

1884. Take for instance the act providing for the election of State Judges, which says: "On the first Monday in August, and every two years thereafter, shall be elected by the qualified voters of the several counties of the Territory, one Probate Judge for each county, whose term of office shall be two years and until his successor is elected and qualified."

These officers who have been appointed to fill vacancies provided for in the laws of the Territory, only hold their offices until the next general election; therefore their successors will have to be filled by election in August of this year. This we understand, is taken by the ablest and soundest lawyers of this Territory, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will give the matter due and thorough consideration before they render any decision.

SHMENT WITHOUT LAW

pretty well known in the city of this Hon. Mayor Wm. Jennings. Steps to contest his right to enter and vote, under the laws of the United States and of the Territory of Utah, which he was prevented from doing at the last Delegate election. The gentleman is now and has been for many years the husband of a fine wife. He has not been the so-called law of the land for that of 1882. He appeared at the registration office of the precinct in which he resides, and at the recent revision of the registration lists, took the oath prescribed by the Commissioners and duly registered. He was subsequently notified that his name had been stricken from the list. He had referred to the County Registrar, falling in that, had referred to the Commissioners. His name is taken under advisement. The Commissioners take the view on this subject as they have taken in the past year, the class of cases which Mr. Jennings may be said to represent, will still be debarring from a vested right, and that without process of law. The Organic Act, construed however liberally, cannot be made, in our view, to reach such cases as these. The very intent of the law was to punish actual polygamists and thus suppress the practice of polygamy. The penalties designed for such persons upon these laws have ceased the practice of polygamy would therefore be in opposition to the law's intent, and being unjust and illegal in its intent would punish a person who committed no crime, and unconstitutional in that it would be *ex post facto* in its nature and operation.

These and other cases growing out of the peculiar rules which, as we have said, were made by the Commissioners in excess of the Edmunds Act, will be tested in the courts and arguments are being made, to have the matter brought, if possible, out the usual delay, before the Supreme Court of the United States, in that it is to be hoped that not only the validity of the Commissioners' extraordinary rules will be tested, but also the constitutionality of the laws on which they are supposed to be predicated.

Correspondence.

MARSHALL PASS,  
State of Colorado,  
June 6th, 1883.

For Deseret News:

At an elevation of 10,857 feet, where snow is to be found many hundred feet below us, I remember for the last two hours we have been circling around the tops of these beautiful, verdant and richly timbered mountains. From where I now sit I see a tank that has been in view from the moving train that has appeared to circle around it, at different angles for the last 70 minutes. Passengers coming to it is with difficulty they can see it.

We have now left the waters that flow into the Pacific—through the Grand and Colorado rivers—and have commenced our descent leaving the head waters of the same river as they speed on their way to the Atlantic, through the great Mississippi.

The engineering skill—displayed in laying out this road and in the

construction of these massive locomotives, with eight driving wheels, drawing immense trains of loaded cars around curves at angles so very acute, (as to cause an engineer, it is said, to whistle "down breaks" on one occasion, when he became a little confused, thinking he was about to collide with another train—when, lo! he had mistaken the rear end of his own train for that of another,) over a grade of 270 feet to the mile, is something very remarkable, to say the least, while the thrilling sensation experienced by the traveler as he passes through the "Castle Gate," whose massive pillars tower 400 feet above the Pass, the Castle Valley and "Black Canyon," present most romantic views, with rocky heights reaching 2,600 feet above the rapidly flowing Gunnison.

President Woodruff is now seated near me and excitedly exclaims, "If I could spare time to follow that stream for ten miles, I could supply my family with trout for a year." It appears that he got on the train at Price, Emery County, and reports to have traveled 80 miles by wagon in the last four days over Castle Valley, mostly of clay formation, very barren, as it seldom snows in winter, and rains in summer are not to be relied upon. Five meetings were held at Orangeville, where the people of the Stake assembled in conference, under the presidency of C. G. Larsen, also one at Castledale and one at Huntington, where a good spirit prevailed amongst the Saints, and much good instruction was imparted.

In the latter place Bishop Elias Cox resigned, and Chas. Palsipher was ordained Bishop in his stead, and two Counselors, and two High Counselors were selected and set apart to fill vacancies. The people are busy putting in crops, making ditches, etc. The five streams on the west side of the valley are quite high, the smallest of which contains as much water as Little Cottonwood, and the largest as much as the Jordan. They are known as Price, Huntington, Cottonwood, Farren and Muddy.

