

the cause of the afflicted people in the lecture halls and assemblies of the chief cities; how he interposed in behalf of this maligned people when, through false representations, an army was sent here to destroy them, how he crossed the isthmus and came up from the south at the solicitation of Pres. Buchanan, traveling incognito and passing through great perils and privations and many dangers; how he explained the facts to the General Government and procured the Commission which came here and found that the reports on which the army were sent here were groundless; how in many ways he befriended an unpopular people and manfully stood up against immense odds for their rights, are incidents in his career which are familiar to all who are acquainted with "Mormon" history.

When the war of the rebellion broke out he enlisted on the side of the Union, and commanded the Pennsylvania "Bucktails," performing deeds of valor which proved him as brave in the battlefield as in fighting for the right by tongue and pen. He was dangerously wounded, and for some time after his partial recovery went about on crutches, but in a subsequent visit to Utah recovered his health and threw away his wooden supports. For his prowess in the war he was breveted Major General, a promotion which he richly deserved. He was practically without fear, and in the disputes that arose over the so-called "Mormon war" he challenged General Albert Sydney Johnson to mortal combat.

Gen. Kane was small in stature but possessed a great and magnanimous soul. He was a brilliant writer and an impressive speaker. His views of all public matters and religious and philosophical principles were broad and strongly marked, and the qualities of the statesman, the warrior, the independent thinker, the poetic writer and the generous philanthropist were thoroughly established in his character.

In his labors of love for the unfortunate he has been ably supported by his talented and benevolent wife, who still figures prominently in the great charitable institutions of the country, and whom he has left with three sons and a daughter to honor his name and reverence his memory. We condole with the bereaved, and express the sentiments of the people of Utah in imploring the divine influence for the comfort of those who mourn, and in saying, blest be the name of Thomas L. Kane through all generations, and may the flowers of peace bloom over his grave, and the rest of the righteous be his forever!

A PRIVILEGE AND A DUTY.

ATTENTION is directed to a communication in another part of this paper concerning the Logan Temple and "the widow's mite." A circular in reference to the completion of that Temple has been addressed to the Bishops of this Stake by the Stake President, in which it is stated that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is due on the building, and a further sum of ten thousand dollars is required to finish it. Superintendent C. O. Card says he can obtain five thousand dollars by the sale of teams, wagons and other property belonging to the Temple fund; President Taylor, as Trustee-in-Trust, has agreed to furnish a further appropriation of ten thousand dollars; and this leaves twenty thousand dollars to be raised by voluntary donations.

It is expected that many of the Saints residing outside of the Logan Temple District proper—that is, Cache Valley, Bear Lake and Box Elder Stakes—will desire to avail themselves of the privileges of that Temple, both for themselves and in behalf of their dead, as soon as it is finished and dedicated. They will not want to wait for the completion of the Salt Lake or other Temple, but will be eager to obtain the blessings of the Lord's House in the North. This being the case it is only fair that they should have the opportunity of assisting in the building work. This privilege will be afforded them. The Bishops in the surrounding Stakes are authorized to receive voluntary donations from those of the people outside the Logan Temple District who wish to assist.

We have no doubt that this privilege will be appreciated by a very

large number of the Saints in the Salt Lake Stake, and that they will cordially respond. What they do should be done quickly. The name and residence of the donor should accompany the amount subscribed, and when forwarded to Superintendent Card, he will take care that the donors receive due credit.

President Taylor has expressed his dissent to the dedication of the building until it is paid for. We believe this view will be endorsed by the people. No one will wish to offer to the Lord a house built to His name that is burdened and disfigured with a debt. Let it be holy unto the Lord and free from every encumbrance. Its splendid location, architectural proportions and general attractions give it a magnificent appearance, and its internal arrangements, adornings and conveniences are in keeping with its beautiful exterior, and are perfectly adapted for the purposes for which it has been erected. The Saints in the district have been munificent in their donations to build it, now let others step in and give the finishing touches.

The opponents of the Saints rail at the expenditure of so much means and labor in Temple building. But this is none of their business. We have a right as members of the Church to do as we please with our own money and muscle, so long as we do not interfere with the freedom of others. We have a work to do of which they know nothing. It is all-important. It relates to our spiritual and eternal benefit, the salvation of our departed friends and the welfare of the whole human family. It makes no difference to us whether our enemies believe it or not; we do, implicitly, and we are acting on our faith, not on their unbelief. They can rail on, to their heart's content; it will make no difference to us. They may continue to presume to dictate the course we ought to pursue and what we should do with our means and labor, but we are not obliged to pay any attention to their impertinence.

Brethren and sisters, let us go to with our might, finish the Temple we have been commanded of the Lord to build, attend to the ordinances therein for the living and the dead, stand in holy places that we may not be moved when the Almighty shall shake terribly the earth, and prepare ourselves for the great events that are fast approaching, to culminate in the coming of our Redeemer and King. A hint should be sufficient, and the wise will understand.

