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alleged, in substance, that a ring has been formed among the Federal officers and an agreement entered into by which they will pool the money obtained in the prosecution of offenders under what is known as the "Edmunds Law." Perhaps I had better read the paragraph referred to.

[The Judge then read the following paragraph from the Ogden Daily Herald of May 15th:]

"It is understood and the circumstances now go to prove that McKay, Dickson and their favorite deputy marshals have made an agreement to pool all the booty which they can get out of the anti-Mormon crusade business, and in coming to Ogden, they are only carrying out a scheme of monopolizing the polygamy and unlawful cohabitation business in which they are engaged."

Such charges are well calculated to shake the confidence of the community in the integrity and honor of its officials. If the charge is true, those engaged in such business should be removed from office and punished. If the charge is untrue, the Federal officers in this Territory should no longer rest under such a cruel imputation. I therefore direct you to make a searching investigation into the charge. I desire you to go to the bottom of the whole matter, and if there is any substance to it, bring it to the light. We cannot afford to allow such charges to pass unnoticed. "A public office is a public trust." And he who accepts such a trust should be above suspicion.

It may be that the paragraph was prepared by the writer, without a full appreciation of the serious charge it contains. There is considerable interest manifested in this Territory at the present time, and the editors and reporters of the newspapers may not be as careful as they should. I trust that the charge has no foundation in fact, but I instruct you to give a thorough examination and not cease your investigations until you are confident that no further light can be obtained.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

CULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

—The news from the Rio Grande strikers at Denver shows no signs of weakening on their part, and, on the other hand, the railroad company is filling up its shops and making a strong fight to get along with the small force they have secured.

—On the 15th inst., two men were killed while at work on a flume which crosses Warm Spring Creek, Idaho. The trestle work on which they stood was about 48 feet above the ground, and giving way unexpectedly, one of them named Greenland was precipitated to the ground, where he struck on his head, instantly killing him. Ross, his companion, fell into the creek, sustaining injuries from which he died in an hour or two. Greenland has a family in Finland.

—Last Tuesday afternoon a freighter named Jack Williams met with a sudden and painful death near Glendale, M. T. He was coming down what is known as "Dead Man's Hill," with his wagons heavily loaded with freight. He was on one of them, attending to the brake, when it gave way, and the unfortunate man was thrown under the wheels, and one of the wagons passed over his body, completely crushing him. He died after about fifteen minutes of terrible agony.

—About 5 o'clock in the afternoon of last Tuesday two boys about 13 years of age were struck by lightning near Sweedville, Idaho. It was raining at the time, and they were on horseback. The lightning killed both of the horses instantly and completely stripped one of the boys of all his clothing. The other boy escaped uninjured. The lad who was hurt was taken to a house near by, and a physician sent for. He arrived an hour later, and attended to the injuries of the boy, who is now doing as well as could be expected.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MAY 25.

Accident.—Last Wednesday, the D. & R. G. W. passenger train, while coming from Ogden to this city met with an accident near the Hot Springs, delaying it about forty minutes. It is said that a driving shaft on the locomotive snapped, bringing the train to a standstill with a sudden shock, tearing up a rail, and injuring several train men.

Prosecutions in Idaho.—From a private dispatch to Bishop Sharp from Blackfoot, Idaho, we are enabled to glean the following facts concerning the cases of brethren against whom legal proceedings were recently instituted for unlawful cohabitation with their wives: On Saturday last Judge Morgan sentenced Messrs. Stuart, Pratt and Roberts each to four months' imprisonment and a fine of \$300; Messrs. Winn and Simpson to a fine of \$300 each, and Samuel Humphreys to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$300. The last named defendant gave notice of appeal, pending which he was admitted to bail. In the case of Boynton the sentence was suspended. Messrs. Hendricks and Walker have not yet been sentenced.

A Lively Time.—Yesterday Mr. H. Pembroke, of the 19th Ward, hitched a young horse to a cart, and climbed into the seat himself. The animal did not seem to relish his new position, and began jumping and kicking, and finally started to run, dodging in and out among the shade trees on the sidewalk.

Reaching the ditch, alongside of which is a large spring, he cleared both at one jump, throwing the driver about ten into the air and on to the ground, and landed against a tree. From there he made his way into the road, where he frightened H. S. Eldredge's team, which was attached to a carriage. The tongue of the latter vehicle became detached from the neck yoke, and the horses were brought to a standstill after running a short distance. Mr. Pembroke now thinks he can handle his bicycle with much less damage and danger to himself, than in driving a fiery young horse.

