

for the expurgation of the vital infamies of the Tucker-Edmunds mixture. All right. "When rogues fall out" etc. But who should question the "loyalty" of a Half-a-dollar Leaguer?"

There are sections in the law which we admit are particularly severe on many in the ranks of the Order, particularly Sections Three and Five when linked with Section Twenty-four. But how could the two B's help that? They could not very well explain, as did the feeling Federal officials, in early days, in reference to the marrying up of all the Utah women that, "this is particularly hard upon the Gentiles." And so those efficient expenders of League-half dollars must not be held responsible for the insertion of the obnoxious provisions. No "Liberal" is obliged to take the oath, nor will he be forced to break it after it is taken. But we admit that it will be "particularly hard" upon some of them to lose their votes or offices as the case may be, or else "pull up and reform" as advised by a limb of the law who says he wants them to "become respectable."

In some respects this new law is a kind of a boomerang, and we do not wonder that the throwers are smarting under their self-inflicted wounds, and that many contributors to the "Liberal" lobby fund feel that their money has been worse than wasted. They had better now consider how well they deserve their defeat and take a little warning by the past. They may plot to make the law in its workings effect more than its language and spirit express, but we promise them that it will eventually prove labor in vain, they will cast their cash into a deep, deep sea, and there will be more cursing and less satisfaction. And they will go well to remember the old proverb: "Curses are like chickens, they come home to roost."

DISPLAY AT FUNERALS.

THE ante-mortem request of Henry Ward Beecher that there be no funeral orations, no draping in black, and that none of the family should assume "the trappings and the suits of woe," has been literally fulfilled. Instead of the customary, mourning flowers and crape, lilies of the valley, white roses and smilax, bound with white instead of black bands, appear at the doors and wherever required in the house. This is peculiar and striking, but because of that it need not be condemned; as Beecher himself said: "What is the sense of ostentatious grief over a person stepping from this life into a brighter and better one?" Sure enough, when one thinks of it, where is the sense? The tyrant custom and a desire to comport with the feelings of the bereaved as much as possible, are perhaps all that keep what Mr. Beecher termed "the barbarous practice" in vogue at all. The views of the late President Brigham Young and President George A. Smith were similar to those entertained by Mr. Beecher in relation to display at funerals.

GREAT GUNS.

KRUPP enjoys the reputation of being the boss great gun maker of the world, though other European firms follow close upon his trail. But necessity has caused American inventors of Reading, Pennsylvania, to set their wits to work in order to get up a weapon that will beat the world. If the statements of an exchange can be relied upon they will undoubtedly succeed. It is claimed that this gun is simply converted from one of the old cast-iron smooth-bores which the government has had lying idle for a series of years and which has been pronounced unserviceable and utterly unfit for the exigencies of modern warfare. The intention of the inventors is to take it to the Potomac River and prove publicly its efficacy as a destroyer. The proprietors claim that they will there demonstrate not only that it is capable of the greatest penetration of iron, but that it also combines the longest range with the greatest precision, and at the same time is capable of a more rapid rate of firing than any other gun in existence. It will be fired thirty times an hour with a charge of 300 pounds of carefully-prepared powder. The projectiles, which weigh 600 pounds each, are centered mechanically, to secure accuracy of aim. It gives an initial velocity of 2,000 feet per second, and delivers 18,000 pounds of projectiles every hour. It is said that President Cleveland and cabinet, members of Congress and others will be present to witness the demonstration of its power. If what is claimed for this gun proves true, Mr. Krupp, of Prussia, will soon have to take a back seat.

WHAT A CLOUD-BURST DID.

A cloud-burst at Victoria, near De Soto, Missouri, on the Texas Pacific Railway, shortly after 10 o'clock on the 5th inst., caused a startling accident on the Texas Pacific Railway. A trestle which crosses Joachim creek at

