

northwest provinces, the Louisiana purchase and the District of Columbia which he says are "abundant precedents," but which "furnish no parallel whatever to the case of Utah." The territory northwest of the Ohio was governed by officers who were *bona fide* residents and land owners of the locality and the arrangement was but temporary. The agreement and covenant with the people was that they should elect their own Legislature as soon as there should be "five thousand free male inhabitants of full age in the district." And it was covenanted and agreed that the inhabitants should "always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury, of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature and of judicial proceedings according to the course of common law," and further, that at least three States should be formed out of the district and each of them should be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States as soon as it should have sixty-five thousand inhabitants, and no other condition was to be required than that "the constitution and government so to be formed should be republican." Utah is perfectly willing to be treated in the same way as the territory northwest of the Ohio. The territory included in the Louisiana purchase was governed in a similar manner and under similar conditions. The District of Columbia is by the Constitution placed under the "exclusive jurisdiction" of Congress "in all cases whatsoever," and does not sustain the same relation to the United States as do the Territories. The latter are incipient commonwealths preparing for the responsibilities of free and independent States; while the former cannot arrive at that dignity, being reserved for the special use and control of the General Government.

There is then no precedent for the policy recommended by Governor Murray, even as there is no just reason for its adoption. Utah has all the qualifications for Statehood, and it is only on the pretext of polygamy that she has been denied admission into the Union. But this objection Governor Murray sees is not a valid one, because, by the operations of the Edmunds law practical polygamists are excluded from any active participation in the politics of the Territory. And so he has attempted to raise other issues that have no existence except in his inexact and unreliable report. He says the principle involved in the destruction of a territorial government and the establishment of a government by an appointed Commission not elected by or responsible to the people for whom they make laws, "is right and the precedents for it are abundant." We have shown that his pretended authorities are not precedents, and that the principle is not right need not be argued, for it is, without doubt, directly antagonistic to every principle that is essential to republican government.

And now what is the real object of the long and disingenuous report of Governor Murray? It is disclosed in his intimation that "It cannot be reasonably expected that Congress as so great a distance can know in detail the wants of a Territory," and so "Congress must establish another agency in Utah, one familiar with the wants of the Territory," to wit: Ell H. Murray and a few other anti-"Mormons" who may obtain a full opportunity to rule a rich Territory according to their own sweet will, if appointed as a Commission for that purpose.

For a long time the cry of "polygamy" has rung through the land, and that feature of "Mormon" social life has done duty for the politicians who are interested in keeping Utah out of the Union. Now that it rationally cuts no figure in the political situation, the bugbear of "Church and State" is held up to excite the American people against the "Mormons," and form another pretext to forward the schemes of those who wish to make political capital out of the "Mormon" question, and others who hope to ride on its place and authority. But in Utah the Church is as distinct from the State as in other parts of the country, unless the fact of a man being a "Mormon" minister makes his exercise of the ordinary rights of citizenship a union of Church and State. Neither is there any hostility to the National Government in the "Mormon" Church or our territorial system. Obedience to the laws of the land is taught as a religious tenet and observed in popular practice, the only

exception being those enactments bearing on that part of their religion relating to plural marriage. The report of Governor Murray is therefore founded on misrepresentation, and is not to be relied upon either as a presentation of facts, an exposition of the status of the "Mormon" question or a recommendation of the policy which ought to be pursued. If it were not in the form of an official document it would not be worthy of either public or private consideration.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 14.

Married.—Another happy union was effected yesterday in the marriage of Mr. William C. Winder, son of Col. John R. Winder, and Miss Rose Taylor, daughter of Bishop Thomas Taylor. The ceremony was performed by Counselor D. H. Wells. The friends and relatives of the young people met last evening at Bishop Taylor's residence and showered good wishes and congratulations upon the happy pair. We heartily join in.

Hymen's Torch.—The marriage of Mr. Henry James and Miss Clara Horne, an event long looked forward to by their numerous friends and acquaintances, took place yesterday, and last evening a pleasant reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, Brother Joseph and Sister M. I. Horne, of the 14th Ward, at which the friends and relatives of the worthy young couple assembled to pay them their respects. Mr. James, the newly made husband, is a son of David James, Esq. We bid the happy pair God-speed on their journey through life.

