

yards. It was reported directly after the close of the contest that Elliott will probably accept Courtney's challenge to row for \$400 at Saratoga within the next few months.

London, 24.—It is probable that General Manteuffel will assume the governorship of Alsace-Lorraine about the first of August.

G. W. M. Reynolds, a widely-known writer of sensational fiction, is dead.

Negotiations have been opened between the Porte and the powers relative to the order of the Egyptian evacuation.

The anti-landlord agitation in the west of Ireland is causing some apprehension.

### "THE MORMON MARTYR."

Ex-Secretary George A. Black and U. S. Deputy Marshal W. T. Shaughnessy, of Utah, arrived in this city yesterday, having in charge Mr. George Reynolds, the Mormon, whose conviction under the laws against polygamy has given his case a national interest. They are on the way to the prison at Lincoln, where Mr. Reynolds is to serve out his sentence. Detroit was originally named, but the prisoner goes to Lincoln, the place of confinement at that city having been designated as the place for United States prisoners from Utah. The party are stopping at the Withnell House, and proceed to Lincoln this morning. They left Salt Lake City on Monday.

Mr. Reynolds was called upon at the Withnell House by a reporter of the *Herald*, who had a "highly interesting" interview with him. The Mormon Martyr is a gentleman of middle age and urbane manners. He possesses regular and strongly-cut features, and has a calm, earnest face, deep-set eyes, black hair and heavy whiskers. He wore a plain suit of grey. He impresses one as a man who holds great mental power in reserve, and who is capable of making any sacrifice to principle.

"The case has a long history," said Mr. Reynolds to the Reporter. "In 1874 it was supposed that several arrests were about to be made, and we proposed making a test case of the constitutionality of the law against polygamy. In fact the prosecuting attorney had made overtures to some of the authorities of the Mormon Church that there was to be such a case. One night Congressman Cannon asked me if I would not consent to stand such a trial. Mine was a clear case, and therefore suited to the purpose. I consented. I supplied all the evidence upon which I was indicted by the grand jury. They understood it was to be simply a test case, and indicted me with that understanding. I have the certificates of several of the jurymen to this. The prosecuting attorney knew nothing of me or of my case until the time it was presented to the grand jury. I also supplied the evidence upon which I was convicted."

"Did your first wife testify to your marriage with her?"

"No! That was not necessary. My second wife was present in court to testify to marrying me. The indictment was found in October, 1874. The trial was held in April, 1875, when I was found guilty by a petit jury. I appealed to the Territorial Supreme Court. Then the case was thrown out, because of the informality in the impaneling of the grand jury, too large a number having been placed in it. On the same evidence I was again indicted."

"The only material difference in the evidence between the first and second trial was that in the latter my second wife was absent. She was away on a visit and the subpoena was not issued until the morning of the trial. Instead, they introduced the evidence of attorneys who had heard her."

"Was not that an unusual proceeding?"

"I believe it was. I believe it contrary to any rule of jurisprudence. I look upon it as a piece of malicious persecution, and believe it would not have been allowed if I had not been a Mormon. But it has been confirmed by the Supreme Court."

"Was not the second sentence heavier than the first?"

"It was. On the first trial Judge Emerson sentenced me to one year's imprisonment and \$300 fine. On the second trial Judge White pronounced sentence for two years and \$500 fine. After the second

trial the case was taken up to the Territorial court, where it was confirmed, and then taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The principal object of carrying it to the Supreme Court was to test the constitutionality of the law against polygamy. We maintain that it interferes with our religious liberty. We have a revelation we believe to be of God, which says if we do not obey that we shall be damned. We have to choose between being damned and being fined and imprisoned. I prefer the latter.

"From our standpoint it seems extremely absurd in our free country for any court to step in and say what a man's religion shall be—to say that a belief in a plurality of wives is no part of our religion. It is no less a part than circumcision is to the Jews, or baptism to the Baptist."

"The final decision in my case was given on the sixth of January. We asked for a rehearing, on the ground that the sentence was illegal, in that I was condemned to hard labor, which the law did not provide. Instead of granting me a rehearing they issued a remittitur, taking off the hard labor. Last Saturday I was sentenced, and on Monday I started."

In the general conversation which followed, Mr. Reynolds expressed a hope that, though President Hayes had refused to pardon him, he might yet grant it. He believed that the President was inclined to pardon him, but that the opposition came from Gen. Devens. Mr. Reynolds feels himself the martyr of "a politico-religious persecution."—*Omaha Herald*, June 19.

