

The examination of Mahmahoud Sami Pasha and Toulba Pasha was begun to-day.

Sultan Pasha received a gift of \$10,000 as a reward for his loyalty.

The Khedive has expressed his intention to confer the decoration of the Order of Osmanli on all British officers of the rank of Major-General and above engaged in the Egyptian campaign and that of the order of Medjeidie on all officers below the rank of Major-General.

CITY OF MEXICO, 6.—It is denied that the health of President Gonzalez will necessitate his retirement.

The finances of the country are even more promising than last year. The Secretary of the Treasury, speaking of the abolition of the export duty on silver next month, and of the new duty of one half per cent., says this one half per cent. is not an export tax, but it is to be levied on all silver produced in the country. If not paid in the mint, the tax will be collected in port. Silver ore in a concentrated form is subject to a tax if exported. The silver coin already issued from the mints will pay this tax.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 6.—A collision occurred to-day on the Inter-Colonial Railway near Mill Stream station, between two special trains running very rapidly. The engines were badly broken up, also six or seven cars, and a large amount of property was destroyed. The train men escaped by jumping.

CAIRO, 7.—While the annual train which recently departed with imposing ceremonies, was journeying to Suez, on the way to Mecca, the canopy over the sacred car was caught and overturned by a telegraph wire and the sacred emblem exposed to the public. The dervishes in charge are greatly excited by the accident. It is not certain but that the caravan will have to return and the ceremony be performed over again in Cairo.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY OCT. 9.

Territorial Educational Convention.—This body held two sessions to-day, and unanimously adopted the Independent Series of Readers and Watson Spellers, published by A. S. Barnes & Co. The Convention adjourned till the first Saturday in November, at 2 o'clock p. m.

A Southern Trip.—In a few days Brother Wm. Bramall, of Springfield, will take a trip through the southern portion of the Territory in the interest of the News, as a traveling agent. He will visit the settlements, in that capacity, of the counties of Utah, Juab, Sanpete, Sevier, Millard, Piute, Washington, Kane, Iron and Beaver. We commend him to the good people where he may sojourn. Any courtesy shown him will be appreciated by this office.

A Superior Single-tree.—Devey & Son, of Alpin, Utah County, are the originators of quite a large number of useful inventions. Among their last is an iron single-tree, a specimen of which we have seen. Its advantages are that it is practically unbreakable, does not twist or shrink, and is a trifle lighter than the ordinary wooden article. Notwithstanding these points of superiority it will be sold at a mere trifle more than the old style single-tree.

A Notorious Thief.—The other day the News noted the fact that J. Lee had been caught in the act of burglarizing the premises of Mr. Beers, and was committed in default of \$400 bonds to answer to the grand jury. Captain Burt has received information that he was also guilty of two offenses against the law in Ogden. In one instance he stole an overcoat belonging to Mr. L. A. Little, and in another he broke into the room of Fred Kramer and Lewis Franke, at the house of Mr. William S. Lewis and succeeded in carrying off a number of articles valued at about \$30. The coast appears pretty clear for Lee to get to the penitentiary.

Special Notice Y. M. M. I. A.—The officers of the above associations in this State—especially those of this city—are requested to meet in the Council House on Wednesday at 7 p. m., sharp.

It is further requested that the President of each association will call a meeting and reorganize, preparatory to immediately commencing their regular weekly meetings. Also, please call on John A. Evans, at the DESERET NEWS office, for

a new Roll and Record book, as it is requested that each association will use them from the commencement of the season.

JOS. H. FELT,
GEO. C. LAMBERT,
JNO. W. TAYLOR.

A Peculiar Proceeding.—On Saturday evening a writ of temporary injunction was served upon the Territorial Educational Convention, by a deputy U. S. Marshal. The writ was obtained from Judge Hunter at the instance of P. T. Van Zile, E. D. Hoge and P. L. Williams. The apparent object of the movement is to prevent the convention from making contracts with certain publishing houses to publish school books, portions of the matter of which to be prepared by members of the "Mormon" Church, inculcating doctrines of that Church, thus making the books sectarian.

