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BRYAN YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Wednesday, February 12, 1879.

"MORMONS" IN POLITICS.

THE Idaho Statesman of the 5th inst., in commenting upon the dead-lock in the Lower House of the Legislature, allusion to which has been made in this paper, uttered the following unjust reflections:

"Had the contest, either at the polls, or here during this long struggle, been between Democrats and Republicans, simply as such, it would have had no reason of being, and in fact, would not have existed, after the election was over and the votes counted. But in Onida County the contest was between Mormons and Anti-Mormons, and Messrs. Stalker and Jones being the Anti-Mormon candidates, the defeated Mormon sought to contest their election relying for success, upon the assumed importance of the Mormon vote of the Democratic party. Thus an element of influence which, if it has any right of existence on earth, should not be felt or known, outside of its own tabernacles, endowment houses and around its own firesides, has been allowed to enter as a disturbing and disorganizing power, into the politics and government of our young Territory. It is an element that was thus wasted over one-half of the present session, and all will experience a feeling of relief that its machinations have been thus thwarted."

In reply to this, Hon. James H. Hart, member of the Council from Bear Lake County, wrote the following, which appears in the Statesman of the 5th inst.:

"BOISE CITY, Feb. 6th, 1879.

"Mr. Statesman:—In the last issue of your journal, you charge 'the Mormons' with whom I have the honor to be connected, with being responsible for the dead-lock in the House of Representatives. Would it not be more truthful, Mr. Statesman, to charge it against those who perpetrated those base frauds in Onida County; that you so desperately defend and seem so anxious to ignore and cover up? The Mormons of Onida County—whom you find guilty and condemn on the above charge—did no more than you or other citizens of this Territory; they simply voted as they chose. In doing which they merely exercised their political rights; rights, did I say? Excuse me, the Mormons have no rights, political nor religious; neither are they fit to have an existence on the earth, according to your charitable implications this morning, unless they conform to your political creed. You say further:—(I Mormonism) should not be felt or known outside of its own tabernacles, endowment houses and around its own firesides."

"Permit me to inform you, Mr. Statesman, that your party has been conquering with the Mormon vote in this Territory several years in order to obtain their votes—the last campaign not excepted; and if my friends did not respond and vote your ticket I can assure you the party you represent is not to blame. We are willing to take all the responsibilities of our political proclivities and actions, and we claim the right of existence, and to exercise all the influence that the constitutional government of the country has given us, your utterance to the contrary notwithstanding. You have got on the wrong track, Mr. Statesman. We live in 'the home of the free and the land of the brave.' It is not in accord with the spirit of enlightened nations to go backwards. The burning of heretics, torturing and prescribing men and women for conscience sake, was popular in the time of Jeffries, the Spanish Inquisition and the Star Chamber. We have outlived that day. 'The good' is to be governed by a constitution that guarantees to every man the right to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience, and the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Proscribe and disfranchise the Mormons as you did and implied in your paper this morning, and it would not be long before the Methodist—some sometimes boast of controlling the general government—would want to proscribe the Catholics, Presbyterians, and other denominations, whose creeds or politics might be objectionable. 'You are too rabid, Mr. Statesman. We know our rights, and we dare maintain and exercise them. And we ask no odds of political parties, and seek no special favors. And are willing to stand or fall on our own merits; but we don't want to be defrauded at the polls by corrupt politicians, and we don't like to be bulldozed by their sympathizers. Very respectfully,

JAMES H. HART."

It is acknowledged by the Idaho papers, and indeed no one in that Territory will have the hardihood to deny it, that the "Mormons" are in the majority in Southern Idaho. The World, which deprecates this state of affairs and is not at all favorable to the situation, admits while it mourns that:

"During the last two years the Mormon vote has increased about one thousand; and the opinion of those best acquainted with affairs in Southeastern Idaho is, that at the next election, Onida County alone will poll at least two thousand Mormon votes."

