

states, is improving under the treatment he is there undergoing. He speaks very eulogistically of the establishment itself, saying it is a model of neatness and efficiency.

The missionaries were all in excellent spirits, but anxious to start on their Pacific voyage.

**Nineteenth Ward Sunday School Socials.**—Last evening, at the 19th Ward School-house, the first of a series of weekly entertainments, under the above named title, was given to a crowded house. The programme consisted of readings, songs, and recitations. Among the most noteworthy efforts may be mentioned the recitations by Bessie Dean, E. Thomas, Mary May, W. Ridd, J. W. Thomas, Miss Eliza M. Slade, and Bro. John South. Of the readings, Edgar Allan Poe's "Bells," by Bro. Clark and "The Widow Hunt," by Bro. Joseph Matthews, were well rendered. Mamie Palmer and Nellie Holly sang a very pretty duet, "Music of the Night," and Bros. Wm. Kemp and Clark gave some capital comic songs. Miss Esther Margetts ably accompanied on the organ. The programme was well selected and all in attendance were well pleased.

The price of admission is placed at a nominal sum—ten cents—affording all an opportunity to obtain a little harmless amusement and instruction. These entertainments are under the direction of a competent committee, with Gus. M. Clark as manager.

Captain Bishop has kindly consented to deliver his admirable lecture on "Colorado," at the next social, on Friday evening next.

**An Acknowledgement.**—During that remarkable examination, in the Third District Court, ostensibly for the purpose of determining a matter that was already as clear as the sun in a cloudless sky at noon—whether a "Mormon" was a competent juror on religious grounds—Judge McBride admitted that if he believed as the "Mormons" did, he certainly would act consistently with his belief, in being obedient to its precepts. This is an admission of consistency with the Latter-day Saints between their belief and practice, which is always commendable. If Judge McBride were a believer, and consequently commensurately obedient, and that belief should develop into a knowledge of the truth, his zeal in the good cause would, one would naturally infer, be greatly increased.

Taking the gentleman's admission or acknowledgment as given in good faith, can he or any other person holding a similar view at tain either obloquy or blame to the "Mormons" for being obedient to the doctrines of the Church to which they are attached? Surely not; especially as they not only believe that the religion commonly called "Mormonism" is a system of laws and principles emanating from a Divine and consequently truthful source, but thousands of them know that such is the nature of the work with which they are identified. Therefore to seek to oppress or persecute a people for acting upon their belief, or better, their knowledge of what is right, is to combat the principle of honesty and consistency, as exemplified in a people occupying so desirable a position.

It is not inconsistent with the genius of true Christianity, for its adherents to positively know of the truth of the doctrine of Christ; in fact, this is one of the promises attached to that Divine system of religion, as made by the great Master himself, who laid it down as a rule, according to the Scriptures, that the obedient should "know of the doctrine;" and, accordingly, it is not difficult to reach the conclusion that any system that does not inculcate such a promise cannot be the veritable, genuine Christian religion, because the real system, according to the authority of its great Head, includes that promise and its realization as one of its component parts, and the absence of such a promise indicates, to say the least, a fundamental deficiency.

We may say, in conclusion, that if the gentleman specially mentioned in this article, or any other person, desires to know those things and be saved, he has only to be humble, penitent, and obedient to obtain the, to us, most desirable information, striving to have faith in the Savior, being baptized for the remission of sins, by some one holding the proper authority, and having hands laid upon him that he may receive the spirit of truth, going on in good

works and from faith to faith, and the effect of a positive testimony will follow, a fact to which we can amply testify, from personal experience.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 15.

**Stormy.**—Considerable rain on Saturday evening and Sunday morning, and rain and snow on Sunday evening and this morning.

**District Court.**—The time in Court was occupied to-day in taking testimony in the case of Kate Flint vs. Jeter Clinton et al.

**A Change.**—We understand that Elder John Henry Smith has been appointed Bishop of the 17th Ward, in place of Bishop Nathan Davis, who resigned the office a few days ago. The latter, a gentleman well known and much respected, had felt for some time that the delicate state of his health prevented him from doing as ample justice to the onerous position as he desired. The new incumbent is the eldest son of the late President Geo. A. Smith.

