

converse with the "Mormon" Elder. From Council Bluffs he visited Waterloo, Iowa, Rockford, Ill., and Chicago, spending three weeks in Chicago and other lake towns.

He called on Professor David Swing and Doctor Thomas, who acted quite friendly, saying that if polygamy were done away with, the "Mormons" would be all right. Elder Peck told them man had no right to do away with anything God had established, and bore a faithful testimony to the restoration of the Gospel.

From Chicago he went to New York, and from there to Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, crossed into Canada, visiting Montreal and Quebec, and returning, spent ten days in Washington, D.C., and then paid a visit to the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania.

All along he continued his practice of calling upon clergymen. The most rabid and discourteous one he met with was Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York, a minister of the Talmagean spirit, who favored the wiping out of "Mormonism" in blood. Dr. Talmage was called on twice, but was either "out" or "too busy to be seen."

Brother Peck came home a most direct from New York City, and has much enjoyed his mission, and had excellent health. He says that in the vicinity of Catskill, New York, quite a favorable impression was made for our people, by the frank and outspoken sentiments of Bishop Tuttle, of the Episcopal Church of this city, who had the manhood to tell the truth concerning the honesty and industry of his "Mormon" neighbors.

AN ATTACHMENT.

W. H. H. BOWERS vs. THE LONDON BANK OF UTAH.

A writ of attachment was served on Mr. E. Austin, manager of the London Bank of Utah (Limited), yesterday afternoon, at the instance of W. H. H. Bowers, a mining operator, well known in this Territory. The complaint sets forth four distinct causes of action, which are briefly as follow s;

First.—The refusal on the part of the defendant to pay over to the plaintiff the residue, \$4,000, of a credit of \$29,000 deposited in the home office, London, by James M. Walker, and ordered to be paid to the plaintiff by the defendant, at the bank's office in this city.

Second.—The failure of the defendant to credit or pay over to the plaintiff the sum of \$8,000, proceeds of the sale of certain mining apertures obtained by the plaintiff on an attachment, from the Broadway Gold Mining Co., and sold to Messrs. H. A. Monroe and Butler Johnstone, which proceeds were to be placed on the account books at the bank, subject to the plaintiff's order.

Third.—The refusal of the defendant to deliver up 1,700 shares of capital stock of the Mammoth Mining Co., deposited in the bank as collateral security for the payment by the plaintiff to Mr. Austin, individually, of a certain indebtedness, since paid; the shares being worth \$4,250, and the plaintiff claiming interest thereon from March 1883, when the indebtedness was paid and the certificates of stock first demanded.

Fourth.—The refusal of the defendant to credit or pay on the checks of the plaintiff, various sums amounting in the aggregate to \$50,083.70, deposited at the Bank by J. A. Cunningham, President of the Mammoth Mining Co., to be credited and paid to the plaintiff and subject to his check.

The plaintiff demands judgment for the several sums mentioned, amounting in all to \$66,333.71, together with interest thereon and costs of suit. Mr. Austin at once surrendered the money, bills, overdrafts and accounts, with all the personal property belonging to the Bank, to Marshal Ireland. There is an offset of \$16,363.23, to the total amount claimed by the plaintiff, which reduces the amount sued for to \$49,970.48. Pending the litigation between the parties, unless Mr. Austin will give a bond for \$50,000, a large number of depositors will have their money locked up in the hands of the U. S. Marshal.

Mr. Austin's version of the matter in dispute, it is but common fairness to give. He claims, in answer to the first alleged cause of action, that the \$4,000 claimed by the plaintiff as the residue of a credit by J. M. Walker, of London, is not so in reality at all, he (Austin) having paid to the plaintiff \$25,000, the full extent of Walker's credit, and having drawn at the same time \$4,000 from the home office in London, for other purposes entirely.

Second.—That the \$8,000 is the value of certain mining machinery accepted by the Bank as collateral security for an overdraft of \$8,000, lent by the Bank to Bowers, and which machinery is still held by the Bank, though now used by the Mammoth Company, as collateral, and not in satisfaction of the claim on Bowers.

