

Friday, October 24, 1879.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Barrett pears are so plentiful in the eastern markets that they are selling for \$1.50 per barrel. The crop has been enormous.

The following smart and sensible sentence is from *Good Company* number two: "We must beware of treating Bible statements as a kind of jelly, to be run into whatever molds we think fit."

The Massachusetts Ploughman, a good authority, says that "nothing is gained by setting out asparagus roots in autumn." They should be planted in the spring and none be cut during the first year.

Good Company number two in every way equals the first number. It is the interesting magazine—*Sunday Afternoon*, under a new name. It is published at Springfield, Mass., and contains good, sound, reading matter, spiced with light reading of the better class. A variety is exhibited in all its departments.

Taking Maugher and Avery's wool circular, which is published monthly at New York, as an authority, the market prices of average territorial wools in that city on the 10th inst., ranged as follows: Fine, 23 to 25 cents; medium, 24 to 27 cents; 17 to 18 cents; 16 to 20 cents; 15 to 16 cents. The transactions on this class of wools is reported "quite large," and comprising all grades; the assortment moderate and strongly held at quotations.

The continued article we are publishing, headed "A Scientific Subject," explains the system of bread-baking known in the east by the name of its inventor, who resides in Springfield, Utah County. He writes frequently for the *Baker and Confectioner's Journal*, which has the following to say of the process: "It is rapidly gaining favor in this country as its many advantages become better known. Mr. Alexander Croll, the inventor of the process bearing his name, has devoted thirty years to experiments in yeast, ferments and bread-baking, and the result of his long experience is now offered to the bakers of the United States."

Mr. Croll, it may be proper to note here, is not unknown to our readers, being our able and interesting correspondent of Utah.

A grub which, according to the *Pacific Rural Press*, is a native of the Sierra Valley, ought to be introduced into all the Rocky Mountain districts. It is a grasshopper devourer and is described as follows: "This egg eater is the larva of a beetle or fly, and is a fat white worm or grub about half or three-quarters of an inch long, when mature, and one-eighth or three-sixteenths of an inch thick at the middle of its body, and tapering to a point each way. Its parent beetle or fly follows after the female locust and deposits its eggs near those of the latter. When hatched the larva enters the egg case of the locust, and eating the contents of the egg, as it goes, it pushes the shell aside, and finally the 24 to 32 eggs are all eaten, and it has become so large as to fill the entire cavity of the case."

RELIGIOUS FAITH AND SECULAR DUTY.

It seems very difficult for some people to understand the position taken by Latter-day Saints in regard to their religious faith and their duties as citizens, when called to a public office. For instance, when a "Mormon" is summoned to serve on a jury and is questioned in regard to his belief in the revelation on celestial marriage, he answers on oath that he receives it as divine, and when asked what he would do as a juror if evidence was offered showing that one of his brethren had violated the Anti-polygamy Act he replies that he would convict. This puzzles the Court and the officers and provokes silly remarks from sceptical wiseacres. Apparently, they cannot comprehend the situation, nor see how the juror can reconcile his religious faith and his official duty. And yet the "Mormon" position is plain enough, and perfectly consistent. We cannot say the same of the official interrogator's position. He certainly cannot reconcile the unprecedented rejection of a juror on account of his belief in an alleged divine revelation, and the constitutional provision against religious tests, nor his discrimination against one person on account of his attachment to a religious doctrine and in favor of another who is violently opposed to it, with the well known and established principles of fairness and impartiality that usually obtain in judicial proceedings.

When a Methodist or Presbyterian preacher is elected a member of Congress, so frequently happens, he does not go into the halls of the Capitol as a religious minister, but as a legislator to represent the people who elected him. If his religious views are such that he will influence his colleagues in the halls of Congress, so far as his teachings in regard to justice, honor, truth and righteousness are concerned, but should not allow him in the direction of a sectarian leaning to the detriment of those not of his own faith. A Latter-day Saint preacher has just as much right to be elected to any public office or to an advocate of any other form of doctrine. And when he enters the Legislative Assembly, if chosen to a seat in that body, he goes not as a "Mormon" Elder, or Bishop, or President, but as a representative of the people who cast their votes for him, to support and devise measures for the general good irrespective of creed or dogma in a partial manner.

