

populated places. If an army with a murderous mission were to come to this region, and they found the people—men, women and children—in their homes or quietly attending to the vocations of life, who would they commence to kill? Of course they might do a large business by beginning on the school children, while assembled in the public buildings attending to their lessons, or the people generally when assembled in meetings to worship on Sundays. It would be tedious work to go through the houses and massacre the people in small detachments—by families for instance. Then it is possible that the soldiers might decline to do that kind of butchery, that not being what they engaged to do. They have an idea, doubtless, that their duty is to fight, and not to shed the blood of non-combatants. If on the other hand it was thought best to get the people in one body and then turn those guns upon them which so much delight the heart of the tender Talmage, how would they be gathered together? Would it be by proclamation commanding them to come to a stated place on a given date and get swept from the face of the earth, by sword and gun in a decent and Christian like manner? And would they come for a purpose manifestly not to their individual or collective interest. If they didn't respond to an invitation of that kind to come and get killed, would they be adjudged guilty of high treason, or unlawful resistance to lawful authority? These are potential points.

It will be observed that the barbarity of such a step is not the only question to be considered in this connection. It is truly said that there are but few men in the world who think, compared with those who don't. It would be in order for the anti-"Mormon" blood and thunder devotees, who manufacture resolutions embodying a murderous proposal on a wholesale and inhuman scale, to resort to a little of that kind of mental process. When people can even favor, in any shape, a hint leading toward a proposition to slay in cold blood a hundred and fifty thousand—or thereabout—innocent men, women and children, they are in a bad way. They do not properly belong to an age of enlightenment. This bloody resolving business is not only discreditable, it is atrocious and ineffably inhuman.

#### SERVICE OF LEGAL PAPERS.

ALTHOUGH we have repeatedly published articles containing the explanations which the writer of the following communication desires, we will again endeavor to make the subject clear:

Editor Deseret News:

Since writing you particulars of the marshals searching my house for Mr. Darney I have thought it best to ask you to publish an explanation of the difference between a search warrant and a warrant for the arrest of an individual. The reason that I ask this question is this: When the marshals came here in the morning, Marshal Steel said that he had a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Darney, and that they wanted to search the house. I asked him if he had a search warrant; he replied that he had, and that the warrant for the arrest of a man gave an officer the right to search any house he might think the party wanted to be in, though the paper did not name any place, or say anything about searching a house. Have they any right to search my house without a search warrant? Please publish your answer in the News. Jos. S. MARSTON. Kayville.

A search warrant empowers the officer to search the place or premises named in the warrant, and no other, for property stolen, unlawfully detained or secreted, which property must also be described in the document. Seizure of property, and not of a person, is the object of a search warrant. If resistance is offered to an officer holding a search warrant, he may resort to violent means in order to effect a thorough examination of the house or premises described in the warrant; but if no resistance is offered, the officer must not use any violence, nor do any damage. A search warrant is rarely or never issued except in cases of larceny, robbery, burglary or possibly replevin. We believe that a search warrant has never been issued during the proceedings in any case of polygamy or unlawful cohabitation yet prosecuted in this Territory, and the issue of such a writ in such cases is not at all likely to occur.

A warrant of arrest, on the other hand, has for its object the seizure of the person named in it, and not of any property of any kind. The officer holding the warrant of arrest has, by virtue thereof, a right to make every reasonable effort to effect the capture of the person named in it. If the officer has reason to believe and does believe that the person named in the warrant of arrest held by him, is secreted in a given house, or about certain premises, he may enter the house or premises, search the same, and if resistance is offered, he may, with no other authority than the warrant of arrest, resort to violence in order to complete the search, and secure his prisoner.

A subpoena is a writ commanding the person named therein to appear before a court, and at a time and place named therein, as a witness. The officer, in serving a subpoena, must not use any force or violence whatever. But if a

witness secrets himself for the purpose of avoiding the service of a subpoena, the officer may file with the court an affidavit to that effect, describing the place where the witness is or is supposed to be secreted; the court may thereupon issue a writ authorizing the officer to use violence if necessary in order to gain access to the witness for the purpose of serving the subpoena. A person disobeying a subpoena is liable to arrest and punishment for contempt of court.

Before an officer, holding a warrant of arrest, proceeds to search the house or premises of any person, on pretense of looking for his prisoner, he must have reasonable and tangible grounds for believing that the fugitive is there; and should he intrude into and search a house or place without such grounds for so doing, an action for damages will lie against him. The sheriff of a county and the marshal of a Territory, and other like officers are responsible for the acts of their deputies, and may be proceeded against as principals, in case of wrong doing by the latter.

