

gauged and our confidence in Him be proven. In all this we must exercise patience, forbearance, meekness and charity. This, however, does not involve cowardice or base surrender to dishonorable demands. There is more bravery in quiet determination and silent endurance of wrong than in bluster and contention, violence and wrath. When the injuries we endure become galling and anger arises at some new injustice, remember the word of the Lord to Joseph the Seer when shut up in jail at Liberty(?) Missouri:

"My son, peace be unto thy soul; thine adversity and thine afflictions shall be but a small moment; and then if thou endure it well, God shall exalt thee on high; thou shalt triumph over all thy foes."

"Cursed are all those that shall lift up their heel against mine anointed, saith the Lord, and cry they have sinned when they have not sinned before me, saith the Lord, but have done that which was meet in mine eyes and which I commanded them; but those who cry transgression, do it because they are the servants of sin, and are the children of disobedience themselves."

"Woe unto all those that discomfort my people, and drive and murder and testify against them, saith the Lord of Hosts; a generation of vipers shall not escape the damnation of hell. Behold mine eyes see and know all their works, and I have in reserve a swift judgment in the season thereof for them all."

Let no Latter-day Saint be discouraged. The Mighty One is a God at hand and not afar off. This is the day when He will "cut His work short in righteousness." Events will happen with marvellous rapidity. Small things unfold into mighty changes, and just when the wicked seem to have reached the object of their conspirings, lo! a Hand they saw not will smite them down and turn their projects into blessings for His people. Be faithful and true, brethren and sisters. Put away evil from your midst. Set your houses in order. Be temperate, chaste and honest. Sanctify the Lord in your hearts and homes. Live together in love and charity, and in times of trial and undeserved and ignominious affliction, in patience possess your souls. As God lives the day of your redemption draweth nigh.

DISGRACEFUL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The people of Utah are well aware that the Administration and the country are much exercised over the enforcement of the Edmunds law, and that many persons are so infatuated that they imagine this one of the most important of national questions, while it is really not to be compared in magnitude with actual evils that attract but little attention. It is granted that the President, the Congress and the prominent men of the nation intend to push this matter to extremes, and that they are not over particular as to the manner of its accomplishment.

But we do not believe that the leading minds of the country would endorse the proceedings of the officers and the courts in Utah, if these irregularities and excesses were properly understood. They would not sanction the prostitution of the law which disgraces its present administration in Utah. It is not necessary to its execution that the whole Territory should be made a field for the ravages of a gang of spies, delators and process-servers, exercising power to summon and arrest whom they please, on bare suspicion, and to persecute, harass and annoy citizens of a certain class.

They would not countenance the vindictive course of prosecuting officials who single out victims of their displeasure and put them to no end of trouble, expense and mortification, without any reasonable ground for legal proceedings. They would not agree with the protection afforded to floortines, while the courts wreak vengeance upon honored citizens because they will not make dishonorable promises. They would not approve of the illegal compulsion exercised towards lawful wives to force from them testimony against their husbands. They would not countenance the indiscriminate arrest of women and girls, under the pretext that they might know something of the whereabouts of witnesses who cannot be found, nor the brow-beating and intimidation to which those ladies are subjected, in order to extort information concerning their personal status and private relations, while pretending to use them as witnesses against others. They would not favor the prosecution of respected citizens, because of their ecclesiastical standing, who have not really violated the law. They would not support the bigoted, rampant and rapacious crusade now in progress to break up homes, impoverish families and spread distress and anguish, for the enrichment of officials who revel in fees and the joy of a clique of schemers who lust for political control and openings for plunder.

The raid made upon the family of Mayor Armstrong, illustrates the malice and excess indulged in towards "Mormons" selected as objects of official vengeance. His family and all associated with them that violent hands could be laid upon have been forced before the grand jury, to be pilled with the prurient questions which are commonly put to enforced witnesses, with the view to fasten upon something that

would excuse an indictment against him for polygamy. It was all in vain. There was nothing in it except the malignant desire to enmesh him in the coils of the law. Under such proceedings no "Mormon" family is safe from intrusion and insolent and shameful interrogation, as well as expense, the violent interruption of family affairs and the disturbance of the household peace.

