

anti-polygamy law of 1862. This was the stepping-stone. This was to be the entering wedge to break down this people, and with all their efforts in that direction they said they found themselves unable to overthrow this principle. Newspapers published, and ministers contended against it, and all the engines of war were brought to bear upon it. Soon the crusade was inaugurated in very earnest measures missionary ministers and Federal officials were sent, and by their united log-rolling, bringing the same to bear upon Congress, they finally succeeded in getting the Edmunds law passed. In all these moves and in all its workings, the Latter-day Saints were calm; they sought to do their duty by protesting against such ungodly,

UNJUST LEGISLATION.
but all in vain. When this law was passed, they knew that a crisis would come; men looked at it calmly and knew full well the issue that was to be forced upon them, but the idea of backsliding did not once enter their minds, for they were powerless so far as the responsibility was concerned. God had not only revealed, but had commanded His people, and they had to obey or be damned.

The enemies of the Saints are now **FORCING THIS ISSUE** upon them, and are relentless in their purpose, and the choice is before them, either renounce your religion entirely or else go to prison, for who cannot see that in the workings of the crusaders that arrest means conviction. Though they say, only in this law do we oppose you, only so far as your family ties are concerned are you offensive to us. Yet the mutterings of the storm are heard in the distance. Already do they harp on tithing, on temple building, and on various other principles. And if this one principle were to be laid aside the whole superstructure would give way before the attack. We must not deceive ourselves. We

MUST NOT SUPINELY SUBMIT and see our rights trampled under foot. God has bequeathed us certain rights, and demands of us that we be the champions of religious liberty. Shall we then sit quietly while they bind us hand and foot without taking every legitimate, proper and peaceful means of defense? The crisis will come: make up your minds one way or the other, renounce your wives, disown your children, deny what you have once testified was true, pollute your inheritance and cast yourselves down, or take the consequences. This is the fiat of the crusaders. Will we do it? Would we do it or could we do it with any particle of honor, even if there was no religion in it? What would the world say of a man of the world who had of his own choice done as we have done—sacredly pledged himself to good women—and because of threats of punishment, go back upon his honor? He would be looked upon with contempt.

HOW MUCH RESPECT do the world have for an apostate of the bitter class? All you who are in that position answer. You seem to be good fellows for a short season, and they shake hands with you, but you know your run is short. Those who fraternize with you dare not trust you. They soon shun you, and soon you are spurned with contempt by every honorable man in the world. We ought to look squarely at the issue, act like men who have some principle of honor, act as though we had some hope and knowledge, to bear us out in the course we have taken. Act as though we have a principle of honor to sustain us in taking wives before the Lord, and not say by backing down that we have been living lies. We might fall down and worship the devil, thinking to get the kingdoms of the world, but will be filled with sorrow when we find he has not the kingdoms to give. Who is the greatest, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, or the god who now rules in the hearts of those who are seeking to destroy the Saints?

CLOUDS MAY GATHER darker, and many may have to suffer, yet in the near future the bonds will be broken. We know in whom we trust. We know who has protected and defended us in the past. We know who will conquer. But this is a day of test; a day when the just shall live by faith; a day when everything that can be shaken will be shaken; a day when those who have not the love of the truth in them will go over to the ranks of the enemies of God; a day when many will fall, and it is the day of the Lord for the controversy of Zion. They seem to have power for a little season, but it is only that the people may be proved, and they are proving themselves very fast. The day of separation will come, and blessed is he who remains firm and steadfast. We may expect, finally, to contend for every principle of honor, virtue, integrity and constitutional liberty before we get through. **MARCUS.**

Helena, Mont., 18.—Senator Sherman and party, who have been visiting Helena and vicinity during the past two days, left for the east this morning on the Northern Pacific.

Rome, 18.—Owing to the closeness of the vote last evening in the deputies on foreign estimates, the entire cabinet will resign.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN EXPLANATION.

SALT LAKE CITY,
June 18, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

As I have had the pleasure and privilege of introducing my dear friend and fellow-traveler, Gopal Vinayak Joshee, from Bombay, India, to the people here, he and I wish it to be understood that he is not a member of the "Mormon" church.

He is a Hindoo of the Brahmin caste; is traveling as our Elders do, without purse or scrip, in vulgar parlance, a "tramp," seeking for knowledge by personal observation among the nations of the earth.

Had he been so disposed he could have enjoyed a "boom" among the sectarians, but it would have been at the cost of freedom, principle and inclination.

As he neither courts their smiles nor fears their frowns, he prefers an independent and untrammelled position.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM WILLES.

