

doomed and sooner or later it must fall. What is the remark respecting the election of United States Senators in many of the States? It is that a man cannot get that position except he is wealthy! What does that mean? Every one can draw his own conclusion. But that is not the worst feature either. There is disunion and animosity and the fires of sectional hatred burn fiercely. They may smoulder at times. They may not always appear on the surface. But let the breeze blow and quicken them into life and it is especially seen how great the fire is that is kindled, and how fierce the flame burns.

It may be asked what has all this to do with the gospel? The Lord has restored the everlasting gospel for the express purpose of raising up a pure people upon this land. This American continent is the choicest land upon the face of the whole earth. God kept it hidden until the 15th century that it might not be overrun by the people of Europe or of the rest of the world. He kept it hidden in darkness and covered with clouds until the set time had come when he could accomplish his purpose and prepare the way for the American Republic, under which his kingdom could be established. Could it have been established in Asia, in Europe, or in Africa? No, it required the Declaration of Independence framed by men inspired of God; the Constitution of the United States framed and adopted by men whom he had raised up; it required a people who had fought for their liberty religious and civil, and how by his divine blessing had succeeded in gaining it and in establishing a free form of government. It required such a republican government as we have, to permit this people called Latter-day Saints to be organized, to grow and increase and become a mighty power. Is there any thing incompatible with true republicanism in the growth of such a people organized as the Latter-day Saints are? Let me say that the men and women who live in accordance with the gospel are the best people in the world. They make the best members of society and live above all earthly law, that is constitutional law. Now I take issue, you know, with some laws. Some laws are constitutional, and some laws are unconstitutional, but a man who believes in and practices the gospel of Jesus Christ will live so far above every constitutional law that he will never violate it. He may be guilty of mistakes, he may fall into error, but there will be nothing culpable in his conduct.

As the people of God, we must be meek and lowly of heart. We must confess our sins one to another, help the poor, clothe the naked and administer sustenance to those who require it. We must cease our backbiting, our strife, our fault finding, our evil speaking, bearing false witness and all other practices of this kind, and live as Latter-day Saints should who are worthy of the name, then we will be the best citizens of the country, the best citizens that can be found, citizens of whom people will be proud—that is all good and honest people—and whom God will bless. These are duties that devolve upon every one of us. We should not be Saints in name alone, but in deed and in truth striving to make our lives an exemplification of the principles we profess, and then if men revile us and cast out our names as evil we can leave our case in the hands of God. We can call upon him and ask his blessing, and then what difference does it make what the wicked think or say about us? None in the least. We do not live for the opinion of the wicked; but if we live as we should do, if we live for God and pursue a straightforward course, then if our enemies malign us, God will be our friend; he will deliver us and it will be all right with us in the end. "But," says one, "how do you know God is your friend?" Pray to him in faith and you will find out. Man may deride and say there is no God, and that it is all humbug. But I know for myself that God lives. I know that when I pray to him he hears and answers my prayers. If I pray to him in secret and he rewards and gives me the desires of my heart, supposing all the rest of the world should say that God does not live, does that alter my position, or detract from any of the blessings I enjoy? Not in the least. It does not interfere with them. It is my right to believe there is a God, and if another man chooses to believe there is not then that is

his business. Shall I quarrel with a man because I think my religion is better than his? Not at all. If my religion is better than his, why I will show it in my life and not descend to ridicule and violence. When people take up pistols and use violence they give to the world the best proof that their religion is not of God. But that is the way we have been treated. For believing in the true gospel we must be mobbed, we must have our houses burned, we must be driven from our homes, our children and aged people must die by the way side, our track being marked with the graves of them that fall, all because we have a religion that happens to differ from the religion of others. It is curious that men will do such things in the name of religion! Now if you have true religion—as I know you ought to have—show the world that your religion is what it is proclaimed to be—the gospel of Jesus Christ; show the world that it is a pure, a better and a loftier religion than any other, and not with our lips alone, but proclaim it to all, by our words, and by our deeds, and then the time will come when it will receive its proper recognition. Belial no Satan is not going to rule always. His end draweth near, and the time is nigh when misrule and wickedness shall be banished from the face of the earth.

I pray that the blessing of God may rest upon us. I pray God to fill us with the Holy Spirit, to inspire our hearts with pure desires, that we may serve him to the best of our ability and knowledge, which may God grant in the name of Jesus. Amen.

