

Logan City possessed prohibitory powers, these dealers would all have been compelled to pay numerous heavy fines besides undergoing repeated sentences of imprisonment. Their traffic would have been broken up because they would have been in jail. In other words, the only reason why prohibition was not made absolutely effective in Logan was because the supreme court denied that the city government possessed the legal right to enforce it.

#### THREATENED INDIAN EXODUS.

In our telegraphic columns will be found a special dispatch from Chelsea, Indian Territory, of a decidedly interesting character. It portends an exodus of the Cherokee and Choctaw Indian tribes from their present home in the United States to a new location in Mexico or Central or South America. According to the dispatch, representatives of the tribes named are now in Mexico, and all arrangements have been perfected for the removal.

Were such a development to be perfected, the elements of pathos and grandeur would abound in it; and possibilities of the greatest magnitude might flow from it. The founding of a purely Indian state within the republic of Mexico, or in some part of Central or South America, is a proposition which indicates slumbering greatness among the Indians who are entertaining it, and were the inspiration which their ancestors enjoyed to fan that greatness into a burning reality, what an element it might inject into the civilization of the western world!

The reasons for the prospective exodus are the most eloquent that could exist, the deprivation of home and independent government by a superior but perfidious power, whose covenants with the red men were made but to be broken. As explained in the dispatch, the removal is contingent on the action of Congress. If the Indians are allowed to remain as they now are, in possession of their lands and their own government, it will not be made. But the pointed declaration, apparently by one having authority to speak for the two tribes, is that if Congress undertakes to extend a territorial form of government over them, they will expatriate themselves.

#### DEATH OF A GREAT AMERICAN.

Whether greatness be deemed synonymous with fame or whether it be defined as the power united with the disposition to do good, it must be conceded to Charles A. Dana. His worst enemies cannot deny this.

He was one of the greatest of Americans, and not one has exerted, out of the resources of his own personality as distinguished from the prestige and power of official position, a more marked influence over the policy and legislation of the nation than has he. Whether he, or Horace Greeley, or Henry J. Raymond, or George W. Child will be rated by posterity as the greatest American editor, is a question posterity must decide; but if, as seems most likely, in the judgment of history, Child's greatness will rest more upon his goodness than his resources of intellect, and if an innate power to mould men's minds by the arguments of the iconoclast shall be deemed a greater gift than the power to sway them by appeals to their patriotism and sense of right and honor, then Dana will be given the place of the greatest American editor who has yet become known to his countrymen.

Again, if it shall be held that the ability to conceive a lofty ideal of a newspaper, and to organize and train a corps of workers so that they will

make that ideal a reality, is the standard by which to measure the greatness of a journalist, Charles A. Dana stands without a peer; for, waiving ethical discussion, he gave the world for three decades the most perfect newspaper it has ever seen.

He was great in literature apart from journalism, and were it not that his fame in the latter calling so far eclipses his achievements in the former, his work as author, critic and compiler would secure to him a lofty niche in the temple of letters. He was a linguist, a profound scholar, a student of philosophy, and in his early life enlisted in some schemes of social reform that are now looked upon as dreamy and impracticable in the nature of things.

He was born in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, Aug. 8, 1819. Not long afterwards his parents removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where his boyhood was spent. He worked in a store until 18 years old, after which he studied at Harvard. His first connection with journalism was as manager of the Harbinger, a Boston publication devoted to social reform, in the early forties. Next he worked about two years on a Boston daily, the Chronotype. In 1847 he joined the staff of the New York Tribune, and next year became its managing editor, a position he retained till 1862.

He was assistant secretary of war during and after the rebellion, and displayed great ability and patriotism in that capacity. In 1867 he organized a company that purchased the New York Sun, of which he became editor, and he personally contributed to and controlled its editorial columns until attacked by his last illness. He died at 1:20 p. m. October 17th.

Charles A. Dana was an iconoclast, but he was a patriot. He was a man of strong prejudices, and his pursuit of General Grant from the time of the latter's first election as President to the very close of the pitiful scenes at Mt. McGregor, is cited as proof that he was an implacable and revengeful foe. And out of this trait of his character arises the only cloud that can ever cast a shadow upon his enduring fame.

