

## INTERESTING TIME IN THE B. Y. ACADEMY.

Editor Deseret News:

The second term of the ninth 'academic year of the Brigham Young Academy closed to-day with an interesting examination.

The large hall was nicely arranged and well filled with visitors and patrons of the institution, prominent among whom, seated on the stand, were Pres. A. O. Smoot; Chairman of the Executive committee, H. H. Cluff; Bishop J. E. Booth and Brother Thos. Allman, of the High Council.

On the left, decorating the walls, were specimens of the work of the drawing class; while a beautiful display of the ability of the young ladies in needle work, etc., covered tables on the right. Journals of the different classes, copy books, book-keeping books, etc., were also upon exhibition.

After the usual opening exercises of singing and prayer, the teachers of the various departments gave a verbal report of their labors and the progress made by their respective classes, showing that encouraging results had been attained. A small room apart from the main building has been obtained for the benefit of the chemistry class; and to supply the needs of the geometry, surveying and higher mathematical classes, a special room has been fitted up.

After a song by the singing class, the Principal read his report to the Board, showing that there had been registered during the term—in the Preparatory Department, 29 pupils; in the Intermediate, 79; Academic, 82; Collegiate, 33; Normal, 38; making in all a total of 261.

The Preparatory Department, W. Done, dept. teacher, has had 13 classes, 54 weekly recitations and 8 teachers; the Intermediate Department, J. B. Keeler, dept. teacher, 12 classes, 44 weekly recitations and 3 teachers; the Academic Department, N. L. Nelson, dept. teacher, 15 classes, 62 recitations and 8 teachers; the Collegiate Department, B. Cluff, Jr., dept. teacher, 29 classes, 127 weekly recitations and 6 teachers; the Normal Department, 5 special classes, 21 weekly recitations and 5 teachers.

The students have been tabulated according to their homes, as follows: From Provo, 100; Springville, 11; Payson, 6; Pleasant Valley, 1; Goshen, 10; Fairfield, 1; Lehi, 3; Alpine, 7; American Fork, 6; Pleasant Grove, 9; Juab County, 1; Sanpete, 18; Sevier, 8; Millard, 13; Beaver, 3; Iron, 2; Kane, 2; Wasatch, 5; Washington, 7; Salt Lake, 29; Tooele, 4; Davis, 3; Weber, 1; Cache, 5; Arizona, 3; Nevada, 2; Colorado, 1. Total, 261.

Theologically, the students are classified as follows: 5 Seventies, 22 Elders, 17 Priests, 13 Teachers, 48 Deacons, 146 lay members, 3 not yet baptized, 7 non-members of the Church. Three students have been ordained to the Priesthood by the consent of their respective Bishops, two rebaptized, and one baptized a member of the Church. Our missionary meetings have been well attended, and the general spirit among the students has been exceedingly gratifying to the teachers. The Priesthood has been organized into three Quorums, meeting every alternate Thursday.

After speaking of the different organizations, the laboratory, library, etc., the principal closed his very interesting report in the following language: "It is just one year ago since we closed a term of school which has not had nor ever will have a successor in the same building; but the fire, that seemed for a moment to have consumed with the building all our hopes for the future prosperity of our beloved Academy, only proved its solidity, for the institution came out of the ordeal with renewed strength. Hard times have tried us since, but still the work goes on. The Brigham Young Academy has taken its stand from the beginning; its colors are nailed to the mast, and its educational mission will be accomplished, under the guidance of that divine power which has been manifest so clearly at every step of its development."

Following the Principal's report were encouraging speeches from the members of the board and others.

An interesting feature of the examination was the singing by the different classes, under the able management of Mrs. R. M. McAllister and Miss Orley Childs. After dismissal the ladies' needle work was the centre of attraction, and many words of praise were justly bestowed upon Miss Jennie Tanner and her interesting class.

GERTRUDE POMEROY, Sec'y.