So when a "Mormon" is called to serve on a jury, he sits as a citizen

of the United States to discharge certain duties under the laws of his country, according to the oath of his office, and not in the capacity of a member of any Church on earth. A Judge may be a Grand Master Mason. But when he occupies the judicial bench he does not sit in that capacity; he is simply the representative of the law, and should administer it with equal impartiality to Masons, non-Masons and anti-Masons. The Latter-day Saints when acting in a secular official capacity is bound to perform the duties incumbent upon him in faithfulness. His religion will not interfere therewith, but on the contrary, if it affects him as it should, will prompt him to respect his oath or obligation, and exercise the functions of the office according to its spirit and intent.

The question may be asked by some one who has heard or read anti-"Mormon" sensational absurdities, "Are not 'Mormons' under an oath to discriminate between members of their own Church and non-members?" Are they not bound thereby, if acting as jurors, to acquit a "Mormon" while they convict a "Gentile?" We answer most emphatically, NO! There is no such obligation imposed upon any member of the "Mormon" Church, either publicly or privately.

The records of our Courts form the best refutation of the falsehood which has been so industriously circulated by our unprincipled enemies in regard to this matter. The faith of the Latter-day Saints, when carried out in practical life, helps to make its adherents just, true, impartial and honorable in every condition and station. When selected as jurors, they are under no obligations from their religion which conflicts in any way with their oath of secular office. On the contrary their religion teaches them to regard their official vow as sacred. And the fact that "Mormon" grand juries have indicted "Mormons," and "Mormon" petit juries have convicted "Mormons," and that also in civil suits "Mormon" juries have frequently decided against "Mormons" and in favor of "Gentiles," as the Court records of this Territory from the beginning simply testify, ought to be enough to silence those who repeat the groundless fabrication which black-hearted editors and preachers have concocted.

Therefore, when a "Mormon" is questioned on his oath in regard to his religious belief—a test which no Attorney has the right to make and which no Court is justified in permitting—he answers accordingly; if he believes in the divinity of the revelation on plural marriage, he says so. When asked what he would do, if testimony was adduced showing that one of his brethren had committed polygamy, he answers he would convict. When questioned as to the manner in which he reconciles his religious belief with his act as a juror, he replies that while he believes God gave the law permitting plural marriage, he recognizes the fact that Congress has passed a law making it a crime, and as he is under oath to act according to the evidence presented, he will do so, leaving the issue between God and the Government. He takes no responsibility except that which his oath of office imposes. He is bound thereby to act according to the evidence. He knows of nothing to prevent his doing so. His faith in the righteousness of the practice of polygamy has nothing to do with his duty as a juror. He did not make the anti-polygamy law, he does not enforce the penalty for its infraction. He simply finds according to the evidence adduced, as he is sworn to do. While as a member of the Church he believes in its doctrines, as a citizen of the United States required to decide according to the proofs presented, he finds a verdict on the latter, uninfluenced by the former, with which his duty has no association.

If any one cannot see this, we are sorry for his denseness of intellect. It is not as if duty requires, even if it seems to be discordant with their belief in a doctrine, he has little comprehension of the obligations of an oath. If he prefers to believe the stupid story, contradicted by unimpeachable testimony, of the partiality of "Mormon" jurors for their co-religionists, all the worse for his charity, and his perception of the truth. A "Mormon" juror has as much claim to the rights and privileges of citizenship as any other individual in the nation; and the sophistry and injustices which exclude him from the exercise thereof are unconstitutional, unjustifiable and indefensible in law or equity.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WRITERS UNDER TELEGRAPH.