STABBING AFFRAY AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, June 17th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The particulars of the subject of my telegram this morning are substantially as follows:

Some three weeks ago A. B. Allen took some horses of John Gooch's for trespass and shut them up in his yard. Gooch got the horses and promised to pay for the damage done by them. Yesterday Allen went to Gooch's for the pay promised. The two men began talking about the fence law that Richmond precinct is supposed to have. They finally got to quarrelling and Allen called Gooch a liar, thief, etc., when Gooch ordered Allen off his premises. Allen refused to go, when Gooch threatened to put him off and started to execute his threat. Allen had his pocket knife in his hand, and as Gooch came near, struck him in the right shoulder, disabling Gooch's right arm; another blow struck Gooch in the face just below the cheek bone, making a gash about an inch and a half long and cutting through the lip. Gooch now caught Allen with his left hand, when the latter struck him a blow with the knife in the left forearm. This completely disabled Gooch, and he left Allen.

Gooch had his wounds dressed and then went before the Justice of the Peace and had a warrant issued for the arrest of his assailant. There was one witness to the affair. Both men are usually peaceable citizens. Allen is a resident of Coalville Precinct, and a brother of Wm. Allen, the luscatic who so unmercifully beat his brother-in-law's children some time since. Allen has been arraigned and has plead not guilty. His trial comes off at 3 p. m. to-day. **H.**

NOTICE.

To all Beekeepers, and Especially to those Residing in Davis and Adjoining Counties.

MILL CREEK,
Salt Lake Co., Utah,
June 17, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The Territorial Bee Association has been credibly informed that there is foulbrood existing in East and West Bountiful, in Davis County. The Association desires to call the attention of the county commissioners of Davis County to the law, and respectfully ask them to appoint a bee inspector. We have been informed that there is none in Davis County, and the fact that foul brood to a considerable extent is existing, proves to us that this is true, or if there is, he is not performing his duties as the law requires him to as an officer. We also call upon all officers of bee associations in the Territory to be energetic in seeing that there is a bee inspector appointed in each of the several counties, if it has not already been done, so that this dread disease may not again be started in our apiaries, and cause the loss of thousands of dollars to the beekeepers throughout the Territory as it has heretofore. Many of the beekeepers have not recovered yet from their losses of a few years since in this line, and besides the individual losses, there is a great expense entailed upon the people of the Territory in sending our money to import honey from abroad for our consumption.

Those who had such heavy losses a few years ago, will not need to be requested to report all cases of foul brood to the county inspector in the several counties where it is found. All beekeepers should take an interest in making reports, so as to keep the disease from spreading from one apiary to another, by robbery or otherwise.

Salt Lake Herald and other papers published in the Territory will please copy, and oblige the Territorial Bee Association.

JOHN MORGAN,
SAMUEL MCKAY,
Vice Presidents.

London, 18.—The Chinese loans have been subscribed five times.

LAND CONTESTS.

Under recent regulation and rulings of the General Land Office hearings and contests before the local officers are in great measure rendered unnecessary. Amended rule 35 of rules of practice was made especially that testimony should be taken near the land in controversy. It is only necessary in such cases that the officer, place, and time should be designated in the notice, whether service is had by publication or personal service.

County clerks are informed by the General Land Office "that when protest is offered, or any person appears to object to claimant's entry or proof, you should take all the testimony offered on both sides, first examining claimant and his witnesses, and then taking testimony on the part of protestant. Either party can cross-examine the witnesses of the other side."

In his circular of September 17, 1884, the Commissioner says: "Notice to make proof is an invitation to all the world to contest the right of the party to make proof, and full testimony should then be taken on both sides and the record made up for action and decision in the case."

In his circular of December 10, 1884, the Commissioner says: "Notice to make proof is an invitation to all persons to come in and show cause why proof should not be allowed. It is not necessary that an objector should be a prior party to the record. It is not necessary that he should be a party in interest. When any person appears at the time and place set for making proof, all the testimony in favor of and against the entry should be taken, and a decision rendered in the same manner as in contest cases."

In his instructions of Oct. 11, 1884, the Commissioner said: "Claimant having by his notice invited objections to his entry, and a time and place being set where any adverse claim may be asserted, he is expected to be prepared to support his claim against all charges and counter-claims which may be presented. If more time is necessary to obtain evidence, a postponement may be had in the usual manner as by consent of parties, as in ordinary contest cases, or an adjournment to a future day to the local office can be had if parties so desire."

