood in their eye," on this subject to consider the character of the tactics necessary on the advent of an army of extermination. The Talmage plan of putting the leading persons connected with the Church into the Tabernacle and turning the guns of the army upon them would scarcely work to a charm. Even if the idea of that amiable divine were carried out, and the edifice dedicated to the worship of the Living God be turned into shambles for the slaughter of the children of the same God who created him, the principles for which the martyrs died would still exist among the remainder and the system would still stand.

If the nation were really to go into the massacre business and discovered that the murder of a portion of the community would not effect the object sought after and not get discouraged but decide upon utter obliteration, what would be the *modus operandi*? The settlements are very extensive, and there are many ranches and sparsely