**Attempted Escape.**—Early on Saturday morning a number of prisoners confined in the Penitentiary attempted an escape. The guards had been informed of the matter beforehand, and were on the alert. The break was headed by the notorious C. L. Williamson, on whose person was found a key to open the inner gate of the yard, manufactured from a piece of hoop iron by Shaffer. The attempt was a failure, and the prisoners are still in durance vile.

**A Small Fire.**—About half past five o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a house on Third South Street, about two and a half blocks west of the Clift House, on the south side of the street. By dint of great exertion on the part of a number of people on the spot, the flames were extinguished, and no fire alarm bell was rung. The damage done amounts to about one hundred dollars. We understand the property belongs to a gentleman in the employ of Joslyn & Park, jewellers, and are informed that his name is Peirce.

**The Amateur Trapper, and Trapper's Guide.** A complete and carefully prepared treatise on the art of trapping, snaring and netting, also containing receipts for preparing skins and furs for market, tanning them, with instructions for preserving and stuffing specimens of birds and animals. By Stanley Harding. Published by Dick & Fitzgerald, 18 Ann street, New York.

Useful and entertaining for boys and sporting characters.

**"Habeas Corpus."**—The following writ was served on Saturday upon U. S. Marshal Maxwell, by the Sheriff of Salt Lake County—

TERRITORY OF UTAH, ss.  
Salt Lake County.

To George R. Maxwell, United States Marshal for said Territory.

You are hereby commanded to have the body of Brigham Young, by you detained as alleged, before the undersigned Alexander White, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of said Territory at the Judge's chambers, room No. 8, in the Federal Court House in Salt Lake City, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at ten o'clock a.m. of said day, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to be dealt with according to law, and to abide such order as the said Judge shall make in the premises, and have you then and there this writ, with a return of your doings in the premises.

Witness my hand this 12th of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (1875).

(Signed) ALEX. WHITE.  
Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Utah.

**Indicted for Polygamy.**—From a gentleman just in from Cache County we learn that indictments have been found by the grand jury of one of the District Courts of Idaho, against citizens of Franklin, to the number of about eighteen, for polygamy.

A peculiarity connected with these proceedings is that nearly all of the parties who composed the grand jury who found the bills are residents of Franklin, and apostates from the "Mormon" Church, there being about one or two exceptions.

A gentleman with whom we conversed to-day stated that as one of those grand jurymen was on the

point of leaving Franklin for Malad City, to assume the functions of a jurymen, he asked him how it was that so many of the grand jurymen were selected from Malad.

"I don't know," said the juror, "unless it is a packed jury."

"Yes, that's just what I think it is," was the retort.

"Well, I don't know that I understand what a packed jury is," said the juror, checking himself, "unless it is the kind of jury they want."

"Just so," said the interrogator. Warrants were in the hands of officers to make the arrests of the indicted parties, and some or perhaps all of them may have been served by this time.

**The Beekeeper's Meeting.**—The attendance at the meeting of persons interested in beekeeping, at the City Hall, on Saturday evening, was not very large, owing to the threatening state of the weather. The meeting was called to order by A. M. Musser, Esq., who stated the object of the gathering and called for remarks from some of the keepers present.

E. Stevenson stated that he started to keep bees three years ago last Spring and in the three years had taken 600 pounds of honey, and increased his stock to twelve hives. This year he had increased his stock to twenty hives, and besides this had sold \$100 worth of bees, and had taken 900 pounds of honey. He was decidedly in favor of the compound hives, both for wintering in and for the yield of honey. Said there were a few cases of foul brood in Mill Creek.

Samuel McKay stated that he had taken from his own thirty-six hives and those he had attended to the past Summer, about one thousand three hundred pounds of honey; had lost five fine swarms of bees the past season; had seen no foul brood.

Benjamin Judson had been accustomed to attend bees all his life and found that the best way to deal with foul brood was to bury the infected hives, bees and all, three feet below the surface of the ground.

