

else, for producing linseed oil, which is in great demand on the western slope. But this will require an oil factory.

We have got an abundance of wood and coal, and we could just as well make the glass here as not.

We have got a lead mine about 80 miles from here. We could make the white lead just as well as not. Lead can be run out in the shape of pipes, almost as easy as in any other shape.

Well, I had better stop now with my projects. Our facilities for home industry are many, all that we want is the capital to start them. Any body of our people, who will come out here, desiring to start any of these enterprises, I will be inclined to render all the assistance I can.

C. A. M.

THE ARIZONA COLONIES.

The following letter to President John Taylor, will be read with great interest by many of our subscribers:

MOAN COPPY, June 28, '78.

President John Taylor:

DEAR BROTHER — Having just returned from a trip to the Salt River country, I thought that a few lines in relation to it might not be uninteresting to you. The distance from Moan Coppy is about 400 miles. My business to that country was in quest of some horses that had been taken from the vicinity of the Window Springs—one horse, the property of one of our Indian friends, I succeeded in recovering, and pay for three others, the property of our Indian missionaries.

I found several of our brethren settled on that stream. Bros. Crismon, Sirrine, Pomeroy, Jesse N Perkins, late of Bonanza, Davis County, Utah, and several others. The brethren were busily engaged in conducting the waters of Salt River on to a large tract of land situated between the Salt and Gila rivers. This body of land surpasses anything for extent that I have seen in Arizona. It has the appearance of being of a good quality. The brethren tell me that water can be obtained by digging from forty to sixty feet of a good quality for culinary purposes. The quality of the soil and the climate is well adapted to the raising of grapes and other fruit, the plantation sugar cane, cotton, sweet potatoes, also the orange and olive. The orange tree in Judge Hayden's orchard looks very promising, also the lime and lemon, and he is sanguine that he will be as successful in producing them as they are raised in Los Angeles, Southern California, the climate being much the same.

The Brethren have the advantage of an old ditch, called by the oldest settlers the Montezuma Canal. They say this can be traced for some 20 miles, in the direction of the Gila River, with several branches of considerable length. Those ditches seem to have, at some ancient date, watered an extensive tract of country, and the traces of ruins show that the country has been densely populated by a people far superior to the present aborigines of the country. From the appearance of the heaps of debris that can be traced for miles, their buildings must have been constructed of cement. Where this Montezuma canal cuts through the table land there is a cut some two miles in length, that seems almost marvellous. It will average 50 feet wide on top by some 10 or 12 in depth. This is done in a cobble stone and hard pan formation. This would be considered a work of no small magnitude in this enlightened age, with the use of all our modern appliances. Our people are utilizing this labor and it is worth thousands of dollars to them. It has been leveled through by a practical engineer, and a great portion of it is down to and below their level grade without labor, and it will cost a comparatively small amount of labor through the entire cut.

I see a great opening in the Salt River country for settlement of Latter-day Saints. For quantity and quality of land I think this has no equal in Arizona or New Mexico, and I consider, when properly developed, it will prove to be the garden spot of Arizona. I see a great necessity of our people occupying that country, and at no distant day I consider it will be of untold worth to the Latter-day Saints, to make themselves a self sustaining people, with a proper combination of labor,

that country being the best adapted for that kind of labor of any place I have seen in the west.

Brother Dan Jones is located some three miles below the ditch that our other brethren are taking out. I found him feeling well and prospering in his field of labor, which I consider very extensive. They have raised a good crop this season, which was mostly harvested when I left. He has a ditch belonging to his company. He has a large number of Pima Indians farming under his supervision and watering from his ditch. They have been successful in their farming this year, having raised a good crop of wheat. They have found in Brother Jones a benefactor; he has placed facilities within their reach which will make them self sustaining in a short time, which they have not been since their first acquaintance with the white man. Their reservation is situated on the Gila River, a short distance above its junction with Salt River. This country has been occupied for generations, and has sustained themselves, and would at the present if they had their rights, but of these they have been deprived by Mexicans and Americans settling above and taking out all of the water that belonged to their lands. Brother Jones is a great favorite with them through the benefits they have received by being directed considerable in their labors by him. Some few of the principal men have been baptized and seem to be sincere in their profession. I returned through the renowned Tonto Basin. Here I found a splendid stock country, with considerable farming land and water for it, abundance of good grass, but the country is very broken, but well adapted for stock raising.

Ex-bishop Freeman, of Washington, Utah, and a few more of our brethren have got a hold there by purchase. The best portion of the water claims are held by parties for speculative motives. They might be bought out tolerably reasonable. In the event of our people settling on Salt River this basin would be of great value for stock and sheep raising. The brethren on the Little Colorado are prospering in their labors; they seem to be enjoying a good spirit, and are encouraged in their labors. Good prospects for an abundant harvest. The feeling among our Lamanite neighbors has never been better. Prospects for a good crop at the Moan Coppy; the drawback is the lack of men to handle the facilities of the country and perform the missionary labors.

