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A PUBLIC SCANDAL.

The course which is being pursued in reference to the United States Marshal proclaims one fact in considerable tones. It is that the arrest of "spotters and housekeepers" and gamblers is resented as a grievance by the "Liberal" faction, or at least by its managers and officials. The attempt now being made to intimidate a "spotter" in order to prevent his giving testimony against the arrested gamblers, is proof of what we have stated. So also is the effort to impeach the Marshal's reputation, on the ground that he is part owner of a building that is said to be used for unlawful and immoral purposes.

The use of spotters and informers is not generally approved. And those who engage in this kind of work are not usually considered the most high-toned of society's favorites. But in the detection of some kind of public offenses and secret crimes they are considered indispensable, and their employment has been common in all the great cities of the world. The time is not distant when the very same persons who are now crying out against "spotters" and seeking to punish them as criminals, were applauding individuals engaged in this work, though in a different direction. They were spotters and informers all the same, and were well paid for their work and also praised for their success.

We do not know whether the Marshal is responsible in any way for the use of the premises alluded to in the way that is described. But we do know that he is responsible to the law just the same as other individuals, and that if he has violated the law there should be no exception in his case. But it is also very pure that until he endeavored to perform a duty which devolved upon him because of the failure of the city authorities to enforce the law, no outcry was raised about his alleged part ownership of a building used for improper purposes.

These attacks and this prosecution of the "spotter," make it very clear that it is part of "Liberal" policy to shield those agents for evil that have flourished under the influence of that faction, and that its promoters are enraged because that protection does not exclude the action of officers uncontrolled by "Liberal" influences.

The owners of buildings used for unlawful purposes can and should be prosecuted, when they become aware of such uses, if they do not take measures to remove the evil. We have heard of several persons in this city who are said to be the proprietors of such places, which have been leased to individuals who defy the law. It does not matter whether they are officers or private citizens, professing "Mormons" or "Gentiles," they are liable to prosecution, and should be prosecuted against, provided they know of the wrong and will not take measures to remove it.

But it becomes a public scandal when one branch of the public service always shelf against another for shirking to execute the laws, and when no effort is made to sustain the reputation of a public officer for the same reason. The people of Salt Lake City should take notice of these proceedings and determine to correct these glaring evils at the ballot box.

HOAXING THE PUBLIC.

The Boston *Herald* publishes a communication from Salt Lake over a signature which only lacks the letter a to make it appropriate; it is signed "Hoax." It is a pity that so respectable a journal as the *Herald*, published at the hub, does not discern a hoax when it is so evident as in this instance.

The purpose of the article is to make it appear that the "Mormons" are "bringing the question of polygamy," but in order to do this the writer not only has to indulge the facts, but to repeat old scares that are positively untrue. One of these is stated thus:

"And in the past, before the coming of the Mormons, there were numerous cases where women on the willows could swear that they did not know who was the father of their children, in order to cover the accused, but repeated cases had taken place in the past in the same manner that the accused was the father, and in the community from whom they came everybody so understood it."

Either "Hoax" has been imposed on by one or it is trying to hoax the Boston public. There is this much truth about the story: On one occasion, and one only, a woman placed on the witness stand for the purpose of exciting from her evidence to send to the penitentiary the man alleged to be her betrayer, sought to arrest him by swearing questions of a very personal character. And being baffled and badgered by the attorney and placed down to an inquiry as to the paternity of her child, she answered positively, "I don't know." This occurred several years ago, and persons who, like "Hoax," want to malign the "Mormon" people, have since taken advantage of that circumstance and exaggerated it, to have been done in this instance.

The purpose in view of such persons is to make it appear that the "Mormons" are an outrageous and unchaste people and that their statements are not to be relied upon. And yet in business matters their word is considered good and their bond, and their integrity has become almost proverbial.

In the same spirit as that in which this story is told, "Hoax" gives a garbled account of the testimony of the "Mormon" leaders before the Master in Chancery. The Boston *Herald* has given place in these perversions, but would be doing more service to the reading public by attacking the facts from proper sources, or securing a more reliable correspondent.