Third.—That the mining shares (1,132 in number) were held first as collateral for a loan of \$600, from Mr. Austin to the plaintiff, Bowers, but afterwards the loan and interest being paid, Bowers agreed that the shares should be retained as security for other indebtedness to the bank.

Fourth.—That in the contract of purchase held by Bowers, from the original owners of the Mammoth mine, there was a stipulation that all the proceeds of the mine were to be deposited to the credit of the Mammoth Mining Company in the London Bank

by Mr. Bowers. The president, Mr. Cunningham, was alone authorized to draw against these deposits, and at the end of every month he would draw a check in favor of Bowers, with which Bowers paid off the hands and paid for supplies. In the course of time Bowers sold half an interest in his contract of purchase to H. A. Monroe, Butler Johnstone and J. Montgomery Walker, of London, giving the management of the mine to the former. Johnstone, when he took the management, contracted debts for the mine, paid the men and for supplies, and used his individual checks. President Cunningham, however, at the end of each month kept drawing his checks payable to the order of Bowers and Bowers, at that time oscillating continuously between New York City and the mines, was unable to endorse them. These unendorsed checks were placed to the credit of Butler Johnstone, it being understood that he was a partner of Bowers and that the funds were to be used by Johnstone for the same purposes that Bowers used them.

Mr. Austin claims to hold a letter from Bowers, wherein the latter agreed to be bound by whatever Johnstone did in connection with the Mammoth Mining Company. He imputes the whole action of Bowers to pure spite, as he (Austin) was about foreclosing a \$7,000 mortgage on the other's house. Mr. Austin says the depositors are safe, as there are ample funds to pay them off when the difficulty is settled. But the injury to the Bank is irreparable, and he denounces as the essence of injustice the granting of an attachment on a \$4,000 bond (the amount of Bower's security) in a matter involving \$66,000 worth of property. He does not feel inclined to give the bond of \$50,000, required to release the attachment, and hence deposits will be locked up pending litigation.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 5.

The "Orion Era."—Brother Miles P. Romney, of St. Johns, Arizona, editor of the *Orion Era*, published at that place, is in the city. While here he will look after the interests of his paper, which should be taken by people interested in the southern country. As that section is attracting general attention he should swell his subscription list considerably before his return. He has our best wishes to that end. By all means take the *Era*.

Savage to the Front.—C. R. Savage, the popular photographer, calls attention to his improved and extended facilities for photographing, and the splendid stock of books, frames, stationery, novelties, etc., now on hand at his well known Main Street Art Bazar. His fine stock of views, recently replenished by his trip through the south and west, including the wonderful cactus and Yucca negatives, are sights worth seeing.

A Good Example.—An example worth following has been set by Brother Orson Merrill, of West Portage, who has sent by the hand of Brother John D. Gibbs, our agent at that place, the price of subscription for three copies of the DESERET NEWS, to circulate in the Southern States, agreeable to suggestions to this end which have appeared in this paper from time to time.

We are glad to see that the testimonies of our missionaries to their friends in Utah, that wherever the Elders find the News in their travels, there they find friends, is beginning to bear fruit of a substantial kind. To the thousands throughout the Territory who will read this and approve Brother Merrill's action, we would say to all who are able, "Go thou and do likewise."

The Malad Indians.—Brother Jas. J. Chandler, who was called two years ago at the General Conference, to take charge of a school on the Malad Indian Farm at Washakie, near the boundary line between Utah and Idaho, called in this morning. He speaks very favorably of the progress made by the Lamanites, both in educational and agricultural matters. They are learning to use farming machinery, to plough and cultivate the soil, and to live in houses like the whites. Last summer they burnt about 150,000 bricks and during the coming season intend adding to the number of their houses.

There are about 200 Indians at Washakie. Their children, of whom Brother Chandler has charge in his school, are manifesting considerable aptitude for learning, especially in writing and drawing, in which branches they excel. Their reasoning faculties and articulation are more or less defective. About four-fifths of his school, numbering fifty in all, are Lamanite children. Our informant lived in Willard City previous to moving on to the Malad, and accepted his present labor as a mission.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

A MODEL IN CLAY BY DALLIN.

