

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 22.

Notice.—Bishops of Salt Lake Stake please send or call at the Presiding Bishop's Office for Blanks.

Telephone Cables.—A new "cable," as it is termed, is being put on the telephone poles in this city. If this experiment is successful the wires will at least present a less unsightly appearance than at present. Each cable is 800 feet long, and can be joined to make any length desired. Fifty wires are coiled together in each, and along the cable is a heavy wire to assist in its support.

At Liberty.—To-day Brother Helon H. Tracy, of Ogden, was released from the penitentiary. Two indictments were found against him for living with his wives, and he was tried on one and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, no fine being imposed. Subsequently he was tried on the second indictment, and received a similar sentence, thus making his term one year, which he has served, less the allowance for good conduct. He has had very poor health, having been on the invalid list for three months.

Coal and Gas.—Omaha papers announce that in drilling for natural gas the workmen have struck a seven foot vein of coal, at a depth of 135 feet, and that Omaha is to be a combined Chicago and Pittsburg. Salt Lake has had natural gas in great abundance for some time, but no efforts, so far as we have learned, have yet been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the bed upon which nature operates to produce gaseous emanations—coal. Omaha found it when not looking for it, but it is apt to exist wherever the gas does and not far from it.

The Big Stove.—The drawing for the big nickel-plated cooking stove at P. W. Madsen & Co.'s takes place on Saturday, at 10 o'clock a.m., at their salesrooms. Those who are entitled to chances (which means old and new patrons) and have not yet received them, would do well to go at once and be supplied, as the stove is a beauty, being not only perfect in all the departments of such a utensil, but an object of ornament that would grace the finest kitchen in the world as well. Some one must get it, and, while being worth \$300, it will cost the recipient nothing. No. 39 and 41 E., First South Street.

Properly Done Throughout.—We have received the following from a Logan correspondent, which tells a cheerful tale:

"Married, at Logan Temple, Dec. 23, 1886, J. P. Evans, son of Bishop C. D. Evans, of Salem, to Edna Stewart, daughter of Uel Stewart, of Springfield. Dinner for the old folks and supper for the young was sumptuously spread upon the tables of the bride's parents. Songs, recitations, readings, etc., completed the evening's enjoyment. Not a drop of intoxicants of any kind was indulged in. All present expressed their heartfelt wishes that bride and bridegroom might have a prosperous voyage on the sea of life."

Bound Over.—To-day the case of Jacob Higginson and R. P. Snell, of Spanish Fork, again came up before Commissioner McKay. The mare and colt which they took in mistake was returned to the owner, and Mr. Dickson asked that the case be dismissed. The Commissioner said he would do so if the defendants paid the costs. This they objected to doing, as they were innocent of any crime. Mr. Dickson also suggested that the mistake was an honest one, and there was no element of larceny in it. The Commissioner, however, said he was not bound by the opinion of the District Attorney, and placed the defendants under \$250 bonds each, to await the grand jury's action.

Provo Points.—We are indebted to our correspondent "B. W." for the following:

S. R. Thurman is confined to his couch, and has been suffering for the last three or four days with a sort of neuralgia and gathering in his head. It is hoped he will soon recover.

Miss Zeila Webb is slowly recovering from her burn; the transplanting process is progressing, but it will be months before the unfortunate young lady can move around.

Prof. J. E. Talmage goes to Bingham to-day for scientific purposes, gathering specimens, etc., and will deliver a lecture to the young people of South Jordan to-night.

The Loyal League members are still in trouble over the bombshell that has been thrown into camp, but they seem to be tenacious enough to contribute the fifty cents monthly dues if they have to refuse to pay their honest debts, as instanced in one of them lately, who, upon being presented with a "dun," said he could not raise five dollars if he were to be kicked from here to Salt Lake for it.

Christmas passed off very quietly, and everything else correspondingly.

Police Court.—To-day Joseph Johnson was arraigned on a charge of drunkenness, and on entering a plea of guilty was fined \$3. He was also tried for stealing a pistol from Hans Jacob Bogardie, and on conviction was fined \$25.

