

women or innocent children—they were characterized as liars who were taught by the Church to falsify. Such shameful abuse of witnesses coupled with such baseless charges against a religious organization the essence of whose teachings is truth, have probably never been equalled since the days when the former-day Saints were persecuted legally and otherwise.

If it be granted that a few persons may have departed in some degree from the strict line of truth, in the hope of defending some loved relative and saving him from incarceration in a foul prison, such instances are individual affairs and would be but a drop in the bucket compared to the whole. Our position in this regard can be demonstrated beyond the reach of successful contradiction.

With few exceptions, convictions have been found by the packed juries in all polygamy and unlawful cohabitation cases since the beginning of the anti-"Mormon" raid under the Edmunds act, inaugurated in October, 1884. Without any reference to those in Arizona and Idaho, those who have been tried and imprisoned to date number sixty-seven. Of these, forty-two entered the plea of not guilty, but only twenty had a regular trial, the balance—twenty-two—having no prospect of an acquittal, went upon the stand themselves, acknowledged having lived with their wives, and gave all the testimony necessary to a conviction. The remaining twenty-five had no trial in any shape, as they plead guilty to the indictment.

The twenty of those who plead "not guilty," and had regular trials for the most part, assumed that position not merely to take advantage of every legal probability within reach to insure an acquittal, but also that the various points of law involved might for the benefit of others as well as themselves, be fully and fairly tested in the higher courts. Consequently a number of cases were appealed. To those who took that course the community are indebted, their attitude under legal accusation not only being private but also a public necessity.

But it was alone among those twenty cases where any opportunity could be found for making the base and slanderous accusations that have been laid by a vile local press against individuals and, in the same connection, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, whose foundation and superstructure is truth. In the first place individuals were accused of testifying falsely when their evidence did not aid the prosecution; then the odium of the alleged false evidence was laid upon the Church, villainously accused of teaching that it was no sin to lie when the safety of a Church member or interest was at stake. Then it may be asked: "Who taught the twenty-two, who testified against themselves rather than have the members of their families dragged into Court and insulted by brow-beating, unscrupulous and unrefined prosecuting attorneys and judges? Was it the Church? Who was it that instructed those who plead guilty—twenty-five in number. Was it the Church?"

Taking the raid clear through from beginning to end, as a whole, looking at its cruel and unjustifiable character, it will be found that the closeness and fidelity with which its victims have clung to truth in every aspect under the most trying circumstances has but few parallels in history. There is no more truthful community to be found than the Latter-day Saints, the vile aspersions of their enemies and defamers to the contrary notwithstanding. It is their false accusers who hide themselves behind "the refuge of lies."

An instance of the kind of perfidy in question is now under our eye, in the form of a dispatch sent from this city. It is dated the 9th inst. and appears in the San Francisco Chronicle; an extract is herewith presented:

"Deputy Marshals Franks, Smith Cuddie and Vandercook raided Mill Creek ward early this morning and arrested George Bailey, James Hansen and Andrew Jensen for unlawful cohabitation. They subpoenaed the wives of the accused as witnesses, except Mrs. Jensen number two, who claimed to be unable to get out of bed, having a babe two weeks old. On the disappearance of the deputies she took her child and lit out for the hills, and could not thereafter be found. The accused were all taken before Commissioner McKay to-day and after much crooked swearing the usual revelations of women having children without any one knowing of their marriage or who the fathers were came out."

Nothing could be more false than the statement about "crooked swearing," and "The usual revelations of women having children without any one knowing of their marriage or who the fathers were." There was absolutely no such testimony in any of the cases named, the dispatch sender being a wilful slanderer, a person without a spark of honor in his composition. He is a disgrace to human kind, and we look pitifully upon a man who will lend himself to such unmitigated baseness, which has been constantly carried on here by the class to which he belongs.

"OMAHA HERALD" COUNSEL.

