

## LOCAL NEWS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY MARCH 2.

**Sudden Illness.**—We regret to learn that Bishop Wm. H. Hickenlooper, of the Sixth Ward, had a severe attack of illness this morning. This afternoon he was feeling somewhat better.

**Priesthood Meeting.**—The monthly Priesthood meeting of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion will be held in the Salt Lake Assembly Hall on Saturday next, at 11 a.m. Reports are wanted from the various wards of the Stake. By order of the Stake Presidency.

**A Pleasing Gift.**—Mr. C. R. Savage recently gave to the Deseret Hospital a fine stereopticon and six dozen select views; also a handsomely framed group of portraits of the ladies who comprise the Board of Directors of the institution. His gift is very much appreciated.

**Fire.**—At about half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was given, and within five minutes the firemen were at the place, a shanty in the rear of a dwelling house, belonging to Mr. Admire, on West Temple St. The fire which was caused by a defective flue, was quickly extinguished, the damage amounting to about \$20.

**Police Court.**—Of those arrested on Friday evening, on a charge of prostitution, six keepers of houses were fined \$30 each, and fourteen inmates \$50 each. Three cases were postponed until this afternoon.

Yesterday two white men and two negro women were arrested for lewdness, and were found guilty this morning and fined \$50 each.

Wm. Pitchman, for trespass and forgery, was fined \$30.

Jack Ritt, for drunkenness, was fined \$5.

**Court Proceedings.**—Chas. Daman, formerly of England, but now a resident of Kaysville, was admitted to citizenship this morning.

John Capson, a subject of the kingdom of Norway and Sweden, was also made a citizen of the United States. He resides at East Mill Creek.

The testimony in the case of the People vs. J. L. Whitehouse is all in, but how much time the arguments will consume is doubtful. The indications are that the case will be given to the jury this evening.

**Returned.**—R. K. Thomas, who has been in the East for some weeks past making purchases with a view to opening business in the dry goods line in the Emporium corner, returned last evening. When at Cheyenne on Saturday, on his way home, he received the painful intelligence that his little daughter Maude, a lovely child of three-and-a-half years, was ill, and not expected to recover. She was really dead at that time, having expired on Friday evening, but, as he had not previously been informed of her sickness, the family, in telegraphing to him, sought to break the news to him as gently as possible. We may well imagine that his anxiety after receiving that news was intense, and that his sorrow at subsequently having his worst fears confirmed was even more so. He and his family have the sympathy of friends in their bereavement.

**Caterpillar Eggs.**—Brother Wm. Wootton, of South Cottonwood, brought into our office to-day some thousands of caterpillar eggs, such as encircle the limbs of the fruit trees in this region, and which, for convenience in exhibiting, he had strung upon a thread, like beads. One would scarcely imagine from the harmless appearance of them that a few days of warm weather would be sufficient to transform them into swarms of crawling grubs, capable of doing an immense amount of destruction to growing vegetation, but such is really the case. He informs us that he has been destroying them as fast as he could find them all winter, and intends to continue, and if possible prevent in his own garden and orchard the destruction which is almost sure to be general in this part of the country, unless prompt and universal efforts be made immediately to destroy the eggs before they have time to hatch out.

## Court Doings at Beaver.

BEAVER, March 2d, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The Second District Court met at 11 a.m. to-day. Thirty jurors were subpoenaed and 29 answered to their names. The odd numbers passed without grease, but the even numbers were badgered and criticized by Attorney Snow. No crimes were mentioned to the jurors but polygamy and bigamy. Judge Boreman excused five even numbers for not answering interrogatives clearly.

The Court adjourned at 2 p.m. A number of Elder Fotheringham's family have been subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury on the 7th inst.

MONSHEE.

## A BIG FIRE IN OGDEN.

\$25,000 REDUCED TO SMOKE.

