

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BIGHAM YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Saturday, December 10, 1877.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

At Gilmore's Garden, New York, a young Frenchman wrestles with a young bear from the Pyrenees. The bear is very energetic.

The Charlotte Observer says that Mrs. Margaret Gray died recently in Cabarrus county, North Carolina, at the age of 116 years. She was the mother of sixteen children.

Hon. Henry McVoor was recently re-elected associate justice of the supreme court of South Carolina by the unanimous vote of the legislature—Democrats and Republicans. That's the way.

The St. Louis Times says when wheat goes up ten cents a bushel, flour gets the news in half a minute by telegraph. But when wheat goes down, flour gets the news by mail, and a slow mail at that.

Some people know how to make money and some don't. The banks in San Antonio, Texas, recently paid the working men of the town \$50,000 in Mexican dollars, and the next day refused to take it back again at less than five per cent discount.

A St. Louis paper says, "Mormon Bibles are scarce, and command high prices." They can be bought at reasonable prices at the DESERET NEWS Office in this city. That is, if the Book of Mormon is what is meant.

Dutch doctors say people would live longer if they did not spit so much, which is another way of saying that saliva is designed to aid digestion rather than to slime carpets and floors and fireplaces and furniture.

Dean Stanley recently told a meeting of laborers in Westminster Abbey, that the higher a man's education the more it made him feel the value of genuine work. A studious shoemaker once told him that, after reading, there was nothing he enjoyed more than making a good shoe.

Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, recently said compulsory voting was a good thing in ancient Athens, and might be a good thing in modern Athens. But the New York Sun claims that in old Athens compulsory voting operated so badly that it was abandoned in favor of paid voting. Compulsory voting does not obtain in this country, but there is no doubt a good many voters are paid for their votes in the States.

Ex-Governor Hendricks, in his new lecture on "Revolution," concludes this way—"We cannot always tell which is the right side of the barricade. For myself I know that I stand where I should stand when I am for equal and exact justice to all. And when that sentiment shall become universal, and the powers of government shall be exercised only for the benefit of all, then history will recount the story of no more struggles behind the barricades, nor of blood shed in revolution or war, but universal peace will bless mankind."

T. W. Higginson, though a pronounced woman suffragist, is rather opposed to agitation for a constitutional amendment to make woman suffrage obligatory throughout the Union. He thinks such action would be a step in the wrong direction, that of increasing and consolidating the internal powers of the national government at Washington. Moreover he says that hitherto the matter of suffrage has been one of the points left to local decision in each community, the Constitution expressly prescribing that this matter shall be controlled by the separate States themselves. "The true theory of our government," says he, "seems to me to be the original method of the Constitution; to leave these matters for the separate States to determine, and to let the Constitution undertake no more than it now attempts."

THE BOOK OF MORMON.

THE New York Sun of Dec. 6 has the following—
"That Mormon Bible."
"To the Editor of the Sun:"
"Sir—Mr. Wm. Henry Burr of Washington sends the following communication to your paper:
"I see that the Rev. Dr. Eddy exhibited a Mormon Bible, saying that there are only six or eight in existence, the thing having been suppressed, and that for a similar one \$500 was recently paid. The statement is so incredible that I suspect an error in the report. I have a Mormon Bible, Liverpool edition, 1841, pp. 642, which I would be glad to sell for \$500."
"The Mormon Bible which I exhibited and made the foundation of an essay on that subject was printed and published by E. B. Granden in the village of Palmyra, Wayne County, N. Y., in 1830, under the direct care of Joseph Smith and his elders. Mr. Burr's edition was printed eleven years later, and though I have not seen it I dare say it differs widely from mine. This first edition is not only false and untrue, but it is a complete forgery. It is the strongest terms. When the new revelation was promulgated establishing polygamy, it became necessary to eliminate that which was old. Therefore the order to suppress the first edition.
"H. J. Eddy, No. 43 East Twenty-ninth street, New York, Dec. 5, 1877."
So far as we understand, the extraordinary high prices paid for the Book of Mormon where printed has been the case, have been for copies of the first edition, the same as is commonly done for old and rare books of various kinds.
The idea that there are only six or eight copies of the Book of Mormon in existence, "the thing hav-

ing been suppressed," is preposterous. The Book of Mormon has been on sale in America and in England, in various editions ever since its first publication in the two countries, with possibly slight exceptions at times when any particular edition was exhausted by sale. It is on sale now at the DESERET NEWS office in this city at \$1.50 per copy. This edition was struck off last year at this office from the stereotyped plates made in England more than twenty years ago.

