

early vegetation of farms, fields, gardens, etc. If before them a place appeared as a garden of Eden, behind them they left

A SCORCH AND DESOLATION.

What amount of havoc they have committed this season I have not learned; I think, however, it is not so heavy as it was feared it would be when they first made their descent upon the farms. We can fight the crickets and the worms, but the lice and the mildew baffle the efforts of all, to prevent their baneful effects wherever they appear. The pear and cherry trees, appear to enjoy immunity from mildew, lice, worms or grubs. How long they will continue to escape it is impossible to divine. The box elder and other shade trees, as well as fruit trees, suffer from this cause. Small garden vegetables such as radishes, etc., are also infested with grubs or small worms, and much of this kind of garden sauce is rendered unfit to eat.

VARIOUS METHODS

have been resorted to, to destroy and get rid of the nuisance. The nests are cut off from the trees, thrust into the fire and burned. But this mode cannot be adopted for the extermination of the larger worms when they begin to travel and subsequently to congregate in large multitudes. Some persons take an old gunnysack, place over the nests and mash them; others use coal oil, which will destroy them the moment it touches them; but my experience is that the coal oil also injures the trees. The method I have adopted recently is: To take a large tin vessel—say an old bread pan—put some straw or paper in the bottom, place the pan under the spot where they have nested, ignite a long piece of twisted paper and apply it to the rookery; those which are not thus destroyed fall into the pan, where they are readily burned by igniting the straw or paper which it contains. Few if any escape, and they are easily captured, and the trees are left free and clean. I discover that the Court proceedings in your city have developed a great deal of excellent talent and demonstrated that there is no lack of willing and very

ABLE DEFENDERS OF THE FAITH

which they have in the revelations God has given in the last days for the salvation of all the human race who will receive them. The firm stand taken by the DESERET NEWS on these subjects, the wise and judicious counsel contained in the editorial articles and a response in the breasts of thousands of honest men while the tortitude of the brethren who have evinced such determination to stand by their convictions and to suffer imprisonment and other indignities rather than compromise any principle, have challenged the admiration of those, even, who hate us for the gospel's sake. A few, however, encouraged to learn that these noble men and women too—will not bow down to the arm of flesh now exercising a little

BRIEF AUTHORITY

oppress the innocent, because they do not purchase liberty at the price of duty and divine condemnation. In this connection I wish to offer a suggestion: The transactions by the judges of Utah, the Commission, and the Supreme Court of the United States have been of such an extraordinary, special and vindictive, not to say infamous character towards the Latter-day Saints, especially for a year past, that I think the history of those proceedings should be compiled and published in book form. They would make a volume of rare literature, of important events in the history of the times and the "Mormons," that would be read in the future with the same interest and horror that we now read of the tortures of the tyrant Jeffreys or the Spanish Inquisition.

Embodying the appeal to and the readings before the Supreme Court, the protests, resolutions and appeals to the President and the Nation for the redress of our wrongs, would only be doing an act of simple justice to those who have already suffered much, and many others who will doubtless yet suffer still more for the truth's sake, and would transmit to posterity the names of those noble men and women who have become both

DEAD AND LIVING MARTYRS

to establish the kingdom of God on earth in the latter days. I am fully satisfied that such a volume would find ready sale, would be sought after and read with avidity by tens of thousands of Latter-day Saints, and by many other honorable men of the earth.

In a few days the First District Court will be in session in this city. Many are looking with deep interest to the results of the inquisitions by the grand jury, and the proceedings in court presided over by our new Judge. I will advise you of whatever transpires of special interest during the sittings.

WEBER.

THE INEVITABLE RESULT OF THE RAID.

May 15, 1885.

Mr. Editor: Among my companions and those with whom I associate, frequent speculation is indulged in as to what the result of this raid which is being made upon the "Mormon" people will be. I have met a few—and I am happy to say they are very few—who have seemed to think that nothing short of con-

sion on our part will answer; that we have reached such a point in our career that, unless we yield, our destruction is inevitable. It is a mystery to me how any man, calling himself a Latter-day Saint, can entertain an idea of this kind. He certainly has never taken seriously into consideration the teachings we have received from our leading men and from the printed word of God upon this matter. Now, I have some ideas upon this subject, and as you are giving the people an opportunity to ventilate their views in your columns, I take the opportunity of giving you a few of mine.