The Omaha Herald has always been a consistent friend to the people of Utah. That is, from its own standpoint. We

do not expect it to look at things from ours. Its able editors are opposed to our views on the marriage question, and have never failed to express their convictions that we must relinquish them. They have urged the "Mormons" to do something that in the very nature of things is impossible. This has been because they desired to save the people of Utah from troubles which they could foresee might be the consequence of the intense fanaticism of professing Puritans, and the scheme of the crafty who wish to take advantage of popular prejudices to effect their own selfish ends. We appreciate the kindly feelings manifested by the talented gentlemen who control the Omaha Herald, but we cannot endorse their recommendations nor fall into their plans.

The Herald has an editorial on the Epistle of the First Presidency to the "Mormon" people, and it reiterates the statement that "polygamy must be abolished." The writer says he has done everything he could, by private argument and protest and by public warning to induce the "Mormons" to yield to the inevitable, and save the people and the great work of their hands in the mountain deserts that they have redeemed into beautiful and beautiful gardens, but without success. And again he warns the Latter-day Saints that "they cannot follow the counsels of the heads of the Church" without "the certain danger of the destruction of every right, privilege and possession which it is in their easy power to hold and enjoy in peace." He says the people who created Utah "must resist those teachings." They must "surrender polygamy." And he goes on to show how, "through an anti-polygamous constitution," The Territory can be admitted into the Union, which he says is "the true way of the Mormon people to peace, safety and happiness."

We are sorry to disagree with such a good friend and well-meaning adviser as the gentleman who offers those strong suggestions. But we assure him that when he counsels the "Mormons" to take a course which appears dishonorable in their eyes, he utters his voice in vain. The principles which the Latter-day Saints have accepted as divine, they cannot repudiate and retain their self-respect, to say nothing of the confidence of heaven and their hopes of eternal salvation. If "polygamy must be abolished," it cannot be abolished in a moment, nor by the sudden dictum of any man or body of men. It could not be done by the "Mormons" themselves, if they so desired. It is fraught with too many consequences and is interwoven too much into the fabric of their family life, to be swept away at once by voluntary action or external force. And the Latter-day Saints are likely to be consistent with their professions. What God has commanded them to do, they are unlikely to attempt to undo, of their own volition. What other people may undertake is another thing. It is all in the hands of Providence and will be overruled as God wills.

The advice of the Omaha Herald is not likely to weigh very heavily against the counsels of the "Mormon" leaders. The Epistle in question is full of excellent instructions, and the Latter-day Saints will, no doubt, endeavor to profit by them in practical life. And the inducements which the Herald holds out will have as little effect upon the "Mormons" to go against their own consciences, as the sad consequences which it predicts if they do not relinquish a part of their religion. They counted the cost when they embraced the faith of the Gospel. Their chief aim will be to carry out what they are sure is the word of the Lord. The ease, comfort, prosperity and peace which it is thought would be the result of their renunciation of a religious ordinance, would be no compensation for the loss of their fellowship with the heavens and their consciousness of right. Neither will the prospects of the loss of political privileges and the sacrifice of every earthly good deter them from pursuing that path which duty points out for their feet.

And we are not sure that the Herald's predictions of disaster will be fulfilled, nor that the results it anticipates if we are untrue to ourselves and our cause will be realized. There is One engaged in this cause who is not taken into account by its enemies, and we are strongly of the opinion that He is able not only to take care of His own work but to discomfit its foes and bring His people off "more than conquerors." If the Herald could see things from our point of observation, it would be neither afraid of consequences nor desirous of our divergence from the strict lines of our religion.

As to the constitutional provisions hinted at by our esteemed contemporary, Congress has the same power in relation to Utah that it has in regard to Washington. The conditions for Statehood may be imposed in an Enabling Act. We have made our State Constitution and it is one that cannot reasonably be objected to by Republican or Democrat. We stand by it and have nothing at present to add or withdraw. And if the leading men of the nation knew what was for its best good and ours, they would admit Utah to its proper place in the Union, upon those constitutional requirements which alone should be demanded of any State seeking to enter the great Federation.

BISHOP JOHN PARKER.

The subject of this sketch, whose demise has already been noticed in the News, was the son of John and Ellen Haskin Parker, and was born in Chaddley, Lancashire, England, Feb. 14, 1811. He was among those who heard the Gospel preached by the Elders in the early days of the English Mission, was among the first of his family to receive the message and became a member of the Church by baptism in 1838. He was soon afterwards ordained, and his faithful labors in that country as a minister of the Gospel were attended with considerable success in adding numbers to the Church.

