

upon those who shed it—that blood was shed by mobs who were banded together, headed and aided and egged on by religious men; and if it were not for this “mother of abominations and those who are connected with her,” we could dwell in peace and in safety in the valleys of these mountains. Here in this city, who has done as much or more than any one else? The religious teachers, men who come here to preach what they call the gospel. They are stirring up strife continually, instead of making peace; going back to other religious associations in the east and telling the most abominable falsehoods about us, exciting the public mind in order that they may get money with which to come here and accomplish their wicked designs. They tell lies without number about us. Our newspapers have exposed such people time and time again, and yet they shamelessly go forth and repeat those lies about the wickedness of this people, about the intolerance of this people, about the dangers they run when here in this country, when they know, as we all know who are here today, that they have never been molested and that we have never injured them nor interfered with them in any form, but that we have always treated them with that respect and kindness with which we desire to be treated ourselves.

In this way this word of God through his servant Nephi, uttered 2400 years ago, has been and is being fulfilled to the very letter. Thus God is bringing to pass in the most wonderful manner the words of this Book. It is going forth, as He said it should, to all the nations of the earth. It is accomplishing that which He designed it should, and it will go forth and accomplish its mission. There is no power upon the earth that can stop it, because it is the word of God, and the doctrines of Jesus Christ, and it will be the means, as has been said, of gathering out the honest from every nation, causing them to dwell in peace, uniting them in doctrine, and putting an end to all controversy and contention concerning points of doctrine, because it reveals the gospel with great plainness unto all those who will receive it.

Now, I want to read one more prediction and then stop. It is contained in the last words of Moroni concerning this work, namely,

“When ye shall receive these things” says Moroni, (standing alone on the continent, the last one of his race who had been true to God, not knowing what his own fate would be; he leaves on record for us Gentiles the word of God as he was inspired to give it, and thus he writes) “I would exhort you that ye would ask God, the eternal Father, in the name of Christ, if these things are not true; and if ye shall ask with a sincere heart, with real intent, having faith in Christ, he will manifest the truth of it unto you, by the power of the Holy Ghost;”

“And by the power of the Holy Ghost ye may know the truth of all things.” These are the words of a prophet of God, standing in the face of eternity, not knowing what his own fate would be. He leaves this, his dying declaration, on record at the close of this glorious book which he was the instrument in the hands of God of hiding up to be brought forth in the latter times. He testifies that if we will ask God concerning these things, in the name of Jesus Christ, we shall know concerning the truth of them by the power of the Holy Ghost. Let me ask this vast congregation: Has not this word of God through his inspired prophet been fulfilled?

You men and women and children, who have sought unto God, in the name of Jesus, as He commanded you, have you not received, by the power of the Holy Ghost, a testimony for yourselves that these things are true, that this is the word of God, divinely inspired, written by the finger of inspiration, and translated by the power of God? [Yes]. I know that if I were to call for a response it would be universal in this congregation, and not only in this congregation, but in every congregation of the Latter-day Saints throughout all these mountains and scattered abroad among all the nations of the earth. I ask you, at the request of my brethren, if this is not true? All who know it is and have received this testimony by the power of the Holy Ghost say yes [the vast congregation responded “YES” as by one voice.]

God bless you in the name of Jesus Christ, Amen.

“YOUNG MEN IN POLITICS.”

The following communication was received too late for comment. We give it place, however, without remarks. It will strike every fair minded person acquainted at all with the facts as a spirited and just response to the errors set forth in the letter to which it is a reply. We commend it to general notice. We may have something to say on this subject at a more convenient time:

SALT LAKE CITY, April 14th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

I have more than once of late been led to ask myself, if no one else, the question, “What is the matter with the Salt Lake Herald?” In some respects it is taking a course which is a source of surprise and regret in the breasts of some, at least, of its old friends. The cause of this feeling has been the tone of certain editorials and communications which have of late found place in its columns.

Yesterday (Sunday) morning a communication appeared in that paper under flaming head lines, signed “Native Born,” which had it appeared in the Tribune would not have caused comment, for its sophistries and falsehoods are such as that unscrupulous sheet delights to circulate; but appearing in the columns of the Herald, is worthy of more than a passing notice.

