

grand juries and courts that are eager to break up pleasant and peaceable homes, but are not willing to check a withering, blighting and disgusting evil, that is a curse to numberless homes and a corroding, cancerous horror that is devouring the very vitals of modern society.

HOME RULE FOR ALL.

The latest election returns in Great Britain make a rather gloomy outlook for the Gladstone party. There is a bare possibility of a turn in the tide sufficient to give the Ministerialists a small majority in the House of Commons, but the probability is that the new Parliament will be a trifle more Conservative than the last. Only by a union of all the Liberal factions can Gladstone hope to maintain his position as Premier, unless greater victories than he can reasonably expect shall be achieved during the last days of the election.

It looks as though the great statesman will either have to give up the helm of State to others, or so modify his measure for the liberation of Ireland as to gain the support of the Unionists. Whether this will be possible and still retain the aid of the Farnellites, is very doubtful. Unless the latest returns show unexpected gains to Gladstone, the Irish question will become more complicated than it was before the dissolution of Parliament.

Home Rule for Ireland, though, will still be the issue of the times. It cannot be put out of sight. The fire has commenced to burn and it cannot be extinguished. If Salisbury should succeed to power, and the policy of coercion should be re-established, there will be trouble to meet of a serious nature. Violence will be met with violence, and blood will flow. The feeling that prevails on this side of the Atlantic will prove more strongly sympathetic for Ireland, if her prospects for deliverance become darker, than before. There will be a disposition to wink at the revolutionary projects that will be started and the liberating societies that will plot for resistance to Tory oppression. The defeat of Gladstone means not only gloom for Ireland but danger to England.

Home rule is more than an Irish problem. It is a right belonging to all nationalities and bodies politic. Each commonwealth must know best what is for its own immediate interest. Local self-government is the demand of all communities that are not too firmly chained in bondage to think of liberty. It is a foundation stone in the American political structure, and belongs to every governmental system which recognizes the rights of the people.

India is not likely to remain in its present condition of vassalage much longer without a demand for Home Rule. The evils of the prevailing system do not come to the surface like the sufferings of Ireland, because agitation has not been attempted outside of the vast Empire in the East over which Victoria holds sway. But the wrongs of India, like the wrongs of Ireland, will be heard throughout the world, and a revolt from British Rule in India would be a far more serious thing for England than an Irish revolution.

That the millions of that land should have some voice in the government of their country seems so evident that no reasoning need be wasted in contending for it. And the people who are under the British yoke take the matter to heart much more than is generally supposed. They have made demands which have attracted but little attention abroad, but they are in earnest, all the same. Last November a National Indian Congress convened at Bombay. It was a representative assembly of natives from all parts of India, and the speakers were men of ability and familiar acquaintance with the needs of the country. These were the chief demands of the Congress:

"That a royal commission should be appointed, upon which both English and Indians should be represented, which should take evidence both in England and in India; that the council of the Secretary of State for India should be abolished; that representation should be accorded to the Indian people in the supreme and provincial councils of India; that all budgets should be referred to these bodies for their consideration, and that the members of these councils should be empowered to interpolate the Executive in regard to all branches of the administration; that greater facility should be given for the admission of natives into the Indian civil service; that increased military expenses which had to be met by taxes upon the Indian people were unnecessary, and, finally, that the lately acquired territory of Upper Burma should not be annexed to the Indian empire, but should be made a crown colony."

These requirements do not seem to meet with any more favor among the dominant classes in England than do the cries for redress that resound from Erin. India was taken by force, it has been held by force, and the disposition seems to be to let force continue without regard to right. It is the Conservative policy of coercion as exercised towards Ireland. In spite of the protest mentioned above, Upper Burma has been annexed to British India. This will increase expenses, which will have to be met

out of the general taxation and so the people of India properly will have to pay additional taxes from which they will receive no benefit. England gratifies her ambition at the expense of the already overtaxed Indians. The increased military expenses of which they complain are incurred by British warlike adventures of no advantage to the taxpayers.

It is only just that the natives should be represented in the supreme and provincial councils, and that financial questions should be referred to those bodies. This is of the essence of Home Rule. The exclusion from those bodies of natives chosen by the people is rank injustice, and taxation without representation is as wrong in India as in America. The reform desired in the Indian civil service, is in order that educated, able, native gentlemen shall be eligible for important places as the sons of English officers who, often incompetent and without experience, are put into the highest positions, while talented and thorough natives can only obtain the minor offices with diminutive salaries. The royal commission asked for does not take well in England, but in its place a parliamentary commission is proposed, which will exclude Indian representatives and most likely evidence taken in India. This is asking for bread and receiving a stone. The National Indian Congress will meet again next December.