The Stake is prosperous and numbers over 1,600—over one-third of whom are under eight years of age. While much of the scenery on this route is magnificent, we have seen no game, with the exception of a prairie dog or two to day.

I am just reminded by a person sitting near me that there is other game in the country as he has heard of panthers being in the mountains, and he himself and two other persons were traveling from Heber City, Wasatch Co., through the country extending south a distance of 200 miles, where their provisions gave out, and they were without food for two or three days, but they luckily found a huge porcupine, so large and fat he says it took all three of them to get it upon their pack animal. (I presume they were not as strong as the porcupine, inasmuch as they were all grown men, and they could eat little else than the soup). Upon this they subsisted two days until they reached a settlement. He, however, says game is much more plentiful in these parts, than it was then, inasmuch as the Indians do not hunt it as much and it is eight years since he passed through such a strait.

I have just met our townsman John W. Snell, who reports that he has marketed in Colorado and vicinity over 1,800 bushels of Utah potatoes, in the last 30 days.

NONNAO.

DEATH OF H. P. JENSON.

AN INTERESTING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Elder Hans Peter Jensen died at his residence in Brigham City, May 29, 1883, at 7 p.m. after an illness of eight days. During the first five days of his sickness he suffered much, then he apparently got better and commenced to get around again, when suddenly while resting he expired without a struggle. The funeral services were held in the Tabernacle in Brigham City on May 31st. The High Priest's Quorum of Box Elder Stake, of which the deceased had been the President a number of years, formed a procession and marched ahead of the hearse. Remarks were made by Apostle Lorenzo Snow, President O. G. Snow and others.

Elder Jensen was born in New Hagedst, Jolland, Denmark, March 3, 1815, and learned the blacksmith trade when a very young

man. He joined a religious movement in Copenhagen in 1834, and became a member of a fraction of the Lutheran church, called "Kirkestroende."

In 1839, when the first Baptist missionaries came from Hamburg to Copenhagen, he became fascinated by the Bible doctrines taught by them, was shortly after baptized and made a member of the first Baptist church in Scandinavia. Shortly afterwards he went as a Baptist missionary to the city of Aalborg, Jutland, where he succeeded in raising up a branch of that church, of which he was appointed president, or "Forstander." About the same time he laid the foundation of a flourishing foundry and blacksmithing business in the adjacent town of Norre Sundby, in which he was very successful, and soon became a man of considerable means and influence.

In the fall of 1850 Elder Geo. P. Dykes arrived in Aalborg, as the first "Mormon" missionary to Jutland, and began to preach the fulness of the Gospel. Mr. Jensen opposed him at first, but was soon convinced of the truth, after which he with his wife and six others were baptized Oct. 27, 1850, as the first fruits of Elder Dykes' labors at that place. A flourishing branch sprang into existence in Aalborg a month later, mostly made up from persons who formerly were Baptists, and H. P. Jensen was ordained a Priest and appointed to preside over it.

Almost immediately after this a severe persecution arose against the Saints, among whom Brother Jensen was the main object of the people's hatred, and his life was sought several times. Upon one occasion the mob forced him to flee from his house and family, and run about 20 miles, to a place where he could escape on a steamer bound for Copenhagen. Subsequently he spent most of his time in the missionary field and traveled extensively in Denmark and Norway. He organized the two first branches of the Church in the latter country and also organized the first branch in the dukedom of Schleswig, which at that time belonged to the Danish monarchy. He was constantly subjected to severe persecution, and at one time very roughly handled on the Island of Bornholm.

At a large conference, held in Copenhagen in February, 1852, he was ordained by Erastus Snow to the office of a High Priest and appointed a Counselor to Elder Jno E. Forsgren, who at the same time was appointed President over the Scandinavian mission protem. He subsequently occupied the same position to Elder Willard Snow, who was sent from England to take charge of the Church in Scandinavia. When President Willard Snow took sick in August, 1853, and started for England, Elders H. P. Jensen and P. O. Hansen accompanied him and were with him on the steamer when he died and his body sunk in the German Ocean.

Elder Jensen continued his missionary career until the fall of 1853, when, with his family, he emigrated to Utah, after he had sold his valuable factory in Norre Sundby and spent the means derived therefrom for the benefit of the mission and the emigration of the poor. Shortly after his arrival in Utah he located in Brigham City, being one of the first settlers of that place, where he resided until his death, and filled numerous positions of trust and responsibility to the last. He leaves a large family, having 35 sons and daughters, to mourn his sudden departure.