The Book of Mormon is usually sold at 42 Islington, Liverpool, England, but that office, having sold out the copies of the last edition it had on hand, has not any now on sale, but will have, after a new edition shall have been put through the press.

The copy for the third American edition was revised by Joseph Smith himself and was stereotyped at Cincinnati in 1830. In that revision there were no material changes made, the revision being chiefly of a grammatical, constructional, and typographical nature. Some slight clerical and typographical errors have appeared in the different editions, but of designed changes in doctrine or sentiment there are none.

The idea that the Book of Mormon forbids polygamy, except to certain people, is erroneous. Of course to those to whom that form of marriage is forbidden, it is forbidden in strong terms, as it should be, because it is a privilege to those to whom it is allowed, and a high duty where it is divinely enjoined.

DEMONEZATION AND REMONETIZATION—TIT FOR TAT.

THERE has been much said of late concerning the demonetization and remonetization of silver. The New York Journal of Commerce has the following relating to the subject—

"Silver coin, all made at the rate of 412½ grains of metal nine-tenths fine, to the dollar, were a legal tender to any amount up to 1873, but none of them had then been in circulation for twenty years. They have become so valuable that all the coin had been picked up and sold as bullion during the years 1851 and 1852. Congress in 1853 authorized the coining of half, quarter, dime and half dimes, at the rate of 354 grains to the dollar. These were made a legal tender for all sums not exceeding five dollars. The old coin (seven per cent heavier) still remained a good legal tender, but in revising the Mint laws in 1873, none of the 412½ grain dollars, or their equivalent in small coin, having been seen in circulation for over twenty years, Congress repealed the authority under which they had been coined. Silver is now so cheap that they could be made for about 91 or 92 cents to the dollar, and if Congress would renew the old authority and make them good for a dollar, somebody would make a good thing out of it. This is the 'silver question' now agitating Congress."

In a recent letter to the Chicago Advance, Hon. Schuyler Colfax states the subject in this way, which will be plain enough to most people—

"I cheerfully summarize my convictions on the subject in a few propositions that seem to me almost axiomatic.
"1. This is in theory, and should be in practice, 'a government of the people, for the people, by the people,' where the popular will should be obeyed.
"2. If gold and silver were both equally legal tender, as when we incurred our War Debt and suspended specie payments temporarily, a proposition as a preliminary to resumption in 1879, to now demonetize silver and pay all debts, public and private, in gold alone, could not carry the popular vote of any district in the nation. North or South, East or West, and if submitted to a popular vote would be voted down by the millions."

"3. No currency was ever made in any district of the nation prior to the year 1873, for the demonetization of silver, no popular assembly or convention of the people, or any body of the people, or any political platform of any organization demanded it; no petitions from the people of any section of the Union sought its repeal, and no financial plan for the relief of the country, for the payment of the debt, or for coin resumption, which was proposed and advocated, nor of them proposed such an act for the amelioration of our financial ills; no one.

"4. The demonetizing act therefore was passed, not at all as responsive to any demand as desired, or as a result of any popular action, but as a purely political measure, and one so ingeniously concealed in a coinage act that neither the President who signed it, nor the present President who has since repealed it, knew what had been done till long after it had gone into effect.

