

strove to impede its progress would be destroyed. He exhorted all to live near to the Lord, that they might realize the promises made to the faithful. Rather than deny the faith Latter-day Saints should be willing to sacrifice the life of the body. Many were willing to do this, and to stand up in defense of the servants of God, but were unable to live the principles of truth, yet those who did not live according to the laws of the gospel would suffer loss. Many were anxious to receive the blessings to be obtained in the House of the Lord, and yet thought they could neglect other matters, such as paying tithing, &c., but they would some time be undeceived if they did not repent. He exhorted the people to pay their tithing and respond to the call of duty in all other respects. It was not generally the poor who neglected to pay their tithing, but rather those who had accumulated wealth. The Latter-day Saints would be scourged if they did not walk in the way of the Lord.

PRESIDENT GEORGE A. SMITH

Announced that on Saturday and Sunday, August 16th and 17th, there would be two days' meetings at Ogden.

The choir sang:

Beautiful are thy towers.

Prayer by Elder F. D. RICHARDS.

SECOND DAY.

Sunday, August 10th, 10 a.m.

The great and glorious gospel light
Has ushered forth unto my sight,

was sung by the choir.

Prayer by ELDER B. YOUNG.

The choir sang:

O God! our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come.

PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG

Delivered an elaborate and instructive discourse. He first spoke of the mission to Arizona. He did not desire to cast any reflections upon those who had gone south and returned, but he desired that those of them who wished to do so should fit themselves out and accompany himself to the south this fall. The object of the mission was to break new ground and spread abroad, which was the duty of the Latter-day Saints. If the Saints would sanctify themselves, Zion would be built up, but if they did not others would be chosen to do the work, which must be accomplished.

The President then delineated the nature of what is sometimes denominated the "one man power," showing that it originated in God, and when people obeyed the revelations of God as given through those delegated with authority from the Almighty, it was the latter who was obeyed and not those so authorized to act for him. What is called the "one man power" was not confined to the Latter-day saints, but people endeavored to carry it out all over the world.

The condition of the nations of the earth, politically, socially and religiously, was next dwelt upon, and, in concluding, President Young bore a powerful testimony to the gospel of Christ as revealed in this age of the world, through Joseph Smith, the prophet.

The choir sang the anthem:

Who is like unto thee?

Prayer by ELDER ORSON PRATT.

AFTERNOON.

The choir sang:

Come, Holy Ghost, our hearts inspire,
Let us thine influence prove.

ELDER JOSEPH F. SMITH offered prayer.

He died, the great Redeemer died,
And Israel's daughters wept around,

was sung by the choir.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the congregation.

PRESIDENT GEO. A. SMITH

addressed the congregation. He read that portion of Scripture which says, "This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased," and then spoke of the nature of the ordinance or Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and the way in which it should be administered and partaken of. He enumerated many of the advantages possessed by the Latter-day Saints, in having special revelations from the Almighty.

He next described the condition of the Jews at the time the Savior made his advent among them, spoke of the effort of Herod to destroy Jesus by having the male children destroyed, and stated that there

was a place which was now pointed out to visitors to Palestine, as the spot where the bodies of the children slain by the command of Herod were buried. The speaker then traced the history of the Lord Jesus from the time of the flight into Egypt till the time the words of the text were uttered.

The necessity of the Latter-day Saints being honest was next touched upon. Before partaking of the holy Sacrament, by which they showed they ever remembered the sacrifice of the Son of God, they should submit themselves to a close self-scrutiny, to see whether they had lived so as to have the communion of the Holy Spirit.

