

without examination every monstrous falsehood and cunning perversion which is fulminated against the "Mormon" people; and they want no committee to investigate and no hesitation about depriving a whole community of peaceable and unoffending citizens of all the natural and acquired rights that belong to the citizens of a free republic.

We hope the Memorial will be prepared and duly forwarded and presented to Congress. And we think all just and sensible people will join in the request that nothing be done towards extreme measures, such as have been proposed in Congress, until full and reliable information has been obtained as to the exact status of the people and their affairs whose political existence is now placed in jeopardy.

JUSTICE LONG DELAYED.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has ordered a new trial in the case of Fred Hopt alias Welcome, who has already been tried twice for the murder of young Turner, son of Sheriff Turner of Utah County. Errors in the court below led to this decision. The Supreme Court of this Territory will now have to act on the matter, sending a remittitur to the Third District Court, and some time before the year is out, the murderer about whose guilt there is no doubt whatever in the community will again be placed on trial, and Sheriff Turner will be again placed on the rack, and put to the anguish, trouble and inconvenience which he has twice passed through, in order to bring justice to bear upon the brutal slayer of his son. It is these miscarriages of justice which lead to "Lynch law," and the mobocracy that so frequently disgraces the country, but from which Utah happily has been comparatively free. It is to be hoped that though long delayed, justice will claim its own in this vexatious case.

AN EMBARGO ON TOY-PISTOLS.

THE bill formulated and presented by Hon. H. J. Richards, of the Legislative Council, prohibiting the sale of toy-pistols, was the first measure produced by the present Assembly to become law, being the first to go to the Governor and receive his signature. In view of the number of deaths of children that have been produced in the community by the dangerous article the sale of which is now prohibited, his Excellency expressed his pleasure at such a law having been enacted.

The bill passed both houses almost without an attempt at dissent, the only objection coming from one member, who expressed himself to the effect that he considered the subject too trifling for legislative action. Another member answered the objection by stating in effect that he did not see anything trifling about circumstances resulting from the use of the toy-pistol, a number of families having been plunged into the deepest sorrow in consequence of members of their domestic circles succumbing to the hand of death through the agency of this mischievous little implement.

The answer to the objection was based on stubborn facts, quite a number of untimely deaths from injuries received by the handling of toy pistols having been reported in our columns within the last three years. We are gratified that the bill for the prohibition of the sale of the little implement of evil has been passed and become a law.

NOT DEAD YET.

It seems that the investigations into the doings of ex-Marshall Eli H. Murray, is not dead nor sleeping. The following appears in several eastern exchanges of February 26th, but for some reason was not telegraphed to the Utah papers:

Mr. George K. Chase, of New York City, formerly an examiner of the Department of Justice, was examined in regard to his investigation of the official conduct of ex-Marshall Murray, of Kentucky, now Governor of Utah. The witness was of the opinion that the ex-Marshall was totally unfit for the position he had held. Mr. Chase said that there had been an arrangement between H. Devin, a deputy, and Mr. Murray, whereby there should be one case a day for alleged violation of the internal revenue law. The deputy, Mr. Chase testified, would go into a saloon, knowing that the owner had a license, and if it could not be seen would ask where it was. "I guess you had better call at the marshal's office: there's an indictment against you," Mr. Devin is reported as saying, when informed by the saloon keeper that his license was not in sight. The witness said that such cases would be finally dismissed, but each of them would cost the government \$10 or \$15 before they were disposed of. Marshal Murray afterwards wanted to pay Devin a salary, Mr. Chase asserted, and the latter objected. As a result of the disagreement the arrangement was broken and the deputy informed the authorities of what had been done. Mr. Murray was reported to have denounced Devin and to have denied the deputy's statement that an arrangement existed between

them for the express purpose of securing fees. Mr. Chase further testified that witness' fees had been charged under Mr. Murray's administration when there had been no witnesses, and that prisoners had been taken long distances that larger fees might be made. When the statement of the deputy marshal was made public the witness said that Mr. Murray made every effort to sustain himself, and called upon General Grant for assistance. A letter from Attorney General Taft was, however, sent to Marshal Murray, asking him to resign. He complied with the request and Mr. Chase said the matter was dropped.