Disgraceful.—Last evening, as the services at the First Baptist Church in this city were about to close, an individual seated near the rear end of the hall created a disturbance by giving vent to a couple of yells, to the extreme annoyance of those in attendance. Such shameful conduct, in a house held sacred for religious worship, should not be permitted to go unpunished, and we hope never to learn of its recurrence, either at the Baptist Church or elsewhere. No person, whether Christian, infidel or pagan, has any right, whatever, to disturb the peace of any gathering or assemblage, either from a spirit of ridicule or opposition, and no gentleman would be guilty of such a breach of decency. When people attend the service of any denomination at a place of worship, they should conform to the rules of order, and not create annoyance in any way, either by unseemly conduct, or by caviling or disputing with the person in charge.

A Token of Respect.—Samuel Ensign, the veteran millwright, was, this morning, temporarily aroused from his usual quiet serenity by a summons to appear at Superintendent Grow's office on the Temple Block, where a number of his fellow workmen had met to remind him that this is the 80th anniversary of his birthday. Superintendent Grow presented the astonished old gentleman with a gold watch chain and locket, bearing the inscription:

"Presented by your fellow workmen on your 80th birthday."

Brother Ensign came to the Valley Sept. 22, 1847, in the first company after the Pioneers. He has been engaged as millwright and carpenter on the public works for forty years. Brother Grow remarked, on presenting the token, "we have never found fault with you, and have never had occasion to."

"Uncle Sammy," as long as he lives, will have the respect of a host of friends.

A Pleasant Affair.—On Saturday evening a company of invited guests visited Spring Lake Gardens, on invitation of the proprietor, Mr. George Calder. The occasion was the opening of that popular pleasure resort for the season. Among the interesting proceedings was the launching and naming of six new boats, which were attended to with considerable ceremony and amid the acclamations of the party. Three of the boats were of eastern manufacture, the latter having been built at the gardens. The crafts were named as follows: Mill Creek Belle, named by Mrs. Elias A. Smith; Waterwitch, by Mrs. H. McEwan; Rowe, by Mrs. W. H. Rowe; Swan, by Mrs. Douglas A. Swan; Dolphin, by Mrs. M. E. Cummings; Julia, by Mrs. D. M. McAllister.

After the launching the company proceeded to Mr. Calder's residence and partook of a sumptuous repast, which was greatly enjoyed, the appetites of the guests having been sharpened by the drive from the City. The greatest sociability prevailed.

Before the close of this part of the programme a humorous episode transpired. One of the guests approached Mr. C. W. Stayner and requested that gentleman to express to Mr. Calder in behalf of the company their appreciation of the excellent entertainment he had provided.

Mr. S. (looking inquiring, around) "Is Mr. Calder in the room?"

D— "No. He is outside in the garden."

S— (With a humorous twinkle in his eagle eye) Don't you think it would be an advantage to have him present?

The company had caught on to the situation, and everybody (except D.) was heaving like a miniature volcano with suppressed hilarity.

Mr. Calder was brought in, when Mr. Stayner, addressing him said: "I have been deputed to express to you the thanks of this happy company for your excellent entertainment. When this request was made I observed that you were not here. As I did not wish to take advantage of you in your absence by thanking you when you were beyond earshot, I suggested the advisability of your being conducted to our presence." After this sally the appreciation of the party was appropriately expressed, and Mr. Calder neatly responded.

The company then went out into the gardens, where they engaged in the pleasurable pastime of sailing on the lake.

The company were regaled with music from Calder's Novelty Band, who were seated in the proprietor's new band wagon. The musicians are mostly the children of Mr. Calder—girls and boys neatly uniformed, the youngest of whom is a drummer who has reached the ripe infantile age of three years, and the eldest twenty-one. The instruments are ten in number, mostly brass.

The boats on the lake now number thirteen; several excellent improvements have been made in the grounds,

and others of much greater magnitude are contemplated. These with the natural facilities render Spring Lake Gardens, more familiarly known as Calder's, the most desirable resort of its class in all this region. There will be a gala day there on the 30th.

The New Preceptor.—The popularity of the Nicholson system "For enabling young men to acquire a knowledge of the doctrines of the Gospel, and the ability to preach them," is evinced by the rapid sale of the little work (the "Preceptor" which embodies it. The first edition of 5,000, issued in 1883, was exhausted some months since. Another of the same proportions, revised and enlarged, has just been issued. It is divided into two parts. The first comprises the subjects to be found in the earlier edition. They are as follows:

The Universal Apostasy; Necessity of Divine Authority; The Essentiality, Mode and Object of Baptism; The Gospel Preached to the Dead; Baptism for the Dead; Faith and Works; The Manner in which the Holy Ghost is Imparted; Organization and Officers of the Church; Repentance, Restoration of the Gospel. There are also directions for teaching the system in classes, rules and general suggestions.