One of the most interesting artistic sights we have seen in many a day, is a clay model of the late President Brigham Young, just finished by C. E. Dallin, the sculptor, and on exhibition at his studio in the Roberts-Elberbeck building, First South Street. The young artist, fired with the hope of some day receiving a commission for the execution of a statue of the illustrious founder of Salt Lake City, went to work some ten or twelve days ago on a clay model, taking as studies several photographs of the President in different positions, and adding to

the ideal thus formed what he could learn from other sources, historic and personal. The result is a masterpiece.

The statuette is but thirty inches in height, but it is to all appearances, in the eyes of the most intimate acquaintances of the late President, a strikingly correct representation, in form, dress, posture and expression of countenance. In fact the sculptor has reproduced Brigham Young in the full vigor of his prime, and added another to his list of successes as an artist of rare ability. The subject of the model is represented in a standing position, the body resting firmly upon the right foot, while the left leg is bent slightly at the knee, with the foot resting easily in the rear, as if in the partial act of taking another step forward.

The right hand rests upon a cane touching the ground, while the left hangs at ease. Both are exquisitely modeled, even the veins on the back of the right hand being visible. The head, which is uncovered, and the face are admirable, the hair and beard as natural as in life, and the partly closed eyes, firm-set lips, finely formed nose, half aquiline in cast, and general expression of countenance so familiar to tens of thousands, are all there to call up the memory of the great original and the scenes made famous by his presence.

The whole physique, from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet, (encased in shoes the exact counterpart of a pair once worn by him,) is that of the man himself, with slight variations purposefully made for artistic effect when the statue is placed on high, a delicate point best known to true artists and highly necessary to their success. The figure is clothed in a full suit of modern apparel, with Prince Albert coat, and a cloak of equal length thrown back from the neck, entirely free from the right arm but half concealing the left in graceful folds. From whatever point the figure is looked at it presents the same standard of excellence, exhibiting the individuality of the original, and a complete summary of his appearance and character. The color of the clay is a light, reddish brown.

A number of the relatives of the late President, among them Apostle Brigham Young, have visited the studio and congratulated Mr. Dallin on his success. Mr. Alfalfa Young was very pronounced in his commendation, as was Mrs. Emily Young Clawson, who said it was a better likeness of her father than his best photograph could suggest. It is a sight worth seeing by all lovers of art, to whom the artist extend a cordial invitation to visit him at his studio.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 7.

MISSIONARIES.

Those missionaries expecting to leave this city for Great Britain and Scandinavia, on Saturday April 12th, will not now take their departure until Tuesday April 15th. The time of sailing of the steamship from New York has caused the change as above set forth.

JOSEPH F. SMITH.

Mail Matters.—Bishop Jas. Bowns, of Almy, Wyoming, called in to-day to report certain irregularities in the delivery of papers to that point. Sometimes the News fails to reach them at all, and at other times two copies (semi-weekly) will come together. Subscribers there would like this corrected by whomsoever is to blame in the matter.

Accidentally Drowned.—The relatives in this city of Robert Pringle, formerly of Salt Lake, but later of Logan, have received a dispatch to the effect that he was accidentally drowned while working as a mason on the Construction of the Oregon Short Line bridge, Oregon, on the 4th inst. No particulars were given, further than the bare fact of the fatal accident.

About Again.—We were right glad this morning to shake the hand of Brother Charles John Lambert, who has so far recovered from the serious illness resulting from his late accident, as to be about once more to receive the congratulations of his friends. He is still quite weak from the effects of his protracted confinement indoors, but bids fair to soon regain all he has temporarily lost in the way of health and vigor.

Married.—Samuel J. Rich, of Paris, Bear Lake Co., son of the late Apostle C. C. Rich, and Miss Anna Page, of Payson, Utah Co., daughter of Hon. Jonathan S. Page, were united in wedlock last evening at the residence of Sister S. D. Rich by Bishop Geo. D. Spencer, of Paris, Bear Lake Co. After the ceremony hearty congratulations were extended to the newly married couple by their many friends and relatives who were present.

