

compel such title, Jennings cannot make the heirs the conveyancers, but he must look to Young for his remedy. The heirs are not bound by any arrangement he and Young have made."—(Boreman's opinion, July 6, 1876.)

We have italicized a few words above because they show the point of the decision, that is, to make Brigham Young the loser, and bear the brunt of the dispute. Now, from Boreman's own language in the Opinion, we learn that Dr. Willard Richards was the original owner of the lot in question, that he deeded a portion of it to Joseph Cain, and that the heirs of Willard Richards "made two deeds for portions of the disputed parts, one to Brigham Young and one to William Jennings." After Joseph Cain's death the widow testified that Brigham Young claimed the north half of the east half of the lot, and the Probate Court, when the matter came up for adjudication, decided that if Joseph Cain ever did own that portion of the lot—which was not admitted, "his heirs and representatives, soon after his decease, surrendered and gave up such possession."

It was also proven and decided by that Court that portions of the south half of the east half had been sold to different persons, that they were in possession and were entitled to that possession. The administrators of the Cain estate admitted having made these sales, received payment and given up possession to the parties. Yet Boreman, with Schaeffer consenting, decided against these owners and in favor of the Cain heirs, who only set up their claim on quibbles and technicalities, without the shadow of a foundation in equity. One of these which Boreman sustained was that,

"There has been a failure to find that Brigham Young, Wm. Jennings, Samuel Stringfellow, George Stringfellow, and Nicholas Groesbeck or either of them, ever have been inhabitants of Salt Lake City, or of Utah Territory."

Another quibble in the Opinion was that:

"Joseph Cain left the property to his heirs as a homestead, and the Territorial statute provides, that the homestead occupied by the wife or any portion of the family of the deceased at the time of his death, shall not be liable to any claim or claims against said estate."

Although the executors sold portions of this property, and other portions had been shown before the Probate Court, and also the District Court, to have either never been really owned by the deceased or to have passed out of his possession and ownership previous to his death, yet the Court descended to the above piece of pettifoggery in order to oust the rightful claimants. And here he spits his spite against President Young. When referring to the widow's statement of the claim of President Young, he says:

"In those days no one questioned what their leaders did, but as she says, she would have taken the word of the leaders in those days as readily as she would 'an angel.' Such implicit confidence and faith in him was simply abused by Brigham Young, and he used it to take away from this widow and her infant children property to which he did not have a shadow of a right."

And again:

"Such a trampling on the rights of infant heirs, those who look with strongest claims to the courts for protection, cannot be tolerated."

Here is the animus of the whole Opinion. This caused the reversal of the decision of the District and Probate Courts. But it was simply an infamous falsehood, uttered under the same influence which prompted the continual abuse of President Young and the "Mormons," by Methodist occupants of the judicial bench, that was fashionable a few years ago. The ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States, which completely upsets the Boreman ruling, in effect brands this attack as a baseless fabrication. The Young claim being valid, all this fussing about robbing widows and orphans was a tissue of untruth and malice worked up for effect.

Is this the business of a United States Judge? Was it to manufacture popular prejudice against the leaders of the Church that "mission jurists" were sent to Utah? Can men who take the course of Boreman expect to obtain the

respect of the people here? Their decisions are commonly reversed, their anger and sectarian pleadings only excite contempt, and their eager efforts to bring trouble where they are paid to establish peace, fall to the ground without force and effect.

Justice will eventually come to the right. Falsehood and malice will surely be defeated. Time is the great rectifier of wrongs to communities as well as individuals. And, trusting in these truths, we can bear the taunts, misrepresentations and attacks of official as well as private enemies who will all find their level in future ignominy and final oblivion.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 13.

Fatal Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, an accident occurred at the Morgan Smelter, about six miles south of the city, by which a man named John Allcock, an employee at the establishment, met with his death. In company with his fellow workmen, he was engaged in sampling ore on the feeding floor, and contrary to repeated orders, had overloaded its capacity. The floor, unable to bear the weight, gave way and precipitated Allcock and another man a distance of 14 feet below. The latter was buried by the ore and other debris, but when uncovered was uninjured, while Allcock, struck by an iron wheelbarrow which came down upon him, was so severely hurt that death relieved his sufferings a short time after his removal to the hospital.

