

EDITORIALS.

TOO EVENLY BALANCED.

MEASURED by ordinary political methods, the request of the Conservative party of Great Britain for an assurance of Liberal support as a condition of assuming the functions of government, appears somewhat "cheeky." Be that as it may, it is absolutely needful under the circumstances. Unless it is given it will be impossible for Lord Salisbury to conduct public affairs, because of the preponderance of Liberal influence in Parliament.

Seeing that Mr. Gladstone and his cabinet have resigned, why should not this assurance be given, that the government may be conducted until the question as to which party shall be in power goes to the country, for its decision at the polls? Clearly either the assurance should be given or Mr. Gladstone should remain in office. It is merely a question between patriotism and narrow partisan policy which ought to be decided without hesitation.

Salisbury is right in not assuming the responsible duty of forming a ministry without the assurance he has requested. Were he to do otherwise he would be so hampered in the conduct of the government as to make the ignominious failure of his administration a foregone conclusion. It is a misfortune to a country when its great political parties are so nicely balanced as to cause deadlocks and the hampering of public business. Such is the case in Great Britain just now. More than this, the party which has been requested to assume the reins of power is numerically weaker in Parliament than the one which lately resigned, because defeated on a single question.

It would be an injury to the country for Mr. Gladstone to assume and maintain the role of the dog in the manger at a critical period in the history of the nation.

LOCUST PESTS.

AN insect called the dumb locust is reported to be playing havoc among the fruit trees of Southwest Virginia, which are dying by hundreds as the result of their ravages. Whether this new scourge belongs to either of the species of periodical cicada, the coming of which has been predicted for this year, or not, the dispatches do not inform us, but most likely it does. They have been noticed and reported from various other parts of the Union.

It is just possible that one or the other of these pests might make its appearance in this Territory during the season, and in the interest of science we have now to request our readers to report their appearance and send samples of them, should they find any, to C. V. Riley, Entomologist, Division of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

We have received a circular from him in which he says:

"During the present year two large broods of the Periodical Cicada or so-called 'Seventeen-year Locust' (*Cicada septendecim* L.), one of the seventeen-year (*septendecim*) race and one of the thirteen-year (*tredecim*) race, will make their appearance in different parts of the country.

I would beg of you to glance over the following list of localities and to send me during the season any confirmatory experience as to the appearance this year of the insects in those localities, or in any localities not indicated. Any evidence giving the extent of territory over which they appear in your county or State, or any well attested dates of their appearance in previous years, will be thankfully received and appreciated."

It is mentioned that the second variety—*tredecim*—appeared during the years 1859 and 1872 in Illinois, Missouri, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kansas and Arkansas.

The other species—*septendecim*—were noticed during 1868 in New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, Kentucky and Georgia.

PROSELYTING IN IRELAND.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Marshall of Toquerville, we are enabled to publish the following extract from a letter received by her from her husband, Elder Robert Marshall, written from Belfast, Ireland, where he has been laboring for a year past:

"I sit down to inform you that I am quite well and not murdered as was threatened some time ago. I went down to the town called the 'New Mill,' whence these threats had issued, and asked the people what I had done to cause them to entertain such a feeling towards me, who had lived among them when a little boy, and who had now risked his life on the ocean to bring them salvation. They were highly indignant than any such threats should have been made against me by any one in the town, and one man told me that there was scarcely a man in the town that would stand to see a hair of my head hurt, and that nearly every

person there would go out and fight for me if he saw me insulted or mistreated.

The persons who conveyed these threats to me made them themselves out of their own corrupt hearts for the purpose of deterring me from preaching the Gospel, but they have learned this one lesson, namely that it takes something worse than threats to frighten a 'Mormon' Elder from preaching the principles of salvation to his fellow countrymen.