EASTERN.

Worcester.

NEW YORK, 24.—It is the coldest morning of the season. The thermometer sank to 42, and it is growing colder. No rain of any account has yet fallen, and now there are no signs of rain.

Savannah, N.C., special agent.

The grand jury of the Carolina, the grand jury of both armies was held here today. Ten thousand people were present, and the town was in a state of excitement.

Governor Thomas H. Jarvis, in a speech, said he had been a soldier, and urged the Carolinians to cast the devotion to the flag of our country first and home to other flags which had been furled for ever.

Senator Vance urged the realization of the full significance of the "God speed," said he, "the work of restoring peace, union and harmony to our country."

David G. Fowler said the people of the north and south must be united in the work of restoring peace, union and harmony to our country.

Last week he came into the settlement, passed around with his pictures, just as usual, and early on the following morning collected his pictures, and delivered them to the people.

One of the brethren took his pictures out of the frame, examined them, and found them wanting, but an exposure of the pictures, touched with water colors, which by wetting the finger and rubbing the surface will bring all the coloring

off. Others hearing of this made a similar examination, and found that they had all been "blinded" in the same way. This person stated that he had an agent canvassing through the southern settlements of Utah and they, together, would visit most of the settlements in that Territory, and had already a great many orders to fill. If parties receiving such pictures would only take the trouble to remove them from the frame and examine, they could easily detect the fraud.

As there are many who might patronize this person, and unsuspectingly be "sold," who can ally afford to lose ten dollars on such an investment, I give these items hoping that by their insertion some may be able to protect themselves from such "frauds," and not have to acknowledge that they are at least wiser, if not better men by being "taken in."

WANTED.

A GIRL to General Housework. Apply to J. C. Bowring, 1st South St., opposite Dinwiddie's.

CITY TAXES.

I wish to call the attention of taxpayers to the following extract from section 11 of an Ordinance in relation to collecting city taxes.

"If any person neglects or fails to pay his taxes on or before the first day of October, the collector is to levy upon such person's property, and the same to be sold to satisfy the taxes and costs, and to be retained in the manner herein after mentioned."

JOHN R. WINDER, City Collector, P. O. T. City Hall.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

An interest wanted in some established trading business in Salt Lake City will pay in from \$5000 to 10,000. Address P. O. Box 618.

14th QUORUM.

The members of the 14th Quorum of the Seventies are reminded that the regular meeting will be held at the Council House on Sunday, Oct. 27, 10 o'clock. All members living in the city are requested to attend. JOHN H. KILPATRICK, Clerk.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Foreign Notes.

LONDON, 24.—It is estimated that England will require seventeen million quarters of foreign grain during the ensuing year.

A Halifax dispatch says: By the wreck of the schooner *Nancy* on Cariboo Island, the captain, four seamen and a boy were drowned.

T. Edelson, a member of the American Inventor, died in Paris, where he recently arrived to superintend his uncle's patent affairs.

In a duel in the city of Geneva, a Lieutenant of Zouaves and the commissary adjutant the latter was killed.

A Lahore dispatch says: A reconnaissance was made on the frontiers from Gundamuck, and a large quantity of military stores and provisions was seized.

All Ka Pasha, the governor of Eastern Roumelia, will visit the Sultan after the closing of the Roumelian Assembly.

General Biddini has withdrawn his resignation.

The new elections for the Bulgarian Chamber resulted in a government majority.

Lord Beaconsfield will attend the banquet of the Lord and Mayor on the 10th of November.

Henry Labouchere, of the Truth, has refused to withdraw from the Beefsteak Club.

The Executive Council of Transvaal consists of a Lieutenant Governor, Commandant of the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Native Affairs.

The possibility of trouble between Russia and Persia is a further reason for the postponing of the Teke-Turkoman expedition.