ANOTHER TESTIMONY FROM AN "OUTSIDER."

THE following communication is one out of many that are received by the NEWS, testifying to the true character of the majority of Utah's people who are so much maligned and misunderstood in the world:

SPRINGVILLE, Utah,
March 1, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

DEAR SIR—I am a Gentile, and one that has traveled all over this vast continent and three-fourths of Europe, and have been brought into connection with all classes of people and many religious sects. I arrived in Salt Lake for the first time last June, have been travelling through Utah since that time, and if you can find space in your columns, should like to say a few words with regard to your people, whom observation has shown me to be in many respects greatly maligned.

I have no wish to argue on Mormonism, as I neither understand nor believe in it, but merely give an "outsider's" honest opinion of the social life of the Mormons.

On my arrival in Utah, I had a poor opinion of the people of this Territory, but before I had been here a week, I began to discover that things had been greatly misrepresented to me, and at once commenced to look around and find out for myself. Since then I have travelled through and lived in some forty settlements, done business with Mormons, and had a splendid opportunity of seeing their private life. What was my experience?

I was treated with kindness and courtesy in every place and found the Mormons more thrifty, more honest, hospitable, and more sincere in their religious belief than any people I have met within wanderings that extend over 15,000 miles. I find a country that 37 years ago was a barren wilderness converted into beautiful farms and homesteads, where every comfort can be found. I find it filled with settlements that can boast of churches, academies, schools, theatres and private dwellings that would not disgrace the finest cities in the civilized world. I find a system for watching over the welfare and interest of each individual citizen in every settlement that I declare is to-day the finest in the world, and whether Mormonism is true or false, where can you find a religious sect more sincere in their belief or who work harder for the promulgation of their faith than these same Mormons?

Their religious ideas may be false, probably they are, but at least they act up to them in their every day life, which is more than I can say of the other sects of this country; and standing as I do an outsider, belonging to no religious denomination and without prejudice on either side, I cannot help saying that if the ministers of the gospel would devote the time they waste in abusing the Mormons to studying their systems of working and taking lessons from them, it would be better both for them and their congregations.

Your truly,
FREDERICK E. C. COPLAND,
Late of the Golden Era,
San Francisco.

COLORADO MORMONS.

PRESIDENT SMITH, OF CONEJOS CO., SAYS HIS PEOPLE NEED NO AID.

A FINE AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY AND AN ABUNDANCE OF GRAIN AND OTHER PRODUCTS.

President S. S. Smith, of the Mormon settlements at Manassa, Conejos County, of which so much has been said in the State papers of late, is in the city for the purpose of buying land in Conejos County for his people. He was found at the Markham, last evening, by a Tribune reporter, anxious to find out something of the condition of the Mormon people in that county. After a short conversation on several topics, the reporter asked:

"Bishop, are your people as destitute as has been reported?"

"There are some poor people," said President Smith, "but none suffer for food or the common necessities of life. I think that Mr. Ball, who was formerly a bishop in one of the settlements, played upon the sympathies of the Tribune reporter. Ball was thrown out of the Church and was rather sore. I think his object was to harm the settlement and the country, at least the effect will be detrimental to the interests of the county, and will keep immigration from there. It will also affect the capitalists who have invested money in the irrigation companies." "How about your politics?"

"Our people have taken no especial interest in politics, and our settlements have no political significance. The citizens vote for men rather than party, and we do not bind ourselves to any party. The Church takes no part in elections, nor does it try to control votes. The Bishops merely tell the people to go to the polls quietly and in order, to vote as they please, but do not wrangle over political questions. We do not hold it to be a matter of fellowship as to how we vote, as asserted in the Tribune article. Ball said in that letter that 'President Smith received \$600 for the settlement vote, in 1868.' It is an infamous falsehood. I never took any side in the campaign."