The parties upon whom the papers were served are to appear in the District Court on Friday and show cause why a permanent injunction should not issue. As the allegations of the applicants in the proceedings are bottomless, the matter is likely to resolve into "thin air."

Y. M. Conference.—The semi-annual Conference of the Y. M. M. I. A. was largely attended last night, the Assembly Hall being crowded in every part. Highly interesting remarks were made by Superintendents Woodruff, Joseph F. Smith and Moses Thatcher and by President Geo. Q. Cannon.

A very fair representation of the various Stake organizations and other officers of the Young Men's Associations was present. The following were called upon to speak, and responded in brief, spirited remarks: Milton H. Hardy, H. S. Woolley, Rodney C. Badger and Junius F. Wells. The officers were sustained as usual, and after the singing of a beautiful anthem by the choir, the conference was dismissed. Prayer by Apostle Brigham Young.

Supt. Woodruff stated that, if practicable, arrangements would probably be made to hereafter have two days' conference of the Associations instead of two hours as heretofore. An excellent spirit prevailed.

FATHER JOEL H. JOHNSON.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF HIS CAREER.

Father Joel H. Johnson, who died at Johnson, Southern Utah, September 24th, was the son of Ezekiel and Julia Hills Johnson. He was born at Grafton, Mass., March 23rd, 1802, consequently at the time of his death he was eighty years and six months old.

He has baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Amherst, Ohio, June 1st, 1831, and was ordained an Elder on the 20th of the following September. His ability and zeal were soon afterwards recognized by his appointment to preside over the Amherst branch of the Church, consisting of about one hundred members. He attended the first October conference of the Church. It was held in Orange township, Ohio, in 1831. There he first saw the Prophet Joseph Smith, and at once conceived for him a strong personal attachment. Time strengthened the assurance that he was sent of God. It was the great business of his life for over fifty years to bear testimony of that fact, and of the divinity of the latter-day work. In 1832, when on a mission to the State of New York, he preached the Gospel to his relatives and baptized his father, mother and several others into the Church. By the counsel of the Prophet Joseph, he removed to Kirtland, Ohio, in 1833. He was present when the foundation of the Kirtland Temple was laid, and assisted by his labors in its construction. He was present when the Council of the Twelve Apostles and the other various quorums of the Church were organized.

He attended the dedication of the Lord's House on the 27th of March, 1836, and also the meetings and councils that immediately followed. He saw and heard the power of God manifested as mentioned in the History of Joseph Smith.

He was chosen a member of the quorum of Seventies, and in his calling as an Elder of the Seventies performed several important missions. He took an active part in the exodus of the Saints from Kirtland, in the Spring of 1838. With others, he sacrificed what could be spared from his own necessities to take along the poor who could

not help themselves. Being appointed to stop at Springfield, Illinois, and take care of the sick whom it was necessary to leave, he soon built up a branch of the Church there of about forty members.

In January, 1839, it was manifested to him that he should remove to Carthage, Illinois. There he built up a branch of fifty members, called the Crooked Creek Branch. A Stake of the Church was afterwards organized there, over which he presided for some time. He was eight miles from Carthage on the memorable 27th of June, 1844, when Joseph and Hyrum Smith were martyred by a mob in Carthage jail.

He shared with the Saints in their sacrifices and losses in Illinois. When driven from his possessions in Hancock County, Illinois, he moved into Knox County, and left that place for Salt Lake Valley in May, 1848. He arrived in the Valley on the 19th of the following October.

He was elected a member of the Legislature of the provisional State of Deseret for 1849 and 1850. In the autumn of 1850 he was selected, with many others, to assist Apostle George A. Smith in forming a settlement in Little Salt Lake Valley. He at once bent all his energies to the work assigned him. Since then his interests have been identified with Southern Utah. He and his large industrious family have been an important factor in its development.

In the early days of the organization of Iron County, and the municipal government of Parowan, he was at once recognized as a leading man in developing the country by his election to the City Council and County Court. He was also appointed a member of the High Council of the Stake. At the organization of the Territorial Legislature, at Fillmore, in December, 1855, he was elected chaplain of the House. He soon afterwards filled a three years' mission to Iowa and Nebraska.

