

habited with any other woman than my lawful wife since my marriage to my said wife," is good. The logic of this is that whatever the voter may have done before his marriage to "said wife," is all on the square, and whatever may be the conduct of the unmarried man is proper enough.

After all, the clause in the Utah test oath, "I have not lived or cohabited with more than one woman in the marriage relation," might have been retained by the Idaho anti-"Mormons" with profit. "In the marriage relation" is the saving clause, and without it the "Liberal" vote on the male side would be very small in this Territory. It might be inferred that its absence in Idaho was the cause of the defeat of the crusaders in the late election. Anyway there should be some uniformity in the matter. Either the crusaders of Idaho should adopt the Utah form of ironclad, or vice versa. Both are equally unauthorized by law, only the Utah form seems to give the anti-Mormons away the most. We suggest a convention of representatives of the anti-Americans of the two Territories to decide this vital question.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

WE have received the following letter from the special committee of the Sons of the Revolution on the pedestal fund of the Statue of Liberty, which we commend to the attention of our readers:

55 LIBERTY STREET, ROOM 32,
New York City, Nov. 6, 1884.

Editor of Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear sir:—The Sons of the Revolution are taking in hand the subscription list to the Statue of Liberty, and President Arthur has headed a \$1.00 subscription list, and every man, woman and child in America is invited to send in \$1.00 or more.

We wish to show by a spontaneous immediate placing in the Treasury of 125,000 \$1.00 bills, that the people of the United States have a grand appreciation of all that is intended by the gift of the Statue of Liberty, by the people of the Republic of France to the people of the Republic of the United States.

Respectfully yours,
AUSTIN HUNTINGTON,
Secretary.

A STERLING SUGGESTION.

THE Salt Lake Herald of this morning asks the Great West how Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, would suit for Secretary of the Interior. As far as we are concerned we think he would suit exactly if sterling merit, sterling ability, sterling democracy and sterling patriotism are qualities suitable for the position. The presence of such men in Cleveland's cabinet would make it strong, intellectual, progressive and respectable.

LIBERTIES AND LIABILITIES OF THE PRESS.

THE shooting of M. de Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, by a son of Claus Spreckles, the noted "Sugar King" of the Pacific Coast, is of course indefensible both on moral and on legal grounds. The law provides a remedy for such grievances as those which the Spreckles family have against the Chronicle, and no one has the right to attempt the life of a fellow creature outside of the provisions of the law. In self-defence it may be lawful to take life, but this only in extremity.

And yet, at the same time, men who conduct a paper on the method which appears to be the policy of the San Francisco Chronicle, place themselves in continual jeopardy. They are in danger of punishment, greater than that provided by the law and not trammelled by the law's delays and expenses and technicalities. The Chronicle is looked upon in San Francisco as a blackmailing sheet. It is able, newsy and enterprising. It is widely read and wields an extended influence on that account. But it is so personal and partisan that its value as a guide to the masses is extremely small.

It is accused, by many worthy people, of attacking wealthy individuals and corporations in the most shameless manner, for the purpose of compelling them to purchase its silence. It may be argued that people and companies would not buy a newspaper's silence if the statements it makes are untrue. But this is not altogether correct.

An adept at the style of journalism adopted by papers of that class—of which we have a noted local example—can so mingle a few facts with a mass of falsehood and misrepresentation as to render its statements damaging to the reputation of persons thus assailed, and quite difficult for them to rebut unless having control of a paper with equal circulation to that of the libelers. And there are people so sensitive to the lash of a public journal that they would rather sacrifice some cash and enjoy peace,

than enter into any kind of a war that would be sure to increase that notoriety from which they shrink. There are others who will not buy the good will of mercenary and mendacious writers, and who are therefore slandered to such an extent that the indignity becomes unbearable, and they seek to inflict that punishment on their assailants for which the law makes no adequate provision. There is no assurance in many places that even the small protection afforded by the law against libel will be afforded to the injured party, and this aggravates the case and offers a temptation to men irritated by a grievous wrong and impatient to avenge it.

The liberty of the press should be maintained at all hazards. It is essential to the public good. Nothing should be countenanced which seeks to destroy or infringe upon it. But that liberty does not properly include freedom to attack individuals or make merchandise of the disposition to avoid publicity. There is no more despicable coward than he who crouches behind a printing press and shoots missiles at an enemy, for the purpose of slaying his reputation or of covering him with inky ignominy. The skulking assassin of character has his foe at a disadvantage, and because of that fires his deadly weapons in comparative security. Little less dastardly is the legal pettifogger, who, under the shield of the court in which he practices, insults and browbeats witnesses, and launches invectives and accusations against the person whose cause he is attacking, so personal and malicious that he would not dare to utter them unless protected by the bar which he disgraces.