My reading and observation thus far in life, though much too limited, I confess, have impressed, what I believe to be, one great truth upon my mind, and that is, that warring upon a principle of religious belief will never cause its adherents to discard it. It is true that people can be extirpated. Of course that kills them and their belief also. But the sufferings through which people pass for the sake of principle has, in every instance that I now can recall, had the effect to endear that principle to them. Our case at the present time is not going to be an exception to this. My observation, in the circle in which I move, is that the rising generation are likely to be very steadfast in their adherence to the principle of patriarchal marriage. They have but one feeling as a general thing, so far as my observation extends, and that is one of admiration for the men who are sentenced to imprisonment. In the ardor of their feelings they class these men as heroes, while they have nothing but feelings of shame and regret for those who have shown a disposition to go back upon a principle. I may, therefore, reasonably conclude that the present persecution will have this effect, if no other, upon the people of these mountains—to cause the principle of patriarchal marriage to be more deeply embedded in their hearts, and have it more highly appreciated than ever before. That is one result.

Another is, that this persecution is likely to bring to the surface the hypocrites, the weak and the timorous. No man will be likely from this time out to attempt to take another wife, unless he be a man of faith and courage; and no woman will be apt to care to become a man's wife in the patriarchal order, unless she has great faith in the principle. The effect will doubtless be, therefore, very marked hereafter. There is no need for me to conceal the fact that this principle has been abused among us, just as monogamous marriage is all the world over. There is, no doubt, that unworthy men have obtained wives; and it is equally certain that unworthy women have become wives. While this may not cease as an evil, it doubtless will be lessened under the now circumstances which now surround us. Plural marriage will be entered upon with a greater sense of responsibility and with something like a proper comprehension of the seriousness of the relationship. I have been led to believe that one of the principal objects that the Lord has had in view in establishing this order was "to raise up a righteous seed unto him." The more select the parties to the arrangement are, the more likely it is that their offspring will be righteous.

But this is not all. The day must come, as sure as God lives, when patriarchal marriage will not be warred against as it is at the present time. How long it will take to bring that result to pass I am not prophet enough to say; but I have not an earthly doubt about it. Congress may say, and the United States Supreme Court may affirm, that this institution, as a part of our religion, is not sanctioned by the Constitution; but the stubborn and incontrovertible fact still remains, that it is a part of our religion and essential, as many of us, if not all, believe, to our exaltation in the presence of God. The idea has gone abroad that this system of ours has sensuality for its basis. All that we have said upon this subject has not been sufficient to convince the world otherwise; but we are passing through scenes now that will have the effect to convey, at least to thinking people, an entirely different impression. Sensuality can be so easily gratified without sacrifice that a man would be a fool to go to the penitentiary as the penalty of this gratification. Even Zane and Dickson would aid any "Mormon," by their countenance and support, in any lapse from virtue that did not involve "holding out" the woman as a wife. No matter what relationship a man held to the opposite sex, if he only kept outside "the marriage relation," these zealous prosecutors would not even frown upon him. When, therefore, the world see that Latter-day Saints, rather than abandon their wives and children, and sever those ties which they esteem as eternal, will go to prison for months and for years, it must have the effect to make them think. Men, and women, too, will see that sensuality cannot be the basis upon which such people act, and attention will necessarily be drawn to the true facts of the case. At the present time our enemies have been so cunning in their attacks as to enlist upon their side the prejudices and jealousy of the great bulk of the women of the country. They have looked upon our institution as one intended to degrade woman and to make her the slave of man's lust. They prefer monogamy with its adulteries, its concubinage, its whoredoms and its frightful train of evils, as being in every way better than the system of plural marriage which exists among us. But what are the facts? The law of patriarchal marriage has been revealed

to save woman; to lift her up as a sex from the degraded condition into which a portion, at least, have fallen. It does not, it is true, elevate a part of the sex and lift them immeasurably above their fellows, but it uplifts the whole and makes every woman, if she chooses to be, an honorable wife and mother, and gives her a desirable place in society, where she can exercise all the functions with which her Creator has endowed her.

NO RETREAT.

JOSHUA SPEAKS.

NEPHI, May 13, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The scene now being daily enacted in the Third District Court would indeed be ludicrous were it not for the suffering it entails upon its heroes. Listen: "But nevertheless the people of the United States, through their agents, the Congress of the United States, have expressed their will that the monogamic marriage is the institution of this country, and it is the only institution—that no other shall come in conflict with it—and they believe that it is one of the most important that exists in society. When it is undermined, removed, the social fabric that protects and shelters us all, will be tumbling about our heads." (Zane.)