Priesthood Meeting.—Pursuant to announcement a meeting of the Priesthood was held last evening in the Assembly Hall, convening at 7 o'clock. The hall was well filled by representatives of the Priesthood of the various stakes of Zion. After the singing of a hymn and prayer by President Woodruff, the assembly was addressed by President John Taylor, who dwelt with great earnestness upon the importance of the work which the Saints were carrying on under the direction of the Lord, and the necessity of magnifying their Priesthood and building up Zion. He was followed by President Joseph F. Smith on the same and kindred topics, and President George Q. Cannon then made remarks of equal interest, supplemented by a few words

from President Woodruff. The instructions of the brethren were very pointed and forcible and were full of interest to all.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The general semi-annual meeting of the Union was held in the Tabernacle on Saturday evening, April 5th, 1884, General Superintendent Geo. Q. Cannon presiding.

Besides the First Presidency and many members of the Quorum of the Twelve, there were many Presidents of Stakes and Sunday school Superintendents present. The following Stakes were represented: Beaver, Bear Lake, Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Juab, Millard, Morgan, Parowan, Panguitch, Salt Lake, Sanpete, Tooele, Utah, St. George and Weber.

Assistant General Supt. John Morgan opened by prayer and afterwards spoke of the good results of the system of committee work, instituted in some of the wards of this city and elsewhere, some schools having nearly doubled in numbers since this work began. With the consent of the Stake authorities and the Bishop of the Ward a corps of suitable young men were selected and sustained before the ward in which they were to operate, whose duty it was to visit all the families in the districts assigned them, in the Church and out, and take up a short labor with the parents and children, to induce the latter to attend the Sunday School. This work could be done between 9 and 10 o'clock Sunday morning, so as not to prevent the workers from attending school punctually themselves. The visitors should labor with a view of bringing all the children in their districts to the Sunday school.

Assistant Superintendent George Goddard said it was very desirable to do away with choir singing in the schools and have concert singing instead. For the purpose of encouraging concert singing the Union had published an edition of 5,000 tune books, consisting of the songs and music offered in competition for prizes last year. Nearly all this edition was already disposed of. In relation to the Sunday morning visiting work just mentioned, it should be done in a spirit of love and kindness, and persevered in till all the children in Zion were brought under the influence of the Sunday School. To this end it was the counsel of the authorities that this work be taken up and adopted in all the branches and Stakes of the Church in Zion. There were now upwards of 40,000 children enrolled as attendants of Sunday Schools in Zion. But according to the census of the Territory there were probably some 12,000 children who do not attend.

Singing by the choir of "We march at the tap of the drum."

Superintendent Wm. Fotheringham, of Beaver, was pleased to report the Schools in his Stake as in a good condition. He had been impressed by the same spirit as the authorities here, in relation to Sunday morning visiting, having noticed with regret that many children who left home for school loitered on the way and very often did not attend at all. To prevent this a system of committee work was instituted and patrols appointed on each block, to visit the families between 9 and 10 o'clock, and get the children and young people out of the streets into the Sunday School. Monthly meetings of officers and teachers were held in Beaver with very good results.

Supt. John Maiben reported a very marked increase of interest in the Sunday School cause in Sanpete. They held con-joint meetings, reviews and jubilees in the several Sunday Schools of the Stake with good results.

Prest. John D. T. McAllister reported the Sunday Schools of St. George Stake as in a very satisfactory condition. Schools were organized in every Ward and Branch of the Stake. The sacrament was administered in all the schools every Sunday.

Singing by the choir of "The Harpist."

Supt. John K. Hall briefly reported the Sunday Schools of Morgan Stake as being in a very prosperous condition.

Supt. Charles W. Nibley, of Cache, reported the schools under his charge as in excellent order. Nearly all the leading elders took a lively interest in them and it had been observed that where the Bishop and his Counselors attended punctually and regularly a good influence was the result. Sunday morning missionary work had been adopted with very gratifying results. The increase in attendance had been so great as to necessitate the removal of some of the classes into another building. He had learned by experience and observation that the fewer classes the better in a Sunday school. If all the children in one room were in two or three classes instead of 15 or 20, or still better, in one class, less confusion and more good would result.