H. Anderson, who left \$5 for his appearance on a charge of being drunk, did not show up, and the amount was forfeited.

James Higney and Chas. F. Jones, of the O. & B. G. saloon, pleaded not

guilty to the charge of selling liquor on Sunday, and were released on \$500 bail each to appear to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Frank Bault, a discharged soldier, and Henry Clifford, of Fort Douglas, were on trial this afternoon for stealing a watch from Mr. Moran. The case was worked up by E. A. Franks.

P. Shannon, whose bonds to appear for trial for gambling were forfeited yesterday, was arrested later in the day and is now in jail in default of \$200 bail. His case comes up to-morrow.

The Inquest.—The railway collision near Rock Springs recently, by which several persons were injured and one lost his life, has been investigated by a coroner's jury at that place. The details of the tragedy have previously been published in these columns, and it is only necessary to append the verdict of the jury upon the cause of death of the fireman, Michael Lamb:

"We find that the deceased, Michael Lamb, came to his death by being crushed between the running board of engine 1,259 and a quantity of lumber thrown from a wrecked freight car in a collision that occurred between train No. 20 and train No. 27, about 1,000 yards east of Wilkins station.

We further find that John Canning, engineer of train No. 20, approached Wilkins station at a higher rate of speed than the rules of the company permitted, and did not have his train under proper control as required by the rules under which he was running."

O. C. Smith, Foreman, P. J. Gorman, D. M. Thayer, Eli Whitright, H. H. Edgar, N. B. Dresser."

Michael Lamb, the deceased fireman, lived at Rawlins, and was a quiet, steady young man and well liked by his associates. He has been married a little over a year and leaves a wife and baby. He had secured a \$3,000 policy on his life some time ago, so that his little family will not be left entirely destitute.

Heavy Timber Suit.—We learn from the Cheyenne Sun that pursuant to instructions from Washington, Attorney General A. C. Campbell of Wyoming, has filed the necessary papers for the commencement of a suit against Coe & Carter, of Cheyenne, the well known contractors, for infringement upon the public domain. The suit is the most important one, when considered in a financial way, ever instituted in the courts of that Territory, involving about \$175,000. This firm has been known for years as the largest of the contractors in the west, their operations having continued from the time of the construction of the Union Pacific railway, during which time they employed a large force of men and removed an immense amount of timber from government lands. The bringing of this suit will cause a little surprise, although perhaps it may be said that it was not unexpected, as it has been known for a long time that active steps were being taken for the prosecution of those who have culled the public lands of its timber, but it was thought that some of the "small fry" would be first taken up. It is well known that timber in Wyoming is limited, and with the greatest protection it cannot long supply the growing wants of the Territory. A large amount of timber has necessarily been consumed in the construction of railways, ranch buildings, fences, bridges, etc., and where once forests existed there are now barren hills. It seems from this that Utah is not being singled out as a place where timber suits are alone to be prosecuted, though so far it heads the list "by a large majority."

THE HIGHER LAW.

HUMANITY AND DIVINITY.

"As the heavens are higher above the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts."—Isaiah lv, 9.

Humanity belongs to MAN; divinity to GOD. The above quotation figuratively expresses the great superiority of one over the other; the comparison expressing all that the mind of man can well appreciate, contrasted by the sphere of the heavens above that of the earth. Both are evidently intelligent beings with powers of thought and action, conception and execution, but widely differing from each other.

The fact here disclosed to the mind of man that there is a far superior being of thought and action to himself, should be an inducement to seek after and find in what the superiority consists, and acquire it if possible. Both reason and revelation must come to our aid, if correct conclusions are to be reached.

Man has a positive declaration that there is a God—a superior, and he should know and adopt the thoughts and ways of the most excellent—the superior. The fact that many divine requirements are such as no one part of humanity has any right to demand of another, is evidence of their superiority, evidence of a higher law, that no human enactments can be compared with, of rights and duties not created by them.

First of all the rule that required of all men to love all others as themselves, and especially their enemies, should they have any, is a rule of life beyond all human control. A failure to do this could neither be enforced nor punished by any human enactment. It is a divinely inspired requirement, placing him who observes it beyond the reach of law, and where justly he can never have an enemy. Reason teaches

us that this position is supremely desirable, is nearly the goal of perfection. A failure to keep the law can only be punished by its author.

