

domain, or seek to acquire title thereto, shall take and subscribe the oath set forth in section two of this act, before the proper officer of the General Land Department in the district in which such lands may be situated.

Sec. 6. That all poll or registry lists existing or kept under the laws of any of the Territories of the United States prior hereto are hereby declared void; and the proper registration boards, commissioners, supervisors, or officers of election in the several Territories are hereby empowered and directed, before any general election shall be held in their respective Territories or election districts, to prepare new lists, containing the names only of persons eligible to vote or hold office under the provisions of this act.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A RETURNED MISSIONARY'S EXPERIENCE.

KATYVILLE, Davis County, Feb. 24, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Having returned from a mission to the Southern States on the evening of the 22nd, and not having time while in Salt Lake City to report my labors, I will give a sketch of them now. I left Salt Lake City, Oct. 9, 1883, in company with nine other Elders, and proceeded to St. Louis. There I remained one week, visiting relatives, who were Roman Catholics, but enjoyed myself very nicely with them. Met four Elders and proceeded in company with them to Louisville, Ky., where we visited the Southern States Exposition; and thence to Chattanooga, Tenn., where we were assigned to our respective fields of labor; mine being Pitt County, in the eastern part of North Carolina, where I arrived Oct. 26th. I met my companion, C. P. Ostler, who had been in the missionary field about ten months, and found him afflicted with the chills and fever, an ailment which was very prevalent in that region. We received instructions to make our way westward to the mountains, where it would be more healthy, and accordingly we expressed our valises, and proceeded a-foot through the country. We arrived at Brother Cutler's, Surry Co., N. C., on Christmas day, having walked about 240 miles in the preceding twelve days. On my arrival I received letters from home and was made welcome by Brother Cutler. This was a Christmas treat indeed. In a few days I met President C. M. Nokes and labored with him in that neighborhood about a month. On the 8th of February, with grip-sack and umbrella in hand, we started for Wilkes County, for the purpose of opening up a new field. The Lord signally blessed us, and we soon found friends, also made many appointments and began holding meetings. But the devil raged there as he always does where the servants of God find the honest heart. I remained in that county about seven months, in which time we baptized six persons, and I was then changed to labor in Surry, Stokes and Forsyth Counties. I succeeded Amos Cook as President of the North Carolina Conference February 26th, 1885. At that time I was laboring alone, but as soon as sufficient Elders came in to fill up the fields in that part of the conference I concluded to visit other fields. I arrived in Wilkesbarre County June 18th, remained there a short time, then proceeded to Mitchell County, N. C., and Carter County, Tenn., and attended the trial of Elders Christensen and Garner, an account of which has been published in your paper. I remained in that field till Nov. 23d, then visited the remainder of the conference. I received my release to return home with the February company January 22d, 1886.

While away I was blessed wonderfully by the Lord, although there was some bitter mixed with the sweet. I was stoned twice, also shot at twice. The shot sprinkled me but did me no injury. I was mobbed several times. I baptized eight persons and assisted at the baptism of fifteen others; blessed six children, and assisted in organizing one branch.

There are at present eleven Elders in the North Carolina Conference. Two branches and one Sunday school are in a fairly prosperous condition. Many of the Saints are in such a scattered condition that it is impossible to organize them. They generally feel well and are desirous of gathering into the ark of safety in Zion.

I have noticed that when many of the Elders return home they forget to write to the Saints and friends left behind. This should not be the case, as it makes them feel bad, and is detrimental to the cause. Therefore I would advise all Elders not to neglect this duty.

I feel thankful to my Heavenly Father for the privilege of returning to the Saints of God and friends. Your brother in the Gospel,

JOHN E. ROUCHE.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

PRESTON, Oneida Co., Idaho, March 10th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

I don't think I have ever seen an article in your valuable paper from this place, so I hope you will favor me with room for a few lines. This is a place located in the north part of Cache Valley, and although it is yet a new

place the people are comfortable, and peace and plenty seem to surround them.

This place contains about 100 families, yet in quite a scattered condition, as they are mostly living on their farms; but a townsite has been located of late, and it is expected that some day we will have a large town here. Last summer our canal was finished to 10 feet wide, at a cost of about \$23,000. This having been a hard job to accomplish. We feel that we have done a great portion towards making this place prosper in the future.

We have room here for many more families, and men with a little means can obtain land on reasonable terms. Our Bishop and Counselors are lively, energetic men, laboring for the benefit and advancement of the place. They have been performing a home mission of late, in visiting every family of Latter-day Saints in the ward, teaching and instructing them in the various principles of the Gospel, and encouraging them to press onward in the good cause, and I think their labors have already had and will in the future have a good result. The people feel well generally and a good spirit prevails.