The writer speaks about the “Mormon” Church as though he were a member of it. Lord, deliver us from such “Mormons” as he! He may wear the dress of a sheep, but to all but those of his own kind his true character is known. Every true “Mormon” will penetrate his disguise, and detect the wolf in the attitude, the voice, and in the statements and suggestions. Remove from his communication its sophistries, and it is nothing but an appeal to the young men to desert the cause of their parents, and to aid our opponents in wresting the control of this Territory from the people who have made it all that it is.

The man who penned the above-mentioned communication, if he be “native born,” is ready to barter and betray the cause with which his parents have been identified, and go over to the enemy. His evident object is to induce as many more as he can to go with him or follow his example. There is, I am happy to state from personal knowledge, a class of native born citizens in this Territory who cannot be duped by such appeals as he makes.

To show how utterly false some of his statements are, permit me to allude to one. He says:

“As indicated in your editorial there is developing among us a strong feeling of dissatisfaction and consequent inquiry into the cause of that apparent injustice which gives to senior members of our party every office of honor, trust or profit on the list, except perhaps some half dozen which have descended upon the juniors as a kind of inheritance or been bestowed as the reward of confederates.”

I understand that at least two of the stock-holders of the Herald denounce this as false and slanderous; one of them, himself an office holder and a most efficient and capable one too, viewing the statements above quoted as a personal reflection upon himself. But as a proof of the falsity of “Native Born’s” assertion upon this point, I here insert a list of the young men who hold office at the present time in this city and county. And were the names and ages of the members of the recent Legislative Assembly of this Territory to be given, the untruthfulness of his statement would be more apparent:

NAME.	AGE.
N. W. Clayton, Territorial Auditor.	28
E. A. Smith, Probate Judge,	26
J. C. Cutler, County Clerk,	38
W. S. Burton, Assessor,	34
N. V. Jones, Collector,	33
M. Cummings, County Treasurer.	29
John Groesbeck, Sheriff.	35
Jas. Sharp, Mayor,	39
Geo. D. Pyper, Alderman,	23
Jos. H. Dean, Alderman,	28
H. J. Grant, Councilor,	27
Junius F. Wells, Councilor,	29
Jos. A. Jennings, Councilor,	26
H. M. Wells, Recorder,	24
W. W. Taylor, Ass’y and Col.,	31
F. S. Richards, City Attorney,	35

“Native Born” says: “But in no single instance in recognition of qualification or character.” There is not one of these officers who is open to this charge. In a majority of instances born in this Territory, reared among the people, their characters are too well known to be in the least tarnished by the affirmations of an unscrupulous office-seeker, and those who doubt their qualifications are at liberty to put them to the test to see if anything is lacking.

“Native Born” speaks about “seniors” as though they were a class of men who by chicanery, violence, or some other disreputable means had got possession of office. What is the truth? Among the “seniors” who held office and have been disfranchised, there is scarcely one who did not win his spurs by faithful and honorable public service in fields which secured to him the confidence of the people; and they started in as young men. Most of them came here in boyhood or had just reached man’s estate. “Native-Born is either ignorant or wilfully tries to deceive when he asserts anything to the contrary. The first mayor of Salt Lake City, Hon. Jedediah M. Grant, was but little past 30 years old when he was elected to that office; and young men filled the City Council and the Legislative Assembly—young men who, with the lapse of years, are now the “seniors” of which “Native-Born” complains. Though young, I have traveled somewhat, and I assert without fear of successful contradiction, that in no community of which I have any knowledge do young men have any better, if as good opportunities as they do in this Territory.

Mr. Editor, I am a native born citizen of this Territory. My parents came to this country in their early youth in 1847. I have never held office in the community nor do I desire to do so. I am not of an office-seeking family, though one of my grand-fathers was an alderman in this city, I believe, in an early day when men served, prompted by a public spirit, without pay. I am the third generation of my race in this city, and being thus to the “manor born,” I for the young men of Utah, utterly repudiate the sentiments and statements contained in the communication of “Native

Born.” Among the young men with whom I have conversed, I have heard but one expression concerning them—that of detestation. They view the writer either as a hypocrite or an apostate; if in the “Mormon” church, a hypocrite; and if out of it, an apostate; and in either case entirely unfit for the least office, much less for that of our leader in political affairs. If it is necessary to choose a leader, let us at least have a man of veracity. We surely do not wish to take advice on our political course from one who imitates the pirate, by sailing under honest colors instead of the skull and crossbones on a black background—the true colors of the free-booter.

