

wound, the patient cannot perceive any object with it, not even being sensible of the presence of light.

**Acknowledgment.**—The Chief of Police of this city has received a communication from P. R. Athy, Chief of Police of Memphis, Tenn., in which he acknowledges the receipt of \$50 sent by the police of this city for the relief of the Memphis force. Mr. Athy expresses gratitude for the assistance rendered and states that no further assistance is needed, the wants of the force being now supplied.

**Sickness.**—There is much sickness among children in this city at present, in the form of fevers, accompanied by swellings in the throat and distress in the chest. It is probable that the main cause of these diseases is the sudden changes in the atmosphere just now being warm in the day time and cold after sundown. Children should not be permitted to be in the open air at nights, unless they are more warmly clad than they are in the day time.

**From Iron County.**—We had a call to-day from Mr. Daniel S. MacFarlane, of Cedar City, Iron Co., just arrived from that place. He says business is rather dull there at present, but the prospects for the future business prosperity of that locality are of the brightest character. There are three coal discoveries near Cedar, each of which has a twenty feet square face, and these are but three of numbers of others, as mountains of coal extend southwards a distance of over thirty miles.

**Reprehensible.**—A gentleman informs us that he attended a funeral a short time since, and that while the sacred duty of consigning the remains of the departed to their last resting place, in the cemetery, was being attended to, shots were fired from some quarter and the balls whizzed through the air in close proximity to the party of people who stood around the grave.

It was afterwards discovered that the firing was done by some boys, who were practising shooting near an adjoining house. On being discovered they should at once have been arrested for such disgraceful conduct. It is the duty of every good citizen to make complaint against parties thus endangering the lives of others.

**A Bad Case.**—To-day, a woman of the town made a very serious charge against a colored man. She avers that she was taken to his room and drugged and abused by him and then thrown out of the window.

The colored man's version of the affair has a different coloring. He states that when he returned to his room last night he found the woman and a partner of his there, and that the woman was so abusive as to induce him to leave, which he did, and that when he returned to the room again she was gone and the window of the apartment smashed. The colored man was arrested, on complaint of the woman, and placed in jail.

**The Farming and Smelting Interests.**—Here are a few suggestions and ideas from Prof. Barfoot on this subject:

"SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 17th.  
"Editor Deseret News:

"It is true that some of the elements that, as compounds, are constituents of our ores, are volatile at high temperatures; but that they condense, or form sublimates on, or are absorbed into, vegetation, so as to poison cattle is, if true, worthy of careful and correct observation. If so, the raising of a 'stack' to a sufficient height, with proper receptacles for containing the condensed materials, will remedy the evils complained of. But it will be well to prove the facts alleged by collecting some of the poisoned vegetation for analysis, or to skim off some of the films of matter floating on the waters for the same purpose. I remember when some alarm was felt about gas-works and other manufactories, which proved to be groundless, as I believe this will be upon proper investigation.

"Yours respectfully,  
"JOSEPH BARFOOT."

**Singular Conduct.**—A stylishly dressed fellow went to the front door of Mr. B. H. Young's residence, last night, and endeavored to break in. When the door was opened by one of the inmates he spoke not a word but made quite a desperate struggle to gain an entrance. He was told that

if he did not leave the police would be brought to him. This announcement had the effect of loosening his tongue, for he then commenced to talk. He was marched to the City Hall by several men, and on the way he kicked and struggled and splurged and squirmed so desperately that the limbs of one of the parties who arrested him were bruised, and discolored this morning.

This morning the prisoner was minus his coat and cap, it being thought that some of his fellow prisoners had put them on under their own clothing and gone out to work in the chain gang this morning. The case was set for three o'clock this afternoon. The fellow gave his name as Swabert, which, of course is an alias.