Singing by the male members of the choir "Merry men are we."

President J. W. Crosby reported the Sunday Schools of the Panguitch Stake as in very good condition. As a general thing the Bishops and their Counselors were punctual in attending school to assist the superintendents in their work.

Supt. Wm. Paxman: The schools in Juab Stake were well attended, with a sufficient number of good teachers. The Seventies had been engaged in Sunday School missionary work, not only visiting the houses of the Saints between 9 and 10 in the morning, but

patrolling the streets till half-past 10, for the purpose of bringing all from the streets into the Sunday School.

"O, my heart is weary," was beautifully sung by the choir.

Apostle Moses Thatcher said he never experienced the pleasure and satisfaction in performing any mission of his life, as he realized while engaged in the Sunday School work. He urged upon Sunday School teachers the importance of imparting true and correct principles to the children. Much responsibility rested on the teachers of the youth in regard to this, as they would grow up imbibing the doctrines set before them, and become in a measure the kind of men and women intended by their instructors.

President John Taylor made a few interesting and encouraging remarks, tending to impress upon all the importance of the work of training the youth of Zion in the paths of truth, virtue, honor and rectitude. He said the day was not far distant when to be born in Zion would be the greatest honor that could be desired or possessed. Even to-day one born in Zion was possessed of a passport to the best and purest society of the world.

General Superintendent George Q. Cannon said it was the mind of the Presidency that all actively engaged in the Sunday school work should be released from their duties as home missionaries, and from every other general duty that would curtail their usefulness in this respect. It was also desired that no other meetings should be held at the same hour as the schools, that they might have full scope to exercise their usefulness. The visiting committees should always be selected by and with the advice of the Stake authorities and Bishops of the respective wards. In all these movements deference should be paid and respect shown to all in authority, whatever their position or calling.

Benediction by Prest. Jos. F. Smith.

The beautiful singing rendered on this occasion was given by Bro. A. C. Smyth's first singing class, in the tonic sol-fa system, and well deserved the encomiums it elicited.

J. H. PARRY.

L. J. SHARP and J. A. Marshall have withdrawn as counsel for Fred Hopt, the murderer, and Wednesday next is the time set to appoint new counsel.

DAVID REESE, Esq., of Logan, lost a fine mare a few days since. The animal which had been running on the range, attempted to cross a small bridge, but got her leg in a hole and broke it. She had to be destroyed.

A RUMOR has reached this city that the body of a dead man was found yesterday, a little above Stewart & Tinney's store, Kaysville. He was thought to have died from exposure, some time since.

WE are pleased to state that Col. Jos. C. Rich is in an improved condition. Even while prostrate in bed, with sickness that deprived him of his speech above a whisper, his irrepressible humor rises up and bubbles over in jokes, etc., so characteristic of him.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

We commend the following from a gentleman in Providence, R. I., to the careful perusal of all who doubt the great curative value of our treatment. After questioning, and hesitating he finally became alarmed at his condition, which was steadily growing worse, and resolved to give Compound Oxygen a trial. What it did for him is best told in his own words. He says:

"I commenced the use of Compound Oxygen after a good deal of thought, and as far as in my power, careful study of the different cases which had been finally testified to as to the great benefit received, but not without many misgivings of its great curative power. I had been running down, consequent upon hard office work and close confinement for many years, until I took the business of train conductor in hope of a benefit from out-door exercise. In my reduced state I took cold at the very commencement, which, after a five weeks' struggle, threw me into typhoid pneumonia. It was at this time that I resolved to try and see for myself how far you had succeeded in accomplishing what you seemed to desire—that of conferring a great benefit upon your fellow beings by giving them this great remedy, so seemingly simple and at so little cost, and I am to-day truly thankful that I had the courage to undertake what so few would advise under the circumstances. From a weak and feeble state I have attained to something like my old self. Bronchial trouble is less, shortness of breath and heart trouble have decreased. I feel better generally, and begin to think there may be something of life left for me yet."

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Pallen, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia.

All orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment directed to H. E. Mathews, 606 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, will be filled on the same terms as if sent directly to us in Phila-