But why was Mayor Armstrong picked out as an object of this malevolence? Everybody who knows the facts believes that it was in retaliation for his well-known efforts in aid of the exposure and prosecution of the lecherous frequenters of vile houses, some of whom were officials of the court wherein his overthrow has been attempted. He sought to suppress flagrant immorality, and therefore he must be punished, if possible. Is not this a lovely state of affairs? If it could only be clearly understood by the national authorities, is it to be supposed that it would be sustained? We think not. There are parties here who could present the facts in a way that would bring about a change. Have they the moral courage to do it?

What "Mormons" say in the present intemperate condition of the public mind counts for little. There are decent non-"Mormons" here who deplore the wrongs which innocent people are suffering, and who could exercise an influence if they would to rectify these evils. We neither expect nor ask any one to do anything in the way of obstructing the fair enforcement of any law. Of course we view the law under which these extreme proceedings are conducted as oppressive, partial and unjust. But we understand that it has to be enforced. What we now desire is to have something done to clothe its execution with a little decency. To keep the officers who are engaged in the work within legal bounds. To stop turning prosecution into persecution. To relieve families and citizens who are not accused of crime from the raids of ruffians who have no sense of propriety or regard for private rights. To make the law something higher than a vehicle by which spite and revenge can be wreaked upon one class of the community while vice and villainy go unpunished and unchecked in another.

This ought to be done, and gentlemen who would aid in effecting it would do themselves a service as resident citizens, by helping to settle the agitation that injures business and promotes unhealthy sensations, while they would benefit the whole community and yet do nothing to hinder the proper administration of the law. The condition of judicial affairs in Utah is a disgrace to a free country, and when the details are recorded will make the darkest page of the history of this nation, while the names of its chief promoters will be held up in future times for universal execration.

DUTIES OF THE GRAND JURY.

The grand jury of this judicial district does not seem to have either time or inclination to investigate anything but charges of polygamy and cohabitation, that is, offenses alleged to have been committed by "Mormons." The lewdness of anti-"Mormons," and the keeping and frequenting of houses of ill-fame, attract no attention of the grand inquisitors. And the numerous complaints of postal irregularities, lost and stolen letters, etc., appear to have no effect upon that anti-"Mormon" body.

The grand jury may plead that the District Attorney has not moved in these matters. But, as pointed out by the Salt Lake Herald, it is the duty of that body, as charged by the court, to inquire into all offenses, the existence of which has come to the notice of any of its members, independently of what the District Attorney may do or neglect to do. They are sworn to discharge their duty.

In addition to that, there are some things which the law of Congress declares they must perform, and one of these is, they must inquire into "the wilful, corrupt misconduct in office of public officers of every description within the district." This is required of them by the Poland law. Therefore, if the District Attorney does not discharge his duty by bringing to their attention these letter stealing and publishing crimes, they are authorized to investigate his case and bring him into question for his misconduct in office. And they are not only authorized but required to do so. The law says they must.

But does any sane person expect that either the prosecuting officer or the grand jury will move in this matter? And failing to discharge this duty, will the Judge of this district specially charge them and call their attention to it? We think not. And why? Because no "Mormon" is likely to be implicated in the crime. And do not the creatures who would be called in question hold a whip-lash in hand, ready to flagellate any official or other person who would have the hardihood to move in the matter.