In 1845 he migrated with his three motherless children to Nauvoo, and was among those who were favored with the ordinances of the Temple before his expulsion from that city in the general exodus of the Saints in 1846.

He with his then somewhat numerous family, acquired by marriage with an estimable widow lady, found it necessary to find employment by which they might be able to procure the necessary means to enable them to join the main body of the Church, at that time moving to the western wilds, at as early a date as possible. For this purpose he removed his family to St. Louis, where his success in realizing the object of his sojourn, was a special manifestation of God's favor to those whose hearts are set upon the upbuilding of His kingdom. While there he was not unmindful of the wants of the poor, nor of the needs of the Branch of the Church there, but his generous contributions were quite in keeping with his success in business, and his departure from that place was recognized as an appreciable loss to both the spiritual and temporal interests of the Branch.

In 1852 he gathered up his family and effects and journeyed across the plains to Salt Lake City, in charge of the company with which he traveled, arriving about the first of October of that year. Here he located in view of making a permanent home, but in 1862 he was called upon to go and assist in building up the settlements in the southern part of the Territory.

In answer to the call he, with the principal part of his family, repaired forthwith to Virgin, on the Virgin River, where he engaged with his characteristic energy as a zealous worker in all those general improvements requisite to transform a dreary desert land into pleasant and desirable homes. In this he labored with his own hands, and by his example encouraged others whose hearts and faith were not so strong, in efforts needed to bring water upon the land and make it fruitful as a possible dwelling place for man.

On the 23d day of May, 1864, he was ordained a Bishop by Pres. E. Snow, of the Twelve Apostles, and officiated in that capacity to the great satisfaction of the people of the ward as well as the presiding authorities, to the day of his death, which occurred on the 24th of March last.

His failing health has for some years prevented, to some extent, that active service which characterized his career in every place where energy was necessary in connection with great wisdom to achieve important results; but the wisdom of his counsel, which was eagerly sought, was equal to every emergency, and brought him honor both in his Bishopric and as a judge in Israel.

His well spent life of 75 years was less blemished with indiscretion, less characterized with individual selfish ambition than the lives of ordinary mortals usually are. His labors were for the dead as well as the living, and departed ones will ever honor his name for acting a part so eminently in unison, with a savior's regard for the welfare of others, and in keeping with the highest order of Celestial law revealed to man.

He lived to see and bless his third generation, and left a posterity almost as numerous as were his years, to bless and revere his name in generations and eternities to come. He rests in peace and his reward is sure. [COM.]

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 15

Notice.—Members of the Deseret Hospital Association are respectfully notified that next month—May—is the time for renewing their subscriptions. Attention to this notice will much oblige.

H. B. CLAWSON, Pres.
E. HOWARD, Asst. Sec'y.

Fined \$300.—One of the brethren on whom judgment was passed by Judge Powers, in Provo, on Tuesday, was John Duke, of Heber City. The required promise to renounce a principle of his religion was not made by Bro. Duke, who was sentenced to pay a fine of \$300, and allowed five days in which to furnish the amount.

Bust of President Taylor.—Young Dallin, the Utah sculptor, has recently executed a plaster bust of President John Taylor which he has forwarded through H. B. Clawson, Esq. It is a very striking likeness of the President and bears a pleasing and natural expression, quite rare in works of that character. The only fault we can find with it is that it lacks a little in breadth. It looks rather too narrow between the temples and across the shoulders, but otherwise is admirable in every particular. We are pleased to see that our young friend, while advancing in his profession and gaining plau-

dit and patronage in the great world, does not forget his mountain home nor the leaders of the people among whom he was born and reared. We hope that his success may continue, and that he will gain the front rank among the artists of the age.

Cure for Diphtheria.—Joseph and Clara Gee, of Moroni, Sanpete Co., request us by letter to publish the result of their experience in dealing with that terrible disease, diphtheria, in the hope that others may be benefited thereby. Their ten-year old daughter had the disease in a very bad form, and it had progressed to such an extent before they adopted any other than the usual remedies that hope for her recovery failed and the parents were told to prepare for the worst, as she had but a few hours to live. They then adopted the use of tar and turpentine and also administered castor oil freely to carry off the disease from her stomach and the result was that she recovered.

