

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE

of August 31st, caused quite a sensation among the people of this section. Ministers ran into the street and shouted. Drunkards got religion (?). In one place they were having a dance, and the dancers turned it into a revival; all got happy and went to heaven straightway.

Enclosed you will find a clipping or two from the *Atlanta Constitution*, which will give your readers a fair idea of how it is that so many lies are abroad about our people, and how it is that the people here are so ready to misuse the Elders before they hear and prove the doctrine; and how it is that it takes such a long time to melt the icebergs of misconception. Your's etc. S. G. SPENCER.

[The clippings referred to are merely average specimens of anti-"Mormon" slanders and falsehoods, easily refuted by a person familiar with the facts, but which are well calculated to create and inflame prejudice against the "Mormons." They are of the same general character with the falsehoods circulated throughout the country by the *Tribune* and kindred agencies of this city and Territory.—Ed. D. E. N.]

THE UTAH CONSPIRATORS ORGANIZE,

UNDER THE TITLE OF "THE LOYAL LEAGUE OF UTAH," WHICH IS A MISNOMER.

Those who are scheming to destroy Democracy in Utah, and deprive the majority of the people of their liberties, have organized themselves into a species of anti-"Mormon" secret organization. The following has been issued by the conspirators as a basis of their intentions and operations. It appeared in the *Tribune* of yesterday:

UTAH LOYAL LEAGUE, SALT LAKE CITY.

To the Country:

The Mormon Church claims the right to rule the people under laws superior to the Constitution and laws of our country; under a so-called higher law, derived, it claims, by direct revelation from God Almighty.

Under this claim it teaches and practices political action at the dictation of its priests, instead of freely and independently as citizens of the Republic.

Proscription of all persons not members of the Church, and of all its members who are "weak in the faith."

Tyranny over its members in all matters whether religious, social, moral or political; in fact, in all matters whatsoever.

Violation of all laws of our country which its priests do not approve.

Polygamous practices, enforcing them as religious duty and obligation.

Collection of tithes and other heavy exactions to maintain its theocratic rule, thus impoverishing the people and enriching the priests.

Absolute subservience of people to priests, and absolute subordination of country to itself, vaunting itself as "the Kingdom of God on Earth."

This system is, therefore, a most perfect union of Church and State.

Such a union is inimical to the principles of our government and destructive of the liberties of the people.

The curse of such a union is aggravated by the fact that a very large majority of the adult people are foreigners, ignorant of the principles of our Government, and generally densely ignorant and superstitious.

Under such a regime, and with such a population, the situation presents problems very rare and difficult of solution. But they confront us and it becomes the duty of every good citizen to aid in securing such measures of reform as may tend to emancipate the people, correct these manifest abuses, and prepare the Territory to become an American Commonwealth. Fortunately Utah is yet in a state of tutelage. As it is a Territory, Congress has full control of its government.

This state of things leads to two main conclusions.

First and foremost, we should see to it that Utah be not admitted as a State until its people have become thoroughly capable of maintaining a republican form of government, free from any dictation, and until the present union of Church and State shall have been completely dissolved. To admit Utah as a State until this has been accomplished, means consecration of the property of the Gentiles and then enforced expatriation.

And, secondly, we should see to it that such legislation by Congress shall be obtained as will not only secure the rigid enforcement of the laws, but also such as will promote the dissolution of this unholy alliance of Church and State, and at the same time tend to prepare the people to become good, free American citizens, who may at some future time be trusted with the franchises and prerogatives of Statehood.

In connection with the foregoing, we disclaim any intention of depriving the Mormon people of any of their just rights or Constitutional securities.

We disclaim any desire to interfere with their persons or property any further than may be necessary in the execution of the laws and in the process of emancipating the people.

We disclaim any wish to oppress the Mormon people or advance the interests of the loyal citizens of Utah, ex-

cept for the common good of our country and the entire people of the Territory. But we insist that the Mormon priests and people must obey the laws of the land.

We insist that the Mormon Church shall abdicate its control in political affairs.

We insist that the Mormon people shall be left free to act as American sovereigns in all things pertaining to American citizenship.

We insist that unless the Mormon priests and people voluntarily submit to these essential principles of free government, they shall be deemed unfit to exercise the privileges or prerogatives of citizens, and be disfranchised until such time as they shall show themselves loyal American citizens.

We insist that the people of this great country should, with united voice and patriotic resolve, in their might say to their servants in Congress and in the executive and administrative departments:

"Blot out this infamous system. Permit no priestly dictation in political affairs."