Mr. Stevenson reported that Mr. Bailey, of Mill Creek, had taken from seventy-five swarms 5000 pounds of honey this season. Bees throughout the country were very healthy.

The linden tree was recommended as a very profitable tree for bee pasturage.

Meeting adjourned sine die.

C. DENNEY, Sec'y.

**Virginia City Relief.**—The following report has been made by the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions for the sufferers by the late fire at Virginia City—

Amount already published \$2,318.75  
R. N. Baskin..... 5.00

Total amt. subscribed \$2,323.75

Disbursed as follows:

Forwarded to Hon. James G. Currie..... \$2,233.75  
do. do. 1 suit of clothes 30.00  
Uncollected..... 15.00  
Cash on hand..... 45.00

Total..... \$2,323.75

The money on hand and the amount due, when collected, the committee have decided to distribute among sufferers by the Virginia city fire residing in this city.

The following letter accompanied the remittance to Mayor Currie:

UTAH TERRITORY,  
SALT LAKE CITY,  
Nov. 3d, 1875.

Hon. James G. Currie, Mayor, Virginia City, Nevada:

Sir—The citizens of Salt Lake City, through their mayor and committee, have the honor to hand you herewith two thousand, two hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, which you will please accept for the most needy sufferers by the late fire in your city.

We hope and trust that this donation will assure you of our sincere sympathy in your misfortunes, and our warm and friendly feeling towards Virginia City.

We are with respect,

Your obt. servants,

DANIEL H. WELLS, Mayor,  
WM. JENNINGS, WM. HAYDON,  
W. H. HOOPER, P. H. LANNAN,  
H. W. LAWRENCE, JOHN SHARP,  
JNO. T. CAINE, JOS. R. WALKER,  
THOS. MARSHALL, J. T. LITTLE,  
Committee.

H. C. GOODSPEED, Sec.

To which the following telegram was received—

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev.,  
November 6th, 1875.

Daniel H. Wells, Mayor:

Accept the heartfelt thanks of our people for your liberal donation.

R. V. DEY, Sec.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 13, 1875.

In behalf of the committee,

WM. JENNINGS, Chairman.

H. C. GOODSPEED, Sec.

The Mormon Problem.

It is not to be denied that the Mormon problem is one not easy of solution, and one which requires the cautious judgment and nicest discrimination in action of the judicial and executive officers of the Republic. The Mormon position, however repugnant it may be to professed moralists and religionists and to the general sentiment of the people, and whatever be its grossness and however great its practical evils, is girt about with strong defenses which it were wiser to demolish by argument and reason than to assail by force. Briefly it may be thus stated:

The Bible is not opposed to polygamy; the Old testament sanctions it by example and precept, the New Testament nowhere condemns it. The "state or territory of Utah has no law against it, and the Mormons, with much reason claim that the Federal government has no right to pass a law against it, Marriage legislation was never delegated by the Constitution to the United States, and therefore is one of the rights reserved by the states. Therefore, they say, the law passed by Congress in 1862 was clearly unconstitutional. But finally they hold if that law be declared constitutional by the Supreme Court—which it has never yet been—it can only have effect on the polygamous marriages consummated since 1862. The marriages prior to that date would still be inviolable, as no *ex post facto* law is binding in the United States.—*Colorado Democrat*.

Degradation of the Courts.

We called attention a year since to the wanton and wicked disregard of law on the part of selfish and unprincipled demagogues engaged in the persecution of the Mormons for the purpose of naked robbery. This, in the so-called case of Ann Eliza Young vs. Brigham Young, has become so evident that the legal sense of the country is shocked and the Attorney General feels himself called upon to interfere.

To give her standing in court as a wife is to legalize the Mormon dispensation. This, in the anxiety to persecute, is precisely the shameful result announced by a court of the United States.

