

sued themselves, and were not consulted as to any change or permitted to have any voice in it. This is "Liberal" freedom, "Liberal" practice as to the people's rights. And the lie told by the "Liberal" organ is in accord with its usual tactics.

So in regard to the changing of the names of streets in Ogden. The same organ says we made "an attack on the city government of Ogden because that government named certain streets after Presidents of the United States." We did nothing of the kind. We pointed out the malignant anti-"Mormon" spirit of the Ogden "Liberal" city administration, in arbitrarily changing the names by which certain streets had been known ever since the city was organized, and doing this out of petty spite toward the people who built up the place, and without consulting the wishes of the citizens.

These were only some of the specimen insults and evidences of small-souled venom which we cited, and they are both falsely stated by the "Liberal" organ in order that it might make an attempt at reply. It is evidence that the same hand which has trained itself to misstate the position and language of the DESERET NEWS, until that has become its "second nature," is at the old business again.

It is low down and contemptible journalism and is only resorted to by the scrubs and scavengers of the profession. There is no need for further comment.

SOME "LIBERAL" PUZZLES.

We take the following from the *Park City Record*:

"The Ogden Union says:

"There is a project on foot for the removal of U. S. Marshal Parsons, Ogden, Park City and Salt Lake propose the scheme. Ogden will give the petition 8000 names.

"The Union is a poor guesser, for Park City will not take an interest in the effort to get the Senate to refuse confirming the Marshal. How Ogden could give the petition 8000 genuine names without doubling up is a question which puzzles us."

There is another puzzling question besides that which seems to worry the *Record*; that is, how is it that the raid on the gambling dens in Ogden, which has so much aroused the ire of "Liberals" in that city, has been so poorly productive of results?

It will be remembered that one Madden was prosecuted for keeping a gambling house, and that he was discharged, without sentence, on a promise to obey the

law in future. This was before the movement of the Marshal which occasioned the demand for the removal of his deputy, and now suggests the removal of the Marshal himself.

After the arrest of the two or three gamblers under the Marshal's praiseworthy enforcement of the law, two were fined \$15 each, and the case against the third, who appears to be the same Madden, was dismissed by the prosecution for alleged lack of evidence, Madden being commonly reported to have boasted that he would not be punished. Now we find, in a report of a shooting scrape that took place in Ogden on Sunday morning, that a bag containing \$338 was stolen from a certain person who was bringing it away from "Madden's gambling rooms." He was coming down the stairs with this "boodle" at 2 o'clock Sunday morning when a pistol was presented and the bag demanded. Another man who attempted to stop the bold robber in the street was shot in the leg for his pains.

This shows that "Madden's gambling rooms" are still in illegal use, and that the law is not enforced in this particular instance. And the query is, "Why is this thus?" Is there some particular exemption which doth hedge about this favored individual, or is the whole effort a spasmodic show of pretended virtue?

We hope the movement for the removal of Marshal Parsons, because he would not remove Deputy Pratt, because the latter gentleman endeavored to execute the law against gambling, will be pushed enough to give opportunity for a full exposure of "Liberal" aims and methods, and of the kind of "morality" which the reformers of "Mormon" morals seek to impose upon Utah, for the induction of our youth into the customs of "a higher civilization." A picture of the entire proceedings would be a striking object-lesson for Congress.

By all means send on the 8000 signatures. The *Record* need not be surprised at anything Ogden "Liberals" can do, after the votes they can cast when party exigencies require an addition of figures. When they can poll 300 or 400 more ballots than they have resident voters, a smaller exercise of the same ingenuity will furnish any number of signatures to a "Liberal" petition. The *Record's* puzzle is of easy solution.

DEATH AND CAREER OF MR. COX

THE brilliant and capable Samuel S. Cox passed to the other life at 8-33 o'clock last evening. This prominent statesman was born in Zanesville, Ohio, on Sept. 30th, 1824. He was the son of Ezekiel Taylor Cox, who was a member of the Ohio Senate in 1832-3. He attended the Ohio university at Athens and graduated at Brown in 1846. During his career in college he showed the energy which characterized his whole life, maintaining himself by literary work, and obtaining the prizes in classics, history, literary criticism, and political economy. Adopting the profession of the law, he returned to Ohio to open practice in that field, but abandoned the intention and proceeded to Europe.

Soon after his return from the old world Mr. Cox became, in 1853, editor of the Columbus, Ohio, *Statesman*, and from that time devoted his attention mainly to political issues. While editing the journal penned he published a gorgeous description, in sophomore strain, which procured for him the sobriquet of "Sunset Cox." In 1855 he was offered the secretaryship of legation in London, but declined the appointment. Not long after he was given the opportunity of going to Lima, Peru, in a similar capacity. He accepted, and remained in Peru one year. On his return he was elected to Congress, and re-elected three times, serving continuously from Dec. 7th, 1857 till March 3rd, 1865. During three of these four terms he was chairman of the committee on Revolutionary claims.

Mr. Cox was a delegate to the Chicago, New York and St. Louis Democratic conventions of 1864, 1868 and 1876. During the civil war he sustained the government by voting money and men, although he took a conspicuous part in opposing a number of policies of the administration.

In 1866 he took up his permanent residence in New York city and was elected a representative to Congress in 1868, and was re-elected three times. He served on a number of committees, among them, foreign affairs, banking, the centennial exhibition, and rules. At the opening of the 45th session he was one of three candidates for the speakership. He was not elected but frequently served as Speaker *pro tem*. During this session he took upon himself, by a special resolution of his own, the work