Relief Society Conference.—The first annual meeting of the relief societies of Davis County was held in Farmington yesterday, at 10 a. m., and continued all day. Among the visitors present were Sisters E. R. Snow and E. B. Wells, of Salt Lake, Elder Anson Call, of Bountiful, and A. Stayner, E. T. Clark and others of Farmington. President S. I. Holmes occupied the chair.

The statistical report for the year ending April 10, 1879, was as follows: Total number of teachers, 94; of members, 441; officers and members, 558; meetings held, 156; average attendance, 147; subscriptions to Woman's Exponent, 45.

The financial report was as follows: Total amount of cash and property received, \$10,265.75; amount disbursed, \$9,384.20; on hand \$881.55; wheat received and on hand, 719 bushels and 46 lbs. After the above was read, the presidents of the various branches gave encouraging verbal reports of their societies. Sister Aurelia S. Rogers then gave a verbal report of the Farmington Primary Association, and was followed by Sister Nancy A. Clark, president of the Y. L. M. I. A. After brief speeches by President Holmes and Counselor M. S. Clark, a Stake Silk Association was organized with Lorinda Robinson, President; Nancy A. Clark and Jane Smith, Counselors. Ten sisters were also chosen to act as agents in the county. Ninety members were enrolled and a meeting appointed for Tuesday next, when the organization will be made more complete.

Addresses were then given by Counselor Call, Sisters E. R. Snow and E. B. Wells, and Elder Arthur Stayner, all of an interesting and instructive nature, and the conference adjourned.

The Apaches of Arizona.—A letter from Brother Ebenezer Thayne, dated March 10, 1879, Forest Dale, Arizona, gives some interesting items in regard to the Apache Indians and their position toward the work of the Lord. Forest Dale was a settlement of about 25 families, the majority very well contented with their situation and surroundings. A few families were foolishly forsaking the place on account of the moving in of a dozen Apache families, desirous of improving their condition by adopting the agricultural pursuits of their white brethren and sending their children to their schools. The Bishop and the majority, however, were in favor of helping the Indians, and were doing so. Brother Llewellyn Harris, the interpreter, was much interested in the Lamanites, and was heart and soul with those who were assisting them to better their circumstances. On the 7th ult. he and the writer had made a visit to the Apache camp, and were received with much kindness. When Brother Harris spoke to them of

the Book of Mormon they were much interested. He also read from the Spanish translation of the same book and an Indian who understood that tongue interpreted it to his brethren. They were delighted to listen and would willingly sit for hours to hear the principles of religion expounded. Their main reason for wishing to educate their children was that they might acquire a further knowledge of the history of their fathers. Brother Thayne comments severely and justly upon the selfish action of those who oppose the Indians having this privilege, and also speaks in praise of the kindness of the Indian mothers to their children during times of sickness, which showed that they were much better than unthinking people care to admit.

"H. M. S. Pinafore."—As predicted, the performance of this opera last evening proved a grand success. The lower part of the house and the first circle were well filled with enthusiastic admirers, who manifested their appreciation of the entertainment by tokens of approval as frequent and hearty as they were well deserved and sincere. The splendid overture of the Careless Orchestra captured the audience from the beginning, and when the curtain arose on the first act, the appearance of the stage, the rich costumes, and the fine rendition of the opening chorus elicited several bursts of applause. Of the principal characters, Miss S. E. Olsen, as "Little Buttercup," is well worthy of special notice, her acting and singing making her a favorite from the first. The character could not have been in better hands. Mr. B. B. Young presented a splendid appearance as the doughty "Captain Corcoran," his magnificent baritone being an important feature of the evening's music. Mr. J. D. White as the "Admiral" showed decided talent as a comedian, and made most of the fun of the evening. His dancing was as artistic and graceful as his facial expression and movements were true to the character he portrayed.