Now, when this is coupled with the fact that the "Mormons" voted the Democratic ticket, or, as the World puts it, "It must be conceded that the Democratic party of Idaho is under the control of the Mormons," it is not plain that a gross fraud is attempted by those who maintain the election returns in trying to foist upon the people Republican officers who cannot, in the very nature of things, obtain but a small vote in Onida County? If the "Mormons" are in the majority and their numbers at the polls are increased by the Democrats, why should not the ticket they elected by such a large majority prevail against that supported by the small minority? And why should the legally elected representatives of the people be accused of making a dead-lock, which is only occasioned by an attempt of Republicans to force the defeated candidates upon the Legislature?

There never has been, and never will be, any trouble over the influence of the "Mormons" in politics, when their political rights are acknowledged and respected in common with other citizens of the United States. But those who are hostile to them on account of their religion, seek to deprive them of all political power, simply because they carry the "unity of the faith" into the field of politics.

This is their right, in this is their strength, and while they are wise enough to preserve it intact, they will prevail against all their unprincipled enemies. They have the same rights under the law as other people, they ask no more and, we hope, will be satisfied with no less.

ENFORCED COLLECTION OF TAXES.

THERE seems to be a misunderstanding on the part of the ruling in regard to the tax case decided on the 5th inst., in the Third District Court. The Assessor and Collector of Salt Lake County levied upon certain property of the Wasatch and Jordan Valley Railroad, for delinquent taxes, part of which was due for 1878 and parts for 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877. Against this the Railroad Company applied for an injunction. The ruling of the court denies and refuses the injunction, and revokes a restraining order previously issued, so far as the tax for 1878 is concerned. This allows the Collector to collect the tax by levying on the property.

But a temporary injunction is granted against distraining on the property for the tax for the former years. And some suppose that the taxes for those years are thereby made uncollectable. Here is their error. The Court does not decide that the taxes for those years cannot be collected, but simply restrains the Collector, temporarily, from levying on the property for those taxes. The remedy of a suit at law to recover them is still open. The decision says, that "a temporary injunction will issue as prayed in the amended complaint, but not to restrain the defendant from instituting or prosecuting any suit or action at law for the collection of any tax that may be due," etc.

Delinquent taxpayers, therefore, should not hug to their hearts the delusion that the "back taxes" are uncollectable. Taxes are never outlived. The only point in dispute now is the manner in which collection of the old taxes may be enforced. Property may be taken for the taxes of '78. But according to the present ruling of Judge Schaeffer—to which the Collector excepts—the back taxes under the old revenue law can only be collected by a suit at law. That they can be collected, in one way or the other, is not denied by the Court.

It is curious to note the differences of opinion obtaining among learned Judges on points of law submitted to them. But what is more curious is the opposite rulings at different times of the same Judges on the same questions. For instance, Judge Schaeffer rules to day that collection of the old taxes can only be enforced by suit or action at law. About a year ago he decided that they could not be collected by suit, but only by levying on the property.

In the case of Salt Lake County of *et. al.*, vs. Frederick and Margaret Betch, Judge Schaeffer so decided, and, on appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory, the decision was affirmed, the same Judge rendering the opinion, in which the following language occurs:

"So far as we have been able to learn, there is no statute of this Territory authorizing the Collector of taxes to sue for the same. Sections 383 and 389 of the Compiled Laws of Utah afford ample and even summary powers and means for the collection of taxes without suit; and we think the rule is well settled that when ample powers and means are afforded by statute for the collection of taxes without suit, and when there is no statute providing for suit to be brought for taxes, no action can be maintained therefor."

This decision was rendered Feb. 20, 1878, as may be seen by the records of the Supreme Court. We are sometimes taken to task for not bowing down in admiration and worship of the great lights of the law who sit upon the judicial bench. But when they veer round like weathercocks and decide first one way and then another, in each case against the local authorities, we cannot retain that respect for their judgment which is expected of "be-ought Mormons" towards a Federal official. Perhaps if a little more consistency was exhibited in might have a little more veneration for the great Moguls of the judiciary.