Correspondence.

Murder.

BRIGHAM CITY,
Nov. 16, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

A sad tragedy occurred on the 14th inst. in the early part of the evening, near the C. P. R. R. line, about one and a half miles east of Bear River, not far from this town. Daniel Wight of this place, a young man aged 23 years, on returning from Corinne in a vehicle, in company with another young man and two girls, was followed by a man on horseback by the name of Wm. Bailey. Some remarks about the trip and the ladies were made by Bailey, giving an insult to Wight, and calling forth very bitter expressions from both sides, which culminated in a fist fight between the two who had both left their conveyances for the purpose of thus settling the controversy. Both had partaken of liquor perhaps very freely. In the fight the combatants clenched, Wight having a firm hold of Bailey's cheek with his teeth, when the latter fired on Wight with a pistol, hitting him three times, one bullet entering his side and no doubt unsettled the surroundings connected with the heart, (so thinks Dr. Anderson, of Ogden, who was sent for) from the effects of which he died eight hours afterwards. Bailey gave himself up immediately. The verdict of the coroner's jury investigating the matter yesterday morning, shows that a murder was committed. Wight has many friends, as he possessed a number of good qualities, although he was indiscreet in some respects, and it was considered unsafe to hold an examination in the case yesterday, as the indignation of the friends of the deceased knew of no bounds. As soon as the darkness of night set in, the prisoner was taken quietly from the jail by the sheriff, and across some orchards, conducted to a private house, where Justice James Bywater waited on him, for the purpose of examination, which was waived by defendant, whereupon the court ordered that he be held to answer, without bail, before the grand jury. A commitment was made and he was remanded to the sheriff's custody, who in an instant hurried him out of town in a buggy, under cover of the night's darkness to remove him to Salt Lake for safe keeping, which was not done five minutes too soon to avoid trouble, as about half an hour after he had left, an exasperated crowd surrounded the jail yard to revenge the death of Daniel Wight, but on learning from the guard that Bailey had left, the crowd dispersed quietly.

A very large number of the citizens on foot and in 75 vehicles at-

tended the funeral of deceased today, at 2:30 p.m.

The community at large deeply sympathize with him and his surviving parents and relatives, who are much respected here.

Yours, etc., A. C.

Battalion History.

BEAVER, U. T.,
November 15, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

In presenting to the public an occasional leaf from Battalion history, it must be borne in mind that the work is now only "in the rough," and while there will be, when published in book form, but little if any change as to facts, the language and style may in many respects be materially changed. I submit the following:

"We cannot forego the temptation to allude to a couple of incidents showing the contrast between the Battalion of 'Mormons' and a portion of Price's regiment of Missouri Volunteers. Some of the latter were doubtless among those who aided under this same Col. (now General) Price in driving the 'Mormons' from Missouri."

We further quote from Cook's "Conquest of New Mexico and California" (Oct. 21st, 1846):

"At the last moment I learned that 19 beaves and 14 mules were missing. * * * I was of course without mounted men to send after the missing cattle. I sent the officer of the day, and every member of the old guard in pursuit, in four parties, * * * but this consumed an hour. They were all recovered."

Under date of 23d, he says: "Passed a major and three companies of Price's regiment, who left Santa Fe, four days before the battalion; the major said: 'After a day's march, it took him two or three to collect the animals.' (See pages 94 and 95.) Kind reader which party were the most likely to be peaceable, industrious, and honest, law-abiding citizens? In the very nature of things there can be but one answer—the Latter-day Saints, whose only crime was being Yankees, (people from the Eastern States) and 'Mormons.' There was no charge then of being foreigners, as all were native born American citizens; nor of polygamy; for plural marriage was not then adopted, nor had a Latter-day Saint up to that time been found guilty of any crime under the law, either statutory, under the common law, or any provision of the Constitution of our common country, the United States.

In computing distances from Santa Fe, where there is a conflict, we have thought it best in the main to quote Col. Cooke's figures as he was mounted and would be better able to compute time, by the gait he rode, the hours traveled with the aid of the guides, that the weary footmen who had often to stop and help pull the wagons through the sand. I am, however, pleased to note the fact that as a rule the discrepancy is comparatively small. We made eleven miles, passing two small towns, camping near the last called San Bernall.