True, there is a thin disguise attempted, that only proves that the corrupt judge is aware of his own infamous conduct. He claims that this is alimony allowed pending a hearing, to enable the claimed wife to prosecute her suit. The excessive amount demanded is sufficient answer to the monstrous proposition. The judge awards [her], who knowingly entered, as the pleadings show, into that relation, the amount based upon the supposed income of the defendant, precisely as if a decree had been granted and the wife's claim allowed. By delays such as this dishonest judge can entertain with a far better show of legal right than his order exhibits, the defendant cannot only be robbed of all his property but imprisoned for life. If there is a more bare faced attempt at oppression under color of law than this we do not know of it.

Learned commentators on the law, and moralists throughout all ages, have taught us that it is better to suffer from fraud and violence, however aggravating, than attempt correction through the same means under color of law. In this the tribunal does itself what it was organized to prevent, and brings into contempt the only safeguard upon which a civilized community can depend. "Better," says Blackstone, "that many rogues should escape than one innocent man be made to suffer." In disturbed political conditions sometimes the judge and the criminal change places, and the rogue on the bench condemns the innocent at the bar. It is then that the majesty and power of the law come to the rescue and justice triumphs. \* \* \* The degra-

vation of our courts is an evil that rots the very foundation of our social and political structure. \* \*

This pandering to a popular feeling of vengeance by our tribunals throughout the land is destroying the very foundations of all that is dear to us as law-abiding citizens. When our courts come to be Lynch courts, the law of might, not right, will threaten every citizen of the republic.—*Washington Capital*.

## Correspondence.

Missionaries at New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7th, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

The brethren for Europe and Elder Eli Pearce are now around me while I am writing, in a room in the "Stevens House." We arrived here yesterday morning at half past seven, in good health and spirits. We parted with Elders D. M. Stuart and D. H. Peery and the other Elders for the States, at Omaha, and came on to Chicago and from there by the Grand Trunk and Erie railways to New York. We have had a very pleasant journey to this place, having fine weather all the way, not even a shower of rain or a fall of snow, and to-day the sun is shining brightly and auspiciously over us, in harmony with the good intent that we have in our hearts to do good to man while on our missions in our native land, whither we are going.

After getting ourselves fixed in the "Stevens House," we immediately went and secured our passage to Europe, at the Guion Line office, and will sail on Tuesday next at 2 p.m. on board the steamship *Wisconsin*, a very fine steamer. The following are the names of the Elders who sail on that ship—Sven Nilson, Eric M. Larsen, J. N. Larsen, E. F. Brenting, Peter Bell, Walter Thomson, and J. C. Sandberg. We expect Bro's Jeremy and Llewellyn will be here to sail with us.

Elder McKean left us yesterday, soon after our arrival, and took steamer for New Jersey, where his relations are.

Elder Eli Pearce will leave us tomorrow for Chester Co., Penn., where his relatives are.

I remain your brother in the Gospel.

J. C. SANDBERG.

Preaching the Gospel.

OMAHA, Neb.,

November 6th, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

I started from Salt Lake City, Oct. 25, in company with Brothers Sargent and Romney. We came to Omaha the third day from the city. They went on their field of labor. As I had a letter from Sister Haskell to her sister near Florence, the next morning I started for that place. I found the family, three miles above that place. They were friendly and well disposed. I remained there two days, during which time I betook myself to prayer to my Father in heaven. I walked upon the hills, which once were dotted with the huts of the saints. I came to the conclusion to return to Omaha. So I bid adieu to the friends before mentioned and came to Florence. The weather being somewhat chilly, I concluded to stay for the night in that place. I called at a house where I was made welcome, and during supper they told me of a family near by of the name of Thomas, who they believed were Latter-day Saints. I immediately went to see them, and found the man to be an old acquaintance of mine. He expressed great joy in my visit, and so did his family. The news soon spread that a Salt Lake Elder was at his house and I had calls every day.

Last night I held a meeting in the house of an old sister, by the name of Woodhove. The house was crowded and almost the entire audience gave credence to what was taught them, and expressed a determination to gather with the saints in the Mountains. I had with me Brothers Wells, Simmons, and Pratt. The power of God rested upon us and we spoke with holy boldness, and I think much good will be done.

Yours in the Gospel,  
ISRAEL D. ALLPHIN.

Mr. Gladstone says the great defect of the English people is mental indolence.