Yesterday's Ogden Herald gives an account of a very destructive fire which occurred in North Ogden on Monday. The property destroyed belonged to Mr. Sidney Stevens, and the damage done amounts to about \$25,000. Monday being a holiday, Mr. Stevens had closed his well-filled store and, in honor of the

day, attached a flag to a small staff on the roof. At night a man employed in the store went up to take in the flag, accompanied by a boy to hold the light. Just how the fire started is not made clear, but it seems that the lad must have stumbled and dropped the lighted lamp.

Mr. Stevens' wife was the first to discover the fire and raise the alarm, as she heard crackling caused by the burning timbers, her residence being but a short distance from the store. The alarm soon spread all over the town, and Mr. Stevens' fellow-citizens gathered in large numbers at the scene of the conflagration, which however, baffled their most energetic efforts, the whole structure being destroyed. By dint of hard work the corner crib and barn in the rear of the blazing building were saved, as was also the fine and spacious residence. Of the stock of goods, which was large and represented considerable value, only a small fraction was saved by the rapid and faithful action of the rescuers.

Mr. Stevens carried some \$11,000 insurance which reduces his actual loss to about \$14,000. He is an energetic business man and says he will replace the store and goods at once, and resume business again as soon as possible.

## Plats Filed.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES  
SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
SALT LAKE CITY,  
Feb. 28, 1885.

The following named township plats, surveyed by Henry Fitzhugh, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, were this day filed in the Local Land Office in this city, viz:

Township 9 North, Range 13 W.			
" 9 "	" 16 "		
" 10 "	" 13 "		
" 10 "	" 16 "		
" 11 "	" 13 "		
" 11 "	" 14 "		
" 11 "	" 16 "		

FRED SALOMON,  
U. S. Surveyor Gen'l.

By O. E. SALOMON,  
Chief Clerk.

## ARE THE "MORMONS" STRIVING FOR POLITICAL SUPREMACY?

Religion as interpreted by the world of Christianity, consists of forms and ceremonies; it deals with so-called heavenly things, to the exclusion of everything tangible or earthly. It is especially adapted to the Sabbath day, when from custom or otherwise secular matters are laid aside. Christians virtually declare that religion must not be associated in any degree with the business of life, neither with anything pertaining to political matters; or, in other words we must lay aside our religion with our Sunday clothes, to be put on and worn only on the following Sabbath; unless it should be the season of Lent or some other particular period. Then the ministers who are paid to pray for us, and the Sisters (pious souls) are almost the exclusive worshippers; for are not the Lord's of Creation occupied with more important matters?

On the contrary the Latter-day Saints claim that their religion

## SHOULD BE WORN ALL THE TIME

and never put off; that it is necessary on the farm, in the work shop, the counting-house, at the political gathering, in the legislative hall, in short, everywhere he goes he should take and wear his religion. That it should influence and govern him in all earthly matters as well as in his religious worship. This seriously offends our neighbors and they imagine they see danger on every hand, but more especially to the State if these "Mormons" are allowed any political influence whatever. Hence their anathemas and loud denunciations against the Priesthood, and the clamor that is raised demanding that they be stripped of every vestige of political power and confined to the exercise of ecclesiastical authority only.

In order to secure this, EVERY CONCEIVABLE PLAN IS RECOMMENDED.

by layman and priest; by the interpretation of the law as well as him who wears the ermine, by the legislator and also the highest executive officer. You may suggest the constitutionality of many of the measures proposed; they only shrug their shoulders and laugh at the idea of the Constitution standing in the way of their pet schemes, and urge more determinedly their immediate adoption. They will cast about for excuses for their unlawful acts and seize with avidity upon any practice of these people that has the least appearance of innovation upon time honored customs; using it as a war note to incite the masses to the acceptance and adoption of their favorite plans, and then come to this handful of Saints with the wonderful announcement that fifty-five millions of people make this demand.