While the grand jury are in session, and should they ever contemplate acting on that important part of their duties which we have cited from the Poland law, they ought to inquire into the alleged doings of deputy marshals in exceeding their authority, in forcing their way into private places without warrant of law, in arresting innocent

persons, in treating subpoenaed witnesses as though they were criminals, in abusing persons with whom they come in contact when serving papers, in calling people liars and in other ways acting so as to provoke a breach of the peace. All this is "wilful, corrupt misconduct in office" and ought to be inquired into by the grand jury, according to their sworn agreement. Laws are supposed to be enacted for the protection of citizens, but some officials seem to think they are only for the persecution and annoyance of a certain class. There will come a time when they will have to change their mind about this, and if the grand jury would perform a very essential part of their duty, the lesson would be learned in a way that would save much trouble to all parties concerned.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM THURSDAYS DAILY, APRIL 1

After the Mayor.—The crusaders to-day evidently wanted some byplay for April 1st, by which they could mingle pleasure with profit, and heap up fees for themselves, even though the witnesses would have to be content with certificates in the absence of funds upon which to draw. A host of witnesses were crowded into the grand jury waiting room this morning, among whom were the family of Mayor Francis Armstrong, with all the relatives and friends that could be picked up between this city and Mr. Armstrong's place in Mountain Dell, where quite a number were subpoenaed. Upon inquiry being made as to what was the cause of such a movement, an "officer of the court" mysteriously remarked that there was a "strong suspicion" that the Mayor's domestic relations were being investigated. That the sleuths evidently thought they had "got something," was very evident from their jubilant demeanor, but it was also apparent from their black looks a while afterward that they had begun to realize that they had "April fooled" themselves.

Important Decision.—A decision rendered by Judge Powers at Provo on Monday last, in the case of the People vs. C. F. Dixon, will be of special interest to irrigation companies and agriculturists who have been in the habit of appropriating waste water that did not belong to them.

The court held that irrigating companies have the right to distribute water flowing through their canals, and that no person to whom the water has not been distributed has any right to appropriate the water, even though it is not at the time distributed to any other party, and is running to waste; and therefore, a complaint which charges that a person has wilfully turned the water from a canal, in violation of the irrigation company's rights, the water not having been distributed to him, is sufficient, as it alleges the doing of an act, in violation of the company's right to distribute the water.

The statute under which the complaint was filed, reads as follows: "Any person who, in violation of the rights of any other person, wilfully turns or uses the water, or any part thereof, of any canal, ditch, or reservoir, except at a time or time when the use of such water has been duly distributed to such person," etc., is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Witness Arrested.—About five o'clock this morning Deputies Franks and Cuddihie started out from this city, heading northward. The former rode on horseback, while the latter, with a companion, occupied a spring wagon. About six o'clock they called at the residence of Mr. George Woods, about three miles north of the Hot Springs and near the foothills, and asked for Miss Florence Ridges. They were informed the lady was not there, but they preferred to search, which was done, with the result that a young lady who evidently did not desire to be badgered before the grand jury, and who started away from the house, was arrested and brought to this city in triumph by the deputies, who were overjoyed at their success in capturing Miss Ridges, although the lady protested she was not the person, but that her name was Juliet Howard. Miss Howard was brought to the U. S. Marshal's about 9 a.m. to-day, and when it was discovered that she was not Miss Ridges, she was held on the ground that she might be "somebody's plural wife," and at 11 a.m. was ushered into the presence of the grand jury, there to undergo a severe catechization.

"Snap Judgment."—On Tuesday night last four deputy marshals visited the residence of Brother L. Loveridge, at Provo, and searched his house, ostensibly at least, for Mrs. Agatha and Miss Florence Ridges, and subpoenaed that gentleman and his two wives and eldest daughter to appear before the grand jury in this city this morning as witnesses. They accordingly came to the city in company with Bishop Myron Tanner, of Provo, and his daughter Grace, who were also subpoenaed as witnesses in the Ridges case, and were catechized by the inquisitors. On Brother Loveridge emerging from the grand jury room this morning, he was met by Deputy Smith, who requested him to go into the marshal's office to get his witness fees, and while there produced a warrant from his pocket and read it to him, charging him with unlawfully cohabiting with Sarah and Clara P. Loveridge, and escorted him to the presence of Commissioner McKay for examination; the three ladies of

his household were likewise served with subpoenas on coming out of the grand jury room, requiring them to appear immediately before the Commissioner as witnesses.

Examination was waived and Brother Loveridge bound over in the sum of \$1,500 to await the action of the grand jury of the First District Court, his sureties being Wm. Fuller and C. W. Symons, who also gave bonds to the amount of \$200 each for the appearance of the three ladies as witnesses before the grand jury at Provo on the 20th instant.