## FALSEHOOD REFUTED.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 26, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

In Sunday's *Tribune* an article headed "Hate and Persecution," which purports to be a recital of the sufferings of Mrs. Carrie Stewart and family and of her harsh treatment by the "Mormons" during the last few months. In March last, the article says, "she rented a house of a good Mormon woman," and goes on to tell a tale that is totally false so far as the Mormons are concerned. The facts are these:

Mrs. Stewart rented a house from an aged widow, on Fourth West Street, and in a few days made application to the Bishop of the ward for assistance, which was given. The conduct

of the older members of the family, as witnessed by those on the premises, was so indecent that the owner of the property desired the Stewarts to remove, which they did; it was said to Bingham. Shortly afterwards they returned and rented a house on Third West Street, from a gentleman who is not a "Mormon." Mrs. Stewart again applied for relief to the ward and to the General Tithing Office, and means were again furnished them. Inquiry was then made by the ward authorities into their condition and standing, as Mrs. Stewart had conveyed the idea that she was a "Mormon." On being visited, it was learned that she was not a member of the Church, but that the family were in a destitute condition, and assistance was therefore given them. It shortly transpired, however, that the most shameful conduct was being indulged in, especially by the three young women. The house became the resort of men of low character. The police were notified by concerned parties, not "Mormons," and the result was, the inmates decided to remove to other quarters, which they did a short time since.

Even after these things became known, relief was furnished the family according to their needs. No efforts to obtain work are known to have been made in this neighborhood. The "washing 225 pieces of linen for \$1," is too transparent, and never occurred around here. The statement that Mrs. Stewart and family were asked to join the Church is a falsehood. The adult portion of the family are a "sleep-all-day and carouse-all-night" lot, and are best avoided by decent people. There are three children, ranging from about five to twelve years of age, who should be cared and provided for, and if possible, be placed in better hands.

A NEIGHBOR.

## INCONSISTENCY OF THE CRUSADERS.

THE Salt Lake *Tribune* tries to take this journal to task for intimating that certain U. S. officials were impelled, among other motives, in making their present wholesale assault upon the "Mormons," by the desire to run up an enormous fee bill in their favor, to come out of "Uncle Sam's" pocket. It ventures to say:

"The News should show about what proportion of his cases Mr. Dickson loses, to see if the charge has a reasonable look."

Why should there be any need to wait? Mr. Dickson is engaged almost exclusively in the prosecution of "Mormons;" the District Court is notoriously prejudiced in his favor in a certain class of cases, directing the packing of grand and trial juries by open venire, none but anti-"Mormons" being allowed on the panels, and in trials he is allowed almost unrestricted license, of which he takes advantage and overleaps the barriers of ordinary procedure. If Mr. Dickson does not succeed in his anti-"Mormon" raid and secure the fees commensurate with the large number of cases he appears determined to pile up, it will be because something, probably to him unforeseen, turns up, and plays smash with his illegal and unwarrantable methods. We do not say that the fees constitute the only object pursued by any means, but that they cut a prominent figure is too plain to be mistaken.

Speaking of the local situation the same paper says:

"If the Mormons give up two features of their creed, no one will interfere with their efforts at success."

One of the features is not a matter of creed at all, but purely political. If the "Mormons" will give up the prestige which belongs to majorities everywhere in the Republic, and confide the public purse-strings to a hungry, wolfish minority, composed of their bitterest enemies, all will be well. That is precisely what is meant.

So far as the "Mormons" giving up their religious principles is concerned according to the inhuman demands of the crusaders, that point involves still weightier considerations. What do the present one-sided partisan prosecution against "Mormons" mean, simmering it down to a fine point? Simply this: That the Latter-day Saints can elect one of two contingencies. On the one hand to be cast into the felon's cell and be subjected to legalized robbery or be ostracized, or, on the other hand, to cut their wives and children adrift, to be thrown upon a merciless world to be buffeted about like frail boats upon the stormy ocean of life, without a guiding hand. It may as well be understood now as at any other time that the alternative will never be accepted. No others than portnoos and miscreants, could adopt it, and the "Mormons" are not made of that kind of stuff. Neither would any other class then brutalized villains urge it, or applaud those who seek to enforce it.