The divine injunction that no man should seek his own, but another's good, is what no law of humanity dare demand of any human being, or attempt to enforce by any degree of punishment. The prerogative belongs to God alone as being consistent with His character and perfection. Yet reason teaches us that he who will spend his life in doing good to others, devote his energies to the elevation and redemption of humanity as Jesus did, becomes justly entitled to and secures the highest possible condition of happiness to which human excellence can aspire to or attain. True greatness consists in much service, for which the reward is sure.

The all-absorbing, all-pervading element and essence of the divine character is love. This is the great mystery of God's boundless mercy unto man. God is love, and love is the fulfilling of the law. It works no ill, but prompts all sacrifices to the giving of life, if needs be, for another, and is made manifest only by obedience, by a strict conformity to God's ways and will. It is His prerogative alone to demand that humanity shall be governed by the same rule of action, that man may be like Him, and be able to abide His glory and presence, and be perfect as He is perfect. The passionate and powers of the human soul fully subjugated to the divine will, there would be no accusers because of "man's inhumanity to man."

Laws adapted to humanity founded upon the inflexible rules of justice alone, such as "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," come far short of that divine excellence which must be found in a God-like character whose ways and thoughts are so far above those of man. Justice must not invade the domain of mercy.

Revelation teaches us that it is consistent with the divine prerogative to control the affections, the love, and even the thoughts of human beings; that they must be directed to the acquiring of a knowledge of His character and devotion to His will. Also, to prohibit the exercise of passions tending to evil—such as lust, envy, hatred and all that would lead one to deviate from the path of moral rectitude. Reason confirms the propriety of all this, but they are beyond the reach of human legislation; they can neither be regulated, controlled, prohibited nor punished by any power humanity possesses. The thought and feelings in man regulated by divine law produce a life in unison with the attributes of Deity in all those acts which can possibly be brought into judgment.

The many and varied manifestations of power conferred upon men who have conformed their lives to the divine will far exceed any that can be derived from any human source or natural attainment; such as power over disease, evil spirits, the elements, worlds, and finally over death and the grave, to reach an endless life.

The laws by which the worlds were made and by which they are sustained in their relations to each other in the spheres in which they move, did not originate with man, but all these teach him there is a Creator and Governor, divine in wisdom and infinite in power, with thoughts, ways and laws higher than his.

The fact is obvious that humanity is allied to Deity. Man is urged to be conformed to divine ways and thoughts, and the human mind is fitted to the task. By this we know it is not only right but a duty to recognize a higher law for our observance than can possibly emanate from uninspired political factions influenced by party strife in which the general interests of humanity are usually ignored. We are told by those whose ways are not as God's ways that all this human legislation must be needed, however much it may be in conflict with a conscientious recognition and observance of the higher law which is adapted to every want of degraded humanity, and is alone capable of filling man's cup of happiness to the extent of his highest aspirations.

The laws of God are higher than those of man and no human enactment should be found in conflict with them. Humanity can in no case be released from the power of its duty to God. Man's moral regeneration and perfection are the great end of the divine government, and should be the aim and tendency of all human governments.

Kings, presidents, governors, and rulers all are subordinate to the Divine Ruler, and can legitimately do only that which shall aid in the development of man, protecting him in the possession and enjoyment of all his rights. Kings may be appointed to reign and power, as were those who reigned over Israel, yet in all cases of emergency involving the interests of humanity, they must resort to prophets and seers, as did they, for those divine utterances that must declare the will of God, and to whom His secrets are revealed. Man owes obedience first of all to the divine Governor. All earthly powers must be subordinate to that rule, and in any conflict between the two we must obey God rather than man. There can be no question as to God's supremacy and man's duty.

S. W. R.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY DEC. 30.

A Railroad Rumor.—The Salt River Valley (Arizona) News has a rumor which might materialize with profit and advantage to that Territory

and our own. Where it got its news from is not stated. It says that the Utah Southern Railroad is extending its survey to Phoenix. That on reaching that town the survey will be extended to Salt River Valley, and thence to Mesa City and on to Florence. The railroad, as now being surveyed, will cross the Colorado river between Stoneman's Ferry and Hardyville; thence via Big Sandy and the Muddy to Phoenix. A branch line will be run to San Bernardino, California, from the Muddy. It is proposed to extend the road to Topolovampo Bay, on the Gulf of California. "It was reported to us," says the paper referred to, "that this road was being built mainly by 'Mormon' capital and that it would be controlled by that people."