Let the Saints

UNDERTAKE TO DEFEND THEMSELVES against these onslaughts and unlawful attempts; supporting that defense by Bible doctrines, precepts and laws, that cannot be gainsaid; in fact let them exhaust every argument that the world of reason or philosophy

can supply and each one unanswerable; yet, are they all ignored. Constitutional principles, Bible doctrines and philosophical reasoning, if considered, would be dangerous to the anti-"Mormon" schemes and must not be permitted. They have found a very wonderful bugbear in the doctrine and practice of polygamy. True, ministers have exhausted every argument against the doctrine and have retired defeated. Considered from a physiological standpoint, the world of science have declared the Saints' position impregnable. Some have even gone so far as to say it is the only way to solve the problem of the social evil. Yet these political cormorants are not satisfied. Desiring the exclusive political control, they stop at nothing, no matter how unlawful; but continue to howl about polygamy, priestcraft Church and State, until the refrain is taken up and echoed from one end of the land to the other. It is like the cry of fire; when once raised, the multitude feel they are under obligation to echo the shout, whether there is actually a fire or not, and seldom stop to consider until after the entire populace have become alarmed, and then find some very insignificant combustible has been destroyed, or there are no flames at all; that the alarm was a false one. This is precisely the condition of the world in relation to the "Mormons;" for all the alarms that have been sounded have been false ones. The people of this nation or any other are in no danger from "Mormon" aggressions unless it be through the moral agencies that are exercised by them in teaching their fellows correct principles in regard to religion and the affairs of State. If these agencies were left to work undisturbed they would tend only to the elevation of the race and the perpetuity of good government. There is nothing in "Mormonism" that has a demoralizing tendency, but the opposite, despite the assertions of our enemies to the contrary.

## DID JESUS INTERFERE WITH THE GOVERNMENT

That existed in Judea? On the contrary, did he not honor it in telling His apostles to "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," not forgetting that there were other rights; that Caesar was not all supreme, for said he, "Render to God the things that are God's." Did He at all interfere with the priests in the Temple or among the people? Yet He was accused of designing to have the Romans take away their place and nation. The whole Christian world are unanimous in saying that had the people received Him and adopted His teachings Judea would not have fallen a prey to her enemies, neither would that beautiful temple have been destroyed. But should Jesus appear upon earth to-day and perform a similar act to that of using a whip of small cords upon the money-changers, would he not be in danger of conviction and punishment?

What are the facts in relation to the Latter-day Saints as reviewed in regard to

## THEIR POLITICAL STATUS?

As I have said, their religion is paramount to every other consideration. And Why? Because there is incorporated in it every element necessary to earthly government as well as to eternal felicity. Now I ask, can these powers be exercised under our government, and to what extent without interfering in the least with the constitutional law of the land? I answer, while our religion embodies all the elements of earthly government, it is in perfect harmony with all constitutional law. Here is what the Lord says to Joseph the Prophet: "And that law of the land which is constitutional, supporting that principle of freedom in maintaining rights and privileges belongs to all mankind and is justifiable before me."

"Therefore I the Lord justify you and your brethren of my church in befriending that law which is the constitutional law of the land. And as pertaining to the law of man whatsoever is more or less than these cometh of evil."

We assume then there is no doctrine or ordinance that the Lord has revealed to this people that is contrary to the constitutional law of the land; neither can the practice of any of these principles be truly interpreted as coming in contact therewith. The wrong to-day is in legislatures and courts assuming powers outside the constitutional provisions.

Another pertinent question is often asked. Does not the practice of the tenets of your faith

## SUPERSEDE AND SUPPLANT THE GOVERNMENT

In the exercise of some of its powers and functions; By no means. We have courts of arbitration which sit in civil cases to adjust difficulties and that too without compensation. The tendency is also to the reconciliation of the parties litigant, instead of the bitter hate that often follows a vexatious and expensive law suit. Let me here ask, Is there any less likelihood of correct judgment being rendered by these disinterested parties, who sit as neighbors without compensation, than in courts of law? I think not. Are not important questions involving issues of the gravest consequences arbitrated and that too satisfactorily to all concerned? No sound lawyer will object to this course, while a hungry pettifogger who desires to fleece his fellowman might complain and declare there ought to be a law prohibiting the exercise of such powers. We are forbidden, however, by revelation