that point gave way under a strain. The train was the Texas express, consisting of baggage, express and mail cars, a smoker, two passenger coaches and four sleepers, carrying about 130 passengers. A heavy rain had fallen all day and the creek was much swollen. When the engine reached about the middle of the trestle Engineer Kelly felt the whole structure sinking beneath him. In an instant he opened the valve operating the air brakes full and brought the train to so quick a stop that the front end of one of the cars was crushed in by the sudden shock. This saved the coaches, but the baggage, mail, express and smoking cars went into the raging torrent below, carrying with them all aboard. Engineer Kelly and Fireman Hatch went down with the engine and were submerged in the flood. Kelly, in his struggle to free himself, found that one of his feet was held fast, but at the same instant, and just as he realized that he must drown, the engine turned over, his foot was released and he came to the surface. Seizing a passing log, he clung to it desperately, and was swept down the torrent and lodged against a tree 150 yards below. With scarcely strength enough to move he clasped his legs and arms around a limb of the tree, became unconscious and was not restored until two or three hours after he had been taken from the tree, when he found himself kindly cared for in a house in Victoria. His face and head were cut severely, two of his toes were amputated and he was injured in various parts of the body. Fireman Hatch was carried about five thousand yards down stream, lodged in a mass of brush or drift, and was rescued soon after the flood subsided. He is a good deal bruised, but not seriously hurt. The postal car was swept away some distance, and as the water rushed through it the mail was literally washed out, and is now scattered over miles of territory or knibbed in the mud of the creek. It is regarded as an almost total loss, the whole of it being completely soaked and the addresses of the letters obliterated. The postal clerks—McCullough, Shaffer and Ryan—were badly bruised and almost drowned, and being stripped for work they lost all their clothes, their gold watches and about \$250 in money, which were carried away by the flood. The smoker, which is said to have contained some twenty persons, was swept down about three hundred feet below the trestle, and all of its occupants are believed to have been saved. They succeeded in getting over on one side of the car, and clung to its top until they were rescued. There is some doubt about the baggage and express messenger being saved, but a late dispatch from the wreck said that none of the trainmen were lost. The cause of the unprecedented flood is believed to have been a cloud-burst which took place late in the evening, and filled the creek which runs between the rugged hills for miles so full that it became a raging torrent, with a current of over twenty miles per hour, and swept everything before it.

A PARADOX IN PORK.

A RESPECTED contemporary gravely informs its readers that "Pork is still on the jump." This, of course, is sufficient startling to pork raisers, pork dealers and pork eaters. But it springs a puzzle on the general public. If pork is "still," how can it be "on the jump?" Or if it is "on the jump," how can it be "still?" "A still sow gets the most swill," is an old country adage, while "a rolling stone (or jumping pig) gathers no moss." To be still it must not jump, to jump it cannot be still. Has not the purveyor of this porcine information been in the neighborhood of the "still," and thus been moved to "jump" to this paradoxical conclusion?

WHY HE LET IT SLIDE.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York World gives to his paper the following explanation of the President's non-action on the anti-"Mormon" bill:

"Mr. Cleveland was inclined to veto the Mormon bill upon the ground that it was unconstitutional, but was argued out of it upon the ground that such a veto would injure him politically, but he would not sign the bill, permitting it to become a law without his signature. Neither would the President sign the Trade-Dollar bill, permitting it to become a law in the same negative way."

This is as we have understood and stated. Political pressure prevented the veto which the measure deserved. Popular clamor and not statesmanship hurried the bill through Congress and the same influence caused it to become a law. It is an unsigned, ill-considered and vexatious piece of special legislation and, affords little or no satisfaction to friend or foe. Many of its original projectors and supporters now declare that in its present shape it is "not worth a bill of beans," and that portion of them who hide their deep chagrin under a ghastly grin of assumed hopefulness that some good may yet come out of it, ac-

knowledge that the "backbone" was taken out of it in committee.

Yet President Cleveland has been roundly abused by the inconsistent kang for not signing it, while others blame him for not vetoing the thing. But nobody seems to arraign the President for similar treatment of the Trade-Dollar bill. Kind of curious, isn't it?

A WORD OF CAUTION.

AN account is given in another column of destruction, by burning, of property in Mill Creek Ward amounting to \$500. But for the exertions of neighbors the damage would have been incalculably greater, not only on the premises where the fire occurred, but likewise on others adjacent. It has come to our knowledge that the practice which originated the fire in this instance—igniting the dry grass to produce a thrifter growth—is not an uncommon one. Where it has been used in different places of late disaster has been only averted by vigorous effort. The custom is one of great danger, especially in the more closely populated parts of the country districts, and should be refrained from. Those who do it where there is the possibility of risk, not only jeopardize their own but also the property of their neighbors—a very serious consideration. Of course the intention of harm does not enter into the question, but the necessity of the strictest care in the premises is imperative.

THE "UNRELENTING FOE" BUSINESS.

It is announced by the chief anti-"Mormon" organ that the Rev. S. J. Carroll is soon to depart from this city and operate in a new field in California. The journal which publishes the fact utters a howl of lamentation over the change. The cause of its grief is thus given—"He is an unrelenting foe of the 'Mormon' Church."

