

mission of and be identified by his own government. Such permission and identification shall be evidenced by a certificate in the English language by the government of which the immigrant is a subject. It will also contain the name and description of the person, with his or her signature; also the family or tribal name, title, rank, sex, age, height and all physical peculiarities; former and present occupation, etc. The bill further provides that the certificate shall be vised by a diplomatic or consular representative of the United States at the place from which the intending immigrant is about to depart. Should this bill become law it would render all extradition treaties unnecessary. But the extraordinary thing about it is that it practically surrenders to foreign governments the sovereign right of the United States to grant asylum to political exiles. In England this right has always been jealously guarded. In fact, it is the boast of Englishmen that their country is the refuge and safe asylum of exiles. The same boast has been made for the United States, and with good reason, till now. The bill is probably intended to keep out anarchists and others of that sort; but it goes too far. It shows, however, that the American Republic is beginning to feel the pressure of undesirable immigration, and the necessity of checking it.

There is a report about the discovery of a powerful explosive secreted, for presumed purposes of destruction, in the House of Representatives at Washington. It may be timely to assure the public that there is really but little cause for apprehension with regard to the alleged volcanic power of modern explosives. Their nature and effects are now pretty well understood. Apart from their employment in engineering and military operations, the question which most concerns us is whether the tremendous and compressed agencies of destruction which science has already evolved are likely to triumph over the defensive resources of civilization. Mr. Gladstone vaguely invoked those resources; upon them the Russian Emperor most depend; and on them, alike in France, in the United States, and in every other country, law and order must appeal in the last resort, to furnish weapons against the dark spirit of anarchy all over the world. No graver question was ever propounded. It is, therefore, reassuring to learn from the best scientific authorities that the hideous family of nitro-carbons presents no elements of fresh danger to society beyond those with which our predecessors have been familiar for centuries. Society has always defended itself in the past successfully against dangerous men, and may hope to defend itself against them in the future. Prof. Dr. Virchow, the great German philosopher, whose authority to speak on this subject is unquestionable, deprecates the vague statements that have been made from time to time to induce the belief that there are stronger explosives than

nitro-glycerine and preparations of it, and that the men who have been guilty, or may contemplate crime by use of explosives, are in possession of more powerful agents than any known to chemists. Such is not the case. Nitro glycerine and its preparations form the strongest explosives yet known. The strongest of these is blasting gelatine. It is difficult to prepare, and cannot be made by unskilled persons. Dr. Virchow also shows that it would be impossible for anarchists to do more than merely local damage, and that any attempt to destroy public buildings must fail. "They cannot," he says, "by any means lay a whole city in ruins—not even a street. They may injure special buildings, but that is the most they can do."

DR. ED. ISAACSON.

AMERICAN FORK, Feb. 27, 1890.

## CURRENT EVENTS.

### Edmunds Law Prosecutions.

J. C. Weibye, who pleaded guilty of unlawful cohabitation, was sentenced to pay the costs and be imprisoned six months.

Henry Teeple, who pleaded guilty to the charge of adultery, in living with a plural wife, was sent up for eighteen months.

Teancum Pratt on a conviction of unlawful cohabitation, was sentenced by Judge Blackburn to six months in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of \$100 and costs.

Samuel Lyndon was convicted by a jury of unlawful cohabitation. The evidence was that he had not lived with his plural wife for between three and four years. He will be sentenced tomorrow.

### Released From Prison.

Walter E. Wilcox, of this city, was released from the penitentiary Monday, March 3d, having served six months for unlawful cohabitation. There was no fine, but the costs, which were paid, amounted to \$18.50.

Petar C. Anderson, of Huntsville, Weber County, was released from the penitentiary Feb. 28. He was sentenced by Judge Henderson to eighteen months, for alleged adultery, because he had lived with his plural wife. He was released at the expiration of his term, not being held for the costs.

March 3d, Bishop Charles Jensen, and Brothers Hans C. Nielsen and Hans Sorenson were released from the penitentiary, where they have been confined for unlawful cohabitation. The last named was sentenced to six months and costs, and the others to five months and \$200 fine and costs, each. They served 30 days for the fine and costs. Bishop Jensen's home is at Redmond, Brother Nielsen's at Salina, and Brother Sorenson's at Aurora, Sevier County.

### Baptismal Font.

March 3rd the new baptismal font located in the southwest portion of the Tabernacle building was

dedicated for use, and the first baptisms therein will be performed tomorrow morning, under the direction of the Bishopric of the Sixth Ward. At 9:30 a.m. today the room around the font was filled with those who had assembled to engage in the ceremonies. The choir sang a hymn, and President George Q. Cannon offered the dedicatory prayer. Another hymn was sung, and after the benediction by Presiding Bishop Wm. B. Preston, the assemblage dispersed to engage in the exercises of the conference.

### Second Ward Bishopric.

In consequence of Bishop Samuel Peterson, of the Second Ward, having sold his home and being on the eve of removing to another ward, it was deemed advisable by the Presidency of the Stake to reorganize the Bishopric there, and they, in connection with Apostle Heber J. Grant and several members of the High Council, met with the Saints last evening for this purpose.

After the opening exercises of singing and prayer, Brother Leonard G. Hardy was nominated and unanimously sustained to act as the Bishop. Brother Alfred H. Calne was unanimously sustained as Bishop Hardy's First Counselor. The brethren were ordained and set apart to act in their respective positions. The selection of a Second Counselor was deferred until another meeting. Remarks appropriate to the occasion were made by the visiting brethren.

### Bishop Pollard's Funeral

The funeral services over the remains of the late Bishop Pollard were held in the Fifteenth Ward meeting house Thursday, Feb. 27. The speakers were Elders James Payne, John Siddoway, George G. Bywater and Elias Morris, and President Angus M. Cannon, who referred to the upright character and estimable life of the deceased; and Presidents Wilford Woodruff and George Q. Cannon, who also spoke of Bishop Pollard's faithfulness as a servant of God, and administered words of consolation and instruction to the bereaved. The opening prayer was offered by Bishop F. Kesler, of the Sixteenth Ward, and the benediction by Elder Wm. Brighton, of the Eleventh Ward. The large meeting house was filled to its utmost capacity, and a long cortege followed to its last resting place the body of Bishop Pollard, whose noble deeds are held in grateful remembrance by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

A few days ago, while descending the staircase at the penitentiary, Brother Wm. Gee, sentenced from the Beaver district for unlawful cohabitation, accidentally slipped and fell to the ground. When picked up it was discovered that he had broken his ankle. The injured limb was set by the doctor of the institution, and the patient is now, we understand, progressing favorably.