The demand for Home Rule will increase as the spirit of liberty finds opportunities to breathe its inspirations among the oppressed in every part of the globe. The bondage in which so many millions of earth are held is wrong and unworthy of the age. The powers that be must loosen their grip upon the masses and volunteer some measure of freedom to subordinate communities, or it will be claimed and taken by revolution. And a day is at hand when the God of Nations will visit upon the kingdoms and rulers of the world His fierce displeasure, unless they listen to the pleadings of the oppressed and accord to the people their just rights. Retribution is decreed against the tyrant and chastisement upon the oppressor, and that freedom which of right belongs to all mankind will yet prevail in every part of the ransomed globe.

PREJUDICE PREVAILS.

The following conversation is said to have occurred in Washington, in regard to the "Mormon" question, between a gentleman interested and a Congressman:

"If you would get the truth of this matter I advise you—"

"The truth of the matter! Great Caesar's Ghost! What do you suppose I care about the truth of the matter? All I want is to have my prejudices backed up. If you can tell me who will do that for me I'll thank you."

Whether this was the exact language used or not, it represents the feelings of a large majority of people in regard to this subject. It will not always be so. There will come a time when intelligent people will not only be willing but anxious to learn "the truth of the matter." At present there is an impatient desire to get rid of the so-called "Mormon problem" without any attempt to solve it rationally. If it could be cut to pieces or shut up in a box out of sight and hearing, that would suit many people as well as anything. But it will not go down, and it cannot be killed or banished.

"The truth of the matter" is so different from the popular notion, that fair and just men who have learned the facts hesitate to tell the truth. They understand that they would not be believed. Prejudice is so strong that the public eyes are blind to the truth. Anything that will give them apparent reason for their prejudice they will tolerate, and some will listen to it gladly. But, as a rule, the realities of the question are not desired, and so any measure proposed to stamp out the "Mormons" and thus dispose of the "Mormon" question, will be quietly acquiesced in without stopping to listen to anything on the "Mormon" side.

This is the anti-"Mormon's" opportunity. He can repeat the old, foul hobgoblin stories and call for force and fury with every chance of being listened to and applauded. While a "Mormon" having only facts to relate and the truth to tell, will be looked upon with suspicion and treated with indifference. There are exceptions to this rule, however, and it is the duty of those who are charged with authority to promulgate the truth, to search diligently for honest people and spare not. And when a change comes, as come it will, they will not go unrewarded, but the fruits of their labors will become apparent. Prejudice is very powerful, but the truth will yet be triumphant.

OF INTEREST TO TAXPAYERS.

CARBON COUNTY, Wyoming, with a population of only four thousand, is issuing bonds bearing six per cent. interest, for a hundred thousand dollars. The county tax alone in 1885 was ten and a half mills on the dollar. The interest on the bonds will, of course, raise the percentage. This is the usual method of finances in the States and

Territories, and hence the high rate of taxation.

The policy in Utah has been to keep out of debt and keep down the taxes. That is the "Mormon" style. If the legislation which some people here seem ready to endorse prevails, it will be but a short time till there will be a bonded debt in every county in Utah. Fancy a county with only four thousand people sweating under a hundred thousand dollars debt, and larger counties in proportion!

There are many respectable "Gentiles" here who acknowledge the honest and economical administration of local public affairs, say that they dread a change because of the increase it will involve in taxation, but are yet too fearful to protest because of the lash of the scoundrels who are trying to effect a revolution and who contribute nothing to the revenue.

The agitators and crusaders who have plotted the mischief that threatens Utah are not as a rule the taxpayers, the contributors to the support of public affairs, the profitable and decent "Gentile" element. They are those who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the change desired, and are working for personal ends either political or financial.

NO TARIFF REFORM.

It seems by the news from Washington that Randall's tariff bill will not even get as far towards legislation as the bill introduced by Morrison. The committee will not report it favorably. We do not suppose that even Randall himself expected it would pass. The revenue tax on tobacco is not to be removed. The tariff is not likely to be disturbed at present. The Democratic party can talk to the country on either side of the revenue question as it suits them. They can endorse Randall or quote Morrison. The two wings of the question can both be folded, and it can quietly nestle down in the Democratic bosom and be at rest till another session.

That there is need of reform in the tariff is conceded by both parties and proclaimed by the country. But how to get at it when conflicting crochets have to be met is a puzzle. Meanwhile, an excess of income raises the question of what is to be done with the money, and the nation groans under the burden imposed on it that the money may be raised. Politics is a peculiar game, and those who make it a profession seem to go very often more by luck than by judgment. As neither Randall nor Morrison has made a point this session, we suppose that they and their followers will be satisfied in calling things "even."