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EASTERN.

The Late Billiard Tournament—Propositions for the New Game.

New York, 12.—The recent billiard tournament has again proved a "glorious uncertainty" of the game and the extra and others giving attention to details looking to improvement. Among the propositions advanced for the new game are these:

First—Forbidding mace shots. Second—Forbidding nursing. Third—If nursing be allowed the balls to be respotted after runs of fifty.

Fourth—No carom to count unless a cushion is made. Fifth—The game to be with two balls only. The object ball to be hit twice.

Correspondents are flooding the newspapers with all manner of devices to do away with a game that has become, with professionals, altogether too simple.

A correspondent in this morning's Sun makes this point: For example, each of the players, at the conclusion of his 39 innings has 551, one of them runs 10, and is given the game; does that give his opponent a fair shot? Certainly one of the players has had 40 chances, and his opponent only 39. The French experts, Garnier, Rudolphe and Vignaux are earnest in favor of some modification of the game, while the Americans view the proposition coldly or positively oppose it.

John Robber Captured.

The capture of John Robber, one of the alleged Manchester bank robbers, is believed to be important.

Capt. Byrne says: That now it is only a question of a few days regarding the capture of John Robber, and at least three others, and that the evidence has will send them all to the States prison.

Name Changed.

A bill has passed the New Jersey Senate, changing the name of the well known town of Redbank, the

metropolis of Monmouth County, to Shrewsbury City.

Reasons for the Passage of Thurman's Resolution.

A Washington correspondent writes: One of the strongest reasons assigned by the Speaker in the domestic club, last night for the passage of Thurman's resolution to amend the Revised Statutes, which provides the machinery for drawing jurors in the United States courts, was the following: He said unless some means could be devised to prevent the radicals, who have control of the courts in the Southern States, from combining prosecutions for election frauds, the democratic majority in the next House of Representatives might entirely disappear before the meeting of the XLVth Congress. Figuring it as closely as he could, he found that the democratic majority at that time would be only 100, and he reminded his political friends that two of those four (Hall, of Florida, and King, of Louisiana), already under indictment for participation in election frauds and may be in the penitentiary before the first session of the next Congress.

New York Stocks.

Silver coin 1 @ 1 discount; money easier, 2 @ 3; Governments firmer; Stocks closed weak and lower; Western Union, 94; Western Union, 12; Pacific Mail, 13; Marietta, 3; Wells Fargo, 94; New York Central, 114; Erie, 25; Panama, 131; Union Pacific, 69; Bonds 109; Central Pacific 104; Suez Tunnel, 81.

Fatal Cave In of the Well's of a Cent.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., 12.—Early yesterday morning the walls of a cut being made for the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at the foot of the Avenue, caved in and buried the workmen and teams under 6,000 yards of falling earth. The earth first commenced sliding at the top of the south wall, and accumulating in quantity and force as it descended, it spread, and on reaching the bottom, clear across the excavation, piled itself 20 feet high against the opposite wall. The laborers, at the first alarm, rushed frantically towards the outlet of the cut to escape, but their way was almost entirely blocked by the wagons which, at that time were standing squarely across the excavation, and six of them were overwhelmed by the huge mass of earth, and sank down to die under its ponderous weight. Those who escaped, dazed with horror though they were, set to work to uncover their buried comrades. These four laborers brought six dead bodies to view. An immense crowd, including the women and children of the workmen, soon collected, and could only be kept out of danger by the efforts of the police. The walls of the excavation were about 90 feet, almost perpendicular, with nothing to sustain them but their own weight. Small slides have been frequent, but nobody was hurt until to-day.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., 12.—Frank Ryder shot his wife last night, then shot himself. He has been separated for a year and all efforts to effect a reconciliation failed. Neither of the parties are seriously injured.

Bond Redemption.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued another call for the redemption of twenty million 5-20 bonds.

Four Per Cent. Loan.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan, since yesterday's report are \$5,501,750.

THE BOOK OF ABRAHAM.

Its Genuine Origin Established.