**A "Scrimmage."**—There was somewhat of a "scrimmage" last night. A member of the medical fraternity had been doctoring a restaurant keeper, while the M. D. had been running up a board bill with the restaurant man. The latter paid a visit to the surgeon, who told him if he did not suddenly disappear from his learned presence he would soon make him a fit subject for the dissecting room. Feeling a reluctance to being "cut up," he departed, but was soon followed to his place by the animated doctor. There a hot discussion ensued, in which the last named person hurled disrespectful invectives at the other. The spouse of the latter then declared she would summarily eject the medicine man from the house, but she was saved the labor, her husband essayed to do this himself, in return for which effort he received a sudden dig in the face from the surgical fist, which brought him to the floor. Following up the advantage, the doctor applied several well aimed kicks at the prostrate form of his former patient, thinking perhaps that he was encouraging trade by making a patient for the operations of a brother professional.

At this juncture the reserve force of the beaten party came up, full charge. This was the enraged spouse, who attacked the doctor with great ferocity, and the man of medicine, having sufficient gallantry not to strike a female, merely held her at bay, and it was in this position that matters stood when officer Phillips appeared upon the scene and arrested all three of the belligerents. The case was to be tried and settled before Justice Clinton, this afternoon.

#### MISSIONARY APPOINTMENTS.

SUNDAY, NOV. 30th.  
MILL CREEK.—Elders L. D. Young, R. F. Neslen, and H. W. Naisbitt.  
BOUNTIFUL.—Elders G. Teasdale and J. Nicholson.  
DRAPEVILLE.—Elders T. Taylor and G. Swan.  
WEST JORDAN.—Elders J. Van Cott and S. A. Woolley.

#### Correspondence.

##### Conference—Coal—Lumber.

ST. GEORGE, Nov. 12, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Our Conference commenced here on Friday, the 7th, at 10 o'clock a. m., under the direction of President E. Snow. All were glad to see him return with improved health, he being a long tried, enduring, faithful servant of the Lord on this mission. The Conference was held in the basement of our Tabernacle. The upper story not yet being plastered or permanently seated, would have caused a good deal of trouble to our workmen to arrange it for our Conference. Still we were comfortable and thankful for the basement. The first day's services were well attended by our citizens, who postponed their usual labors to attend the meeting, with a good representation from the adjoining settlements.

On the second day the basement was crowded with as earnest and anxiously enquiring a company of Latter-day Saints as ever met together to hear what the Lord required at their hands, and what he would reveal through his servants unto them. The blessings of the Lord were poured out upon the people with power, and all felt to acknowledge his hand, and grateful in their hearts that their past labors were accepted, and their determinations were strengthened to serve the Lord and help to fulfil his purposes where he or his servants might direct.

In the evening a priesthood meeting was held, when the material interests of the Southern Mission

were thoroughly canvassed and an interested spirit of improvement and duty was felt by all to open up the resources of our country for the mutual benefit of the people.

On Sunday, the third day of Conference, the basement was crowded to overflowing with as respectfully dressed and good looking a congregation from all parts of the southern mission as could be found in any part of the earth. The attention, interest and good spirit which prevailed in their midst could not be surpassed; it was truly a day of rejoicing for all who favor Zion. The Spirit bore testimony to the people that the teachings, instructions and admonitions given by the brethren were dictated by the Spirit of the Lord, and will long be remembered with pleasure by the Latter-day Saints. Our watchmen, the bishops of this mission, are determined that no evil of any kind shall be tolerated in our midst without exposure, as has been evinced by their acts at Conference, in severing five of the rotten branches from the main stem, and the whole people, by upraised hands and hearts, backed up their actions with a determined desire to preserve the principles they have espoused. I may also state that the doors on the upper floor of the Tabernacle were thrown open between the forenoon and afternoon services for the benefit of the brethren and sisters from the different settlements, that they might see and comprehend for themselves the work that had been done since our last Conference in the interior of the building. All expressed a high degree of satisfaction and pleasure with the progress and workmanship executed therein.

Under the energetic leadership of President A. F. McDonald, the coal lately developed northwest of Ash Creek, about 25 miles from this place, has been organized into a Co-operative company, shares twenty-five dollars each. An invitation was given to the brethren of the different settlements to assist in opening up a road from the mine to the main traveled road, for which they would be paid in coal at the mine, or capital stock in the company. It is anticipated that the coal can be delivered at a much cheaper rate in the settlements than we have heretofore been necessitated to pay for our firewood.