This is a funny statement. If monogamy is the

ONLY INSTITUTION,

why all this talk about polygamy? If no other has come in conflict with it, why are such men as Cannon, Musser, and Watson sent to jail? The truth is, that the little stone has come in conflict with the great image, and we have the spectacle of 55,000,000 of people, through their appointed agents, covering before two or three thousand polygamists. The social fabric of said 55,000,000 is in great danger of being demolished by them. What does this imply? That said social fabric must be rotten, very rotten. That the social fabric of those few polygamists must indeed be formidable, very formidable. Ye shades of '76 what an admission! Were it not for the fear of using a vulgar expression, I would say,

"LET HER BURST."

But what a pity it is to have that pretty social structure "that protects and shelters us all," (such protection as vultures give to lambs) tumbling about our heads, with all its concomitants; the innumerable dens of vice, alms-houses, penitentiaries, insane asylums, divorce courts, etc., etc., and Zane and Dickson as defenders! *Ore pro nobis!* I would like to have the photograph of those polygamists taken en masse. What a fearful looking picture they would make! I shudder at the very thought. What superhuman courage Zane and Dickson must have to trust themselves among them, for I don't suppose they (Zane and Dickson) average more than a hundred dollars a day. What a patriotic spirit of self-sacrifice they must be imbued with! Great Scott! Mr. Editor this aspect of things overcomes my sensitive nerves.....

And, now you little band of reformers, stand up and let the world look at you. But I fear you are yet too numerous. I think you must undergo some process similar to that which Gideon put his host through. For remember that the walls you are about to assault are already tottering by their own weight. And besides, none but the best, and the very best, are required—noble-minded large-souled men "who will command their children after them." Then blow your trumpets, raise your colors and stand by them, come life, come death. As sure as fate shall victory perch upon your banners. It is decreed in the heavens. It is written upon earth. The hand of progress points to it. The voice of truth proclaims it.

"SOLDIERS, CENTURIES CONTEMPLATE YOU."

In one of your late editorials, "Let the Fittest Survive," you say, "To the patriarchal institution Judge Zane has given the prospective palm of victory, provided the repressive influence of force be not exercised." But I say, let the repressive influence of force be exercised. Victory has nothing to fear, it is only the force of rottenness. "And if it seem evil unto you to serve the Lord, choose ye this day whom ye will serve; whether the gods which your fathers served that were on the other side of the flood, or the gods of the Amorites, in whose land ye dwell; but as for me and my house we will serve the Lord." JOSHUA.

WASATCH QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

Editor Deseret News:

The Thirty-first Quarterly Conference of Wasatch Stake of Zion convened at Heber City, at 10 a. m. May 2, 1885.

Present on the stand: Apostle J. F. Smith, A. Hatch, President of the Stake, and his Counselors, the Ward Bishops and their Counselors, Patriarch Thomas Hicken, and the High Council, Presidents of Quorums and others.

After the opening exercises, Prest. Hatch said he felt thankful that we had the privilege of meeting together in Quarterly Conference, and to have Apostle Smith with us; we should never forget that the Lord ruled, and should ever be thankful for the bless-

ings we received daily from our Father in Heaven.

Bishops Vanwagoner, Murdock and Cluff reported their wards as prospering and the Saints as trying to live their religion. Prest. J. M. Murdock reported the High Priests Quorum, considered they were doing well.

Brother Attawell Wooten, superintendent of the District schools, considered that the schools of this County were improving. The Y. M. M. I. Associations were reported by T. S. Watson, who said they were getting along well, and had done much good during the past winter.

Apostle Smith felt well in being privileged to meet with the Saints in this Stake once more. He also spoke of the labors he had performed during his late mission to Europe. The people there were not very anxious to embrace the Gospel. Compared it to a gleaming, and said some heads found were very poor. Considered it was not wise to send for relatives from the Old Country unless they were faithful Latter-day Saints. Said he wanted his children to go to schools that were taught by men of faith in God, and was willing that all other religions should send their children to their own schools. He made some excellent remarks on the training of children, and showed forcibly how false impressions would stick to them through life.

In consequence of a mass meeting that was to be held in the afternoon, the Conference was adjourned until Sunday, at 10 a. m. A Priesthood meeting was held in the evening, when excellent instructions were given by Prest. Hatch and Apostle J. H. Smith.

On Sunday at 10 a. m., after the opening exercises, Bishops Duke, Clegg, Nuttal and Nevin reported their wards as in excellent condition.

S. J. Wing reported the Sunday schools as flourishing and read a condensed report of each of the schools.

Thos. H. Giles and H. S. Alexander, counselors to Prest. Hatch, made some interesting remarks.

Apostle Smith said the Saints were a prospered people, and would compare with any other people. Referred to the part the ladies had taken in different ages, showed that they were important factors in the prosperity of the nation, politically, socially, morally and every other way. Illustrated the various forms of government, but considered that the theory of our Church Government was perfect because it came from God.