"You say your people are not destitute. Why did they appeal to the Kentucky Club of Denver?"

"We have a few people from Kentucky in our settlements and they deeply regret that any appeal was made to the people of Denver, as they are not in need."

"Your people did not call for help, then?"

"There are drones in the settlements, men devoid of pride, who will not work but will beg. There are but few persons, though, that would ask for charity. The people that made the appeal are not members of the Mormon Church. Some have been, and others never have been members."

"What kind of a climate have you?"

"The climate is uncertain, as we are so high up in San Luis Park that we have to look out for frosts. But farmers understanding their business have no difficulty in raising crops."

"Will you not tell the Tribune something of your country?"

"We have good farming lands and can raise grain and vegetables in large quantities. There are three irrigating canals out of the Conejos, and three more are being dug out to be supplied by the Rio Grande. Our farms are enclosed, on account of irrigation. We have one of 900 acres, another of 640 acres, and another of 2,200 acres, as well as many small ones. We average fifty bushels of oats to the acre and twenty-five of wheat. Potatoes and garden vegetables that we raise are equal to any in the State. Our crops, last year, were very good. We are proud of our country."

Thanking President Smith for his kindness, the reporter withdrew.—Denver Tribune, Feb. 26.

THE RETIRING OFFICIALS.

THE new City Council has adopted resolutions, prepared by a special committee, expressive of the respect entertained for the outgoing members. We fully endorse the spirit and sentiment of those resolutions—which appear in their proper place in the report of the minutes of the Council—and feel assured that the people who placed those gentlemen in office will unanimously sustain the action of the new body.

That the Edmunds Act, as interpreted and executed by the Utah Commission, is unconstitutional, vexatious and unjust, is firmly believed by most people of all creeds and parties who have made themselves familiar therewith. And that the operations of the law and the rulings upon it have prevented the citizens from exercising a free choice in the selection of their public servants, cannot be successfully denied. It is also a fact that in retiring from active political life, no citizen who has abstained from attempting to exercise the rights conferred upon him by local enactment, admits for a moment that he is really disfranchised or lawfully debarred from holding office.

This paper has taken the same ground on this question assumed by the present City Council, namely, that those citizens who are described as "ineligible" to vote and hold office, "have voluntarily refrained from asserting their rights at the polls and in the nominating conventions of the people." And we do not admit that they are really and truly "ineligible" for any office in the public gift. That quoted term is used merely as expressive of the present situation, a temporary condition pending decisions from the highest judicial tribunal in the land. When the registration oath enacted by the Utah Commission was formulated, we took this same ground, as appears in our editorial of Sept. 8, 1882, from which we make the annexed extract:

"We refer to these points to show that while certain men and women who will stay away from the polls this year, submit to the measures that have been thought advisable by the Commissioners, they do not concede the lawfulness of those measures, nor lightly esteem the value of the elective franchise. They know their rights and it will be found that when wisdom dictates, they dare maintain them."

On the 2nd of the same month, referring to the oath presented by the Commissioners, we said, editorially:

"Our position is this: We regard the oath presented as beyond the law and beyond the intent of its framers. But as it only prohibits some men and women from the performance of an act which they are not lawfully forbidden to do, it is better that they yield until the validity of these provisions can be properly tested, and leave the duty of registering and voting to those who can do so without coming in contact with either the law, the rules or the order. 'It is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong.'"

We have never receded from this position. And our friends and fellow citizens of the People's Party should keep this fact in view, that while those men of experience and solid worth, of whose public services they are now deprived, step back from positions which they are so thoroughly qualified to fill, they do not concede one right or acknowledge the validity of any of the measures that have been adopted to bring about this condition of affairs. They submit for the sake of peace, and to avoid such conflict as might endanger the good order of the community. It will perhaps be seen eventually that they "stoop to conquer."

