

nocent and guifty, deprived of their dearest political rights.

Senator Paddock did not originate the scheme. It was concocted by the men in Utah who are kicking upmost of the fuss which troubles the nation, and adopted by him as an heroic measure which he could recommend when asked for a remedy for the "Mormon" eruption. It contains no element of statesmanship, but is a rash and unreasonable project which would not be entertained for a moment in reference to any other community but the "Mormons," against whom strong religious prejudice prevails. At the last Delegate election canvass, District Attorney Van Zile used the menace of a Legislative Commission as a threat if the people of Utah did not elect him to Congress. It is not surprising, then, to hear of his advocacy of the monstrous proposition, though we must confess to some astonishment at any republican paper with no particular axe to grind on this stone, assisting to set it in motion. The St. Paul Pioneer Press, it appears, has received some communications on this subject from the defeated candidate for the Delegateship, and replies in the following manner:

"The evil of polygamy does not appear to be eradicated by any of the means which have been applied to its suppression, though there are no data as yet for estimating the final effect of the Edmunds law. But still the problem does not seem impossible of solution. The remedy proposed by Mr. Van Zile is the familiar one of the entire disfranchisement of the voters of the Territory, the dissolution of the present government, and the appointment by the Federal power of a supreme commission to revise the laws and administer them until the people are ready for self-government. It is to be regretted that the reasons for believing that this course would be any more effectual than that pursued in the past are not given. If we drop out of sight altogether the ugly question whether Congress has the right to abolish a Territorial government after it has once been authorized, and to disfranchise voters to whom it has once granted the ballot, there still remain several vital considerations. Polygamists have already been disfranchised; the next step would have to be the disfranchisement of all voters in the territory, as suggested. But among these are several thousands of loyal and law-abiding citizens who are neither polygamists nor Mormons, and from whom the right of suffrage would also have to be taken. For this there is no warrant in either law or justice. Again, suppose such a revolution effected and a commission established, what machinery would it put in operation for the suppression of polygamy? Mr. Van Zile says that it would revise the laws and administer them. But he had previously said that "prosecution in the courts will not settle the question of polygamy," and that "a conviction is practically impossible." If the law itself is impotent, what instrument would the Commission use? It could scarcely be a law unto itself, and no power has yet been suggested to put into its hands that would enable it to succeed where the United States courts have failed. The objection to government by Commission is not only constitutional; it rests on the fact that no single reason has yet been advanced to show how it could deal with the evil with the slightest prospect of success. There is far more of practical importance in Mr. Van Zile's assertion that Mormonism would die a natural death if it were not for the immigration of ignorant foreign proselytes. The taint dies out of the blood of the second generation. It is impossible to conceive of young men and women growing up in familiarity with the views and practices of civilized society, and still deciding to adhere to polygamy. The life of that vile practice lies in the importation of adult recruits. The testimony that the people are beginning to take a little interest in politics for themselves is encouraging. With actual polygamists disfranchised, as they are under the Edmunds law, and with a new law preventing the immigration of persons believing in or intending to practice polygamy, there is every reason to believe that the trouble of such long standing would perish of the inherent weakness which comes of immorality. At least, there is a reasonable promise of final success in this course, to which nothing whatever is contributed by the proposal to disfranchise both innocent and guilty, and to

give plenary powers to a Commission which would need the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, the abolition of trial by jury, and the establishment of a system as foreign to our Government as the strictest regime of martial law, in order to accomplish any better results than those obtained in the past."

The Pioneer Press takes a very correct view of the Commission scheme, so far as it goes. But it does not as yet comprehend the fact that the suppression of polygamy, and the destruction of "Mormonism" are not the ends in view of the originators of the measure. The possession and control of a rich and growing Territory is the prize that they have set out to win. There is not one of them that cares a fig for polygamy, or a straw for "Mormonism." They know very well that if the infamy which they propose were effected to-morrow, the only effect it would have upon polygamy would be the probable plundering of alleged polygamists. It would not change the faith or the practice of the people. It would only make possible a system of blackmailing and oppression, for the enrichment of a few unprincipled plotters against the peace of Utah.

The Pioneer Press sees one great error in the plan proposed, but falls into another of equal dimensions. The life of polygamy does not depend upon "adult recruits" from abroad. If there were no more immigrants from Europe to Utah, the question would remain as at present. But granting that the stoppage of "Mormon" immigration were desirable, how could it be determined that certain persons about to land on the shores of America believed or intended to engage in polygamy or any other objectionable practice?

The weakness of all the propositions for the overthrow of the "Mormon" system consists in their impracticability. And this proceeds from lack of understanding of that which is intended to be destroyed. There is not an editor out of five hundred in the United States who could give a correct explanation of the creed of the "Mormons," or even of their system of marriage, its principal objects and effects. They can't let it alone, though. And their comments and echoes of other people's views are really laughable for their grotesque ignorance.