The second part comprises a new group of subjects, each divided into parts, to enable the student to exercise on a portion at a time, and thus, by a gradual process, master the whole. Those thus arranged are:

The Origin, Agency and Destiny of Man, the Book of Mormon an inspired and authentic Record, Tangible Personality of God, Plural Marriage sanctioned and sustained by the Old and New Testaments, the Holy Ghost and Spiritual Gifts. The work closes with a treatise, entitled, Hints on Preaching.

The proving passages quoted are all given in full, to avoid loss of time in searching the books containing them. Special attention has been paid to the evidences in favor of the authenticity of the Book of Mormon. A condensed outline of the narrative of that record is given, together with a short account of its being brought forth through Joseph Smith; scriptural passages are quoted; it is shown how the Book of Mormon proves its own authenticity by the fulfillment of its predictions, etc., its position upon plural marriage is presented, showing the untenability of the assertion that it is opposed to that doctrine; Mr. Fairchild's letter from *Bibliotheca Sacra*, giving an account of the finding of the Spaulding manuscript and exploding the theory that the lost story was the foundation of the Book of Mormon, is reproduced in the Preceptor.

The affirmative and negative propositions on each subject are given, one of the chief features of the method being the setting up of an opposite to give the student a point against which to speak. When the system is followed up in a class capacity the result is a rapidity of progress in the attainment of the objects in pursuit that is marvelous, the efficiency of the plan having been demonstrated beyond question.

The new Preceptor is a book of 114 pages, nearly double the size of that of the first edition, is in handy pocket size, printed on excellent paper and bound in cloth. The price is 35cts. retail, with 25 per cent. reduction on all orders of half-a-dozen or over. It can be obtained at the News Office, *Juvenile Instructor* Office, from any of the booksellers of the Territory, or from the author.

For ye must know that he became chief officer in presiding over this people.

All these things are written in the great books at Washington; and what is not written there, is written elsewhere.

For behold it came to pass, that all these men began to put their heads together, and they said and did many strange things; for they sought to get on the inside track.

And it came to pass that there were many spirits abroad in that time, but none of them were so beautiful as this one; therefore he sought to comfort them.

For, said he, Unto me is given the appointing power, and we must have sole control of matters, for our desire is to hold the money bag; and we desire many things with much desire.

So a decree came forth, and it was something in this wise:

Know ye not that I am a great man, and that by my word I can make men great. Therefore by my word, and my power, I do appoint to fill all offices, even the offices of probate judges, regents of the university, county clerks. And many other offices did he mention.

So these decrees went forth, for there were many hungry office men in that day. They hungered exceedingly for the fat things of the land.

And it came to pass that they did rejoice with exceeding great joy, and they did send messages one to another; and much bad whisky was wasted.

Now when these things began to come to pass, the people's officers marvelled, for they said, These offices belong to us; we were rightly elected by the people, and our tenure holds these things; therefore we will hold on.

And they held on with an exceedingly tight hold; inasmuch that the followers of the beautiful man could not get an office.

And wrath fell upon many, and they waxed more angry that they could not get the fat things.

Therefore their countenances fell, and great was the fall thereof.

These things were all written about in the daily papers, so they gave it up for a season.

CHAPTER III.

In a certain year of the reign of Arthur, the king, other judges were appointed, notwithstanding there were judges in the land; who judged not with the judgment that suited the king; for they made slow headway.

And the wise men rejoiced together; and it came to pass that the ministers

also rejoiced; and they sent gifts one to the other; and they rejoiced with exceeding great joy, and said, Great is the Edmunds law.

And it came to pass that the king sought to carry out the decrees of the wise men who had caused this law to be made, and he appointed commissioners.

And these commissioners accepted this great trust, for said they, There is money in it.

Now, while all these things were taking place in the east, behold in the west where this law was to be enforced, there dwelt a peculiar people, and this people were the people of God.

And when they heard of these things being done, they were astonished, for they had supposed that the wise men in the east were "Christians," and that all "Christians" believed in Christ; moreover, that in the latter days the great laws of the land would be honored as much as in the former days, for heretofore all people enjoyed religious liberty.

But in this they were disappointed, for the law was made expressly whereby they might do this people an injury; and the lesser law was made to conflict with the great law of liberty.

Nevertheless certain judges in the east, who held great power, and who sat upon the judgment seat, said one to the other, For though this law is unjust, and conflicteth with the great law, yet we must strain a point, and we shall make it appear that there is no conflict.

For from our decisions there is no appeal, for verily we are great men, and in the matter of our opinion, there is none greater. We must crush this peculiar people.

And it came to pass that the crushing business commenced.

