

stance of a nest of unscrupulous conspirators against free civil government. We hope there is no "Mormon" parent or child that would so debase himself as to accept of education by such a humiliating process if the conditions were reversed.

The time will come, as sure as the day follows the night, when all who have been connected with the despicable infamies attempted and consummated against the rights, the peace and prosperity of the commonwealth of this Territory will be held in universal execration by a rectified public sentiment. They will be regarded as traitors to the Republic, founded on equal rights and human freedom.

It is a matter of congratulation that the leaven of truth and justice is already operating even in this Territory. Many honestly inclined Gentiles are having their eyes opened to the hollow pretensions and vaporous patriotism of the gang which has sown the seeds of discord in the community and whose ulterior object behind the flood of falsehood which has issued from them in a steady stream, has been robbery in some form.

This clique have kept Mr. Caine busy defending not only his constituents but the Republic against the attempted innovations of traitors. He has stood like a vigilant sentinel and sought to prevent the conspirators imposing upon the national legislators, that the government might not be transformed into an organization for stealing sheep. Mr. Caine will continue, supported by all lovers of right, to prevent plotters from obtaining their selfish ends by means of innovations that would prove destructive not only to local rights, but to the nation at large. Disintegrating agencies have beginnings somewhere, and from initial points spread throughout the arteries of the national commonwealth.

PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENA.

THERE are many psychological phenomena, the real nature of which remain a profound mystery. That they exist cannot be denied, although no one has been able to explain them. One of these is the faculty of perceiving distant objects, or events, as if they were actually present to the outward senses.

This faculty seems to some extent to belong even to various animals. Many insects are able to determine the direction in which to go for

their peculiar food, even if they have no perceptible organs of smelling; storks, swallows and other birds will find their nests after an absence of months; seabirds, the polar bears and seals will find the nearest shore even when they are miles away out on the trackless ocean; the camel, if left to himself, is sure to take the shortest road to the clear spring even in regions where he has never been before, and the pigeons are sure to return to their homes without being inconvenienced by their having been carried away in closed, darkened baskets. These are only a few facts which can hardly be explained on the supposition of the existence of wonderfully acute senses.

In connection with human individuals this faculty of perceiving objects not actually present to the outward senses has manifested itself in various ways. Abbe Richard astonished, in 1863, the whole of Europe on account of the facility with which he could find pure drinking water. A Hungarian newspaper relates how Mr. Richard, in a little town, Debreczin, pointed out ten different places, where there was water to be found at considerable depths. On the shore of the Rhine, in the vicinity of Bonn, there is a high plain, which on account of lack of water had been uncultivated. Richard here pointed out a place where a well could be bored, and water was found at a depth of seventy feet. Count Potocki had in his garden three wells which all were empty. One of these was 100 feet deep. Richard designated a spot in the garden where water enough could be obtained, and on boring it was found to flow copiously at a depth of twelve feet. The great so-called Inquisitory in Breslau suffered from the lack of a well, and many futile attempts at finding water had been made before the directors called upon Richard to give his opinion. He came and walked round on the premises of the great prison but evidently without finding what he was looking for. He left the prison grounds, but just outside the gate he stopped and exclaimed: "Why, right here you will find enough good water at a depth of thirty-four feet." This proved afterwards to be the case.

Many of our Norwegian readers will remember a peculiar-looking individual who used to wander about from place to place, living seemingly more in another world than in this. He could never

wear a covering on his head, nor could he have any money about his person, because they threw him into a fit, even if they were placed in his pockets without his knowledge. He had such wonderful sensation of the presence of water that wherever he went and happened to walk over a spring beneath the surface of the ground, he could point this out with never failing certainty. He was generally known as Wise Knud, and Bjornstjerne Bjornson has thought it worth while to preserve the memory of this person in an ably written pamphlet.

Other persons have displayed a similar faculty of perceiving hidden metals, and others, buried corpses. Friedrich v. Schiller felt once when he was out walking in the neighborhood of Meiningen that there was a corpse hidden in a certain place which he designated. An investigation proved this to be true. David Strauss says that many persons feel very ill as soon as they walk over graves, and he relates the following about a certain person named Billig, the secretary of Pfeffel:

"When he walked over a grave, he felt a shock as of electricity and, if it happened to be dark, he could see over such places a white human figure turning its face towards the head of the corpse. Such a figure he once saw in the garden of Pfeffel, where nobody knew of the burial of anybody. But when the place had been investigated a skeleton was found."

A remarkable instance of perceptiveness is related of the Herrnhutian Bishop Spangenberg in the "Life of Zeisberger," by Heim:

"Bishop Spangenberg had arrived in America in order to visit the mission stations among the Indians, and found himself compelled to go to Onondago by the lake Orinda where the great council of the six confederated Indian nations had their headquarters. He was accompanied by Zeisberger and Schebosch. The journey lasted for three months and was connected with great difficulties. One day the travelers found themselves without provisions and laid themselves down by a small creek, exhausted and discouraged, expecting to perish in the woods. Suddenly Spangenberg rose and with a joyful countenance said to Zeisberger: 'My David, go and get us a meal of fishes.' The young man was well acquainted with the life in the woods and answered: 'I would certainly do so, but in this kind of water and at this season of the year there is no fish.' But Spangenberg replied: 'When I say, go out fishing, so do it this time as a favor to me.' The missionaries went, but Zeisberger remarked: 'The dear Bishop does not understand the fishing business; it is not his trade.' But how astonished were the two when they in their first effort caught a great number of fishes."

Hieronymus in his *De vita Pauli eremitae* gives the following ac-