What in the world is the country so much exercised about in the condition and movements of a few Latter-day Saints living away in the valleys of the Rocky Mountains? If some of them marry more wives than one instead of living in the style of certain "Christian" men in every city of the Union, who is injured by it outside of their own circle? Why, it is claimed that if this thing is let alone it will not be long before it will spread all over the United States, and, therefore, something must be done at once to suppress it. Well, well! This is an open confession of abject weakness.

Is this the power and beauty and superiority of those Christian institutions which are the boast of the pulpit and the press? If the "Mormons" are left alone to serve God as they believe to be right, will the whole nation be brought to their views of religion and the family relation? Fifty million of "Christians" in danger from a hundred and fifty thousand "Mormons"? Proligious! If this is really so, there certainly must be something vastly superior in the "Mormon" system to that which is known as "Christian civilization." And if there is, why not give it a fair chance? The very dread of the hireling clergy of allowing the religion called "Mormonism" to peacefully exist, is evidence that it is something that they cannot overcome by fair means. If argument, scripture, trained talent, pulpit eloquence, missionary zeal, money, literature, popular opinion and all the moral forces of the age are impotent against this system, does it not strike the common sense observer that there must be a power about it that is worth investigating? When the "Christian" divines of the world advocate force against a community of believers in a religion different from theirs, it certainly argues that the obnoxious and dreaded thing is beyond their legitimate influence, and may be worth more than what they possess.

The Denver News has made a proposal in this connection which seems to please some of the papers, it is this:

"Let the preachers," call upon their flocks for recruits, and if the feeling against polygamy is as deep

as its utterances is loud, an army of peaceful invaders can be poured into the Territory within a year that will outvote the Mormons and fill all the offices with Christian statesmen."

This strikes us as being particularly funny. The nominal object is the suppression of polygamy, the effect of the project is to be purely political. It is just as we have said in regard to the local disturbers. Polygamy is but a pretense. Political control of the Territory is the actual end and aim. What is the army of peaceful invaders to accomplish? Why simply "outvote the 'Mormons'" and capture the local offices. But what about polygamy? Oh, that will remain as it was, but Utah will be taken out of the hands of the "Mormons."

We will suggest the only feasible method of putting down polygamy, if that is really desired by those who cry out against it. Make a special and consistent effort to convince the people called "Mormons" that it is wrong. That has never yet been attempted. It is of no use to lie about it, to pervert scripture, to attribute to it effects which it does not produce; all that has been done, over and over again. Bring forth your strong reasons. Compare facts. Quote scripture fairly. Point out the true teachings of nature. Overwhelm the heterodox "Mormons" by the resistless tide of orthodox truth. They are a rational people. They have gathered to Utah for principle's sake. They have been convinced one way, now try to convince them the other. This would be a new thing under the sun, and if it failed, the situation would be no worse than at present.

But this vain pretense of wanting to destroy polygamy and only devising plans to deprive people who do not practice it of every political right, so as to give a few rascals a chance to plunder a Territory, is the height of hypocrisy and a disgrace to all who give it countenance.

AMAZING INTOLERANCE.

The trial of the Jews in Hungary, accused of murdering a Christian to mingle the blood with the ingredients for a religious feast, resulted in the acquittal of the defendants, and costs to the Government in a considerable sum. Instead of this reading a lesson to the fanatics who prompted and urged on the prosecution of clearly innocent persons, it has only urged them on to greater folly. They have been mobbing the Jewish quarter at Nyiregyhaza, and military protection has had to be invoked to save the unfortunate Hebrews from the violence of the infuriated mob.

It seems never to have occurred to these alleged "Christians" that this conduct is the very opposite of the Christianity of which they are the self-appointed champions, nor that if any persons were deserving of chastisement it was the infamous priests who instigated the proceedings, suborned the witnesses and, by threats and intimidation, forced the boy Scharf to testify to seeing things that never happened, and that it was impossible for him to have seen under the circumstances detailed, if they had occurred.

It seems incredible that in the nineteenth century religious zealots would lie and incite perjury for the purpose of swearing away the lives of innocent persons, and actually think they were doing God service because the objects of their malignity were Jews, and according to their perverted notions, outside the pale of salvation.

But we have only to look at the course pursued towards the "Mormons" in enlightened America, to behold an exhibition of the same spirit with similar motives. In Hungary the name of "Jew" is sufficient to excite a feeling of murderous bigotry that is amazing to the civilized world. In America the sound of "Mormon" stirs up in many professedly pious breasts a rancor and hostility that is the counterpart of the Hungarian diabolism. The absurd charge against the Jews, which is believed in many European countries, is no more ridiculous than many of the accusations against the Latter-day Saints that are not only credited by the populace, but circulated by the clergy, copied by the editors and used to urge a war of extermination against the people falsely accused.

It is the old story of religious intolerance repeated. It comes from the same spirit that nailed the

Savior to the cross. It is of that Evil One who was a liar and a murderer from the beginning, and ought to be opposed by every proper means at the command of every enlightened man and woman in the world.

DEATH OF JUDGE BLACK.

THE telegraph brings us the sad tidings of the death of the veteran jurist, Jeremiah S. Black. His death will cause great regret throughout the United States, and the people of Utah will join with the many thousands of mourners in their sorrow over the departure of a noble spirit from this mortal sphere.