Now in this far off country in the west there are certain officers needed, and these officers were appointed by the king, who said: Great is our nation, and great am I; therefore I will send men who will enforce our decrees; for we must please those who hath put us into power.

And it came to pass that officers were sent.

CHAPTER II.

Now when it became known who these men were that were appointed, they did begin to look, into the glass that is called a looking-glass—for they had such things in those days.

And it came to pass that a certain man was beautiful, and the more he looked, the more beautiful he thought he became; for his beauty was such that none were like him.

Therefore, said he, when I go west, I will take everything by storm; for I will captivate all men and all women with my beauty, but more especially will I captivate the weaker vessels.

For captivate I will, and what I cannot captivate in one way, I will captivate in another.

And it came to pass that the captivator began to captivate; for said he, I'll get there.

And all the strong points must be taken, and every point I cannot take by beauty I will take some other way.

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And it came to pass that the people in the east clamored; for they were stirred up by the teachers of men; for though many of them had many women, yet they had not, save it were one wife.

For this wife question vexed them sorely; for be it known, it was not known how many women these men had.

But the people in the west had wives, and it came to pass that they said unto the people of the east,

We are a law-abiding people. Only in this thing do we displease you, therefore we pray you, be consistent.

And do not force us to break up our family ties, for the great God hath so ordered us. Therefore we cannot do as you say.

So it came to pass that it only made them the more angry, and they said one to another, Though this great Edmunds law does not give us all the scope we desire to afflict and annoy this people, let us seek in all our kingdom for men who are not scrupulous, and we will place upon their shoulders the ermine of power.

And we will back them up; yea, inasmuch that this peculiar people may be driven to the wall.

So this thing pleased the masses, and they sought all over the kingdom for crafty men.

And it came to pass that they found them, and these men were sent to the West, and they came clothed with great power, or they assumed this power.

Then they began to get held of the ropes, and they roped in many zealous persons, for there was much money in this thing.

For be it known, our great nation had waxed exceedingly fat, and had shekels in the money bag.

Therefore they said one to the other, Thrust in thy hand and get it full of shekels, for verily shekels are useful things to have; and if you have shekels you can get the creature comforts that exalt our spirits.

Now when it became known that this thing was a free thing, many thrust in their hands for shekels. And the names of all these are kept in the archives of the court (I speak after the manner of men).

Now when these things began to come to pass, behold there was one who was chief of all this hungry host; and it was said he was pleasant to look upon, for his ways were winning ways, therefore he went in to win.

And the name of this man in the Kanaka tongue is Zaney! which, being interpreted, means—Zane.

CHAPTER IV.

Now, in the fourth year of the reign of King Arthur, there was great commotion in the land, and many traveled to and fro, and they were burdened with a grievous burden. For behold a new king was to be elected—one after the people's own heart.

And there were two parties in the land, and like unto the days of old, when some were for one man and some for another, even so in this time, some were for James and some were for Grover.

And the warfare waxed exceeding warm, for the parties were of nearly equal number.

And it came to pass that the party for King Grover outnumbered the other party; therefore they prevailed over the party of James; and great was the rejoicing thereat.

Therefore this man with winning ways in the great west, determined to do all that he could for his party, by keeping up the great wife question; for it was thought thereby king Grover might be induced to take a wife, he being a lone man in this wicked world.

So in the due course of time, the machine for winning people over was set in motion. Now it required a number of persons to run this machine, even to the number of about three score.

And it came to pass, that about the time when they began to do a good business, that an assistant was sent to the front.

And this man was a great man; nevertheless he did bore many with methodical harangues.

He came prepared to do wonders, and he did them, for they had great helps in these times; inasmuch that there were divers men who marshaled themselves on the side of the Judges; also men gifted in learning after the manner of lawyers in the days of Agrippa.

And for all their sayings and doings, they were paid in shekels out of the treasury of the great money bag.

Were it not so these men would not have been so zealous, for they loved with a great love anything shekelish.

Therefore the tribunals were formally made ready, in order that the plural wives might be done away with.

And it came to pass that the people stood on the defensive, and they had also men skilled in the law, who did much speaking for them; and they did plead before the Judges, and take exceptions for error.

And it came to pass that all their motions were overruled; for the rulings were ruled by rule, and the rules held out, for the chief Judge said unto them:

If you find the accused "held out" two women at the same time then this "holding out" is a crime; for a man must not "hold out" a woman before the world, lest perchance she be taken to be his wife; for verily I say unto you, it is not lawful for a man to "hold out" a woman as his wife, providing he hath another partner of his joys.

Neither shall he in any wise be privileged to eat with them, or partake of creature comforts with them. By so doing he doth commit a great crime, even the crime of cohabitation.