There is another point which should be understood by our friends, and that is, that either voluntary or involuntary relinquishment of the voting and office-holding power, whether it be temporary or permanent, does not affect anyone's citizenship. It is an error for a disfranchised person to say "I am no longer a citizen." There are many thousands of citizens who do not hold the right to vote or hold office. That right is not inherent, it is acquired. Every person born in the United States, male or female, child or adult, is a citizen. The right to vote and hold office is regulated by law, and the qualifications therefor are different in different States and Territories. It is a privilege conferred upon citizens, and becomes a right by possession and usage. It is property, of which the citizen cannot be constitutionally deprived without due process of law. But if deprived of it, lawfully or unlawfully, the citizen is still a citizen and entitled to the inherent rights of citizenship, which we need not now enumerate.

We endorse all that has been and can be said in eulogy of the respected citizens of whose valuable services the public have been deprived unjustly, and, as we firmly believe, unlawfully, and trust that when the cause which they represent shall be tested in the court of last resort, justice will arise and overshadow the prejudices of the times and the schemes of demagogues, and restore that which has been withheld by rules and orders proceeding from unlawful authority. They have the thanks of the people and the respect of all lovers of honor and integrity who know them and their labors for the public good.

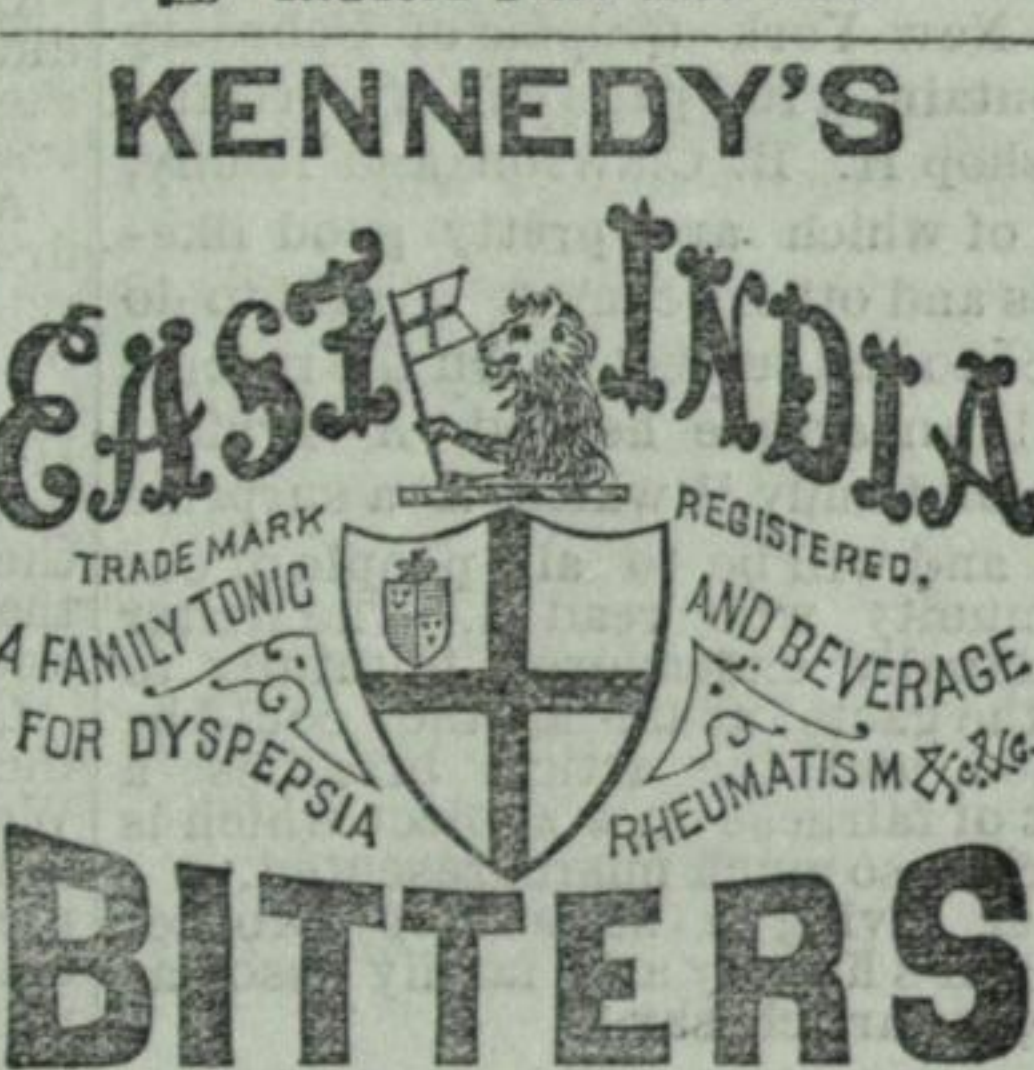


THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. Successors to A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

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. 40lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, \$10. Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs. Blowers, Anvils, Vices and other Articles. Reduced Price List free.



MINERAL WATER. BEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD! FOR Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sedentary Diseases, Biliousness, Kidney Complaint, Lung Diseases, Impure Blood. ILLER & CO. PROPRIETORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS, OMAHA, NEB. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN AND BEAST.

For more than a third of a century the Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known to millions all over the world as the only safe reliance for the relief of accidents and pain. It is a medicine above price and praise—the best of its kind. For every form of external pain the