"5. If this is really 'a government of the people, for the people, by the people,' an act thus passed, though it may have legal effect, is a popular wrong that should be corrected by the servants of the people promptly and cheerfully, not haltingly or grudgingly, or reluctantly, or evasively.
"6. If the explicit language of our National Constitution means anything, gold and silver are equally the constitutional coin of our land.
"7. If the explicit language of the first act of General Grant's administration, 'the act to strengthen the public credit,' and which did strengthen it with our creditors and the world, means anything, the nation pledged itself in March, 1869, to pay its debts 'in coin or its equivalent,' not in gold alone.
"8. If the explicit language of the Funding Act of June, 1870, means anything, the nation again pledged itself to pay the bonds funded under it in the standard coin of the land, which was gold and silver, and not gold alone.
"9. If in 1861, 1869, and 1870, coin and ovals were both and equally legal tender for debts, 'between man and man,' as the phrase is, no consideration of any kind of honor or conscience would cause a debtor to incur under an act in full view of such a promise, should be paid in the tender of these products, because the other happened to be cheaper from over-production or any other cause whatever.
"10. If the demonetizing act was a popular wrong—if it was neither demanded, desired, nor petitioned for by the people—if it could not now, were a new and original proposition before the people, who ought to be the rulers of the land, command even a question of the votes—ought it not to be promptly corrected? And, then, when the status quo is thus restored, would it not be an excellent time after the manner of the international commission of European and American nations to determine what the two heroes for the relation of the should come to each other?

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

Business Prospects.

NEW YORK, 15.—The Bank exchanges during last week were as a whole, still full to give any encouraging indication of a general condition of trade. In New York there was a gain of three or four one-tenth per cent. as compared with the corresponding week of last year, but as new business here has not been remarkably active and correspondingly increased exchanges failed to appear elsewhere, this increase in exchanges here was evidently due, in a great measure, to the maturing of commercial paper made during the last August and September spasm of activity and promise.

Libel Suit.

The mercantile agency of Fouse, Hershberger, & Co., have commenced a libel suit against the rival agency of Dan. Barlow & Co., in which the damages are laid at \$100,000. The plaintiffs charge the defendants with having made statements about their firm calculated to injure their business.

Counting and Hayes.

The Sun's Washington special says Counting will not accept overtures from the President till the removal of Bryant. The same authority says the resolution in the House authorizing a general investigation was lost through a blunder of Fernando Wood.

Hung by a Mob.

DENVER, Colorado, 15.—At Georgetown, Colo., on this morning, a mob surrounded the county jail, forced the keys from the jailer, took Schamie, the notorious outlaw and murderer, from the jail, and hung him.

Fatal Accident.

A terrible accident occurred yesterday on the Red Elephant mountain, at the Boulder Nest mine, where two men were fatally hurt by a premature blast. Their names are Charles Merrill and Henry Anderson.

A Court Broken Up by a Mob.

Judge Dean, of Hot Sulphur Springs, Middle Park, arrived here last night, and reports that his court was yesterday broken up by a mob. A half dozen men entered the court peacefully, and having arranged themselves to suit their purposes, the ringleader, said to be the deputy sheriff elect, began to read what purported to be a warrant commanding Judge Dean to disperse his so-called court, and to deliver up the books and seal. Dean commanded him to sit down, and threatened to place him in arrest, laying his hand on his shoulder. Just then Dean was struck at the back of the ear, and the pretended officer drew a revolver and shot at Dean, the ball passing close to his head. There was a general rush, and although several revolvers were held at his head, Dean succeeded in locking up the records and seal. He is on his way to Denver to ask the governor to assist him in restoring order. With such a mob hounding him he dare not open court.

Fight Between the State Troops and the Mexicans.

NEW ORLEANS, 15.—The Galveston News special report that at El Paso trouble has broken out anew, and fighting between the State troops and the Mexicans has been going on for two days. The following dispatch was received by the Governor from the sheriff of El Paso County:

There was fighting all day yesterday at San Elizar between the State troops and the Mexicans, from both sides of the river. (Signed) CHAS. GERBER.