We infer from the wording of the letter that the tar was burned to fumigate the sick room, and the turpentine administered internally, from the fact that mention is made of the fumes penetrating where other medicines could not be made to reach. Writers of recipes should be more explicit in stating the quantity and frequency of dose, etc.

Live Stock Company.—A certificate of incorporation was issued from the Secretary's office to-day to the Mantua Live Stock Company of Box Elder County, Utah, the articles of association of the company having been filed with Secretary Thomas. The purpose of the organization is for the "buying, selling, propagating and herding of live stock, such as horses, cattle, sheep, etc., and to do and transact any and all business usually done in connection with that branch of industry." The principal place of business of the company is located at Mantua, Box Elder County, Utah, and the capital stock of \$3,301 is divided into 708 shares of the par value of \$11.72½ each. The following are named as officers for the first term: President and Director Peter C. Jensen; Vice President and Director, Peter Jensen; Secretary and Director, N. P. Jeppeson; Treasurer and Director, Nils Nilsen; Directors, R. N. Jeppeson, P. F. Peterson, Julius Keller, Anders Madsen and Christian Nelson. The organization was effected on the 25th of March, 1896, and there are 65 shareholders holding from two to twenty-four shares each, the full amount of the stock being subscribed for.

Court Proceedings.—In the Third District Court to-day, in the cases of Matthew Orr vs. John T. Rich et al., and John M. Harst vs. George Edgington, demurrers to the complaints were overruled. In the suit of M. A. Harker vs. John W. Harker, the demurrer of the defendant was sustained.

Spencer Clawson obtained judgment by default against Thomas Pierpont et al., as asked for.

In the suit of James Thomson vs. Jeannette Thomson, transferred from the Probate Court, pending a motion to strike out parts of the complaint, the time to answer was extended until 10 days after the hearing of the motion.

A motion to dismiss was made by Mr. Varian, in the case of Salt Lake City vs. J. T. Sullivan and Pauline Howard. The offense charged against the defendants is that some time since they both committed an indecent exposure in a room on Main Street, but within view of passers-by; the motion to dismiss is made on the ground that it was not a public exposure.

In the suit of Thomas R. Jones vs. Joseph Pitts et al., the demurrer to the complaint was overruled.

A demurrer in the case of Thos. C. Devlin vs. Abner Stanchfield et al. was argued and submitted.

James W. Thomas vs. The Jordan and Salt Lake Surplus Canal Company et al. is the title of a suit growing out of alleged damages arising from the flooding of the plaintiff's land, by water from the surplus canal. It was being argued this afternoon.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 16

Another Arrest in Idaho.—By letter from Malad Valley we learn that Brother C. Gardner of that place was arrested by deputy marshals a few days since on the charge of unlawfully co-habiting with more than one wife. He gave the usual bonds and is required to appear at Blackfoot on the first of next month to answer to the charge.

Attempted Suicide.—Last night Mrs. Laura Cornell, who occupies a room in the Wasatch building, attempted suicide by taking about an ounce of laudanum. Some time after, one of two girls who live in the room with her, notified Dr. Bowers of the occurrence. The doctor made energetic efforts to remove the effects of the deadly drug, and finally succeeded in getting her past any apparent danger of a fatal result, but she has not yet recovered. Family troubles are said to have been the cause of the rash act.

The Robbers Held.—A preliminary examination in the case of Reinhart, Hastings, Kellogg and Loomis, for robbing the safe at Sadie Noble's house, a week ago, was held before Justice Pyper this morning. F. H. Loomis was discharged, there not being sufficient evidence to hold him, but the remaining three were required to furnish

\$2,000 bail each, for their appearance to await the grand jury's action. Failing to find securities, they were lodged in jail.

This afternoon Reinhart, who had been found guilty of petty larceny in stealing three shirts from Mullett & Co's store, was brought into court and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, or in default of payment to work 100 days on the streets. As he had no money the latter alternative was accepted.