Under the superintendence of President R. Gardner, the Mount Trumbull Lumbering Company is being organized, Capital \$100,000, shares \$25 each. The steam engine and appurtenances thereof, which have been successfully run by Bros. Brice & Burgess in Grass Valley, are now waiting here for the organizing of the company, and immediately thereafter will be taken to the pinery, which lies some 55 miles south-east of this place, and the general expectation is that a superior class of lumber will be produced and be a great benefit to all our settlements. THISTLE.

##### Concerning Wives and Children.

NEW YORK CITY,  
Nov. 10, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Will you kindly insert the following in your paper, as it may not be uninteresting to some of your readers, the subject being a prominent one at this time in your Territory?

"What are we to do with polygamy in Utah?" is a question that seems to puzzle the minds of the wisest.

The intelligent world is not willing to accept a solving of an important question, which will injure a large majority, however the petty few in Utah may decide that the easiest way to get along with polygamy there, is to legalize a man's union with his first family and ignore the rest. This may be the easiest way for disinterested parties, but how is it for those interested, and deeply so? Of marriage performed by legal authority, in "civilized" countries, where polygamy is neither practised nor tolerated, I need say nothing—its validity is established, which no after marriage can effect.

But how is it in countries where polygamy is practiced and an established fact. Is not marriage there a local sacrament, is it not considered a community idea of the relations of the sexes? What was the course of our Christian ministers in Pagan lands? Did they seek to make valid one portion of a man's family there, at the expense of all the rest, when, in forming that family, his idea had been one of

perfect equality, of which the members were aware, and with which they were perfectly satisfied? No! They neither advocated putting away nor "eating," but inasmuch as a man had conscientiously and religiously taken upon himself responsibilities, they advised that he discharge them to the best of his abilities, and bestowed their efforts on the future good of those heathens, leaving the past as something with which they could not interfere without doing more harm than good.

Shall the "Mormons" be treated with less consideration than heathens? They went a long way from "civilization" and endured suffering and privation unrivaled in historic account, all for their religion, and on their first entrance into Utah Territory they were beyond the limits of United States jurisdiction, hence they were not accountable to U. S. laws for their practices, and for many years after Utah was drawn within that jurisdiction Brigham Young was appointed chief executive of the Territory, by Congress, he was always chief justice to the people. If the social relation of the "Mormons" was to be regulated by U. S. authority, it should have been taken in hand while the child was young. She is now "of age," and past, and her children number thousands.

The future interests of these children are at stake, and this is the motive which prompts this letter. Knowing the causes and results that have led to the state of affairs in Utah, the writer, having been raised in Salt Lake City, feels anxious for the future good of the youth of this Territory.

In justice, there cannot be made the least distinction in a "Mormon" man's family, the children born to him were born under the same conditions. He did not say to the mother of his first set of children (if she happens to be the first woman with whom he lived in the marital relation, which is not always the case, for some times the second woman is the first mother), "I am yours and yours truly, and your children shall alone call me father," but he told her he was a polygamist and might be the father of many children, the husband of many wives. If she accepted him upon the conditions she is just as much a polygamist wife as is No. 8 or 10. Hence, there is no comparison between the union of "Mormons" in marriage and that of persons where polygamy is not an avowed fact, and none should be attempted.

The success of polygamy in Utah is due to this fixed law of the church, which admits of no distinction among "Mormon" wives. What argument could induce a woman with two grains of common sense to marry a married man, unless she felt assured he was no more married before than he was after she married him? Women may, from religious convictions, believing in the divinity of polygamy, practice it, but they would be inclined to question the divinity of a God who would announce such a revelation, if he were a respecter of time and persons. Hence to make him a just God, he must be impartial.

Woman's religious nature is usually in the ascendant, but if she be intelligent she must be consistent, and in accepting a share in a husband she may do so and be comparatively happy, but she must be assured that the shares are equally divided. These being facts, no intelligent person can admit of a distinction in "Mormon" wives or a preference among their children. If they do this they do so at the risk of cruelly wronging thousands of innocent children, and the imaginary benefit to the few would prove a curse. A. B.