Respectfully,
UTAH BOY.

LAW AND MOTION CALENDAR.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF UTAH,
APRIL TERM, 1884.

Climax Consolidated Company vs. Wm. Jennings; continued.

Sarah J. Plant vs. Henry Player; continued.

R. D. McDonald vs. Samuel C. Ewing et al; motion for new trial set for hearing April 21st.

Giovanni Chereghino vs. Antonio Chereghino; motion for new trial. Set for hearing April 21st.

James Tucker vs. F. W. Billings; motion for new trial. Passed.

Bathsheba W. Smith vs. Alex. Ramsey et al; demurrer to complaint. Passed.

Susan M. Barlow vs. Alex. Ramsey et al.

James C. Richardson vs. Alex. Ramsey.

Z. Snow vs. Alex. Ramsey.

Mary W. Musser vs. Alex. Ramsey; all passed.

F. E. Schoppe vs. John W. Gilson; motion to retax costs. Passed.

N. Groesbeck vs. G. M. Peirce; demurrer to complaint.

E. W. Nicholson vs. G. M. Peirce; demurrer to complaint. Set for the 15th of April.

Geo. F. Adkins vs. John Tholinberg; set for the 15th.

C. W. Van Enschut vs. Johanna Van Enschut; demurrer to complaint; continued.

Lucy J. Hill vs. Alexander S. Hill; motion to set aside service. Submitted.

E. P. Ferry vs. J. L. Street; motion for new trial. Set for April 19.

Henry Owing vs. Louis Oviatt. Passed.

M. M. Young vs. John Weil. Passed.

Chas. F. Blandin vs. Mason M. Hill. Submitted last term.

M. H. Pope et al vs. J. W. Mason. Set for the 15th.

James Fowls vs. Wm. Palmer; motion to dismiss appeal. Set for April 21st.

John E. Dooly et al. vs. Utah Eastern R.R. Company et al. Set for April 25th.

James Gordon vs. John F. Snedaker; demurrer to complaint. Set for the 15th.

D. W. Scribner vs. G. M. Pierce. Set for the 16th. Sheeks, Rawlins and Snider with raw from all of the Pierce cases.

John E. Dooly et al. vs. Utah Eastern R. R. Company et al.; demurrer to complaint. Set for the 25th.

Simon Bamberger et al. vs. Jacob Behrman; motion to dissolve attachment. Set for the 22d.

Simon Bamberger et al. vs. Jacob Behrman; demurrer to complaint. Set for the 22d.

Stephen Hays vs. Agnes Ladders et al. Demurrer to complaint. Set for the 16th.

B. S. Flersheim et al vs. E. J. Freidlander; demurrer to complaint. Set for the 22d.

Louis Livingston et al vs. E. J. Freidlander. Set for the 22d.

P. J. Martin et al vs. E. J. Freidlander. Set for April 22nd.

Geo. Goulet vs. E. J. Freidlander. April 22nd.

B. S. Flersheim et al vs. E. J. Freidlander. April 25th.

M. H. Lipman vs. Jacob Behrman. April 22nd.

W. S. Sterling vs. E. Peirce. April 23rd.

Grivanni Bothado vs. Nicholo Garbarino; motion to dismiss appeal. April 16th.

Moses Morris et al. vs. Edward Pisko et al.; demurrer to complaint. April 23d.

Territory of Utah vs. Geo. Crismon et al. Five cases; dismissed.

John E. Dooly et al. vs. Utah Eastern et al.; two cases. Set for April 25th.

Mary Hewiston vs. Geo. Hewiston. April 25th.

J. C. Bowring et al vs. W. C. Bowring. April 25th.

C. F. Dixon vs. H. McCox et al. April 23d.

Louis K. Ketchum vs. U. P. R. R. Co.; demurrer to complaint. April 17th.

United States vs. Fred. A. Ninnis, et al.; demurrer to complaint. April 23rd.

George C. Staley vs. M. R. Musrage et al. Motion to open default. April 23rd.

Hannah E. Friel vs. Edward Friel. Motion to retax cost. April 17th.