## TO INTERFERE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS.

Persons guilty of such offences we are expressly enjoined to deliver up to the law of the land, for a person thus guilty is unworthy a place amongst us and has no claim upon any of the privileges of the Church. Further, to screen a man or woman guilty of criminality would place us under the ban of the Almighty. Let me here ask, Would the Almighty reveal a principle that was or could rightly be interpreted to be criminal or unconstitutional? I answer, in view of the eternal consistency of His character, He could not, neither has He. Will our enemies admit this? Not now; but they will be compelled to make the admission by and by, for truth is eternal and it will eternally prevail.

The hue and cry that is raised about

## THE PRIESTHOOD DICTATING

and controlling in all political matters is so much bosh. The unity exhibited by the people at the polls is often quoted in proof of priestly rule; whereas the facts are, we have had our discussions upon the merits of the various candidates previous to the day of election, have expressed our opinions freely and when left in the minority have done as caucuses and conventions generally do; yielded, to make a vote unanimous. Talk about the arbitrary rule of the Priesthood; why the lash of the scurrilous anti-"Mormon" sheet published in this city is more potent to whip into line the Gentile minority of Utah and make them dance to its music than anything that the "Mormons" could possibly conceive. For be it known, a "Mormon" cannot be cajoled or intimidated. Such a man we have no use for, neither has the Almighty. Whether the world believe it or not, we are God's free men and expect to so continue.

## THEN LAY ASIDE ALL CLAIMS

about the "Mormons" supplanting the government of the United States. On the contrary they will contend for and maintain the God-inspired principles of the Constitution, and when it shall be rent asunder and torn to tatters by unholly men for party purposes and to gratify selfish ends, these Latter-day Saints will collect the fragments and unite them together again, and upon the Standard of Zion that shall hereafter be reared, will appear that sacred instrument intact; with its soiled spots all washed out, and we will exhibit the result to the nations as the grandest, the noblest, the best form of government ever given to man.

In the meantime we shall

## CONTINUE TO GROW

and increase in the land; other States and Territories must receive us, (for are we not becoming numerous) and as free-born citizens of this republic we shall appear at the polls and cast our votes for the men of our choice, and that too, independently. All we ask is to be protected in our rights as we will protect every other man in his.

The people have no need to fear "Mormon" rule, for wherever it exists it means equal rights and equal justice to all mankind. It means light taxation and an honest and impartial administration.

DEMOCRAT.  
SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 28, 1885.

## AUSTRALASIAN CONFERENCE.

We have received from Elder A. Aldrich lengthy and detailed minutes of a general conference of the Australasian Mission, held at Taonoke, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand, on the 17th and 18th of January last, which we are obliged to condense, not having space to publish the same in full.

The Elders from Utah present were: W. T. Stewart, President of the Mission; Wm. Gardner, E. L. Davies, Edward Newby, Geo. S. Taylor, Charles Anderson, Amasa Aldrich and J. C. Stewart.

The day before the conference commenced a house which had been built to convene in by Brother Otene Wehiana, President of the Pakowai Branch, was dedicated, the prayer being offered by Elder George S. Taylor, and a feast engaged in by about 200 natives, besides the Elders who were present. This building, in "Maori architecture," is considered one of the best. It is 20x40 feet, outside measurement, 6 feet high at the sides, and neatly painted on the outside. The interior is plain, the boards merely receiving an extra varnish.

It is a custom among the Maoris to name their houses, and accordingly an inscription was placed upon this, announcing: "The name of this house is the bright morning star."

During the conference reports were received from the traveling Elders, and also from the Maori Presidents of Branches, which showed commendable progress being made generally, but the Elders labored under a disadvantage in not being familiar with the Maori language. The intemperate habits of many of the natives also prevented them from investigating and accepting of the Gospel.