He is the author of many hymns and sentimental songs. A few months before his death he published a small volume of his hymns. They are richly endowed with the spirit of the gospel, and teach its principles in a simple and pleasant style. He is also the author of a pamphlet entitled "A Voice from the Mountains," which is an excellent testimony of the truths of the gospel.

His life's experiences taught him great faith in God and His providences. For some years previous to his death he held the office of a Patriarch in the Church. He was earnest in his convictions, faithful in the discharge of the duties of life, and died with an assurance of a glorious resurrection.

JUDGE BLACK'S ARGUMENT.

He Brings his Heavy Batteries to Bear on the Edmunds Law, the Governor and the Commission.

The Law Shown to be Infamous, Inquisitorial and Ex Post Facto.

The following is a telegram to the Chicago Times:

WASHINGTON, September 29.

Judge Black's argument in behalf of the people of Utah is in his most vigorous and characteristic style, and gives his opinions of past belum reconstruction, two per cent. assessments and other matters, as well as the right of suffrage in Utah. Judge Black begins with the statement that an election for territorial officers, fixed by law for the 8th of August, could not lawfully be held by the officers whom the people had previously chosen, and whom the Edmunds bill had displaced, and the Commissioners did not get to Utah or enter on their duties till it was too late to make up the registers and hold an election; therefore there was no election, and can be none till August 8th next year. But failure to elect does not create a vacancy in any office. The general rule of law and the specified statutes of the Territory provide that all officers shall hold over till their successors are duly elected and qualified. The federal judges in Utah, knowing this very well, but desiring to enlarge the powers of the government, wrote to some senator a letter, which was received at the close of the session, in which they represented that general disturbance and trouble were liable to be caused, and order endangered, and organic

government put in serious jeopardy unless Congress would provide for legal successors to all officers whose successors would have been chosen at the annual election. The judiciary committee of the Senate did not understand the object or suggestion of this. The judges wanted an act authorizing the Governor to seize all offices, vacant or not, and fill them with creatures of his own. The senators supposed that all offices were liable to be vacant on August 8, and Judge Black is of the belief that the senators had very little idea of what the Edmunds bill, which they had just passed, meant, for Senator Hoar said it provided for a new election, to be held in a new way, and that a new territorial government might be started in three or four months. Messrs. Hoar and Bayard fixed up an amendment to an appropriation bill, giving the Governor of the Territory power to fill vacancies resulting from non-election on August 8, the Governor's commissions to be good for not more than eight months; but no vacancies were created by failure to hold an election, and Mr. Blackburn said in the house that every member of the conference committee was agreed that the amendment could not give the Governor power to appoint to offices whose incumbents held over, yet the Governor has, within a few days, made 104 appointments to various offices, which the present incumbents, chosen by the people, will not yield without a contest. Judge Black says: "I presume he intends to carry his point by force, unless you (the Secretary of the Interior), in the absence of the President, forbid him. If he succeeds, he and the small anti-popular faction that backs him will possess themselves of unlimited authority, which they will use for the foulest purposes. They will seize all the offices as their lawful prey, put the people under their feet, and trample the life out of society. Owning every assessor and collector of taxes and every custodian of the public money, and being at the same time masters of the whole police courts, magistrates, sheriffs, and constables they will revel in plunder. It will not cost their ingenuity an effort nor their conscience a pang to burden the Territory with debt, sell bonds, put the proceeds in their own pockets and tax labor to death for their payment. Not public property alone, but the lands and goods of individuals will be taken to gorge the rapacity of the false and illegitimate rulers. Peculiar circumstances not found in any other territory may be and already are set up as excuses for robbing the churches. To justify these acts of oppression the privacy of families in the most sacred relations, their kitchens and their bed chambers, will be exposed and misrepresented by eavesdroppers and lying relations."