Mrs. Slegel's "Josephine" was another leading item of the entertainment. The lady has a flexible and well cultivated voice, and showed considerable talent as an actress. Mr. McAllister's "Ralph" was well done, and his rich tenor contributed much to the gratifying success he achieved. Mr. Jones' "Dick Dead-eye" and Miss Sanders' "Cousin Hebe" were also played with good taste, nor should the efforts of Messrs. Huey, Snelgrove and others be forgotten. The fine appearance of the sailors, "sisters, cousins and aunts" also added much to the success of the opera.

To Professor George Careless, Messrs. H. G. Whitney and J. D. White, who have done most of the work in preparing and managing these performances, belongs the credit attending their success, though all connected with it, may congratulate themselves on the ability with which they acquitted themselves on this their first appearance.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 19.

Snow—Fruit Destroyed.—From the Beaver Chronicle, we learn that snow has fallen there lately. The fruit in Minersville is mostly killed by frost.

Information Wanted.—Hannah Simons, of Bradford, desires to know the whereabouts of her father, Thomas Smith, who emigrated to Utah, from Bradford, about the year 1850. When last heard from, about 10 years ago, he resided at Cedar City, Iron County. Address—Thomas Child, 36 Clarence Street, Bradford, Yorkshire, England.—Mill. Star.

"Junction" Items.—Thursday morning, George Brown, while cleaning the windows of the Episcopal Church, met with a serious accident. He was standing upon a step ladder, when it gave way and precipitated him the ground.

At 2 o'clock, on the afternoon of the same day, an accident occurred at Corinne, whereby two men, Dramer and Spencer, were severely injured. They were in a buggy, driving past the railroad, when the horses ran away, upsetting the vehicle and throwing both men violently to the ground. It is thought that Dramer is fatally hurt.

Two stationary engines, each of ten or fifteen horse power, arrived

from the east yesterday; one is designed for use at the Salt Lake Temple, and the other for the Logan Temple; and they were shipped to their respective destinations last evening.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 21.

Postal Matters.—A post office has been established at Dover, Sanpete County, with Gus M. Clarke postmaster. W. C. Britt is appointed postmaster at Ashley, Wasatch County.

The Survey Resumed.—Lieutenant Willard Young and Major Klett, with a company of surveyors, started out this morning, in their boat from the lake shore between Farmington and Kaysville, to resume the survey of the "great inland sea." They go well provided with all the necessaries for the trip.

Extensive Shower.—The rain commenced falling early yesterday morning, and afterward developed into a flying snow storm. The showers continued with but brief intermissions all last night. The mountains are covered with snow and the clouds in the sky promise still more moisture. The heart of the farmer is glad.

British Genealogies.—Elder Henry Greensides, of the 11th ward, who will leave shortly for Europe, desires to inform the Saints that he will agree to obtain, if possible, the names of deceased relatives in England or Scotland, at the rate of one dollar for three names. Any one wishing to employ him may address him at this city until April 29, 1879.

Poisoned by Laudanum.—Henry W. Debenham, of the Ninth Ward, died on Saturday, about 3.30 p. m., from the effects of an overdose of laudanum, taken to induce sleep. He went home intoxicated in the afternoon, about 2 o'clock, and while his wife was away from home, administered the poison to himself. On her return, seeing his condition, Mrs. Debenham immediately summoned a doctor, but though the most strenuous exertions were made to save the unfortunate man, he expired as stated. Before dying, however, he aroused himself sufficiently to explain the manner and accident of his death. A coroner's inquest was held, and gave a verdict in accordance with the above statement.

Much Needed.—Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed on the street this morning, just after the fire, by firemen as well as civilians, on the inefficiency of the alarm bell now in use. It was claimed that the bell in its present position is muffled so that it cannot be heard a very long distance away, and was not even loud enough, this morning, to penetrate to the ears of some of the firemen inside the hall. The erection of a tower just in front or over the Firemen's Hall, with a better bell upon it, was spoken of as a necessity which the city should furnish at once.

A Young Missionary's Letter.—The following is a letter written by Elder Edward E. Brain, a young man well known here, now on a mission in Europe. It appeared in the last number of the Millennium Star. We republish it by request, for the benefit of his friends and relatives in this city and elsewhere: WINSFORD, March 20th, 1879.