We are in reasonable hope that, before very long, reputable journals will repudiate those hoaxes on "Mormon" matters, and that the fashion will so change that Hoax will take the place of falsehoods, and the simple truth be found more desirable than such distorted statements as the exaggerations of "Hoax."

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Silver Congress at Denver received in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. This is a step in advance of the resolutions adopted at the Congress held there last June. The Utah delegates received much criticism for joining in the endorsement of the sound silver policy for the time coinage of the American product only. But they acquiesced in it on the theory that "half a loaf is better than no bread," and that time they united with the advocates of the through and sound national policy. What the effect of this declaration at Denver will have upon Congress cannot yet be determined, but it would seem that it must affect the disposition of the matter to a considerable extent.

The silver question is one of the vital issues of the times. It is an economic question and greatly concerns the peoples of the United States and also to a large degree the whole civilized world. There is much to be said by the advocates on either side that is worthy of consideration. But in our opinion, while we do not profess to be any authority on the subject, the matter is so strongly and timely and convincingly set forth by Senator Jones, of Nevada, as by any other political student of the question. Here is what he said in the Senate in 1876, and it is just as good and timely today as when he uttered it:

"It was will be clearly understood that the advocacy of bi-metallic money does not propose to make either of the precious metals a legal tender for more than its market value in the markets of the world. We propose no debased money; no tokens, no is any to pay the creditor which is not as valuable as the money he advanced; no intrus or arbitrary relation between the metals; no scheme of alchemy to take ounces of the gold or silver money, nor to anybody else except the people at large.

"Our proposition is to coin both gold and silver bullion at cost for all comers, and make them coins a legal tender for all amounts. The relation we propose is the old one of 16 to 1. The experience of nations leads us to believe that this is approximately the relative cost of production. If this is true, bi-metallic money will never come or they may, it will inevitably become the market relation.

"If the large additional use be given to silver which the amendments to this bill contemplate, that market relation which has long continued would be speedily reestablished. If, on the other hand, the relation is fixed at 15 or 17, or any other figure over 16, all hoards of new bullion and all bullion on account of Europe's rejected mass of silver, will be delivered. We should be either forced to the exclusive employment of gold, or else new legislation and a new coin, involving the expense and delay of a new coinage, would have to be established.

"Our argument is for free money. We regard all restrictions upon money as perpetual, and that there is as much and as more right upon the part of the government to limit the use of bread, meat or other commodities whose exchangeable value it is designed to measure.

"We hold that the employment of silver and gold in the arts is essential to the creation of their worth as money, and that this employment was as a precedent to extent and force the distribution in other by the vicissitudes of their production in the mines; we hold that nothing can be good money which can be used for money alone; we are opposed to token coins or coins to which the law gives a value which the market denies, inferring that that use is bought with peril and necessity, injustice, panic and consternation; and we believe that no form of credit can by itself properly serve the purposes of money, and that its use should always be voluntary.

"Why money is based gold and silver coins, with the option of employing either one or the other as a tender based upon long periods of time. This option is exercised by the people of this country from 1792 to 1873. It was secured to them by the terms of the Constitution, and hostile attempts to be taken from them by the Act of 1873, the option in force yet, and they cannot be deprived of it by legislation."

ANARCHY IN CHICAGO.

To the Salt Lake News police and anarchists in Chicago the latter seem to get the best of it in the courts. The men arrested at Grief's hall some days ago, and brought before the magistrate were all acquitted. The police had no definite evidence against them, except that they were anarchists and carried a red flag. On the other hand, it was proved that the meeting which the police dispersed was a peaceably called association of an organized labor party, known as the "Pioneer Union." Furthermore, it was shown that this society was incorporated under the laws of Illinois. With such evidence in the hand of the Court the question arose what else could the society do than acquit the accused?

