

Mr. C. W. Hemenway, pleaded "not guilty," to the charge of libel, the privilege being granted to make a special plea hereafter.

The Grand Jury presented another indictment under the United States law, and two under the Territorial laws.

AMEE DYER

was brought into court and her bonds were released. She was placed under one thousand dollar bonds to appear at the next term of court, and in the charge of the Marshal until said bonds are forthcoming. The forfeiture of the former bonds was overruled by the Court. I have not yet learned whether she has found sureties; but I guess she will.

To-night an election was held in the First School District of this city. The meeting was held in the Tabernacle. There was a large turnout, several candidates were nominated, but Mr. Joseph Stanford was elected by

AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

Everything passed off remarkably well. Peace, quiet and good order characterized the proceedings throughout, and by half past eight o'clock p. m. the meeting terminated.

WEBER.

"INDIGNATION" AT EAGLE ROCK.

THE HALF-MAST INDIGNATION HAS REACHED IDAHO—WHAT IT TAKES TO AROUSE EAGLE ROCK INDIGNATION.

EAGLE ROCK, July 9, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

On the evening of July 7th, the loyal citizens of this Christian town assembled in the hall of Glen, Wheeler & Co., over their store, for the purpose of holding an

INDIGNATION MEETING,

an account of the national flag having been insulted in your quiet and orderly city on the 4th of July.

If the meeting was ever called to order, the call was not loud enough to be heard, and it did not "get there," for one of the chief features of the thing was its lack of order. It was a mixture of a great deal of bad whisky and very little brains. The speakers were unusually abusive, especially one lawyer by the name of Smith and an old man from Chicago.

LAWYER SMITH

is quoted as having said that there is not a woman in the "Mormon" Church but what is a G—d—w—, and he would like to see the d—"Mormons" all swept from the land, even if it had to be done at the point of the bayonet, and hoped to see the day, and he would prophesy that within three years there would not be a Mormon found in the mountains with a fine-tooth comb. Of course at the end of this Christian lecture the delighted audience whooped, yelled, shouted and pounded the floor until some one else mounted the stage.

THE CHICAGO MAN

came to time like a prize fighter. He counted the stage like a John L., commenced by rolling up his sleeves to the show, made a few frantic clutches at his hair and pranced back and forth upon the stage until finally he gave vent to his feelings in a regular tirade of abuse, falsehood and other "Christian" weapons used to reform the "Mormons." He said he knew old Joe Smith, and knew him to be a G—d—w— thief, and that all his followers were the same, and he was ready to powder his musket and help to rid the country of the unholy pest. The next was

A MINISTER

the Gospel. He said he knew nothing about the "Mormons," (which was the case with all the speakers,) and he did not wish to say a great deal about them; but as he warmed up to the work he got the spirit of the meeting and found the only way to be applauded was to say something against the "Mormons." However, he proved to be one of the light weights, and soon wound up amid shouts, yells, and tremendous pounding on the floor.

RESOLUTIONS

were passed condemning the "Mormons," copies are to be sent to handsome Eli, and the President of the United States.

Now, I am not acquainted with the President, but I would suggest to him that when the resolutions reach him, that he call the Cabinet at once and consider the matter; for Eagle Rock becomes disgusted things are pretty bad. With all the frauds committed at the last election she was not disgusted, and when the legislature last winter, the most disgusting, fraudulent body ever convened under the sacred name of law-makers, disfranchised one-third of Idaho's best citizens, there were no indignation meetings gotten up in Eagle Rock. Oh, no, her virtue does not run that way;

HER PATRIOTISM

runs differently. When a small flag floating over Goldberg & Wright's store, by some means, slipped from the top where it was supposed to be securely fastened, and stopped about half way down, some of the patriots loaded with whisky took their guns and

shot away the mast and let the flag they pretended to have so much respect for fall to the ground.