I went down as far as Kells, a little post office town, in county Antrim, and visited a family living in Edenvale of the name of Maybin. Mrs. Maybin is a sister of Mrs. Garlick, my first convert, and she also has been baptized as well as her husband and mother-in-law and three of her family. Mrs. Maybin's mother-in-law was baptized some time ago. She went down to the water with the utmost confidence and faith, although she is 68 years old. There are now six of that family rejoicing in the truth. I administered the sacrament to them when I was down there a few days ago. I held a meeting in their house and three of the audience ran out, whereupon Mrs. Maybin called after them, 'You are running away from the Gospel.'

After the meeting, a few days, I was invited to call upon a very nice looking young lady who had been present. She and her family, brothers, sisters and mother conversed and reasoned very fluently and freely, and when I had concluded my visit she offered herself for baptism and one of her brothers said he would 'pay no more stipend to the Presbyterian minister.' I did not baptize the young lady, but gave her some good counsel, and allowed her some time for reflection and for counting the cost. I expect, however, to take her into the water on my next visit if she still holds by her resolution.

Mrs. Maybin is one of five sisters who were the companions of my boyhood, and in whose house I was always treated by their father and mother almost as one of the family. You can judge of my delight when Mrs. Garlick and Mrs. Maybin embraced the truth of my testimony. Mrs. Garlick keeps a horse and car and has means in the bank. Mrs. Maybin and her husband have a nice respectable farm of fifty acres. Mr. Maybin was so ill before I left that I despaired of her recovery although I laid my hands upon her head and rebuked the sickness in the name of Jesus of Nazareth. Previous to her sickness she had arranged with me to go in the car to Whitwell, where lives another sister of hers, but her illness prevented that arrangement. However, I went myself, expecting to baptize this third sister. Her name is Mrs. Jamison. Her husband is a respectable tailor. She has two fine boys. She is a gem of a woman. I arrived there on Saturday, after two days walking. She agreed to be baptized in Belfast some time soon, and so I went there to be present at the meetings on Sunday.

While holding meeting in Hetingale street you may judge of my astonishment to see Mrs. Garlick coming in with her two sisters Mrs. Maybin and Mrs. Jamison and you may also judge of my utter amazement to find that Mrs. Maybin had walked on foot a distance of nearly twenty miles—a woman that was nearly dying a few days before—in order to be present and to encourage the baptism of Mrs. Jamison. (The horse was not fit to go and she missed the train.) She landed at The Whitwell at ten o'clock at night solitary and alone, footsore and weary, and on Sunday she and Mrs. Jamison came with Mrs. Garlick to our meeting and Mrs. Jamison proposed to go into the water at night with snow falling fast and four inches deep on the ground. When the meeting was over I said: 'Mrs. Jamison I hardly dare insult you by asking if you feel brave enough to face the water such a night as this.' She replied with a sweet smile, you can get ready and you will see. I did get ready and baptized this noble woman at the dead of night in the cold, icy waters of winter. Which should we admire the most, Mrs. Maybin, who walked twenty miles on a lonely, dreary road after rising from a bed of extreme sickness, Mrs. Jamison, who could not be deterred from her duty by the most inclement weather—snow, sleet and rain, or Mrs. Garlick, who wept with joy by the running river.

Verily virtue and worth have not all fled from the Emerald Isle.

There are still two more sisters of this respectable family and they are determined not to yield, but I have stormed the citadel and these must give way, as we have now three sisters against two. What can two do against three and the Gospel of God in their hearts and on their tongues? We shall see. God bless these grand women.

Mrs. Garlick's son-in-law also laid down his arms and went into the icy liquid at the same time. His name is Mr. Berry; his wife yielded some time ago.

ROBERT MARSHALL.

WHO ENCOURAGE CRIME AND SEEK TO SMOTHER THE EVIDENCES OF IT?