Riotous "Boys in Blue."—Last evening the city was pretty well infested by soldiers from the Fort, there being fully a hundred scattered on the streets and in saloons. About midnight eight or ten of them started east from the neighborhood of the dive under the Union Pacific office, with the apparent intention of running the town. They set upon and beat every person they met, until five men had been knocked down, Messrs Keats, Davis, Pink, Madsen and Burbridge, the latter being the night-watchman. Mr. Burbridge was rather roughly handled, and received a severe kick in the stomach from one of the brutes. He succeeded in breaking away and getting through a saloon door, when one of the soldiers threw a horseshoe after him, which fortunately did no more damage than to break a large pane of glass. The noise made soon attracted other watchmen and a large number of people, and the soldiers started for the Fort. They were followed by several of the police and overtaken on Third South Street, near Fifth East. When they found that the officers were close on their heels five of them turned and began viciously throwing stones at their pursuers, and one or two of them fired several shots. The police charged upon them, however, and in the struggle one of the soldiers escaped, the other four being brought to the City Hall. On the return trip a number of other gangs were encountered on their way to the Fort, and though the yelling and swearing was terrific, still no attempt at rescue was made. This afternoon a requisition was sent to the commandant at the Fort, that the culprits captured might be placed on trial.

This afternoon the four soldiers, Dennis Guiney, H. Meyer, John Walsh and F. McNamara, two of them with badly bruised heads, were brought into the justice's court and arraigned on charges of assault and battery, and to-morrow at 2 p.m. named as the time of trial.

GEORGE WOOD ARRESTED.

THE CHARGES ARE POLYGAMY AND UNLAWFUL COHABITATION—\$6,900 BONDS.

After Juliet Howard, the witness who was arrested this morning for Florence Ridges, was before the grand jury, a warrant of arrest was issued for George Wood, on a complaint charging that on January 6, 1886, at Logan, Cache County, the defendant, having a wife living, married Juliet Howard, thereby committing the offense of polygamy.

Mr. Wood was arrested and brought before Commissioner McKay at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Moyle asked a continuance until to-morrow at 10 a.m., but Mr. Dickson objected and the request was refused.

Juliet Howard was sworn and testified that she was 16 years old; her parents were James and Juliet Howard; she was married to the defendant Jan. 6th, 1886, at the Temple at Logan, Cache County.

Mrs. Adelaide Ridges Wood testified that she was the defendant's wife; was married February 20, 1879, in Salt Lake City; had never been divorced; defendant had no other wife at the time.

Mr. Wood was placed under \$3,000 bail to await the action of the grand jury of the First District Court, before whom the witnesses were required to appear, and their bonds were fixed at \$200 each.

Mr. Dickson stated that the two witnesses were also under bonds to appear on another charge against the defendant, the bail of Miss Howard being fixed at \$1,000, and of Mrs. Wood at \$500. This charge was unlawful cohabitation, and the bail in this case was \$2,000, making \$6,900 in all that the defendant was required to furnish for himself and witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Moyle objected to the exorbitant bonds, but a reduction was refused, and Mr. Wood went out to look for sureties.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 2

Looking for the Dead.—This afternoon deputies Vandercook and Cuddihie called at Sexton Taylor's office with a subpoena requiring the City Sexton to furnish the registrar of deaths for the convenience of the grand jury, who, doubtless, failing to elicit anything from living witnesses against somebody on whom it is desired to vent anti-"Mormon" spleen, hoped to learn something from the record of the dead, which was submitted for their criticism.

Bishop Seddon's Injuries.—We learn that Bishop Seddon, of the 5th Ward of this city, who was so seriously injured some days since by having his foot run over by one of the cars of the gravel train, although doing as well

as could be expected under the circumstances, is yet far from being well. The tendons of the foot are still exposed, and his attending surgeon has decided that it will be necessary for him to undergo another operation during the early part of next week for the removal of some splintered bones.