#### AN IMPORTANT ACT OF CONGRESS.

A BILL was introduced in the Senate of the United States in February last, which passed both houses, and became a law on the 8th of May, and which is of interest to the people of Utah in common with other citizens of this great Union. It effects the Territories as well as the States, and should be generally understood and acted upon. Following is the text of the law:

##### AN ACT

To provide for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and of their effects upon the human system, in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene, by the pupils in the public schools of the Territories and of the District of Columbia, and in the Military and Naval Academies, and Indian and colored schools in the Territories of the United States.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and special instructions as to their effect upon the human system, in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene, shall be included in the branches of study taught in the common or public schools, and in the military and naval schools, and shall be studied and taught as thoroughly and in the same manner as other like required branches are in said schools, by the use of textbooks in the hands of pupils where other branches are thus studied in said schools, and by all pupils in all said schools throughout the Territories, in the Military and Naval Academies of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, and in all Indian and colored schools and Territories of the United States.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the proper officers in control of any school described in the foregoing section to enforce the provisions of this act; and any such officer, school director, committee, superintendent, or teacher who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of this act, or shall neglect or fail to make proper provisions for the instruction required and in the manner specified by the first section of this act, for all pupils in each and every school under his jurisdiction, shall be removed from office, and the vacancy filled as in other cases.

SEC. 3. That no certificate shall be granted to any person to teach in the public school of the District of Columbia or Territories, after the first day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, who has not passed a satisfactory examination in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the nature and the effects of alcoholic drinks, and other narcotics upon the human system.

Approved May, 1886. Persons intending to act as teachers in the District Schools should qualify themselves to comply with the requirements of the law, and the county school boards should make their examinations correspond with its provisions. Our District Schools are perhaps not entirely within the full meaning of the term "common" or "public" schools, because in most instances they are partly sustained by tuition fees. Yet they are chiefly supported by taxation, and may be wholly so according to the option of the taxpayers in each school district. Therefore they come within the spirit and meaning of the law, and we think should be governed accordingly.

There can be no doubt that the instruction contemplated in the Act of Congress will prove very beneficial. Any correct information on the effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics upon the human body, that can be imparted in the schools, must have a tendency in a good direction. Young people should be instructed in physiology and hygiene, that they may know how they are organized and the best manner of preserving their systems free from influences that tend to destroy.

The selection of text books suitable for this special course of instruction is a subject of considerable importance, and the Territorial and County Superintendents would do well to take it under consideration. The law is now in force, and after the first day of Jan-

uary, 1888, no certificate can be lawfully granted to teachers in the public schools who have not successfully passed an examination on the momentous subjects mentioned in this congressional enactment.

#### PUT THE LIGHT ABOVE.

A GOOD deal of discussion has been had about the effects on the eyes, of the electric light. Some contend that it is much more injurious than gas-light, others maintain to the contrary. But it appears that direct exposure to the glare of the electric lamps is very hurtful, and therefore they should always be suspended above the user and not in the line of vision. The effects upon school children where that light is used has been quite disastrous. Professor H. Cohn says that the arc lights, even when surrounded by an "opaque" glass globe, which reduces the light by thirty or more per cent., are hurtful to the eyes when the latter are exposed for a long time to the effects. He suggests that the lamp should always be placed at such an elevation that the eye is not bound to look directly into it.

This suggestion is worth remembering, for the tendency in modern times is towards weakness of vision, in consequence of the spread of printed intelligence, reading being indulged in to excess and the rising generation being predisposed to tenderness and sensitiveness of the optic nerve.

#### STILL UNDAUNTED.

The conviction and sentencing to death of eight Anarchists in Chicago, may have the effect to temporarily check the manifestation, by the ultra socialists of that city, of a purpose to wreck and destroy; and it was hoped that the conviction of these eight agitators in that city would deter like characters in other large cities of the Union from inciting to violence and bloodshed. But it seems that the Anarchists in New York City have not been so affected by the prosecutions so vigorously pushed in Chicago. A few evenings since, at a meeting held in Irvin Hall, Anarchist speakers were exceedingly violent and blood thirsty in the harangues which they delivered. As proof of the uneasiness of the municipal authorities, there were present at the meeting a large number of detectives who, following their instructions, took copious notes of the speeches. Latest advices are to the effect that the District Attorney had not fully determined whether or not to prosecute the speakers.

#### FOUNDATIONLESS AND CRUEL REPORTS.

DURING the past few days certain wild rumors have been afloat, to the effect that certain brethren, more or less prominent in the Church, had recently been disfellowshipped. The reasons assigned by the scandal carriers for the alleged action are varied, differing in proportion to the number of brethren reported to have been dealt with. It is greatly to be regretted that such reports should have been circulated, not only because of the wrong inflicted upon the gentlemen thus scandalized, but also because there can be found in the community people so utterly regardless of the amenities and proprieties of life as to originate, circulate or even, without a scintillation of evidence, believe such cruel and unwarranted statements, damaging to the characters of good and upright men. That people disposed to such proclivities should be found among professed Latter-day Saints is astounding not to say shameful. Any intelligent member of that class might, on no more than a moment's reflection, see at once the absurdity of the reports referred to. The Church never takes action upon any of its officers or members on account of alleged wrong-doing without careful investigation and an elucidation of the facts. So far as some of the individuals named in the broadly circulated scandal is concerned, had there been any charge, an investigation was an impossibility, but we happen to know that neither had any existence. Every well-disposed person can say with perfect safety that the perfidious reports alluded to, and whose circulation has been widened by a wild statement in an evening cotemporary, have no foundation in truth. That being the case they should be frowned down in place of being passed from mouth to mouth. It may be here stated that when any decisive action is taken upon an officer of any prominence in the Church, for violation of its laws, the News will be found to be the authentic medium through which the fact will be made public. This is evinced to-day by the publication of a statement in this issue regarding the excommunication of a prominent man, long connected with the community of Latter-day Saints.