WHY THEY LIKE IT.

THE anti-"Mormon" crusaders like the Cullom bill, which provides for the practical disfranchisement of Utah. They are jubilant at the very idea of the likelihood of its passage. Their endorsement of the measure at their Saturday night's rally in this city was demonstrative and strong.

Why do they like it? Because it would enable them to steal politically and materially. The bill provides for the appointment, from among qualified voters of Utah, of thirteen commissioners, to take the place of the popularly elected Legislature. The leaders in the crusade, who could readily be named, expect, in the event of the passage of the bill, to be members of the proposed unconstitutional law-making board.

Should such a calamity befall Utah and the country, the power that would thus be placed in the hands of bitter and unscrupulous partisans would be enormous. It would admit of the wholesale robbery of the great bulk of the people by men who have on various occasions shown their utter unfitness for any position of trust.

We do not mean to take the ground that all who appear anxious to be chief actors in an absolutism that would put despotic Russia to the blush, are actuated by selfish hunting motives. Doubtless those who have made themselves more than ordinarily conspicuous for the intense bitterness of their partizanship, are exercised by a desire to make it hot for special objects of their spleen, a feeling not much if any loftier, and totally lacking in the element of magnanimity.

Such a measure as Mr. Cullom's, which doubtless, like most other bills of the same description, originated here, has no redeeming feature. Aside from its despotic and unconstitutional aspects, its local

effects would be most disastrous. The political revolution that would ensue would have a disturbing tendency generally. Business would be depressed, and a most unsatisfactory condition would ensue throughout.

Let no one lay the flattering unction to his soul that the "Mormons" constitute the only class of the population that would suffer injury. They are not so powerfully affected by fluctuations and depressions as others. They can live and thrive under circumstances that would break up other people. It will be the non-"Mormons" who will be placed in some respects at the greater disadvantage.

If the non-"Mormon" population outside of the place-hunters can stand such a revolution as the one contemplated without protest, they can gulp down a good deal without wincing, or else they fail to comprehend the true character of the sweeping change that is proposed in this Territory.

GENERAL KANE'S FUNERAL.

A TELEGRAM to Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon, received to-day, announces that the funeral of Gen. Thos. L. Kane will take place on Friday morning, Dec. 28th, at 11 o'clock. We are authorized to state that if time had permitted, a delegation of representative citizens from this Territory would have attended the obsequies. It would have been a proper tribute of respect to the memory of one who has done so much for the people of Utah. We regret that this is impossible, and feel assured, from what we know of the sentiments of our fellow citizens towards the noble spirit that has left this world for a higher sphere, that while the tears of his mourning family fall like the dew upon his tomb, the deepest sympathy for their sorrow and feelings of love and veneration for the departed will go out from thousands of hearts in these mountains, to mingle with the emotions of the mourners present at the solemn rites which will consign to the dust all that remains of one whose deeds will be ever honored on earth, and whose name is written in heaven.

SHAMEFUL BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

THE Huntington-Colton correspondence, made public through the suit instituted by Mrs. Colton in the California courts, exhibits in a most unfavorable light many public men and prominent national legislators. The letters from C. P. Huntington and other railroad magnates to the late General Colton, between the years 1874 and 1878, are chiefly in relation to the schemes and plots concocted by Central Pacific men to defeat Tom Scott's project for the Texas & Pacific Railroad and obtain special privileges and advantages for the Southern Pacific, keeping in the dark its connection with the Central Pacific.

Many of these letters are capable of two constructions. They may be explained as relating to perfectly legitimate transactions, looking at them in what is called a business point of view. And on the other hand they may be interpreted as disclosures of attempts, successful and otherwise, at influencing United States Senators and Representatives, government officials and others in favor of the money-making and land-grabbing conspiracies of railroad monopolists. The latter rendering will be the most universal. And this not only because of the general tendency towards suspicion when railroad manipulators appear to have great influence over Congressmen, but from the plain and unmistakable statements of the expenditure of large sums of money in a manner that can only be described as bribery and corruption.

The disclosures in this correspondence, while very rough on many public men are more damaging to the railroad magnates, who show up as perfectly unscrupulous in the attainment of their financial objects. The intrigue and chicanery exhibited are astonishing in men of prominence in the country, and bear out fully the popular idea of the utter lack of soul and scruple in the great railroad speculators of America. Whatever may be said against the Congressmen and officials who

figure so unfavorably in this correspondence, C. P. Huntington deserves the highest share of reprobation. He stands confessed of falsehood, deceit and trickery, as well as the corrupt use of money to further his schemes and defeat those of his opponents; and though Tom Scott worked with similar tools and fought with similar weapons, he does not appear to have gone down to the depths that were reached by Huntington.