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment is without an equal. It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone—making the continuance of pain and inflammation impossible. Its effects upon Human Flesh and the Brute Creation are equally wonderful. The Mexican

MUSTANG

Liniment is needed by somebody in every house. Every day brings news of the agony of an awful scald or burn subdued, of rheumatic martyrs restored, or a valuable horse or ox saved by the healing power of this

LINIMENT

which speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease. It heals without scars. For the BRUTE CREATION it cures Sprains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the carcasses of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable. The Mexican Mustang Liniment always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively,

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

BY ALL ODDS THE BEST EQUIPPED RAILROAD IN THE WORLD.

Let it be forever remembered that the

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

is the best and shortest route to and from Chicago and Council Bluffs (Omaha), and that it is preferred by all well posted travelers when passing to or from

CALIFORNIA AND COLORADO.

It also operates the best route and the short line between

Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis

Millwaukee, LaCrosse, Sparta, Madison, Fort Howard (Green Bay), Wis., Winona, Owatonna, Mankato, Minn., Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Webster City, Algona, Clinton, Marshalltown, Iowa, Freeport, Elgin, Rockford, Ill., are amongst its 800 local stations on its lines.

Among a few of the numerous points of superiority enjoyed by the patrons of this road, are its DAY COACHES which are the finest that human art and ingenuity can create; its PALATIAL SLEEPING CARS, which are models of comfort and elegance; its PALACE DRAWING ROOM CARS, which are unsurpassed by any; and its widely celebrated

NORTH-WESTERN DINING CARS,

the like of which are not run by any other road anywhere. In short, it is asserted that IT IS THE BEST EQUIPPED ROAD IN THE WORLD.

All points of interest North, Northwest and West of Chicago, business centres, summer resorts and noted hunting and fishing grounds are accessible by the various branches of this road.

It owns and controls over 5,000 miles of road and has over four hundred passenger conductors constantly caring for its millions of patrons.

Ask your ticket agents for tickets via this route. AND TAKE NONE OTHER. All leading ticket agents sell them. It costs no more to travel on this route, that gives first-class accommodations, than it does to go by the poorly equipped roads.

For maps, descriptive circulars and summer resort papers, or other information not obtainable at your local ticket office, write to the GEN'L. PASS. AGENT, C. & N.-W. RY., CHICAGO, ILL.