President Wm. Budge:

A short time since Brother Isaiah Fletcher and I attended a Methodist Class meeting here. According to their custom each member expressed his or her feelings with regard to the cause, and at length I was invited to do the same. I gladly accepted the invitation, and, being a stranger, was listened to with much interest. I dwelt for a few moments upon the prejudices, which existed in the minds of many with regard to their neighbor's religion, and asked that when they should hear of a new religion, they would not think it worthless until they had taken great pains to prove it. Following this, I spoke on the restoration of the gospel, quoting Rev. xiv. 6, and other passages relative to the same. Then I went on to show that ministers should be called of God as was Aaron," and that the organization of the Church should be with Apostles, Prophets, etc. During my remarks I was occasionally encouraged with, "that's right, brother," "you are right," etc.; the next moment "silence reigned supreme." Thus I continued for about half an hour,

and was then invited to stay and chat after the meeting, which I gladly did. There were two Methodist ministers present, who endeavored to puzzle us, but to no use; for the spirit of God was with us, and we were not in the least wanting for an answer. We had an excellent opportunity to lay the first principles of the gospel of Christ before them, and we made good use of it.

There are prospects of baptizing four or five in this district as soon as the weather opens fine.

Your Brother in the Gospel,
EDWARD E. BRAIN.

This Morning's Fire.—At about a quarter to six o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the Taylor Hotel building on Main Street, and in about fifteen minutes the peals of the alarm bell summoned the fire company and the populace to the scene. The origin of the blaze was in a back room on the second floor of the part occupied by Mr. Phillip Schwartz, merchant, and from whence, owing to the metal roof which prevented the flames issuing above, they spread into the adjoining apartments, immediately above the music store of Mr. George Careless, penetrated the north wall into the roof of Mr. S. P. Teasdel's establishment, and also the rooms on the floor above. The firemen and the employees of the stores threatened with destruction, worked manfully against the destroyer, and though placed at a disadvantage, the fire being entirely confined to the interior, were successful in extinguishing the flames in a little over two hours after the alarm was given. The losses are extensive, though not at present estimated in figures.

The fire did not reach below the second floor, but the flood of water dripping through the openings did considerable damage. Most of Mr. Careless' stock was removed, but his small goods, sheet music, etc., were ruined. No insurance. Mr. Schwartz' merchandize was taken out as fast as possible, but, though his stock for the most part was insured, his loss must be extensive. Mr. Teasdel's loss is heavy in clothing, boots, shoes, carpets, etc., damaged by water and cinders falling through the aperture which the firemen were forced to make in his roof to reach and extinguish the rapidly spreading flames. The property, however, was well covered by insurance, and Mr. Teasdel and Mr. George Careless both express themselves as well satisfied with the prompt and energetic action of the firemen, their own employees and other friends, who did all they could to save their property. The fire did not extend more than half way toward the rear of the building. The upper floor front is a charred mass of ruins, the next lower, where the fire started, is not so badly injured. The principal loss to either of the three houses mentioned is the delay of business which will necessarily ensue.

The fire, it is said by some, started from a defective flue, but, strange to say, there was no such thing as a flue, nor the remnants of a lamp or candle found on the spot designated. The cause is therefore, at present, unknown.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Mr. S. P. Teasdel's establishment will resume business tomorrow. This speaks well for the enterprise of the house.

MR. FELLOWS is daily in receipt of letters of inquiry, from various parts, respecting his Syrup of Hypophosphites. One recently received leads to the belief that the public mistake his meaning in reference to its effect in imparting superior energy to the mind. Where the intellect has been impaired by overwork or by kindred causes, the use of the Syrup, together with proper precautions in the use of food, clothing, exercise and rest, will restore full power to the brain and nerves. Superiority of genius consists in great capacity of brain for assimilating material from every quarter, and of developing in proportion, but as by far the greater number are not well endowed by nature, consequently lacking this capacity, it would be quite impossible to find cranium space for material necessary to constitute the brilliant genius. Hence, although the Syrup will assist in restoring the mind which is lost, it cannot change a natural born idiot into an intelligent man. deed w1

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. d&w