The Persians are jealous of the commercial advantages gained by the Chinese through the treaty between Russia and China, by which the latter have secured a monopoly of trade in the Amur valley, and have made claims which Persia is not likely to comply with. It is very generally believed that the Russian advance in Tehran is gradually being supplanted by the British.

The Russian Grand Duke Constantine, on his way to St. Petersburg, halted at Berlin only three hours. He never left nor received visits. Speculation of course seeks to invest this incident with various meanings.

The deficit in the French sugar beet crop will be between 25 and 50 per cent, less than last year.

A Rome paper says: Peter's pence thus far this year is considerably less than at the same time last year.

Signor Topoli, a Trieste banker, committed suicide on account of the impossibility of fulfilling some large contracts with the Italian Government.

The creditors are not likely to obtain more than 30 per cent.

Everywhere excepting the common quality of iron is adversely affected by the railways in Glasgow. The iron market continues firm at late rates, and the firmness is gradually extending to the higher class of iron.

Native iron of all mines and pits of approved brands are 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton higher than prices current at the end of September, and marked with a strong with considerable transactions therein. Leading firms in the finished iron trade in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire yesterday considered the application for an advance in wages on the ground of the improvement in trade, and decided they did not consider that the state of trade justified the advance.

The cast steel works have been ordered to suspend their large private business, every resource being required to execute the enormous orders of the government of Russia for steel cannon and other implements of war.

Correspondence.

A San Jose.

MONTPELIER, Idaho, October 14, 1879.

Editor Deseret News:

Some time last summer, a person representing himself as agent for Jeffers, Wells & Kipp, proprietors of the "Universal Copying Co." and manufacturers of India ink, Berlin finish, silver plate, crayon, oil portraits, etc., of San Francisco, Cal., canvassed through this place for portraits, postcards, etc., and showing samples of finely executed portraits, full size, in India ink. He succeeded in obtaining a number of orders, guaranteeing to furnish the portraits as desired. He delivered in India ink, to equal the sample he exhibited, so that they would endure for many years, and deliver them in the Fall.

Last week he came into the settlement, passed around with his pictures, just as usual, and early on the following morning collected his pictures, and delivered them to the people.

One of the brethren took his pictures out of the frame, examined them, and found them wanting, but an exposure of the pictures, touched with water colors, which by wetting the finger and rubbing the surface will bring all the coloring

FIRST PRIZES!

At the late

Territorial Fair,

Z. C. M. I.

SHOE FACTORY

Was Awarded the

FIRST PRIZE

FOR GENTS' FINE BOOTS,

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

And the

FIRST PRIZE

For the best assortment of

"Common Sense" Boots & Shoes

Z. C. M. I. TANNERY,

For Harness Leather, Fair Leather, Upper Leather, Only Skin, Kip Skin, etc.

See that the BOOTS and SHOES you purchase are stamped "Warranted Manufactured by"

Z. C. M. I. SHOE FACTORY.

H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

Established May, 1876.

FASHION.

CALL and examine our Stock of

Tailors, and Woolen Drapers,

Opposite Walker Bros. & Co.

BUCKLE & SON,

TAILORS AND WOOLEN DRAPERS,

Opposite Post Office.

CONFESSION visitors

can find a Full Stock of

Fine Liquors, Cigars,

Wines, Etc., Etc., at

WALKER BROS. & CO.,

Opposite Post Office.

The Largest and Best

Stock of Whiskies ever

held in Utah is there

For Sale at Bottom

Figures. Call and See

Them.

GREAT CLOTHING SALE!

SATURDAY, OCT., 25, 1879,

At 10 o'clock a. m., I will Sell at Public Auction, the Entire Stock of

Goods carried the late firm of

SIEGEL BROS.

88 MAIN STREET, 88.

Bald Stock Consisting of

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Also a Large Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

BOYS' CLOTHING,

YOUTHS' OVERCOATS, Etc.

SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.

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