The law should give real protection to the individual who may be the mark of the venom of the newspaper scribe or the blackguard attorney. The acts of public officials are open to scrutiny and are public property. The servants of the people cannot reasonably object to be criticized by the people. A public journal is authorized to expose improprieties in official action, and discuss questions of a public nature. But it has no right to assail private character or attempt to injure individuals or corporations, either for spite or to levy blackmail, or for any personal purpose. And when the law provides no adequate punishment for such offenses, or its execution is notoriously lax and dilatory, it is not to be wondered at that hasty people, incensed beyond endurance, leap over the bounds of the law and wreak vengeance in their own way.

But the law should be vindicated in either case. No man must be encouraged in lawlessness, particularly when the life or safety of person or property is endangered thereby. Young Spreckles has violated the law and should be punished by the law. But at the same time the ruffians of the press ought to be taught, either by the law or that failing, by some adequate means, that they cannot pursue their vile and infamous trade and go unwhipped of justice.

FUTURE EXPECTATIONS.

THE Salt Lake Tribune of this morning has this gushing paragraph:

"Night before last, the men who represent the character and the principles of the Democratic party in Utah met to celebrate a national victory of their party, the great Opera House was crowded to overflowing, and though every speaker except one lashed the polygamy and church rule of Utah without mercy, the audience sat the meeting out. This is a hopeful sign. If we watch a glacier, we think it is but an immovable mountain of ice. If, however, we trace it down to where its lower end breaks from some cliff into the sea, we hear a ceaseless crashing of the icy river, the perpetual dropping of huge masses into the furious surf, and realize that the apparently imperturbable mass is, after all, a frozen river in flow. We know, too, that by its ceaseless grinding it is forming a soil out of which, in the dim future, flowers are to spring and bloom, and over which harvests are to turn to gold. Polygamy is the great glacier of Utah, and, entrenched and defiant as it is, as little responsive as it seems to the sunlight of civilization and to the warmth of perfect freedom, the glacier is moving, nevertheless. And when, at last, it shall have run its course; when to the souls of the majority there shall come a change which shall be to them what the fulfillment of a geological period is to the earth, there will bloom in the hearts of the men and women of Utah new flowers, and a harvest of fuller fruition will come to their lives than they can even dream of now."

The characterization of the Opera House as great is not what might be called a modest qualification. The fact that the audience "sat the meeting out" may or may not be a hopeful sign, but it certainly should be looked upon as a somewhat remarkable exhibition of human patience. It may be partially accounted for, however, on the ground that some people rather enjoy the spectacle presented by a number of other people rendering themselves ridiculous by their pronounced inconsistency.

The figure of the huge glacier is somewhat cool, not only in its composition, but as coming from the Tribune, unless it indicates that that paper begins to repent of its past course. If the glacier is moving and huge

masses are breaking away from "its lower depths" into the gloomy river beneath, why the constant cry for special legislation to dissolve it? Why not let the monster ice-pile slide, and the ponderous pieces detach and plunge into the frozen river? Why not let the manufacture of a fruitful soil by the grinding together of congealed masses proceed?

If the immense mass is gliding toward "the sunlight of civilization," why should there be another solidification of the fragments by constant calls to shut out the "sunlight" of liberty by the establishment of a legislative commission? If a change has come over the spirit of the Tribune's dream, so much the better, for it does look as if the commission prospect is not even "in the dim future."

If the "sunlight of civilization" means robbing the people of their rights by placing them under the rule of an unscrupulous minority, it would be a return to barbarism. If the "new flowers, and a harvest of fuller fruition" means a time when the people of Utah can gaze with complacency and perchance invitingly upon the debasing conditions that are dragging other communities to the lower depths of degradation, let us hope they will never be realized. If the people of Utah have—use the Tribune's expression in regard to that kind of progress—to "struggle upward," to that depraved plane, may the time never come.

Judging by the article from which we quote, with its chilly rhetoric, the paper is either undergoing a gradual transition of policy or is remarkably contradictory or both.

JERSEY COWS.