The *Tribune* is greatly given to exhibiting strong streaks of pretended benignity of sentiment, which only serve to show the depth of the hypocrisy of its conductors. It says:

"If the men or women who caused the explosion in London yesterday can be found and taken, we hope they will be torn limb from limb. If there is no way to get revenge for real or fancied wrongs, except to murder little children, then it is time that society shall resolve itself into its original elements, and for men to become wild beasts un-

til a surfeit of blood-shedding shall make them quiet. However bluer may be the wrongs which led to the act yesterday, the means taken to redress them should consign those engaged in the act to death."

This sympathy and indignation are directed at distant objects, yet the source which expresses them could not only look with complacency upon untold misery heaped upon innocent women and children in the part of the world where they live, but constantly clamors for more. In addition it applauds the most extrajudicial and extreme methods of inflicting the cruelty. There is nothing but vengeance for the perpetrators of inhuman outrages at a distance, and nothing but applause for miscreants in another line only a few shades better than those who shocked the world by their diabolism on Saturday last. Indeed some of the "tools" used in the present crusade are, to our information, probably not one degree less villainous than the London conspirators. When murderous desperadoes have to be enlisted to do the dirty work of the anti-"Mormon" crusade, those who are operating against the peace and prosperity of an honorable and virtuous community are driven to most miserable shifts. But "birds of a feather will flock together."

## THE IDAHO ANTI-MORMON ONSLAUGHT.

ON the 15th inst. we published several sections of a bill in relation to elections in Idaho, introduced into the Legislature of that Territory. We learn on good authority that the despotic, oppressive measure has passed that body and been signed by the Governor. In consequence of this action, we here reproduce some of the more striking sections that the minds of our readers may be refreshed in relation to the character of the act, which probably has no parallel in any part of the civilized world where there exists any pretension to religious toleration and liberty:

"Sec. 2. No person under guardianship, non compos mentis, or insane, nor any person convicted of treason, felony or bribery in this Territory, or in any other State or Territory in the Union, unless restored to civil rights, nor any person who is a bigamist or polygamist, or who teaches, advises, counsels or encourages any person or persons to become bigamists or polygamists, or to commit any other crime defined by law, or to enter into what is known as plural or celestial marriage, or who is a member of any order, organization or association which teaches, advises, counsels or encourages its members or devotees or any other persons to commit the crime of bigamy or polygamy or any other crime defined by law either as a rite or ceremony of such order, organization or association, or otherwise, shall be permitted to vote at any election, or to hold any position or office of honor, trust or profit within this Territory.

Sec. 16. If any person offering to vote shall be challenged by any judge or clerk of the election or any other person entitled to vote at the same poll and either judge shall challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be qualified, when any person who offers his vote shall be challenged, one of the judges shall declare to the person so challenged the qualifications of an elector, if such person shall declare himself duly qualified and the challenge be not withdrawn one of the judges shall tender him the following oath:

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you are a male citizen of the United States over the age of twenty-one years. That you have actually resided in this Territory for four months last past, and in this county thirty days. That you are not a bigamist or polygamist. That you are not a member of any order, organization or association which teaches, advises, counsels or encourages its members devotees or any other persons to commit the crime of bigamy or polygamy or any other crime defined by law as a duty arising or resulting from membership in such order, organization or association, or which practices bigamy or polygamy, or plural or celestial marriage, as a doctrinal rite of such organization. That you do not either publicly or privately or in any manner whatever teach, advise, counsel or encourage any person to commit the crime of bigamy or polygamy or any other crime defined by law either as a religious duty or otherwise. That you regard the Constitution of the United States and the laws thereof and of this Territory as interpreted by the courts as the supreme law of the land.

The teachers of any order, organization or association to the contrary notwithstanding, and that you have not previously voted at this election. So help you God."