"Mormonism" is not being put down any faster in this place than it is in any other where the Saints reside. Our Sunday meetings are well attended, also our fast meetings. Numerous additions to our population are arriving continually from the spirit world, and we rejoice in these noble spirits coming here, and bid them welcome.

Our Young Men's M. I. A. is in a prosperous condition, as also the Sunday School and other various meetings and Associations in the Ward.

We have been troubled somewhat last summer and fall by some of those brave sneaks (some call them deputies) coming around before people were out of bed inquiring for strayed cattle and offering other equally paltry pretenses for their untimely calls. They were usually successful in arresting a couple of men, who, as a natural consequence were soon sent up to Boise college for a term of three months, one of whom had to pay the sum of \$150 for the quarter's schooling. The other was an apostate, and, of course, made all kinds of promises to suit the notions of the judge, consequently he had his schooling free.

What a peaceful and happy community we might be if we could be left alone to serve God according to His revealed will to us. Many a virtuous and innocent family are being torn apart. And what for? Because they will not promise to live in accordance with the various notions of our would-be reformers, who know nothing at all about the will and purposes of our Father and God.

Still we find it written that: "Offenses must needs be, but woe unto that man by whom the offense cometh." I trust that God will be more merciful to them than they are to the Latter-day Saints, when every man shall be judged according to the deeds done in the body.

I am respectfully,

A RESIDENT.

FROM THE BRETHREN IN PRISON.

How the Prisoners Fare in the Idaho Penitentiary.

U. S. PENITENTIARY, BOISE CITY, Idaho, March 6, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

The belief that many of your readers would like to know how the brethren in the Boise branch are getting along, must be my only excuse for now writing to you. As you are aware, eight of us were sent here by Judge Hays on the 7th of last November—seven for living with and supporting their wives, and one for resisting (?) United States officers.

We left Blackfoot about 5 p.m. on the date of sentence, along with some nine or ten other prisoners, all of whom, with the exception of myself and brethren, wore the usual State jewelry.

We arrived at Kuna on the O. S. L. about 5 a.m. the following morning; the balance of the journey being performed by stage, we arrived at this place about 10 a.m., were, after being duly registered, we were allotted our apartments.

The following day most of us went through the tonsorial and tailor department which made quite a change in our appearance.

OCCUPATIONS.

There are about 70 prisoners here at present, including some eight nationalities. We are allowed about two hours out-door exercise every day, which time is usually spent in walking around the inclosure, foot-racing, pitching horse shoes, swinging clubs, playing base ball, etc.

Quite a number of the prisoners, while in their cells, spend their time in different kinds of handicraft, such as making fancy hair brushes, whips, etc.; others in making fancy card baskets, picture frames, miniature river boats, ladies' work boxes, etc. Notably among this class is C. Young, whose work is pronounced by competent judges to be the best they have ever seen of the kind. Others again spend their time in reading, writing and studying, notably among whom are

Brothers J. M. Phelps and G. C. Parkinson, who are making strenuous efforts to master the Spanish language.

OUR TREATMENT

Since coming here has been all that could be expected under the circumstances. The Warden—Mr. Richards—is a gentleman in every sense of the word. He has treated us with uniform kindness, and has done all in his power to make our sojourn here as pleasant as possible, consistent with the rules of the institution, as has also Mr. Palmer the assistant warden. The guards also are very kind and gentlemanly in the performance of their duty. Everything about the place is clean, neat and orderly. Our food—of which we get two meals per day—is served in our cells, and is clean and wholesome, though not always as palatable as we could desire. Strict discipline is maintained here, though tempered with uniform kindness.

The Deseret News (semi-weekly) comes regularly to hand, which is eagerly read and highly appreciated, as is also the Utah Journal and Southern Idaho Independent, which are also regular visitors here.

Myself and brethren are in the enjoyment of the best of

HEALTH AND SPIRITS,

and have been so ever since we came here. Thus far none of us feel or look any the worse for being here, although as you may readily suppose, this is no desirable place to be in.

Our faith in the final triumph of God's work here upon the earth, has not in the least abated, although the dark clouds of persecution seem to be setting thicker and faster over our heads, as notice the tyrannical and liberty-enslaving measures now under consideration at the national seat of government.