THE *Tribune* of this morning contains no withdrawal or qualification of the brutal slander it perpetrated upon several innocent persons yesterday, charging them with being guilty of the foul crime of abortion. Neither does

it attempt to mitigate its falsehoods in the same connection regarding the Church. Consequently we again remind District Attorney Dickson and the Grand Jury of their duty in the premises. We are also reminded that, always having made it a point to maintain a defensive attitude so far as practicable, it may not be amiss to show who the real parties are who cover up and encourage the most heastly immorality and some of the foulest offenses on the criminal calendar.

On the 3rd of last November a young man was arrested on a charge of committing a crime so depraved that the community generally were startled with its baseness and nauseated with the filthy nature of its details. On the person of the accused when he was taken into custody were found damning evidences of some of his disgusting immoral practices, approaching those attributed in sacred history to the inhabitants of Sodom.

The anxiety on the part of the *Tribune* to exhibit this case to the public gaze was not of that pronounced type that ought to have been expected from the journalistic champion of pure morals. Its slander of yesterday was, according to its own statement, based upon a mere rumor. Yet it exhibited a huge pile of scandalous filth, to the injury of several innocent people. Not so in the Irons case, as will be observed by an extract from its issue of Nov. 5th. Speaking of the arrest of John W. Irons, and Dr. Allen Fowler, it remarked:

"The whole matter is looked upon as a piece of spite work, and people generally believe that the charge was trumped up in order to blacken the characters of gentlemen as a sort of set off to the blow given the Church in the Clawson case."

This characteristic insinuation was strictly in keeping with its subsequent attempts to suppress the facts in this most abominable case. Its conductors were waited upon by the friends of Irons and they agreed to keep mum. The *News* was similarly approached, but it preferred in this, as in all other matters to be honest and independent, leaving those who play the part of journalistic serfs who prate so much about their freedom.

The objective point of the suppression business was perfectly clear. In fact, it was expressed by those so anxious upon that point. The plan was to keep the hideous offense under cover by waiving a preliminary investigation and killing it in the grand jury room. The *News* could be no party to such a proceeding, and exploded the conspiracy.

The business connection of Messrs. Dickson and Varian with the gentleman who chiefly exerted himself to have the affair hushed up and glossed over laid them open to suspicion of being a party to the covering up programme. Point was given to that idea as Mr. Varian appeared at the City Hall on November 4th, and took part in the liberation of Irons on bail. It became necessary, because of intimations that had been thrown out, for District Attorney Dickson to make a display of zeal in prosecuting the accused. In the preliminary examination against Irons and Fowler, which closed on Nov. 15th, and was conducted in semi-privacy, he appeared all that could be desired as a public prosecutor. His zeal was at least equalled by what he displays of that quality when he is running down a 'Mormon' for the offense of living with his wives, or when he exhibits characteristic manly anxiety to have a delicate 'Mormon' woman sent to jail for declining to tell who is the father of her child.

The complaint upon which the proceedings were brought was made before Justice Speirs by the young woman who was seduced and upon whose person the abortion was produced. She also made a detailed statement, of the whole crime, a certified copy of which is now before us. It would probably occupy a column of solid type in the *News*. We had some idea of producing it in this connection, but after a perusal, we concluded not to do so now, the details showing such a depth of depravity and such irredeemable filthiness that it is unfit for publication. And unless it is made useful in order to defend innocent people who are constantly attacked by a horde of despicable hypocrites we may not do so. It is well, however, to have such things around in case they are needed. It was a case of seduction, under the most villainous deceit, and the subsequent procuring of abortion of the most hideous type. A number of witnesses were examined, and the evidence, which is on file, was of the most damning character against the accused, who were bound over, on November 15th, in the sum of \$5,000, to answer to the Grand Jury.

So great was the anxiety of the District Attorney to make a good case that he did not permit the defendants to waive a preliminary examination. He had a point to make, and this was the only opportunity he had to attain it. It was necessary that the public should gain the impression that he is an impartial prosecutor, with never an axe to grind. And he made the most of it. He is said to have declared in effect that he intended to show that he did not propose to prosecute 'Mormons' only.