The speaker read a revelation given through Joseph Smith, Jan. 19, 1841, as written in the Book of Doc. and Cov., relating to the building of Temples to the Lord, it being shown in the revelation that every people of God were commanded to do work of that nature. The Saints had been driven many times before coming to this Territory, but here they had remained many years, and were likely to stay. It was the will of the Lord that the Temple here should be built by the tithes and offerings of the people. President George A. Smith said he had recently been looking over some of the names of tithing payers in some of the Wards, and was much surprised at the neglect of this duty indicated, on the part of brethren doing large business in this city. The speaker was not individually concerned in regard to a man paying tithing, but it was a matter of great concern to the man himself. These matters should be duly considered by the Saints when they partook of the Sacrament. If the building of the Temple were hindered by the Saints neglecting to do their part towards that work, the Lord would be displeased with them. When the Saints were hindered in this direction by their enemies the curse fell upon the latter, but when the work lagged on account of the negligence of the people themselves it was different, it was then upon the Saints on whom the indignation of the Lord was visited. As an illustration of this the history of the Jews was cited. It was clearly shown that those who would faithfully pay their tithing would be blessed and prospered. If persons could not pay their tithing, however, without their hearts longing after the money, they had better keep it, as the Lord did not want it. There would be a sufficient number of Latter-day Saints willing to build the temple, and those who did not aid in the work, would not receive the blessings to be obtained in the house of the Lord.

There was a complaint from the Sunday schools that a sufficient number of teachers did not attend them, and the speaker would like to see the young men and women, and all others who could do so, to attend to the duty of teaching the children. President Smith then spoke of an inclination on the part of some young men among the Saints to attend educational institutions abroad. He wished home educational institutions encouraged and fostered. He advised parents to take the *Juvenile Instructor*, as it was an excellent medium of instruction. Also to have in the families the *DESERET NEWS*, in which were published the sermons of the servants of God. He concluded by expressing a hope that the Latter-day Saints would, in their aspirations to the Almighty, never forget the temple.

ELDER GEO. Q. CANNON

followed and spoke of the nature of the authority of the holy priesthood, and the reason why temples were necessary. He enumerated the glorious promises of God to his people in this age of the world, and the encouraging prospects before the Latter-day Saints. The people were not sent here only to exist, to eat, drink, sleep, build houses, &c. There was a nobler purpose to be accomplished. The principle of patriarchal marriage was the foundation of all true greatness. If a man was to receive dominion and rule in eternity it would be over his own family. It was a wonder therefore that any of the Latter-day Saints should hesitate to contribute to building temples, in which the eternal ordinances of the gospel could be administered, or to perform any portion of the great work of the last days. The speaker next touched upon the mission to Arizona, stating his belief that if P. est. Young had accompanied those who went south good places for settle-

ments would have been found. He was glad to hear the President speak on the subject and to see that notwithstanding his advanced years he still was imbued with the spirit of pioneering. It was expected that there would yet be settlements established in Arizona. The President would like a hundred men, well fitted out with provisions to last next winter, to go south this Fall, and help build the Temple of St. George. The Lord never gave a commandment to any people but he also gave them the power to obey it. Fears had been entertained on account of the strong indications of neglect of duty on the part of the Saints in this City. Meetings were appointed yesterday, and the teachers of the people left their labors to take part in the proceedings, yet but few attended. This did not look well on the part of the people. He next dwelt powerfully on the evils of drunkenness and immorality which were increasing in this City, and condemned the course of officials who had encouraged and fostered those evils.

The choir sang the anthem—

God be merciful unto us.

Benediction by President GEORGE A. SMITH.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, AUGUST 8.

FROM CANADA.—Mr. John Campbell, brother to Mr. Robert L. Campbell, of this city, arrived here on Wednesday, from Canada.

SCARCELY SUITABLE.—"S. P." a lady residing in one of the northern settlements, sends us a communication, which, though correct in sentiment, is scarcely suitable for publication in the News.

FIRE-BELL WANTED.—Many of the citizens in the north-eastern part of the city are of opinion that a fire alarm bell should be placed in that locality, as a means of notifying the firemen living thereabouts, in case of fire. It would certainly be an advantage.

FIRE BRIGADE.—The members of the Salt Lake City Fire Brigade, are requested to meet at Firemen's Hall, Saturday evening, Aug. 9th, at 7.30, sharp. A punctual attendance is desired. By order of the CHIEF ENGINEER.

EXTENDING.—Mr. Geo. W. Davis is making improvements in his premises. He has had a new warehouse built at the rear, and the front compartment has been enlarged by taking down a partition, and is undergoing several other material alterations.