I often wonder, Mr. Editor, whether the law-makers and people of this great nation will ever

PAUSE IN THEIR MAD CAREER

of persecution and take time to investigate the principles we hold forth. I am sure were they to do so they would find nothing in "Mormonism" that they would be alarmed at, but they would find that the principles we advocate are pure, noble, and God-like in their every fiber, and that they are calculated to raise man higher in the scale of intelligence and morality. But when I see such a bitter spirit of persecution manifested, led on by a hireling and apostate clergy, inflamed, and spread by the press, and eagerly drunk into by the masses, I am led to

THE CONCLUSION

that not till the Lord has made bare His mighty power in our behalf—not till He has visited the wicked and ungodly, with wars, famines, earthquakes, plagues and pestilence, devastating in their nature—will they pause in their mad career, or realize that they are fighting against God, and His people.

That such will be the inevitable downfall of all those who fight against Zion, unless they speedily repent, is as sure as the sun shines. I regret to see our law-makers and this nation tearing the Constitution into threads, and trampling the principles of liberty and justice under their feet, in order to oppress a mere handful of God-fearing people; because such measures as they mete to others will fall back on their own heads, with compound interest. That Zion may remain tranquil in this her most trying hour, and the inhabitants thereof draw near unto Him who rules on high, is the constant prayer of Your brother in the Gospel,

A. L. BLACKBURN.

SOME HARD QUESTIONS.

Written to be read at the Ladies' Mass Meeting held in the Theatre last Saturday, but omitted for want of time.

Has Senator Edmunds a wife or a daughter? If he has either, what must be her feeling towards him? How must she regard his injustice to women? How can she tolerate the inhumanity of his laws he has framed for Utah? Laws which are to take away the political rights, not only of those women whom he chooses to call offenders, but those also who have committed no offense. And the government officials who, here in Utah, are carrying out some of Edmunds' unjust suggestions even before they have become law; is it possible that they, at least some of the most unprincipled of them, can have wives, daughters or sisters? It is to be hoped not! After heaping the insults and indignities upon "Mormon" women that they do, how could they ever have the assurance to speak to or look at any woman again? They must have had mothers; are they all dead? It is a great pity if some of them are not. Supposing it to be the case, that any one of the gentlemen referred to has a wife; how would he like to have such questions asked of her as have been asked of other men's wives, and in open court? It is to be feared that in all their studies and researches after knowledge, they have failed to come across, or else have entirely overlooked, the

"GOLDEN RULE."

Would it not be a charitable work to get that beautiful law printed on Sunday school cards, and send it to them, by an army of the children whose papas are now in prison for no crime, except that they own and support their

little ones and their mammas? And some of the leading ones in the nation choose to call this wrong. "If you would only renounce polygamy!" some of them have said. But how is it now, non-polygamists are to be disfranchised the same as though they were really among the offenders? Can they not see that they are showing us before hand, that we need not anticipate any good from them, however we might turn, so long as we choose to serve the Lord instead of the evil one? So long as we will live pure lives instead of corrupt ones? If they do not see it, we do; and we are all the more determined to love the Lord and serve Him with all our might. May He have mercy on us and save us. And may He have mercy on them, and if possible turn them from the error of their ways. We do not ask them to have pity on us, we have learned better. But from the very bottom of our hearts—great, warm loving hearts, such as they know nothing about—we pity them, and pray for them. We are shocked and wounded now, by their cruelty towards us; by all that we see and hear of them. But oh! it will be far more terrible to see and hear them, in the near future, when they are calling for rocks and mountains to fall upon them and hide them from the presence of an offended and all-powerful God!

L. GREENE RICHARDS.

DEATH OF A GOOD WOMAN

SISTER ELIZA M. LYMAN, A FORMER WIFE OF THE PROPHET JOSEPH SMITH, PASSES FROM THIS LIFE.

PROVO, March 8, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Many of your readers will be pained to learn of the death of Sister Eliza M. Lyman, who departed this life on the morning of the 2d inst., at Oak City, Millard County, U. T. She was the eldest daughter of Edward and Lydia Partridge and was born April 20th, 1820, at Painesville, Geauga County, Ohio. Her parents joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints when she was quite young. This action changed the prospects of her whole life. From having been in easy circumstances before, her subsequent life was to be one of privation and self-sacrifice. Becoming identified with the Saints in her youth, she was early imbued with a love for the principles of the Gospel and a reverence for truth and honesty. Having to suffer the privations incident to the persecutions endured by the Saints in Missouri and Illinois, she was deprived of those advantages of education generally considered necessary to qualify a young woman to appear to advantage in company; at the same time her inherent qualities of modesty and good sense, coupled with a studious disposition, enabled her to surmount obstacles and gain sufficient book learning to become a teacher, and she was able to appear to advantage in the best society. With no ostentation she was generally self-possessed under all circumstances.