There are many good, respectable citizens in Eagle Rock who are not in sympathy with the "Mormons" who condemn the actions of the speakers in the meeting of the 7th inst.

ORDER.

FALSEHOODS DENOUNCED.

PROVO, July 10, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Please permit me, through the columns of the News, to make a few corrections in relation to an interview had with various newspaper reporters between New York and Salt Lake, part of which was reported in your issue of the 3d inst. Mr. Gibson agent of the Galun S. S. Co., introduced me to a reporter of the New York Sun who desired to get a few facts concerning our number, voyage and destination, which I gave him as it should have been printed and not as it subsequently did appear in that paper. I told him I thought the entire immigration for the season from Europe would amount to about 1,200 souls, instead of the September company numbering that many. I never mentioned Posen or being imprisoned there for two months, but that I had traveled and was imprisoned in Prussia for nearly one month.

In Chicago and Omaha I was again interviewed, and the same incongruities appear in their respective papers, which statements are telegraphed over the country, and as is generally the rule, every editor seems to find it necessary to add a little more untruth and slang about the "Mormons." The Tribune of July 9th took especial pains to collect all these misrepresentations and set them forth, together with a bitter condemnation of the conversion to the "Mormon" faith and emigrating of these poor but honest souls to Utah. It seems apparent that some of the wielders of the pen have forgotten the "pit from whence they were dug," and believe not in the right of anybody making attempts to better their condition but themselves.

W. C. A. SMOOT, JR.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BEES AND HONEY.

An Extraordinary Yield.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 16, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The honey harvest still continues very good and bee masters who are alive to their interests avail themselves of abundance of healthy botanical sweet.

I learned while on a brief visit to Davis County, that Sister Cordelia M. Barlow, of Bountiful, had recently taken out 1,500 pounds of honey. About half of the amount is from her own hives; the balance is from the neighbors' as she has in hand about 200 hives in all.

Brother J. K. Crosby took 5,000 lbs. of honey last year from 35 hives of bees while one of his neighbors with more swarms took much less than half of the amount. It is rumored that considerable foul brood exists in the county, and steps are being taken to have a new bee inspector appointed. The judge of the county signified his willingness to appoint one, and a petition is to be presented for the purpose of securing his appointment.

A visit is anticipated in the bee interest to Davis County by John Morgan, Samuel McKay and Edward Stevenson on Saturday, the 18th inst.

As far as we have learned, the present year is an eventful one for honey.

From one of my first hives—a Chaff hive of 23 frames, very strong and healthy—I have extracted this year, up to July 14th, 210 lbs. of honey, as follows: June 25th, 40 lbs.; July 3, 70 lbs.; July 8th, 45 lbs.; July 14th 55 lbs.—in all twenty days' time, an average of over 10 lbs. a day, which is an exceptional yield. Fifty pounds is a good average yield from an apiary in the usual season.

E. STEVENSON.

JOSEPHITE ABUSE.

WYNOOSE, Wayne County, Ill., July 3, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Thinking some of your numerous readers would like to hear from this part of the missionary field, I take pleasure in writing a few lines to your valuable paper. I can truly say that a person cannot appreciate the beauties of the Gospel as revealed through the Prophet Joseph Smith until he comes in contact with the different creeds of the day, and sees how destitute they are of the principles of the Gospel. They have "transgressed the laws, changed the ordinances, and broken the everlasting covenant," until now they have not a vestige of true religion left.

We find a great deal of prejudice against our people, and all denominations join in denouncing us. They cannot vanquish us with their Bibles, and they show their weakness by resorting to that weakest of all arguments—slander.