In the case of Marquadt vs. Olsen, (11 Copp, p. 213,) the Secretary of the Interior said: "Notice of final proof is published that all parties in interest may be advised of the proceeding, and when one neglects this opportunity for objection it is also reasonable to presume he has none."

From the foregoing rulings it is quite evident that the General Land Office has done all in its power to save parties to proof contests and hearings, the expense of traveling long distances to the Land Office, and paying the expenses of witnesses detained for examination. The mode of procedure is made as simple and inexpensive as possible. The duty of the clerk or notary taking testimony is confined to faithfully transcribing the testimony presented and transmitting it in proper shape to the land officers, who are allowed nothing for examination and decision.

If notaries, clerks, and attorneys would provide themselves with volumes 10 and 11 of Copp's Land Owner, and subsequent numbers as they appear every fortnight, they would have no trouble in complying with the liberal regulations now in force. A contest may be had before any officer authorized to take proof. The necessity of expensive trips to the Land Office is obviated in almost every possible case.—Black Hills Times, May 9.

NOTICE.

Before the Hon. Elias A. Smith, Probate Judge, in and for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.

In the matter of the application for disincorporation of the Iron Manufacturing Company of Utah, Salt Lake County, in Chambers.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID Probate Judge in said matter, entered herein on the 20th day of April A. D., 1885, notice is hereby given, that Wednesday, the 27th day of May A. D., 1885, at 10 a. m. of said day at the office of the Hon. Elias A. Smith, Probate Judge of Salt Lake County, at the County Court House in Salt Lake City, has been appointed the time and place for the hearing of the application of John C. Cutler as Secretary of the "Iron Manufacturing Company of Utah," Salt Lake County, praying among other things for an order declaring said company dissolved as provided for by law.

Salt Lake City, April 20th., 1885.
JOHN C. CUTLER,
Clerk Probate Court.

CATARRH HAY FEVER

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD

Is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, throat, and lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, water and inflamed eyes.

Cream Balm is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. 50 cts. at druggists; 60 cts. by mail. Sample bottle by mail 10 cts.

ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The Matter of the Estate of Wm. S. Berry, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Wm. S. Berry, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrators, at their residence in Kanarra, Iron County, Utah.

JOHN W. BERRY,
WILLIAM W. TAYLOR, JR.,
Administrators of the Estate of Wm. S.

The Mirror
is no flatterer. Would you make it tell a sweeter tale? Magnolia Balm is the charmer that almost cheats the looking-glass.

SPLENDID SEWING MACHINE FOR \$10

Singer Pattern, equal to any sold for \$65. Each machine contains a full set of attachments. The furniture is black walnut, with drop-leaf table. Five drawers and cover box. Crated for shipment it weighs 110 lbs. Every machine guaranteed to give satisfaction or may be returned and money refunded. Address, CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL

FOR 1885

INVALUABLE TO ALL! Will be mailed to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower SEEDS, BULBS, etc.

D.M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

THE RISING QUESTION.

Shall we eat Lime with our Bread?

It is a fact no longer questioned that all the baking powders, with the single exception of the Royal, contain lime or alum. Prof. Love's report as analyst of the New York State Board of Health, revealing lime impurities, and Government Chemist Mott's researches showing the alarming use of alum, have conclusively established the presence of these substances. Eminent analysts have found in some of the powders, notably those so prominently advertised, 10.7 per cent of lime alone.

Everybody is interested in this wholesale debasement of food. The public health is no doubt injuriously affected by the large amount of lime that is thus taken into the system, for—although perfectly pure food is produced by the use of Royal Baking Powder, which is free from lime and absolutely pure—many of these adulterated baking powders are still imposed upon consumers by the false advertisements with which they are placed before the public.

No Lime in Royal Baking Powder.

Chemical tests have likewise proved the Royal Baking Powder to be free from lime and absolutely pure. This results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes by which the tartrate of lime is totally eliminated. The production of chemically pure cream of tartar involved many experiments and great expense, which add largely, of course, to the cost of producing the Royal Baking Powder. But its manufacturers are amply rewarded in thus being able to give consumers a baking powder absolutely pure in all respects—the only absolutely pure baking powder made. In emphasis of this fact, the report of Prof. McMurtrie, late chief chemist for the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, is given:

"I have examined the cream of tartar manufactured by the New York Tartar Company and used by the Royal Baking Powder Company in the manufacture of their baking powder, and found it perfectly pure and free from lime in any form.

"The chemical tests to which I have submitted the Royal Baking Powder, prove it perfectly healthful, and free from every deleterious substance.

"WM. McMURTRIE, E.M., PH.D.,

"Chemist in Chief U. S. Dept. of Agriculture."