Insane.—Many of our readers will remember the name of J. K. Trumbo, who was well known in this city for a number of years as an auctioneer, but who has been in Northern Idaho and Montana the last three or four years. About Saturday last he returned to this city, a complete wreck, physically and mentally—the direct result of intemperance. Last night, shortly before 9 o'clock, he entered the confectionery store of the Arbogast & Trumbo Company, on Main Street, flourishing an old gun barrel, and shouting and talking incoherently. He turned to the show case, and before Mr. Arbogast and others who rendered assistance could overpower him, he smashed three of the cases, doing damage to the extent of about \$100. He was turned over to the police, and has since been cared for in the city jail.

Witnesses Arrested.—Information having been given by some neighbors of Royal B. Young's to Marshal Ireland, that Mr. Young's plural wife, Emma Rawlins Young, was at home, early this morning the house was surrounded by four deputies—Greenman, Franks, Cuddie and Vandercook. Fifteen or twenty minutes before Mr. Young had come up to the barn to feed the horse, and then went over to the house. Just as he reached the door he discovered that the place was under surveillance, and knowing who was inside, at once divined what the object of the visit was, and entered the house to arouse the lady. The deputies followed soon after, and Captain Greenman read to Mr. Young, at the door of his wife's room, a warrant, dated July, 1885, for her arrest as a witness. She was taken to the Marshal's office, twice escorted before the grand jury, and finally, at about half-past 2 p.m., released on \$2,500 bail, M. W. Pratt and P. H. Young being sureties.

Set Free.—This morning Brothers Andrew Smith and Emil Olsen were released from the penitentiary, having served out a six months' term for unlawful cohabitation (living with and supporting their wives and families). They are both in good health and excellent spirits, being none the worse for wear in consequence of their incarceration. They have no fault to find with the treatment they received at the hands of the officials of the prison, and state that, generally speaking, the brethren confined there are well. Brother Hugh S. Gowans, who is afflicted with erysipelas, however, being an exception to that rule. The two gentlemen just liberated are elated at once more being free and although they look upon prison life with increased repugnance after their late experience, they assert that a consciousness of not having committed any intrinsic crime to warrant their incarceration has been a wonderful aid in enabling them to endure it. This is the situation of the brethren as a whole.

Baskin's Breathings.—The following special dispatch, published in the Salt Lake Herald, shows what is being done in Washington by the "liberal" delegate sent from here by the moral-screechers of the anti-"Mormon" ring:

"WASHINGTON, D. C. April 15.—Baskin was heard by the sub-committee of the judiciary committee, this forenoon. He rehearsed the usual anti-Mormon rubbish; favored the disfranchisement of all Mormons on the Idaho plan, or a legislative commission scheme. Foreign Mormons should not be naturalized, he said, nor permitted to enter land; recommended making the penalty for unlawful cohabitation the same as polygamy; did not favor the appointment of trustees to manage the Church property; said the confiscation clause was impracticable. He took the cake, as the champion falsifier, stating that one-half the Mormons were polygamists. A further hearing was denied and deferred till the 26th.

"Gov. West arrived here last night."

Court Proceedings.—In the Third District Court to-day the report of the referee was submitted and decree of divorce granted in the case of Ellen A. Squires vs. Henry Squires.

In the case of Salt Lake City vs. J. T. Sullivan and Pauline Howard, the motion to dismiss the case was not allowed.

In the suit of James W. Thomas vs. The Jordan and Salt Lake Surplus Canal Company et al. the demurrer of the defendants was sustained, and the plaintiff allowed further time to amend his complaint.

The demurrer in the case of Thomas C. Devlin vs. Abner Stanchfield et al. was overruled.

A motion for a new trial of the case of Augustus N. Eddy et al. vs. E. A. Ireland was continued for the term.

A decree as prayed for was entered by default in favor of W. F. Anderson and against Sarah G. Paul and others.

In the matter of the application of Wm. Dobbie for change of name, an order for publication of petition was made as required by law.

In the case of John A. Groesbeck vs. George A. Meears, demurrers to both complaint and answer were further argued.