The Governor sent the following dispatch to President Hayes:

I am officially informed that citizens of El Paso County, Texas, of Mexican birth, were fighting all day yesterday in Texas with a detachment of State troops, who were aiding our civil authorities, the Mexican force being too strong to be repelled by the Texas troops, and it being impossible to raise a civil posse from the citizens, who are nearly all of Mexican blood and sympathy, and having no reinforcements within 700 miles. I ask the aid of such United States troops as may be nearest to the scene of action, to repel this invasion of our territory.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, (Signed) R. H. HUBBARD, Governor of Texas.

The Troops Entrenched.

The latest dispatches from El Paso report that the federal and merchant named Eddy, was killed by Mexicans yesterday. The state troops were entrenched on San Elizar, surrounded by a mob of Mexicans, and the Mexicans from both sides of the river.

Orders to Recruit.

The government has telegraphed orders to recruit men from the nearest points in Texas and New Mexico to aid state troops.

Chicago, 15.—The university building at Lake Forest, a suburb of Chicago, was destroyed by fire at six o'clock, this morning, and was entirely consumed. The building originally cost \$50,000; it is said the insurance is but \$15,000 on the building, and \$5,000 on the furniture. Part of the latter was saved, and all of the library, a valuable collection of books and manuscripts, was started some years ago by the Presbyterian church.

Fall of a Viaduct.

DAVENPORT, Ia., 15.—The eastern viaduct of the Rock Island railroad bridge across the river was damaged this morning by the derelict of a wrecking car striking a stringer. The viaduct fell to the road below. Conductor Macfarland was badly hurt. Repairs will commence immediately, and trains will be running by Monday night.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

What is the Object of Prolonging a Balkan Contest.

LONDON, 15.—A Constantinople dispatch says: A circular note dispatched by the Porte to the signatories of the treaty of 1871, commencing by the statement that the origin of the present important events is perfectly known. The Imperial government is conscious of having done nothing to prove war. It has done everything to avoid it, and has vainly sought to discover Russia's motive in her aggressive campaign. The Porte has shown a desire for improvement by reorganizing the judicial system; and devising a new constitution, according to the constitution, has everywhere been well received. A partial reform is of no avail. The adoption of improvement in one part of the empire only would lead to other communities to revolt. Any doubts as to the execution of these reforms, should disappear before the solemn declaration.

rations the Porte now makes. The state of war simply retards such reforms, and is disastrous to the country generally, destroying agricultural industry, and ruining financial organizations. Independently of these arrangements for reform, what reason can there be for continuing the war? Russia has declared that she is not animated by a spirit of conquest. The military honor of both sides must be abundantly satisfied. What object can there be in prolonging a contest ruinous to both countries? The moment has arrived for the belligerent powers to accept peace with- out affecting their dignity. Europe might now usefully interpose her good offices since the Porte is ready to come to terms. The country is not at the end of its resources, and is still prepared to fight in its own defence. It is ready, moreover, to sacrifice all for the independence and integrity of its fatherland; but the Porte is desirous to stop further effusion of blood, and therefore appeals to feelings of justice, which must animate the great powers, hoping they will receive these overtures favorably.

Osman Pasha has sent a short telegram to the Porte, stating that he had not received reinforcements or provisions, but, nevertheless, resisted as long as possible; and finally he made an attempt to force a passage through the Russian lines of investment, in which the Turkish troops, despite their valor, were unsuccessful, and he himself was taken prisoner.

A correspondent with the Grand Duke Vladimir shows that the Mhetchka affair was confined to a skirmish of cavalry with some field artillery practice. He thinks the Turks may have lost 1,000 men altogether, as they were much exposed, but the Russian loss was insignificant. The Russian force on the field was three brigades. The Turks were driven across the River Lom. Their entrenchments on the west bank are now in possession of the Russians.

Eastern War News.

A Plevna correspondent telegraphs that he believes the Russians will not advance immediately, but await the effect of the fall of that place. The heavy guns on the Sofia road, between Plevna and the river Vitis, have been hauled back.

The Turks burned and evacuated Elena, on Friday, and the Russians re-occupied it.