#### DESTRUCTIVE DISTURBANCES.

THE dispatches tell us of a terrific and destructive earthquake in Greece, causing a loss of three hundred lives, besides an immense demolition of

property. Although the violence of the disturbance was largely localized, yet Greece in its entirety was shaken from centre to circumference by it, and shocks were also felt in Italy. Taken in connection with the great modern earthquakes of recent date, and the fierce eruptions of a few weeks ago in New Zealand, one is led to the conclusion that we are living in an epoch of great terrestrial disturbances. A time of great noises, internal groanings and belchings of our globe. It is a time when there are "earthquakes in divers places." And while these convulsive throes are producing remarkable phenomena, and cracking and cleaving the crust of the earth, engulfing many of its helpless dwellers, there are violent agitations and commotions among the nations, sapping the foundations of modern society and indicating the approach of events of a stupendous character and of great moment. Those who await the coming of the Lord Jesus will understand what all those things portend, and will see in them but a multiplication of the signs of that great occurrence in connection with the future history and progress of this creation. The duty of the hour, so far as Latter-day Saints are concerned, is to maintain a goodly supply of oil, that the lamps may be kept trimmed and burning brightly. Or, in other words, they should take the Holy Spirit for their guide. Otherwise they are unsafe. These are troublous times, at home and abroad, and the feet of the careless are liable at any time to be ensnared. The devil, knowing his time is shortening, is on the alert to deceive, and lead astray, and he finds plenty of human material through whom he can operate for the accomplishment of his designs.

#### AN EXCELLENT MOTTO.

In these times of anti-"Mormon" agitation, when the Saints are made the special victims of a political conspiracy, it will be of interest to reproduce what was given to the world as early as 1838. It exhibits the true genius of this community. We refer to the following:

Motto of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The Constitution of our country formed by the Fathers of Liberty. Peace and good order in society. Love to God, and good will to man. All good and wholesome laws, virtue and truth above all things, and aristocracy, live for ever! But woe to tyrants, mobs, aristocracy, anarchy, and toryism, and all those who invent or seek out unrighteous and vexatious law suits, under the pretext and color of law, or office, either religious or political. Exalt the standard of Democracy! Down with that of priesthood, and let all the people say Amen! that the blood of our Fathers may not cry from the ground against us. Sacred is the memory of that blood which bought for us our Liberty.

JOSEPH SMITH, JUNIOR,  
THOMAS B. MARSH,  
DAVID W. PATTEN,  
BRIGHAM YOUNG,  
SAMUEL H. SMITH,  
GEORGE W. HINKLE,  
JOHN CORRIALL,  
GEORGE W. ROBINSON.

#### EXCOMMUNICATED.

It becomes our duty to chronicle the fall of a man who has long been associated with the Church. It is sad that such a useful life should thus have been blighted. The fact is published with deep sorrow. We refer to Thomas Taylor, lately and for several years Bishop of the Fourteenth Ward of this city. It is authenticated beyond room for doubt that he has been excommunicated from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The cause of action was unchristian-like and immoral conduct, and contempt of the High Council. The law of God, which demands that the Saints shall preserve themselves in purity, must be enforced no matter who the guilty parties may be.

#### A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty, but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

#### WANTED!

Good, Clean Cotton Rags at Deseret Paper Mill.

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25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

#### SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with awful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

#### CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

#### TUTT'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Renovates the body, makes healthy flesh, strengthens the weak, repairs the wastes of the system with pure blood and hard muscle; tones the nervous system, invigorates the brain, and imparts the vigor of manhood. \$1. Sold by druggists. OFFICE 44 Murray St., New York.

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#### ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One red COW about 2 years old, white on udder, white switch, left horn broke off, no brands visible.

If not claimed and taken away within ten days from date hereof, will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at the Brighton estray pound, on Monday, September 13th, 1886, at 10 a. m.

THEO. McKEAN, JR.  
District Poundkeeper.  
Brighton, Sept. 2, 1886.

#### ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One sorrel yearling MARE, strip in face, three white feet, brand resembling 3 on left thigh.

One mouse colored MARE and colt, about 5 or 6 years old, saddle marked; no brands visible.

If not claimed and taken away within ten days, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder, Tuesday, September 7th, 1886, at the Levan estray pound, at 2 o'clock p.m.

S. P. JENSEN.  
Precinct Poundkeeper.  
Levan, Junb Co., Aug. 28, 1886.

#### ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One red yearling STEER, crop off left ear, swallow fork in right, branded 2 7 on left ribs.

If not claimed within 10 days, will be sold to the highest bidder, Monday, September 6th, 1886, at 9 a. m.

GEORGE T. COTTAM.  
Poundkeeper.  
St. George, Washington Co. Aug. 28, 1886.

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