The situation in Chicago is a peculiar one. The municipal government is not in reality self-government. In this sense it is most literally by the Chicago authorities. Mr. Parsons, one of the men hanged some years ago, left a work on anarchy. It is quite a pretentious volume, and its gist is the abolition of all government in the political sense. Three men who assembled at Grief's hall are avowed anarchists. They make no secret of the matter. It is true they assembled as a Pioneer Union, but every member of that body is individually an anarchist. This is a country of law and order, of free speech and personal liberty. The problem then arises, are police justified by their own instructions in making such a raid as that on Grief's hall? Law and order say not. They must wait until overt acts are committed.

Grief's hall has long been known as a rendezvous for anarchists. The property is owned by a man named Grief, a German. He runs a saloon on the ground floor. He lives with his family on the second floor. On the third or top floor there are two moderately sized halls for lodge and lecture meetings. The place is dingy, foul smelling and noisome. It is situated on West Lake, not far from the river.

A few evenings ago an Italian Revolutionist Society met in one of the halls. When the chairman called the meeting to order, it was found that a policeman was among the attendants. He was ejected out, and he admitted that he was there under orders from his chief to report what was said. The meeting dispersed without transacting any business. Next day Mr. Grief applied to the courts for an injunction to restrain the police from interfering with meetings in his premises. Judge Tuley heard the arguments on both sides. He decided that Grief's demand was just and lawful.

During the examination of witnesses for and against, it transpired that the police located a private apartment where there was a sick girl, on the night of the raid. The girl was so shocked that, although at the time she was pronounced beyond recovery, her death was hastened by several weeks. This made a bad showing for the police. It has drawn sympathy to the anarchists from sources that were most opposed to them. In consequence, meetings in Grief's hall can no more be interfered with until something unlawful is done there.

The question is somewhat perplexing. It is held that these men are all foreign born, and if under European governments would be summarily dealt with. To a certain extent this is true. However, Parsons, one of their chief lights when alive, was a native American. Carter H. Harrison, now editor of the Times, is one of their champions. Hewitt Hendricks. He charges the city authorities with trying to make political capital out of the war on anarchists. He himself, it should be remembered, was mayor of Chicago when the historic raid was made at the Haymarket meeting about five years ago. Altogether the position of these anarchists is peculiar. Socialists, both here and in Europe, disavow all connection with them. While they repudiate all law and government in their political teachings, when assailed they are the first to claim protection under law and constituted authority. But consistency could hardly be expected from so uncultured and motley a crew.

ANOTHER CONVENTION.

Last week a mining congress was held in Denver, a political convention in Indianapolis, and an Episcopal convention some where else. In fact, this is such an age for conventions that the average reader can barely keep track of them. The proceedings of the various assemblies held during the current year, if published in book form, would make many invaluable volumes.

Gatherings of these kinds ought to have an educational effect on the country at large, socially, politically and religiously they ought to benefit the people. Members of Congress and members of State Legislature ought especially to keep abreast of the proceedings of these bodies.

On December 15 next another important convention will be held at Kansas City. The object of this is to "formulate a policy respecting the improvement of the entire Missouri River from Montana to the Gulf and to provide for its execution." It will be made up of delegates from States bordering on the river. They will be chosen in a manner somewhat similar to that adopted for the trans-Mississippi congress.

In the opinion of many experienced and thoughtful industrialists, the internal water ways of the United States are not receiving the attention they deserve. As a means of cheap transportation they could be made effective checks on railroad monopolies. The Kansas City convention will ask the national government to expend a few millions annually on the Missouri river, so as to navigable it in as workable manner for navigation.

This seems to be the predominant feature of all our conventions. They wind up in some way with a Memorial addressed to government. From the extent of the Memorial it appears to be a substitute if it is all for all from the government. If there were no such channel of appeal to the Congress of the United States would some be more the prey of adventurers and a source of revenue for impecunious politicians both public and private.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Pope's health is again a matter of public concern. He is reported as anticipating an early departure from mortal scenes. He claims under his practical disposition within the confines of the Vatican. It would appear from this that he is not permitted to go beyond these environments. This is surprising. Why is he not at liberty to go where he pleases? He is a remarkable man for his age, judging from his far-reaching character of his church policy with respect to popular questions.