### The Kind Preferred.

A lady writing to the *Christian at Work*, has this to say in regard to putting one's religion into one's work: "Last year I built a new house, and got a religious man to paint it. He makes good prayers at the prayer meetings and says a good word of advice to the young. But he didn't fill the nail holes of the upper and outer trimmings with putty, and he didn't paint the top edge of the door of the upper story. He took care to slight his work where he thought it wouldn't be discovered. I prefer Christians who fill up the nail holes with putty, and paint the tops of the upper doors!"

### SHORT AND SHARP.

Like Oliver Wendell Holmes, we don't dare to be as funny as we can, through fear of circumstances. Only yesterday we received a letter from a young man who had been almost strangled by laughing at our jokes, and we didn't let ourselves out much either, nor was it a good day for exchanges. — *Portland Standard*.

In a primary school not very long ago, the teacher undertook to convey to her pupils an idea of the use of the hyphen. She wrote on the blackboard, "Bird's-nest," and pointing to the hyphen asked the school, "What is that for?" After a short pause a young son of the Emerald Isle popped out, "Plaze, ma'am, for the bird to roost on."

That little girl must have touched a very tender place in her mother's heart when she said, after she had been punished, "Now, mamma, I wish you'd sing me a nice song." "And what shall I sing?" her mother queried. The child looked through her tears and replied, "Well, mamma, I think 'Rest for the Weary' would be appropriate."

It is said on good authority, that the Japanese have a national habit of minding their own business. There are some Christian people to whom we should be glad to recommend a course of study in that far distant land. We can always get on amicably with a man who can manage his own affairs with great shrewdness, but when he is so intensely and overwhelmingly practical that he finishes his work by early dinner time, and then spends a generous evening in looking into other people's affairs, with a disinterested intention, of course, to lend a helping hand, we are apt to wish that Japan were not so far off.

\$66 a week in your own town. Term and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Henry Walker, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, for adjustment to the undersigned administrators of said estate with the necessary vouchers, before the 10th day of March, 1879, or forever debarred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment forthwith to the undersigned.

JOHN H. WALKER,

JOSEPH S. RAWLINS,

Administrators.

Union, Salt Lake Co. May 10, 1879. slwt

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## NOTICE

I hereby given that I have entered the S 1/2 NW 1/4 and SW 1/4 Sec. 28 and NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 and W 1/4, NE 1/4 Sec. 35 Township 23, South of Range 2 East, for Townsite of Glenwood Sevier County, U. T., and all persons claiming to own lots or parcels of land in said townsite are required to file their declaratory statements therefor, with the Probate Clerk, within six months from date hereof, as provided by law.

GEO. W. BEAN, Probate Judge.

Richfield, Sevier County, March 7, 1879.

## NOTICE

I hereby given that I have entered the SW 1/4 Sec. 10, and N 1/2, SW 1/4 Sec. 15, and E 1/2 SE 1/4 Sec. 9, and E 1/2 NE 1/4 Sec. 16, Township 25, South of Range 3 West, for townsite of Monroe, Sevier Co., U. T., and all persons claiming to own lots or parcels of land in said townsite, are required to file their declaratory statements therefor, with the Probate Clerk within six months from date hereof as provided by law.

GEO. W. BEAN, Probate Judge,

Richfield, Sevier Co., March 7th, 1879. w3m

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### SURPRISING CURE.

Gentlemen.—About twelve years ago, while travelling with Father Kemp's Old Folks Concert Troupe as a tenor singer, I took a severe cold and was laid up at Newark, N. J. This cold brought on a severe attack of Catarrh, which I battled with every known remedy for four weeks without avail, and was finally obliged to give up a most desirable position and return home, unable to sing a note. For three years afterwards I was unable to sing at all. The first attack of Catarrh had left my nasal organs and throat so sensitive that the slightest cold would bring on a fresh attack, leaving me prostrated. In this way I continued to suffer. The last attack, the severest I ever had, was terrible. I suffered the most excruciating pain in my head, was so hoarse as to be scarcely able to speak, and coughed incessantly. I thought I was going into quick consumption, and I firmly believe that had these symptoms continued without relief they would have rendered me an easy victim. When in this distressing condition, I commenced the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, very reluctantly, I confess, as I had tried all the advertised remedies without benefit. The first dose of this wonderful medicine gave me the greatest relief. It is hardly possible for one whose eyes, ears, nose, and throat are so sore as to distinctly on account of the choking accumulations in his throat, to realize how much relief I obtained from the first application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Under its influence, both internal and external, I rapidly recovered, and by an occasional application since, have been entirely free from Catarrh, for the first time in twelve years.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. W. HOLBROOK.

WALTHAM, MASS., Jan. 8, 1879.

P. S.—I purchased the RADICAL CURE of GEO. H. ROGERS, Druggist, Sumford Building.

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