"Relieve womanhood from this priestly slavery—this derogation from the dignity of the sacred title, wife and mother."

"Relieve tender childhood from the inextinguishable shame of illegitimate birth."

"Relieve the fair and promising Territory of Utah from this priestly and lawdefying incubus so that she may, ere long, clothed in the habiliments of freedom and modern civilization, be prepared to become one of the United States of America."

"Hesitate no longer! If necessary, 'lay the axe to the root of the tree.'"

"It is our will that unless you can engraft upon the present Territorial stock the noble scion of liberty, you must destroy the stock, root and branch, and organize in lieu thereof, a Territory whose administration shall be loyal to liberty and law."

By order of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

EASTERN ARIZONA STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Eastern Arizona Stake of Zion was held at Snowflake, Arizona, Sept. 11th and 12th, 1886.

Prest. J. N. Smith and Counselor Oscar Mann, were on the stand; also most of the High Council and several of the Bishops. The attendance was not so great as heretofore, partly in consequence of the stormy weather and partly on account of the sickness among the people of which there has been considerable during the past summer.

The Bishops reported their wards to be in tolerable good condition. Crops have been light in many places, on account of the extremely dry season.

A variety of subjects were spoken upon, the remarks having a tendency to encourage the Saints, strengthen the faith of the weak and to infuse new life into them.

The Conference of the Y. M. M. I. A., the Y. L. M. I. A., Relief Societies and of the Primary, was held on Friday the 10th. The forenoon of Saturday was devoted to the interest of the Sunday school, and a Priesthood meeting was held Saturday evening.

The Conference was adjourned to meet in Snowflake on the second Saturday of December next, at 10 a. m.

JOSEPH FISH, Clerk.

PRODUCER vs. MIDDLEMAN.

A WOOL GROWER PROTESTS AGAINST THE WOOL DEALER.

NEPHI, Utah, Sept. 20, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

From recent articles that have appeared in several of our leading papers, wool buyers seem to be somewhat exercised over the action taken by the wool growers in organizing for mutual protection; and well they may, for in union there is strength, and the strength of the wool growers of Utah will no doubt be detrimental to the pockets of middlemen.

The wool growers of Utah have been aware for a long time that they have built up many men who can build large warehouses, buy presses, fast horses, fine buggies, etc., who perhaps, before embarking in the wool business, were unable to raise \$2,000 on their own resources. And the wool growers have naturally come to the conclusion that

IT IS FOOLISH

to pay men large sums to do a business when they are capable of doing themselves; therefore they have organized and propose doing their own business, that whatever profit there is in it they may have.

In the articles referred to it is stated that there is a profit of only one cent per pound for buying and handling wool. Of course those of us who are posted will take that statement with a large grain of salt. But allowing it to be true the profit on 7,000,000 pounds, the amount shipped this year from Utah, makes a profit of \$70,000, a nice little sum which may as well stay in the pockets of the men who raise the wool. Now if we multiply this profit by four, which according to our belief is nearer the mark, we have a key to the last developments made by wool dealers generally.

Again in the buying and selling of wool in Utah, there are several firms engaged, while the business might all

be done by one, and the several times duplicated expense be saved to the profit and interest of the wool grower.

The wool growers association of Southern Utah is now in existence and proposes to do a square business in the interest of wool growers. So that outside of the actual expenses necessary to carry on the organization, whatever profit is now made by middlemen will go into the pocket of the wool grower, and of course the books will tell every member of that organization what that profit is, something which is now hard for wool growers to ascertain, from the fact that the middleman is under no obligation to tell the wool grower what he makes out of him.

A WOOL GROWER.

SENSATION EXTRAORDINARY.

A SUPPOSED CASE OF FOUL MURDER HAS A LUDICROUS DENOUEMENT.

ELSINORE, Sevier County, Sept. 15th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Suicides and murder seem to be the order of the day, but never do these occurrences present points so amusing as did a case reported early last Wednesday morning, and which for the time being startled the inhabitants of Sevier County.

Some time during Tuesday night a messenger reached Richfield with the following intelligence of what appeared to be a foul and horrible murder.

Late the same night two wagons had arrived in or near the village of Joseph 12 miles south of Richfield, pulled up at a stackyard, and after a short stay one of the wagons continued northward,

AT A BREAK-NECK SPEED.