Stocks.

Consols 95 1-16 @ 1-4; bonds 41 1/4; 10 40's 108 1/2; Erie 91, preferred 23 1/2.

TURKEY.

A Christian President.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15.—The Chamber of Deputies has elected a Christian president.

AUSTRIA.

Prince Milan's Examination.

SEMLIN, 15.—Prince Milan's examination recounts the Turkish atrocities and violations of faith since the treaty of peace made last February, and concludes: "Let us move forward alongside the victorious banner of the Emperor, the liberator, with Christian faith in God, the protector of right, and success is sure. Given the name of our country's welfare, Serbia's independence, and her heroic people. It is God's will."

Normal Schools.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 14, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

At the last session of our Legislature, provision was made, in the School Law then enacted, for the institution of forty normal students annually, in the University of Deseret. The course of studies provided for them is to be approved by the Territorial Superintendent of District Schools, and selected in view of the qualifications requisite for competent district school teachers.

The provision, I believe, has been generally approved, in consideration of the importance to every state and community of the proper education of its children. As an institution for normal training, our University has proven itself worthy the confidence and patronage of the Territory; and I should be glad to know that its normal department is patronized, not only to the extent provided by law, but so crowded with apt and earnest young men and ladies of such natural ability as to prove our district schools with thoroughly competent teachers.

The law provides that the territorial patronage shall be distributed according to the school population, and that the Territorial Superintendent shall select the number from nominations made by the county superintendents. I am sorry to say that the superintendents of some counties have not yet made their nominations. As it is not yet too late to derive some benefit from the course of study provided, I hope those superintendents who have not yet made their nominations will take immediate steps in making them. It is impossible for them to make such nominations, I should be informed of the fact at once, and authorized to make the nominations and fill the deficiencies.

JOHN TAYLOR, Territorial Superintendent of District Schools.

NEW FRUITS.

JUST RECEIVED!

A VERY CHOICE SELECTION OF

New Fruits!

RAISINS, PEEL, SPICE, CANDIES, NUTS, Etc., Etc.

HOLIDAYS!!

WE take especial care in cleaning our FRUITS, and the public will find, by comparing quality, that ours are superior to any in the city.

LOOK AT THE WINDOWS FOR SAMPLES.

G. W. DAVIS.

THE

FEATURE OF THE DAY

IS THE

GRAND DISPLAY OF TOYS AND GIFTS

AT

Z. C. M. I.

CONFIDENT, FROM THE SUCCESS

WHICH ATTENDED OUR EFFORTS

LAST YEAR, THAT WE FULLY UNDERSTAND THE WANTS OF OUR PATRONS IN THIS LINE, WE HAVE PURCHASED FROM THE LARGEST

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OF CHICAGO. WE ARE OFFERING RARE BARGAINS IN THIS DEPARTMENT, AS ALL WILL FIND WHO FAVOR US WITH A CALL.

H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

Books.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Books.

THE BEST PRESENT TO GIVE YOUR WIFE, HUSBAND, FATHER, MOTHER, BROTHER, SISTER, BOY OR GIRL, Children and Friends, is a Good Book, and for the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION GO TO DWYER'S, Where you can get Books in every style of binding to suit all tastes. Handsome Bibles and Albums from 50c to \$30.00.

Toy Books in Endless Variety at Half Price. Juvenile Books a large assortment very cheap. Sunday School Prizes a large variety, including HANDBOOKS, CHROMO PICTURES, etc. per doz.

ELEGANT SCRAP BOOKS and PORTFOLIOS. Pocket Books. Libraries for 1878, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Pocket Kivies. All kinds of games. The new game of Goban very popular. Building Blocks. Grandly illustrated School, Bible, Almanac, and Bibles and hundreds of other useful presents for children. Irons, Figures and elegant Clocks, Yases, and lots of good books at half price. Webster's Dictionary. Call and see the Stock and Examine Prices for yourselves.

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TRUNKS!

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Before Purchasing Your Presents

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DR. R. L. PLANT,

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