THERE is quite a diversity of opinion in regard to the comparative values of different breeds of stock to the grangers and other citizens of this Territory. Some favor the Devon, others the Durham, and others argue that our common native stock, if cared for with as much diligence as the blooded strains, are quite as profitable and much less liable to disease. For city use, however, the palm of excellence seems lately to be accorded to the Jersey breed. This kind is considered best adapted to places where the cost of feed is a great consideration, and where the quantity of butter produced is of more importance than the quantity of milk. Angus M. Cannon, Esq., is a strong advocate of the Jerseys and raises this breed in preference to others.

The butter producing qualities of Jersey cows has been much vaunted, and remarkable statements have been uttered, and disputed, on this point. But tests have been made of a character which we think are thorough and convincing, and that are demonstrative of the claims for the little Jerseys. Dr. Bridges, V. S., of this city, who has been enthusiastic in favor of this breed, informs us that Mr. James P. Freeze, the well known merchant, tested his Jersey cow not long since, and she produced nearly eleven pounds of butter in seven days. She was raised in this Territory and is from the first stock imported here in 1876.

Where a test is to be made among Eastern breeders, they take a cow eighteen or twenty-five days after calving, when she is "first fresh," and by so doing expect to get much better results. But this cow had been fresh over one hundred days, was cared for but little more than usual, and not pushed by feeding in anyway. Under the circumstances, it was a large quantity of butter for her to produce, and the Dr. thinks that she, as well as other Jerseys in the Territory, would, on a fair test, produce fourteen pounds of butter in seven days. This plan of testing cows is a good thing, and should be persevered in, as it will soon prove whether a cow is worth feeding or not.

We must not expect to reach the record of that grand little butter cow, Mary Anne of St. Lambert, which produced her 36 pounds, 12½ oz. in seven days and 867 pounds 14½ oz. of butter in eleven months and five days. Neither can we expect an offer of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for any cow should she reach that record, the price Mr. Valancey Fuller was offered for Mary Anne. Particulars of this are published in the Jersey Bulletin of Indianapolis. But we can greatly improve the stock of the country, and there is no knowing but we may surpass the best Jersey record. Dr. Bridges suggests now that Utah bids fair for the two-minute trotter, why should she not also have the best Jersey?

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

ANOTHER pioneer has departed to the other life. Brother Horace K. Whitney was one of the most unassuming men in this or any other community. He was endowed with excellent natural gifts, to which was allied a liberal education, but both these favorable conditions were comparatively hidden by his modesty and retiring nature which caused him to shrink from taking a prominent part in public affairs, for which he was otherwise eminently qualified. His modesty was, however, not more conspicuous than his honesty, which was so scrupulous as to enter into the minutest details of any matter with which he was associated,

while his integrity to the work of God, with which he was so long identified was unblemished by a single act to the contrary.

His family have, in their hour of bereavement, the heartfelt sympathy of the community

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Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns" 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions. W

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If you are failing; broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1. Druggists. W

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It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do.

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

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For the BRUTE CREATION it cures Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Thrush, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occurrence of the Stable and Stock is liable. The Mexican Mustang Liniment always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively,

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If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

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If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves, you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier and the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

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on every bottle. Any druggist or dealer in perfumery can supply you. 25 and 75c. sizes.

LARGE SAVING BUYING 15c. SIZE.

THE LIVER AND ITS FUNCTIONS.

It has become a well established fact that the larger portion of diseases to which the human family is subject arise in the first place from some derangement of the Liver. This organ is not only the largest, but at the same time one of the most important. The venous blood, on its return to the heart, passes through this organ, and in its passage the impurities, as also the secretions which are necessary for digestion as well as for a cathartic to assist in the renewal of waste material &c. are eliminated. From this it is easily seen that the Liver is liable to get out of order to a greater or less extent, and when this occurs it is impossible for it to properly fulfill its office of removing all objectionable matter from the blood, but allows it to pass through, carrying with it the poisons of which it should have been relieved.

With impure blood the whole system becomes affected, and no organ can properly perform its function unless it is supplied with PURE BLOOD to maintain its strength. So the Liver becomes all important, and when one has the feeling of being continually tired, worn out, is constipated, with tenderness to the Piles, Headache, Sick Stomach, Bloating, Eruptions of Skin, etc., they may be sure that their Liver is out of order, and a remedy is required to restore it to its original strength and vigor. For all the complaints of this kind there is no medicine that equals

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CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH AND BOWELS.

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