Suspicion was awakened and someone looking into the remaining wagon saw the body of a man apparently lifeless. Attempts were made to wake him up, but he refused to show any signs of animation, and in fumbling about him something wet and sticky rewarded the touch, which at once was concluded to be clotted blood. The messenger referred to was started off in a rushing haste and when he arrived at Richfield aroused the Sheriff who immediately started for the bloody (?) scene. Next morning the general topic of conversation was the murder—that a man had been found in a wagon weltering in his own blood. When the representatives of justice arrived at Joseph the murder case had more perfectly developed itself, and they found a gory mess. The supposed dead man had been quietly but soundly sleeping in his wagon near a large can or barrel of molasses which had either burst or upset and spilt over and around him, and the only way in which the man could be called dead was, that he was

DEAD DRUNK

from Dixie wine which he and his partner were smuggling. And right here the reader is left to conjecture the cause which led to the report of this horrible murder, and render its own righteous verdict.

Later in the morning the County Coroner also started for the scene of death to hold an inquest on the body, but meeting a team, he was informed that it was unnecessary and returned. The explosion of the molasses barrel could have hardly been ended before the report of the murder had spread like lightning and awakened general excitement throughout the county, and for a time it seemed desirable, in order to satisfy reports to kill the fellow, but the plan was finally abandoned.

The parties who so imprudently and injudiciously started the report and caused so much trouble are more to blame than the miserable object of the comic affair. For he was entirely and blissfully ignorant of what was transpiring. He had got drunk on his own wine, was sleeping inoffensively though soundly in his own wagon, and in his own molasses. Later in the day he and his more sober partner called at Elsinore and wished to know if there was a road which would take them to Glenwood and yet avoid Richfield. Your correspondent failed to detect any trace of molasses on the man's person, but he had probably indulged in a wash and change of clothes.

THE SUBJECT OF THE MURDER

must have been a painful one to him, judging from his reticence on the matter.

These two men reside in St. George or vicinity, and their names could be published here. It is shameful that such things as these should occur by persons calling themselves Latter-day Saints, and let this be recorded to the shame of those who will take any part in, or by buying, encourage the smuggling of and traffic in that which they know to be condemned by the laws of the land and the revealed laws of God. Let all such take timely warning.

C. A.

CONFERENCE IN VIRGINIA.

PEDDLER'S CREEK, Va., Sept. 13, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

A conference of the northern and eastern half of the Virginia and West Virginia mission was held in Amherst County, Va., on the 11th and 12th insts., being the first in these States since Sept., 1884.

Besides Prest. John Morgan, there were upon the stand Elder Thos. E. Harper, of Call's Fort, Box Elder County, Utah, president of the Conference, and Elders Wm. P. Camp, Samaria, Idaho, N. L. Nelson, Provo, Utah; Josiah Burrows, and Wm. Wood, Salt Lake City; Milo A. Hendricks, Oxford, Idaho, and Alvin Heaton, Orderville, Utah.

The Conference was all that such conferences usually are, and we Elders think a little more. This is not meant to disparage other conferences, but simply to show that the Elders, "one and all, have to appreciate such things the more. Especially were the instructions given by President Morgan in Priesthood meetings appreciated, and every Elder goes back to his field of labor much better prepared for his work. We are all young Elders in this conference, but we have learned and are learning every day that there is nothing worth seeking outside of the kingdom of God.

The conference is in a prosperous condition, many baptisms having lately been reported.

President Morgan goes next to Logan Court House, West Va., where he will hold conference next Saturday and Sunday with the Elders and Saints of the Southern and Western half of this conference.

N. L. NELSON, Secretary.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

JUDGE HENDERSON'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

PROVO, Sept. 22, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

The First District Court opened yesterday at 2 p. m., Judge Henderson on the bench. The first business was the impeachment of the grand jury.

Prosecuting Attorney Bierbower put the usual preliminary questions; all answering that they were not believers in polygamy or unlawful cohabitation and would find an indictment upon that as quick as any other cause, etc., were accepted.

It is thought generally that Judge Henderson's charge to the grand jury was very reasonable and fair.

Here is what he says in respect to "the usual charge." "Now, gentlemen, there is another subject it will become your duty to see to. You have learned, as well as I, from the examination here, the nature of your duties—that is, for the crime of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation.

In respect to these crimes I call your attention as well as others. I cannot do better than read from what is known as the Edmunds Act, Sec. 1.