Turning Southward.—About 20 persons are about to wend their way southward to the Salt River country, for the purpose of taking up permanent abodes in that region. Among the pilgrims is Brother D. T. Le Barron, of the 15th Ward, two of whose sons have been residing on Salt River for about a year. Sister Sarah Russell, of the 15th Ward goes also, and W. Parker from American Fork. The wife of A. F. McDonald, Jr., and Charles Hamlin, of Southern Utah, will join the party on the line of march and accompany them to the new country.

Returned Home.—To-day we received a call from Elder David W. Tullis, of Pinto, Washington County, who is just returned from a mission to Great Britain. He left here September 12th of last year. He labored in Fifeshire, Scotland, where he remained about a year, at the expiration of which time he was honorably released to return home. He left Liverpool with the company of immigrants that arrived here on Nov. 15th, but stopped over at Chicago on the way, and has since that time been visiting among his relatives, whom he had not seen for about thirty years, in the southern part of Illinois.

Mr. Rogerson's Arrest.—The arrest of Mr. Josiah Rogerson, Collector for Beaver County, in this city yesterday, has caused considerable of a sensation. The indictment is exceedingly vague, the character of the crime not being specified. It is, however, believed to be on the ground of alleged malfeasance in office. We are not in possession of the facts of the matter at present, but advise, in justice to Mr. Rogerson who has enjoyed an excellent reputation for honesty, that judgment be suspended until he has a chance to fully explain his position. He does not entertain the slightest doubt of his ability to free himself from all taint of the slightest criminal intent, when he has an opportunity, at the proper time and place.

Returned Elders.—Elder G. R. Belnap returned on Sunday from the North-western states, whither he went upon a mission, April 11, 1882. He labored all his time in Minnesota, through seventeen counties, and was well treated everywhere. He baptized four persons and assisted in baptizing three others, and returns feeling well. He is a son of Bishop Belnap of Hooper.

Elder Mons Anderson, of Lehi, arrived from the same field yesterday morning. He had an interesting experience and prizes it highly. Leaving here May 2, 1882, he spent most of his time whilaway in Southern Minnesota. Kindly disposed persons were the exceptions met in his travels. As a general thing people were bigoted and opinionated, and seemed to think they

knew more already about "Mormonism" than the "Mormons" could tell them.

Elder Anderson, being unable to procure halls in a certain place, preached by invitation in a saloon at one time, but was ridiculed and interrupted by rowdies, and did not care to repeat it, as it was evidently a "catch-penny" on the part of the saloon-keeper, who charged admittance and realized money from the transaction. He baptized none, but has hopes that a Scandinavian family, now investigating the Gospel, will join the Church.

Provo Points.—A correspondent informs us that the present favorable weather is propitious for the building faculty of Provo. The masons are putting the finishing touches on the John Liddard building. It will be a fine structure, three stories with a basement. The First National Bank is nearing completion, the cashier has removed his effects from the Court House, and now occupies the rear of the new building pending the completion of the front apartment.

The bank is a good substantial building, of very imposing appearance, in fact the Smoot Block is a credit to the "Garden City." The Stake Tabernacle is looming up, the mason work being nearly done. Operations on this building will soon be suspended for the winter. The streets have been much improved this fall, and as a consequence the traveling public rejoice.

Provo is fast putting on Metropolitan airs. The days of "cowboys" and "suckers" are fast fading away. Education is the all-absorbing subject, indeed Provo might be called a city of schools. Everything betokens thrift and enterprise. The Provo Manufacturing Company are turning out plenty of goods, of which they have a large stock on hand, but the people seem somewhat slow to remember the injunction—"Let your garments be neat, and the workmanship of your own hands."

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY DEC. 15.

Will Appeal.—In the five cases decided by the District Court in favor of the U. S. Commissioners, against the several plaintiffs, viz: James M. Barlow, Mary Ann M. Pratt, Jesse J. Murphy, Mildred E. Randall, and Ellen C. Clawson et al., the said plaintiffs this morning filed notice and undertaking on appeal to the Supreme Court.