On the 14th ult., my fellow-laborer and I had the privilege of attending a

JOSEPHITE CONFERENCE

held at Brush Creek, Wayne County, in this State. The authorities seemed

to welcome us, and we were introduced to the leading men at the conference, and when the meeting commenced we were invited to the stand. Thinking they desired to show their hospitality toward us, we took our seats where they desired. It seemed that their real motives were, though, to get us where they could see us while they heaped abuse upon us. Mr. Hilliard, who seemed to be the main man that day—(we were unable to find who was the one to take charge,) took for his text 1 Tim. 4:1—"Now the spirit speaketh expressly that in the last days some shall depart from the faith giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils." This text he applied to what he termed the Brighamite Church, and said the doctrines of devils were blood atonement, tithing and polygamy; that the Church in Utah is robbing its members of their hard earnings in tithes. He evidently forgot that the Lord had promised "that those who are tithed shall not be burned;" and that the land of Zion should be "sanctified by tithes."

The Josephites doing away with that principle prohibit their followers from receiving the blessings accruing therefrom. It also shows their lack of authority. They evidently fear it would not be popular, which, I think, is the main reason for their opposing it, as they are very careful to do nothing which would lessen them in the opinion of the world.

Mr. Hilliard was loud in his abuse of our leaders, calling President Taylor a falsifier, and saying that the principle of polygamy was instituted by Brigham Young; but he nullified this statement and contradicted himself by saying that if Joseph Smith did institute the principle that was the reason he was killed at Carthage, and that he became a fallen Prophet.

We were not permitted to answer any of the charges, but were told if we were gentlemen we would say we were different from them, to which we freely answered that we were and hoped we ever might be, for they have departed from all the teachings of the Prophet Joseph, and are destitute of all those glorious principles which give us hope of a future existence, and teach us of the blessings which are in store for the faithful.

Ever praying for the welfare and triumph of Zion, I remain,

A MISSIONARY.

TRIP TO MEXICO.

INCIDENTS AND SCENES ON THE JOURNEY.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 10, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

On the morning of the 24th ult., after many a hearty "Good bye and God bless you," from our relatives and friends, Elder W. W. Claff, Jr., and I boarded the D. & R. G. train at Salt Lake City, being

BOUND FOR MEXICO,

in which country we had been appointed to labor as missionaries.

Our journey was one of great pleasure and interest, though the rapid speed of the train over the short and frequent curves of the "scenic route" caused such an incessant swinging motion of the cars that I became quite sea-sick during the second day, and once or twice I was obliged to thrust my head from the car window and surrender the meal, of which I imagined I had undisputed possession, to the fowls of the air.

My companion, fortunately, was not troubled in that way.

This, however, was about the only unpleasantness which occurred during the whole journey.

We passed through Castle Gate, Black Cañon and the Royal Gorge in the day time and were provided with open observation cars that we might see to better advantage the

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY

through which we passed. The rugged grandeur and picturesqueness of this route have been so frequently and ably described through the press, that I will content myself by simply saying that the great praise and admiration which they have received are justly merited, and my language would prove inadequate to the task were I to attempt to describe what we saw.

Just before reaching Pueblo, Colorado, we passed over large tracts of farming land which had been inundated and the crops greatly damaged by the overflow of the Arkansas river. Different lines of railroads near the stream, including the one on which we were traveling, had also suffered from washouts of a more or less disastrous character. Our train, however, was not much delayed on account of them, and we arrived at Pueblo in time to connect with the A. T. & S. F. train for La Junta, a small town in the southeastern part of Colorado.

Arriving here late in the afternoon, we were obliged to wait until about 10 o'clock in the evening, when we took a sleeper for Las Vegas, where we arrived in time for breakfast the next morning.

Here we were forced to lay over until evening for the train which goes to El Paso, Texas, and, having nothing better to do, we amused ourselves by wandering about the city and "taking in" the sights.