Your brother in the gospel,
ANDREW S. GIBBONS.

UTAH AND THE MARRIAGE LAW.

BEAVER, U. T.,
July, 15, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

I am and have been for several years firmly of the opinion that in order for Utah to obtain her full rights she will have to, as in the past, contest every inch of ground. Not, however, to notice every falsehood of our enemies, but to endeavor to ward off as far as possible and counteract the real wrongs under which we are suffering.

That we have no marriage law in Utah is admitted. Those who are not posted ask why is it that your Legislature does not pass such law? I beg to answer that this was one of the first subjects upon which legislation was had in the early settlement of Salt Lake Valley. A good marriage law was enacted, but the howling of a morbid Congress not only annulled the enactment of the Territorial Legislature, but, as we shall see, superseded its legal bonds and assumed to legislate upon subjects ceded to the Territories, and, to add to the wrong, enacted an unconstitutional law and sent a set of venal, unprincipled demagogues to enforce it, one of whom at least took a prostitute on to the legal bench to defy the virtue of our Territory. Those unjust, unconstitutional laws still remain upon the statute book of our national legislature, and some at least of our judges hang to them with a zeal worthy of a better cause. But for their prejudices they would long since have recommended their repeal. This was and is their plain duty. The ring and Congress—not the Territorial Legislature are responsible for this condition of affairs. The law referred to was passed in 1832. We have said, in substance, that Congress had no legal right to pass even a constitutional, much less an unconstitutional marriage law for this or any other Territory.

In the United States Statutes, in an act commencing on page 323, section 1,851, I find the following: "The legislative power of every Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States. But no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents." The power to legislate upon all rightful subjects except the three last named in the above quotation, is ceded to "every Territory including Utah," and as marriage is not one of the exceptions, our legislature might just as well assume to enact the municipal laws of our cities after granting them a charter, as for Congress to enact a marriage law for Utah or any other Territory. The principle is precisely the same. It is a well established principle of law that when certain chartered rights are delegated, the delegating power is barred, to the extent of the powers so ceded, so long as the charter is in force. In other words, when certain rights are ceded to a corporate body to make their own by-laws with specific exceptions, the ceding power has no right to come in and make those by-laws. Otherwise all delegated powers would be a nullity, mere child's play. "The Poland Bill" stands precisely on the same footing, and legally, neither of them is worth the paper on which it is written.

It may be argued that all chartered rights are specific and not general. I do not concede to this proposition, but were it even tenable our case would be the same. The specification being that the Territories are empowered to legislate on all rightful subjects of legislation except those above named. The law of 1862 is not only void for the reasons assigned, but because it was enacted expressly to prohibit the free exercise of religion, which is forbidden in Article 1 of Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Laws are unconstitutional because they are local and not general in their bearing. Congress may amend or annul the charters or organic acts of Territories, or abolish their enactments, but cannot assume to come in and pass laws under the rights ceded to all Territories, especially where, as in our case, the general law is made a specific right. (See Organic Act, Sec 6, Compiled Laws of Utah, page 30). If Congress has such right then all chartered rights are a farce, and we might as well abolish all State, Territorial and municipal rights, and let Congress run the whole "shebang." In fact, there would be none to abolish.

When the President and Congress were petitioned to redress our wrongs in the State of Missouri, although "our cause was just" they could "do nothing for us" on account of ceded States rights, but when an unprincipled ring howls, rights ceded to us are unheeded. Deny it gentlemen if you can. In justice to the present Congress I beg to say that being better informed I have not the remotest idea it could be induced to pass such oppressive measures, and I humbly trust that at no distant day the obnoxious laws will be repealed.

DANIEL TYLER.

BOX ELDER COUNTY CONVENTION.

BRIGHT CITY,
July 16th, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

Yesterday the county convention for Box Elder County met here to consider election matters. A committee of three was appointed under the temporary organization to examine the credentials of delegates from the various precincts, after which a permanent organization, with A. Christensen as chairman and E. A. Box as secretary, was effected. In accordance with a resolution of the convention the chairman appointed R. Bailey, O. G. Snow and J. C. Wixom a committee on nomination, who presented to the convention, as a result of their labors and deliberations, the following

gentlemen; as candidates for offices, viz:

John Rowberry, L. S. Hills and John Van Cott, Commissioners to Locate University Lands; William Clayton, Auditor of Public Accounts; James Jack, Territorial Treasurer; J. C. Wright, Representative to Legislative Assembly. John D. Burt, Probate Judge; Geo. W. Ward, Selectman; C. C. Loveland, Sheriff; E. A. Box, Prosecuting Attorney; D. M. Burbanks, Coroner; M. D. Rosenbaum, Assessor; R. L. Fishburn, Collector.