Libertad, via Galveston, 14.—An attempt was made yesterday to assassinate President Guatemala. He was slightly wounded.

DEAF MUTES.

A GOOD WORD IN BEHALF OF THE UNFORTUNATES.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 16, 1884,

Editor Deseret News:

It is with a degree of pleasure that I note the fact that the Legislature at its last session, made provision for the instruction and education of the unfortunate deaf and dumb of the Territory, in its primary branches, a much needed and long desired measure which cannot but be of benefit to them. Though the number of deaf mutes in our Territory are but few, it is a step in the right direction to aid them to become useful and self supporting citizens, that they may not be a charge thrown upon the community.

I have had a varied experience of some thirty years among these unfortunate beings, and I will say that though this faculty—the faculty of hearing—has been denied them, it is nevertheless true that most if not all are capable of being educated to a better standard of excellence in intellectual and moral culture.

Doubtless it would be interesting to many who do not understand these beings, to give a short sketch upon their mode of life and peculiar way of making themselves understood by those with whom they come in contact.

There are different grades of deafness and dumbness, which may be classified as follows: Those who have been born deaf and dumb are naturally the hardest to bring to an understanding of even the most simple every-day things. As they grow up and their faculties begin to expand, a vast amount of patience and perseverance will be required of those under whose charge they are placed to bring them to a comprehension of the plainest affair, that is in their uneducated state. Their brain possesses almost the same functions as that of other beings, but are very dormant and of slow growth, aptness not being a characteristic, and rather conspicuous for its absence. They are capable of being educated, but only by object lessons—always have an object to point to when trying to make them comprehend, such as a picture, etc.—they can learn most of the words in common use. Then you bring them to understand the meaning of words by persistently pointing at the object of the sentence; they will thus know what is meant, but they will not know the sound of the word, even of dog, cat, etc. When educating this class many difficulties are to be met with. It would be requisite not only to have a large share of patience, but a good facial expression, with the power to denote love, hate, sorrow, humor, etc., thereon. Deaf and dumb are able to understand facial expression and are quick to comprehend every variety and expression of the human countenance; it amounts to an intuition; nothing escapes their notice. Another thing required will be an expressive gesture, not only of the arms, fingers, and shrug of the shoulders, but a peculiar movement of the whole body, in imitation and illustration of the subject you may be speaking of. They have a peculiar gesture to denote father, mother, sister, brother, uncle, aunt, etc., and for all the numerous objects that surround them, and whole sentences can be brought to their understanding by a simple gesture of the arm and face. When made familiar with words and objects they will be soon able to connect sentences and learn to put them in proper shape. I have met many deaf mates of eastern cities who considered themselves as having a good education, still in their conversation, which they usually write on small slates carried about in the pocket for that purpose—they seem to have the greatest difficulty in joining sentences together, and they have a rather peculiar way of doing it. Their general mode of conversing among themselves is not only by gestures but also by means of the deaf and dumb alphabet—single or double; with one hand or with both. In many cases they can spell the object but do not know the meaning, which is explained to them by gesture.

Another class are those who have lost their hearing and in some cases their speech by disease, such as scarlet fever or some great sickness. Some are made totally deaf through the auditory nerve of the ear being destroyed, and some through catarrh and various other diseases. The mental and intellectual faculties of this class are of a superior organization to those of the other, and may, by cultivation, be brought up to a much higher plain. In fact this class may be educated to any degree on a par with the most intelligent being—their reasoning powers and mental capacity to grasp at ideas being the same—with the exception of hearing, and may be taught the sciences, different languages, etc., but it is doubtful whether they can ever attain to a higher degree of perfection or even excellence in pronunciation or accent. They are naturally very sensitive as well as suspicious and generally get very much embarrassed when trying to pronounce a word that they cannot accentuate properly. This grade also have a peculiar way of their own in speaking, being generally through the medium of signs, but more particularly by the formation of words shaped by the mouth. It must be understood that those who are of this latter class, namely—deaf through disease—will be able to talk aloud in most instances like any other person, if brought up to it. And while being able to express themselves understandingly are still