But beyond the preliminary proceedings, Mr. Dickson's zeal did not travel. If it had, doubtless it would have made

him tired, for the original programme must be adhered to, so far as practicable, the ultimate smothering of the ugly case by the grand jury being the objective point aimed at. It was duly taken up by that body, in session at the time, and let us presume that it was investigated. On the 21st of November it was reported in court, through C. H. M. y. Agramonte, foreman, as having been ignored.

An enterprising reporter of an esteemed morning cotemporary made diligent inquiries regarding the manner in which the result was attained by the grand jury, and gleaned the following:

"All the testimony being in, there only remained now the taking of the ballot; in accordance with the provisions of the law, District Attorney Dickson withdrew from the room while the vote went on. The reporter did not learn the precise manner in which the balloting was conducted, but when the count was made there was found to be thirteen for ignoring the charge against two for finding the indictment. Mr. Dickson was then recalled, entering the room he said:

"Gentlemen, have you come to a decision?" One of them answered, 'We have,' and the vote was announced to him. Mr. Dickson took up his hat and said, 'Gentlemen, it is very wrong,' or 'it is very bad.' Accounts differ as to which. With this he left the room. One of the jurors observed: 'There goes a man who is bitterly disappointed.'

The disgust of the District Attorney at the perversity of the jury because they reached a foregone conclusion must have been deep, while his disappointment must have greatly stirred up his purely moral soul. That he has survived so powerful a mental strain as the distress must have occasioned him should be recorded as one of the most marvelous examples of human endurance ever brought to light.

Let no man presume that the grief of this prosecutor among prosecutors had anything of the unreal about it. He has since established its substantiality. He was indignant and disappointed at the decision of the jury, expressing the intensity of his horror at their perversity by exploding with—'Gentlemen, it is very wrong.' He has shown the genuine character of his profession by carefully and studiously avoiding to bring the Irons case before any of the several grand juries that have been in session subsequent to the one who perpetrated the 'wrong,' and caused him to be so deeply grieved and dolefully disappointed.

But let not the good man who aims at impartial prosecution be too hastily condemned. See how his time is taken up. It must needs be that 'Mormons' be pursued with rigor and the law stretched to put them in jail. How can a Federal official who is so busily engaged sending delicate women to prison, accompanied by their infants, because they perpetrate the horrible offense of declining to reveal their domestic concerns, devote any time to other matters? The good and moral minded official is employed on affairs that have taken place within the 'marriage relation.' He evidently has no time to devote to the prosecution of criminals who are guilty of sexual crimes which, according to his own statement, 'the 'Mormon' people condemn.' If the prosecution were to go outside of the 'Mormon marriage relation,' the whole monogamic social structure would soon be 'tumbling about our heads,' and chaos would surely ensue.

The *Tribune* asserted, at the time the case was exposed, that the reason for making the statement was that Irons, who was 'struggling upwards,' might be crushed. Therefore let no young man who is 'struggling upwards,' according to the *Tribune* plan of evolution be touched by the law. The conductors of that sheet desire cases of that kind suppressed. The reason is obvious. They have advocated the gambling hell, the drinking saloon and the house of prostitution as proper means with which to draw away young men from 'Mormonism.' When they have gained a convert by their adopted process of reconstruction and conversion, why should they not screen him from the lash of the law, seeing they have contributed to place him where he stands?

We think we can show who are the persons who encourage real criminality, in fact as well as in law, and who seek to smother the evidences of guilt. It is not difficult to exhibit the rottenness of the anti-'Mormon' regenerators, who are anxious for unregenerate community to become like them. Vile accusers of the innocent! The miserable beings are not only devoid of conscience, but they are incapable of the sentiment of shame at their own perversity.

Tell us some more about impartial administration of the law, and 'Mormon' suppression of evidence of criminality.

THE B. Y. ACADEMY.