The sand man was seen in an in the North, Hancock, Mich., in the sense of the disturbance. A crowd of white men entered for the purpose of playfully murdering a colored man named Gladney and whipping a number of white dark complexioned people. Another short, evidently fired with the intention of being sentenced, from the plead of a deputy sheriff, killed one more negro. In consequence of these gentle a war of race is for. Perhaps the white people are highly incensed against their colored fellow citizens in consequence of these incidents, and may therefore attempt to avenge themselves.

At Gretna, Tenn., professional men have begun to make money by engaging in side issues. A couple of leading physicians of that place have been obtaining fees by instituting private houses as business brothers. They were caught, in company with a livery stable keeper, performing an operation upon a back colt. With all the novelties connected with the dangs of burglars and footpads in Salt Lake during the past eighteen months under "Liberal" rule, none of our professional men have developed into crackmen.

Germany and France are running a race in the production of armaments. The latter was a short time ago slightly ahead in the contest, as far as related to artillery. Now Germany is leading. One hundred thousand marks has been appropriated to supply both the peace theatre and war effective forces with a new and lighter gun than that used in any other army. It can be fired in one-third the time required for any entrance now in the field. Of course all this preparation is in the interest of peace and in the anticipation of it. Doesn't it look that way?

This morning a gentleman called and made a statement to the following effect: He had read an article which asserted that in some parts of the Southern States pineapple juice had been used with excellent results in cases of diphtheria. He had drawn the attention of the heads of two families afflicted with diphtheria in this locality to the subject. In one instance the curative effect of the administration of the article was marvelous, while in the other the result was highly beneficial. The gentleman suggested the publication of the substance of his statement, which he said would be readily verified by application to the persons who had used pineapple juice in diphtheria cases, to whom he referred by name. The remedy has the merit of extreme simplicity, being devoid of danger in its application.

The Shah religious sect, in Persia, numbering about 7,000,000 adherents, has raised a hornet's nest in that country. The Shah sent his troops to put down the fanatics with powder and lead. These people are not easily extinguished, however. Notwithstanding one hundred of them were killed, they still "held the fort," and relieved to succeed. They put the fight out of twenty soldiers.

Russia and Germany are becoming a frigid aspect toward each other. The former is indulging in reprisals upon the latter, because Germany opposed the Muscovite loan scheme in Berlin. Now a lot of German lawyers located in the Baltic provinces are not permitted to practice at the bar of the courts there. The feeling between the two countries is becoming decidedly icy, probably proportionately to lessening proportionately hot.

The Standard is in high hopes in relation to the immediate future of the "Guantlet City," as will be conferred by time. "Ogden is on the eve of the biggest revival in all her history and spend the biggest in the history of any city on the continent. During the last year there has been a notable, and in some cases a very trying, transition from the high pressure mode which we went dancing along during the two years previous. But this apparent evil was in reality most beneficial. It reduced us as a community to our senses, which some of us seemed in a fair way to lose. It has developed solidity in place of inflation. It has caused more attention to be paid to material resources and their development, instead of mere buying and selling of lots and acreage. It has brought us back to a real standing instead of spurting on a fitful flight."

The Herald (Ida.) Free is agitating the establishment of a tannery at that place. It says: "Farmers and ranchers having a few hides each year prefer to let them hang around their yards and corrals in finally rot, rather than to haul them to the railroad to ship, only to realize the bare freight." The reduction of Redburg are of the surrounding kind, and the result of the agitation will probably be that a leather factory will be established before a great while.

The Tribune (Minneapolis) thus draws the personified picture, which, it seems, is really only glowing in comparison with infinite of health and beauty seekers into the region described:

"Salt River Valley is the cosiest place on earth to make a living in. There is not another country in the world like it. It is one of the healthiest countries in the world. Peddling pills is a very poor business here, and medical doctors don't get rich. How can they in a healthy valley like this? We never have earaches. No sores! No decided dampness; no heavy winds; a pure, dry, healthy atmosphere. We have no stagnant water because of the salt that is in the water and also because the soil is underlaid with gravel and the water sinks through the soil and filters through the gravel which makes it pure wherever found."