Epidemic in Arizona.—As we have mentioned before, the scarlet fever has been very prevalent in some of the settlements of Arizona during the past few months, and quite a number of deaths have occurred from it. According to the last copy of the *Orion Era* received, at the time of the death of the little child of Benjamin Richy, notice of whose demise appears in this issue, five other children, all relatives of the Richy family, were also afflicted with the malady, but were recovering, and it was hoped that the infection would soon be effectually checked.

Garden City Items.—Brother B. H. Allred, writing from Garden City, Utah, March 30, says: "The snow still covers the ground here, and spring will be late. The Semi-weekly News does not arrive as desired, as we do not get the Friday's paper until the next Tuesday, which makes our news state before the paper informs us of the same. It is, however, even at that late hour, thankfully received."

We have again been called upon to mourn the death of an infant child of Adelbert C. and Alice L. Rich (Caddie Adeline), aged four days. This makes the ninth and last child which Brother and Sister Rich have lost. We deeply sympathize with them in their many painful bereavements.

Obsequies.—The service over the remains of Margetta Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew W. and Rachael C. Cooley, was conducted at the family residence, Brighton Ward, this morning, Elder Jones directing the proceedings. Besides the relatives of the deceased, a large number of friends assembled to pay their respects and tender sympathy for the bereaved. The father of the deceased, who was an amiable and intelligent girl of thirteen years, was unable to be present, being confined in the penitentiary for declining to promise to discard a portion of his family. Instructive and consoling remarks were made by Elder John Nicholson and Bishop H. B. Clawson. Some appropriate concluding remarks were made by Brother Jones. Much sympathy is felt for the family.

S. R. Marks' Family Subpoenaed.—This morning several deputies appeared at the residence of S. R. Marks, of the Co-operative Furniture Store, and inquired for that gentleman. Mr. Marks was not in at the time, and Mrs. Marks so informed the deputies, who then served subpoenas upon all of the family to appear at Commissioner McKay's office. Mr. Marks was then looked for at the store, but was not found. Deputies also called at several places in town for S. J. Sudbury, as a witness, but that gentleman, not feeling well, had gone to a friend's house, and on learning that he was wanted, went to the Marshal's office but found no one in who could tell him anything about it. It is supposed that an attempt is being made to get a case of unlawful cohabitation, as the Commissioner seems to deal in nothing else at present, but who is the alleged plural wife has not yet been developed. When no defendant appeared before Commissioner McKay, the witnesses were sent to the grand jury.

The Effort Against the Mayor.—All efforts of the conspirators in the past to trump up some charge against Mayor Armstrong having failed, the latest move, commenced on Wednesday evening, as stated in yesterday's News, seems to have gone the way of the others. It was confidently asserted that Miss Louie Siddoway, his sister-in-law, was his plural wife, and that Mrs. Katie Thompson Naylor also bore the same relation to him, but it soon became evident that this theory was dropped, as Miss Siddoway is still unmarried, and Mrs. Naylor became a bride but a few weeks ago, Mr. Geo. Naylor being her husband. The crusaders, however, were loth to believe that something could not be developed, so Mrs. Lizzie Siddoway Naylor, who became the wife of Wm. Naylor a few days ago, was credited with being the Mayor's wife, but it appears that her true status has finally been established. The people will look with interest for the next desperate move of the "morality"-screeners against the Mayor, for the straightforward, courageous course he has followed, and which has given such offense to the supporters and promoters of immorality.

Of Interest to School Trustees.—The amended school law requires that any taxes levied by school trustees, whether made by the trustees themselves, or voted on by the taxpayers of the district shall be done during the month of April, for 1886, and that within ten days after the assessment is made it shall be certified by the trustees to the County Clerk and Collector of the county in which such district is situated. After April, 1886, no tax can be levied until December 1887. Following is the section of the amended law referring to this matter, but it would be well for school trustees to familiarize themselves with the new sections, as published in the *Evening News* of March 19th, and the semi-weekly of the 22nd ult.

Sec. 7. All school taxes, whether levied by the trustees or by a special

Continued on Page 185.