PROF. BARFOOT'S LECTURE.—Prof. Barfoot delivered a very interesting lecture last evening, at the 20th Ward Schoolhouse, on the elementary principles of chemistry. He will give another, on the same subject, next Thursday evening, at the same place, when he will make a large number of experiments, to illustrate his explanations.

TOO MUCH.—There is too much dead horse near Jordan Bridge. The powerful effluvia floating around thereabout is said to be nearly thick enough to be susceptible of being out. A citizen took a carcass out there a short time ago and dumped it upon the ground, without burial. The owners of horses or cattle which should be compelled to inter the carcasses.

PANGWITCH.—Bishop Sevey, of Pangwitch, Iron Co., called this morning. He reports good crops there, not much money stirring, general time of health, no mines opened. Some coal beds have been discovered on the Sevier, about thirty miles above Pangwitch, but no work has been done on them yet.

Iron County is destined to become a great coal as well as iron district.

PEIT JURY.—A venire has been issued by Judge P. H. Emmerson, to Territorial Marshal, J. D. T. McAllister, directing him to select eighteen legal citizens of the United States from the counties of Salt Lake, Cache, Box Elder, Davis and Tooele, and summon them to appear at the District Court of the Third Judicial District, on Monday the 8th of September, to serve as petit jurors.

No venire has been issued for a grand jury.

PETITION GRANTED.—The Garvey petition case in the Probate Court, mentioned in the News of Wednesday, was concluded yesterday, the Court deciding that the petitioner is the widow of Garvey and granting her and Mr. McCormick papers of administration of the Garvey estate.

We understand there has been a misunderstanding or rather dispute with regard to the amount of property left by the deceased, the petitioners placing it at \$20,000, while the protestants averred it was only about \$2,000.

THE DEMI-MONDE.—Thirteen women of the demi-monde of this City were arrested and taken before Justice Clinton this afternoon, on charges of plying their disreputable vocation. Most of them gave security for their appearance next Tuesday. The court room presented a busy appearance, being thronged by curious spectators and the friends of the parties arrested, as well as the parties themselves.

The police authorities evidently intend carrying out their programme with regard to at least mitigating the "social evil" in this city.

SMALL.—A gentleman of this city recently mailed a copy of President George A. Smith's pamphlet, entitled "Answers to Questions," to a relative in Austin, Nevada. The latter recently wrote back to the gentleman, stating that the pamphlet had been taken out of the cover, on the way,

and that in its place a copy of a sectarian religious periodical was received. This would indicate that there are some "figure-heads" connected with mail matters of the west who haven't such a thing as a soul about them. We presume, however, that it is unnecessary to mention such a well established fact as that.

FIRE.—A fire broke out this morning at 9 o'clock, on the premises of M. James Vantassel First Ward. It commenced in a back kitchen, constructed of lumber, and was caused by a stove pipe, which projected through the roof. The fire was discovered by neighbors before it was observed by Mr. Vantassel's family, the latter being in the front part of the house at the time. Fortunately there is a good well on the lot and a number of neighbors soon gathered on the spot and formed a "bucket line," and after much exertion the flames were extinguished. Among the most active of those who rendered assistance were Messrs. Booth, Neely and Swift. Had there been anything like a breeze at the time, the house, which is a frame building, would probably have been wholly consumed.

OGDEN.—We learn from the *Junction* of yesterday, that a one year old son of Mr. Wm. M. Blair, of Ogden, in attempting to drink from a box of lye, in the absence of its mother, spilled a quantity of the stuff down its body and sat down in a pool of it which ran upon the floor. The poor little fellow was dreadfully burned.

A three year old son of Mr. Edwin Stratford fell from a fence, causing him to almost sever his tongue in two with his teeth. He had to be placed under the influence of chloroform and the gash sewed up by a surgeon.

On Wednesday, shortly after the attempted arson on the premises of Sheriff Wm. Brown, the family of Mr. Wilson Wright saw two men prowling around the barn, and one member of the family found two partially burned matches beside a quantity of hay.

FOUNTAIN GREEN, Sanpete County,
August 5th, 1873.

Editor *Deseret News*.