#### AN ANTI-MORMON CRUSADER.

An Elder whose home is in this city, but who is now laboring in Mississippi, has sent to relatives, who in turn have handed to the "News," a copy of a publication which possesses a somewhat remarkable character. It is named Livesey's Sykesville Reformer, and is published at Sykesville, Maryland, by Francis B. Livesey. It is issued gratuitously, and across the top of the first page is printed the request, "Postmasters and people, read and circulate." It is a monthly, and contains eight octavo book pages. The number before us is dated July, 1897.

The first article on the first page is headed, "War on the Mormons," and is as follows:

"This paper is supported by contributions from the friends of Reform, and any persons wishing to aid it in its anti-Mormon crusade can do so by sending in their mites and any information of the Mormon Elders in their neighborhoods. I especially want the home addresses of all Mormon Elders, as I expect to send large numbers of the paper to their Utah homes and 'turn the tables upon them,' 'carry the war into Africa,' and 'beard the lion in his den.'

This number is devoted entirely to Mormons. Prohibitionists, Freethinkers, Churchmen, Jews, Farm Reformers, Socialists and Educators—some friends and some foes—will have to wait their turns. Sufficient manuscript

is on hand to fill the paper with matter relating to either of the above.

The veteran truth-seeker and truth-defender, T. O. Wightman, of Garden Grove, Cal., sends a timely cash contribution to aid the publication of this number.

Francis B. Livesey, Editor and Publisher, Sykesville, Md."

Not content with the opportunities his own publication affords him of giving to the world his anti-Mormon concoctions, Editor Livesey makes a practice of contributing them to various newspapers that will give them space. He prints the following list of Maryland papers that have published contributions from him: Mail, Hagerstown; Times, Boonsboro; Star, Hancock; Mining Journal, Frostburg; Review, Lonaconing. A list of seven papers published in Pennsylvania, on the Maryland border, to which anti-Mormon articles were also sent, is given. Extracts from his contributions that have appeared in some of the above papers are reproduced in his own. As a sample the following, printed in the Hagerstown Mail, is here given:

"It seems very strange that after Mormon polygamy has been suppressed by law, the whole world should find itself afflicted with an incursion of 17,000 of them, seeking its conversion to their faith. An inward glance at the Mormon institution reveals the fact that thousands have left it in disgust, and that the heaven of discontent and disintegration has been working so rapidly that the leaders adopt the rule of wholesale mission work to distract the people's attention from themselves. It is on the same plan that kings and emperors stir up wars to keep their people occupied when internal rebellion seems 'in the air.' The wily rulers of the duped Elders, whose 'pleasant address' we are everywhere accosted with, are as equal to their own emergencies as are the kings."

#### "LO, THE POOR ELDERS.

"After leaving cosy homes and after traveling a thousand miles or so, with their car fares duly paid out of funds raised often from theatrical benefits and the catch-penny devices of the average church, the Mormon Elders alight from their trains in our midst to become the children of our bounty, as humble followers of the Nazarene who had not where to lay His head, and whose disciples were commanded, at one period, to go forth 'without purse or scrip.' Consequently the poor housewife must cook, wash and iron; the storekeeper must give of his stores, and the man with a hall to rent must give it gratuitously that the Elders may be the humble Christians they profess. Bah! What a farce! Those Elders have plenty of money. Back of them in Utah stands their Tabernacle that cost nearly three and one-half million dollars, and A. P. Kesler, of 50 Concord St., Brooklyn, writes me: 'In addition to this magnificent and noble pile, we have three other Temples that are equally as massive and pretty.' These are the poor Elders that we must help along 'for Christ's sake.' Think of it!"

Quotations are made from rabid anti-Mormon writers of many years ago, that have little or no bearing upon conditions existing now. Dialogues on Mormonism, concocted by the editor, and utterly silly in a literary or intellectual point of view, besides being mendacious, occupy considerable space. The contents of the number as a whole indicate the editor to be a malicious and slanderous crank, with a mind ill-balanced and a conscience ill-trained. But his emanations are well calculated to stir up violent opposition to the Mormon missionaries laboring in the