That a professed dispenser of glad tidings should be an "unrelenting foe" to any community, is not creditable to his Christianity. It shows that it is not even skin deep. Perhaps if the details of the operations of the leaders of the sects contemporaneous with the Savior were in our possession they would show a striking similarity to existing circumstances. Very likely when some narrow-gauge, small-souled leader of the Sadducees, removed from a part where Christ and his disciples were in the habit of sojourning to another, there would be great regret among the anti-Christians, because of his being "an unrelenting foe" of the Nazarene and his followers.

The local sectarian clergy have gone very largely into the "unrelenting foe" business, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints being the object of their hate and machinations, which fact is a glaring scandal upon their profession. Someday these haters of men will have reason to hide their heads in shame.

Fare thee well Rev. S. J. Unrelenting Foe Carroll.

THOSE STOLEN DESIGNS.

THE English naval office is in a somewhat perturbed condition—as well it may be—over the fact that a trusted employe named Rogers, a draughtsman, has disposed of a number of designs which were supposed to be securely in the possession of the government. The United States was first charged with being the beneficiary, if not the instigator, of this piece of treachery, but the fact that this government was suspected no sooner reached our shores than a denial accompanied by a spontaneous outburst of righteous wrath went up and effectually dispelled all such thoughts on this side of the water and soon found endorsers on the other side, so that we were completely exonerated almost immediately. But it did not depend entirely upon this either; for the investigation which took place at once—and all who are familiar with British history and character know how ferret-like its watch-dogs are in such cases—showed that not the United States but Russia was the receiver of the stolen goods.

There was a foundation for the suspicion against this country, however; for years our navy has been the laughingstock of the world—"a lot of old, leaky wash-tubs" it has been called; this condition has of course been more the result of carelessness and neglect than ignorance and poverty; and now that it has been determined to construct a navy that will be at once the envy and the terror of the earth, the fact that the best models were in demand here would naturally cause the power that had some of them stolen to turn its eyes in this direction.

The culprit Rogers was promptly discharged, but at this distance we fail to see how that helps the matter any.

"WHY DON'T YOU PROMISE TO OBEY THE LAW?"

WHENEVER the harshness and cruelty with which the Edmunds law is enforced has been pointed out by the press, the cry has been raised by the supporters of that Act and the agitators for more anti-"Mormon" legislation, "Why don't you promise to obey the law?"

To every complaint about strained and unprecedented interpretations, injustice to defendants, packed juries, insults heaped upon accused persons, by rascal and abusive attorneys, unlawful multiplication of penalties, vindictive harangues from the bench, merciless infliction of the extreme term of imprisonment upon aged persons, needless sufferings of dependant families, the compelling of legal wives to testify against their husbands, the shameful imprisonment of women for unwillingness to criminate the fathers of their children, and other proceedings that have disgraced the judicial crusade against the "Mormons," the response has been invariably, "Why don't you promise to obey the law?"

Because this promise has not been forthcoming, the "Mormon" people have been denounced officially and through the public prints, as rebels against the Government, defiant violators of the law, nullifiers, fanatics, stiff-necked traitors and generally incorrigible. Attempts have been made to increase the penalty for merely associating in a friendly way with a plural wife, from six months' to five years' imprisonment, for the purpose of forcing "Mormon" defendants to make the desired promise.

And now that men who have not broken any law, and who are free from the relationships which forbid making the promise, come forward when required and agree to observe the law and refrain from helping others to break it, the very creatures who made the country ring with their anathemas against men who could not honorably make the promise, are white with excitement and fiendish in their curses against those who are able to do what the law requires. And those inconsistent agitators pretend to be scandalized at what they term the lack of "Mormon" consistency!

If the promise to obey the law which was demanded by the courts was the great desideratum, the one thing needful, why should not the disposition now manifested by monogamous "Mormons" to make it, be a subject of great congratulation among those who required it of "polygamists?" Instead of rejoicing over this manifestation of "loyalty," as they professed to regard it when it was not complied with, they are in a perfect ferment of disappointment and disgust. After crying out, "Why don't you promise to obey the laws?" until it was like the continual ringing of a chestnut bell, they are as mad as hornets because a large number of "Mormon" citizens are ready to make that promise, and no language is too violent and undignified to express their anger because the request is complied with.