BY ELDER GEORGE REYNOLDS.

CHAP. XII.—Summary of Pyramid references. — From the Earth to Kolob.—Additional reasons for accepting the Abrahamic system of Astronomy.

It is unnecessary, for our present purpose, to enter into all the details of the various geometrical, mechanical, astronomical and cosmical references found in the Great Pyramid, all of which are well established by the most vigorous and accurate tests, and proven correct by the very best scientific ability; nor will space permit us to follow a rapidly-increasing class of writers who find in its lines, angles and markings, a prophetic history of the world; but we should severely feel satisfied if it did not sustain the reputation of a leading characteristic. "We find," to use the language of Dr. J. A. Selers, of Philadelphia, "a perfect geometric figure, so framed that the four sides of its base bear the same proportion to its vertical height as the circumference of a circle to its radius; that each of its base lines measures the seven-millionth part of the semi-circumference of the earth, that its height multiplied by the ninth power of ten gives the mean diameter of the earth, and its great centre of light, that its unit of length is the even five hundredth millionth part of the polar diameter of the globe we inhabit, that its two diagonals of base measure the seven-millionth part of the great precessional cycle, that its bulk of masonry is in a cubic proportion to the weight of the earth itself, and that its setting and shaping are squared and oriented with microscopic accuracy." Regarding the Coffin, in the King's chamber, he continues: "We perceive in it most accurately-shaped standard of measures and proportions, its sides and its bottom, publicly identical with its internal space, the length of its two sides to its height as a circle to its diameter, its exterior volume just twice the dimensions of its interior, and its whole being just the fiftieth part of the chamber in which it was put when the edifice was built; for it could not have been gotten into the chamber after the building was finished by reason of the size and angles of the entrance passage. Nor then, let us add to these facts a statement by the same author, and we think our position regarding the veracity of the portion of the Book of Abraham we have lately been commenting upon is amply vindicated. "Everywhere do we encounter the traditions of Abraham's skill in the knowledge of the heavens, how he argued from his observation of the heavenly orbs, and how he occupied himself in Egypt teaching the priests of Heliopolis in the lore of the skies. Doubtless this was not the naked science of astronomy as the schools conceive of it, but as respected the theological and astronomical truths symbolized in these celestial hieroglyphics, in which, as in the more literal promises, he rejoiced to see Christ's day, and saw it was glad." John VIII. 56. "Which testimony of the Savior is in direct accord with the statements of the Book of Abraham; nor need we be surprised thereat, when we remember that ancient patriarchs saw not only 'Christ's day,' but the world's history, even to the winding up scene.

Admitting that the shape of the pyramid, in connection with its other references, has a prophetic import, it becomes a question of fact that this stupendous four-sided monument, in this particular phase of its construction, typifies the number of days according to the

reckoning of the Lord and of Kolob, between the fall of man and the incarnation of our Savior, (4,000 years) and the time between the date of its own construction and the organization of the Church of Jesus Christ in the last days, (also 4,000 years). Two of the most important events then in the future of the world's history, and known in the economy of God, the first as ushering in of "the dispensation of the fulness of time," the second as the ushering in of "the dispensation of the fulness of time." We have more than once made mention of the wonderful system of astronomy shown forth in the Book of Abraham, but have never drawn attention to its details. Before leaving this portion of our inquiries, it may probably be well to do so.

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2nd.—That Olbilsh stands next to Kolob.

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That it holds the key of power also pertaining to other planets.

3rd.—That Kish-ko-on-dish is also a governing planet, which was said by the ancient Egyptians to be the sun, and to borrow (receive) its light from Kolob through the medium of Kish-ko-on-dish.

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To summarize: That this solar system is governed by Kae-vanarah, which is governed by Kish-ko-on-dish or Kish-ko-on-dish, which are governed by Kolob, whether Kish-ko-on-dish or Kish-ko-on-dish belongs to the same order of system as this earth, or simply holds the keys of power pertaining to other planets is not so apparent.