It is very humiliating to a lover of his country to think that so many of the men chosen by the votes of citizens to conduct public affairs and make laws for the government of the nation, will soil their hands with bribes and stain their honor and their souls with rank corruption; that they will favor private speculations and work in favor of land-grabbing individuals and corporations for the sake of money; thus sacrificing at once their own honor and the interests of the people whom they are chosen and paid to serve.

It has often been charged that "Mormon" money has been freely used among Congressmen to prevent adverse legislation, and though no individual has ever been pointed out as the recipient, the enemies of our cause have indulged in general accusations of this character without a particle of proof to sustain them. But this is a course that the "Mormons" have never pursued. We have not tried to buy our rights nor to bribe men into friendship to our cause. If we are preserved from the evils intended to be brought upon us, it will not be through favors purchased of men; if we are permitted to enjoy the rights and privileges which rightfully belong to us as citizens, it will not be because we have bargained for them with cash. Our protection comes from Him in whose word we can trust and in whose work we are engaged. And such political rights as we may exercise, will not be maintained through the use of money, but in spite of those whose influence we will not strive to gain by improper methods.

It would be unwise as well as unlawful for the "Mormon" people to attempt the railroad policy of obtaining influence at the seat of government. Whether at Washington or in Salt Lake, the men who are for sale are rotten reeds to lean upon. Those who can be bought, seldom stay bought. The hole into which corruption funds would have to be poured is a bottomless pit. The fiends who disport therein have looked in vain for "Mormon" coin, and mark it, this is one reason why some of them, particularly those that are nearest home, have been and continue to be so bitter and enraged. We are against bribery and corruption in every form, and are grieved at the spectacle presented to the world by the disclosures of the Huntington-Colton correspondence.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* asks the question: "If this is not a government of the saloon keeper, by the saloon keeper, and for the saloon keeper, what is it?"

A lady in Oakland, Me., died recently from the effects of eating cloves, which her physician stated had entirely destroyed the coating of her stomach. Persons who go out "to see a man" between the acts of the play should take warning.

That a vessel should be built in Germany for an Englishman is rather surprising, but nevertheless it is a fact. The shipbuilding firm of Ulrich, in Vegesack, near Bremen, is at present constructing an 800-ton steamer for an English ship owner.

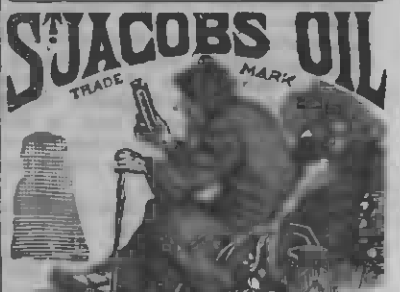
At the annual meeting of Mr. Beecher's Church, held recently, that gentleman said: "I must confess that Plymouth Church has become rather a spiritual hotel than a church. People come here to be filled and go away again without any thoughts of housekeeping."

We have received from the publishers, N. W. Ayer & Sons, Phila., the American Newspaper Annual. It contains an amount of valuable information not only in relation to newspapers but in regard to nearly all of the towns, and all of the counties, States and Territories in the United States that could probably not be found in any other single publication. A glance over the main features of the book, shows that it has been compiled with great precision and edited with scrupulous care.

It is pleasing to us to be able to note the fact that the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company are, through their general manager, O. F. Annette, Esq., shaping their policy to accommodate and propitiate the public. When citizens have been damaged by their poles obstructing the highway, they have promptly satisfied the injured parties. The proposed removal of the poles in Davis County to less objectionable positions on the public roads than they now occupy, is a commendable step. It would be well if all other corporations would exhibit a similar degree of consideration.

"In the average man courage attends good health. Irregular habits, excessive eating and drinking, insufficient sleep, a badly ventilated dwelling-place will take the edge off most men and make them entirely willing to join the army of followers rather than try to be leaders. The man who will get sleep enough, abundant fresh air, exercise and nourishing food, and confine himself to habits of sobriety, will find his body expanding, his digestion good, his brain clear, his heart light and his spirits buoyant, and he will also find himself not disposed to be cast down by trifles, but ever fresh, energetic, hopeful, and courageous."

An enthusiastic and successful inventor who is a member of the British College of Civil Engineers, says that he expects within ten years to put boilers into a steamship to make the passage across the Atlantic in four days. His use of corrugated tubes is described as vastly increasing the strength of the boilers, and his income from the devices is already large. It is his purpose to establish business in the United States, and he recently visited Philadelphia on a prospecting tour.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in English and German. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago with bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I could not move!"

I shrunk!

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Dublin, June 8, '81. R. FITZPATRICK.

How to Get Sick. — Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise, work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! (5)

PATENTS

MUNN & CO. of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. \$3.20 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 251 Broadway, New York.