Gentlemen, that is the law upon this subject. It will be unnecessary for me or you to philosophize upon this subject; it is the law of this country and it must be obeyed. We may speculate upon how a people can be in a natural state, but it would lead to no good. When people have become members of a community they must sacrifice something and conform to the law; we must be governed by the laws of the country no matter what your belief is individually upon the policy of this statute. Every good citizen ought to obey the laws; in fact, they must obey them. The law does not mean to reach belief or ethical questions, but you can reach a man for his conduct, and if contrary to law, no matter what excuse he has, he is guilty of a crime, belief in a thing does not make it lawful. It is capable of definite demonstration that if you, for instance, might set up a belief that you could commit a crime, but nobody's rights could be protected under this rule. This is not for any particular class of persons, it is for all alike, it is the same with the law of murder, arson or lynching; one is nevertheless guilty if he has committed the crime. Now, gentlemen, in the investigation of these subjects, it is your duty to carefully guard your minds against prejudice. You must in all cases get the evidence—such evidence as a trial jury would be warranted in finding. You could see to it that the grand jury is not for the purpose of settling civil disputes, for collecting debts and the like, or for the purpose of getting revenge, or any improper motives, but do only such things as are for the public good," etc., etc.

The judge then charged them as to their duties, keeping secret their deliberations; to reveal any crime or misdemeanors whatever might happen in their investigations, and other instructions, for their private courts, etc.

WOODBURY.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

CRUSADE OPERATIONS AT BEAVER.

BEAVER, Sept. 23, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

George Hales, having promised the prosecution last May that by having his case postponed till now, he would give them no trouble, withdrew his former plea of not guilty and plead guilty. James Farrar withdrew his former plea of not guilty to the first indictment and plead guilty. The other two indictments against him were quashed. R. Sudwick plead guilty to two indictments. The other two were quashed. Thomas Scollard's trial resulted in a verdict of not guilty on the first indictment. He was found guilty on the second. The R. Maeser libel suit came off to-day. He deemed it prudent, under the circumstances, to withdraw

his former plea of not guilty and plead guilty. The above will receive sentence on Saturday. Maria Sudwick was arrested yesterday on an indictment found against her for resisting an officer and put under \$200 bonds. She was arraigned to-day, the complaint setting forth the great damage done to deputy U. S. Marshal Sergeant, and the consequent great hindrance of justice. It appears that the deputy arrested the husband outside the house and then rudely entered the dwelling to secure Maria for a witness, while she was dressing. The indignant lady took the mighty deputy by the shoulders and pushed him out of doors.

MOONSHINE.

A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

The Great Regulator



PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are You Bilious?

The Regulator never fails to cure. I must cheerfully recommend it to all who suffer from Bilious Attacks or any Disease caused by a deranged state of the Liver.

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Do You Want Good Digestion?

I suffered intensely with Flat Stomach, Heartburn, etc. A neighbor, who had taken a Simmons' Liver Regulator, told me it was a sure cure for my trouble. The first dose I took relieved me very much, and in one week's time I was as strong and hearty as I ever was. It is the best medicine I ever took for Dyspepsia.

RICHMOND, VA. H. G. CRENSHAW.

Do You Suffer from Constipation?

Testimony of HIRSH WARDEN, Chief Justice of the State of Ohio: "I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for Constipation of my Bowels, caused by a temporary Derangement of the Liver, for the last three or four years, and always with decided benefit."

Have You Malaria?

I have had experience with Simmons' Liver Regulator since 1866, and regard it as the greatest medicine of the times for diseases peculiar to malarial regions. So good a medicine deserves universal commendation.

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Cor. Sec. South'n Baptist Theological Seminary

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I have been subject to severe spells of Congestion of the Liver, and have been in the habit of taking from 15 to 20 grains of calomel, which generally laid me up for three or four days. Lately I have been taking Simmons' Liver Regulator, which gave me relief, without any interruption to business.

MIDDLEPORT, Ohio. J. HUGG

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PRICE, \$1.00.

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Good, Clean Cotton Rags at Deseret Paper Mill

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO F. A. Earls, whose address is not known, that I, Philip Needer, have done the necessary amount of work required by law on the following Mines, Alexandria and Pinto, situated in Rush Valley Mining District, in Constitution Canon, Tooele County, Utah Territory. The amount due me for labor performed and expenses for assessment from the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one to eighteen hundred and eighty-five, the amount set forth being his share of assessment \$739.39, and if not settled within the required time of law, I shall, in accordance with law, claim the above named Mines, together with all their Patents.

June 23rd, 1886.

PHILIP NEEDER

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