

of rank, muddy-looking stuff, showing that the patient had been feeding on old, stale anti-"Mormon" provender. Here and there in the nauseous mass is a horrible woodcut, having no resemblance to anything on the earth nor under it, and could therefore be consistently worshiped by its author.

It seems that the seat of the disease is in this locality, and spreads from this central point every time there is a stirring up of old threadbare anti-"Mormon" falsehoods. Penny-a-liners dip their pens in the pool of anti-"Mormon" bacteria, and the material is sent abroad, thus extending the contagion.

The disease subsides contemporaneously with the appearance in the atmosphere of a little cool reflection, mingled with reason, truth and justice.

#### THE EPIDEMIC STILL SPREADING.

THE influenza epidemic continues to spread with phenomenal rapidity. It sweeps over extensive divisions of the world like the passage of a soft wind. It spares no age, sex nor condition, seizing high and low, rich and poor. Senator Ingalls is one of the prostrated, but no doubt is entertained regarding his recovery.

How true are Goldsmith's remarks about the popular solicitation exhibited for the sufferings of the rich. Every spasm that seizes them causes the world to be struck with a sympathetic vibration, while the poor, surrounded by squalor and pinched by starvation, suffer in silence. Every epidemic which fails to make distinction of classes brings out the comments of the poet in striking prominence. They have many immediate illustrations in the present inroad being made by a peculiar malady upon the general health.

Humanity is now suffering from this general disease. It is more than probable, however, that it will next seize upon and play fearful havoc among horses and cattle. This is the ordinary course of the malady. It first takes hold of the people and subsequently domestic animals, which are highly susceptible to it. Among the latter it is generally attended with great fatality. We remember well when a similar epidemic spread over a wide area in this country, extending even to this Territory. It must have been from twelve to sixteen years ago. After it struck the horses, the street car service in some of the large cities,

notably New York, was practically suspended for a considerable time, and great inconvenience and hardship resulted. Thousands of horses and cattle died from the disease. The threatening appearance of the affliction suggested to the late Apostle Orson Pratt to quote, in a discourse delivered by him, a prediction that occurs in the Book of Mormon, which points to a time when, in this nation, the horses will be cut off by disease.

The weather most favorable for the spread of influenza is unseasonably warm and wet, or raw, cold and foggy. The present storm, which is in excellent season, will probably have a healthful effect in this region.

News received concerning the spread of influenza and its fatality continues to reach us. The situation in Paris is specially alarming, and a panicky feeling is becoming prevalent.

#### CLOSE OF THE REGISTRATION.

DEC. 28 was the last day of registration, and in one sense the issue of the coming municipal election will be determined this afternoon, with the closing of the lists. Never before has there been such a canvass in this Territory, and never before have local political parties put forth such efforts to organize and augment their strength. The balance of the work of the campaign will consist mainly in convincing those who are registered which way they ought to vote. From now until February 10th is the time to lay facts and logic before the public.

The registration has been flagrantly and notoriously partial. Such a thing as a complaint from a "Liberal" of difficulty in getting his name on the list has not been heard of, while hundreds of People's Party men have been put off, harassed, and hindered in their efforts to get registered, and some who were lawfully entitled to register have been prevented from doing so by the tactics of the registrars.

Notwithstanding all the disadvantages the People's Party have labored under, it is confidently believed that their names outnumber those of their opponents on the lists, and that, barring fraud, they will surely be victorious. If, during the time for which the lists are publicly exposed prior to the election the names of "Liberal" colonizers can be spotted and expunged, the majority will certainly be

thrown on the side of the People's Party.

As the canvass has progressed, increasing numbers of men who have never trained with the People's Party have become more and more doubtful of the advisability of taking the city government out of the conservative hands that have so long, well and faithfully administered it, to commit it to those who will give the city the character of a mining camp or frontier railroad town.

Undoubtedly the People's Party would have added to its strength materially could it have had a few days more time in which to get its friends registered; but it has good grounds for confidence in respect to the outcome on election day.

#### THE DEATH OF FRANCIS COPE.

PROBABLY the heart of every man, woman or child who had the pleasure of an acquaintance with Francis Cope will vibrate with emotion on learning that that most estimable man expired at his residence, in the Eighteenth Ward, this city, at 11 o'clock last night, Dec. 29th, 1889. The cause of death was heart-trouble, although his lungs were also affected. It is not too much to say, however, that his demise was probably hastened many years by overwork, for he was simply indefatigable. He had been ailing and suffering terribly for over seven weeks, but his unconquerable will caused him to struggle on until the vital energies gave out, and he was compelled at last to remain at home during the last few days.

Brother Cope was born in Birmingham, Warwickshire, England, on March 3rd, 1847, and was consequently not quite forty-three years of age. His father was the proprietor of a brass foundry, and he was employed in keeping the accounts of the establishment and working occasionally at the business. He was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1865, and shortly after his confirmation he received a personal testimony of the divine mission of Joseph Smith.

He with his family came to Utah in 1869, arriving in August of that year. In the early spring of 1879 he was called to take a mission to England. He left home in March and arrived in Liverpool in the beginning of April. He was placed in charge of the business department at the emigration and publishing office of the European Mission. Besides attending faithfully to these duties he was assiduous in preach-