Another One Taken.—Another death has taken place in the family of Brother Charles and Sister Mettie Glazier, of Provo. They lost their daughter Nettie on Thursday morning. The stricken parents are well nigh inconsolable, this being the fourth child they have lost within a little over eighteen months. We sincerely condole with the sorrowing household.

The District Court.—Proceedings before Chief Justice Hunter on Saturday, December 15, 1883.

J. C. Wilmerding et al., vs. John C. Hurd et al.; judgment set aside, execution recalled, and judgment entered against defendant John W. Hurd, as prayed, and cost relaxed and allowed at \$24.20 and new execution ordered.

H. S. Reddall vs. G. M. Pierce; motion to strike from files affidavit upon which judgment was entered and vacate the judgment therein entered. Plaintiff allowed time by the Court to make counter showing against the motion by Monday, the 17th inst.

Mary Hewitson, vs. Geo. Hewitson; case argued and submitted. Decree for alimony, \$15 per month, and same be in lien on his property. Court adjourned the September term. December term commencing on Monday, the 17th.

THE CONTRIBUTOR CHRISTMAS STORY.

THE PRIZE AWARDED TO MRS. AUGUSTA JOYCE CROCHERON.

The editor of the *Contributor*, in the prospectus of Volume Five, announced a Christmas Story to appear in the January number of that magazine, and invited all who had ever written for its columns to enter into a friendly competition for the space and a prize of \$25. In response to this invitation, five excellent stories were received and submitted to a committee, who proceeded to examine them and make the selection according to the merits of the composition and the requirement that they render their decision be-

fore opening the envelopes containing the names of the writers. The following is the report of the committee:

SALT LAKE CITY,
December 10, 1893.

Editor of the *Contributor*:

DEAR SIR:—

The undersigned, acting as a committee to read and select from the Christmas stories placed in our hands, the one which, in our judgment, possesses most merit and is best suited for publication in the holiday number of your magazine; hereby report that we have carefully read the several manuscripts, and after due deliberation have chosen the beautiful story entitled "Angela," and signed "X. Y. Z."

In arriving at this conclusion we do but justice to our feelings in referring to the other productions, all of which possess striking features of interest and are ably written. We would especially recommend, if your space will permit, that you publish in your holiday number the little story entitled "Two Christmas Eves," and at some future time the manuscript signed "Banern," which contains matter of great historic interest. The remaining compositions are of almost equal merit and all are deserving of publication.

On opening the sealed envelopes containing the names of the writers your committee ascertained that the author of the story to whom we have awarded the prize, is Mrs. Augusta Joyce Crocheron.

Very respectfully,
O. F. WHITNEY,
H. L. A. CULMER,
ABBIE C. WELLS.

To-day we were shown a handsome souvenir, presented by the editor of the *Contributor* to Mrs. Crocheron, in addition to the prize specified. It consists of a beautiful gold scarf-pin, in the form of a scroll, with a pen resting diagonally across the face, upon which is the following inscription: "*Contributor Prize Christmas Story, 1883. A. J. C.*" The holiday number of the *Contributor* will be out on Saturday, December 22nd and for sale in all the book stores. A copy will be delivered to every city subscriber on Christmas eve.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 17.

For the South.—Bishop F. A. Hammond, of Huntsville, Weber County, is in the city, accompanied by his son, Mr. F. B. Hammond. They are on their way to the southern country with a view to examining its climate, soil and general facilities for settling, and if their observations prove satisfactory, may permanently locate either in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona or Kansas. It is possible that other families may follow in due time for a similar purpose. They leave to-morrow morning via the D. & R. G. and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railways.

Third District Court.—Proceedings before Chief Justice Hunter on Monday Dec. 17th, 1883, first day of December term:

Aaron Keyser, vs. Jacob Moritz, two cases; settled and dismissed.

Ogden Iron Works, vs. Simon Bamberger; dismissed.