At the two days' meetings, which were held here last Saturday and Sunday, by the home missionaries, many of our friends of the different settlements paid us a visit, and both visitors and residents enjoyed themselves exceedingly well.

President Orson Hyde's counsellings and admonitions were fatherly and kind, and to the point. The elders who spoke were spirited. Their remarks were edifying, and chiefly bore on the every day duties of the Latter-day Saints.

The Nephi choir and the choir from Moroni, the latter had their organ with them, were present, and sang excellently. The Fountain Green brass band were also at the meetings.

Our annual election went off yesterday without far or contention, no opposition ticket.

We have had considerable rain here since yesterday morning, but if it had come two or three weeks earlier it would have been appreciated more.

Yours Respectfully,
REES R. LLEWELLYN.

THE WALL CASE.—This case was continued yesterday afternoon. The first witness examined for the prosecution was Mr. Pyatt, who testified that, in the year 1867, between the 25th of September and the 9th of October, he worked several days on the Great Eastern in Little Cottonwood Canyon, and was employed to do so by Mr. Silas Brain, who said the Great Eastern was one of his own locations. Did not know anything about the Great Western, and did not know that the ground he worked on for Brain was the Great Eastern, only as Brain told him.

The next witness examined was Mr. J. W. Haskin, the principal witness for the prosecution. He testified to having copies of the locations in the Mountain Lake Mining District, Little Cottonwood Canyon, copied by Mr. James Wall, the original recorder of the district, and also by Mr. Fabian; also to having the original records placed in the possession of Mr. E. D. Woolley, Recorder of Salt Lake County, for safe keeping, and to various other matters in connection with the suit of no particular public interest. In the cross-examination of this witness by Mr. Baskin, counsel for the defendant, he put various questions, which were objected to by Mr. Smith, the counsel for the prosecution, on the ground that they were not called out by the examination in chief. Most of the afternoon was occupied in a wordy altercation as to the right of the defence to take the course objected to. Mr. B. argued that Mr. Haskin being the prosecuting witness he had that right.

The prosecution said he wanted this case conducted with decency and there was no authority for the line of examination proposed by the defence extant in the civilized world, neither in the civil, common or statute law of any State.

The Court finally decided that the examination must be conducted according to the rules of evidence, and the cross-examination slowly dragged to a conclusion.

At the close of the cross-examination of Mr. Haskin, who it will be remembered is under bonds to answer a charge of perjury, the monotony of the proceedings was interrupted, and a little spice thrown in.

The following question was put to the witness by Mr. Baskin:

"Have you ever been arrested for any other offense?"

Mr. Smith, to witness, "You need not answer that question. It is not pertinent to the issue."

Court sustained the objection.

Mr. Baskin insisted that he had a right to put the question, in order to impeach the witness if he could, and he renewed the question, saying—

"I ask this witness if he was not arrested in Milwaukee for stealing?"

Counsel for prosecution objected, but the witness answered—"No sir, I have not," and he earnestly requested the Court to allow the counsel for the defense to put the question, that he, witness, might have an opportunity of vindicating himself.

The Court said he was satisfied the question was improper, nevertheless he would permit it, but counsel must hereafter confine himself to the rules of evidence.

Mr. Baskin then said to the witness—

"I ask you if you were ever arrested in Milwaukee, and put in jail on a charge of theft?"

MR. HASKIN. "No Sir, I was not. I was arrested there for obtaining goods under false pretences, tried, and the jury acquitted me without leaving the witness box. I have the proofs in my house in this town."

Court. "I think the less said about the old tricks you have all been guilty of the better. (Laughter.)"

Mr. Haskin, to Mr. Baskin—"That was fourteen years ago. The jury acquitted me without leaving the box. Can you show as good a record?" (Renewed laughter.)

At this growingly interesting stage of the proceedings the court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

This case was closed, this morning, so far as the examination of witnesses for the prosecution was concerned. Mr. E. D. Woolley, recorder of Salt Lake County, Dr. Congar, and Mr. James Wall, the original recorder of the Mountain Lake, now called Little Cottonwood, mining district, being called to the witness stand.