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles Brown, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Charles Brown, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executors at the residence of Thomas R. Cutler, in said county and Salt Lake City, Utah.

DATED this 10th day of November, A. D. 1891.

THOMAS R. CUTLER, ELIZA BROWN, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Charles Brown, Deceased.

Thomas R. Cutler, Attorney for Estate.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Nov. 20th, 1891.

OUR SEASONABLE GOODS ARE MEETING WITH READY SALE

Which is evidence of the continued appreciation of our Patrons.

Take another look at the List below and make the Best of the Offer.

Blankets, Full size white, Only $1 per pair, worth $2.	Cheviot Suitings, All wool and beautiful, 25c. per yard, worth 40c.	500 Bone Corsets, Unmistakably chaste, $1.25 only, worth $2.00.
White Blankets, One lot—genuine, $1.00 and $2.00 per pair.	Dress Plaids, All wool—the fashion, Just 25c. per yd., worth 35c	Black Cashmere Hose, Ladies' sizes, 25c., 35c. and 40c. per pair.
Red Quilts, Very desirable, 75c. to $1.00 only.	Wool-filled Suitings, 36 inches wide, Cheap, 15c. only.	Black Cashmere Hose, Misses', 5½ to 8 sizes, Wind a period 25c. pair.
Pink Irish Prints, We will sell for 12½c. per yard.	Tricots, 36 inches wide, Reduced to 25c. per yard.	Infants' Hose, Needed everywhere, And we will sell 3 for 25c.
Standard Prints, We're assured to say it, 5c. per yard, this time.	Heartettes, all colors, 36 inches wide, stylish, 15c. only.	Infants' Cashmere Vests, And they are going — At 25c a quarter.
Cream Table Damask, Always useful, 15c. per yard.	Ladies' Cloths, 54 inches wide, all colors, 50c., 75c. and 85c. per yard.	Silk and Cashmere Vests, Infants', dainty, Reduced ½ in price.
Linen Toweling, Just think of it, 12 yards for $1.00.	Dress Goods (Remnants) All lengths, Three will go at half price	Jersey Vests for Ladies, Still—a fair supply, And at 25c. each.
Damask Towels, "Things as never was," Only 25c. each.	Shoulder Capes, Ladies' Im. Astrachan, All we ask—$1.50 each.	Union Suits for Ladies, Just the season, Offered at $1.25.
Ladies' Hand Bags, 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00. Worth twice as much.	Real Fur Capes, A special line; see them, $20.00 only per Cape.	Knit Skirts, Warm and healthy, Big bargains, 50c.
Ladies' White Aprons, Neat and useful, All we ask is 25c. each.	Full-sized Wool Shawls, 25 per cent less than regular, from $1.25 to $2.00.	Felt Hats, Ladies' size, seasonable, All at half price.

M — Children's Silk and Wool Caps, 25 Cents only, Worth 50c. to 75c.

Pasteboards (Ladies), They are well named, Only 25c. each.

Torchon Lace, 2 inches—all widths, 4 and 5 yards for 25 cents.

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T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Children's Toboggan Caps, Warm, Useful, 15c. and 25c. each.

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	$1.35 Black French Twill, 99c.
	$2.00 Black Armure Cord, $1.49.
	$1.65 Black Mascot, $1.29.
	$1.65 Black Repp Silk, $1.34.
	$1.25 Black Surah, 97c.
	75c. Black Surah, 59c.
	50c. Black Serge Satin, 42c.
	75c. Black Pongee, 65c.
	75c. Black India, 62c.
	$1.00 Black India, 79c.

We believe it unnecessary to make any comments on this sale, and feel confident that any person about to purchase a SILK DRESS will certainly examine our stock before deciding. Any person desiring to make a present of this kind

WILL SAVE 25 to 33⅓ Per Cent.

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