23d. Yesterday the assistant quartermaster vainly endeavored to obtain fresh mules and oxen, the prejudice of the Spaniards being so strong against the government of the United States that they would render no assistance beyond selling a little fuel and perishable vegetables; to-day, however, he has succeeded in exchanging 30 of our, to us, worthless ones for half the number of good, though as a rule, small as most Spanish mules are. The Colonel also purchased eight from officers of Capt. Burgwin's command. He also exchanged about as many more for better ones and obtained ten yoke of oxen.

The captain also gave him two lighter and better wagons for two of our poorest heavy ones. The hand of an all-wise Providence was certainly in these things, as without something of the kind we must inevitably have been left on the great desert without means of conveyance, in an enemy's country, surrounded by the most ferocious of savages.

24th. Rained last night. Traveled about 13 or 14 miles, passing another town of Spaniards and Indians, many of whom were as nude as when born, except a breech cloth tied around the loins. Quartermaster Stoneman, who by the way is a gentleman in all that that word

implies, is using every effort to obtain a larger supply of good animals before leaving the Spanish-Indian settlements. He was several times grossly insulted by Spaniards, who contemptuously refused to trade with him. He could hardly seem to realize that he was endeavoring to deal with a whipped, though as yet not conquered foe. This morning Cook says Captain Burgwin received a letter from the American traders below, stating that General Armigo was marching to seize their property and asking protection, which it seems the Colonel did not feel authorized to grant as I see from journals of this date that we traveled about 12 or 13 miles. Here orders were given to issue pork only every fourth day. The commander gave the officers a sharp lecture on watching teamsters, &c. Early this morning also, the Colonel reduced Orderly Sergeant Elijah Elmer, of Company C, to the ranks, for being about one or possibly two minutes late in forming the company at reveille. It was at early dawn and the Sergeant made the excuse that he could not see to call the roll. The facts were, however, as I understood them, that he stopped to lace or tie his shoes. The writer was selected to perform the duties of orderly until further instructed. Sergeant Elmer, like Pharaoh's butler, was subsequently restored to his office, and is now a worthy and prominent citizen of Pan-guitch, in Iron County, Utah.

Respectfully,
DANIEL TYLER.

Catarrhal POISON

Wei De Meyer's Treatise on Catarrh explains the following important facts:

1. That Catarrhal Colds become a poisonous infection, at first local, and finally constitutional.
2. That, being Constitutional, the infection is beyond the reach of mere local remedies.
3. That impurities in the nostrils, are necessarily swallowed into the stomach and inhaled into the lungs, thus poisoning the Digestive, Respiratory and Genito-urinary organs.
4. That Catarrhal virus follows the mucous membrane and causes Deafness, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Bronchitis, Leucorrhoea, and Consumption.
5. That Smokes, Douches, Inhalations, and Insoluble Snuffs, cannot possibly remove infectious inflammation from the organs named.
6. That an antidote for Catarrh must possess an inoculative affinity for, and the quality of being absorbed by, the purulent mucus wherever located.

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- Mrs. EMMA C. HOWES, 39 W. Washington Square, N. Y., cured of 30 years Chronic Catarrh.
- REV. GEO. A. REIS, 169 Jay St., Brooklyn: "It restored me to my ministerial labors."
- REV. CHAS. J. JONES, New Brighton S. I. "Worth ten times the cost."
- REV. ALEX. FREES, Cairo, N. Y., "It has worked wonders in six cases in my parish."
- L. F. NEWMAN, 305 Fulton St., Brooklyn cured of 4 years Chronic Catarrh.
- Mrs. J. SWARTZ, Jr., 200 Warren St., Jersey City, cured of 13 years Chronic Catarrh.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

A real cure for this terrible malady, is the most important discovery for the relief of human suffering, since vaccination. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is sold by all druggists, or delivered by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey St., N. Y. for \$1.50 a package. To Clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise, with full explanations and overwhelming proofs, is Post-paid and sent free to anybody.

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PARTIES about to make final proof, or who have any kind of land business to attend to, will do well to call at the office of Chas. W. Mayner, south of Z. C. N. L. Salt Lake City, U. T., before going to the Land Office or elsewhere. He will give information how to proceed, free of cost.

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