All were accepted by the body of delegates.

Speeches were made by George W. Ward and others. A county central committee was organized. It was ordered that reports of the proceedings of this meeting be sent by the secretary for publication in the DESERET NEWS, Herald and Junction. Adjourned sine die.

A. CHRISTENSEN, Chairman.

E. A. BOX, Secretary.

INFIDELITY.

BY CHARLES W. STAYNER.

Chapter VII.—The Ten Kingdoms—The Little Horn—The Pope's Dominion—Scott and Newton on Prophecy.

The ten kingdoms that formed the tentacles of the image corresponded with the horns of the fourth beast—Rome, and referred to in the last chapter are given in Scott's commentaries, as existing in the eighth century of the Christian era, as follows:

1. The Senate of Rome; 2. The Greeks at Ravenna; 3. The Lombards in Lombardy; 4. The Huns in Hungary; 5. The Avars in Germany. 6. The Franks in France; 7. The Burgundians in Burgundy; 8. The Goths in Spain; 9. The Britons; 10. The Saxons in Britain. This commentator further says: "It is certain that the Roman Empire was divided into ten kingdoms, and though they might be sometimes more and sometimes fewer, yet they were still known by the name of the ten kingdoms and the Western Empire."

The great astronomer, philosopher and mathematician, Sir Isaac Newton, shows beautifully how these kingdoms are and must necessarily be of western origin, and confined to European countries. He says, "All the four beasts are still alive, though the dominion of the first three be taken away. This corresponds with the declaration of the 12th verse, that although their dominion was gone, they had their lives prolonged for 'a season and a time.' The nations of Chaldea and Assyria are still the first beast: those of Media and Persia are still the second beast; those of Macedonia, Greece, Thrace, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt, are still the third; and those of Europe, on this side, are still the fourth. Seeing therefore the body of the third beast is confined to the nations on this side of the Lower Euphrates, and the body of the fourth beast to the nations on this side of Greece, we are to look for all the four heads of the third beast among the nations on this side the Euphrates, and for all the eleven horns of the fourth beast among the nations on this side of Greece. And therefore at the breaking of the Greek Empire into four kingdoms, we include no part of the Chaldeans, Medes and Persians, in these kingdoms, because they belong to the bodies of the first two beasts. Nor do we reckon the Greek Empire, seated at Constantinople, among the horns of the fourth beast, because it belonged to the body of the third.—Newton's Commentaries.

On reading history we find that the Pope of Rome exactly fulfilled the prophecy of the eleventh or "little horn," which was to spring up, and before which three of the others should fall. He established not only the ecclesiastical power which was so thoroughly felt throughout Europe, but also struggled with position as a temporal prince, and obtained three of the kingdoms, namely, the ex-Archate of Ravenna, the kingdom of the Lombards, and the State of Rome. He has ever since worn a triple crown as emblematical of these achievements, and thus again fulfilled prophecy, for the reader will remember he was to have "a look more stout than his fellows." The mouth-speaking great things, which should characterize this power, is evidently fulfilled in the

strong religious pretensions to infallibility, supreme excellence, and other arrogant assumptions of the ecclesiastical monarch the Pope. According to Scott, this power will now speedily be brought to an end, as he computes the time given in the prophecy for its duration, to be 1,260 years, at the close of which, the ten kingdoms are to turn against this horn and his government, and close his dominion, for as the prophet declares, "the beast was slain, and his body destroyed and given to the burning flame."

How these figures are to be reckoned, or whether the computation of Doctor Scott is correct, is a matter that the reader must judge for himself, but there can be no doubt as to the destruction of this power being a work yet to be fulfilled, and on which a future chapter in relation to modern prophecy, may throw some light.

MITCHELL WAGONS.—Flattering reports are pouring in from all parts of the Territory and Nevada, of the New Patent Steel Skeins, with other improvements adopted this season, making it the Best Wagon in Utah. Three car loads of the Patent Steel Skeins now on the way. Call early and get one.

L. B. MATTISON.

Blue Front, near Seventies' Hall.

GILLETTS EXTRACTS. The best in use. ds&w

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NOTICE

Is hereby Given, that there will be a mass meeting held in Leaning, in Millard County, U. T., at the residence of Thomas M. Ryan, on Saturday, July 20th, 1878, at 10 a m for the purpose of forming an irrigation company and electing trustees and a secretary and treasurer.

NEPHI FRATT, County Clerk.

Fillmore City, June 23, 1878.