All of which is far in advance of what is known by astronomers at the present time, who have not recognized the several "orders" alluded to in the Book of Abraham.

With regard to the system of astronomy taught to Abraham, inasmuch to the evidence already advanced in former chapters, Elder Joe. L. Barfoot draws attention to the following additional ideas:

"The earth rotates on its axis, and moves in its orbit by the power imparted to it by the solar force; the defective force from the line of the sun's motion, produced by the sun's rotation on its axis, and its progression round the centre of momentum of the system to which it belongs. And, since neither the earth, nor any other body of matter, has power without motion, so, in the sun's great power, we have evidence of its great progressive motion. The rotation of the sun of more than 5,000 feet per second. Hence, by observation, was led to conclude that the sun somehow moved towards Hercules with the velocity of the earth, or 100,000 feet per second, and to infer that the details of the various geometrical, mechanical, astronomical and cosmical references found in the Great Pyramid, all of which are well established by the most vigorous and accurate tests, and proven correct by the very best scientific ability; nor will space permit us to follow a rapidly-increasing class of writers who find in its lines, angles and markings, a prophetic history of the world; but we should severely feel satisfied if it did not sustain the reputation of a leading characteristic. "We find," to use the language of Dr. J. A. Selers, of Philadelphia, "a perfect geometric figure, so framed that the four sides of its base bear the same proportion to its vertical height as the circumference of a circle to its radius; that each of its base lines measures the seven-millionth part of the semi-circumference of the earth, that its height multiplied by the ninth power of ten gives the mean diameter of the earth, and its great centre of light, that its unit of length is the even five hundredth millionth part of the polar diameter of the globe we inhabit, that its two diagonals of base measure the seven-millionth part of the great precessional cycle, that its bulk of masonry is in a cubic proportion to the weight of the earth itself, and that its setting and shaping are squared and oriented with microscopic accuracy." Regarding the Coffin, in the King's chamber, he continues: "We perceive in it most accurately-shaped standard of measures and proportions, its sides and its bottom, publicly identical with its internal space, the length of its two sides to its height as a circle to its diameter, its exterior volume just twice the dimensions of its interior, and its whole being just the fiftieth part of the chamber in which it was put when the edifice was built; for it could not have been gotten into the chamber after the building was finished by reason of the size and angles of the entrance passage. Nor then, let us add to these facts a statement by the same author, and we think our position regarding the veracity of the portion of the Book of Abraham we have lately been commenting upon is amply vindicated. "Everywhere do we encounter the traditions of Abraham's skill in the knowledge of the heavens, how he argued from his observation of the heavenly orbs, and how he occupied himself in Egypt teaching the priests of Heliopolis in the lore of the skies. Doubtless this was not the naked science of astronomy as the schools conceive of it, but as respected the theological and astronomical truths symbolized in these celestial hieroglyphics, in which, as in the more literal promises, he rejoiced to see Christ's day, and saw it was glad." John VIII. 56. "Which testimony of the Savior is in direct accord with the statements of the Book of Abraham; nor need we be surprised thereat, when we remember that ancient patriarchs saw not only 'Christ's day,' but the world's history, even to the winding up scene.

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IMMENSE
ATTRACTION!

—AT—

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

SPRING GOODS

ARRIVED.

And more coming daily, such that are very attractive, our

English Walking Jackets,

\$2.75 EACH.

A large line of solid colored

DRESS GOODS!

Browns, Blues, Blacks, &c., 27 inches wide at 10c. per yard.

Black and Colored

SILKS,

Of our own importation at prices to suit the closest buyers.

A choice variety of

EMBROIDERIES

—AND—

TORCHON LACES

AT LOWEST FIGURES.

And all other goods consisting of Black and Colored Cashmeres, Poplins, all wool Scotch Plaids, Black and Colored Alpacaes, Biegles, and other

DRESS GOODS

Of latest importations and designs at prices to satisfy all.

We will give the Ladies a chance to inspect the leading

SPRING FASHIONS of 1879.