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT THE "PEN."

MARSHAL DYER ENABLES THE PRISONERS TO RELIEVE THE MONOTONY OF PRISON LIFE.

UTAH PENITENTIARY, July 6th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Truly this has been "a red-letter day" in the history of the Utah Penitentiary. A resolution having been adopted by the inmates of this institution a couple of weeks since to celebrate Independence Day by getting up a concert and some athletic sports, and word to this effect having reached certain friends in Salt Lake City, they decided upon arranging for our being supplied also with a feast. Contributions in money and edibles sufficient to amply supply our wants in this line for the day were contributed by the following named generous business firms and individuals of Salt Lake City: Z. C. M. I., S. P. Teasdel, Deseret Bank, Woolley, Young & Hardy Co., Clark, Eldredge & Co., Z. C. M. I. Shoe Factory, Spencer Clawson, David James, Clerks in the Trustee in Trust's Office, John Q. Cannon, John Groesbeck, John W. Snell, Mountain Ice Co., John Beck and Swater & Co., Bishop H. B. Clawson and Brother James C. Watson, who, from having each served a term of imprisonment here for conscience' sake, know how to feel for their brethren now similarly situated, were chiefly instrumental in collecting and forwarding these contributions, which were made for the benefit exclusively of the Latter-day Saints here confined, but which the brethren on receiving the same decided to share with all their fellow prisoners. The good things provided for our entertainment were received on Saturday evening and since then a force of hands under the direction of a skilful chef de cuisine from the interior of the prison, who was pressed into service for the occasion, have been busy preparing to serve them in as good a style as the meagre facilities of the institution would allow.

Breakfast being over this morning, preparations were immediately made for the first part of the day's entertainment, a concert, for which a rather elaborate programme, consisting of twenty-eight numbers had been arranged. A rude stage made up of the heavy tables from which we eat was arranged in one end of the dining room, and a calico "drop curtain" to work on a sliding principle soon im-

provised, while all the chairs and benches about the place were called into requisition upon which to seat the auditors.

The performance commenced at 8.30 and was going off with a vim, eleven pieces having already been rendered, when at 9.45 a temporary lull was caused by the arrival of Marshal Dyer and citizens of the 8th Ward to the number of about forty, most of whom were members of the choir, under the direction of Brother John M. Chamberlain. Their visit was not an entire surprise to us, for we had incidentally learned beforehand that the Marshal had kindly consented to their coming, promising to accompany them and to kindly allow them to enter the Penitentiary and cheer us with some of their sweet music. We were, however, surprised and pleased beyond measure to see so great a number of our friends come among us, and at their being allowed to entertain us by rendering in most delightful style some nine or ten pieces—hymns, choruses, songs, duets, etc.

Our gratitude was not only drawn out in favor of these old acquaintances who had taken this opportunity of giving us an expression of their love, but toward Marshal Dyer in an especial manner for his kindness and liberality in permitting their visit and also for favoring us with his own presence at the entertainment.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the visiting party and also to the Marshal, who responded with a brief but appropriate speech, after which a half hour's intermission was taken, during which time our visitors withdrew to the vicinity of the gate, and were there allowed to shake hands with and speak to their particular friends and acquaintances.

The visitors then withdrew and our own programme was resumed. This consisted of an overture, glee, recitations, banjo solo, cornet duet, comic songs, original poem, musical selections, hornpipe dance, character songs, Marsellaise hymn, etc., all of which rendered in good style. The performance demonstrated the fact that there is a great deal of musical talent among the 130 men here incarcerated, and it was displayed to good advantage.

The day's amusements concluded with foot racing, hurdle jumping, sack-racing and quilt pitching matches, all of which passed off pleasantly, not a far or ill-feeling occurring throughout the day.

With two exceptions the inmates of this institution are now enjoying fair health; a man by the name of Moss is suffering from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, and Brother Wm. B. Bickley, of Beaver, is down with the erysipelas.

I am sure I but echo the feelings of all my fellow prisoners as well as my own, in expressing thanks and gratitude to all our friends in the city who, through their kindness and liberality, aided in relieving the monotony of prison life for the day, and also to Marshal Dyer and Warden Dow for the praiseworthy consideration shown by them to us and our friends.

A very agreeable feature of our day's pleasure was a surprise in the shape of visit from the wives of several of the prisoners who live at a distance, whose transportation to the city was kindly arranged for by friends in the city, and who were also permitted to come inside the prison to meet their husbands for a few moments.

Yours with kind regards,

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