Although having filled honorable positions in connection with the benevolent institutions among the Saints, her life labor has been most appreciated by her intimate friends and relatives.

She was one of the first to receive the doctrine of celestial marriage being taught that principle by the Prophet Joseph Smith, to whom she was married in 1833 by Apostle Heber C. Kimball. In those days it required considerable self-sacrifice as well as faith to enter into that order. After the death of the Prophet Sister Eliza was married to Apostle Amasa Lyman by whom she had five children; three of them are now living. Her son Platte D. Lyman was born in a wagon on the Platte River, near Fort Laramie, while journeying to the valleys of the mountains, the parents having been driven out by mob violence with the rest of the Saints from Nauvoo.

She accompanied her son P. D. Lyman to San Juan, where he was sent to take charge of a company of settlers, having to make a road through an almost impassable country in the winter time. The suffering and anxiety consequent upon that journey, and the residence in the San Juan country where her son Joseph A. was shot in the knee by a horse thief and lay helpless between life and death for about a year; being surrounded by Indians, Utes on the one side and Navajos on the other; no doubt served to break down a constitution by no means robust.

Upon the release of her son from the Presidency of the San Juan Stake, she returned to her old home in Oak City, where she appeared to feel unusually contented. Although enjoying the society of the Saints and always rejoicing in the principles of the Gospel, her lot in life has not been an easy one; but it has been one of self-sacrifice almost from infancy, and she was never happier than when ministering to the comforts of others.

If honesty of purpose and integrity to the principles of the Gospel will insure a crown of celestial glory, Sister Eliza will certainly receive one.

EDWARD PARTRIDGE.

A Beautiful Complexion.

In place of blotches, pimples and eruptions will surely be the result of using Syrup of Prunes. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

HANCOCK AND SEYMOUR.

A Striking Similarity Between Them.

Two Men made Great by one Event and Both Succumb to a Common Fate.

General Hancock, the pride of the army; of splendid physique, martial bearing; the obedient soldier, whom war made famous.

Gov. Seymour, the old time gentleman, the pacific statesman, the idol of a great party.

Both men standard-bearers of the Democracy, the one a soldier, the other as a statesman in a presidential contest—both dead; both dead almost at the same hour!

There is a remarkable parallel and contrast between these two men. The war period made both famous. Both were patriots; both yielded to the same ambition; both succumbed to the same fate!

Hancock apparently well one day, the next, says the World, "is sinking step by step, like a person descending a pair of stairs."

Governor Seymour, says the associated press, has been gradually failing for eight years. Both men, though of entirely different temperment, yield to a common fate.

Hancock's case was discovered by an eminent physician at the very last moment to be beyond help, because, back of the malignant ulcer in his neck was a disorder which made living impossible.

Governor Seymour's life for eight years has been feeble, as the associated press says, because of a serious attack of renal inflammation some time ago, and his death therefrom has only been a question of time!

Both Hancock and Seymour might have lived many years had they known and recognized the fact that they were each of them victims of a dangerous kidney disorder, and treated themselves successfully as they might have done by that great scientific specific, Warner's safe cure. Well might a well known physician exclaim: "I sometimes think people would never die if their kidneys were always sound."

An eminent New York physician says: "Hancock's kidneys stopped excreting urea." No wonder he died, for 400 grains of this horrible blood poison should be passed out by the kidneys every day; if they fail, disease runs riot through the whole system and death is inevitable. Deaths from kidney disorders are of the commonest occurrence among all classes, but are more noticeable in these two cases, because of the prominence of the victims. Thousands of cases of needless deaths, aye, of actual suicide and homicide occur every year, because people and physicians fail to give proper attention to the only blood purifiers in the system.

These two cases, occurring so strikingly near each other, originating in a common source, and eventuating in a common fate, ought to arouse the people to the necessity of allowing no season to pass without taking a few bottles of the great specific alluded to, which is the only remedy known that has direct power and control over these great organs, not only preventing and curing the diseases to which they are subject, but also preventing and curing the many, many diseases which would never exist if these organs "were always sound."

STOP THAT COUGH.

By using Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balm—the only sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Sore Throat, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Scores and hundreds of grateful people owe their lives to Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balm, and no family will ever be without it after once using it, and discovering its marvelous power. It is put up in large family bottles and sold for the small price of 75 cents per bottle. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron.

The new and unequalled nerve tonic, for nervousness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, rheumatism and broken down humanity. Sold by all druggists and country dealers.

75 cents for Health and Beauty.

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