The judge praises the thrift and enterprise of the people in cultivating a desert, and says: "Utah is rich now, and the people are living in comfort, but she cannot stand what South Carolina did. There is no 'ten years of good stealing there.'" No man, he says, is good enough to be trusted with such power. In the great horde of thieves that overran the south under the auspices of the federal administration, some were not without fair reputation at home. What makes the matter worse for the Mormons is that the leader of their enemies is the same governor who, less than a year ago, signalized his contempt for law and justice and truth by deliberately certifying to the election of a candidate for delegate to Congress whom he and all men knew to be defeated by a majority of fourteen to one. Furthermore, any outrage on Mormons would be hailed with sincere delight in all sections of the country. The judge concluded this portion of his argument thus: "It needs only that you tell the governor to give up his lawless enterprise, that the Edmunds bill was not a bill of pains and penalties, and that neither that nor any other law will justify his contemplated usurpation, and that he must, therefore, confine himself to his proper duties, and leave the people in possession of their just rights."

Judge Black then turns to the consideration of the commissioners and asks if the disfranchisement imposed by the Edmunds law could be inflicted for offenses, or for future offenses, without legal conviction, and replies: "If I had the voice of a thousand trumpets, I would answer as loudly as I could no." To suppose Congress meant to make acts retroactive is to charge it with wilful violation of the Constitution. The

Commissioners commands the registration officers to strike from the list of voters every citizen who refuses to swear that he is innocent of polygamy, and to place none on the list who will not undergo the same expurgatory process. The Commissioners had no more right to pass such a decree than they had to order that every Mormon in the territory should be shot or strangled. Indeed, the massacre at Glencoe, commanded by William III, for delay in taking the test-oath, closely resembled this case in every point and circumstance, except that it was death there and disfranchisement here. The measure is merely an act of attainder, or bill of pains and penalties, and therefore unconstitutional. It violates the fundamental law by inflicting punishment without a trial, a degrading and infamous punishment consisting of deprivation of the most important right that a citizen has, entailing the loss of his caste in society, and reducing him to the condition of a mere pariah. Besides this, it is *ex post facto* in its operation. The registers and election officers are required to extend inquisition over twenty years of every man's and every woman's previous life, hold all to be guilty who do not furnish the demanded proof for their innocence, and thereupon adjudge them to suffer a punishment which no law annexed to their offenses at the time they were committed. No man is bound to testify against himself. You cannot command him to swear in his own case, and tell him beforehand that if he does not obey you will take his silence as a confession of guilt.

The judge then introduces some striking illustrations. The presence in Washington of a large number of half-breeds (physical, not political) leads him to suggest that public sentiment would not tolerate a commission that attempted to turn out of office or away from the polls every man who would not swear that during the past twenty years he had not been responsible for the existence of any one of these. Recent events suggest another illustration to him. He says: "High placed men tax the salaries of their subordinates to keep themselves in power. The inferior officer, the contractor, the laborer, are made mere instruments for drawing money from the treasury and putting it into a fund which manufactures public opinion and corrupts elections. It is the worst form that public robbery has assumed. It is money twice cursed, in the way in which it is taken and in the purpose for which it is used. It is already prohibited by law, but still it goes on, and it will never stop until the offenders are disfranchised, a consummation devoutly to be wished. But the thought cannot be endured of treating them as we treat the Mormons, catching them with a test oath which reaches back like the terrible hind hand of a gorilla. Would our mighty leaders like the alternative of losing their offices and their votes, on the one hand, or swearing on their oath that they had never violated the law against political assessments, or evaded it by getting members of Congress to do the prohibited thing in their stead and for their benefit?"

Judge Black concludes as follows: "This is my argument. Now hear my prayer. Remove these unfaithful commissioners unless they immediately retrace their steps and betake themselves to the path which the law and the Constitution have traced for them."—Chicago Times.

A GOOD THRESHER AND ENGINE.

In this issue the Sweepstakes Threshing Machine and Canton Monitor Engine are advertised. There is no mistake about both being most excellent pieces of machinery, being noted for effectiveness of work and ease of management. Mr. Geo. A. Lowe of this City and Ogden is Agent.

Have you a lame horse? Call for Kendall's Spavin Cure. Read advertisement. dsw & w.

Simplest in Construction.

Most substantially made and not liable to get out of order, are the Aultman-Taylor and Kingsland-Ferguson Vibrators, the best Threshers ever brought to this country. sw & w

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