

attorney; I should say within a month or two months—not very long since; I forget when.

The Court (to respondent): Have you anything further to say?

Mr. Clark. Yes, sir. I would ask the leniency of the court on my behalf seeing I am going into years—an old man.

Q. How old are you?

A. A little over sixty years of age, and I am very badly afflicted and have been during the last two or three years—very badly afflicted.

Q. What is your malady or trouble?

A. My malady is the piles; when I go to do anything I suffer intensely, and I am badly afflicted; I haven't been able, not as an able-bodied man, to labor for my family as I used to years ago, not for the last three or four years; what little land I have had I have rented on shares to my boys.

Q. How much have you—how many acres?

A. How many acres have I got left now?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I have got about 15 acres of plowed la d left, and my land is principally—it is an old bench farm—in lucern.

Q. Whereabouts is it situated?

A. In Kayaville, sir.

Q. What is it worth?

A. I don't know; they have assessed it all together, as a general thing—the bench land—at about seven dollars per acre, and the other at about twenty-five or thirty dollars an acre, but this year the assessment has been double.

Q. About fourteen or fifteen?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you any other property or money?

A.—No, sir; I have no money only what I labor for, what grain I sell; I now have no team; I have a couple of ponies left.

Q.—How many children have you?

A.—Depending upon me now?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Four.

Q. When did you marry your last wife?

A. I married my last wife after the divorce was granted by this court.

Q. Yes, but I mean the polygamous marriage?

A. In 1860; that was my last marriage—in the fall of 1860.

Q. What do you propose to do hereafter?

A. I propose to live by the laws of the United States.

Q. You propose to obey the law then, prohibiting polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, without any ifs or qualifications about it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you understand that the manifesto of the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the resolution adopted on the 6th of this month, commits the Church against polygamy?

A. Yes, sir; I understand that.

Q. Do you understand now that it would be a violation of the creed of that Church if any of its members were to enter into polygamy or practice unlawful cohabitation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you will hereafter obey this law prohibiting polygamy and unlawful cohabitation?

A. Yes, sir.

The Court: Well, in view of this I am not disposed to fix your punishment at anything more than a fine; and the fine may be in any sum not exceeding \$300. In view of your condition and the circumstances, I will fix your fine at \$100 and the costs of the prosecution, and you will stand committed until the fine and costs are paid.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—The official crusade against the Jews goes on steadily from bad to worse. At first the persecuted people hoped that the ukase of the Czar would only be partially enforced and that after a time matters would settle back in their accustomed channel, but they now find all such hopes a vain delusion, and their worst fears more than realized. The decree of oppression and exile is being enforced to the very letter, without a single touch of mercy. True, the government diligently sends forth denials that any persecution is in progress, and its denials are officially accepted as the truth by other European governments. The fact is, however, that the most gloomy and tragic accounts that have been published of the anti-Jewish campaign have failed to express the full measure of its atrocious inhumanity. Scarcely in the days of dragonades was a more cruel and relentless warfare waged against a helpless and unfortunate people.

Apart from the almost incredible violence and outrages daily practiced upon the Jews by the soldiery and civil officials and populace, a number of the most stringent laws are about to be put into execution, the effect of which will be to make every Jew in Russia an outlaw. For example, the law of 1866, granting the Jews permission to live and engage in business in the interior of the empire, is to be repealed. It is said that every provincial governor in the empire urges such action, and a formal proclamation of repeal is daily looked for. The result will be the practical extermination of at least 300,000 Jewish families, for then they will be absolutely forbidden to trade in any chief commodities of the country, such as grain, provisions, cattle, lumber and spirits. Moreover, a majority of them who have settled in the villages will be driven from their homes and their property confiscated. This fate will befall at least a half million souls.

Besides these, all the Polish Jews in the province of Russian Poland will be expelled and 300,000 Jews who, by virtue of the ministerial order of 1880, were allowed to settle and trade in the interior of empire, in the towns of Riza, Liban, Rostoff and Kieff, where they enjoy a degree of municipal protection, will likewise be forced to leave their habitations.

While such deadly blows are struck at the Jews in their homes, other discriminations are being

made against them. For example, it has long been the law of Russia that an only son on whom the family is dependent for support, is, whether Jew or Christian, exempt from military use, but it is now proposed to deprive the Jews of this and other military exemptions when occasion arises for the completion of a given number of recruits. Relatives of Jews who escape conscription are to be fined 800 roubles, and it is proposed, in every case of Jewish desertion, to levy a fine of 600 roubles on the community to which he belongs. Thus, the Jews are to be forced to defend their lives in an empire that outlaws them.

The question is often asked, "Why does the present Czar, who is personally a good man, so cruelly persecute these people?" The answer is easily given. He is a religious monomaniac. He has inherited the same fanaticism that characterized his unhappy mother, and added to it by brooding over his perils in the solitary confinement of his bomb-proof palaces. Thus he has become convinced that nihilism is permitted to afflict him to punish him for the empire's laxity of faith. He believes that his father's death and the attempts that have been made upon his own life are just so many dispensations of providence, sent as judgments because of Russia's tolerance of heretics. To suppress nihilism and restore peace and security, therefore, it is only necessary to stamp out heterodoxy. So he has set his face like flint against all who do not bow the knee to the orthodox Greek Church.

CURRENT EVENTS.

More "Mormons" Arrested.

Paris, Idaho, Oct. 6.—This afternoon United States Marshal Phelps arrested President Hart, George Perrett, George Humphrey and Father James Cranshaw for conspiracy. The latter is ninety years old. All were admitted to bail.—*Herald*.

Conference Proceedings.

To accommodate the large number of persons who will be sure to want an account of the late conference, including the manifesto of President Woodruff, to preserve for future reference or to send away to their friends, extra copies of last Saturday's *DESERET WEEKLY* were printed and can be had at this office.

Holbrook's Sentence.

The sentence of Enoch A. Holbrook, the Bountiful fire-bug, to one year's imprisonment, is spoken of as a very light one. It is to be remembered, however, that he only pleaded guilty to one fire, that of the Holbrook property of which he was one of the owners, and that, in the eye of the law, he is presumed to be innocent of all the other fires of which he has been suspected.

Church Farm Bids.

September 30th the bids for a one year's lease on the Church Farm