After an anthem by the choir the benediction was pronounced by B. Potts.

2 p. m.

After the usual exercises, the Sacrament was administered, and the general authorities of the church, and local authorities of the Stake were presented to the Conference by Bp. Clegg, and unanimously sustained.

J. W. Witt reported the High Council, and said only two trials had required their attention since the Stake organization.

Patriarch Hicken made some excellent remarks on the duties of Saints.

Prest. Hatch gave instructions to the bishops in reference to their duties, and advised everybody to get the "articles of faith" and read them, live up to their teachings, and assured them that the Lord would cause nothing to transpire only what would be for their benefit. He referred to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and delivered a good temperance discourse.

Apostle Smith hoped the brethren would give heed to the remarks of Prest Hatch. Read the Articles of Faith, and took for his text the 3d. article. He explained the plan of redemption, the necessity of the atonement made by the Savior, the reason why Adam fell, and how the plan of salvation would be extended and offered to the millions who had died without a knowledge of the Gospel. He illustrated beautifully the doctrine of baptism for the dead, and gave an account of the views believed and taught by the ministers of other denominations.

The hall was crowded during all the meetings, and the Saints had a general time of rejoicing.

After a vote to adjourn the Conference until the first Saturday and Sunday in August, all the congregation sang "We thank Thee, O God for a prophet," and Benediction was offered by Apostle J. H. Smith.

HENRY CLEGG, Clerk.

SUMMIT STAKE CONFERENCE.

Minutes of the Summit Stake Conference held in Coalville on Saturday and Sunday, May 9th and 10th, 1885.

The meeting on the 9th was called to order by President W. W. Cluff at 10 a. m.

Present on the stand Apostles Erastus Snow and F. M. Lyman, W. W. Cluff, A. Eldredge and Ward E. Pack of the Stake Presidency.

After the opening exercises the time was occupied by President Cluff, Bishop Pace of Parley's Park, Elder Marvin Pack (who had just returned from a mission to the Sandwich Islands) and Apostle Snow.

During the afternoon meeting Bishops Young of Wanship, Asper of Echo and Walker of Peoa, reported their wards in good condition.

Apostle Lyman explained the duties of a Bishop and the proper manner of making reports, especially calling attention to the fact that a Bishop must become acquainted with every individual and every organization in his ward, and must make his report from information gained in that way.

President Seymour B. Young spoke upon the duties of a Teacher, and advised the Teacher to spend more time and become better acquainted with the Saints in their wards, that every principle of the Gospel should be talked upon, etc.

The time during the Sunday morning meeting was occupied entirely by Apostle Snow who reviewed the past and the present history of the Latter-day Saints, and encouraged the people in their present trouble.

In the afternoon after the opening exercises and administration of the Sacrament, Brother Robert Campbell addressed the congregation on the general principles of the Gospel.

Several names were also presented and sustained as Seventies, after which President S. B. Young addressed the congregation briefly.

Apostle Snow reminded the people of the time set by law for registration, also encouraged the people to proceed with their Stake meetinghouse. Spoke of the dull times here, caused by the mines closing, and advised all who were able to employ the unemployed.

Apostle Lyman suggested that the Y. M. and Y. L. I. A. take hold with earnestness and relieve the aged of the work of donating to the Stake meeting house, and said he did not want to come again until that house was in a condition to hold meetings in.

Apostle Snow said he had learned from a newspaper just received that Brothers Musser, Cannon and Watson had been sent to prison, and asked the Lord to bless and comfort them (which was sanctioned by a hearty amen from the entire audience).

President Eldredge presented the general Church and Stake officers, who were unanimously sustained.

President Pack spoke for a few moments on our present troubles, and bore his testimony, etc.

Some missionaries were presented and sustained.

The choir, under the leadership of Brother Simister, sang the anthem: "I have called upon thee, O Lord," after which the Conference adjourned for three months with prayer by Andrew Peterson.

GEO. BEARD, Ass't Clerk.

Coalville, Utah, May 14th, 1885.

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TORPID BOWELS and DISORDERED LIVER.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eruption of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, a feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work, and are a perfect ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

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GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Sold everywhere. Office, 44 Murray St., N. Y.

SUMMONS.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

ISABELLA BREESE, Plaintiff, vs. NIRUM BREESE, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To Nirum Breesee, Defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Probate court, of the county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you, on the ground of desertion and wilful neglect to provide plaintiff with the common necessities of life.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

Witness, the Hon. Elias A. Smith, Judge, and of the Seal of the Probate Court, of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 27th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk. By H. S. CUTLER, Deputy. w lm