Sec. 44. If any person offering to vote at any election in this Territory shall willfully, corruptly and falsely swear or affirm, touching his qualifications as a voter, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the Territorial prison for a term not less than three nor more than ten years.

Sec. 45.—If any person, not a legal voter, and possessing all the qualifica-

tions prescribed for voters in this Act, or who is laboring under any of the disabilities mentioned in Section 2 of this act, shall vote at any election in this Territory, or shall hold or exercise any office, or position of public trust, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both so fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the Court.

No language can express the abhorrence in which such a measure should and must be held by all right minded people. It is in direct contravention of the Constitution, in that it not only includes a religious test oath, which is expressly forbidden by the sacred instrument, but is as a whole subversive of freedom and the rights of citizens. The intent of such legislation is to oppress and spoil the "Mormon" people to the greatest possible extent. The application of such a measure would admit of any degree of oppression. At the mercy of men who have already shown themselves to be utterly unscrupulous, they could be taxed beyond endurance, without hope of redress, subjected to vexatious civil and criminal process with no prospect of justice.

Already the anti-"Mormons," comparatively a mere handful in the counties largely populated by Latter-day Saints, are gloating over the prospect of putting the "Mormons" through the grinding process, and boasting in regard to what they propose doing so soon as matters are put in shape so they can begin operations. They are making exultant threats to the effect that they will soon prove whether the Lord has any regard for the Church, for if he has he will have to "come out of His hiding place." We have not the slightest doubt that he will do so in His own due time, however much He may choose, for His own purpose, to suffer His people to be afflicted in the meantime. When He does the seat of the scorner and oppressor will be an uncomfortable place.

In the interim it is for the people against whom the shafts of hate and tyranny are aimed to stand by their rights. If they lose them let it be no fault of theirs. They must be wrested from their grasp, not readily relinquished. It is no wonder that the people of certain portions of Idaho are endeavoring to escape from the threatened onslaught upon their rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, by being attached to Utah, to which most if not all of the scope of country involved formerly belonged. But this change will doubtless be opposed by the anti-"Mormons," who will be too glad to retain their intended victims within their grasp, as subjects upon whom to prey.

It may be held by some that such laws as the one quoted in this article cannot be productive of so very much harm, because, being plainly unconstitutional, they would not stand the test in the Court of Last Resort. But it is sometimes difficult to reach the test climax, and when it is supposed to be arrived at, the main issue is occasionally avoided. Besides, in the interim caused by the "laws delay" and the "insolence of office," the course of justice being sometimes exceedingly tardy, an incalculable amount of mischief may be done.

## ON UTILIZING THE LATENT RESOURCES OF OUR COUNTRY.

Our remarks on the foregoing subject, published a few days since, have called forth the following:

STARCH FROM POTATOES.

KANOSH, Millard Co.,

January 26th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Replying to your article of Jan. 23: "Utilize the Latent Resources," I will say, relative to the manufacture of starch among farmers, that my wife and some others south of here make their own starch from potatoes as follows: Wash clean say one bushel of potatoes with coats on, then grate (with large 25 cent grater) into a vessel containing sufficient water to cover it. Pour through a coarse sieve into an empty earthen or tin vessel (the refuse in sieve is good hog feed.) Let it settle, pour water off and add fresh clean water, with which mix the starch well and then strain through a fine sieve or cloth (save refuse for pigs.) Let it again settle in an earthen or tin vessel, drain off water and let the starch stand a few hours, after which put it up in factory sacks to be thoroughly dried by hanging, occasionally shaking up well to prevent mildew, and in a few days it is ready for use.

The potatoes are grated with coats on to prevent waste in peeling. One bushel of potatoes will yield about three packets—such as put up by G. S. Graves. One bushel of potatoes is sold at 40cts; three packets of starch 45cts. so the farmer saves his money, finds his children some employment and makes a highly satisfactory financial result, besides the fact of his home-produced starch being of considerably better quality than the imported article. The result, of course, could be made more satisfactory if carried out on a larger scale.

I am accidentally out of this home-made article, but will try and forward a sample in a few days.