THE report of the Brigham Young Academy, which appears elsewhere in this issue, is very encouraging, and shows that this best of all of the educational institutions of the Territory, notwithstanding the backset it met with in passing through its fiery ordeal of a few months since, when the building occupied by it was burned, is making very gratifying progress. It will be noticed that the students are from

most of the counties of this Territory, also from Idaho on the north, Nevada on the west, and Colorado and Arizona on the east and south. From this we may infer that the popularity of the Academy extends to all parts of the surrounding region inhabited by Latter-day Saints.

The religious training which the students of the B. Y. Academy receive, in connection with the branches of education ordinarily taught in high schools, is pretty generally appreciated by the Saints, though doubtless not as fully so as it should be, or the attendance would be greater than it yet has been. We feel sure that the scarcity of money in the country has been the principal cause of many people withholding from that worthy institution the patronage they would otherwise take pleasure in extending to it, the cost of boarding their children away from home as well as paying their tuition being greater than they have felt able to bear. The advantages, however, of such an education as the Academy affords are of such importance that the Saints should not count any reasonable sacrifice too great which obtaining it for their children might involve.

Brother Karl G. Maeser has, as the principal of the B. Y. Academy, accomplished a work which causes his name to be held in veneration to-day in thousands of households—in fact, as far as the influence of the Academy has extended—and which will add to its increasing lustre to it as the coming year rolls by, for the good effects of its work will never cease.

We wish him and those associated with him in the Academy all the success in their labors they can possibly desire, and trust that the time is not at hand when many more public educators of the same class shall be engaged in training the youth of Zion; many more such educational institutions shall exist in this community as the B. Y. Academy.

OPPOSITION IN SCANDINAVIA.

FROM an account published elsewhere in this issue it will be seen that opposition of a decidedly pronounced character is being met with by the Elders who are engaged in propagating the principles of the Gospel in Scandinavia. It is nothing new for the Elders in Norway and Sweden to be persecuted, bigoted people urged on by their pride whose jealousy and hatred have been aroused by the success of the Elders and by finding themselves unable to disprove from the Scripture doctrines taught and believed in by the Saints. Nor has it been unusual for the Elders, on complaining these opposing priests, to be confined and imprisoned for preaching, distributing tracts and baptizing persons there, but in Denmark much more freedom has been enjoyed, and the recently and suddenly taken in banning two of the Elders from that land all the more surprising in view of liberty heretofore experienced. That this movement has been initiated by the Attorney-General or the department of justice in the kingdom would rather indicate that the Government is committed to this exclusive and illiberal policy.

Well, the heads of government as well as those occupying more spheres must have a chance of accepting or rejecting the Gospel in order that they may justly be condemned if they choose the latter alternative, and as the Gospel has been and faithfully preached in Scandinavia it is presumable that the heads of those nations are not entirely ignorant of it. They assume a fearful responsibility, though, when they not only reject the message of salvation personally, but banish the bearers of it from their domain.

Scandinavia has been an extremely fruitful field for the preaching of the Gospel, and from the success that continues to attend the efforts of the Elders there in proselyting, we can believe that those susceptible of receiving the Gospel are nearly all gathered out yet, and that the time has come for the mission to be closed. The usual opposition may only be suffered by the Almighty for the purpose of bringing the Gospel more immediately before the people and especially before those in high stations, as doubtless will. At any rate we acknowledge the hand of the Lord in it, and rest assured that it will be overruled by him for the advancement of his cause.

THE HALF HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.

THE question has been agitated for some time past here as in other parts of the Union of closing business houses on Saturday afternoon, and granting employees a half holiday, and arguments pro and con have been offered. There is to be a meeting of merchants employees this evening in this city, for the purpose of discussing this matter and securing the end desired.

We are in sympathy with the workingman and favor the idea of those engaged in stores and business houses generally being allowed more time for rest or recreation, either by having their day's work cease at an earlier hour in the evening throughout the