Arrival.—Elder George Teasdale, of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, arrived here from Mexico, where he had been laboring for some time, on Tuesday last, the 30th ult., in excellent health and spirits, having been appointed by the First Presidency to act in conjunction with, assist and succeed us, on our departure, in the Presidency of the European Mission. We were pleased to meet Brother Teasdale looking so well, after his long and weary journey of over five thousand miles from the northern part of Mexico, which he accomplished in about thirteen and a-half traveling days, and will gladly avail ourselves of his valuable services in laboring on the Star, in the various Conferences, the general business of the office and emigration. *Millennial Star*, Dec. 6.

Free Once More.—Yesterday afternoon Brigham Y. Hampton was released from the county jail, where he has served a year on the charge of "conspiracy" made against him. The particulars of the affair are still fresh to the public. Mr. Hampton employed means to detect those who frequented houses of ill-fame, but so many of the "rule-or-ruin" clique in this city were rendered liable, that a desperate effort was made to check the proceedings. Four indictments were found against Mr. Hampton—two of which still remain—and the case was rushed through the court, an open venire jury finding him guilty of "conspiracy." He was sentenced to the full term of imprisonment fixed by law; while the "L. and L." as the brothel frequenters were popularly termed, were allowed to go scot free.

Attempt at Burglary.—When Messrs. J. W. Sanders & Co.'s office in their hide warehouse on South Temple Street was opened this morning, it was discovered that it had been visited by burglars during the night. An examination showed that there had been at least two men, who had climbed on to the roof of Elias Morris building next door, and had forced a window open in the second story of the Sanders' building. They came down stairs, burst in the office door, and began work on the safe, but were evidently frightened away, as only two small holes, each about the sixteenth of an inch in depth, were made. The work was done in a bungling manner, the attempt to drill holes in the safe door showing the operators had little knowledge of the business, as the part of the door selected was not near the combination.

Death of Mrs. Burt.—This morning Joseph W. Burt, city license tax collector, received a dispatch from Brigham City, Box Elder County, announcing the death, at 8 a.m. to-day, of his grandmother, Mrs. Isabella Burt, and stating that the funeral would be held at 2 p.m. to-morrow. Joseph W., his brother, Sheriff Andrew J. Burt, and their mother will go north on this evening's train.

Sister Burt was about 82 years of age, and was an estimable lady and a good Latter-day Saint. Her aged husband survives her. She was the mother of Judge John D. Burt, now Counselor in the Presidency of the Box Elder Stake, and of the late Bishop Andrew Burt, who was assassinated while performing his duty as City Marshal of this city. Sister Burt had done a good work, and goes to her rest honored and beloved.

Found Dead.—Yesterday William Terman, 70 years of age, a resident of Farmington, Davis County, was found dead on the Farmington Bench. Early on Monday he left home, telling his wife he would be back for dinner. He did not return, however, and Tuesday having passed away without any tidings of him being received, a search was instituted on Wednesday morning, with the result stated. A coroner's inquest was held, at which it was learned that after leaving home the deceased went to a saloon and purchased a bottle of whisky. He probably drank more than he could get along under, and wandered toward the hills, where he died from exposure. There was very little of the liquor left in the bottle. His face was scratched as though he had struggled considerably while dying. Formerly he had been addicted to drinking heavily, but for a couple of years he had been making a commendable effort to reform. Outside of his love for liquor he was regarded as a kind, well-meaning man. His wife is an invalid, and is left with three children.

The coroner's jury gave the following verdict:

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
FARMINGTON PRECINCT, } ss.
COUNTY OF DAVIS.

An inquest holden on the bench near the mouth of Shepherd's creek, Farmington, Davis County, on the 29th day of December, 1886, before G. F. Rose, coroner for said county, upon the body

of William Terman, there lying dead: the jury upon their oaths do say that the deceased came to his death through intoxication and exposure.