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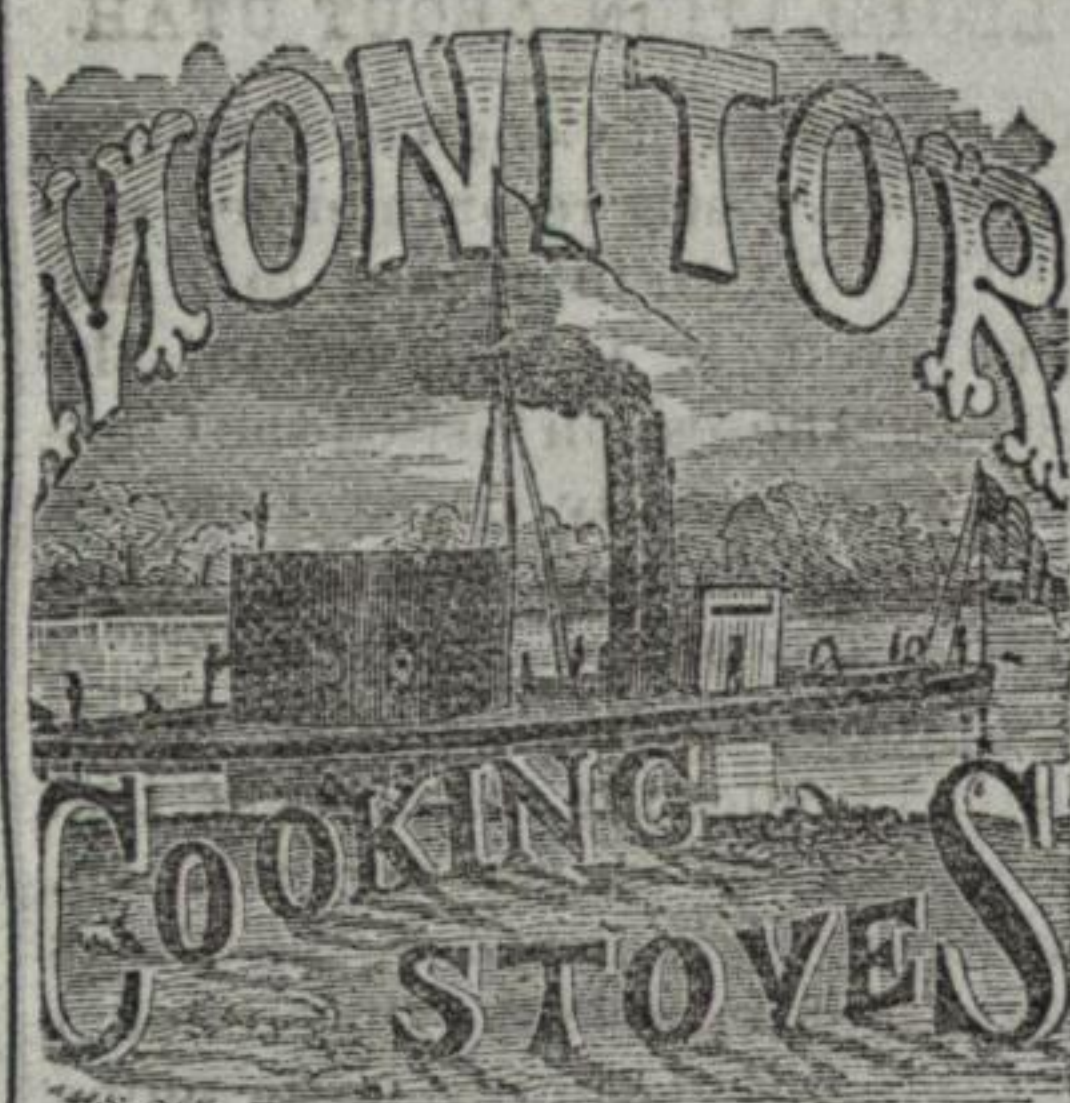
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