in a measure mute—the loss of the hearing more or less affecting the glands of the throat, which are in sympathy with the auditory nerve of the ear, rendering the voice thick, and it cannot be made to harmonize with the variety of sounds produced in speaking. Still they are able to get along in that way without the aid of many signs. If you will converse with an intelligent person who is thus afflicted by writing on a piece of paper or a slate, he will be found to be equal in ideas, expression and refinement to the most intelligent beings, but it is difficult for a person not well acquainted with their habit of understanding the lips by the forming of words thereon without sound to converse really intelligently by that mode. These unfortunates, according to the degree of education they may secure, and according to their intellectual capacity, are able to obtain a fair share of pleasure therefrom. They can more or less enjoy sounds. Even music has its charms. They may all hear different sounds, by this mode: When a piano or instrument is being played they either put their feet against it or their hand on it, and thus what a mute may say he “heard” is conveyed by the jar of the sound on the nervous system, which vibrates along the member touching the instrument and communicates through the whole body, producing a most delightful music and sensation, and giving a tolerable idea of what music is. A piece of elastic rubber, with one end in the mouth between the teeth and stretched, and with one finger striking it in the middle makes it vibrate. This will give a tolerably fair idea of the sensation of sound.

I would by all means encourage the parents and guardians of these unfortunates to send them to the Deseret University, for by not doing so they know not the pleasure they are depriving them of—the capacity to enjoy what few pleasures fall to them. If they are too poor to send them to this institution, then, in the name of common humanity, let those who profess to be their friends show by their actions and not words—by subscribing means to that end—their appreciation of the condition of their unfortunate fellow-creatures.

Respectfully,
LARON PRATT.

REGISTRATION.

Commissions have been forwarded to the following named persons by Hon. Arthur L. Thomas, Secretary Utah Commission, as Deputy Registrar. Registration to commence on the first Monday, the 5th day of May, 1884:

PRECINCTS—BEAVER COUNTY.

Beaver—John Barraclaugh.
Greenville—Wm. Smith.
Adamsville—B. A. Spier.
Grampion—Peter Lochrie, Henry Bowman.
Star—F. W. O’Connor.
Minersville—Luther Carter.

PRECINCTS—BOX ELDER COUNTY.

Bear River—N. P. Anderson.
Box Elder—L. Snow, Jr.
Call’s Fort—Thomas Yates.
Curlew—M. D. Ochiltree.
Deweyville—John Standing.
Grouse Creek—M. K. Parsons.
Kelton—Reese Howell.
Malad—E. R. Chase.
Mantua—M. J. Barrett.
Park Valley—Wm. Godfrey.
Plymouth—M. J. Richards.
Portage—Wm. Anderson.
Promontory—Thos. Davis.
Terrace—Wm. Taylor, Jr.
Millard—Thos. W. Brewerton.

PRECINCTS—CACHE COUNTY.

Logan—Thos. Rowland.
Mendon—Joseph Baker.
Trenton—W. D. Goodwin.
Richmond—Adam Sandburg.
Clarkston—Joseph Wood.
Hyde Park—Aaron DeWitt.
Newton—Henry Griffiths.
Benson—Edward Nelson.
Smithfield—James Hadfield.
Wellsville—Samuel P. Hall.
Peterborough—Joseph Jordan.
Hyrum—James E. Caine.
Millard—W. W. Nelson.
Providence—Hyrum DeWitt.
Paradise—Wm. A. Jasky.
Lewiston—Rasmus Anderson.

DAVIS COUNTY.

South Weber—Jno. Bowman.
Kaysville—Jno. H. Meredith.
South Hooper—Robt. Simpson.
Farmington—James T. Smith.
Centerville—Parley P. Evans.
East Centerville—Stephen Hales.
West Centerville—A. J. Phelps.
South Centerville—Luther S. Burnham.

EMERY COUNTY.

Castle Dale—Job H. Whitney.
Huntington—J. F. Wakefield.
Ferron—Jno. D. Kilpack.
Moab—O. W. Warner.
Orangeville—J. K. Reid.
Price—Caleb Rhodes.
Muddy—John S. Lewis.
Scottfield—A. J. Harkness.

If we may judge accurately from recent accounts of the domestic habits of the Czar of Russia, he is no autocrat in his own household. It is said nothing delights him more than to forego the pleasure of the heated ball-room and pass a quiet evening in reading to the Empress in their private apartments while she works at her embroidery. The Emperor seems particularly attached to his family,