The above information has been handed to us for publication by Elder Andrew Jensen, he having published a biographical sketch of the deceased in *Morgenstjernen*.

RELATING TO THE ELECTIONS.

AN OPINION AND ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
June 13th, 1883.

Alex. Ramsay, Chairman of the Commission:

Sir:—Your committee appointed on May 7th, to examine and report in relation to the offices to be filled at the August election, in 1883, respectfully reports: That there are to be elected members of the Legislative Assembly in all the Legislative Districts of the Territory; and also certain county and precinct officers.

As to those officers who should have been elected at the August

election in 1882, we find, that by law, some of them are to be elected for a certain number of years; some for a given term "and until their successors are qualified," and some for a given term" and until their successors are elected and qualified."

In regard to vacancies, and the time and manner of filling them, the local laws are difficult of construction in view of subsequent Congressional legislation, but in deference to the decision of the Supreme Court of Utah as to vacancies, in the case of Kimball vs. Richards, in 1882, sustaining the appointment of the Governor of Utah, we are of the opinion that all offices which should have been filled at the general election in August, 1882, are to be filled at the next general election in August, 1883, for the unexpired term.

We are further of the opinion that the offices of Territorial Superintendent of District Schools, Territorial Auditor of Public Accounts, Territorial Treasurer, and Commissioners to Locate University Lands, are, under the Organic Act of the Territory of Utah, to be appointed by the Governor, with the assent of the Legislative Council, and that the acts of the Legislative Assembly providing for filling those offices by an election of the people, are in conflict with said Organic act, and are therefore invalid.

Respectfully,  
A. B. CARLTON,  
G. L. GODFREY,  
Committee.

The report was adopted and the following order made:

"That at the general election to be held on Monday, August 6, 1883, there are to be elected members of the Legislative Assembly in the several Legislative districts of the Territory, and also certain county and precinct officers. And that all county and precinct offices which should have been filled at the August election, 1882, are to be filled at the August election, 1883, for the unexpired time."

TO THE CITIZENS OF SALT LAKE CITY.

At a meeting of the citizens held at the City Hall on June 4th, the undersigned were appointed a committee to arrange for a suitable celebration on the approaching Fourth of July.

The committee were also authorized to appoint auxiliary committees which they have done, and the work is well under way.

As there will necessarily be some expense connected with the celebration, we respectfully solicit that the citizens of this city will contribute to aid us to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our nation's birth in a befitting manner.

W. H. ROWE, Fred Walker and F. D. Kimball have been appointed a committee on finance, who will call on you to receive contributions for the purpose above named.

WM. JENNINGS,  
ELI H. MURRAY,  
A. McDOWELL MCCOOK,  
W. W. RITER,  
W. S. MCCORMICK,

Committee of Arrangements, Salt Lake City, June 12th, 1883.

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Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and, Bandelion,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings, or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters. Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to day.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

The most Powerful Healing Ointment ever Discovered.

HENRY'S Carbolic Salve cures Sore Throat.  
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Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

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Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, Inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and the tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

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2 Ton Wagon Scale, \$40.- 3 Ton, \$50.  
4 Ton \$60, Beam Box included  
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Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.  
Blowers, Anvils, Vices and other Articles.  
Reduced Price List Free.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRM OF

Fish Brothers & Co.

TO THE PEOPLE OF UTAH:

The Co-partnership between T. G. FISH, E. B. FISH and J. C. HUGGINS, under the firm name of Fish Bros. & Co., expired by limitation on January 1st, 1883. At that date, J. C. HUGGINS retired from the firm D. J. MOREY and S. S. LYON purchasing his interest. In the re-organization of the new firm of Fish Bros. & Co. which then took place, our Utah trade was thoroughly discussed, and we determined to give the Utah trade that attention in future which it deserves, and which was, to some extent, neglected in 1882.

S. S. LYON, one of the new members of the firm, who had been in the employ of the old firm many years, spent several weeks with Mr. Lowell at Salt Lake last fall, and gave his special attention to ascertaining all defects and all needed improvements in the Fish Wagon, to keep it in the future, as in past years, the STANDARD WAGON of Utah and adjoining Territories.

Call on The John W. Lowell Wagon Company and examine this year's make of the Fish Wagon, for we assure you it will be found a BETTER WAGON THAN WE EVER SENT TO UTAH BEFORE. We are selecting all the timber, and taking special pains in manufacturing all Wagons for Utah trade.

Yours Respectfully,  
FISH BROS. & CO.  
Racine, Wis., April 18th, 1883.  
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