Martha J. Smith, vs. Alexander M. Smith; motion to vacate judgment, dismissed for want of prosecution.

Wm. Fuller, vs. Mammoth M. Co., two cases; motion to strike out amended complaint, waived and withdrawn.

Thomas Griffiths, vs. E. A. Ireland, ten days additional time to answer.

H. S. Reddall, vs. G. M. Pierce, hearing on motion to strike affidavit from files. Arguments proceeding.

The Halter Tribunal.—A special dispatch to the *Helena Independent* dated Elliston, M. T., December 12th, says: "Last week Thomas Clancy, a laborer on Foote's work train, stole several certificates of deposit, a silver watch and about \$20 in money from Thomas Driscoll, his partner. For several days no clue to the perpetrator of the theft could be obtained. Suspicion finally pointed so strongly toward Clancy that last night he was marched under a tree, a rope was placed around his neck, and all preparations were made for stringing him up, when he made a confession of the whole thing. He had the certificates hid under a pile of ties. Had it not been for the promise made to him that if he would acknowledge the theft he would be let go, he would undoubtedly have been lynched. A

vigilance committee has been organized, and all cares like Clancy's will be promptly adjusted."

AN HISTORIC CHARACTER.

SYNOPSIS OF THE LIFE OF ALEXANDER NEUBAUR.

The death of Father Alexander Neibaur, which occurred at his residence in the Thirteenth Ward on Saturday last, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, takes away one more link in the living chain which connects the local present with its venerated past. This faithful veteran was born at Ehrenbreitstein, France, on the 9th of January, 1808, and was the son of Nathan Neibaur and Rebecca Perez Samuel. His parents were of Jewish blood, and had him educated in the Law of Moses to become a Rabbi in that faith. But at the age of fourteen years he chose the vocation of a dentist, and after passing through the University of Berlin, traveled as a dentist on the Continent of Europe.

In 1830, having gone to England and established himself at Preston, Lancashire, where he married an estimable young woman named Ellen Breakel, he was among the first to hear (July 4, 1837) the Gospel preached there by the Latter-day Saints, and embraced it in opposition to all his friends, April 9, 1838, Elder John Russell baptizing him. After passing through many trials and hardships in consequence of the step he had taken, he emigrated to America on the ship *Sheffield*, with the first company of Latter-day Saints from Europe, sailing from Liverpool February 7, 1841, his wife and three children accompanying him.

Having arrived at Nauvoo, via New Orleans, he was on the 18th of January, 1843, ordained to the Priesthood under the hands of Elders Willard Richards and John Taylor. In the fall of the same year he had the honor of instructing the Prophet Joseph Smith in the German and Hebrew dialects, until he went to Carthage. He was in the battle of Nauvoo and was driven out by the mob in September, 1846. Remaining in Iowa during that winter, he went to Winter Quarters the following summer and in May, 1848, started for the Saint's rendezvous at the Horn, joining President B. Young's camp to travel to Salt Lake Valley, which he reached on September 24th. He got a city lot and, assisted by his son Joseph William, a lad of ten years, made adobies for a house, living meanwhile in a tent until the following May.

December 14th, 1870, his wife died, a faithful Saint, leaving four sons, seven daughters and a numerous family of grand-children. Bro. Neibaur was the father in all of fourteen children, and eighteen great-grand children, a total posterity of 118. He lived and died a faithful disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ, enduring all he was ever called to pass through for His sake, with a heroic, determined and uncompromising spirit, and after a long lease of life, which he filled up with deeds of worth and usefulness, he has gone to await a glorious resurrection in the Paradise of God.

"NOTHING WRONG WITH MY LUNGS NOW."

A patient writes nearly a year after using Compound Oxygen:

"There is nothing wrong with my lungs now, and for that I have to thank you more than anything else. It is true, there are days when I do not feel as bright as I could wish, but if it had not been for the Oxygen I doubt if I would be here to feel at all."

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, Dr. Starkey & Pelen, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Phila.

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 Philadelphia.

The Ladies Fair at the Social Hall closed on Saturday night with an auction sale. The financial results were excellent.