Yours respectfully, J. E. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HOMINY.

PAYSON, Utah, Jan. 23d, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

In to-day's issue of the semi-weekly *DESERET NEWS* I read an article on the subject of utilizing latent resources, and in that article you give encouragement to all persons who possess definite knowledge with regard to any new branch of industry that may be established among us, or the future development of any business already started, to impart that knowledge through the medium of the columns of the *DESERET NEWS*. In accordance therewith I will endeavor to impart a few ideas with regard to the manufacture of hominy. This is a business which is not carried on in this Territory that I am aware of at present. I followed the business in the States and from what I know of it I am satisfied that if it is carried on correctly, with proper machinery and with ability, that it will be very profitable and will be a great benefit to the people. Hominy is largely used in the States, and sells for 8 and 10 cents per pound at retail, and five cents per pound wholesale. The hominy meal, or offal from the hominy, will sell for enough to pay for the expense of manufacturing the hominy. The right kind of corn is raised here for hominy, and can be bought at a price that will make a large profit to the manufacturer. I am fully of the belief that a hominy mill right-ly constructed and run with energy, will make as much money as any flour mill in the Territory. I have not the means at my command to start the business, but I should be much pleased to see it tried in this Territory.

Respectfully, E. M. JOHNSON.

We understand that hominy of a good quality has been manufactured by a miller on Cottonwood, in this county, who is also engaged in the manufacture of pearl barley, oatmeal, cracked wheat, etc., and we think but very little is imported from other parts of our Territory; in fact, but little of it is sold or used in these parts. Perhaps more would be, however, if a good article were placed upon the market and the public taught the value of it as an article of diet.

## C. F. BLANDIN PERMANENTLY DISBARRED.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO WORK UP THE MCKNIGHT CASE.

The matter of the disbarment of Chas. F. Blandin was again brought up in the Supreme Court this morning, Judge McBride acting as counsel for the defense, and C. S. Varian for the prosecution.

John C. Cutler was the first witness examined: I am County Clerk of this County. Have been such since March, 1884. Have known Mr. Blandin since the first month of my official career. There have been 17 divorce cases introduced by defendant since I have held that office. Had several conversations with Mr. Blandin upon the divorce cases. He told me that if said cases got through all right he would probably have a great many similar ones; if they did not it would nearly break him up in business, as he depended upon such suits for a livelihood. The Probate Judge and County Clerk are paid fees in divorce cases. Our remuneration is not in the form of a salary. (Witness recognized orders filed for the dismissal of six divorce suits, also certain affidavits from parties in New York wishing to obtain divorces.) He told defendant in a conversation with him that additional evidence would be required, besides depositions of non-residents of the Territory, to obtain the desired divorces. The cases dismissed were dismissed on motion of Mr. Blandin. In other cases sworn to by residents of this county, divorces had been granted.

Judge Elias A. Smith—My emoluments in my official capacity are from fees and not by a salary. The testimony of the other witness is correct. Have had conversations with Mr. Blandin on divorce cases. I told him that the suits he wished to prosecute must be sworn to by residents of this county; that I could not admit affidavits of persons not residing in this Territory as evidence upon which to grant divorces. Mr. Blandin said he would probably have two cases a week if he could succeed in getting decrees in favor of his clients. Fees are charged for each case. After this conversation defendant wished the cases carried to the District Court. The motion was denied and the cases were dismissed. He informed me before I gave my decision dismissing the suits, that my predecessor had granted divorces under similar circumstances.

Cross-examination by McBride. Do not know what the practice of the Probate Court has been in such cases for the past five or six years; I have never granted divorces on the depositions of parties outside the Territory. John C. Cutler again took the stand—He recognized certain papers filed by Mr. Blandin in divorce suits shown him by Mr. Varian. When he filed them he requested that they should be kept from the hands of newspaper reporters. He did not want them seen by outside parties.

Wm. W. Rivers—I am bookkeeper at the *Tribune*. Mr. Blandin had an advertisement in the *Tribune* in 1884. It