The usual good instructions were given by the Elders and a most excellent spirit enjoyed.

On the second day of the conference a number of persons who had previously made application to join the Church were baptized and another feast was partaken of in honor of a chief who had just united himself with the Church.

The general authorities of the Church were presented and also the following: W. T. Stewart as President of the mission, A. Aldrich as President of the

Wairarapa, E. Newby as President of the Hawkes Bay, J. C. Stewart President of the Mahia, Wm. Gardner President of Waikato, J. W. Ash President of Gisborne districts, and J. Nordstrand of the Canterbury reference; also the local Priesthood of the several branches, all of whom unanimously sustained by vote.

The statistical report was which showed the mission to be following very satisfactory conditions: 19 branches, 22 Elders, 37 Priest Teachers, 8 Deacons, total number of officers, 108; total number of children and members, 810; number of children under eight years of age, 206; number of souls, 1,076; number baptized during the year, 562; number emigrated during the year, 179; number natives, 11 branches, 4 Elders, 24 Teachers, and 5 Deacons; total number of officers 60; number of members, 581; total number of children and members, 641; children under years, 170; number baptized during the year, 545; children blessed during the year, 171; total number of natives, 811.

There are 14 missionaries in the 12 of whom are laboring among natives. Six have been released during the year and 12 have arrived. There are two relief societies among Europeans.

Priesthood meetings were held such instruction imparted to the local Priesthood as was necessary for their progress and advancement. Private instruction also given by Pres. Stewart to the Elders. Owing to the limited knowledge of the native language, the elders could not enter fully into the principles of the Gospel, but the forward to the future with the assurance, and with renewed determination of acquiring the native language, realizing that, to be successful in presenting the Gospel to this it must be in the Maori tongue. All feel well and leave for their different fields of labor having the spirit of their office and calling resting upon them.

Generally, they receive no persecution from this race of people, different Christian (?) denominations accuse the Elders of stealing sheep, and if they do not guard their flocks better, and give them such food, I am under the impression will break down the fence and take better pastures.

George A. Philips, Venezuelan Consul General to the United States, arrived in New York City.

The British fire brigade has been the Government the services of firemen to protect the public buildings.

Germany has extended her possessions in Western Africa by annexing the remainder of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea, lying between Cameroons and Old Calabar.

Jones & Laughlin, of Pittsburg, yesterday filed a suit against the World's Exposition for \$24,000. They sued on is for shafting in the machine department.

A constitutional amendment for the gross earnings of railroads yesterday passed the California Senate and passed the Assembly.

The mining and National Petroleum Exchange and New York Petroleum Exchange and Stock Board have combined to form the Consolidated Petroleum Exchange of New York.

The House foreign affairs committee to-day authorized Eaton, of Connecticut, to submit to the House a cable report upon Lever's resistance calling for retaliatory action for many's restrictions upon American products.

Albany, 27.—President-elect Tilden, accompanied by his brothers and Col. Lamont and others, leaves for Washington early this morning, and will be there this evening.

## A Physician's Estimate

Dr. John W. Williamson, Dr. P. Va., has been using Compound in his own case and in a number of cases which he was not able to cure under ordinary medical treatment.

"It is certainly the most valuable reliable treatment I know in all diseases. It cures diseases of all types from those for which it is not prescribed, as in my own case, twenty-five years I had suffered with hemorrhoids, which had resisted treatment, and I never expected to be relieved, but to my surprise, after the use of my bronchial and lung cure by the use of Compound Oxygene three weeks, I found myself relieved of piles, and they have returned. Humanity is under the able obligations to you for the revelation of a treatment so valuable to them."

A "Treatise on Compound Oxygene" containing a history of the disease and mode of action of this remedial agent, and a large number of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, etc., and a wide range of other diseases will be sent free. Address Starkey and Palen, 1109 and 1111 St. Philadelphia.

Orders for the Compound Oxygene Home Treatment will be filled by Mathews, 606 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.