LAS VEGAS

is one of the largest and oldest towns of New Mexico, and is said to contain 6,000 American and 3,000 Mexican inhabitants. It is somewhat pleasantly

situated, near a small branch of the Rio Pecos, but is almost entirely destitute of the beautiful trees, foliage and rivulets that may be seen in any of our Utah towns of quarter its size. The city is divided into two parts, the "old town" and the "new town," and a few one-horse street cars ply between them. The streets are narrow, crooked and irregular, though generally clean and free from filth. Most of the houses in the "old town" are very quaint and ancient in appearance, being low mud structures with flat dirt-roofs—probably erected by the Spaniards two or three centuries ago. They are now occupied by the lower classes, who are noted for neither cleanliness nor virtue. One would think that their mud roofs would leak, and that the walls would wash down during the first heavy rain; but a close examination dispels that idea, and shows that the mud which was originally mixed with straw has now become almost as hard as stone and will doubtless endure forages to come. Although the weather was extremely warm, every woman whom we met had her head and shoulders enveloped in what appeared to be a heavy, black shawl. This is an almost universal custom among the Mexican women, and I imagine it originated in a desire to imitate the appearance of the Catholic nuns, as most of the Mexicans are Catholics.

The "new town," which is near the depot, and about half a mile from the old one, has some elegant residences supplied with water, gas and other modern conveniences. A courthouse, which will cost \$100,000, is in course of erection, as well as a neat and substantial stone jail. There are several churches in Las Vegas, but I noticed only one school house. Many stores were empty, and business seemed to be very dull.

In the evening we took the train for

EL PASO,

a town situated on the line between Texas and Old Mexico, where we arrived the next afternoon and exchanged our U. S. currency for Mexican money at premium of 18 per cent. We then crossed the Rio Grande to Pasa del Norte, which is in Mexico, and after some little difficulty succeeded in securing a through ticket to the capital of this republic, over the Mexican Central Railway.

Here the custom house officers examined carefully all our baggage to see that it contained nothing on which they could levy duty, after which it was weighed and checked through.

We received excellent treatment along this road, and enjoyed this portion of our journey very much. We would travel for hours at a time over a track which was perfectly straight and almost level and free from irregularities.

On penetrating Mexico a short distance we were made to realize that the annual

RAINY SEASON,

which begins early in June in this tropical climate, was upon us, as it rained almost incessantly, especially in the afternoon and during the night. On arriving at Jimulco, we were obliged to lay over thirteen hours on account of a bad washout ahead of us, caused by the heavy fall of rain. This delay seemed very irksome as our journey despite the strange appearance of the country with its tropical plants, and pleasant scenery, was becoming monotonous, and we longed to reach its end. At length the necessary repairs were made and we sped on our way another day and a half without further interruption until we reached the City of Mexico. We were met at the depot by Elder Isaac J. Stewart, who conducted us to the house where he was stopping, and we were kindly received by friends, all of whom we found enjoying excellent health and spirits.

Since our arrival we have spent several days in seeing the many strange and interesting sights in and near the City of Mexico, and visiting several places around which cluster the memory of some of the most interesting events of American history. In a future communication I may describe some of these places.

Respectfully,
HORACE CUMMINGS,

CORRESPONDENCE.

STILL ALIVE AND FEELING WELL.

WASHINGTON, Utah, July 14th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Will you be kind enough to grant me a little space in the columns of your widely circulated paper in which to correct an error that some of my friends have fallen into.

In my travels of about seven years in Denmark, as a missionary, I have formed, perhaps, hundreds of acquaintances, who may not recollect my given name.

Nearly two years ago, here in Washington, a man by the name of C. M. Iverson shot and killed himself, since which time a great many letters of inquiry, have come to my family, from my many friends, expressing their sorrow that I should be guilty of such a deed. Now what I want to say is this, that I thank God, my dear friends, for a sound mind and that I do not now and never have contemplated an act so rash. And I feel very thankful to Him from whom all blessings flow, that to-day my faith is stronger and more firm in

every principle of the Gospel that ever before. And by the help of my Father in Heaven, I will henceforth strive to live up to its requirements to the best of my ability.

With kind regards, I subscribe myself.
Your yet living friend,
HANS PETER IVERSON.

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