Dr. Congar testified that he was the original locator of the lodes called Great Eastern and Great Western, and that he and Mr. Silas Brain, now deceased, did considerable work on said claims. One of the assignments of perjury against Col. Wall is that he swore no work was ever done on these claims.

At the conclusion of the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, the defence asked the Court to appoint, at the expense of Col. Wall, three responsible parties, to go to Little Cottonwood, accompanied by Dr. Congar, the latter having expressed his willingness to go on such a journey, and examine the points where it was asserted work had been done, these parties, after the inspection, to be used as witnesses for the defence.

The Court thought it was not within its province to appoint men, the defence could choose whom they pleased for that purpose, and the Court could grant whatever time was necessary, before the investigation of the case was resumed. This was acquiesced in by the defence, and the further investigation of the case was postponed until next Tuesday week, the 19th instant, the journey to and inspection in Little Cottonwood to be made in the meantime.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, AUGUST 9.

STORMY.—It was quite blustery, considerable wind and a little rain, before breakfast this morning.

BUTCHER.—S. M. Butcher, the chief actor in the Bingham tragedy, lies in the county jail, in this city, where he has been confined for several days past.

POLICE.—Three other members of the *demi-monde*, in addition to those noticed in yesterday's issue, have been arrested by the police and arraigned before Justice Clinton. One of them is a Chinawoman, who gave \$100 security for her appearance on Tuesday. The two others requested an immediate trial, and their cases will come up this afternoon, providing the necessary witnesses can be obtained in time.

Hon. Thos. Fitch and Mrs. Fitch and family arrived in this city from the east last evening. They have been on a tour to England and the continent of Europe, chiefly for the improvement of the health of Mrs. Fitch, a purpose secured to a satisfactory degree. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch, we understand, purpose to resume their residence, and Mr. Fitch his professional business, in this city. No place like it.

APPLE CROP.—The prospect is that the apple crop in this city will be very light this season, owing to the ravages of the small grubs or insects. Orchard men complain that every slight breeze brings down showers of apples from their trees, and upon examination of them and those still on the trees it appears that almost, if not quite, every one of them is perforated by an insect. Here is a chance now for the ingenious to hit upon some remedy for destruction of fruit.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS.—A few years since it could have been said that there was not a beggar in this Territory, but with the introduction of "advanced civilization" comes this characteristic of the old world. Of late we have heard of a number of persons plying this business from house to house in the most persistent manner. There is a way provided for the poor of this Territory to be furnished with the means of subsistence. There is a Relief Society in every Ward of this City, and in almost every settlement of the Territory, the business of which is to look after and supply the wants of the destitute who are worthy, in their several districts. The Bishops, also, by donations from the members of their wards, supply in like manner those who are needy.

THE BRITISH MISSION.—From the *Mil-lennial Star* of July 22—

Arrival.—Elder J. C. Naile arrived here on Monday, the 21st inst., per the steamship *Idaho*, from New York. Brother Naile left Salt Lake City on the 28th of May last, having been directed to labor under the Presidency of this Mission.

The Fourth Company for Utah will leave Liverpool on Wednesday, September 3d, when those can go who have means of their own or are notified from this Office, provided they are here on or before September 2nd. Those having means of their own need no further notification. So far as possible, it is desirable that the names and ages of those intending to go on the 3rd of September be forwarded to this Office by a week previous to that date, to give the ship owners time to provide the requisite births.

The Fifth Company, and the last for this season, so far as now known, is expected to leave here during the forepart of October, the day not yet determined.

Information Wanted of the whereabouts of Henry George, who left the Derbyshire Conference, for Utah Territory, in 1854. Address:—Samuel George, No. 263, Abbey Street, Derby, England.

Also, of the whereabouts of James Oakley, jun., who left the Nottingham Conference, in 1862 or 1863, for Utah Territory. Address:—Barnabas Lowndes, No. 18, Lower Brook Street, Derby, England.

CALL AND GET YOUR BOX.—The party who came in by the last emigration and lost a box, can have the same by applying to Frederick Goss, 6th Ward, Salt Lake City.