It is true the promise does not come from the plural-wived "Mormons," and does not have the effect desired by the plotting and promise-demanding anti-"Mormons." The "Mormon" with more wives than one could not honorably make the promise demanded by the courts. But the "Mormon" with but one wife or no wife at all, providing he has no present intention of entering into plural marriage or advising or helping others to do so, can make the promise required by the law as a condition to voting, both honorably and consistently. Why, then, the denunciation of the former for not making a promise which they could not give, and still worse denunciation of the latter for promising something which they can agree to?

The answer is, the taking of the test oath, though a much simpler and less comprehensive matter than making the promise required in court, affects the main object in view of the anti-"Mormon" schemers, while the promise did not, except as it could be used against the "Mormons" by way of deceiving and prejudicing the public. Every "Mormon" who subscribes to the oath counts one against the rule of an unprincipled minority, a clique of political black-legs gambling to pluck a Territory. Every "Mormon" vote is a nail in their political coffin. The sound of its rapping is a death-knell to their hopes. It says "good bye" to their scheme for plunder. No wonder that they are unhappy. It is not surprising that they are faving and inconsistent.

It has often been said that the abandonment of polygamy by the "Mormons" would be the worst misfortune that could happen to their maligners. Nothing would be so disastrous to the adventurers and their scribes, the F. O. H.'s and L. L.'s, the ambitious wire-pullers and their pious and profane toolies and tools, than the abolition of the theory and practice which they pretend to be anxious to suppress. Everybody who understands the situation knows that the local plotters care nothing whatever for polygamy, except as a popular cry in their interest.

What they want and all they are after is possession of the Territory, its offices and its treasury. This is now demonstrated to all who have not seen it before and who will take the trouble to look at the fact. The rage of those

rascals at the spectacle of "Mormons" agreeing to obey the laws of the United States and especially those against polygamy and polygamous association, should be sufficient to show every sane person what they want and where they stand. Morality, religion, monogamy, social order! Fought they care nothing for anything of the kind. They are a few, and they want to govern, coerce and tax the many. They are despised by the majority so that they cannot hope to gain their ends by fair means, and they have resorted to foul. They have crawled and lied and then leaped to grasp their coveted prize, and have fallen short and landed in the mud. And now they wallow and wall, and curse the very thing that they asked for.

Let the press and the legislators of the country look at this: The professed object was to force the "Mormons" to agree to obey the laws. Now that the majority, who are able to do this in the manner provided by law, are responding to the demand, those who demanded it accuse the "Mormons" of "monstrous depravity" for complying with the requisition. Congress provides a condition as a qualification for voters, and the people for whom it was made accept that condition. If they had refused it they would have been denounced as rebels and disloyal ingrates for spurning the offer of political salvation. And now that they submit their compliance is proclaimed as "moral rottenness."

What is the conclusion that all reasonable people must come to, in witnessing the rabid contortions and hearing the profane maledictions of the disappointed crusaders? Must it not be that the anti-"Mormon" clique are a set of hypocritical and dishonest intriguers, seeking to build themselves up on the downfall of a peaceful people to be enslaved by the machinations of those political desperadoes? The defeated place-hunters have a great deal to say about the effect upon the country of this "Mormon" acceptance of the test oath for voters. We are quite willing to abide that result, but in what light do they appear, who, after rousing the nation to demand that condition, now ask the country to condemn the people for complying with it? We are content to let the public, when fully informed, decide who are the "depraved" and "disloyal," the unreasonable and inconsistent.

A COMMON ERROR.

It is asserted by a local sheet which never gets anything right that relates to Utah and the "Mormons," that the anti-bigamy law (which with its usual inaccuracy it calls the "anti-polygamy" law) of 1862 was "never signed by President Lincoln;" that it "became a law precisely in the same manner as the bill passed by the last Congress." This egregious error is of no particular consequence coming from such a source, but it is put forth with such a pompous air of instruction to less enlightened members of the press that we refer to it as a sample blunder. It would be no reflection upon the memory of Abraham Lincoln if the alleged fact were true. But proper inquiry at the seat of Government would convince even the writer of the statement putting Cleveland and Lincoln in the same boat on the signature question, that like many of his assertions about the "Mormon" question it has no other backing than that unreliable authority, common rumor.

Information Wanted. — In 1828 Robert and Thos. Elliot, of Roxburghshire, Scotland, sailed from Leith for America, and have not been heard of since that time. It is not probable that either of them is living, but information is desired concerning them. Should this meet the eye of any of their children or other relatives they will confer a favor by communicating with James Elliot, Salt Lake City.

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