Jeremiah S. Black was born in the Glades of Somerset County, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 10th of January, 1810. He was admitted to the bar when scarcely of age, and rose so rapidly in his profession that in 1842 he was made Judge of the judicial district where he had chiefly practiced, and where his eminent abilities were generally recognized. In 1851 he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and became the Chief Justice. In 1854 he was re-elected to that position for which he was eminently fitted. In 1857 he was appointed to the high and important office of Attorney General of the United States, and in 1860 he became Secretary of State in the Buchanan Administration, remaining in that place till its close, when he went out of office and has not since been returned to any official position.

Judge Black was a sound Democrat and a thorough constitutional lawyer. His opinions on all questions of constitutional law were received with great respect, even by his political opponents, and had weight in every branch of the legal profession. He was also an able writer and profound thinker on other than legal questions. His celebrated controversy with Robert Ingersoll through the columns of the *North American Review*, which was reviewed at the time in this paper, showed that he was well versed in Christian polemics and able to cross swords to advantage with the most skillful professor of skeptical fencing of modern times.

Judge Black's able defence of the people of Utah, which has received some ridicule but no attempt at refutation, proved that he was fearless as well as just and talented, and will stand through all time as proof of his tenacity to the cause of constitutional liberty and popular rights, and his opposition to any encroachment of the national power upon local government, and to despotism in any form or under any pretence.

That he was a Christian at heart as well as in profession is evident from the report of his latest moments on earth. He had no fear of death, for he trusted in the Author of his being, and his last words were a solemn prayer, touching and beautiful in its eloquence of expression, sublime faith in Deity, and affection for his loved one left behind.

A great and good man has passed away, one whose presence on earth was a blessing to his fellows, and whose absence will leave a void very difficult to fill. He lived to a good old age, being upwards of seventy-three, and has gone to join the honorable departed. Peace be to his ashes, and comfort rest upon the bosom of the bereaved!

AWAY BEHIND THE TIMES.

THE Denver *Inter-Ocean* has a weekly and weakly editorial on the "Mormon" question. We have read each contribution to the subject in the hope that we should find something worthy of a reply. We have looked in vain. The editor does not know what he is talking about and merely slips around and flounders about it without touching any vital point.

That paper sent out a correspondent with the Colorado excursion party, who might just as well have stopped at home as far as any information he obtained is concerned. He simply rehearsed old views of Utah affairs and told yarns that were related to him, after the common fashion of reporters who want to "fill up" and make their work as light as possible. He did not contribute a new idea or even a new slander about Utah and the "Mormons."

The editorial columns follow in the same path—it is, out and thrust, slap-dash, hit or miss, "down with the Mormons," "open defiance," "tyranny and ignorance," "political power," "vileness and corruption," and all the old fashioned epithets repeated. There is nothing in it but froth. The *Inter-Ocean* is in a bad way. If it wants to attack the "Mormons" why not get up something fresh. We warn that paper, which affects originality and aims at sprightliness, that it is away behind the times. That sort of thing did very well twenty years ago. But has been overdone all over the country and is as stale as to be stupid and uninteresting. Pitch into the "Mormons" if you will Mr. *Inter-Ocean*, but for pity's sake let up on that rubbish and exploded nonsense, and give your readers something that hasn't been spoiled with age and made nauseous by re-cooking till it smells to heaven.

Know

That BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

Will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion.

Cures general debility, and gives a new lease of life.

Dispels nervous depression and low spirits.

Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child.

Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood.

Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy.

Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poison.

Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

37 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 1892.
For six years I have been a great sufferer from Blood Disease, Dyspepsia, and Constipation, and became so debilitated that I could not retain anything on my stomach, in fact, life had almost become a burden. Finally, when hope had almost left me, my husband seeing BROWN'S IRON BITTERS advertised in the paper, induced me to give it a trial. I am now taking the third bottle and have not felt so well in six years as I do at the present time.
Mrs. L. F. GRIFFIN.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up," than any medicine made.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
2 Ton Wagon Scale, \$40. 3 Ton, \$50.
4 Ton \$60, Beam Box Included
240 lb. Farmer's Scale, \$5.
The "Little Detective" 1/4 oz. to 25 pounds, \$3.
FORGES, TOOLS, &c.
Best Forge Made for Light Work, \$10.
40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, \$10.
Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Anvils, Vices and other Articles.
Reduced Price List Free.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:
One brown HORSE about 12 years old, one white-foot and white in forehead, branded G M on left shoulder.
One gray HORSE about 8 years old, branded J A on left shoulder, J W combined on left shoulder.
One brown HORSE, 10 years old, hind feet white.
One bay STALLION, 9 years old, branded E G on left shoulder, T on left thigh.
Which if not claimed will be sold at the Brighton Estray Pound on Monday, Sept. 3d, 1893, at 10 a.m.
THEO. MCKEAN, JR.,
District Poundkeeper.
Brighton, August 23rd, 1893.