In testimony whereof, the said jurors have hereunto set their hands and seal the day and

[SEAL] year above written.

WM. COTTRELL,
ED. A. COTTRELL,
J. N. ROBINSON.

Attest:
G. F. Rose,
Coroner.

Coal Oil War.—For the last few days there has been quite a demand for coal oil in Provo, Springville, Spanish Fork and Payson, superinduced by a tremendous "drop" in the price of that article of merchandise. It appears that F. C. Boyer, the superintendent of the Springville Co-op., recently imported a carload of oil direct from the East, without consulting that gigantic monopoly in Salt Lake known as the Continental Oil Company. Frank—so we are told—had good reason to believe that he could bring coal oil right here and sell it at about 20 per cent. below the price it was then being retailed at, and concluded to try the experiment. He got his car in and sent out circulars to the effect that he was prepared to sell the fluid at 40 cents per gallon, or \$3.75 for a ten gallon case. The news soon reached the Salt Lake monopolists who, not satisfied with the already enormous profits they were making, had been gradually advancing prices, thus raising the retail price to actually 60 cents to the consumer. Agents made several visits to Frank for the purpose of inducing him to advance prices, but that gentleman was obstinate. Christmas was approaching he said, and he wished to give the folks a treat. Flouting that "talk" had no effect on Frank, the representatives of the oil monopolists threatened that they would put oil down to 25 cents a gallon. They were coolly told to go ahead, and moreover were advised by Frank to give the people not only of Utah County, but everywhere else between Maine and California, the same advantage and not to circumscribe their favors to one locality alone.

The threat was promptly put into execution. All the stores in the places named and doing business with the Salt Lake sharps, have been instructed to sell at 25 cents. Frank, however, keeps on asking 40 cents, and we are gratified to learn that the people of Springville are standing by him in the night.—*Territorial Enquirer*, Dec. 28.

RUM'S RAVAGES.

THE ALCOHOL ROUTE TO DESTRUCTION TAKES ANOTHER PASSENGER.

The amount of ruin, misery and death entailed upon the human family through the intemperate use of intoxicants is so well known by means of examples which confront us in every walk of life, that it is useless to moralize at a time when our task is merely that of placing another victim's name upon the roll of those who have gone hence through the agency of rum. That such events should be increasing rather than diminishing everywhere, is a sad thing to contemplate; and that those who are in the toils, but might by an effort of the will be saved, when the almost certain results of their further indulgence are constantly impressed upon them, not only by instruction and precept, but by such examples as bleared-eyed, bloated-cheeked, poison-breathed, ragged-clad wretches just about to topple over into the abyss of death, is sadder still. Of all animals, the wayward human is surely the most inconsiderate.

This morning, at a little after 7 o'clock, Mr. J. H. Roberts, who occupies the position of night foreman of the Denver & Rio Grande Western round-house, had just left the scene of his duties and was homeward bound, when, near the corner of Third South and Fifth West streets, he came upon a recumbent figure in the road; examination showed it to be the body of a man, and that he was dead. Observing night watchman E. Thomas Browning a short distance away, Mr. Roberts called to him, and when the latter came up the corpse was taken in charge by him, and subsequently taken to Sexton J. E. Taylor's, where it now is. It was learned that the deceased's name was George S. Bailey, and that he had been a resident of this city for some years. The fact that he had been drinking heavily for some time—that he was, in fact, a habitual if not an unceasing drinker to excess, and the indications presented by his person, left no doubt as to the cause of his sudden demise—that which the reader already understands.

Bailey is or was well known in certain quarters of this city. His record for peaceful deportment and correct habits has been decidedly bad. On three separate occasions, when an inmate of the city jail, he tried to commit suicide, but was prevented each time; the offense for the punishment of which he generally found his way there was plain drunkenness, though on at least one occasion it was aggravated by the addition of another—that of beating his family and creating disturbances in the vicinity. So, looking at it from whatever point we may, there can be no such feelings of sorrow as would prevail if the man had been simply weak or unfortunate; those acquainted with the circumstances throughout will say, 'tis better as it is for those who hoped in vain for reformation.